



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

Annual Report 2018



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU ANNUAL REPORT 2018

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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:	01.01.2018–31.12.2018
Auditor:	BDO Eesti AS
Council:	11 members
Council Chair:	Ruth Oltjer
Attached:	Report of independent sworn auditor

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University of Tartu

Activity Report 2018

RECTOR'S FOREWORD



Dear colleagues and partners

In this activity report we look back on what we did and achieved in 2018. It was a year of changes in university governance – the senate-appointed Acting Rector Tõnu Lehtsaar kept the university on track all through the spring semester, and the new Rector's Office started work in August. I can say with appreciation that last year we improved our capability in many important areas and maintained stability where needed.

The merger of the Estonian Biocentre and Tartu Observatory with the university expanded our work family and our academic reach as well as the budget. The budget also increased on account of the larger-than-expected amounts received from foreign R&D grants and service agreements, and the considerably higher income than planned from continuing education. The value of the university's business contracts increased to 10.4 million euros. There was a significant boost in research revenue for which we need to acknowledge our scientists as well as our Grant Office people who have worked hard applying for international grants. The grant application process, however, could be even more successful – I have great hopes for the upcoming launch of the grant management software.

More and more international networks have opened doors for us. Last year, the University of Tartu became a full member of the EIT Health network of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology, and the Big Data Value Association. We plan to have more of such doors opened for us. Naturally, it is possible only thanks to our recognised researchers, whose research impact is growing year by year. According to the international ESI database, 52 researchers affiliated with the University of Tartu ranked in the 1% most cited researchers in their field of science in 2018, including 12 highly cited researchers. The largest ever number of international students were admitted to the university last year, therefore we no longer see rapid growth in this area as a priority goal.

Last year, the new Higher Education Act was prepared. The act was adopted in February this year and will enter into force on 1 September. The university actively contributed to preparing the draft act, and the result enables us to significantly upgrade conditions for academic staff and the organisation of teaching and study. We formulated the principles of the university's new career model in 2018. Now the details of the academic career have been widely discussed and we are ready for transition to the new model of academic life.

Besides the new legal framework, we also held negotiations regarding the new contract under public law. I have to admit that not all parties shared a common understanding of the role of Estonia's national university or the value of the universities' autonomy. This is why the senate of the university had to draw the government's attention to worrying trends signalling a devaluation of the universities' contracts under public law.

2018 was a landmark year in national research policy. Estonian political parties together with several organisations reached an agreement to increase research funding in Estonia to one percent of GDP in no more than three years. Now we just have to hope for the new government's statesmanship to carry out the agreement.

Stability in all the aforementioned areas gives a good opportunity to manage the necessary changes in a systematic and comprehensive way. As the year 2019 marks the centenary of Estonia's national university, we also have – besides pursuing the important goals mentioned above – the opportunity to celebrate the great anniversary. I invite all colleagues and partners of the university to join in and make it an active and memorable year!

Toomas Asser
Rector

Key figures

EMPLOYEES	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Number of employees	3,708	3,479	3,447	3,435	3,602
Number of employees (FTE)	3,080	2,862	2,825	2,805	2,935
incl. academic staff	49.3%	50.4%	49.6%	51.1%	51.7%
Number of teaching and research staff (FTE)	1,520	1,443	1,402	1,432	1,517
incl. PhD holders	70.2%	71.7%	73.0%	73.3%	74.3%
incl. international research and teaching staff	9.3%	8.5%	8.4%	10.0%	12.3%
Number of professors (FTE)	178	173	172	170	179
incl. female professors	20.5%	22.7%	23.7%	22.8%	23.3%
STUDENTS					
Number of students	14,470	13,719	12,970	12,896	13,169
in first level of higher education	61.7%	61.3%	60.6%	60.8%	60.4%
in master's studies	28.6%	28.8%	29.7%	29.9%	30.6%
in doctoral studies	9.7%	9.8%	9.7%	9.3%	9.0%
Number of international students	686	821	980	1 195	1 457
percentage of all students	4.7%	6.0%	7.6%	9.3%	11.1%
Number of graduates	2,907	2,887	2,871	2,625	2,630
incl. number of PhD graduates	117	107	120	138	122
CURRICULA					
Number of curricula to which students were admitted	168	168	159	162	161
incl. English-taught curricula in the first and second level of higher education	14	19	21	26	26
Number of curricula with enrolled students	195	201	207	213	198
RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS					
Number of publications	2,870	2,600	2,669	2,512	2,374
incl. number of high-level publications	1,958	1,830	1,902	1,709	1,709
incl. number of publications of the category 1.1	1,335	1,239	1,353	1,231	1,259
POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY RANKINGS					
Times Higher Education World University Rankings		351-400	301-350	301-350	301-350
QS World University Rankings	379	400	347	314	321
Academic Ranking of World Universities (ARWU)			401-500	301-400	301-400

Employee figures are given as full-time equivalent (FTE) as at 31 December.

Student figures are presented as at 10 November. The number of students does not include external students, visiting students and medical residents. 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 ja 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 or external doctoral students in the corresponding calendar year. The data retrieved from ETIS as at 15 February.

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 eleven members: five nominated by the University of Tartu, five by the minister of education and research, and one by the Estonian Academy of Sciences. The first university council was appointed in 2011 and the second in 2017 for a five-year period. Members of the council are:

- **Ruth Oltjer** (Council Chair), General Manager of AS Chemi-Pharm,
- **Eva Åkesson**, Rector of Uppsala University and Professor,
- **Jaan Eha**, UT Professor of Cardiology, Academician,
- **Els Heinsalu**, President of the Estonian Young Academy of Sciences,
- **Heidi Kakko**, Partner of BaltCap Growth Fund,
- **Birute Klaas-Lang**, UT Professor of Estonian as a Foreign Language,
- **Vahur Kraft**, Chairman of the Board of Sangar AS,
- **Tõnu Lehtsaar**, UT Counsellor-Chaplain,
- **Ants Nõmper**, Managing Partner of Ellex Raidla Law Firm,
- **Jüri Sepp**, UT Professor of Economic Policy,
- **Richard Villems**, UT Professor of Archaeogenetics, Academician.



University of Tartu council

The **senate** is the university's highest academic decision-making body, who is 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 the chair of the senate, four representatives of each faculty of the university, and five student representatives. Senate members are elected for a term of three years. At the end of 2018, the senate included:

representatives of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities

- Professor **Aivar Kriiska**,
- Associate Professor **Ene Kõresaar**,
- Associate Professor **Bruno Mölder**,
- Professor **Karl Pajusalu**,

representatives of the Faculty of Social Sciences

- Lecturer **Anzori Barkalaja**,
- Professor **Veronika Kalmus**,
- Professor **Marju Luts-Sootak**,
- Professor **Urmas Varblane**,

representatives of the Faculty of Medicine

- Professor **Küllü Kingo**,
- Professor **Irja Lutsar**,
- Professor **Pärt Peterson**,
- Professor **Mihkel Zilmer**,

representatives of the Faculty of Science and Technology

- Professor **Jaan Aarik**,
- Professor **Maia Kivisaar**,
- Professor **Tõnu Meidla**,
- Professor **Varmo Vene**,

student representatives

- **Kaspar Kaju**,
- **Triin Kitsemets**,
- **Leene Korp**,
- **Anne Merzin**,
- **Agnes Neier**.



University of Tartu senate in 2018

Until 31 July, **Tõnu Lehtsaar** was the Acting Rector of the University of Tartu. On 26 April, the 263-member electoral council elected Professor of Neurosurgery **Toomas Asser** as Rector of the University of Tartu. The new rector assumed office on 1 August 2018.

In the Rector's Office, **Aune Valk** started work as Vice Rector for Academic Affairs, taking over the responsibilities from Professor **Anneli Saro**. **Kristjan Vassil** continued as Vice Rector for Research and **Erik Puura** as Vice Rector for Development. **Meelis Luht** continued in the post of the Director of Administration. **Kalle Hein**, former Head of Budget Unit, took over from **Taimo Saan** as Finance Director.

A2020 objective: the university follows the interdisciplinary balance and peculiarities of faculties when making strategic decisions

Studies and research are conducted at the University of Tartu in the 26 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 **five non-faculty institutions**:

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

As a result of the merger of the University of Tartu and Tartu Observatory, **Tartu Observatory** started operating as an institute of the Faculty of Science and Technology as of 1 January 2018. The **Institute of Genomics**, established by the merger of UT Estonian Genome Centre and Estonian Biocentre, started as a non-faculty institution on 1 January 2018 and will join the Faculty of Science and Technology by 1 January 2021.

On the basis of the former Research and Development Office, two new units were established at the university in 2018. The **Grant Office** supports the university's researchers in applying for research funding. The **Centre for Entrepreneurship and Innovation** promotes technology transfer, entrepreneurship and the entrepreneurial spirit among employees and students.

In 2018, a **digital data dashboard** bringing together the most important statistics on the University of Tartu was created. One of the most important goals of the dashboard was to ensure evidence-based governance of the university. The statistics dashboard helps to solve problems in using data by improving availability, reliability and timeliness, and is publicly available for use.

> statistika.ut.ee

Rector's Office in 2018



Professor **Toomas Asser**
Rector



Professor **Margit Sutrop**
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 **Peeter Burk**
Dean of the Faculty of
Science and Technology



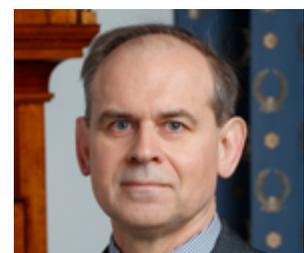
Aune Valk
Vice Rector for Academic Affairs



Kristjan Vassil
Vice Rector for Research



Erik Puura
Vice Rector for Development



Andres Soosaar
Academic Secretary



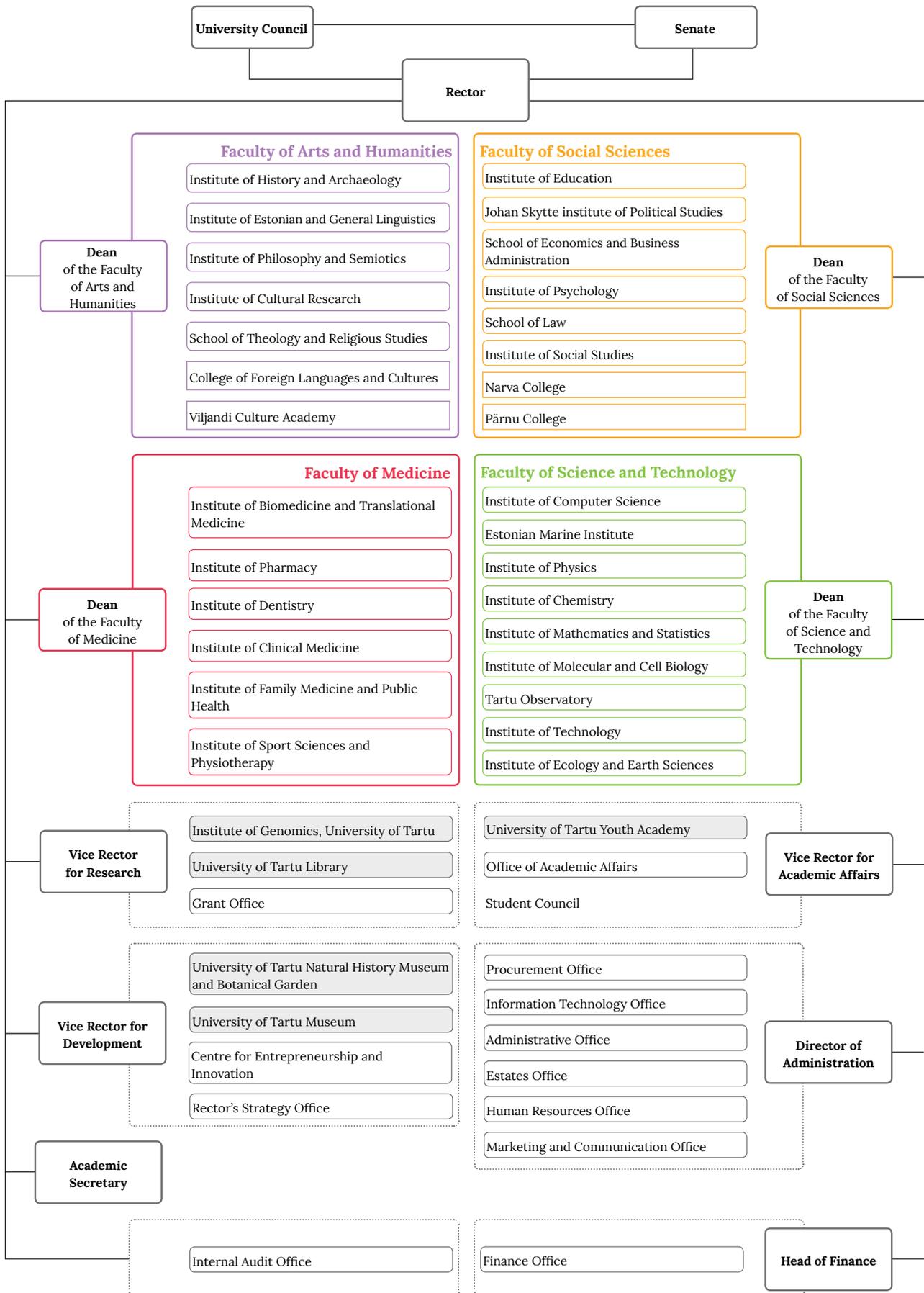
Kalle Hein
Head of Finance



Meelis Luht
Director of Administration

University structure

as at 31 December 2018



Strategic plan

Activities of the University of Tartu are guided by the **Strategic Plan for 2015–2020** as well as the faculties' strategic plans and key performance indicators specifying the goals of the strategic plan. Eighteen key performance indicators were agreed in 2016 to monitor and evaluate the university's development.

Key performance indicators	Result 2018	Target 2020
Number of high-level research publications per academic staff member	1.1	> 1.3
Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications	15%	> 12%
Percentage of revenue from R&D not funded from national funding programmes in the total R&D revenue	28%	> 32%
Share of students admitted to the first level of higher education at the University of Tartu among all students admitted to the first level of higher education in Estonian higher education institutions	27%	≥ 23%
Number of continuing education learners	39,034	≥ 35,000
Percentage of completed entrepreneurship courses in the total volume of studies	0.8%	5%
Students' overall satisfaction with teaching and courses	4.2	≥ 4.0
Interruption rate in the first and second level of higher education	15%	≤ 15%
Percentage of doctoral graduates in the number of students admitted four years (standard period of study) ago	73%	50%
Percentage of English-taught curricula in the first and second level of higher education	20%	25%
Percentage of international students	11.1%	12%
Percentage of international academic staff	11.8%	≥ 10%
Percentage of academic staff who participated actively in teaching-related development activities	23%	15%
Income per academic staff member	101,979	123,000
Percentage of structural units in a good or satisfactory financial standing	81%	100%
Employees' overall satisfaction	92%	≥ 93%
UT master's graduates' satisfaction with their competitiveness in the labour market	-	90%
Evaluation of the University of Tartu's entrepreneurial spirit (annual reputation survey of universities conducted by KANTAR EMOR)	8.0	≥ 9.0



In the following chapters, figures representing the results of the strategic key indicators are marked with "A2020".

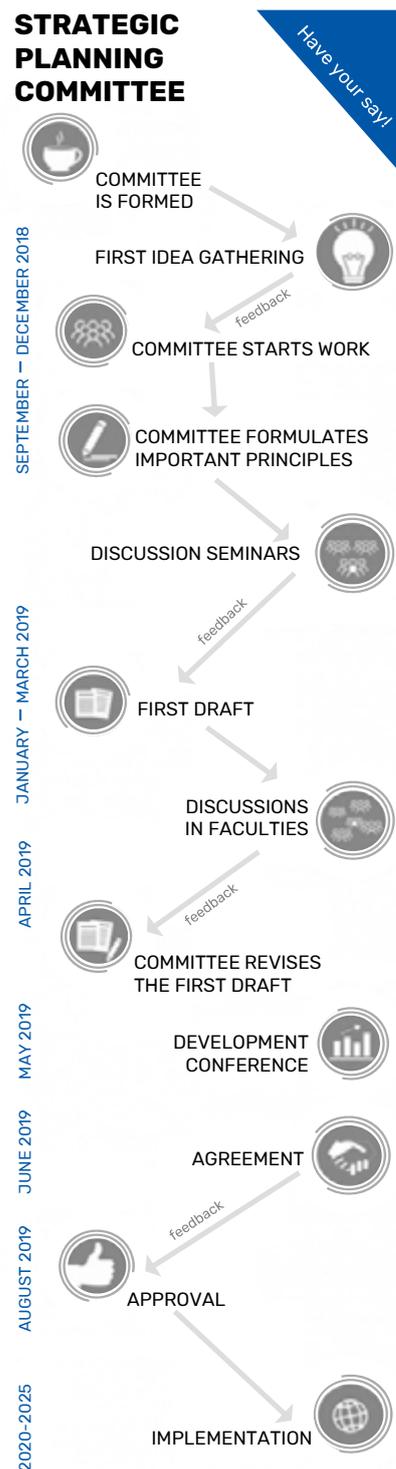
The goal of the University of Tartu development fund is to support the implementation of the strategic plan, and primarily, cross-faculty development. Development fund allocations were made pursuant to the action plan of the Strategic Plan. The focus was, among other issues, on teaching quality, successful participation in external funding programmes, organisational development, and teaching Estonian language and culture to international students and staff.

The value of the **development fund** was **1.87 million** euros in 2018

- Centre for Clinical Research 67,500
- Centre for Arts 40,740
- Supporting software development 90,000
- Joint laboratory for life sciences 36,000
- Centre for Digital Humanities and Information Society 34,065
- Estonian e-course 15,000
- Collaboration in health technologies 36,000
- Estonian Earth Resources Centre 49,500
- Center of public e-services and ICT impact studies 159,600
- Implementation of good practice of leadership 25,000
- Estonian Wikipedia development project Million+ 30,000
- Development of grant management software 70,000
- Digital dashboard 50,000
- Laboratory Animal Centre 18,000
- Teaching quality award 30,000
- Curriculum development 320,000**
- High-Performance Computing Centre 124,200
- Asian Centre 54,000
- Development of teaching quality feedback system 60,000
- CELSA network 60,000
- Development of entrepreneurship education 165,000
- Performance stipend for doctoral students 289,234
- Guidelines for research ethics and Code of Conduct for Research Integrity 45,000

In autumn 2018, work on the university's new strategic plan for 2020–2025 started. Firstly, ideas were gathered from employees, then the strategic planning committee formulated the principles of creating the strategic plan and making strategic choices, and initiated a series of discussion seminars.

STRATEGIC PLANNING COMMITTEE



OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

Important factors shaping the university's operating environment were Estonia's and the EU's strategies and funding instruments

At the top-level meeting in Gothenburg in November 2017, the European Union leaders discussed the agenda for education and culture. In contribution to the discussion, the European Commission set out a vision of working towards a **European Education Area** to achieve three objectives:

- promote cross-border mobility and cooperation in education and training;
- overcome unjustified obstacles that make it more difficult to learn or work in another country;
- support the member states in improving the inclusive, lifelong-learning based and innovation-driven education.

Establishing the European Education Area is supported by the **Erasmus+** programme and the future **European cooperation framework** for education and training, which is used for setting priorities and targeting of EU funding.

In 2018, the European Commission introduced several initiatives supporting the creation of the European Education Area, including, among others, the European Universities initiative and the European Student Card.

The goal of the new **European Universities** consisting of networks of universities is to promote common values and strengthen the European identity. The actions aim to bring together Europeans of the new generation, who are capable of international, interdisciplinary and trans-disciplinary cooperation in the multilingual European and global cultural space. The collaboration of universities will enable students pursuing an academic degree to combine their studies in different European countries. The main objectives of the European Universities initiative are the following:

- networks of existing universities,
- top-level teaching and study, research and innovation,
- transdisciplinary cooperation,
- wide geographical spread,
- at least 20 European Universities by 2024,
- pilot projects in 2019 and 2020 under the Erasmus+ programme, full rollout as of 2021.

The European Commission aims to start a progressive launch of the **European Student Card** in 2021. The European Student Card would give students access to various services (library, transport, accommodation) and identify themselves in a trusted manner at any higher education institution. For institutions, it would allow a secure electronic exchange of student-related information, in full respect of protection of personal data and without the need to create additional information technology infrastructure.

> ec.europa.eu/education/education-in-the-eu/european-education-area_en

The cross-sectoral competitiveness strategy "Estonia 2020" and 20 sectoral strategic plans will end in 2020, and therefore, ministries initiated the compiling of follow-up strategies in 2018.

In March 2018, the Government of Estonia started work on the "**Estonia 2035**" strategy to lay down the state's most important development objectives for the next 15 years by spring 2020. All other strategic plans and strategies will result from the objectives of "Estonia 2035". The government aims to reduce the number and duplication of tasks of such strategies. Simultaneously with the "Estonia 2035" strategy, the new policies of the European Union are prepared as the EU current financial period also ends in 2020. The "Estonia 2035" strategy is prepared under the leadership of the Government Office and the Ministry of Finance.

