



UNIVERSITY OF TARTU

# Annual Report 2020



## UNIVERSITY OF TARTU ANNUAL REPORT 2020

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Email	info@ut.ee
Website	www.ut.ee
Form of ownership	Legal person governed by public law
Main activities	1) academic research 2) provision of higher education based on integrated teaching and research activities 3) provision of teaching- and research-based services to the society
Financial year	01.01.2020–31.12.2020
Auditor	BDO Eesti AS
Council	11 members
Council Chair	Ruth Oltjer
Attached	Report of independent sworn auditor

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# Abbreviations

## Universities

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

## Fields of study

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

## Countries

AT	Austria	IE	Ireland
BE	Belgium	IT	Italy
BG	Bulgaria	LV	Latvia
CY	Cyprus	LT	Lithuania
CZ	Czechia	MT	Malta
DK	Denmark	NL	Netherlands
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

## Other abbreviations

A2020	University of Tartu Strategic Plan for 2015–2020
A2025	University of Tartu Strategic Plan for 2020–2025
ARWU	Academic Ranking of World Universities (Shanghai ranking)
AS	<i>aktsiaselts</i> (public limited company)
EC	European Commission
EHIS	Estonian Education Information System
EIT	European Institute of Innovation and Technology
ERA	European Research Area
ERA-NET	European Research Area Network
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
HEI	higher education institution
HITSA	Information Technology Foundation for Education
ICT	information and communications technology
IT	information technology
IUT	institutional research funding
MEUR	million euros
MoER	Estonian Ministry of Education and Research
MOOC	massive open online course
MTÜ	<i>mittetulundusühing</i> (non-profit organisation)
OSKA	a system of labour market monitoring and future skills forecasting
OÜ	<i>osauhing</i> (private limited company)
PUT	personal research funding
QS	QS World University Rankings
R&D	research and development
SA	<i>sihtasutus</i> (foundation)
SIS	Study Information System
THE	Times Higher Education World University Rankings
UTTV	University of Tartu video portal



University of Tartu

# Activity Report 2020

# RECTOR'S FOREWORD



Dear colleagues and partners,

I am submitting this activity report of the University of Tartu about the very exceptional year of 2020. Although there is no doubt the year 2021 will also be shaped by the coronavirus and its social side- and after-effects, I would like to hope that these years will indeed remain exceptions.

However, looking back on 2020, we can say that for the university, it has not been a crisis gone to waste. Successful functioning during complicated time while giving advice to society has made the university stronger and given our word greater weight.

The work of our members during the crisis is also reflected in our budget: the university's research contracts related to the spread of the coronavirus amount to more than 13 million euros. 2020 was the first time the revenue from research in the university's budget exceeded that from teaching and studies. The University of Tartu has proven itself as a serious European research centre, where our academic colleagues with excellent grant capability stand out. The university's financial situation is good, so we will be able to increase the minimum salary rates as well as plan new pay rise measures in 2021.

The beginning of 2020 gave us a landmark we will keep in mind also when planning the future development of the university: in January, we opened the study and research building of the Delta centre, accompanied by the adjacent business building. Now, a year later, we can already speak about the Delta standard as a model for designing work and study rooms as well as spaces for resting and cooperation. The Delta centre has confirmed that a physical environment that fosters the functioning of different disciplines side by side significantly promotes the development of novel cooperation models.

In 2020, cooperation was taken to a new level in several other areas of the university. The corona crisis has pointed at the inevitable need for the state leaders and researchers to be at the same table. When the crisis broke out, the joint work of the university, the city and the authorities providing vital services in the local crisis commission also gained a new dimension. In October, we started cooperation with the developers of Mainor and Ülemiste City so that knowledge created at the university could benefit society more quickly. We joined forces with eight high-level European research universities in the ENLIGHT network, which opens up new perspectives especially for our students. We enhanced our cooperation with Tartu University Hospital to ensure top-level teaching, research and medical work. It is also a pleasure to note that cooperation with other Estonian universities is becoming closer and more substantial. Every strong partner makes us stronger, too.

Looking at all of these activities together, we can say that 2020 has been a nice take-off for the period of the university's new strategic plan. Moreover, already last spring we could say that we had taken a big step closer to achieving several goals set for the next five years (be it the enhancement of digital skills or e-learning or improving the impact of the university) when we vigorously swam to the surface in the new situation.

Taking this into account, I dare to believe that the university's unmistakable development and role as the leader of society will also attract attention in 2021. Thanks to our work in recent years, this autumn, we can welcome our new doctoral students as full-fledged employees of the university. Also, one important objective of this year is to stand with other universities for the fair and smart distribution of resources of structural funds in the new period. The University of Tartu has the best staff and partners for that.

Wishing you strength and motivation,

Toomas Asser

Rector of the University of Tartu

# Key figures 2016–2020

EMPLOYEES	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Number of employees</b>	<b>3,447</b>	<b>3,435</b>	<b>3,602</b>	<b>3,635</b>	<b>3,767</b>
<b>Number of employees (FTE)</b>	<b>2,825</b>	<b>2,805</b>	<b>2,935</b>	<b>2,957</b>	<b>3,055</b>
incl. academic staff	49.6%	51.1%	51.7%	51.3%	52.5%
<b>Number of academic staff (FTE)</b>	<b>1,402</b>	<b>1,432</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>1,518</b>	<b>1,604</b>
incl. PhD holders	73.0%	73.3%	74.3%	76.3%	74.5%
incl. international academic staff	8.4%	10.0%	12.3%	13.9%	15.5%
<b>Number of professors (FTE)</b>	<b>172</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>179</b>	<b>186</b>	<b>186</b>
incl. female professors	23.7%	22.8%	23.3%	25.9%	26.4%
<b>STUDENTS</b>					
<b>Number of students</b>	<b>12,970</b>	<b>12,896</b>	<b>13,169</b>	<b>13,395</b>	<b>13,641</b>
at the first level of higher education	60.6%	60.8%	60.4%	60.6%	60.6%
in master's studies	29.7%	29.9%	30.6%	30.9%	31.1%
in doctoral studies	9.7%	9.3%	9.0%	8.6%	8.3%
<b>Number of international students</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1,195</b>	<b>1,457</b>	<b>1,660</b>	<b>1,678</b>
percentage of all students	7.6%	9.3%	11.1%	12.4%	12.3%
<b>Number of graduates</b>	<b>2,871</b>	<b>2,625</b>	<b>2,630</b>	<b>2,715</b>	<b>2,778</b>
incl. number of PhD graduates	120	138	122	129	118
<b>CURRICULA</b>					
<b>Number of curricula to which students were admitted</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>162</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>159</b>
incl. English-taught curricula at the first and second level of higher education	21	26	26	30	29
<b>Number of curricula with enrolled students</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>197</b>	<b>188</b>
<b>RESEARCH PUBLICATIONS</b>					
<b>Number of publications</b>	<b>2,669</b>	<b>2,512</b>	<b>2,374</b>	<b>2,834</b>	<b>2,813</b>
incl. number of high-level publications	1,902	1,709	1,709	1,983	1,995
incl. number of publications of the category 1.1	1,353	1,231	1,259	1,480	1,472
<b>POSITION IN INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY RANKINGS</b>					
THE	301–350	301–350	301–350	301–350	251–300
QS	347	314	321	301	285
ARWU	401–500	301–400	301–400	301–400	401–500