> riigikantselei.ee/et/Eesti2035

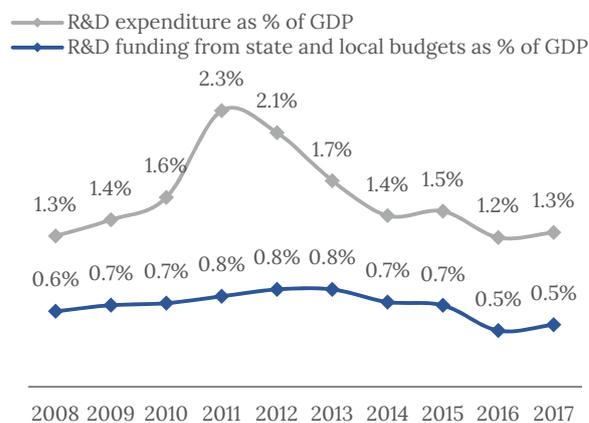
The Ministry of Education and Research started **long-term strategic planning** for education, research, youth and language in 2018. Expert groups will compile a vision for 2021–2035 by March 2019.

> hm.ee/et/kaasamine-osalemine/haridus-ja-teadustrategie-aastateks-2021-2035

In September 2018, the Government of Estonia decided to extend the "Development Plan of the Estonian Language 2011–2017" until the year 2021. The Ministry of Education and Research in cooperation with the Government Office will work out the **principles of the Estonian language policy** in the first half of 2019. In 2018, proposals were sought from collaboration partners.

> hm.ee/et/eesti-keelepoliitika-pohialuste-eelnoovaljatootamine

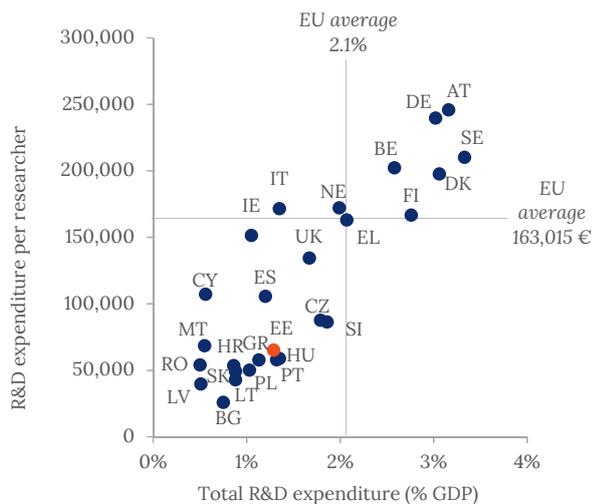
In October 2018, the government approved proposals for the **entrepreneurship and innovation growth strategy**, and decided that the Ministry of Education and Research and the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications will be working on an equal footing on the preparation and implementation of the common strategy for entrepreneurship, research and innovation.



R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP and R&D funding from state and local budgets as a percentage of GDP in 2008–2017. Source: Statistics Estonia

In 2018, the **public funding of research and development** grew by 14.9 million euros compared to 2017. To ensure high-quality future staff for research and development, the doctoral allowance was increased in 2018 from 422 euros to 660 euros.

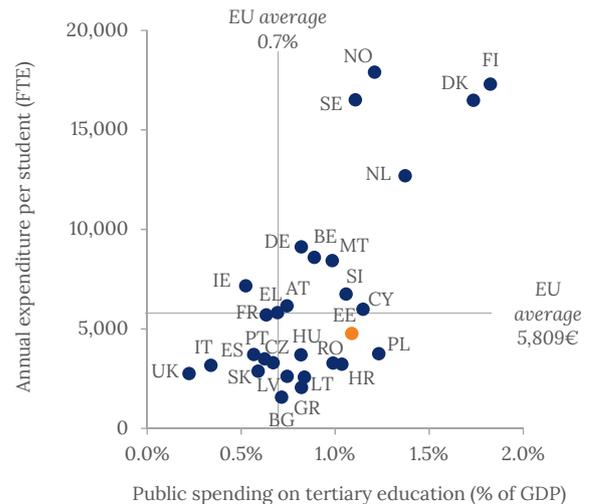
At the end of 2018, representatives of political parties, research institutions, researchers and business associations signed an agreement **to direct 1% of Estonia's GDP from the state budget into research, development and innovation**. According to the agreement, an additional amount of approximately 47 million euros will be invested in research and development and innovation in 2020–2022.



Total research and development expenditure as a percentage of GDP and per researcher in EU countries in 2017. Source: Eurostat, Science and technology statistics (rd_p_persocc, rd_e_gerdtot, data accessed in January 2019)

Public expenditure per researcher in Estonia is only 40% of the EU average. In 2016, expenditure on research and development in Estonia was 1.3% of GDP (the EU average was 2.1%). Research and development expenditure per one researcher in Estonia in 2017 was 65,000 euros, while the EU average was 163,000 euros.

The average government sector spending on higher education in Estonia was higher than in other European countries, but expenditure per student was below the EU average.



Public expenditure on tertiary education as a percentage of GDP and per student per year in European countries in 2016. Source: Eurostat (educ_uae_enrt01, gov_10a_exp, nama_10_gdp, data accessed in January 2019)

Social agreement on strengthening the development of Estonian research and innovation

Sharing a common belief that research, development and innovation are strategically crucial to the well-being and sustainability of the Estonian people, the parties to this agreement confirm the need to ensure the achievement of the objectives agreed in the “Knowledge-based Estonia 2014-2020” strategy, and undertake to commit to achieving these goals. To this end, the following is agreed upon:

1. The undersigned political parties, represented by their chairmen, support the increase of the public-sector funding for research and development and innovation to 1% of gross domestic product, and keeping it at least at the same level. To this end, it is agreed that the state budget strategy in 2019 will envisage achieving the set target within three years, with an equal amount added each year.
2. Estonia's research institutions, represented by the president of Universities Estonia, the association of rectors of public universities of Estonia, agree to ensure a high-level institutional arrangement necessary for conducting research, science and business cooperation, and for additional motivation.
3. Estonian scientists, represented by the president of the Estonian Academy of Sciences and the president of the Estonian Young Academy of Sciences, agree to do their best to use the resources at their disposal for research and development in a way that strikes a balance between fundamental and applied sciences, giving priority to areas focusing on the development of Estonia's economy and society.
4. Estonia's largest business organisations, represented by the chairman of the board of the Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the director of the Estonian Employers' Confederation, declare their willingness to contribute to the innovation of Estonian economy and to seek opportunities for greater cooperation between entrepreneurs and Estonian researchers and research institutions.

Tallinn, 19 December 2018

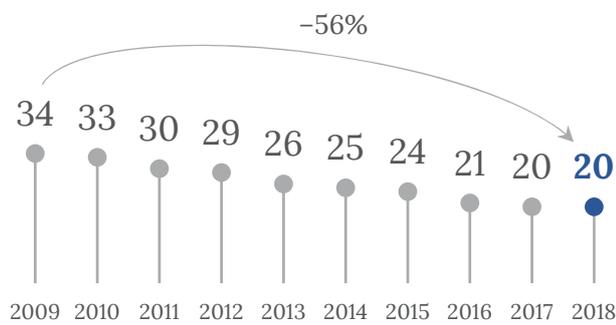
Jüri Ratas, Chairman of the Estonian Centre Party; Kaja Kallas, Chairman of the Estonian Reform Party; Kaul Nurm, Chairman of the Estonian Free Party; Mihkel Kangur, authorised representative of the “Richness of Life” political party; Kristina Kallas, Chairman of “Estonia 200”; Züleyxa Izmailova, Chairman of the Estonian Greens; Helir-Valdor Seeder, Chairman of Pro Patria; Jevgeni Ossinovski, Chairman of the Social Democratic Party; Mait Klaassen, President of Universities Estonia; Tarmo Soomere, President of the Estonian Academy of Sciences; Els Heinsalu, President of the Estonian Young Academy of Sciences; Toomas Luman, Chairman of the Board of Estonian Chamber of Commerce and Industry; Toomas Tamsar, Director of the Estonian Employers' Confederation

> novaator.err.ee/886104/eesti-teadusleppe-taistekst

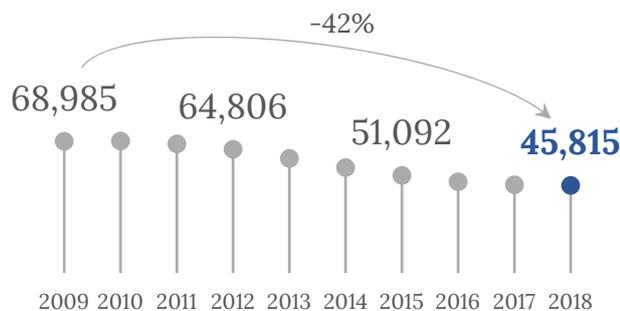
32% of allocations to higher education institutions in 2018 were granted to the University of Tartu



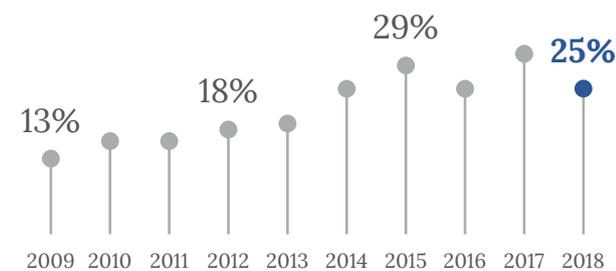
Funding allocated to higher education institutions in 2018 (excl. achievement stipends and performance grant for doctoral students). Source: MoER



Number of educational institutions that offered higher education curricula in 2009–2018. Source: EHIS



Number of students in Estonia in 2009–2018. Source: EHIS



Percentage of best graduates* from selected upper secondary schools** who did not commence studies in any Estonian higher education institutions in 2009–2018. Source: MoER

In 2018–2020, the government will grant three million euros per year to support **ICT research and development** in Tallinn University of Technology and the University of Tartu to promote the creation and implementation of innovative solutions in different areas of life. This grant measure is a part of the IT Akadeemia (StudyITin.ee) programme coordinated by the Information Technology Foundation for Education.

> hitsa.ee/ikt-haridus/ita/teadusmeede

In 2018, the **OSKA survey “Outlook for future labour and skills needs: education and research”** was completed. According to the survey, about 380 subject teachers of general education need replacing in a year due to their age. The situation is especially critical with science and mathematics teachers in Estonian schools. There is also a shortage of speech therapists, special education teachers and school psychologists.

In the OSKA study, experts point to the need for increasing the number of research staff. In OECD countries in 2016, there were on average ten doctorate holders per 1,000 working-age people; in Estonia, the figure is eight. Estonia could aim at least for the OECD average in 2018–2025. To attain the target, there should have been about 1,400 more doctorate holders aged 25–64 in Estonia in 2016. The survey does not refer directly to the need for more university teaching staff, yet nearly 900 teaching staff need replacing in 2018–2025.

> oska.kutsekoda.ee/oska-valdkonnad

20 institutions in Estonia provided higher education in the 2018/2019 academic year

The **number of students** and the **number of higher education institutions** has dropped by about a half over the last ten years. In 2018, there were 45,815 higher education students, including 80% in non-fee-paying student places.

Recent years have shown a growing trend for the best graduates* of upper secondary schools which stand out with excellent state examination results** not to continue their studies in Estonian higher education institutions. In 2009, 87% of the best graduates of the year enrolled in an Estonian higher education institution; in 2018, the percentage was only 75%. The number of school-leavers continuing their studies within two years after graduation grows, but not significantly – the decision to continue studies at an Estonian higher education institution tends to be made immediately after graduation. Within three years after graduation, 88% of the best graduates of 2009 started their studies in Estonian higher education institutions, compared to 77% of the graduates of 2016.

* Upper secondary school graduates, whose average score for their best three state examinations was more than 90 points

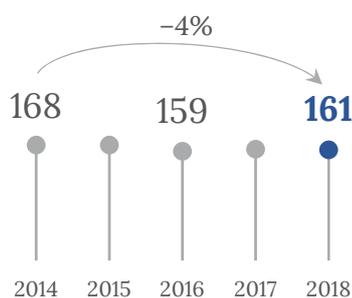
** Upper secondary schools that have ranked in the top 25 in state examination rankings at least once in three recent years

TEACHING AND STUDIES

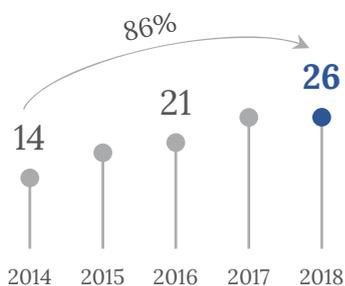


■ First level (56)
■ Master's studies (72)
■ Doctoral studies (33)

Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) to which new students were admitted in 2018 at the University of Tartu.



Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) to which new students were admitted in 2014–2018



Number of English-taught curricula opened for admissions in the first and second level of higher education in 2014–2018 (incl. joint curricula)



From 2018, secondary school students are offered an opportunity to get familiar with the curricula and research at the University of Tartu and the student life in Tartu by means of a video performance. Actor **Anatoli Tafitšuk** keeps the young audiences captivated to the screen and stage, sharing fascinating facts that help school-leavers make a well-considered choice for the future.

Curricula

In 2018, students were admitted to study according to **161 curricula**. The number of curricula open for admissions has decreased 4% over four years. The university continues to regularly review, update and join or close curricula.

Number of curricula by levels in the 2014/2015 and 2018/2019 academic year

	Curricula to which new students were admitted		Curricula with enrolled students	
	2014/2015	2018/2019	2014/2015	2018/2019
First level of higher education	59	56	73	74
Master's studies	76	72	87	89
Doctoral studies	33	33	35	35
Total	168	161	195	198

In 2018, the university focused on supporting the acquisition of transferable skills by students. This requires transdisciplinary courses for the development of practical skills in the specialisation, entrepreneurial and other transferable skills (for example, teamwork, self-expression and listening skills). By the 2020/2021 academic year, all curricula of the first and second level of higher education will include practical training and additional courses that give an overview of entrepreneurship and the operation and economic activities of an enterprise. Study abroad modules are included in curricula or recommendations are given on courses that could be taken abroad.

To value the Estonian language, at least 6 ECTS Estonian language courses are added to the English-taught curricula of the first and second level of higher education for international students to offer them an elementary knowledge of Estonian and an insight into the Estonian culture. A course of oral and written expression in Estonian, in the same volume as the one in Estonian-language curricula, will be included in English-taught curricula of first level of higher education.

A2020 objective: The university develops existing curricula and creates new international curricula based on strong research fields, providing students with a motivating international learning environment of excellent quality and competitiveness in the labour market

In 2018, students were admitted to study according to **26 English-taught curricula**, incl. 23 master's curricula. In bachelor's studies, the university follows the principle that an English-taught curriculum may be opened only if it is also possible to study in Estonian in that particular field of study.

Admissions

The university is working to raise the applicants' awareness of the curricula offered by the university and to guide them to carefully consider their choices. In the course of the **student shadowing** project, initiated in 2009, young people interested in applying can familiarise themselves with the specialisation of interest at their convenience, attend lectures and seminars, and get feedback directly from students of the same specialisation. In 2017/2018, more than 750 young people took part in student shadowing. In 2018, the student shadowing project was extended to the master's studies.

During the February school holidays, the University of Tartu held the **Open Day** where upper secondary students had the chance to participate in nearly one hundred workshops, explore admission requirements and consult career

advisers to make an informed and well-considered choice. In cooperation with other higher education institutions of Tartu, the annual “Study in Tartu” information day was organised in Tallinn, attracting more than 1,500 young people.

In 2018, general secondary education was completed by 7,398 pupils in Estonia. 3,847 upper secondary school graduates (52%) continued studies at higher education institutions in Estonia. Public universities admitted 6,567 students to the first level of higher education, which shows that secondary school graduates of previous years and applicants to block mode study programmes take up a significant share of the student places.

In 2018, a total of **4,231 students*** started their studies at the University of Tartu at the three levels of higher education. **2,484 students** started at the **first level of higher education**: 1,735 in bachelor’s studies, 417 in professional higher education studies, and 314 in integrated bachelor’s and master’s studies. Recent upper secondary school graduates made up 55% of all students admitted to the first level of higher education in 2018.

Compared to 2014, the number of students admitted to the University of Tartu in 2018 at the first level of higher education has increased in all areas of study. In the area of ICT, twice as many students were admitted as four years ago.

The number of new **master’s students** in 2018 was **1,550** – 10% more than the year before. As a result of new English-taught curricula, the proportion of students coming to the University of Tartu from other universities, primarily from foreign universities, has been growing year by year. 49% of students admitted to master’s studies at the University of Tartu in 2018 had completed their previous studies elsewhere, incl. 27% at a university abroad, 5% at Tallinn University, 4% at Tallinn University of Technology and 1% at Estonian University of Life Sciences.

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT: the university creates at least 164 doctoral student places in 2018

In 2018, **197 doctoral students** started their **doctoral studies**. Compared to 2017, twenty more students were admitted as the university no longer set an upper limit on doctoral student places and the Dora Plus programme supported the studying of international doctoral students at the University of Tartu.

PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT: the university increases the number of students admitted to the Informatics and Information Technology study programme group

Number of students admitted to UT in the curricula group of computer science and IT in 2014–2018

Level of study	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
First level of higher education	127	163	175	213	264
Master’s studies	169	156	228	220	223
Doctoral studies	12	12	14	10	17
Total	308	331	417	443	504

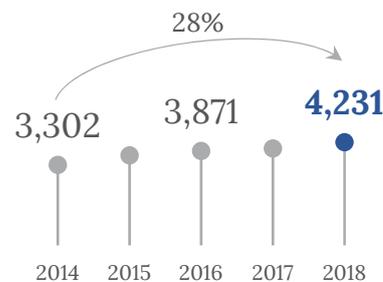
In 2018, a total of 608 international students started their studies at the University of Tartu. The share of international students in all admitted students has increased over five years from 8% to 14%. As a result of the increased number of new English-taught curricula, the percentage of international students admitted to master’s studies has tripled over the last five years. In 2018, international students accounted for 26% of all students admitted to master’s studies and 39% of those admitted to doctoral studies. The majority of newly matriculated international students came from Russia (80), Ukraine (50), Azerbaijan (48), Nigeria (36) and Turkey (26).

* Number of admitted students includes people who were matriculated between 11 November 2017 and 10 November 2018 and had student status as of 10 November 2018. This includes students of joint curricula. This is why the number of students admitted to the UT differs from the national statistics.

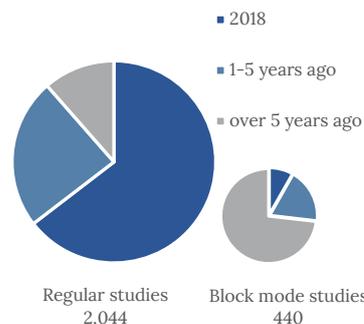


- First level (2,484)
- Master’s studies (1,550)
- Doctoral studies (197)

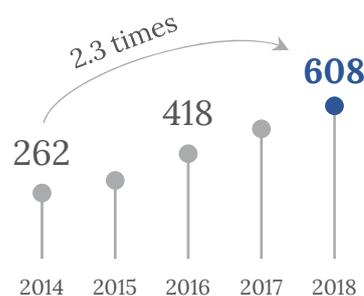
Number of students admitted to the University of Tartu by levels in 2018



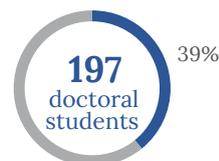
Number of students admitted to the University of Tartu in 2014–2018



Distribution of students admitted to the first level of higher education at the University of Tartu in 2018 by form of study and time of completion of upper secondary education



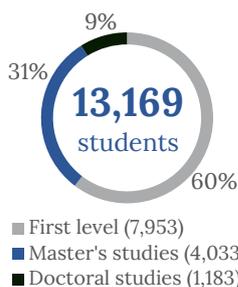
Number of international students admitted to the University of Tartu in 2014–2018 (incl. joint curricula)



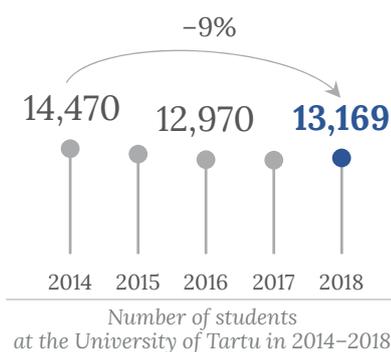
- International students (77)
- Estonian students (120)

Number of doctoral students admitted to the University of Tartu in 2018

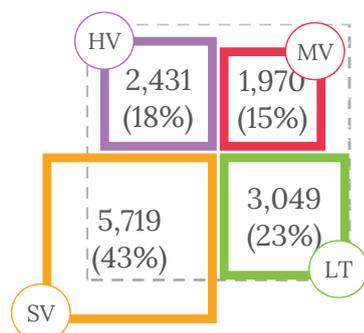
Studying



Number and percentage of students at the University of Tartu by levels in 2018



Number of students at the University of Tartu in 2014–2018



Number of students by faculties in 2018

Central support services for students:

- 1 student advisor,
- 4 student mobility advisors,
- 2 psychologists,
- 2 career counsellors,
- 1 entrepreneurship counsellors,
- 89 tutors.

“Basic Economics”
 “Electronics at a Glance”
 “Home Chemistry Experiments”
 “Basic Competences of Active Citizen”
 “How to Survive in a Different Culture?”
 “Contemporary Paradigm of Learning”
 “Introduction to Programming II”
 “Genes – Myths and Reality”
 “Fundamentals of Law”
 “Robotics at a Glance”

The University of Tartu courses that were awarded the e-course quality mark in 2018

In 2018, there were **13,169 students** at the University of Tartu; 11% were international students. 86% of the students were in non-fee-paying student places. The number of students has decreased 9% over the last five years, but compared to the previous year, nearly 300 more students studied at the university. The percentage of master’s and doctoral students in 2018 was 40% of the university’s student body.