**Employee** figures are given as at 31 December.

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

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

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

The number of **publications** includes Estonian Research Information System (ETIS) categories 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 2.1, 2.5, 3.1, 3.2, 3.3, 4.1, 5.1, 6.3, 6.4. **High-level publications** include ETIS categories 1.1, 1.2, 2.1 and 3.1. The number of publications includes those authored by persons who had a valid employment contract with the University of Tartu or who were enrolled as regular 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**, which is responsible for the university's economic activities and long-term development, approves the university's statutes and adopts the strategic plan and budget. The council has 11 members: five nominated by the University 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 five years. Members of the council are:

- **Ruth Oltjer** (Council Chair), General Manager of AS Chemi-Pharm,
- **Eva Åkesson**, Rector of Uppsala University, 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**, entrepreneur,
- **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.

In 2020, most council sessions were held online. During the year, the council discussed several influential topics, including adopted the strategic plan for 2021–2025 and its thematic strategy documents. As an innovation to the budgeting process, the council approved the budgeting principles for the next three years as a whole.



University of Tartu council



University of Tartu senate after its meeting on 28 August 2020

The **senate** is the university's highest academic decision-making body, responsible for the teaching, research and development activities at the university and ensuring the excellent quality of these activities. The senate comprises 22 members: the rector as chair, four representatives of each faculty, and five student representatives. Senate members are elected for a term of three years (except for student members, who are elected for one year). The fourth membership of the senate elected in 2020 includes

representatives of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities

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

representatives of the Faculty of Social Sciences

- Professor **Kairi Kreegipuu**,
- Professor **Marju Luts-Sootak**,
- Professor **Maaja Vadi**,
- Professor **Urmas Varblane**,

representatives of the Faculty of Medicine

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

representatives of the Faculty of Science and Technology

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

student representatives

- **Rait Bessonov**,
- **Karl Lembit Laane**,
- **Mari-Ann Lind**,
- **Kerdo Kristjan Tamm**,
- **Trine Tamm**.

The **Rector** of the University of Tartu is Professor **Toomas Asser**. The rector manages the everyday life of the university, following the resolutions of the council and the senate, and is responsible for the lawful and expedient use of the university's assets.

The Rector's Office comprises the rector, vice rectors for research, academic affairs and development, deans of faculties, director of administration, head of finance and academic secretary. In 2020, three new members started work at the Rector's Office: Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Humanities Professor **Anti Selart**, Dean of the Faculty of Science and Technology Professor **Leho Ainsaar** and Academic Secretary **Tõnis Karki**.

Studies and research are conducted at the University of Tartu in 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.

On 12 March 2020, the Government of the Republic declared **emergency situation** due to the pandemic spread of the coronavirus. On 16 March, the buildings of the University of Tartu were closed to the public and students, classroom studies were discontinued and replaced by distance studies until the end of the semester. Employees were advised to work remotely. To coordinate the activities and information related to the spread of the virus, the rector formed a steering group led by Academic Secretary **Tõnis Karki**. To prevent the spread of the virus, the Rector's Office, the senate and the council transferred their work online.

To assess coping with the emergency situation, a survey was ordered from the UT Centre for Applied Social Sciences, which indicated that the emergency situation increased the administrative workload of managers of different levels. This was mostly due to solving practical questions, relaying information and supporting colleagues. Weekly routine information exchange was seen as a positive thing, as it helped relieve the uncertainty arising from the situation. Critical changes were made quickly, but the survey revealed that the technical and methodological harmonisation of the skills, interests and needs of all parties needs better planning. The surveyed managers said the emergency situation made them better understand the importance of swift internal communication and clear central messages.

## Rector's Office in 2020



Professor **Toomas Asser**  
Rector



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



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



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



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



**Aune Valk**  
Vice Rector for Academic Affairs



**Kristjan Vassil**  
Vice Rector for Research



**Erik Puura**  
Vice Rector for Development



**Kalle Hein**  
Head of Finance



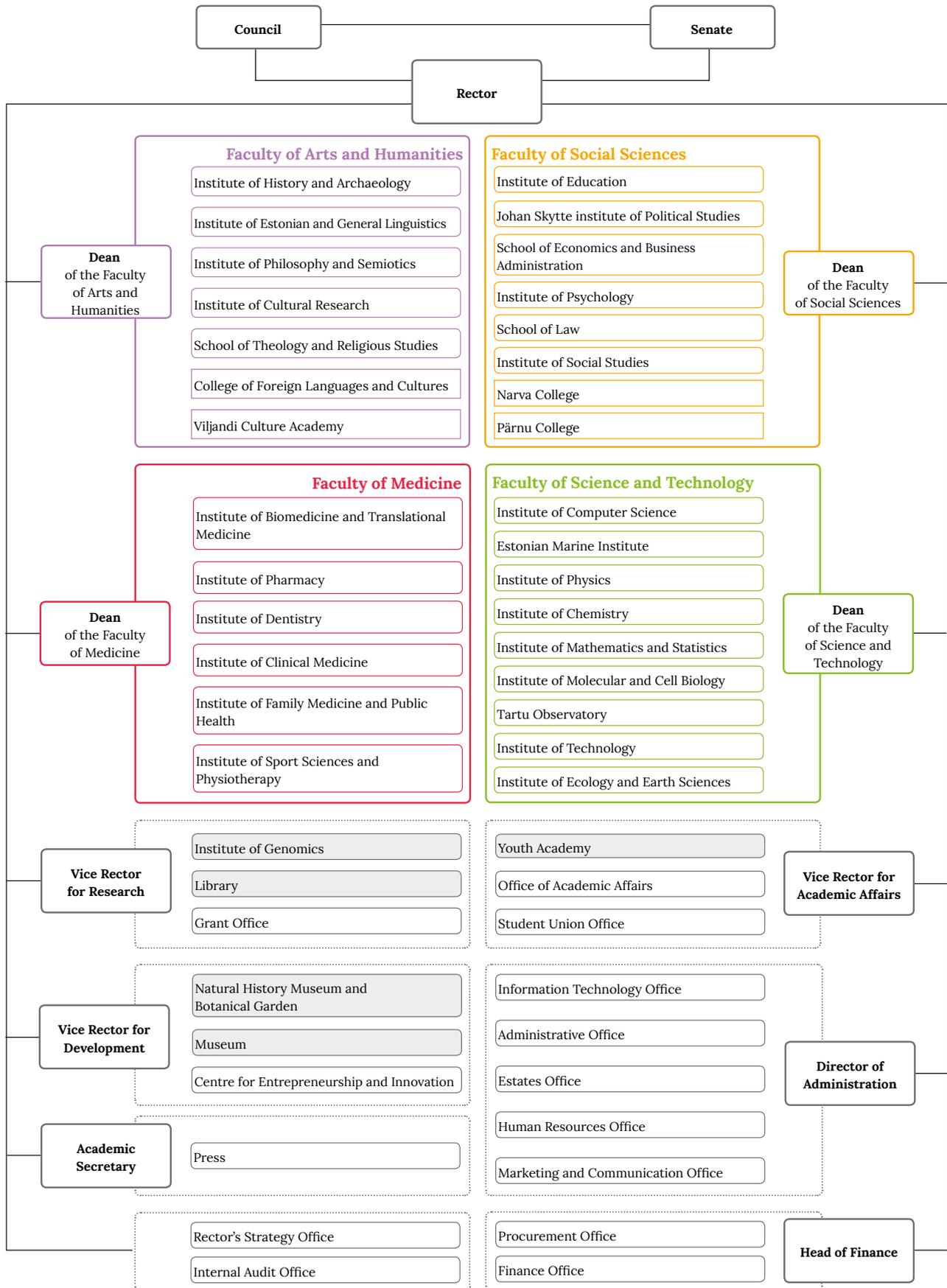
**Kstina Vallimäe**  
Director of Administration



**Tõnis Karki**  
Academic Secretary

# University structure

as at 31 December 2020



# Strategic plan

2020 was the last year of implementing the strategic plan for 2015–2020 (A2020). The key performance indicators agreed on in 2016 to monitor and evaluate the university's development are also used in the new strategic plan period, although with a partly renewed selection and targets.

Key performance indicators	Base 2014	Result 2020	Target 2020
Number of high-level research publications per academic staff member	1.3	1.2	> 1.3
Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications	13%	17%	> 12%
Percentage of revenue from R&D not funded from national funding programmes in the total R&D revenue	26%	38%	> 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	21%	27%	≥ 23%
Number of continuing education learners*	32,464	40,493	≥ 35,000
Percentage of completed entrepreneurship courses in the total volume of studies	–	1%	5%
Students' overall satisfaction with teaching and courses*	4.1	–	≥ 4.0
Interruption rate at the first and second level of higher education	16%	11%	≤ 15%
Percentage of doctoral graduates in the number of students admitted four years (standard period of study) ago	43%	67%	50%
Percentage of English-taught curricula at the first and second level of higher education	10%	23%	25%
Percentage of international students	4.7%	12.3%	12%
Percentage of international academic staff	8.6%	15.2%	≥ 10%
Percentage of academic staff who participated actively in teaching-related development activities	16%	13%	15%
Income per academic staff member	85,592	112,602	123,000
Percentage of structural units in a good or satisfactory financial standing	90%	98%	100%
Employees' overall satisfaction	93%	94%	≥ 93%
UT master's graduates' satisfaction with their competitiveness in the labour market	90%	88%	90%
Evaluation of the University of Tartu's entrepreneurial spirit (annual reputation survey of universities conducted by KANTAR EMOR)*	8.6	8.0	≥ 9.0

\* The methodology was changed during the strategic plan period



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

On 20 April 2020, the council approved the university's **strategic plan for 2021–2025 (A2025)**. It includes the university's mission, vision and main values as well as courses of action which ensure the balanced development of the national university as an internationally recognised research university that is attractive to students and staff. The strategic plan emphasises the importance of university's top-level research and cooperation with partners from the public and private sector in finding evidence-based solutions to problems faced by Estonian society.

The mission of the national university and the opportunities of internationalisation encompass all main activities of the university and its integrated development. The teaching development of the university aims to better support students' personal development, which, combined with extracurricular activities, allows to offer them an integrated learning experience. By that, students get transferable knowledge and skills as well as attitudes and values for coping successfully in the future. The university as an organisation will give more attention to the climate neutrality goal by fostering green thinking among its members and being its leader in society, developing digital work and study environment and improving energy efficiency.

In 2020, the council and the senate also approved other documents guiding the strategic management of the university: the language and internationalisation principles, financial strategy and spatial development strategy.

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

3.17 million euros from the **development fund** was used to implement the strategic plan, mostly to carry out cross-faculty development activities. Teaching development became a central topic, largely due to the need to switch to distance learning as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. About 70% of the development fund money was used on remuneration and stipends.

In 2020, in addition to resources of the units' main budgets and the development fund, 1.57 million euros from the **deans' performance-based funding measure** was directed to development activities. Among other uses, this helped to develop curricula, renew the career model and achieve the salary-policy and faculty-based objectives. Also, half a million euros from the balance of the rector's reserve was distributed between the faculties for development activities and bridging support.

# OPERATING ENVIRONMENT

The university's operating environment is shaped by Estonian and EU strategies and funding instruments

For the period 2019–2024, the European Commission (EC) has agreed on six priorities:

- becoming climate neutral,
- offering people a new generation of technologies,
- investing in an economy that works for people,
- promoting a European way of life,
- strengthening Europe's position in the world, and
- giving a new push for European democracy.

To implement these priorities, the EC renewed the vision of the **European Research Area** (ERA) established back in 2000 and approved the strategic plan to support the green and digital transition and the economic recovery of the European Union (EU) from the social and economic impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. To bring about a positive change, the EC considers it essential that **3% of gross domestic product (GDP) be invested in research and innovation** and encourages striving to allocate 5% of public research and development funding to joint programmes and European partnership projects by 2030.

To implement the dual transformation encompassing climate neutrality and digital transition, the EC approved a **new industrial strategy** to boost the global competitiveness of the European industry. This requires investment in research, research infrastructure and innovation, as well as continuing education of staff. In education, the keywords are the renewal of the European Skills Agenda and the implementation of the Digital Education Action Plan and the Gender Equality Strategy.

Education is the key driver of economic recovery focused on the green and digital transitions. In 2020, the EC approved the activities to make the **European Education Area** a reality by 2025. To this end, six courses of action are envisaged:

- quality education for acquiring basic and transversal skills,
- inclusion to advance the abilities of each person,
- green and digital transition,
- competent teachers,
- higher education and higher education institutions as central actors of the “knowledge square” (education, research, innovation and service to society),
- implementation of cooperation in education as an instrument of soft power in EU external policies.

Activities and budgets for the EU's new programming period have been approved. The implementation of the strategies for the new period will be supported by the EU's 2021–2027 long-term budget, which also

includes a **temporary grant and loan instrument NextGenerationEU** aimed to accelerate economic recovery. This instrument meant for 2021–2023 is the largest ever stimulus package funded from the EU budget, designed to support the rebuilding of post-COVID-19 Europe to be greener, more digital and more resilient to future challenges.

The new EU budget period will bring money to the **Erasmus+** programme for education, training, youth and sport, the budget of which for 2021–2027 is almost 70% larger than the budget for the previous period. In the new period, the programme will support the promotion of equal treatment and inclusion, the promotion of green thinking and the achievement of climate objectives, the acquisition of digital competences and participation in the democratic process.