In 2018, students studied in four faculties according to a total of 198 curricula, incl. six joint curricula. The largest number of students studied in the Faculty of Social Sciences (5719). 155 students studied based on joint curricula managed by the University of Tartu, and 268 students based on joint curricula managed by another higher education institution.

Students may take courses at other Estonian higher education institutions and transfer the received credit points to their home university. In the 2017/2018 academic year, 39 University of Tartu students were enrolled in courses at other institutions, mostly at Tallinn University of Technology (14) and Tallinn University (8).

During the academic year, 307 students of other Estonian higher education institutions studied courses at the University of Tartu. Most of them were students of the Estonian University of Life Sciences (116) and Estonian Aviation Academy (84).

E-learning

A2020 objective: the university supports innovation and the use of technology and cooperation in studies

The university aims to modernise study methods and forms and to achieve that, online study opportunities are created and developed. E-learning is mostly used at the university in combination with classroom work to facilitate students’ individual work.

In 2018, the University of Tartu offered 20 MOOCs (massive open online courses) attended by a total of 8,991 learners and completed by 4,355 learners in 2018. The completion rate was 52%, which is an exceptionally high result for MOOCs. In 2018, two new MOOCs were prepared at the university:

- “Auditing water issues” (1 ECTS), authors **Tuuli Rasso, Viire Viss, Kaire Keskküla** and **Airi Andresson** (in cooperation with the National Audit Office),
- “Nutrition and Information” (1 ECTS), authors **Vambola Leping, Ursel Soomets, Mihkel Zilmer, Tanel Visnapuu** and **Rando Porosk**.

E-learning at UT	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Partly and fully web-based courses					
Number of courses (percentage of all courses)	1,841 (22%)	2,049 (25%)	2,413 (30%)	2,737 (35%)	3,738 (49%)
Incl. number of fully web-based courses	130	130	122	116	120
Number of participants	50,729	56,761	64,996	74,789	100,076
Online continuing education					
Number of participants in online continuing education	7,731	9,525	16,452	22,559	18,493
Number of MOOCs	2	6	10	15	20
Number of MOOC participants	335	3,111	8,001	11,935	8,991
Number of Moodle courses	2,876	3,535	3,910	5,010	6,054
Number of videos					
In UTTV video portal		4,045	4,260	5,166	6,997
In Panopto video platform				1,236	4,319

International students and student exchange

A2020 objective: the university supports the academic mobility of students and employees and values a diverse international and cultural learning and working environment

In 2018, the University of Tartu had **1,457 international students**, which is 11% of the total number of students. Compared to 2017, the number of international students increased 22%. Of all international students of the University of Tartu, 59% were master's students and 16% doctoral students. International students came from 105 countries.

Over the last five years, the percentage of international students has increased the most in the Faculty of Science and Technology. 41% of all international students studied in the Faculty of Science and Technology, 35% in the Faculty of Social Sciences, 14% in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and 10% in the Faculty of Medicine.

In the 2017/2018 academic year, 544 students of the University of Tartu went abroad as exchange students, incl. 243 for traineeship. Compared to the previous academic year, the number rose by 22%. The most popular countries of destination were Finland (23%) and Germany (10%). 342 students, i.e. 63% of all students who studied and trained in foreign universities used the EU Erasmus+ higher education programme.



In the 2017/2018 academic year, 623 international visiting students studied at the University of Tartu, 6% more than the year before. Under the Erasmus+ programme, a total of 412 exchange students studied at the University of Tartu (increase 10%). One in three students using the Erasmus+ programme came from a partner university in Germany. Also Italian and French students were very interested in studying at the University of Tartu.



At the beginning of each semester, international (visiting) students are offered an **orientation course** introducing the city and the university of Tartu; guidelines and information materials are available.

To ensure that besides specialised knowledge also general knowledge and experiences are gained during studies or traineeship abroad, international (visiting) students are supported not only by employees but also by other students. A new active support group is the international student ambassadors of the University of Tartu. In addition, student-to-student support service is provided by tutors and members of the Erasmus Student Network.

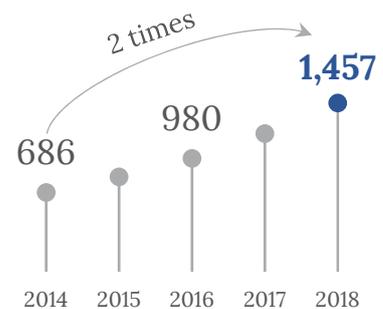
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11%
international students

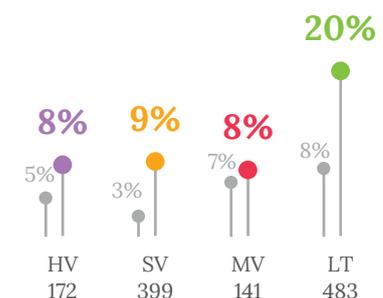


- First level (354)
- Master's studies (866)
- Doctoral studies (237)

Number of international students by study levels in 2018



Number of international students 2014-2018



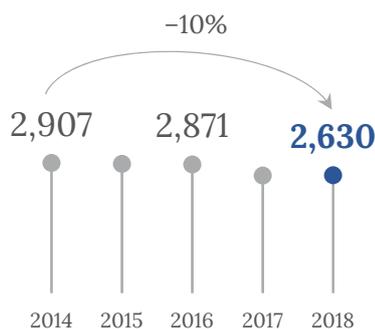
Number and percentage of international students by faculties in 2018. For comparison, the percentage of international students in 2014 is shown in grey.

Graduation and interruption of studies



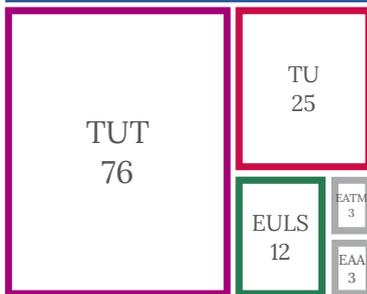
- First level (1,286)
- Master's studies (1,222)
- Doctoral studies (122)

Number of graduates of the University of Tartu by levels of study in 2018

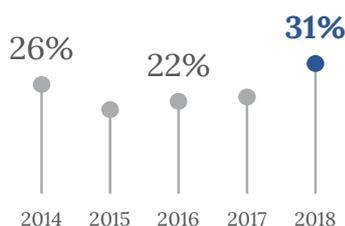


Number of graduates of the University of Tartu in 2014–2018

122 doctoral students graduated from UT



Number of PhD graduates from public universities in 2018. Source: EHIS



Graduation efficiency of doctoral students (n+2) in 2018

(i.e. percentage of students admitted six years ago who graduated in 2018)

2,630 students graduated from the University of Tartu in 2018. The number of cum laude graduates was 278.

The highest proportion of the graduates were students of the field of business, administration and law (20%).

In 2018, 35% of UT graduates of the first level of higher education continued here in master's studies.

By fields of study, most of all the graduates in the field of natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (64%) and business, administration and law (42%) continued studies at UT at the master's level.

In 2018, 244 **doctoral dissertations** were defended in Estonia, half of them at the University of Tartu. 122 doctoral students graduated from the University of Tartu, 16 less than in 2017.

According to EHIS, the average interruption rate in Estonian higher education institutions in 2018 was 15.7%, incl. at the University of Tartu 14.6%. The lowest interruption rate at the University of Tartu was in the field of health and welfare (7.2%).

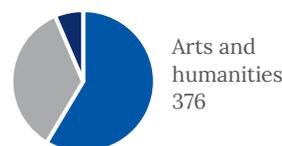
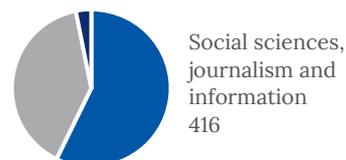
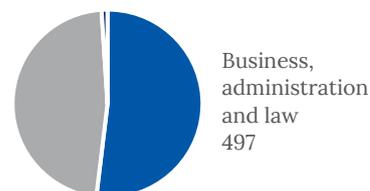
1,849 students interrupted their studies at the University of Tartu in 2018. Interruption rate at the first level of higher education was 15%, in master's studies 14% and in doctoral studies 12%.

However, a part of the students continued their studies at the University of Tartu within a year. Therefore, comparing the student numbers in two consecutive academic years (2017 and 2018), we can say that 11% of students interrupted their studies at the University of Tartu in 2018.

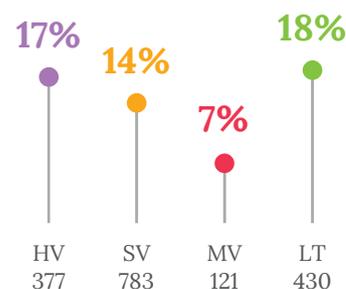
The main reasons for interrupting studies in 2018 were as follows:

- interruption at the student's request (46%),
- expiry of study period (29%),
- insufficient academic progress (13%).

- First level of higher education
- Master's studies (incl. integrated studies)
- Doctoral studies



Number of graduates of the University of Tartu by areas of study in 2017



Interruption rate and number of interruption cases at the University of Tartu in the first and second level of higher education by faculties in 2018

Using feedback

A2020 objective: in improving the quality of studies, the university proceeds from the principle of supporting the development of students for the benefit of society

Annual **feedback survey** conducted among the first-year students of the first level of higher education and master's studies revealed that the most important aspect for applicants when choosing the university was the quality of education (98% of respondents regarded it very important), interesting curricula (96%) and the reputation of the University of Tartu (85%). Master's studies were usually taken up for personal development (99%). Also the improved employment opportunities after graduation with master's degree were considered important (84%).

After the first semester, the majority (90% at the first level, 87% in master's studies) agreed that their studies at the UT had so far met their expectations. Results of the survey revealed that 47% of first-year students of the first level of higher education and 87% of first-year master's students worked besides their studies. Compared to 2017, the percentage of students who work besides studies increased 5% at the first level of higher education and 7% in master's studies.

Results of the feedback survey among first-year students of the first and second level of higher education in 2016–2018 (percentage of agreement)

Statement	2016	2017	2018
Studies at the UT meet my expectations	90%	87%	89%
After the first semester I would still apply to the UT	95%	94%	95%
After the first semester I would still apply to the same curriculum	88%	87%	86%
My earlier education is sufficient to manage well with my university studies	85%	87%	85%

Annual feedback surveys are conducted among **final-year students** (excl. PhD students) with regard to the organisation of curricula, study process and learning environment, support services and graduates' further plans. Students agreed that they acquired the learning outcomes described in the curriculum (92%) and adequate general skills (communication and presentation skills, teamwork, etc.) (86%). They generally agreed (88%) that the organisation of study favoured learning and that they received necessary information in a timely manner.

After completing the first level of higher education, 47% planned to continue studies and 79% planned to go to work. After completing master's studies, 16% planned to continue studies and 86% planned to work.

At the end of each semester, students have the opportunity to give **feedback to courses and the teaching skills** of the teaching staff. In the course of feedback, students analyse the experience, give feedback to teaching staff, answer questions about the course, and may give recommendations. A certain part of the results is accessible to all members of the university. Institutes are required to discuss the results once a semester and take measures to eliminate shortcomings.

In the 2017/2018 academic year, students completed and returned 73,387 questionnaires. In total, feedback was given to 2,736 people who taught the courses. Responding to teaching-related statements, students agreed most often with the statement that the teacher's attitude was supportive of learning and open to students (93% of respondents agreed) and the recommended study materials were relevant in terms of content and suitability (93%). Slightly fewer respondents agreed that the teacher was proficient in teaching the subject (88%) and gave enough feedback to the learners' results (88%). Summarising the aspects of teaching and course arrangement, learners gave the courses an average grade of 4.18 out of 5 (4.16 in 2017). In 2018, the preparation of a new learning and teaching feedback questionnaire started based on the results of the surveys of learning and teaching at higher education institutions.

Based on student feedback, the University of Tartu presents annual **best teaching staff awards** to acknowledge excellent teaching skills and recognise those who receive the highest scores in student feedback surveys. In each faculty, the award is given to one member of teaching staff who received the highest evaluation in the feedback survey in that academic year. In 2018, the best teaching staff award of the University of Tartu was granted to:



Reet Alas
HV, Teacher of French Language



Kristel Ruutmets
SV, Assistant in English Language Teaching Methodology



Joel Starkopf
MV, Professor of Anaesthesiology and Intensive Care



Edith Viirlaid
LT, Assistant in Colloidal and Environmental Chemistry

The UT **award for improving the quality of teaching** was granted to the School of Theology and Religious Studies. Their work with curricula reform and development of new courses, forms of study, e-learning courses and course support on Moodle serves as a model.

The title **Best Programme Director** was awarded to **Helen Poltimäe, Gerda Mihhailova, Marge Konsa, Heiki Kasemägi** and **Daisy Volmer**.

Continuing education

A2020 objective: the university provides various target groups with flexible learning opportunities in both degree studies and continuing education

In 2018, a total of 39,034 continuing education learners studied in the university's 1,334 courses: 38,355 learners took continuing education courses and 679 degree courses. Income from continuing education increased 2% in a year, exceeding 5.6 million euros. In addition, the university organised 183 in-service training courses attended by 2,281 university employees.

Number of continuing education courses and participants at the UT in 2018

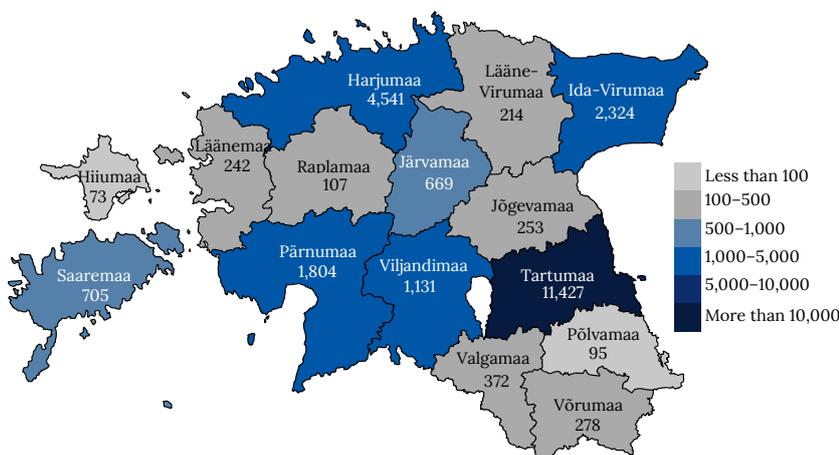
	Participants	Courses
Continuing education in total	39,034	1,334
Continuing education courses	38,355	1,064
incl. partly or fully web-based or distance learning courses (in brackets: percentage of all continuing education programmes)	18,493 (47%)	379 (29%)
incl. MOOCs	8,991	20
incl. correspondence courses	441	14
incl. international continuing education	2,782	44
Degree study courses	679	270

Courses were ordered from the university by educational institutions, governmental agencies and institutions, public entities, professional associations and companies, incl. Ministry of Education and Research, Pärnu County Court, Estonian Data Protection Inspectorate, Agency of Medicines, Statistics Estonia, Health Board, Tax and Customs Board, Union of Estonian Healthcare Professionals, East Tallinn Central Hospital, The North Estonia Medical Centre, Estonian Health Insurance Fund, Information Technology Foundation for Education (HITSA) and Estonian Aviation Academy.

In **international continuing education** (incl. MOOCs) there were 44 courses with 4,000 learners from 130 countries. Parul University, the University of Pittsburgh, San Diego State University etc. ordered programmes for their students from the University of Tartu.

A2020 objective: the university contributes to the designing of Estonian regional policy by strengthening the colleges in Viljandi, Narva and Pärnu as centres of regional development and cooperation

In accordance with the aim of the strategic plan, continuing education was successfully provided outside Tartu as well. Training courses with the highest participation rate were conducted in the counties of Harju, Ida-Viru, Pärnu and Viljandi and Saaremaa, i.e. mostly in regions where the university has a college or an office.



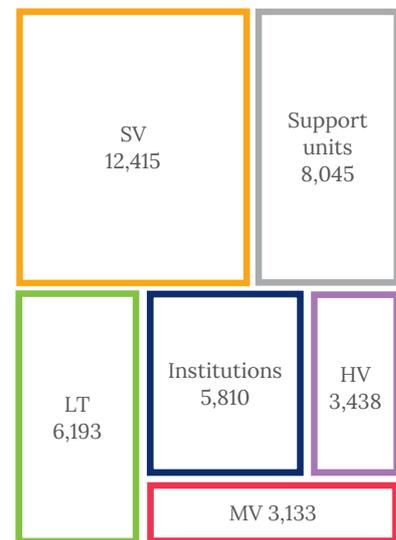
Participation in UT continuing education courses by counties in 2018 (excl. abroad, online and distance courses)

In 2018, **39,034** learners participated in the **continuing education courses** of the UT



- Continuing education courses (1,06)
- Degree study courses (270)

Number of UT continuing education courses in 2018



Number of participants in UT continuing education courses by structural units that organised courses in 2018



4,495 people participated in the 20 programmes of the UT University of the Third Age in 2018. Study groups of the third age university operated in Tallinn (in Estonian and Russian), Tartu, Pärnu, Keila, Kuressaare, Narva (in Russian), Türi, Valga and Viljandi. The photo shows the final ceremony of the third age university in the UT assembly hall.

RESEARCH

Financing

A2020 objective: in the conditions of the rapid development of research and technology and global competition, the university preserves and strengthens its position on the international research and education landscape

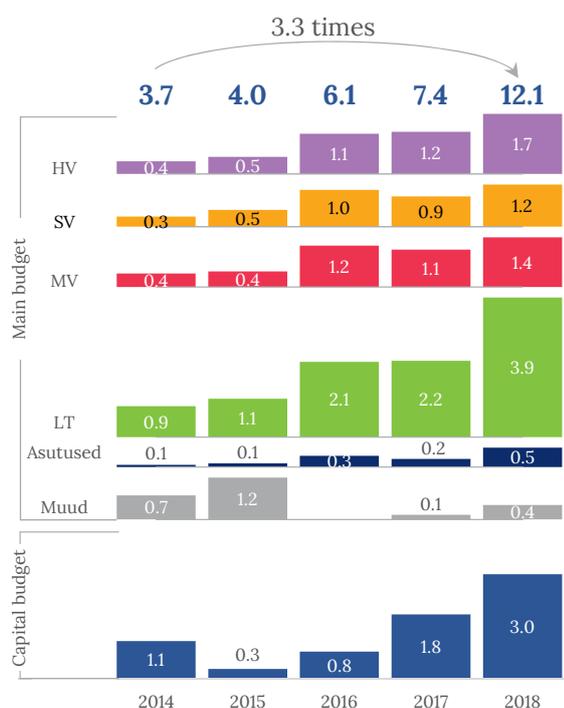
In 2018, Estonian research and development institutions received 63 million euros from major national funding programmes, 54% of the amount was allocated to UT.

Research funding allocated to Estonian R&D institutions from major national financing programmes* for 2014 and 2018 in millions of euros

R&D institution	2014	2018	Change
UT	21.7	33.5	11.8
TUT	8.2	12.4	4.1
TU	2.0	3.7	1.7
EULS	2.6	4.4	1.8
Other	6.0	8.7	2.7
Total	40.6	62.7	22.1

* Targeted funding of research topics, Estonian Science Foundation grants, institutional research funding, personal research funding, national programmes and base funding. Source: MoER

The amount of base funding allocated from the state budget to the University of Tartu and its percentage in the UT research revenue has increased considerably in recent years – in 2018 it was 12.1 million euros, i.e. 15% of research revenue.



Distribution of base funding for research in 2014–2018 between the university's main budget and capital budget after distribution of performance-based grants and allocations from the development fund (in million euros)

The council allocated the national sciences support of the 2018 base funding to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities and divided the rest of the base funding amount as follows:

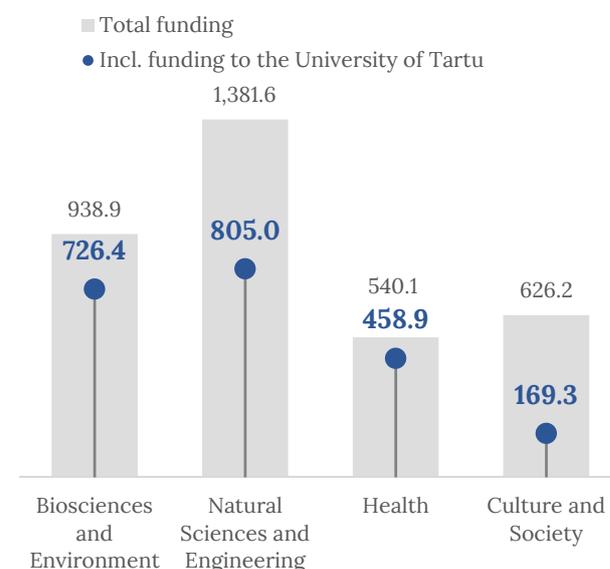
- 48% to academic units according to their contribution to earning the base funding;
- 26% for investment in academic and research buildings;
- 16% to the university's development fund;
- 10% to the rector for performance-based financing of academic units.

After the distribution of performance-based amounts and making allocations from the development fund, 72.3% of the 2018 base funding was directed to the budgets of academic units. Labour costs accounted for 31% of the expenses covered from base funding in 2018 (2.95 million euros).

The University of Tartu had **80 IUT themes** in the amount of **13.3 million euros**

The total financial value of **institutional research funding (IUT)** for research themes in Estonia in 2018 was 22.5 million euros.