In 2021, the EU's **research and innovation framework programme Horizon Europe** will begin, with a financial volume almost one third larger than that of the previous programme. The new programme will focus more on innovation and the implementation of research results in society. To this end, five mission areas have been identified:

- cancer research,
- climate-neutral and smart cities,
- adaptation to climate change,
- soil health and food,
- healthy oceans, seas, coastal and inland waters.

A significant part of the programme's budget is planned to combat climate change.

The framework programme Horizon 2020, lasting from 2014 to 2020, has so far financed

**618 projects** with Estonian participation, which have received

**232.4 million euros** of EU support

In the comparison of indicators of the **European innovation scoreboard**, Estonia's overall result for 2019 was close to the EU average. Estonia was among strong innovators.

The previous seven-year strategic planning period of the EU and Estonia ended in 2020, so several draft strategies were compiled. The **“Estonia 2035” strategy**, the drafting of which started in 2018, was completed under the leadership of the Government Office. After its adoption in the Riigikogu, the goals set in the strategy will guide the policy-making and funding in all spheres of life in Estonia. The EU's financial contributions to Estonia in the next period will also be planned based on “Estonia 2035”.

The Government of the Republic approved the **research, development, innovation and entrepreneurship strategy for 2021–2035**, which aims at increasing the social and economic impact of research and development, including boosting productivity and added value based on knowledge intensity and better capacity of knowledge transfer.

The government also approved the draft development plans for education, youth and the Estonian language for 2021–2035. The **Education Development Plan 2021–2035** is a follow-up of the Estonian Lifelong Learning Strategy 2020 and focuses on the variety and availability of learning opportunities and the smooth movement of learners between levels and types of education. As labour market needs are swiftly changing, the education system must support the rapid retraining and in-service training of people of all ages. The learning environment of educational institutions must take the principles of spatial quality into account, ensure mental and physical safety and well-being for learners and employees, and increase infrastructure sharing and resource efficiency. Particular attention should be paid to the development of organisational culture and value-based management.

Restrictions imposed in 2020 to prevent the spread of the coronavirus affected almost every activity. The Estonian Quality Agency for Higher Education and Vocational Education analysed how higher education institutions coped with distance learning due to the emergency situation. The survey revealed that the emergency situation increased the workload of teaching and IT support staff. The greatest challenge for both teaching staff and students was social isolation, coupled with problems related to information sharing, internet quality and time management. The improved digital competence and cooperation among teaching staff were seen as positive aspects. The emergency situation entailed costs which higher education institutions expect the state to cover. They would also like to have

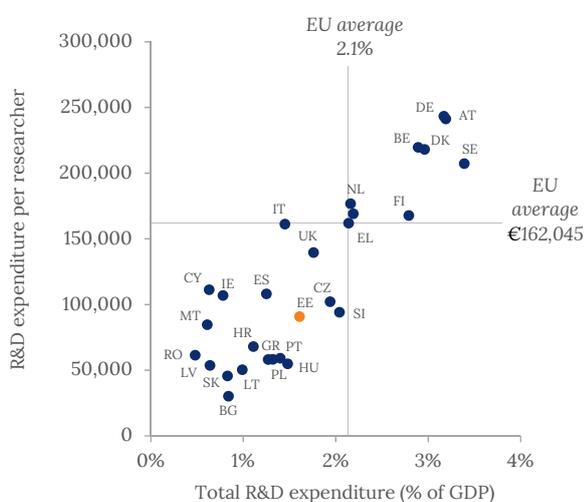
a national IT support centre, internet connection that meets the needs and joint resolution of data protection aspects related to digital learning.

A special **OSKA study on COVID-19** carried out by the Estonian Qualifications Authority revealed that the virus crisis brought about an explosive increase in staff training needs: more training is needed on digital technology, risk management and analysis, product development and marketing, management, communication and cooperation skills. Despite the growth of unemployment, it is difficult to find suitable employees in the industrial sector, ICT, agriculture, social sector, health and education.

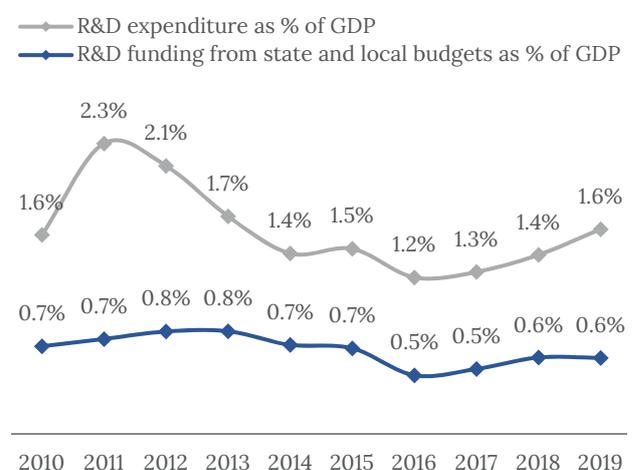
According to the Estonian Science Barometer report, **Estonians' trust in science is very high** (78%) and most Estonians consider researchers to be experts. 90% of Estonian residents agree that scientific research is necessary, even if there is no instant benefit, and 87% believe that the state should support research more. 85% of Estonian people believe that politicians should listen more to researchers.

While the EU average **research and development (R&D) expenditure** remained at the same level as in 2018, Estonia, along with Belgium and Croatia, was among the countries with the highest relative increase in R&D expenditure. In 2019, Estonia's R&D expenditure amounted to 453 million euros (1.6% of GDP). Financing R&D from the state and local budgets remained at the level of 2018, but private expenditure on R&D increased by 53.2% (85.7 million euros). The EU average R&D expenditure amounted to 2.1% of GDP in 2019.

Based on the State Budget Act, in 2021, the public-sector financing of R&D is expected to reach 1% of GDP for the first time. As a result, the volume of basic research funding and project-based research grants will increase, and doctoral students working as junior research fellows will receive a salary instead of a doctoral allowance.



Total R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP and per researcher in EU countries in 2018. Source: Eurostat, Science and technology statistics (rd\_p\_persocc, rd\_e\_gerdtot, data accessed in January 2021)



R&D expenditure as a percentage of GDP and R&D funding from state and local budgets as a percentage of GDP in 2010–2019. Source: Statistics Estonia

In 2020, there were **45,259 higher education students** in Estonia, 82% of them in tuition-waiver student places. In ten years, the number of students has decreased in almost all fields of study. The only exception is ICT, which had 21% more students in 2020 than ten years ago.