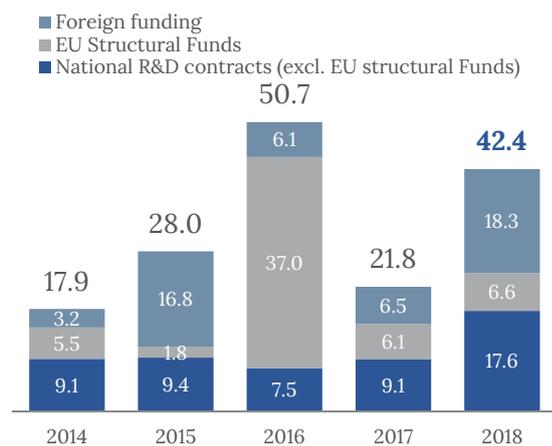
In 2018, new types of **personal research funding (PUT)** projects started: PUT team grants and PUT start-up grants, which in the next few years will gradually replace the former institutional research grants (IUT) and PUT exploratory and start-up grants. The total value of the new personal research grants (PUT) starting in Estonia in 2018 is 3.5 million euros; these include 18 projects worth 2.2 million euros led by UT researchers. In addition, 102 previously started PUT projects continued with the amount of 5.3 million euros in 2018.



Funding of PUT start-up and team grants starting in 2018 by R&D expert areas, in thousand euros

Research and development contracts (except IUT and PUT) for 42,4 million euros were signed in 2018. Compared to 2017, the total value of contracts increased by 20.6 million euros. This was primarily due to the 11.7-million-euro increase in the value of contracts made with external funders. The volume of foreign funding almost tripled compared to the previous year.

Most of the international contracts are funded by the EU Framework Programme for Research and Innovation “Horizon 2020”. In 2018, 26 project contracts were signed under the “Horizon 2020” with the total volume of 11 million euros.



The value (in million euros) of R&D contracts on the basis of concluded contracts (excl. national financing) in 2014–2018

In 2018, the University of Tartu became a full member of the **EIT Health network of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT)** and participates in two new EIT Knowledge and Innovation Communities: Added-Value Manufacturing and Urban Mobility. EIT promotes entrepreneurial capability and supports innovative ideas, and to achieve that, creates regional Knowledge and Innovation Communities involving prominent companies, universities and research centres. Through these communities, EIT finances innovative research and development projects, educational cooperation and the establishing of start-ups.

In 2018, the University of Tartu was also approved as the full member of **Big Data Value Association (BDVA)**, a cooperation network of enterprises, research institutions and other public sector organisations who collect, process big data and use them in product development. BDVA membership enables the big data research groups of the University of Tartu to participate in the network's thematic work groups and calls for applications to significantly enhance the possibilities of participation in international projects and find new contacts among Europe's leading industries and research institutions.

Professor of Cryptography of the University of Tartu **Dominique Unruh** received a research grant of 1.7 million euros from the European Research Council (ERC). The grant will contribute significantly to Estonia's public e-services and cybersecurity. Professor Unruh will develop a solution to defend against security risks posed by the powerful quantum computers of the future.

In 2018, researchers of the University of Tartu received two **European Research Area Chair (ERA Chair) grants** from the European Commission with the total value of nearly 5 million euros. The GasFermTEC project, led by **Mart Loog**, aims to set up a new research direction specialising in gas fermentation technologies in the Estonian Centre for Synthetic Biology at the University of Tartu. A new research group and a training centre are established and preparations are made for a pilot plant.

The second project supported from the ERA Chair measure, the Center for Genomics, Evolution and Medicine (cGEM) aims to apply advancements in genomic medicine, taking into account the different evolutionary pathways of populations which have led to differences in susceptibility to common diseases. To achieve the goals of the project, researchers will bring together the scientific expertise of the Institute of Genomics (Director **Mait Metspalu**) and the Institute of Clinical Medicine (**Andres Salumets**), which guarantees the necessary scientific capacity.

The **Estonian Research Infrastructures Roadmap** is a list of nationally important objects of research infrastructure, which was updated for the third time in 2018. Based on submitted applications, the research infrastructures committee of the Estonian Research Council made a proposal to the Government of Estonia to include 17 objects of infrastructure in the roadmap list. The University of Tartu manages 13 of them (the first 13 in the list), and is a partner in two networks:

- Estonian Centre of Analytical Chemistry (ECAC),
- Estonian Centre for Genomics (EGK),
- Centre of Estonian Language Resources (CELR),
- ELIXIR Estonia – Distributed Infrastructure for Life-Science Information,
- Estonian Scientific Computing Infrastructure (ETAIS),
- Estonia in European Social Survey,
- Infotechnological Mobility Observatory (IMO),
- Centre of Nanomaterials Technologies and Research (NAMUR+),
- Natural History Archives and Information Network (NATARC),
- National Centre for Translational and Clinical Research (RSKTK),
- Plant Biology Infrastructure (TAIM),
- Estonian e-Repository and Conservation of Collections (e-Varamu),
- Estonian Environmental Observatory (KKobs),
- Generations and Gender Survey 2020 – Estonia (GGS2020-EE),
- Smart Industry Centre (SmartIC),
- Naval Architecture and Hydrodynamics Infrastructure (SCC),
- The Optical Backbone Network of Estonian Research and Education.

UT researchers also participate in the activities of 14 international research infrastructure objects, leading international research collaboration in nine networks.

Publications

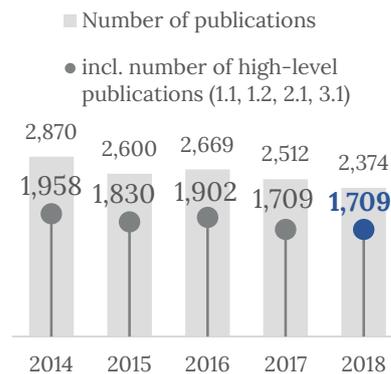
According to the Estonian Research Information System (ETIS), UT members published **2,374 research publications** in 2018. 1,709 were high-level publications, incl. 1,259 ETIS category 1.1 publications. The average number of high-level publications published per academic staff member (FTE) was 1.13.

Although the total number of publications has dropped, the number of influential publications in certain fields increased. In the world's leading research information database Web of Science Core Collection, 1,416 publications related with the University of Tartu were indexed in 2018, and our researchers' publications have been cited 1,950 times. Scopus database covers 1,563 publications related to the University of Tartu, with 2,599 citations. In the Scopus database, the h-index of the University of Tartu's publications for 2014–2018 is 103, the respective index in the Web of Science is 100.

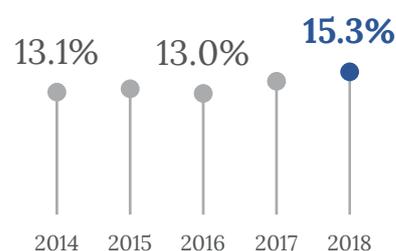
According to the Web of Science ESI (Essential Science Indicators) database, which is standardised by fields of science but does not include the humanities and focuses only on 1% of the world's most successful publications, the University of Tartu continues to be the most successful research and development institution in Estonia by the number of publications and citations in most ESI research fields.

According to ESI, 52 researchers affiliated with the University of Tartu (listed below) ranked among the 1% most cited researchers in their field of science in 2018. Twelve of them (marked with an asterisk) have been included for their research impact in the “2018 Highly Cited Researchers Report”, which is compiled annually based on ESI data and lists the 6,000 most influential researchers of the world.

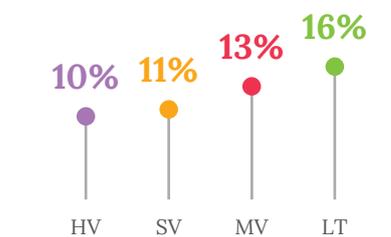
Kessy Abarenkov*	Mait Metspalu
Helene Alavere	Evelin Mihailov
Jüri Allik	Lili Milani
Mohammad Bahram*	Mari Moora*
Mikael Brosche	Paul Andrew Morris
Vinay Choubey	Reedik Mägi*
Alexander John Davison	Mari Nelis
Marlon Dumas	Risto-Kalervo Näätänen
Tõnu Esko*	Elin Org
Krista Fischer*	Erast Parmasto
Toomas Haller	Leopold Parts
Aveliina Helm	Pärt Peterson
Heikki Junninen*	Margus Punab
Allen Kaasik	Meelis Pärtel*
Toomas Kivisild	Martti Raidal
Hannes Kollist	Anu Realo
Tiit Kutser	Maido Remm
Urmas Kõljalg*	Martin Zobel*
Triinu Kõressaar	Mari-Liis Tammesoo
Maris Laan	Kaido Tammeveski
Ülo Langel	Tiit Teder
Ivo Leito	Leho Tedersoo*
Jaan Liira	Richard Villems
Ülo Mander	Jaak Vilo
Andres Merits	Maarja Öpik
Andres Metspalu*	
Ene Metspalu	



Research publications by UT members, incl. the number of high-level research publications in 2014–2018. Source: ETIS



Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications 2014–2018



Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications in 2018

Field division of fractionated publications by authors from Estonia and the UT among the 1% of most cited publications in the Web of Science ESI database in 2008–2018 and the impact of UT publications (as of January 2019)

	Clinical medicine	Plant and animal sciences	Chemistry	General social sciences	Environmental science and ecology	Molecular biology and genetics	Biology and bio-chemistry	Geo-sciences	Neuroscience and behaviour	Psychiatry and psychology	All fields
Total number of Estonian publications	1,639	1,704	1,528	1,512	1,396	788	766	1,209	494	502	17,543
Total number of UT publications	1,021	935	940	904	809	645	491	509	413	369	9,640
Percentage of UT publications	62%	55%	62%	60%	58%	82%	64%	42%	84%	74%	55%
Division of UT publications by field of study	11%	10%	10%	9%	8%	7%	5%	5%	4%	4%	
Number of citations to UT publications	19	17	13	5	22	65	25	12	17	15	18
World's average number of citations per publication	13	10	15	7	13	24	17	13	19	13	13

ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY

A2020 objective: one of the key factors of the development of the university is its members' entrepreneurial attitude

As a member of the international University Industry Innovation Network, the University of Tartu was invited to participate in a new pilot project of accreditation of entrepreneurial universities. International experts evaluated the university's activities based on a self-evaluation report and an on-site visit, and recommended to award the UT with the **Entrepreneurial University Accreditation**. The evaluation committee highly appreciated the support activities that help to communicate the employees and students' initiatives outside the university (for example, the Startup Day, cooperation with Spark Makerlab), the variety of entrepreneurship studies (for example, the Starter programme, MOOCs, the Kaleidoskoop competition), UT's participation in local business life and the impact of the UT's entrepreneurship-oriented activities.

A2020 objective: the university inspires businesses to more actively use the research infrastructure of the university and the knowledge and skills of academic staff

10.4 million euros was the value of business contracts signed by the University of Tartu in 2018

In 2018, the University of Tartu signed 170 **business contracts** with the total value of 10.4 million euros, which is 2.2 million euros more than in 2017. The university also participated in 26 research and development projects in which one party was a company. The total value of these projects in 2018 was 6.9 million euros.

Archimedes Foundation, co-financed by the European Regional Development Fund, financed five contracts of the University of Tartu in **smart specialisation growth areas** in 2018 in the amount of 3.43 million euros.

From **contracts made with companies**, the University of Tartu received in 2018 a total of 4.1 million euros, which is twice as much as in 2017.

The largest cooperation agreements were made in 2018 with the following companies:

- Milrem AS (1.6 million euros),
- Center of Food and Fermentation Technologies (1.46 million euros),
- AS Maves (306,000 euros),
- Swedbank AS (206,000 euros),
- Fit Biotech Oy (143,000 euros),
- ImmunoQure AG (109,000 euros).

A2020 objective: the university increases the interest in and awareness of innovation and science among Estonian residents and businesses through various forms of cooperation

More than 60 enterprises are involved in the University of Tartu's **partnership programme**. Considering the entrepreneurs' associations who are members of the partnership programme, the programme involves more than 300 enterprises. In 2018, the main partners were Eesti Energia, Swedbank, SEB, Telia, Police and Border Guard Board, Estonian Defence Industry Association and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Estonia.

In September 2018, the university launched a new open **innovation programme**, which aims to solve problems and tasks presented by entrepreneurs. During the semester, the joint teams of researchers, students and entrepreneurs worked on seven tasks and the entrepreneurs started to carry out the solutions in spring 2019. Besides the university, also Eesti Energia, the Vanemuine theatre, Tartu University Hospital, Police and Border Guard Board, Tele 2 Eesti AS and Mooncascade OÜ participated in the programme.

Adapter is a cooperation network comprising 12 Estonian R&D institutions and managing adapter.ee, the R&D services ordering portal for companies. The Adapter services page includes the descriptions of a total of 488 services in Estonian and 309 in English. 151 and 79 of these, respectively, are services provided by the UT. Since the launch of the Adapter portal, entrepreneurs have sent 456 enquiries, incl. 249 in 2018. 80 enquiries have developed into cooperation, incl. in 56 cases in 2018. The University of Tartu has participated in 35 such cooperation episodes, incl. 17 in 2018.

A2020 objective: the university contributes to the creation and growth of knowledge-based businesses and innovation

In 2018, one new enterprise was added to the list of the University of Tartu **spin-offs**: RootBioMe OÜ, who develops food and biotechnologies. 55 enterprises were in the list of the University of Tartu spin-offs at the end of 2018. The turnover of UT spin-offs in 2017* was 30.5 million euros, 5 million euros more than in the previous year. These enterprises employed a total of 403 people, over 100 more than in 2016.

At Tartu Entrepreneurship Awards Gala, the best spin-off of the University of Tartu was recognised for the first time in 2018. The recognition was awarded to Positium LBS, who conducts mobile location analysis research. The spin-off Icosagen AS is one of the most important users of the university's intellectual property. The biggest contractual partner in 2018 was AS Reach-U with 150,000 euros.

*The 2018 review will be made in summer 2019.

A2020 objective: the university enables students to develop their general and area-related business competencies based on their needs and interests

From autumn 2018, students of all curricula can study **entrepreneurship courses**. The School of Economics and Business Administration has worked out a package that enables students to choose either one comprehensive entrepreneurship course or an entire module, or study entrepreneurship as a minor.

The **University of Tartu Idea Lab** organises pre-incubation activities, i.e. the development of business ideas for students.

In the workshops of the **Starter pre-incubation programme** within “Edu ja tegu” entrepreneurship education programme, participants can develop their idea into a business model with the support of mentors, and, if desired, set up a business. All in all, 40 teams completed the programme (25 in Tartu, 7 in Pärnu and 8 in Narva), and 13 inter-school teams were formed. 98 students of the University of Tartu participated in the programme.

A total of 55 teams took part in **Kaleidoskoop**, the biggest business ideas competition in South Estonia. 20 teams, incl. 12 Starter teams made it to the finals.



In spring the Kaleidoskoop winner was CarZam, a team composed of students of the UT Institute of Computer Science and Tartu College of the Tallinn University of Technology. The team won the chance to pitch their business idea at the international JA Europe Enterprise Challenge. CarZam's idea is to develop a device that is mounted on car engine and detects a fault by analysing the sound of the engine.

In Estonia's biggest **business ideas competition Ajujaht 2018**, two Starter teams affiliated with the University of Tartu were among the seven best teams. One of them, Decomer Technology OÜ ranked in the top four and won a 7,500-euro grant from Prototron Fund. The team members – UT alumnus **Mart Salumäe** and student of the UT School of Economics and Business Administration **Kelly Kangur** – aim to produce water-soluble material for packaging honey.

In cooperation with Garage48, UT Institute of Computer Science and IT Academy (StudyITin.ee), the annual **Student Startup Camp** is organised, where teams get help for turning their business idea into a working prototype and learn the fundamental truths of start-up business. In 2018, eleven teams attended the camp, incl. 93 students of the University of Tartu.

An international **hackathon “Bioinnovation Days 2018”** was held in Tartu in April, attracting 98 participants from Estonia, Latvia, Finland, Sweden, Greece, Italy, Slovakia, Netherlands and Norway. Eight teams completed the hackathon. One of the awards was granted to the StimulAid team, whose goal is to develop a neuro-stimulator to help improve balance and mobility in people with Parkinson's disease (the team was led by **Nigul Ilves**, Engineer of the UT Institute of Clinical Medicine).

The Idea Lab participates in the **development cooperation project** “Transforming Estonian Best Practice of Practical Entrepreneurship Studies to Ukrainian Universities”, funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In cooperation with Ukrainian partners and relying on Idea Lab's experience, the educational programme “Yep! Starter” was created to offer the practical skills for developing a business idea and the knowledge required to set up a company.



The University of Tartu's team ResDec won the second prize and an award of 2,500 US dollars in the pitching competition of the NGAL® (Network Globally, Act Locally) international business development programme in Nebraska Wesleyan University. In the photo: **Taavi Vanaveski**, Manager of Idea Lab **Maret Ahonen** and **Mikk Puustusmaa**.

The main objective of the **EstLat-Accelerate project** is to prepare and carry out three pre-acceleration programmes in Tartu and Riga in cooperation with partners. The duration of each programme is about four months and the focus is on IT solutions. In 2018, eleven teams completed the programme, incl. four teams affiliated with the UT. In autumn, 14 teams participated, six of whom were related to the University of Tartu.

Intellectual property protection and commercialisation

In 2018, UT researchers announced 21 new objects of intellectual property. Nine patent applications were submitted to Patent Offices and 13 patents were issued to the University of Tartu. By the end of 2018, the university had 73 active patents and patent applications. UT's intellectual property rights were most of all exploited in 2018 by VF Bioscience SAS, Tere AS and Icosagen AS. UT held negotiations and exchanged information with 21 Estonian and 21 foreign enterprises. Six licence agreements were made.

In 2018, a conference was held to mark the 15th anniversary of the University of Tartu's most successful patent – ME-3 bacteria.

CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

Knowledge sharing

A2020 objective: the university ensures the competitive level of the development of national sciences

The responsibility of the University of Tartu as Estonia's national university is to preserve and develop the Estonian language and culture. **Eleven professorships in national sciences** help to perform the task of the national university.

For many-sided intellectual and creative development of the University of Tartu members, the position of the **professor of liberal arts** has been created in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. Every year a prominent Estonian creative person whose activities relate to the traditional fields of activity of the University of Tartu is invited to fill this position for one academic year.

With the Contribution to Estonian National Identity award, the University of Tartu annually recognises individuals who by their creative work have made an outstanding contribution to promoting the national identity of Estonians and Estonia.



In 2018, the UT award for Contribution to Estonian National Identity was granted to translator and theologian **Kalle Kasemaa**



Film director, screenwriter and film critic **Ilmar Raag** was elected the **Professor of Liberal Arts** at the University of Tartu in 2018

A2020 objective: the university actively participates in developing and implementing policies required for the development of health care in Estonia

The Government of Estonia has decided to boost the development of personalised medicine in Estonia, allocating 5 million euros for 2018 to the joint gene project of the UT **Estonian Genome Centre**, the National Institute for Health Development, and the Ministry of Social Affairs. By the end of 2018, the gene data of 100,000 new gene donors had been collected to the biobank. The collecting, genotyping and primary analysis of gene samples is conducted by the UT Estonian Genome Centre, who already previously held the gene samples of more than 52,000 Estonian people. For 2019, the government will allocate 2.3 million euros to enable at least 50,000 more people to join the biobank. In future the individual gene data can be taken into use in the medical system to provide better healthcare services, prevent diseases and determine the most appropriate medicine and dose for each patient.

> geenivaramu.ee

A2020 objective: the university improves innovation and research communication, increasing the interest in and awareness of innovation and science among Estonian residents and businesses through various forms of cooperation

Estonia's major media channels published 5,747 stories on research at the University of Tartu in 2018. Entrepreneurship topics were covered by the media on 866 occasions. The ERR Novaator research news portal, which is co-managed with Estonian Public Broadcasting, published 321 research news items from the University of Tartu, incl. 256 published by the university editors. The university's research news in English were primarily published in Research in Estonia and EurekAlert portals. The University of Tartu was an active partner in the "Kust sa tead?" initiative, which aimed to emphasise the importance of science-based statements before the Riigikogu elections.

A2020 objective: the university intensifies cooperation with schools to generate scientific interest in pupils and to involve talented pupils in research

In 2017/2018, a total of 2,654 pupils studied in the 48 courses of the **Youth Academy**. Chemistry, biology and physics workshop programmes were organised in 45 schools, and 687 pupils completed the programme. In the 2018/2019 academic year, 2,207 students from 223 schools started studies in 46 Youth Academy courses and 911 learners from 85 schools registered for workshops.

855 pupils participated in the finals of Olympiads in 16 subjects. In addition to Olympiads, the Youth Academy organised open competitions in astronomy, mathematics, computer science, chemistry and physics (in total 936 participants). Pupils highly appreciate the online competitions Kobras, Spekter, Pulsar and Kuubik, while by far the most popular is the mathematics contest Känguru, in which 23,239 pupils from 392 schools took part in 2018. 103 pupils of 68 schools all over Estonia participated in the Youth Academy summer camp.

In 2018, 432 pupils completed the Youth Academy programme. Nearly half of them (47%) enrolled in the University of Tartu in the same year, mostly in the Faculty of Science and Technology (82) and the Faculty of Medicine (68).

> teaduskool.ut.ee

A2020 objective: the university supports the development of the memory institutions of the university and the research and preservation of national cultural assets and heritage

The University of Tartu **Museum** provided services to 55,769 visitors in 2018. The annual exhibition "Crime and



Crazy Scientist's 4th scientific conference "H2O: draw from the well and drink"



The UT Art Museum's exhibition "Fragments of Pompeii" introduces the antiques spread in Europe after the rediscovery of Pompeii and Herculaneum and their significance for later cultural history



"The Name of the Rose" in Cathedral Ruins



Nature Festival



New information boards were installed in the Botanical Garden, giving considerably more information on plant collections and history

Punishment" in the historical cathedral focused on the development of forensic science and the Estonian legal system on the basis of two real-life murder mysteries. This intriguing exhibition was also nominated for the 2018 annual museum award in the category of temporary exhibitions.

In 2018, renovations in the Old Observatory were completed, making the exhibition halls more attractive and exciting. The travelling exhibition "Get ready! 100 Faces of the University of Tartu", prepared for "Estonia's National University 100" programme, was shown in the university's academic buildings.

The University of Tartu Museum provided **active learning programmes** focusing on the humanities, science and technology to the schools of Tartu. There were 987 programmes and study tours to 21,711 participants during 2018. In May, the Crazy Scientist's 4th scientific conference "H2O: draw from the well and drink" was organised, involving schools all over Estonia. The museum continued its successful cooperation with the Vanemuine Theatre (productions "Ghost in the Machine. G. F. Parrot" and "The Name of the Rose") and Tartu New Theatre (production "All Souls' Night").

Employees of the museum published 40 publications. Among others, the richly illustrated monograph "Tartu Cathedral. Cathedral. Library. Museum" was published in 2018. Compiled by Director of the Museum **Mariann Raisma** and Research Fellow in Art History **Krista Anderson** in cooperation with well-known art historians and cultural historians, the book gives an overview of the 800-year history of the building.

> muuseum.ut.ee

In 2018, a total of 144,200 people visited the UT **Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden**. 675 programmes were organised for 12,235 participants.

Led by the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden, the fourth Nature Festival was held in 2018, this time as an all-Estonian event. An estimated 3,600 people took part in the festival, i.e. about one-third more than in earlier years. The festival programme also included an all-Estonian marathon of nature observations, in which about 270 people participated, more than 2,000 observations were registered, and 862 species observed. The observations were recorded in the eBiodiversity portal at elurikkus.ee, which is developed by the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden. A new version of the portal was opened for users in May 2018. The nature observation marathon won two prizes: the 2018 national science communication award in the category "Best new science and technology communication initiative", and a letter of acknowledgment in the Best Environmental Deed competition in 2018. The major sponsors of the Nature Festival were Environmental Investment Centre, City of Tartu, Estonian Academy of Sciences and the Gambling Tax Council. eBiodiversity portal is developed in the framework of the EU-financed NATARC project.

> natmuseum.ut.ee

In June, the UT Botanical Garden celebrated its 215th year of activity. To mark the anniversary, the Estonian native plants department was opened, in which plants have been arranged according to their natural habitats. Currently, 700 or approximately half of the indigenous species of local flora are represented in this department.

> botaanikaaed.ut.ee

At the beginning of 2018, the UT **Library** was closed for readers due to renovation works. Only open-shelf books were available for borrowing. After two-year renovation the library opened a part of the building for readers in April and the entire building in November. By the end of 2018, the library had 40,574 registered users. Students accounted for 54% of the total number of readers. During the year, the main building of the library was visited 157,192 times; nearly two million virtual visits were registered. By the end of 2018, access to 119 online databases had been created via the library.

> utlib.ut.ee

Feedback from society



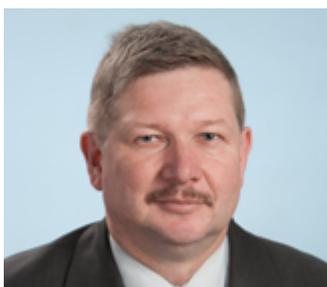
Agu Laisk



Joel Starkopf



Martin Ehala



Marco Kirm



Tiit Tammaru

The Government of Estonia issues **national research awards** to Estonian researchers and research groups for outstanding results in eight fields of research.

The 40,000-euro award for **outstanding lifetime achievement** in research and development was granted to UT Professor Emeritus, Academician **Agu Laisk**. Agu Laisk is an outstanding researcher of plant photosynthesis focusing on factors determining the rate of photosynthesis. Under his leadership, the world's fastest photosynthesis measurement system and the most complex photosynthesis model has been designed, and a number of groundbreaking results on the photosynthesis process have been achieved.

The award in **chemistry and molecular biology** was granted to **Tanel Tenson** (head of group, **Vasili Hauryliuk**, **Arvi Jöers**, **Niilo Kaldalu**, **Karin Kogermann**, **Ülo Maiväli** and **Marta Putrinš** for the cycle "Mechanisms of antibiotic action and antibiotic resistance".

The award in **medical science** was given to **Joel Starkopf** and **Annika Reintam Blaser** for the research and development study "Intraabdominal hypertension and gastrointestinal failure in intensive care patients".

In the **humanities**, **Martin Ehala** received the award for "Development of the sign theory of identity based on studies of the Estonian linguistic environment".

The Government of Estonia granted the **Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann Language Prize** to the UT Associate Professor Emerita **Reet Kasik** for her research on word formation, development of text analysis, and educating and encouragement of young linguists.

The **Estonian Academy of Sciences** elected **new members of the academy**, including four UT researchers: Professor in Experimental Physics **Marco Kirm** in exact sciences; Professor of Geology and Mineralogy **Kalle Kirsimäe** in geology; Professor of Urban and Population Geography **Tiit Tammaru** in human geography; and Professor of Personality and Social Psychology **Anu Realo** in cultural studies.



Niilo Kaldalu, Marta Putrinš, Vasili Hauryliuk, Tanel Tenson, Arvi Jöers



Annika Reintam Blaser



Reet Kasik



Kalle Kirsimäe



Anu Realo



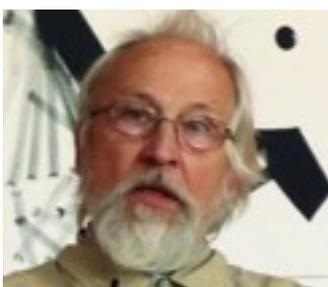
Anu Raud



Mihkel Zilmer



Mark Fišel



Jüri Kask



Sven Erik Ojavee

The national **lifetime achievement award for culture** was granted to textile artist, Lecturer and Professor Emerita at UT Viljandi Culture Academy, **Anu Raud**. Anu Raud has taught and trained several generations of Estonian textile artists.

The Estonian Society of Human Genetics awarded Professor of Biotechnology **Andres Metspalu** with the **lifetime achievement award in genetics**. Andres Metspalu has worked in the field of human genetics for more than 25 years, and taken the Estonian human genetics research to the international research arena.

The **Tiiu Sild Memorial Lifetime Achievement Award** for long-standing and systematic popularisation of research and technology was granted to Professor of Medical Biochemistry **Mihkel Zilmer**.

President of Estonia recognised Senior Research Fellow **Leopold Parts** of the UT Institute of Computer Science with the **Young Scientist Award**. Head of the Chair of Language Technology **Mark Fišel** received the **Young IT Scientist Award**.

At the Annual Teacher Appreciation Gala, the Ministry of Education and Research recognised Assistant in Human Biology and Junior Research Fellow **Rudolf Bichele** with the title **Supervisor of the Year**.

The Estonian Artists' Association, the Estonian Painters' Association and the Visual and Applied Arts Endowment of the Cultural Endowment of Estonia awarded UT Lecturer of Drawing, Painting and Composition **Jüri Kask** with the **Konrad Mägi Prize 2018**.

The Estonian Association of Science Journalists granted the **award to the friend of science journalism**, the 2018 Õkul Prize, to UT Senior Research Fellow in Botany **Aveliina Helm**.

The Albert Pullerits **young statistician's grant** was awarded to **Sven Erik Ojavee** of the UT Institute of Mathematics and Statistics. The grant aims to motivate young people to apply and develop statistical methods.

Professor Emerita of the Faculty of Medicine **Tiina Talvik** was named the **Honorary Citizen of Tartu**.



Andres Metspalu



Leopold Parts



Rudolf Bichele



Aveliina Helm



Tiina Talvik

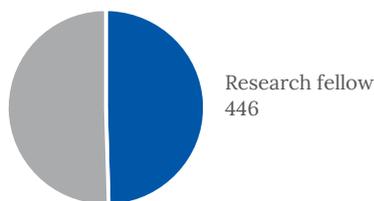
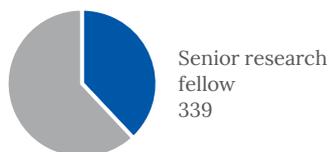
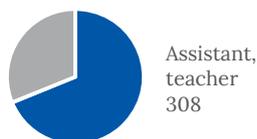
ORGANISATION



- Academic staff (1,517)
- Teaching staff (735)
- Research staff (782)
- Support staff (1,417)

Number of employees (FTE) of the University of Tartu in 2018

■ Men ■ Women



Number and gender ratio of academic staff by positions in 2018

Employees

3,602 people

worked for the University of Tartu at the end of 2018

In 2018, 18 professors were elected, incl. 11 were elected to the position for the first time. Four of the elected professors were women. At the end of the year, **200 professors** worked at the university, incl. 46 women (23%).

278 foreign nationals

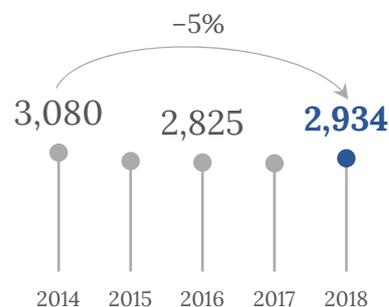
from 50 countries worked in the University of Tartu

229 international staff members held an academic position. International teaching and research staff members made up nearly 12% of the total number of UT academic staff. Most of them (69 persons) worked as research fellows. 28 foreigners were employed as professors (14% of professors).

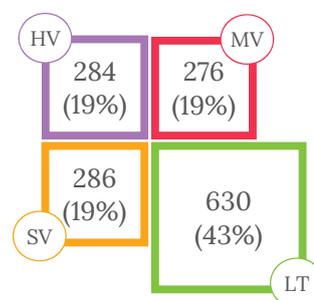
69% of the academic staff hold a **PhD**

1,313 academic staff members of the University of Tartu hold a PhD. The requirement to hold a PhD or an equivalent qualification applies to professors, associate professors, research professors and senior research fellows, and was also extended to lecturers as of 2018.

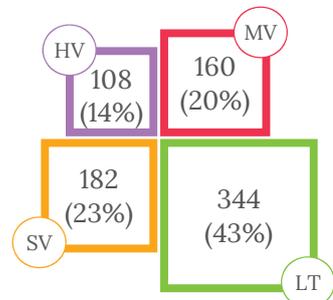
60% of support staff worked in faculties, 24% in the support structure and 16% in the UT institutions.



Number of employees (FTE) of the University of Tartu in 2014–2018

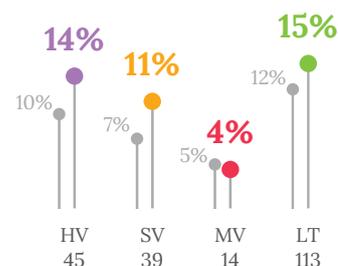


Academic staff in faculties



Support staff in faculties

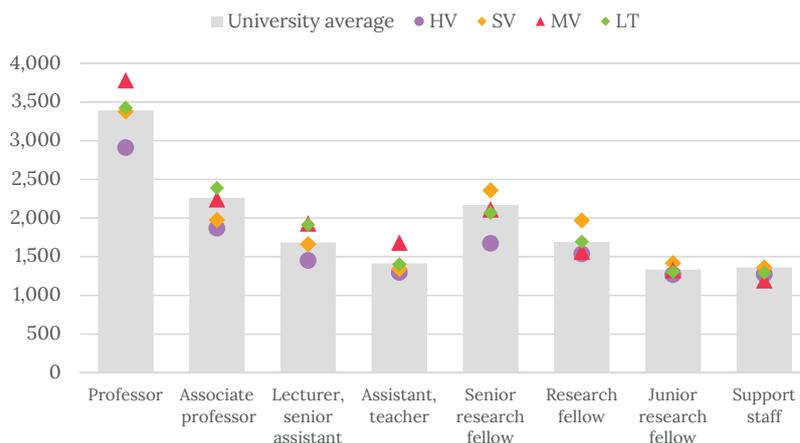
Number of academic and support staff members (FTE) and their division by faculties in 2018



Percentage of international research and teaching staff by faculties in 2018. For comparison, the percentage of international staff in 2014 is shown in grey.

1,691 euros was the average gross monthly salary of UT employees

The average gross monthly salary of UT employees increased by 8% in a year. In 2018, the average gross salary of support staff grew the fastest (8.9%), followed by that of the teaching staff (8.6%) and research staff (5.3%). In academic positions the salary increase was the biggest for lecturers (12.1%), research professors (9.7%), assistants and teachers (7.5%) and professors (7.1%). In 2018, women's average salary in academic positions was up to 8% lower than men's.

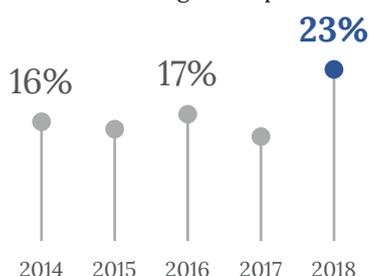


Average salary of UT employees (euros) by positions and faculties in 2018

Training courses for employees

A2020 objective: the university supports the development of the teaching and instructing skills of academic staff

The University of Tartu supports the development of the teaching and supervising skills of academic staff through training, counselling, collegial feedback and teaching conferences. Teaching staff who want to enhance their teaching skills are supported by the **academic developers** of each faculty and **instructional designers**. In 2018, **87 continuing education courses** and **86 teaching development seminars** were organised for teaching staff. 23% of academic staff participated in long-term teaching development activities. The percentage was the highest in the Faculty of Social Sciences, where 39% of academic staff were involved in teaching development activities.



Percentage of academic staff who participated actively in teaching-related development activities in 2014–2018

The base training courses (“Learning and Teaching in Higher Education”, “Supervising Student Papers” and, introduced in 2018 for international teaching staff, “University Teaching” and “Teaching Science and Technology at the University”) were completed by 79 UT employees, incl. 63 academic staff members. Development of special teaching skills included digital competence: support for using the Moodle e-learning environment, as well as creating and using videos and animation for teaching. An important training topic was the development of students’ learning skills.

In 2018, there were eight **collegial feedback communities** at the University of Tartu with 45 participants. The University of Tartu issued 12 grants for systematic

development and research of teaching skills. Recipients of the grant for conducting research on own teaching held meetings all through the year. Together with earlier recipients of the grant, the university has now supported 48 teaching staff members in their professional development, organising their research and sharing results.

Supported by the University of Tartu ASTRA project Per Aspera, the **annual teaching staff conference** was organised as an international event in 2018. At the three-day conference “Teaching for learning – the university perspective”, participants discussed the nature of learning-centred teaching, modern teaching tools that support and facilitate learning, differences in field-specific teaching and learning, and the role of leadership in ensuring quality in teaching and learning. All in all, 320 people participated in the conference, incl. 129 UT employees. Teaching staff of foreign universities delivered 29 presentations of the total 86. Participants came from 14 Estonian higher education institutions and 27 foreign universities.

A2020 objective: the university values the high-level Estonian language skills of its employees and students and supports foreign employees and students in studying the Estonian language and cultural history

To promote good language use and spelling, 12 training courses and seminars were organised, attended by 145 UT employees (230 participation times). The University of Tartu organised two important public events targeting the development of Estonian language: the Mother Tongue Day conference “The tongue of this land” with more than 50 participants, and the symposium “Terminology!?” with 29 participants.

The University of Tartu supports Estonian language courses for international staff. 44 international employees and four family members learned the Estonian language. Compared to previous years, the number of international staff who learned Estonian remained stable.

A2020 objective: the university plays an important role in transforming Tartu into an international learning, 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. In 2018, the culture evenings focused on the Korean, Polish and Italian culture. 200 people took part in these events. In addition, there were other events like the sports day, seminars introducing Tartu, life and work at UT, and opportunities for the international staff and family members to widen their social network. 124 people took part in these events. UT international staff members can also participate in Euraxess networking events.



Italian culture evening at the University of Tartu

A2020 objective: the university supports the constant improvement of specialised and professional knowledge and skills of employees

To support the professional development of UT employees, more than one hundred training courses and more than 50 seminars took place in 2018. English language courses, especially for the development of conversation skills, continue to be popular among employees. Also training courses of creating a positive work environment, incl. courses in work-related stress management, and development of teachers’ voice use, self-expression skills and digital competence were in high demand.

In 2018, management training and development programmes continued. There were 30 **professional leadership training courses** with 240 employees participating (557 participation times), which is considerably more than in 2017 (171 participants and 279 participation times). In spring, the first class of the **management development programme for heads of units and teams** completed their training. The programme consisted of nine study days, in which 36 heads of units or work groups participated. 11 heads from different faculties, institutions and support units completed the full training programme, which demanded a great deal of independent work and offered self-assessment opportunities. The second class started the programme in the autumn semester.

With the support of the UT development fund, the new **Leadership Academy** conference series was launched to provide continuing management training for both beginners and experienced leaders. Two seminars that have taken place in the series brought together 124 heads of units, academic staff and specialists.

In 2018, 14 heads of units cooperated with a **development partner** – an experienced mentor or colleague who had completed the coaching programme. Two training series were conducted for enhancing mentorship and coaching skills, with 33 participants.

University employees actively use the **Erasmus+ staff training and academic staff exchange programmes**.

In 2018, a total of 213 university employees delivered lectures or participated in trainings at universities abroad, 40% more than in 2017. The increase resulted from the successfully launched International Credit Mobility project.

141 employees used the European Mobility programme. Most often they went to Germany, France and Netherlands. 72 employees used the International Credit Mobility, most often to go to Vietnam, where the University of Tartu cooperates closely with Hue University. Other popular destinations were Tajikistan, New Zealand and Russia.

Work environment

Annual university-wide surveys have been conducted since 2011 to improve the work environment, governance, the work of support units and availability of services. In the 2018 survey, the number of respondents was record high: 1,731 employees, i.e. 48% of the university employees. Also international staff satisfaction with work at the University of Tartu has consistently improved in recent years. 96% of international employees were generally satisfied with their job.

92% of employees were generally satisfied with work at the university

Employee satisfaction was above all dependent on interesting work, salary and work atmosphere. Other important factors determining the level of job satisfaction were the importance of work and the level of work stress. Most of all, university members are satisfied that their work is interesting – 98% of respondents agreed with the statement. Over years, satisfaction with management quality has slowly yet steadily grown. Another trend over the last five years shows the organisation has become more coherent, which is evidenced by gradually growing satisfaction with the employer’s caring attitude and an increased awareness of the university’s objectives.

62% of respondents regard their salary as fair, which is similar to last year’s result. However, 8.3% of respondents expressed great dissatisfaction with their salary. Another sore point for the employees is the fact that work does not leave enough time for personal life – one in every five employees thinks so (21%).

Satisfaction with the work of support units has slightly decreased compared to the previous year. Above all, employees are satisfied with the style of communication in support units and dissatisfied when they do not get an appropriate solution to their problem. All in all, 90% of respondents were satisfied with the work of support units.

Events for university employees



10 February

Winter sports day of UT employees and their family members in Tähtvere Leisure Park



23 February

Ceremony and concert dedicated to the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Estonia and UT awards ceremony in the assembly hall



24 August

Inauguration of Rector Professor **Toomas Asser**



24 September

Rector's reception for international staff



1 December

Ceremony of the 99th anniversary of Estonia's national university



21 February

Reception for university employees hosted by Acting Rector **Tõnu Lehtsaar** and Council Chair **Ruth Oltjer**



22 May

Rector's appreciation event for retired employees



3 September

Opening ceremony of the academic year



27 September

UT Memorial Day in Raadi cemetery



1 December

Torch March of the 99th anniversary of Estonia's national university

International cooperation

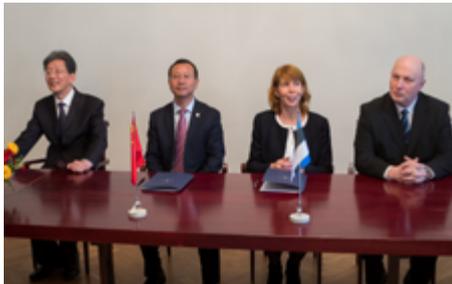
7-9 February

Acting Rector **Tõnu Lehtsaar** participated in the 100th anniversary celebrations of Tbilisi State University in Georgia.



19 March

In the public lecture series named after J. G. Granö, "Finnish professors at the University of Tartu", a lecture on the high court of Dorpat under the Swedish rule was delivered in the UT School of Law by Professor of Comparative Legal History **Heikki Pihlajamäki** of the University of Helsinki..



3-4 April

The delegation of the Beijing International Studies University (BISU) and the Beijing Municipality visited the university to sign a cooperation agreement for teaching the Estonian language and culture to Chinese students. An agreement was made regarding BISU students' one-year Estonian language study at the University of Tartu.



22 June

Invited by President **Kersti Kaljulaid**, the heads of six European states, including the President of Georgia **Giorgi Margvelashvili**, the President of Iceland **Guðni Thorlacius Jóhannesson**, the President of Lithuania **Dalia Grybauskaitė**, the President of Latvia **Raimonds Vējonis**, the President of Poland **Andrzej Duda** and the President of Finland **Sauli Niinistö** arrived in Tartu to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the Republic of Estonia. The presidents attended the opening concert of the XVIII Gaudeamus Student Festival and visited the University of Tartu. Acting Rector **Tõnu Lehtsaar** greeted the heads of state in front of the main building. Thereafter they wrote entries in the university's guestbook in the assembly hall.