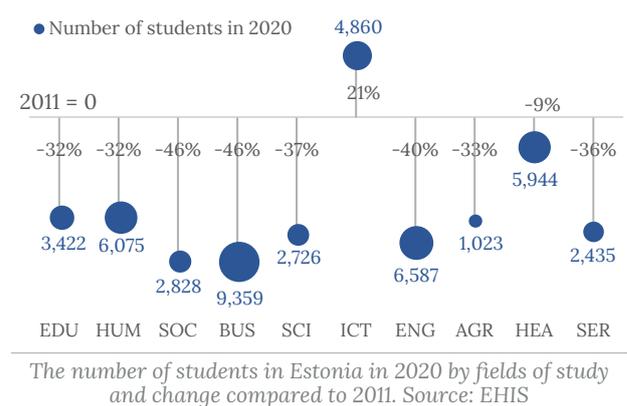
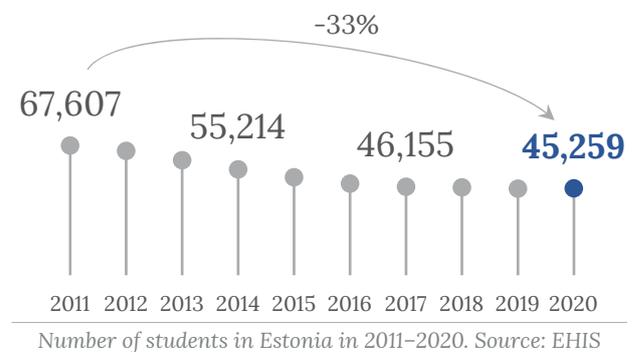
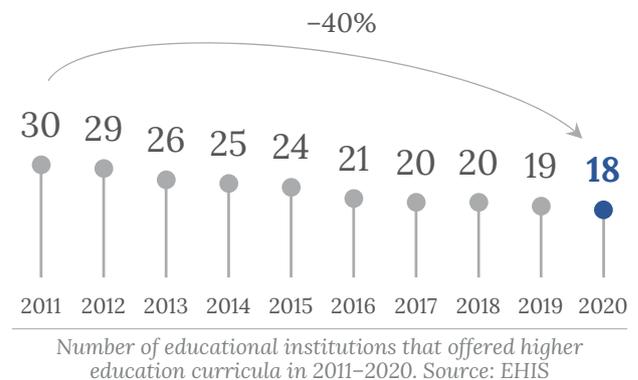
According to **International Student Barometer**, the largest international student survey in the world, 88% of respondents are generally satisfied with studying in Estonia. Satisfaction with evaluation criteria and evaluation is particularly high. The learning environment (laboratories, study spaces, online learning, libraries, technology and online library resources) is highly appreciated. Estonia lags behind the world average the most in matters concerning career opportunities for teaching staff and students. International students highly appreciate the academic level and professionalism of Estonian teaching staff, but find that they have room for improvement in pedagogical competence. Lower than average ratings are given to work experience during studies, the career counselling offered, and competitiveness in the labour market.

The effect of the coronavirus pandemic can also be seen in **smaller admission of international students**. In 2020, 1,450 new international students started studies in Estonian higher education institutions – nearly a quarter fewer than in 2019 (2,026). In the 2019–2020 academic year, 1,345 international students completed their studies in Estonia, accounting for 14.7% of all graduates. Based on previous years' experience, we can say that drop-out rates are lower among international students than among Estonian students. International students help to make up for the shortage of qualified employees and thereby foster the competitiveness of the Estonian economy.

In 2020, the state initiated an **inter-sectoral mobility funding scheme** financed from structural funds, which allows both public and private institutions to increase their capacity by recruiting researchers with PhD to conduct the necessary applied research and carry out product development projects. The recruitment of researchers outside the university is likely to reduce the institutions' need to contract R&D services. In the long term, this could lead to more extensive applied research and more successful cooperation.

In 2020, the **Education and Youth Board** was established based on the services provided by the Foundation Innove, the Archimedes Foundation, the Information Technology Foundation for Education and the Estonian Youth Work Centre. The new government agency is expected to improve cooperation and governance, increase coherence between the ministry's fields of responsibility, make the division of work clearer and more logical, reduce duplication and bring cost savings.

**18 institutions** in Estonia provide higher education in the 2020/2021 academic year



# TEACHING AND STUDIES

## Financing

The Ministry of Education and Research (MoER) uses a higher education funding model in which money for supporting higher education is divided into activity support and targeted grants. 80% of the activity support is baseline funding, the money distributed between higher education institutions based on the volume of funding of the previous three years. 20% of the activity support is performance-based funding, 17% of which is allocated based on performance indicators and 3% based on implementing the activity support agreement made with the higher education institution (HEI).

In 2020, the MoER allocated a total of 164.7 million euros to Estonian higher education institutions based on administrative agreements, incl. 54.2 million euros to the University of Tartu. Compared to 2019, the support allocated to the University of Tartu in 2020 increased by 1.9 million euros, i.e. 3.6%.

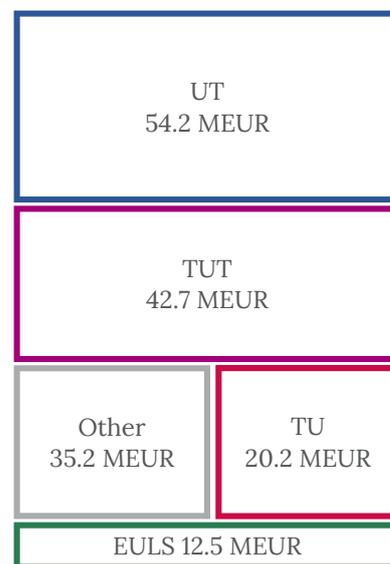
Support allocated to higher education institutions in million euros in 2016 and 2020 (incl. activity support, doctoral allowance, activity support for the library and other targeted grants). Source: MoER

HEIs	2016	2020	Change
University of Tartu	47.8	54.2	+6.4 (13%)
Tallinn University of Technology	36.8	42.7	+5.9 (16%)
Tallinn University	18.9	20.2	+1.3 (7%)
Estonian University of Life Sciences	12.1	12.5	+0.4 (3%)
Estonian Academy of Music and Theatre	5.6	6.5	+1.0 (17%)
Estonian Academy of Arts	6.8	7.6	+0.8 (12%)
Other HEIs	23.0	21.1	-1.9 (-8%)
Total	151.0	164.7	+13.8 (9%)

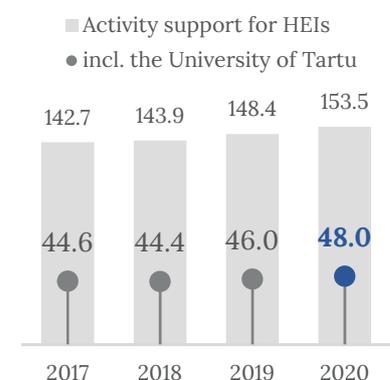
In 2020, the total **activity support** to Estonian HEIs was 153.5 million euros, of which the University of Tartu received 31%. The UT's share has remained at 31% since the new funding model was adopted in 2017. Overall in Estonia, the volume of activity support increased by 3.44% compared to 2019. Despite the small rise, the change in higher education funding has remained below the increase in the consumer price index and average salary for several years already. This is why the university is moving towards greater inclusion of private funds.

The part of the activity support that is allocated based on **performance indicators** grew by 3.44% in 2020, or 870,000 euros. The UT was successful in terms of performance indicators that were taken into account when distributing the 2020 budget, and received two thirds of the additional amount (608,000 euros). The results improved mainly on account of student mobility, the ratio of private funding to activity support, and the percentage of students graduating within the standard period of study.

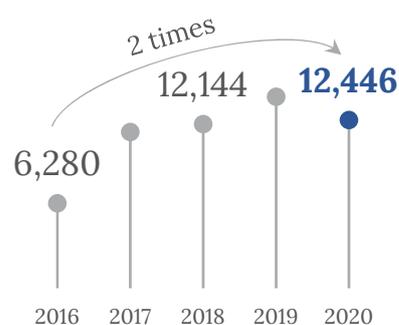
In addition to activity support, the University of Tartu earned an **additional funding** of 19.97 million euros in 2020 from student-funded degree studies, continuing education, development projects and teaching grants, nearly 25.9% of the total teaching and study budget (excl. medical residency). That was 12,446 euros per one member of academic staff per year. Income from continuing education together with projects, programmes and targeted financing was 6.16 million euros in 2020.



Support allocated to higher education institutions in 2020 in euros. Source: MoER



Activity support for Estonian HEIs, incl. the University of Tartu, in million euros in 2017–2020. Source: MoER



Income from teaching and studies received in addition to activity support per academic staff member in euros in 2016–2020

# Curricula

In 2020, students were admitted to **159 curricula**. This number is the same as four years before. However, the number of all curricula open for studies has decreased by 9%. The university continues to regularly review and update curricula.

Number of curricula by levels in the 2016/2017 and 2020/2021 academic year

	Curricula to which new students were admitted		Curricula with enrolled students	
	2016/2017	2020/2021	2016/2017	2020/2021
First level of higher education	56	55	79	63
Master's studies	71	70	93	91
Doctoral studies	32	33	35	34
Total	159	159	207	188

In 2020, four new Estonian-taught curricula that are based on earlier curricula were opened for admissions:

- Performing Arts,
- Creative Applications of Cultural Heritage,
- Community Development and Social Well-being,
- Data Science.

**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 2020, students were admitted to **29 English-taught curricula**, incl. 26 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 the particular field of study. No new English-taught curricula were opened in 2020.

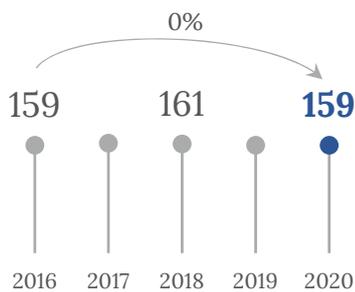
Five UT curricula received funding from the Erasmus Mundus Joint Master Degree programme and international recognition. The curriculum Excellence in Analytical Chemistry, led by Professor **Ivo Leito** and delivered jointly by four universities, received the funding for the third time. The Erasmus Mundus support was also granted to four collaboration networks, in which the University of Tartu is included as a partner, with the following master's curricula:

- Geoinformatics for Urbanised Society, cooperation led by the University of Twente,
- Central and Eastern European, Russian and Eurasian Studies, cooperation led by the University of Glasgow,
- International Law and Human Rights, cooperation led by the University of Glasgow,
- Computer Science, cooperation led by Aalto University.

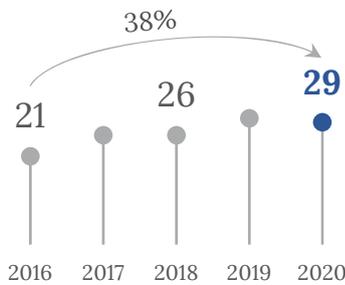


- First level (55)
- Master's studies (71)
- Doctoral studies (33)

Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) to which new students were admitted in 2020



Number of curricula (incl. joint curricula) to which new students were admitted in 2016–2020



Number of English-taught curricula opened for admissions at the first and second level of higher education in 2016–2020 (incl. joint curricula)

# Admissions

The university is working to raise the applicants' awareness of the curricula and guide them to carefully consider their choices. In the student shadowing project launched 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 from students of the same specialisation. 930 young people participated in **student shadowing** in 2019/2020, i.e. about as many as the year before. From spring 2020, due to virus risk and extensive distance learning, students can also participate in student shadowing online. About 1,600 pupils attended the university's Open Doors Day in March 2020.

In 2020, **8,010 pupils completed general secondary education** in Estonia. 3,637 of them (45%, i.e. 2% fewer than the year before) continued studies at a higher education institution in Estonia. The percentage of those who enrolled in the University of Tartu decreased by 2% compared to the year before: 17% of new school-leavers continued studies here in 2019, and 15% (1,224 people) in 2020. 34% of pupils who had just left school and applied for a higher education institution chose the UT.

Since 2017, the university has organised the **academic test** in March. The aim is to give confidence to the more able test-takers at an early stage that they have been admitted to the university to study based on the first-level curricula. As the number of pupils taking the academic test in spring has been growing year by year, the test was planned to be offered on two days in 2020. 2,485 applicants, incl. 1,865 school-leavers (26% of all school-leavers), registered for the test. Due to the emergency situation, the university had to cancel the academic test but the cancellation had no negative effect on admissions to curricula of the first level of higher education.

In 2020, a total of 4,154 students started their studies at the University of Tartu at the three levels of higher education. Due to problems in higher education funding, the university has knowingly avoided increasing the number of student places in recent years and committed to increasing the admission of fee-paying students in both Estonian and English-taught studies.

**2,399 students started at the first level of higher education:** 1,719 in bachelor's studies, 382 in professional higher education, and 298 in integrated bachelor's and master's studies. Recent upper secondary school graduates made up 62% of students admitted to regular studies and 15% of those admitted to block mode studies at the first level of higher education in 2020. The agreement for allocating the higher education activity support for 2019–2021 specified the curricula in which the university can open part-time study groups. While so far, part-time study was possible only in the master's curriculum of Strategic Management, since 2019 part-time block mode studies are available in two more first-level curricula. In 2020, 37 students started bachelor's studies in Law in the Tallinn study group and 15 students in the curriculum of Entrepreneurship and Project Management at Pärnu College. In both curricula, admission numbers show that there is demand for student-funded part-time block mode studies in these specialisations in the education market.

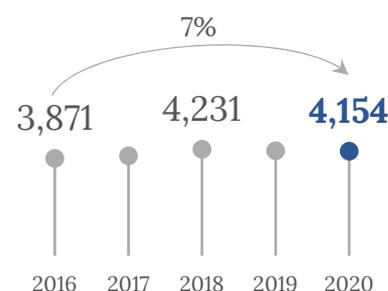
**1,574 students started at the master's level** (approximately as many as the year before). 47% of those admitted to master's studies at the UT in 2020 had completed their previous studies elsewhere, incl. 24% at a university abroad, 5% at Tallinn University, 5% at Tallinn University of Technology and 2% at the Estonian University of Life Sciences.