23 February



At the ceremony dedicated to the anniversary of the Republic of Estonia, the UT announced the first recipient of the scholarship for promoting languages of the Baltic countries (aka three rectors' scholarship). The 2000-euro scholarship, established by rectors of the University of Tartu, University of Latvia and Vilnius University, was granted to student of Estonian and Finno-Ugric Linguistics at the University of Tartu **Milda Dailidėnaite**, who in her master's thesis explores the ways of expressing the locative function in Estonian and Lithuanian.



26 April

Queen consort **Ratu Hemas** of the Yogyakarta Special Region of Indonesia and a delegation visited the university. The aim of the visit was to have a look at Tartu, discuss possible cooperation agreements and introduce Indonesia.

3-4 May

Members of the Rector's Office held a meeting in Brussels, where they also visited the head office of The Guild of European Research-intensive Universities.

30 May

A 22-member delegation of the economics and research committee of the Parliament of the Free State of Thuringia, Germany, visited the university. The guests were interested in Estonia's successful e-governance, digital development and the teaching of IT at the University of Tartu.

29 May



The University of Tartu hosted Minister of Education of Sarawak state of Malaysia **Michael Manyin ak Jawong**, who got acquainted with the organisation of e-learning and digital study management at the university and the Study Information System, and visited the Genome Centre.



6 September

Minister of Science and Culture of Lower Saxony **Björn Thümler** and a high-level delegation paid a visit to the university. The German guests were primarily interested in the university's experience in digitisation and knowledge transfer.

4 October

Academic Octoberfest, organised by Riga Information Centre of the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) and the Embassy of Germany, was held in the Old Anatomical Theatre of the University of Tartu. In addition to information on study opportunities and scholarships, beer and pretzels were served at the event.

30 November

UT Tartu School of Economics and Business Administration celebrated its 80th anniversary with an international conference where the future of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurs as the so-called fifth estate were discussed. The conference was held during the German-Estonian academic week *Academica*, sponsored by the Federation of Employers' Associations of North Rhine-Westphalia, and brought together more than 200 participants.



11 October

Rector **Toomas Asser** and Dean of the Faculty of Literature and Cultures of Jean Moulin University Lyon 3 (Lyon 3) Professor **Marie Ledentu** signed an agreement that creates opportunities for students of French language and literature and Russian and Slavonic philology to obtain a master's degree at both the University of Tartu and Lyon 3.

22 November

The University of Tartu was approved as the fifth full member of the **U4 cooperation network of universities**. U4 was founded in 2008, comprising the universities of Ghent, Göttingen, Groningen and Uppsala. The five universities will prepare the European University project application for the new EU funding instrument.

6 December

A high-level delegation of the European Organisation for Nuclear Research (CERN) visited the University of Tartu.

In 2018, the **university hosted** the delegations of Utrecht University (Netherlands), N. I. Lobachevsky State University of Nizhny Novgorod (Russia), Busan University (Korea), Lyon 3 (France), Ningbo Institute of Technology (China), Shanghai University (China), and Zhetysu State University (Kazakhstan). The ambassadors of Armenia, China, Japan, Republic of South Africa, Latvia, Norway, Sweden, Romania, Germany, Finland and the United States of America paid a traditional visit to the university in 2018.

University rankings



Times Higher Education
World University Rankings
(THE)

301-350



Academic Ranking of
World Universities
(ARWU)

301-400



QS World University
Rankings

321

The University of Tartu results in
THE ranking by subjects in 2018

Subject	Position
Life sciences	126-150
Arts & humanities	251-300
Social sciences	251-300
Computer science	251-300
Business & economics	251-300
Clinical, pre-clinical & health	351-400
Education	351-400
Physical sciences	401-500

The University of Tartu results in QS ranking by
subjects in 2018

Subject	Position	Subject	Position
Linguistics	101-150	Modern languages	251-300
Philosophy	101-150	Pharmacy & pharmacology	251-300
Communication & media studies	151-200	Law	251-300
Archaeology	151-200	Medicine	301-350
Agriculture & forestry	151-200	Biology	301-350
Geography	151-200	Computer science & information systems	351-400
Politics & international studies	151-200	Chemistry	401-450
History	151-200	Physics & astronomy	451-500
English language & literature	201-250		
Sociology	201-250		

Culture and sport



Tartu Academic Male Choir at the international choral festival VII Canta al Mar in Calella, Spain, where they won the first place and golden diploma in the higher category of male choirs, and silver diploma in the category of folklore



One of the most important performances of brass orchestra "Popsid" was at the reception of the presidents of seven countries during the Gaudeamus Student Festival in Tartu Town Hall Square



University of Tartu Folk Art Ensemble dancers and instructors after the Gaudeamus dance festival concert in Tartu Tamme Stadium



The University of Tartu Symphony Orchestra gave the traditional Advent Concert in the university assembly hall in December 2018



Concert performance "Our Mornings, Our Days, Evenings, Nights" in the Estonian National Museum was a present by the three UT choirs (the University of Tartu Academic Women's Choir, the University of Tartu Chamber Choir and Tartu Academic Male Choir) to the 100th anniversary of the Republic

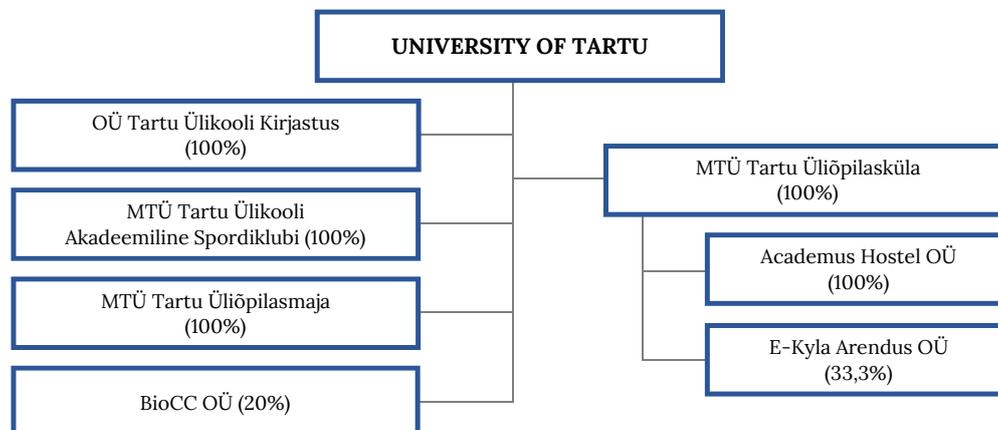


Hurdler **Rasmus Mägi** (in the photo) was elected the best male athlete, and heptathlete **Grit Sadeiko** the best female athlete of the University of Tartu Academic Sports Club

Financial activities

OBJECTIVE: the university considers financial sustainability when making choices

In 2018, the consolidation group of the University of Tartu consisted of the university and seven other legal entities. The operating revenue of the group in the 2018 fiscal year was 191 million euros.



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

Legal person in public law	Field of activity	Operating revenue	Total net gain /loss	Balance sheet total	Net assets
University of Tartu	Higher education, research	186,110	6,752	303,531	243,197
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus	Publishing	410	15	400	316
Academus Hostel OÜ	Accommodation	377	-43	254	192
E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Software development for student residences	18	-2	60	57
BioCC OÜ	Research in natural sciences	1,625	27	888	323
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	Student accommodation	3,578	154	1,436	760
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	Students' sports activities	2,801	47	181	-37
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	Students' cultural activities	1,178	62	265	244
University of Tartu group		191,087	6,993	305,983	244,720

The university concentrated its fiscal policy in four directions:

- diversification and focusing of revenue,
- implementation of economy measures,
- continuous management of the policy for covering overhead expenses,
- improving the efficiency of financial management at all management levels.

In 2018, the university achieved the objectives set in the Financial Strategy.

- Objective: cash flow from economic activities is positive; actual result: +7.8 million euros.
- Objective: share of university's net assets in balance sheet is at least 75%; actual result: 80%.
- Objective: loan burden is less than 25% of annual revenue; actual result: 16.8%.

Main indicators (consolidated)

FINANCIAL INDICATORS in thousands euros	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Operating revenue	158,487	161,895	137,989	153,817	191,087
Operating expenses	150,714	157,890	147,306	162,522	184,022
Financial revenue and expenses	-162	-135	-59	-56	-72
Annual total net gain/loss	7,605	3,864	-9,382	-8,772	6,993
Balance sheet total	291,846	290,866	281,803	269,281	305,983
Current assets	50,046	48,897	51,390	45,211	60,816
Fixed assets	241,800	241,969	230,413	224,070	245,167
Current liabilities	29,214	27,299	25,968	24,935	33,601
Long-term liabilities	11,731	8,802	10,452	7,736	27,662
Net assets	250,901	254,765	245,383	236,610	244,720
Loans from banks	14,760	11,730	13,352	10,446	32,135

RATIOS	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Operating expenses / operating revenue	95	98	107	106	96
Loans/ operating revenue	9	7	10	7	17
Current assets / current liabilities	171	179	198	181	181
Fixed assets / balance sheet total	83	83	82	83	80
Loans/ balance sheet total	5	4	5	4	11
Net assets / balance sheet total	86	88	87	88	80

A2020 objective: the university develops infrastructure, following the principle of ensuring the quality of study and research and optimal use of resources

Main investments in 2018:

- renovation of UT Library was completed (cost 12.5 million euros),
- extension and furnishing of the sports hall, and the academic and research building of the Institute of Sports Sciences and Physiotherapy was completed (cost 12.6 million euros),
- construction of Delta academic building started,
- renovation of Biomedikum continued,
- Delta business building was designed,
- student hostel of Narva College was designed.

Main investments in 2019:

- construction of Delta academic building (estimated cost 34.0 million euros),
- construction of Delta business building (estimated cost 5.5 million euros),
- starting the construction of student hostel of Narva College (estimated cost 3.7 million euros),
- ventilation works at Vanemuise 46,
- design and planning of the Liivi 2 academic building to adapt it for the Institute of Ecology and Earth Sciences,
- starting the design and planning of the Jakobi 5 academic building for the Institute of Education.



The new sports hall



Construction of Delta academic building

Abbreviations

Universities

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

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

Countries

AT	Austria	IT	Italy
BE	Belgium	LV	Latvia
BG	Bulgaria	LT	Lithuania
CH	Switzerland	LU	Luxembourg
CY	Cyprus	MT	Malta
CZ	Czechia	NL	Netherlands
DK	Denmark	NO	Norway
DE	Germany	PL	Poland
EE	Estonia	PT	Portugal
ES	Spain	RO	Romania
FI	Finland	SE	Sweden
FR	France	SI	Slovenia
GR	Greece	SK	Slovakia
HR	Croatia	UK	United Kingdom
HU	Hungary	USA	United States of America
IE	Ireland		

Other abbreviations

A2020	University of Tartu Strategic Plan for 2015–2020
ARWU	Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai ranking)
AS	<i>aktsiaselts</i> (public limited company)
ECTS	European Credit Transfer and Accumulation System credit point
EHIS	Eesti Hariduse Infosüsteem (Estonian Education Information System)
EIT	European Institute of Innovation and Technology
ERA	European Research Area
ERC	European Research Council
ESI	Essential Science Indicators
ETAg	Estonian Research Council
ETIS	Estonian Research Information System
EU	European Union
FTE	full time equivalent
GDP	gross domestic product
h-index	highly cited index
ICT	information and communication technology
IT	information technology
IUT	institutional research funding
MoER	Estonian Ministry of Education and Research
MOOC	massive open online course
MTÜ	<i>mittetulundusühing</i> (non-profit organisation)
NATARC	The Estonian research infrastructures roadmap “Natural history archives and information network”
OECD	The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
OSKA	a system of labour market monitoring and future skills forecasting
OÜ	<i>osühing</i> (private limited company)
PhD	Doctor of Philosophy
PUT	personal research funding
QS	QS World University Rankings
R&D	research and development
SA	<i>sihtasutus</i> (foundation)
THE	Times Higher Education World University Rankings
U4	European University Network of Ghent University (BE), University of Göttingen (DE), University of Groningen (NL), Uppsala University (SE), and University of Tartu (EE)
UTTV	University of Tartu video portal



University of Tartu

Consolidated
financial
statements
2018

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of euros As at 31 December	Note	2018	2017
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	41,969	30,415
Receivables and prepayments	4	18,664	14,616
Inventories	6	183	180
Total current assets		60,816	45,211
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates	7	83	78
Investments in financial assets		2	2
Receivables and prepayments		2	4
Investment property	8	1,461	1,510
Property, plant and equipment	9	237,792	219,434
Intangible assets	10	5,827	3,042
Total non-current assets		245,167	224,070
TOTAL ASSETS		305,983	269,281
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	4,474	2,716
Payables and deferred income	14	28,797	22,219
Provisions	16	330	0
Total current liabilities		33,601	24,935
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	11	27,662	7,736
Total non-current liabilities		27,662	7,736
Total liabilities		61,263	32,671
Net assets			
Capital of the university		144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses	32	93,545	101,200
Surplus/deficit for the period		6,993	-8,772
Total net assets		244,720	236,610
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		305,983	269,281

The notes on pages 48 to 80 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In thousands of euros	Note	2018	2017
Revenue			
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	17	22,197	16,667
State budget funding for education activities	18	69,096	66,408
State budget funding for research activities	19	32,339	26,092
Grants related to assets	20	18,736	3,897
Grants related to income	21	48,113	40,262
Other income	22	606	491
Total revenue		191,087	153,817
Expenses			
Goods, materials and services used	23	-18,075	-16,243
Operating expenses	24	-44,757	-37,053
Scholarships and study grants		-12,530	-9,540
Staff costs	25	-90,301	-81,235
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	-16,466	-16,704
Other expenses	28	-1,893	-1,747
Total expenses		-184,022	-162,522
Surplus/deficit on operating activities		7,065	-8,705
Share of profit of associates	7	5	8
Interest income		14	5
Interest expense		-91	-69
Surplus/deficit before income tax		6,993	-8,761
Income tax expense		0	-11
Surplus/deficit for the period		6,993	-8,772

The notes on pages 48 to 80 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of euros	Note	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities			
Surplus/deficit on operating activities		7,065	-8,705
Adjustments for			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	16,466	16,704
Gain/loss on sale of non-current assets	22, 28	-271	160
Non-monetary grants related to assets	20	-6,849	-4
Change in provisions	16	330	0
Grants related to assets received	20	-11,887	-3,893
Grants related to assets passed on		763	385
Change in receivables and prepayments		-2,387	1,408
Change in inventories		-3	14
Change in payables and deferred income		4,680	-2,399
Interest paid		-86	-70
Corporate income tax paid		0	-11
Net cash from operating activities		7,821	3,589
Cash flows from investing activities			
Paid on acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-4,653	-2,658
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		486	373
Paid for assets under construction		-21,030	-6,119
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	9	-460	-14
Paid on acquisition of intangible assets	10	-3,004	-910
Prepayments made for intangible assets	10	0	-6
Proceeds from government grants related to assets		10,868	3,430
Government grants related to assets paid (partners)		-718	-323
Collection of a non-current receivable		2	2
Interest received		18	4
Net cash used in investing activities		-18,491	-6,221
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from loans received	13	24,400	0
Repayment of loans received	11, 13	-2,711	-2,905
Payment of finance lease principal	12	-5	-5
Cash acquired in mergers with research institutions	32	540	0
Net cash from/used in financing activities		22,224	-2,910
Net cash flow		11,554	-5,542
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3	30,415	35,957
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents		11,554	-5,542
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	3	41,969	30,415

The notes on pages 48 to 80 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN NET ASSETS

In thousands of euros	Capital of the university	Accumulated surpluses	Deficit/surplus for the period	Total
As at 31 December 2016	144,182	110,582	-9,382	245,382
Transfer of deficit	0	-9,382	9,382	0
Deficit for the period	0	0	-8,772	-8,772
As at 31 December 2017	144,182	101,200	-8,772	236,610
Transfer of deficit	0	-8,772	8,772	0
Other changes	0	1,117	0	1,117
Surplus for the period	0	0	6,993	6,993
As at 31 December 2018	144,182	93,545	6,993	244,720

Further information on *Other changes* is provided in notes 1 and 32.

The notes on pages 48 to 80 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 2018 (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 Reporting Guidelines).

The financial statements have been prepared using the going concern basis, i.e. assuming that the University of Tartu and the group's subsidiaries (the group) are going concerns. The financial year began on 1 January 2018 and ended on 31 December 2018. 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 University of Tartu 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. Intra-group balances and transactions and any resulting unrealised profits are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the costs cannot be recovered. The accounting policies of the subsidiaries are adjusted where necessary 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 OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus, Academus Hostel OÜ, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja and MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi and its associates BioCC OÜ, Eesti Nanotehnoloogiate Arenduskeskuse AS (was liquidated on 25 January 2017) and E-Kyla Arendus OÜ.

1.2.2. Subsidiaries

A subsidiary 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 non-corporate entities (foundations and non-profit associations). The existence of control of non-corporate entities 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 over 50% of voting power), the investment is accounted for as a wholly-held investment. Information on subsidiaries is disclosed in note 2.

1.2.3. Associates

An associate 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 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.

At each reporting date the group assesses 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 on 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
- Information Technology Foundation for Education
- Tartu Science Park Foundation
- University of Tartu Foundation
- Estonian Agrenska Foundation

The University of Tartu has significant influence over the following foundations:

In thousands of euros	Domicile	Net assets As at 31 December		Representation of the university in terms of council members
		2018	2017	
Tartu University Hospital Foundation	Estonia	146,566	136,264	3 members of 8
Science Centre Ahhaa Foundation	Estonia	9,431	9,707	2 members of 6
Tartu Science Park Foundation	Estonia	4,367	4,343	3 members of 9
University of Tartu Foundation	Estonia	3,526	3,728	2 members of 8
Estonian Agrenska Foundation	Estonia	1,203	1,249	1 member of 5

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.

The University of Tartu group has interests in two companies:

- Tervisetehnoloogiate Arenduskeskus AS 7.69% interest
- STACC OÜ 2% interest.

1.2.6. Mergers with Tartu Observatory and Estonian Biocentre

The financial statements include the assets and liabilities of state authorities Estonian Biocentre and Tartu Observatory that merged with the University of Tartu as from 1 January 2018. The University of Tartu as the acquirer recognised the assets and liabilities acquired at the date of transfer based on their carrying amounts in the statement of financial position of the Ministry of Education and Research. The carrying amount of the net assets acquired through the mergers with the research institutions was 1,117,112 euros.

At the date of the merger with Tartu Observatory, a new institute named Tartu Observatory was established under the Faculty of Science and Technology. After the merger with the Estonian Biocentre, the latter and the Estonian Genome Center were combined to establish a new independent research institution – the Institute of Genomics.

Information on the effect of the mergers on the assets and liabilities of the group and the parent, the University of Tartu, as at the beginning of 2018 is provided in note 32.

1.2.7. Parent's financial information 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 on the preparation of the consolidated financial statements. In the parent's primary financial statements presented in the notes to these 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 for 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 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 (excluding 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 (including loans provided and deposits) are measured at their 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 collectable. 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 collectability of receivables is estimated using the approximation technique which is based on historical experience. On the application of the approximation technique, receivables which are 90-180 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 uncollectable and written off the statement of financial position.

When it appears that collection of a receivable is impracticable, the item is considered uncollectable and written off the statement of financial position. A receivable is considered uncollectable when the group has no means for 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 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

At each reporting date the group assesses whether there is any indication that a financial asset or a group of financial assets measured using the amortised cost or 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 not only goods purchased for sale, materials, work in progress and finished goods but also 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 line with the 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 line with the Reporting Guidelines, non-recoverable levies and taxes incurred on the acquisition of investment property are recognised as an expense. In line with the Reporting Guidelines, 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 2018, the depreciation rates assigned to the group's investment properties ranged from 2 to 3% 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 only if they meet the definition of an asset and the recognition criteria. 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 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 the group uses for meeting its statutory responsibilities, rendering services or administrative purposes and expects to use for a period exceeding one year, and which have a cost of at least 5,000 euros (until 31 December 2016: 2,000 euros).

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 University of Tartu 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 recognised as items of property, plant and equipment in an aggregated set (total 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 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 (including the costs of advertising activities), the costs of conducting business in a new location or with a new class of customer (including staff training expenses), administration and other general overhead costs and borrowing costs. In line with the 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 (including 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, i.e., 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 charged to expenses 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 2018, 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 Reporting Guidelines, the University of Tartu 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 Reporting Guidelines provides that public libraries whose core activity is 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. In line with the provision of the Reporting Guidelines, 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 recognised as items of property, plant and equipment in an aggregated set (total 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 their cost in the library's exchange collection)
- Library items paid for by the ELNET consortium that have been acquired for the University of Tartu (recognised as revenue 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.

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 2018, the group applied the following annual amortisation rates:

- Biological material databases 3-25%
- 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 Reporting Guidelines, the University of Tartu 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 re-measured 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. 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.

At the end of each reporting period the group assesses 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 their amortised cost. Derivative financial instruments are measured at their 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 in 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 their 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 breach of the provisions of the 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 line with the 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 for incurring expenses or acquiring 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 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 comprise:

- 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 their 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 the 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 (excluding 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 by the University of Tartu from its regular study and open university 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% (the amount of tax payable is calculated as 14/86 of the net distribution). The more favourable rate may be applied to a dividend distribution which amounts to up to three prior financial years' average dividend distribution on which income tax has been paid at the rate of 20% (20/80 of the net distribution). In calculating the average dividend distribution of the three prior 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 using 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 December 2018	31 December 2017
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus	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 (over 50% of voting power in) all subsidiaries that are non-profit associations (MTÜs). Accordingly, non-profit associations are fully consolidated.

NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Cash on hand	99	92
Current accounts and overnight deposits	38,240	29,716
Term deposits with a short maturity	3,630	607
Total	41,969	30,415

In 2018, interest income on current accounts and term deposits with a short maturity amounted to 14 thousand euros (2017: 5 thousand euros). Interest rates for term deposits and current accounts ranged from 0.01 to 1.25% (2017: from 0.01 to 1.25%).

NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Trade receivables	3,031	2,384
Accounts receivable	3,060	2,455
Allowance for impairment	-29	-71
Grants receivable (note 5)	13,333	9,483
Other receivables	74	38
Prepayments	1,866	2,402
Prepayments to suppliers	993	838
Prepaid grants and co-financing	855	1,534
Prepayments to staff	18	30
Prepaid and refundable taxes	360	309
Total	18,664	14,616

NOTE 5. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

In thousands of euros	31 December	
	2018	2017
Activities supporting the activity 'Institutional development programme for R&D and higher education institutions' (ASTRA) (Archimedes Foundation / Ministry of Education and Research)	1,603	1,429
EU programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	1,585	488
ASTRA project PER ASTRA (Investment in the IT Centre) (Archimedes Foundation / Ministry of Education and Research)	1,422	0
Projects of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme	1,245	496
Projects of sub-measure for modernising research infrastructure of national importance (Archimedes Foundation)	1,183	1,025
International aid projects	1,156	962
Centres of excellence projects (Archimedes Foundation / Ministry of Education and Research)	1,033	1,496
Mobilitas Pluss support for mobility (Estonian Research Council)	859	415
Projects of measures for education activities administered by the Ministry of Education and Research (Innove Foundation)	619	416
Programme Dora Pluss (Archimedes Foundation)	478	344
Projects funded by the Information Technology Foundation for Education	443	304
Projects funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (Agricultural Registers and Information Board)	437	288
Projects of the EU 7 th Framework Programme	308	468
Projects funded by the Environmental Investment Centre	304	632
Programme for higher education scholarships and grants in smart specialisation growth areas (Archimedes Foundation)	282	357
Programme for systematic development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial studies at all levels of education (Ministry of Education and Research)	173	104
Projects for supporting research and development in specific areas (RITA 4)(Estonian Research Council)	83	86
Projects funded by Enterprise Estonia	28	31
Projects of sub-activity "Teeme+" for popularisation of science (Archimedes Foundation)	23	14
Other projects funded by the Estonian Research Council	36	64
Other projects funded by Archimedes Foundation	11	23
Other	22	41
Total	13,333	9,483

NOTE 6. INVENTORIES

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Materials	21	27
Finished goods	71	61
Goods purchased for resale	91	88
Prepayments to suppliers	0	4
Total	183	180

During the year, inventories whose net realisable value had decreased below cost were written down and unusable goods were recognised as an expense as follows:

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Goods purchased for resale	0	2
Total	0	2

In 2018 and 2017, no prior period inventory write-downs were reversed.

NOTE 7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

In thousands of euros	BioCC OÜ	Eesti Nano- tehnoloogiate Arenduskeskuse AS	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
Group's share of profit/loss for 2016	1	-8	0	-7
Carrying amount at 31 December 2016	51	0	19	70
Cost at 31 December 2016	1	0	15	16
Group's share of profit for 2017	8	0	0	8
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	59	0	19	78
Cost at 31 December 2017	1	0	15	16
Group's share of profit/loss for 2018	5	0	0	5
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	64	0	19	83
Cost at 31 December 2018	1	0	15	16
Group's ownership interest				
As at 31 December 2017	20%	0%	33.33%	
As at 31 December 2018	20%	0%	33.33%	

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

BioCC OÜ ended the financial year with a profit of 27 thousand euros, which increased the value of the investment of the University of Tartu by 5 thousand euros. E-Kyla Arendus OÜ ended the financial year with a loss of 2 thousand euros.

Eesti Nanotehnoloogiate Arenduskeskuse AS was liquidated in 2016 and deleted from the Commercial Register on 25 January 2017.

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

In thousands of euros	BioCC OÜ	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
As at 31 December 2017			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	249	12	261
Profit for the period	40	0	40
Total equity	296	58	354
Group's share of equity	59	19	78
Group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	
As at 31 December 2018			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	289	12	301
Profit/loss for the period	27	-2	25
Total equity	323	56	379
Group's share of equity	64	19	83
Group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	

NOTE 8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

In thousands of euros	Riia 191, Tartu city	Ülikooli 20, Tartu city	Total
Cost			
As at 31 December 2016	94	1,953	2,047
Rental income for 2017	0	22	22
Property management expenses for 2017	0	27	27
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	0	14	14
As at 31 December 2017	94	1,953	2,047
Rental income for 2018	0	23	23
Property management expenses for 2018	0	27	27
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	0	17	17
As at 31 December 2018	94	1,953	2,047
Depreciation			
As at 31 December 2016	0	488	488
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	49	49
As at 31 December 2017	0	537	537
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	49	49
As at 31 December 2018	0	586	586
Carrying amount			
As at 31 December 2016	94	1,465	1,559
As at 31 December 2017	94	1,416	1,510
As at 31 December 2018	94	1,367	1,461

NOTE 9. PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

In thousands of euros	Land	Buildings	Equipment and vehicles	Library collections	Other items	Assets under construction	Prepayments for property, plant and equipment	Total
Cost								
As at 31 December 2016	2,540	246,640	80,778	9,694	3,112	1,511	0	344,275
Additions	4	226	2,309	371	63	6,985	14	9,972
Reclassification	0	803	44	0	0	-833	-14	0
Sales and write-off	-44	-1,142	-894	-31	0	0	0	-2,111
As at 31 December 2017	2,500	246,527	82,237	10,034	3,175	7,663	0	352,136
Additions	1	6,864	12,000	349	373	22,203	462	42,252
<i>Of which acquired through merger (note 32)</i>			7,922		331		2	8,255
Reclassification	0	19,196	749	0	417	-19,900	-462	0
Sales and write-off	-12	-8,402	-2,147	-340	-131	0	0	-11,032
As at 31 December 2018	2,489	264,185	92,839	10,043	3,834	9,966	0	383,356
Depreciation								
As at 31 December 2016	0	65,737	49,942	0	2,200	0	0	117,879
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	10,109	5,185	0	104	0	0	15,398
Write-down (note 26)	0	840	0	0	0	0	0	840
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-521	-894	0	0	0	0	-1,415
As at 31 December 2017	0	76,165	54,233	0	2,304	0	0	132,702
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	7,921	5,741	0	109	0	0	13,771
Depreciation acquired through non-monetary acquisition (merger) (note 32)	0	0	7,311	0	276	0	0	7,587
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-6,267	-2,100	0	-129	0	0	-8,496
As at 31 December 2018	0	77,819	65,185	0	2,560	0	0	145,564
Carrying amount								
As at 31 December 2016	2,540	180,903	30,836	9,694	912	1,511	0	226,396
As at 31 December 2017	2,500	170,362	28,004	10,034	871	7,663	0	219,434
As at 31 December 2018	2,489	186,366	27,654	10,043	1,274	9,966	0	237,792

NOTE 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of euros	Biological material databases	Software	Other intangible assets	Acquisitions in stages	Prepayments for intangible assets	Total
Cost						
As at 31 December 2016	2,908	984	182	0	0	4,074
Additions	878	32	0	0	6	916
Reclassification	0	6	0	0	-6	0
As at 31 December 2017	3,786	1,022	182	0	0	4,990
Additions	3,949	85	0	24	0	4,058
Of which acquired through merger (note 32)	954	44				998
Write-off	0	-30	-9	0	0	-39
As at 31 December 2018	7,735	1,077	173	24	0	9,009
Amortisation						
As at 31 December 2016	757	805	131	0	0	1,693
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	130	96	29	0	0	255
As at 31 December 2017	887	901	160	0	0	1,948
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	275	72	22	0	0	369
Amortisation acquired through non-monetary acquisition (merger) (note 32)	864	40	0	0	0	904
Amortisation of assets written off	0	-30	-9	0	0	-39
As at 31 December 2018	2,026	983	173	0	0	3,182
Carrying amount						
As at 31 December 2016	2,151	179	51	0	0	2,381
As at 31 December 2017	2,899	121	22	0	0	3,042
As at 31 December 2018	5,709	94	0	24	0	5,827

NOTE 11. BORROWINGS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Current borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities (note 12)	1	5
Current portion of non-current loans (note 13)	4,473	2,711
Total	4,474	2,716
Non-current borrowings		
Finance lease liabilities (note 12)	0	1
Loans (note 13)	27,662	7,735
Total	27,662	7,736

NOTE 12. FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

Finance leases – the group as a lessee

In thousands of euros	Equipment and vehicles
As at 31 December 2017	
Cost at 31 December 2017	20
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2017	-11
Of which depreciation for 2017	-4
Carrying amount at 31 December 2017	9
Principal payments made in 2017	5
Interest payments made in 2017	0
As at 31 December 2018	
Cost at 31 December 2018	20
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2018	-15
Of which depreciation for 2018	-4
Carrying amount at 31 December 2018	5
Principal payments made in 2018	5
Interest payments made in 2018	0
Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2017	6
Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2018	1
Payments due not later than 1 year	1
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	0
Interest rates	2.9%
Maturity date	2019
Base currency	EUR

Operating leases – the group as a lessor

In thousands of euros	Buildings and structures	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Operating lease income for the reporting period	153	134
Rental income due not later than 1 year	56	49
Rental income due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	92	89
Rental income due later than 5 years	115	134
Cost of assets leased out	6,190	5,566
Carrying amount of assets leased out	4,126	3,740

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 fixed-term usufruct of 50 years was created on the Kääriku property for the benefit of Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation as from 1 April 2012. The usufruct is without charge until 31 December 2021. From 1 January 2022, the University of Tartu may charge a usufruct fee, the amount of which is to be agreed between the University of Tartu and Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation on 31 December 2020 at the latest.

Operating leases – the group as a lessee

In thousands of euros	Buildings and structures	Equipment and vehicles
As at 31 December 2017		
Operating lease payments made in 2017	279	23
Payments due not later than 1 year	101	21
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	0	37
As at 31 December 2018		
Operating lease payments made in 2018	316	24
Payments due not later than 1 year	99	16
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	0	26

NOTE 13. LOANS AND ASSETS PLEDGED AS LOAN COLLATERAL

The group uses bank loans to finance long-term investments and the construction and renovation of buildings. The loans (1-7) in the tables below have been taken by the University of Tartu. Other members of the group have not taken loans.

In 2018, the University of Tartu took a new loan from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (7). The loan taken from Luminor Bank AS (1) was repaid.

In thousands of euros	Balance at 31 Dec 2018	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/ interest rate
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
AS SEB Pank (2)	345	345	0	0	4 Nov 2019	EUR6 ² + 0.49%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	920	480	440	0	28 Dec 2020	EUR3 ² + 0.80%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (4)	1,800	600	1,200	0	8 Dec 2021	EUR3 ² + 0.96%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (5)	910	168	672	70	22 May 2024	EUR3 ² + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (6)	3,760	480	1,920	1,360	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 ² + 0.64%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (7)	24,400	2,400	9,600	12,400	20 May 2028	EUR3 ² + 0.52%
Total	32,135	4,473	13,832	13,830		

In thousands of euros	Balance at 31 Dec 2017	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/ interest rate
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
Luminor Bank AS (1)	639	639	0	0	29 Dec 2018	EUR6 ² + 1.00%
AS SEB Pank (2)	689	344	345	0	4 Nov 2019	EUR6 ² + 0.49%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	1,400	480	920	0	28 Dec 2020	EUR3 ² + 0.80%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (4)	2,400	600	1,800	0	8 Dec 2021	EUR3 ² + 0.96%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (5)	1,078	168	672	238	22 May 2024	EUR3 ² + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (6)	4,240	480	1,920	1,840	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 ² + 0.64%
Total	10,446	2,711	5,657	2,078		

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

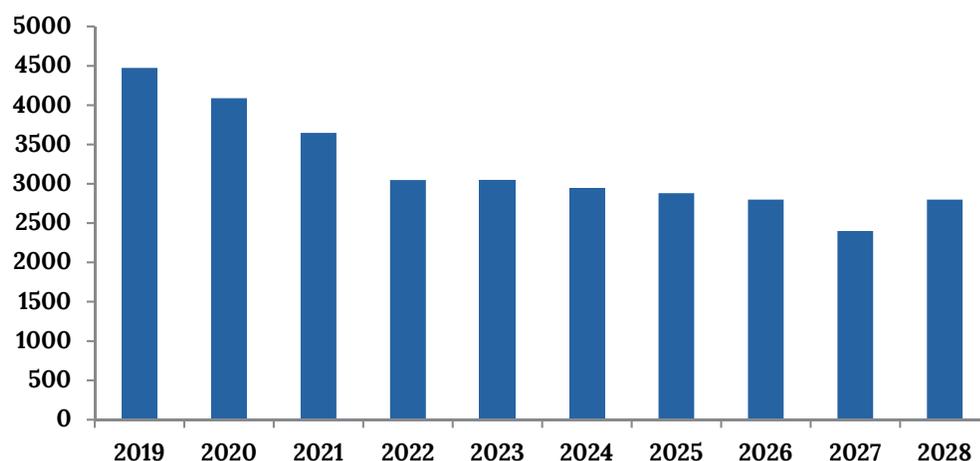
²Euribor® – European commercial banks' 3 or 6 month average money market loan interest rate.

The loan from AS SEB Pank (2) is secured with a mortgage of an immovable property with three buildings with the addresses Ülikooli 16, Jakobi 2, and Lossi 3, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 4.79 million euros and collateral claims may amount to 0.48 million euros. At 31 December 2018, the carrying amount of the property was 9.99 million euros (31 December 2017: 10.39 million euros).

The loans from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3, 4, 5, 7) are secured with a mortgage of an immovable property with a building with the address Raatuse 22, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 4.32 million euros. At 31 December 2018, the carrying amount of the property was 4.22 million euros (31 December 2017: 4.37 million euros).

The loans taken from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (4, 5, 7) are secured with a mortgage of an immovable property with a building with the address Lossi 36, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 5.94 million euros. At 31 December 2018, the carrying amount of the property was 5.17 million euros (31 December 2017: 5.38 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 2018, the University of Tartu was in compliance with all loan covenants.



Repayments of loan principal by year in thousands of euros

NOTE 14. PAYABLES AND DEFERRED INCOME

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Security deposit liabilities	468	430
Trade payables	5,766	3,826
Payables to staff	2,891	2,408
Taxes payable	4,075	3,565
Social security tax	2,262	2,019
Personal income tax	1,214	1,079
Value added tax	318	206
Unemployment insurance contributions	150	132
Statutory funded pension contributions	102	103
Corporate income tax	29	26
Other payables	1,810	1,514
Grants and co-financing payable by the group as an intermediary	1,612	1,343
National education allowances and scholarships	184	161
Miscellaneous payables	14	10
Deferred income	13,787	10,476
Deferred grant and co-financing income (note 15)	13,367	10,001
Prepaid tuition fees	324	311
Advances under research and development contracts	76	159
Other deferred income	20	5
Total	28,797	22,219

NOTE 15. DEFERRED GRANT AND CO-FINANCING INCOME

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Deferred income from Estonian residents		
Archimedes Foundation	2,329	1,694
Estonian Research Council	1,370	1,140
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	171	137
Environmental Investment Centre	108	109
Ministry of Defence	84	126
Ministry of Education and Research	59	536
Information Technology Foundation for Education	59	41
Cultural Endowment of Estonia	51	38
Swedbank AS	15	15
Ministry of Social Affairs	6	7
Ministry of the Interior	0	36
Government Office of Estonia	0	4
Ministry of Justice	0	4
Ministry of the Environment	3	0
Other domestic grants	325	181
Deferred income from non-residents		
EU 7 th Framework Programme and programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	7,346	4,494
Other international grants	1,441	1,439
Total	13,367	10,001

NOTE 16. PROVISIONS

In thousands of euros	Provisions for grants
As at 31 December 2016	0
Provisions used during the period	0
Provisions reversed during the period	0
Provisions recognised during the period	0
As at 31 December 2017	0
Provisions used during the period	0
Provisions reversed during the period	0
Provisions recognised during the period	330
As at 31 December 2018	330

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. The implementation of projects and the 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 deemed to be ineligible have to be repaid to the provider or intermediary.

In 2018, two support projects were audited. In their final reports, the auditors drew attention to the terms and conditions of framework agreements for the procurement of travel services and computers. According to auditors' findings, these may give rise to partial recovery claims in projects supported by structural funds where travel services and computers have been acquired under relevant agreements. The provision for probable recoveries has been recognised based on expenditures incurred and auditors' estimates of future financial correction rates. At 31 December 2018, the provision estimated and recognised by management for support that may have to be repaid amounted to 330 thousand euros. The provision is expected to be used in 2019.

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

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Research and development activities	9,614	5,330
Education activities	5,557	5,027
Lease and rental activities	4,909	4,657
Sale of goods	53	205
Other services	2,064	1,448
Total	22,197	16,667

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

In thousands of euros	2018	2019
Estonia	20,679	15,728
Other countries of the European Union	1,410	866
Other countries	108	73
Total	22,197	16,667

NOTE 18. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Funding for higher education	52,370	50,970
Funding for medical residents	16,583	15,159
Other state budget funding	143	279
Total	69,096	66,408

NOTE 19. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Institutional research support	13,298	12,629
Baseline funding for research institutions	12,151	7,431
Funding for maintenance of institutional research support infrastructure	3,689	3,503
Funding for national programmes	1,037	998
State budget funding for research information for the library	845	848
Funding for core infrastructure	526	496
Funding for research activities	420	187
Operational funding for merged research institutions	373	0
Total	32,339	26,092

NOTE 20. GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Increase and improvement of biological material and health records database (National Institute for Health Development)	3,494	0
ASTRA project PER ASTRA (Investment in the IT Centre) (Archimedes Foundation)	3,485	0
Acquisition of property through the merger with Tartu Observatory (free of charge) (Ministry of Education and Research)	3,459	0
Acquisition of property through the merger with Estonian Biocentre (free of charge)(Ministry of Education and Research)	3,390	0
Acquisition of assets in projects of sub-measure for modernising research infrastructure of national importance (Archimedes Foundation)	2,083	1,611
Acquisition of assets in the framework of the activity for the acquisition and modernisation of education and research infrastructure of programme ASTRA (Archimedes Foundation)	1,821	1,988
Compensation of ineligible VAT paid on the acquisition of assets	692	0
Acquisition of assets in a project for an ICT development programme (Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications)	113	0
Acquisition of research equipment for centres of excellence (Archimedes Foundation)	42	55
Acquisition of study equipment (Information Technology Foundation for Education)	31	14
Acquisition of assets in projects funded by the Environmental Investment Centre	23	47
Acquisition of assets in projects of the Mobilitas Plus programme (Estonian Research Council)	19	5
Acquisition of assets in projects of the EU 7 th Framework Programme and programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	6	146
Acquisition of a property at Narva mnt. 4A, Tartu City (free of charge) (Tartu City Government)	0	4
Other domestic grants related to assets	65	17
Other international grants related to assets	13	10
Total	18,736	3,897

In 2018, the University of Tartu did not have an obligation to repay any grants related to assets received for own use or for passing on and income from grants related to assets was not reduced (2017: income from grants related to assets was reduced by 1 thousand euros).

NOTE 21. GRANTS RELATED TO INCOME

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Domestic grants related to income	16,387	12,932
Including		
Grants from Estonian Research Council	8,037	6,639
Grants from Information Technology Foundation for Education	1,731	1,449
Grants from Ministry of Education and Research	1,530	1,274
Grants from Environmental Investment Centre	481	1,022
Grants from Archimedes Foundation	267	290
International grants related to income	31,726	27,330
Including		
Grants passed on by Archimedes Foundation	12,054	9,097
Grants from the European Union and its institutions	9,666	11,446
Grants passed on by the Estonian Research Council	2,532	1,497
Grants passed on by Innove Foundation	1,211	748
Total	48,113	40,262

Due to recovery claims received, in 2018 the University of Tartu as a recipient and intermediary of grants reduced income from grants related to income by 10 thousand euros (2017: 4 thousand euros). The reduction was recognised within income from grants related to income.

NOTE 22. OTHER INCOME

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Gain on sale of non-current assets	271	0
Contractual penalties	200	350
Membership fees	65	58
Donations from individuals and legal persons	26	40
Miscellaneous income	44	43
Total	606	491

In 2018, the sales price of property, plant and equipment sold during the reporting period was 529 thousand euros.