In 2020, **564 international students** started their studies at the University of Tartu. The share of international students in all admitted students has increased from 11% to 14% over five years but since 2018, the number of admitted international students has remained stable and last year even decreased due to the coronavirus. The university is not aiming to significantly increase

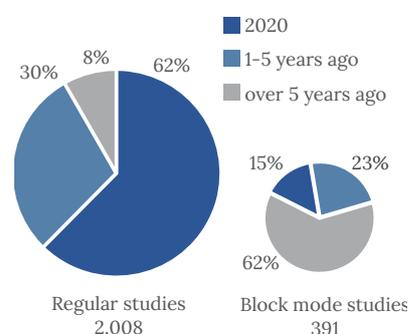


- First level (2,399)
- Master's studies (1,574)
- Doctoral studies (181)

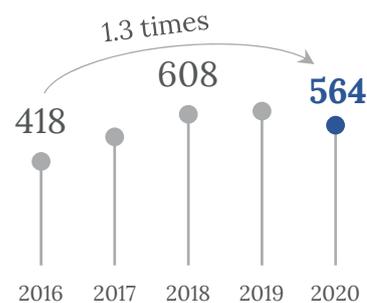
Number of students admitted in 2020



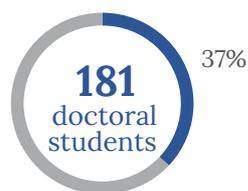
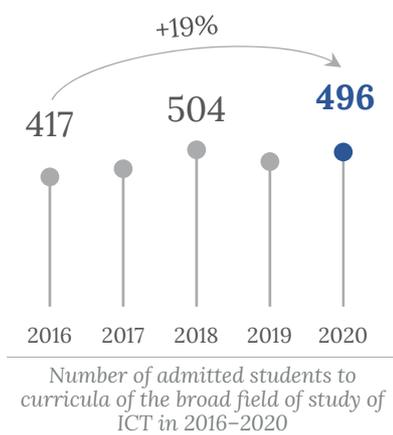
Number of students admitted in 2016–2020



Distribution of students admitted to the first level of higher education in 2020 by form of study and time of completion of upper secondary education

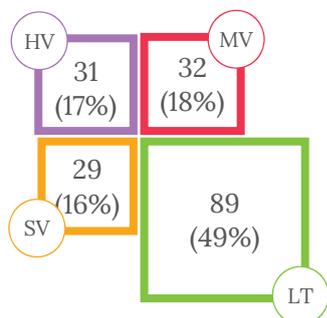


Number of international students admitted in 2016–2020 (incl. joint curricula)

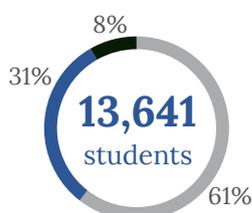


- International students (67)
- Estonian students (114)

Number of doctoral students admitted in 2020



Number of doctoral students admitted by faculties in 2019



- First level (8,263)
- Master's studies (4,244)
- Doctoral studies (1,134)

Number and percentage of students by levels in 2020

international admissions. By study levels, the percentage of international students admitted in 2020 was 5% at the first level of higher education, 24% in master's studies and 37% in doctoral studies.

**PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT:** the university will increase admissions to programmes of the informatics and information technology curriculum group by 10% a year and increase the extent of teaching speciality-specific ICT skills in other curricula

Over the recent five years, the **admission of ICT students** increased by 19%. The opening of the new Data Science curriculum contributed to the growth in admissions in 2020, while adverse attitudes to international students in the society, travel difficulties resulting from the pandemic, and a reduced number of tuition-waiver student places to non-EU students had a negative effect. While 68 non-EU students started studies in student places funded from activity support in 2017, the number was 30 in 2020.

The whole university aims to develop professional **digital competence**. To support general digital skills, the course Digital Citizen in Information Society was worked out and offered for the first time. Based on digital competence self-assessment grid, learning goals were developed to integrate digital skills into various courses. The university's development fund co-financed four new professional digital skills development projects supported by the Information Technology Foundation for Education (HITSA), in addition to four ongoing projects. The representation of digital skills in different curricula was analysed and students' assessment of the development of their professional digital skills during their studies started to be measured.

**PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT:** the university helps to ensure the new generation of teachers, creates flexible opportunities for teacher education and extends the network of partner schools in teacher education outside the city of Tartu

Compared to 2019, the number of applicants to **teacher education** curricula rose by 10% and competition to one student place has increased from 2.6 to 3.4 over three years. Student places were filled in all curricula, except for the curriculum Teacher of Mathematics and Informatics. The university continued admissions to the special programme "The Experienced to School" for physics and mathematics teachers; nine learners joined the programme. The university has an extensive network of partner universities. Agreements for traineeship and other cooperation have been made with nearly 400 partners, including upper secondary schools all over Estonia.

**PERFORMANCE AGREEMENT:** the university creates at least 164 doctoral student places in 2020

In the agreement for allocating activity support, it is agreed that in 2019–2021 the university forms at least 164 doctoral student places for admission every year. In 2020, **181 doctoral students** started their studies. Compared to 2019, four more doctoral students were admitted.

## Studying

In 2020, there were **13,641 students** at the University of Tartu, 87% of them in state-financed student places. Over the last five years, the number of students has gradually grown. Master's and doctoral students accounted for 39% of the university's student body in 2020 – this figure has remained at the same level for the last six years.

In 2020, students studied in four faculties according to a total of 188 curricula, incl. four joint curricula. The largest number of students (5,804) studied in the Faculty of Social Sciences. 129 students studied in joint curricula coordinated by the UT, and 192 students in joint curricula coordinated by other higher education institutions.

Students may take courses at other Estonian higher education institutions and transfer the received credits to their home university. In the 2019/2020 academic year, 38 UT students took courses at other institutions, mostly at Tallinn University of Technology or the Estonian University of Life Sciences. 334 students of other Estonian higher education institutions took courses at the University of Tartu. Most of them were from the Estonian Aviation Academy (116) and the Estonian University of Life Sciences (10).

The central support services for students include:

- two study advisers,
- four student mobility advisers,
- psychologists (2.7 FTE positions),
- two career counsellors,
- an entrepreneurship adviser,
- a special needs adviser,
- 100 tutors.

In 2020, psychologists were also employed to work in colleges.

## Digital learning

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

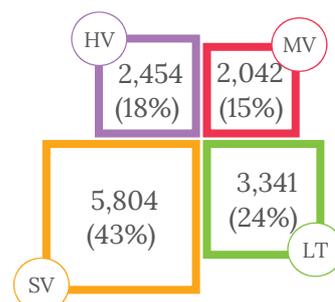
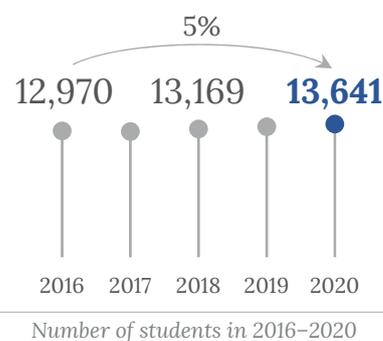
The university aims to modernise the methods and forms of teaching and study. To that end, online learning opportunities are created and developed. Digital learning is used mostly in combination with face-to-face classes to facilitate students' individual work. Due to the coronavirus, the degree studies and continuing education were conducted largely online from March 2020. In 2020, the recording of video lectures and use of webinars in the teaching process increased dramatically. Also, there was a greater need to carry out and supervise online tests and exams. In 2020, 5,282 degree-study courses (76% of all syllabuses) had full or partial online support.