NOTE 23. GOODS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES USED

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Services purchased	17,913	16,064
Materials purchased	128	157
Goods purchased	34	22
Total	18,075	16,243

NOTE 24. OPERATING EXPENSES

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Expenses on education and research activities	13,648	13,206
VAT expense	9,047	5,147
Work-related travel expenses	3,625	3,211
Utilities and maintenance expenses (excluding heating and electricity)	2,629	2,074
Electricity expenses	2,177	1,783
Office expenses and expenses on fixtures and fittings	2,129	1,590
Office equipment maintenance and software expenses	1,548	1,289
Heating expenses	1,223	1,178
Expenses on research equipment maintenance and supplies	1,082	844
Lease and rental expenses	1,072	919
Repair expenses	997	1,285
Transport expenses	907	877
Expenses on professional publications and literature	818	846
Expenses on purchase of assets of immaterial value	676	463
Advertising expenses	455	427
Telecommunications and postal expenses	179	157
Miscellaneous operating expenses	2,545	1,757
Total	44,757	37,053

NOTE 25. STAFF COSTS

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Remuneration expenses	67,169	60,466
Other pay and benefits	521	430
Taxes on staff costs	22,611	20,339
Total	90,301	81,235
Average number of staff converted to full-time equivalent	3,001	2,910

NOTE 26. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	13,771	15,398
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment (note 27)	1,937	131
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	369	255
Write-off of items of library collections (note 9)	340	31
Depreciation of investment property (note 8)	49	49
Write-down (note 9)	0	840
Total	16,466	16,704

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

In thousands of euros	2018	Reason for write-off
Buildings	1,925	
Struve 1, Tartu city	1,108	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ujula 4, Tartu city	378	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ülikooli 18, Tartu city	246	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ravila 19, Tartu city	193	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Land	0	
Equipment and vehicles	10	Write-off of unusable items
Other items of property, plant and equipment	2	Write-off of unusable items
Total	1,937	

In thousands of euros	2017	Reason for write-off
Buildings	124	
Ravila 19, Tartu city	109	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Turu 7, Viljandi city	12	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Field base, Käsnu village, Haljala parish	2	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Väike 6, Viljandi city	1	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Land	7	
Kerese 14, Narva city	7	Transfer to Ministry of the Interior free of charge for building a training centre
Equipment and vehicles	0	
Other items of property, plant and equipment	0	
Total	131	

NOTE 28. OTHER EXPENSES

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Entertainment expenses	994	1,042
Membership fees	444	287
Expenses on provisions for grants (note 16)	330	0
Awards and gifts	80	122
Loss on sale of non-current assets	0	160
Miscellaneous expenses	45	136
Total	1,893	1,747

The sales price of items of property, plant and equipment sold in 2017 was around 373 thousand euros.

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 University of Tartu group but are under the group's significant influence;
- foundations in which the University of Tartu 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 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 boards 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. In 2018, there were no transactions that did not comply with the law or the group's internal regulations or were not conducted on market terms.

In thousands of euros	Sales		Purchases	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Services	523	267	6,850	7,083
Associates	1	1	4	20
State authorities governed by the ministry	1	0	0	0
Non-profit associations	14	19	50	39
Foundations	460	213	6,759	5,917
Companies	46	33	37	1,107
Individuals	1	1	0	0
Goods	0	3	5	41
Foundations	0	2	2	36
Companies	0	1	2	5
State authorities governed by the ministry	0	0	1	0
Property, plant and equipment	0	0	0	0
Total	523	270	6,855	7,124

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

In thousands of euros	Receivables		Liabilities	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Non-profit associations	0	0	1	2
Foundations	35	17	618	509
Companies	1	0	2	104
Total	36	17	621	615

In thousands of euros	Prepayments made		Advances received	
	31 December 2018	31 December 2017	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Foundations	0	4	0	0
Total	0	4	0	0

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

In thousands of euros	Grant income			
	Grants related to assets		Grants related to income	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
State authorities governed by the ministry	0	0	309	0
Non-profit associations	0	0	88	77
Foundations	31	14	1,734	1,452
Total	31	14	2,131	1,529

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

In thousands of euros	Grants receivable		Grants payable		Deferred grant income	
	2018	2017	2018	2017	2018	2017
As at 31 December						
State authorities governed by the ministry	5	0	0	0	0	0
Non-profit associations	18	9	0	0	0	0
Foundations	443	304	94	57	59	41
Total	466	313	94	57	59	41

In the consolidated statement of financial position, grants receivable from related parties are included in *Receivables and prepayments* and grants payable to and deferred grant income from related parties are included in *Payables and deferred income*.

Remuneration provided to group entities' council and management board members:

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	102	92
University of Tartu	70	53
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	42	32
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	37	37
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus	29	28
Academus Hostel OÜ	5	5
Total	285	247

The University of Tartu has no obligation to provide termination benefits to members of its council. Subsidiaries' management board members are entitled to termination benefits in accordance with the terms and conditions of their service contracts. At 31 December 2018, contingent termination benefits payable to members of group entities' executive and higher management totalled 73 thousand euros (31 December 2017: 81 thousand euros).

In 2018 and 2017, no receivables from related parties were written down.

NOTE 30. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Possible liabilities from tax audits

The tax administrator 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 administrator 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 administrator to assess a significant amount of additional tax to be paid by the group.

Mortgages

The group has created two mortgages on its properties for the benefit of Swedbank AS: on 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 a mortgage for the benefit of AS SEB Pank on the property at Nooruse 1 in Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 4.79 million euros.

At the end of 2018, the University of Tartu did not have any outstanding contractual obligations that were secured by the above mortgages.

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 fixed-term usufruct of 50 years 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 of Tartu will compensate Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation for all capital investments that have been agreed with the University of Tartu in writing. The compensation will be calculated using a 3% annual depreciation rate. Investments that have not been agreed with the University of Tartu 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 of Tartu has agreed with Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation capital investments of 3 million euros which the University of Tartu will compensate on the expiry of the usufruct. The agreed capital investments are depreciated at the contractually agreed rate of 3% per year from the month of implementation. At 31 December 2018, the carrying amount of investments to be compensated was 2.8 million euros (31 December 2017: 2.9 million euros).

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

In 2018, assets with a cost of 2,000 euros to 4,999.99 euros were accounted for off the statement of financial position. At the reporting date, the total cost of such assets was 9.56 million euros (31 December 2017: 9.15 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 2018, the estimated total value of the library's collections was 41.29 million euros (31 December 2017: 40.12 million euros), of which 10.04 million euros (31 December 2017: 10.03 million euros) was recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position (see note 9).

At the reporting date, the collection of the University of Tartu Botanical Gardens included 11,563 taxonomic units (species and varieties) of trees, bushes and other plants (31 December 2017: 10,983 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 aggregated sets.

At the reporting date, the total carrying value of the museum collections was 0.13 million euros (31 December 2017: 0.13 million euros). Altogether, at the reporting date the museums had 1,329,761 storage items (31 December 2017: 1,306,910 storage items): the History Museum had 82,118 storage items (31 December 2017: 77,256 storage items), the Art Museum had 34,201 storage items (31 December 2017: 33,858 storage items), the Natural History Museum had

1,213,389 storage items (31 December 2017: 1,195,743 storage items), the library had 30 storage items (31 December 2017: 30 storage items) and the faculty of medicine had 23 storage items (31 December 2017: 23 storage items).

NOTE 32. EFFECT OF MERGERS OF RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTIONS

The following table reflects the effect of the mergers of the University of Tartu with research and development institutions Estonian Biocentre and Tartu Observatory on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018.

Effect on the consolidated statement of financial position as at 1 January 2018

In thousands of euros	31 December 2017	Effect of mergers	1 January 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	30,415	540	30,955
Receivables and prepayments	14,616	79	14,695
Inventories	180	0	180
Total current assets	45,211	619	45,830
Non-current assets			
Investments in associates	78	0	78
Investments in financial assets	2	0	2
Receivables and prepayments	4	0	4
Investment property	1,510	0	1,510
Property, plant and equipment	219,434	668	220,102
Intangible assets	3,042	94	3,136
Total non-current assets	224,070	762	224,832
TOTAL ASSETS	269,281	1,381	270,662
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	2,716	0	2,716
Payables and deferred income	22,219	264	22,483
Total current liabilities	24,935	264	25,199
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	7,736	0	7,736
Total non-current liabilities	7,736	0	7,736
Total liabilities	32,671	264	32,935
Net assets			
Capital of the university	144 182	0	144 182
Accumulated surpluses	101,200	1,117	102,317
Deficit for the period	-8,772	0	-8,772
Total net assets	236,610	1,117	237,727
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	269 281	1 381	270 662

Effect on the statement of financial position of the University of Tartu as at 1 January 2018

In thousands of euros	31 December 2017	Effect of mergers	1 January 2018
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	28,218	540	28,758
Receivables and prepayments	14,485	79	14,564
Inventories	90	0	90
Total current assets	42,793	619	43,412
Non-current assets			
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	17	0	17
Investments in financial assets	2	0	2
Receivables and prepayments	4	0	4
Investment property	1,510	0	1,510
Property, plant and equipment	219,287	668	219,955
Intangible assets	3,042	94	3,136
Total non-current assets	223,862	762	224,624
TOTAL ASSETS	266,655	1,381	268,036
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS			
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Borrowings	2,711	0	2,711
Payables and deferred income	20,881	264	21,145
Total current liabilities	23,592	264	23,856
Non-current liabilities			
Borrowings	7,735	0	7,735
Total non-current liabilities	7,735	0	7,735
Total liabilities	31,327	264	31,591
Net assets			
Capital of the university	144,182	0	144,182
Accumulated surpluses	99,617	1,117	100,734
Deficit for the period	-8,471	0	-8,471
Total net assets	235,328	1,117	236,445
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	266,655	1,381	268,036

NOTE 33. PRIMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT

University of Tartu statement of financial position

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	39,856	28,218
Receivables and prepayments	18,551	14,485
Inventories	90	90
Total current assets	58,497	42,793
Non-current assets		
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	17	17
Investments in financial assets	2	2
Receivables and prepayments	2	4
Investment property	1,461	1,510
Property, plant and equipment	237,725	219,287
Intangible assets	5,827	3,042
Total non-current assets	245,034	223,862
TOTAL ASSETS	303,531	266,655
LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS		
Liabilities		
Current liabilities		
Borrowings	4,473	2,711
Payables and deferred income	27,869	20,881
Provisions	330	0
Total current liabilities	32,672	23,592
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowings	27,662	7,735
Total non-current liabilities	27,662	7,735
Total liabilities	60,334	31,327
Net assets		
Capital of the university	144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses	92,263	99,617
Surplus/deficit for the period	6,752	-8,471
Total net assets	243,197	235,328
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS	303,531	266,655

University of Tartu statement of financial performance

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Revenue		
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	18,548	13,353
State budget funding for education activities	69,096	66,408
State budget funding for research activities	32,339	26,092
Grants related to assets	18,736	3,897
Grants related to income	46,867	39,610
Other income	524	408
Total revenue	186,110	149,768
Expenses		
Goods, materials and services used	-15,776	-14,369
Operating expenses	-43,746	-36,127
Scholarships and study grants	-12,335	-9,377
Staff costs	-87,647	-78,649
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	-16,378	-16,606
Other expenses	-3,397	-3,088
Total expenses	-179,279	-158,216
Surplus/deficit on operating activities	6,831	-8,448
Share of profit of subsidiaries	0	42
Interest income	12	4
Interest expense	-91	-69
Surplus/deficit before income tax	6,752	-8,471
Surplus/deficit for the period	6,752	-8,471

University of Tartu statement of cash flows

In thousands of euros	2018	2017
Cash flows from operating activities		
Surplus/deficit on operating activities	6,831	-8,448
Adjustments for		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	16,378	16,606
Gain/loss on sale of non-current assets	-271	204
Non-monetary grants related to assets	-6,849	-4
Change in provisions	330	0
Grants related to assets received	-11,887	-3,893
Grants related to assets passed on	763	385
Change in receivables and prepayments	-2,404	1,294
Change in inventories	0	5
Change in payables and deferred income	5,078	-3,047
Interest paid	-87	-69
Net cash from operating activities	7,882	3,033
Cash flows from investing activities		
Paid on acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-4,634	-2,651
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	486	307
Paid for assets under construction	-21,030	-6,119
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	-460	-14
Paid on acquisition of intangible assets	-3,004	-910
Prepayments made for intangible assets	0	-6
Proceeds from government grants related to assets	10,868	3,430
Government grants related to assets paid	-718	-323
Receipt of an investment in a subsidiary	0	22
Collection of a non-current receivable	2	2
Interest received	17	4
Liquidation proceeds and dividends received	0	42
Net cash used in investing activities	-18,473	-6,216
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from loans received	24,400	0
Repayment of loans received	-2,711	-2,905
Cash acquired in mergers with research institutions	540	0
Net cash from/used in financing activities	22,229	-2,905
Net cash flow	11,638	-6,088
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	28,218	34,306
Increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents	11,638	-6,088
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	39,856	28,218

University of Tartu statement of changes in net assets

In thousands of euros	Capital of the university	Accumulated surpluses	Deficit/surplus for the period	Total
As at 31 December 2016	144,182	108,861	-9,244	243,799
Transfer of deficit	0	-9,244	9,244	0
Deficit for the period	0	0	-8,471	-8,471
As at 31 December 2017	144,182	99,617	-8,471	235,328
Transfer of deficit	0	-8,471	8,471	0
Other changes	0	1,117	0	1,117
Surplus for the period	0	0	6,752	6,752
As at 31 December 2018	144,182	92,263	6,752	243,197

University of Tartu adjusted unconsolidated net assets

In thousands of euros	31 December 2018	31 December 2017
Unconsolidated net assets of the University of Tartu	243,197	235,328
Less: carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates	-17	-17
Plus: value of investments in subsidiaries and associates under the equity method	1,540	1,299
Total	244,720	236,610

SÕLTUMATU VANDEAUDIITORI ARUANNE

Tartu Ülikooli nõukogule

Arvamus

Oleme auditeerinud Tartu Ülikooli ja tütarettevõtete (koos Kontsern) konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruannet, mis sisaldab konsolideeritud bilanssi seisuga 31. detsember 2018 ning konsolideeritud tulemiaruanne, konsolideeritud rahavoogude aruannet ja konsolideeritud netovara muutuste aruannet eeltoodud kuupäeval lõppenud majandusaasta kohta ja konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande lisasid, mis sisaldavad oluliste arvestuspõhimõtete kokkuvõtet ja muud selgitavat infot.

Meie arvates kajastab konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne kõigis olulistes osades õiglaselt Tartu Ülikooli ja tütarettevõtete konsolideeritud finantsseisundit seisuga 31. detsember 2018 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) (eetikakoodeks (EE)), ja oleme täitnud oma muud eetikaalased kohustused vastavalt eetikakoodeksi (EE) nõuetele.

Usume, et kogutud auditi tõendusmaterjal on piisav ja asjakohane meie arvamuse avaldamiseks.

Muu informatsioon

Rektor vastutab muu informatsiooni eest, mis sisaldub aastaaruandes lisaks konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandele ja meie audiitori aruandele.

Meie arvamus konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande kohta ei hõlma muud informatsiooni ja me ei avalda muu informatsiooni kohta kindlustandvat arvamust.

Konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande auditeerimise käigus on meie kohustus lugeda muud informatsiooni ja kaaluda seda tehes, kas muu informatsioon sisaldab olulisi vasturääkivusi konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aruandega või meie poolt auditi käigus saadud teadmistega või tundub muul viisil olevat oluliselt väärkajastatud. Kui me teeme tehtud töö põhjal järelduse, et muu informatsioon on oluliselt väärkajastatud, oleme kohustatud selle info oma aruandes välja tooma. Meil ei ole sellega seoses midagi välja tuua.

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

Rektor vastutab konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande koostamise ja õiglase esitamise eest kooskõlas Eesti finantsaruandluse standardiga ja sellise sisekontrolli eest, nagu juhtkond peab vajalikuks, et võimaldada kas pettusest või veast tulenevate oluliste väärkajastamisteta konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande koostamist.

Konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande koostamisel on juhtkond kohustatud hindama Kontserni suutlikkust jätkata jätkuvalt tegutsevana, esitama infot, kui see on asjakohane, tegevuse jätkuvusega seotud asjaolude kohta ja kasutama tegevuse jätkuvuse arvestuse alusprintsipi, välja arvatud juhul, kui juhtkond kavatseb kas Kontserni likvideerida või tegevuse lõpetada või tal puudub sellele realistlik alternatiiv.

Need, kelle ülesandeks on valitsemine, vastutavad Kontserni finantsaruandlusprotsessi üle järelevalve teostamise eest.

Vandeauditori kohustused seoses konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande auditiga

Meie eesmärk on saada põhjendatud kindlus selle kohta, kas konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne tervikuna on kas pettusest või veast tulenevate oluliste väärkajastamisteta, ja anda välja vandeaudiitori aruanne, mis sisaldab meie arvamust. Põhjendatud kindlus on kõrgetasemeline kindlus, kuid see ei taga, et olulise väärkajastamise eksisteerimisel see kooskõlas rahvusvaheliste auditeerimise standarditega (Eesti) läbiviidud 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.

Kasutame auditeerides vastavalt rahvusvaheliste auditeerimise standarditele (Eesti) kutsealast otsustust ja säilitame kutsealase skeptitsismi kogu auditi käigus. Me teeme ka järgmist:

- teeme kindlaks ja hindame konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande kas pettusest või veast tuleneva olulise väärkajastamise riskid, kavandame ja teostame auditiprotseduure vastuseks nendele riskidele ning hangime piisava ja asjakohase auditi tõendusmaterjali, mis on aluseks meie arvamusel. Pettusest tuleneva olulise väärkajastamise mitteavastamise risk on suurem kui veast tuleneva väärkajastamise puhul, sest pettus võib tähendada salakokkulepet, võltsimist, info esitamata jätmist, vääresitiste tegemist või sisekontrolli eiramist;
- omandame arusaamise auditi puhul asjassepuutuvast sisekontrollist, et kavandada nendes tingimustes asjakohaseid auditiprotseduure, kuid mitte arvamuse avaldamiseks Kontserni sisekontrolli tulemuslikkuse kohta;
- hindame kasutatud arvestuspõhimõtete asjakohasust ning juhtkonna arvestushinnangute ja nendega seoses avalikustatud info põhjendatust;
- teeme järelduse juhtkonna poolt tegevuse jätkuvuse arvestuse alusprintsipi kasutamise asjakohasuse kohta ja saadud auditi tõendusmaterjali põhjal selle kohta, kas esineb olulist ebakindlust sündmuste või tingimuste suhtes, mis võivad tekitada märkimisväärset kahtlust Kontserni suutlikkuses jätkata jätkuvalt tegutsevana. Kui me teeme järelduse, et eksisteerib oluline ebakindlus, oleme kohustatud juhtima vandeaudiitori aruandes tähelepanu konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandes selle kohta avalikustatud infole või kui avalikustatud info on ebapiisav, siis modifitseerima oma arvamust. Meie järeldused põhinevad vandeaudiitori aruande kuupäevani saadud auditi tõendusmaterjalil. Tulevased sündmused või tingimused võivad siiski kahjustada Kontserni suutlikkust jätkata jätkuvalt tegutsevana;
- hindame konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande üldist esitusviisi, struktuuri ja sisu, sealhulgas avalikustatud informatsiooni, ning seda, kas konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruanne esitab aluseks olevaid tehinguid ja sündmusi viisil, millega saavutatakse õiglane esitusviis.
- hangime piisava asjakohase tõendusmaterjali Kontserni kuuluvate majandusüksuste või äritegevuste finantsinformatsiooni kohta, avaldamaks arvamust konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruande kui terviku kohta. Me vastutame Kontserni auditi juhtimise, järelevalve ja läbiviimise eest ja oleme ainuvastutavad oma auditiarvamuse eest.

Me vahetame infot nendega, kelle ülesandeks on Kontserni valitsemine, muu hulgas auditi planeeritud ulatuse ja ajastuse ning oluliste auditi tähelepanekute kohta, sealhulgas auditi käigus tuvastatud oluliste sisekontrollisüsteemi puuduste kohta.

/allkirjastatud digitaalselt/
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Vandeaudiitor, litsents nr 664

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8. mai 2019

SIGNATURES TO ANNUAL REPORT 2018

The annual report of the University of Tartu for the year ended 31 December 2018 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 an independent auditor's 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
Acting Head of Finance

(signed digitally)

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University of Tartu. Annual Report 2018

ACTIVITY REPORT

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The report was compiled with the assistance of Viivika Eljand-Kärp, Kalle Hein, Ülle Hendrikson, Ingrid Jaggo, Tuuli Kaldma, Katriin Kaljovee, Kristi Kerge, Kristi Kuningas, Kristina Kurm, Aitel Käpp, Kadi Külm, Annely Lambing, Kalmer Lauk, Lauri Leht, Kristel Lään-Saarik, Reet Marits, Vallo Mulk, Piret Normet, Karin Org, Lehti Pilt, Mari-Liis Pintson, Kärt Puura, Marili Pärtel, Mariann Raisma, Lauri Randveer, Taivo Raud, Tiia Ristolainen, Kersti Roosimäe, Marek Sammul, Aire Seene, Riin Tamm, Ülle Tensing, Saima Tiirmaa-Oras, Krista Tomson, Riina Tärk, Raivo Valk, Peeter Veske, Kätlin Virgo, Sirje Üprus and many others

Translation: Ann Kuslap
Design: Helina Riisalu

Photography: Andres Tennus, Annika Haas, Margus Hansu, Kristi Henno, Heikki Leis, Gabriela Liivamägi, Jüri Luht, Tairo Lutter, Merylin Merisalu, Ruudu Rahumaru, Urmas Rosenberg, Madis Sinimäe, Peeter Säälilik, Kristjan Teedema, Liis Treimann, Siim Vatalin, Mihkel Örd, Tartu University Hospital website, Estonian Genome Centre's Facebook page, Office of the President of the Republic of Estonia website

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

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Editors: Kaie Aia, Kalle Hein, Anne Iher, Kristina Kurakina, Kadi Külm
Translation: Inga Aarpuu, Kadi Aarpuu (KPMG Baltics OÜ)
Design: Britta Vassiljeva

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ISSN 1406-7072



University of Tartu
Annual report
2018