In 2020, the UT offered **21 MOOCs** (massive open online courses). A total of 12,787 learners participated in the courses and 5,485 learners completed them.

13 courses of the University of Tartu were awarded the **e-course quality mark** by HITSA. The university received the title of the best e-course of the year for the eighth time. The title was awarded to the e-course History of the Baltic Sea Region of the Johan Skytte Institute of Political Studies, author **Heiko Pääbo**.

> [hitsa.ee/uudised-1/e-kursuse-kvaliteedimargi-saajad-on-selgunud](https://hitsa.ee/uudised-1/e-kursuse-kvaliteedimargi-saajad-on-selgunud)

For the third time, the university organised an **e-learning experience seminar** to share good practice both in- and outside the university. This seminar focused on e-exams and exam supervision.

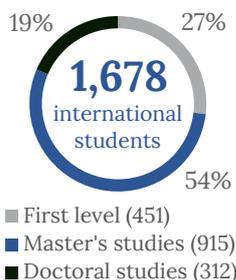


Number of students by faculties in 2020

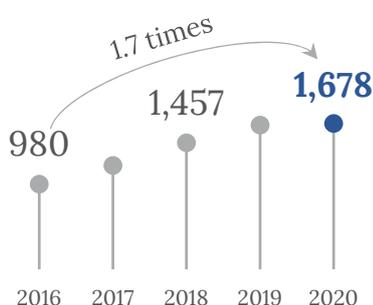
### Use of digital learning at the University of Tartu

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
<b>Web-based courses in degree studies</b>					
Number of courses (percentage of all courses)	2,413 (30%)	2,737 (35%)	3,738 (49%)	4,892 (69%)	5,282 (76%)
Incl. number of fully web-based courses	122	116	120	123	321
Number of participants	64,996	74,789	100,076	125,522	133,720
<b>Digital continuing education</b>					
Number of participants in online continuing education	16,452	22,559	18,493	17,029	28,602
Number of MOOCs	10	15	20	19	21
Number of MOOC participants	8,001	11,935	8,991	7,275	12,787
<b>Number of Moodle courses</b>	3,910	5,010	6,054	7,421	8,611
<b>Number of videos</b>					
In UTTV video portal	4,260	5,166	6,997	7,470	7,828
In Panopto video platform		1,236	4,319	5,719	13,239

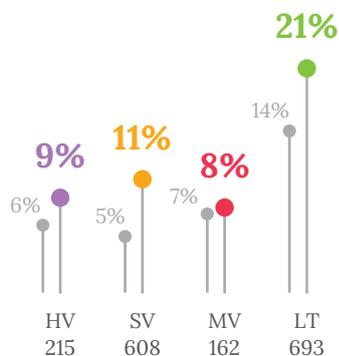
## 12% international students



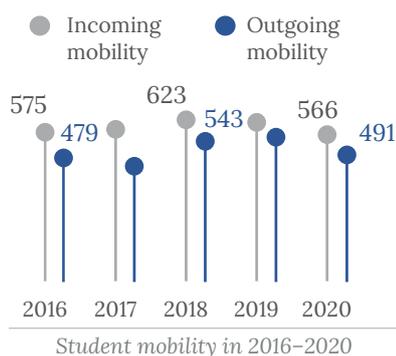
Number of international students by study levels in 2020



Number of international students in 2016-2020



Number and percentage of international students by faculties in 2020. For comparison, the percentage of international students in 2016 is shown in grey.



Student mobility in 2016-2020

## International studies

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

In 2020, the UT had **1,678 international students**, which is 12% of the total number of students. While the overall number and percentage of international students decreased in Estonia compared to 2019, primarily because of coronavirus restrictions, their number at the UT slightly rose. Of all UT international students, 54% were master's students and 19% doctoral students. International students came from 99 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, 36% in the Faculty of Social Sciences, 13% in the Faculty of Arts and Humanities, and 10% in the Faculty of Medicine.

The coronavirus pandemic had a considerable impact on mobility. From the UT, **491 students went abroad as exchange students**, incl. 173 for traineeship. Compared to the previous academic year, the number fell by 12%. The percentage of those who studied abroad increased by 3%, but due to the restrictions, 31% fewer students went abroad for traineeship in 2020 than in the previous year. The most popular countries of destination were Finland (26%), the UK (8%) and Germany (7%). 269 students, i.e. 60% of all students who studied and trained abroad used the EU Erasmus+ higher education programme.

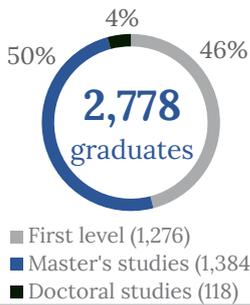


**566 international visiting students** studied at the UT – 8% fewer than the year before. Under the Erasmus+ programme, a total of 383 exchange students studied at the UT. One in three students using the Erasmus+ programme came from a partner university in Germany. Also Italian and French students were highly interested in studying at the UT.

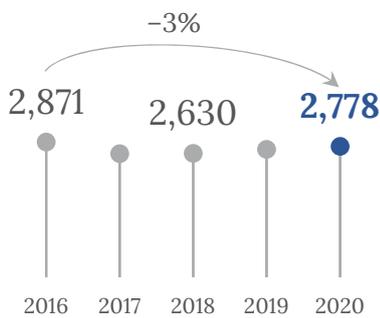


At the beginning of each semester, international (visiting) students are offered a short orientation course introducing the city and the University of Tartu. Also international student tutors and support persons help them adapt better. Since 2019, tutor training has also been provided in English.

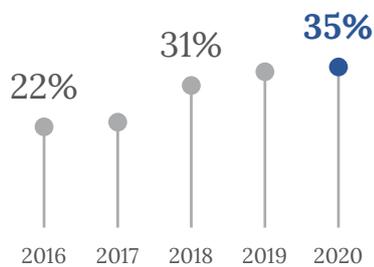
# Graduation and interruption of studies



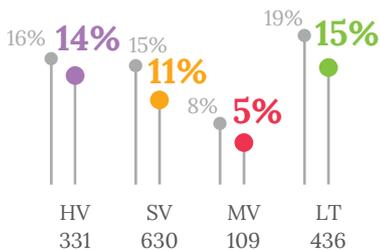
Number of graduates by levels of study in 2020



Number of graduates in 2016–2020



Percentage of doctoral students graduating within six years (standard period + two years) of all doctoral students who started studies in the same year



Interruption rate and number of interruption cases at the first and second level of higher education by faculties in 2020. For comparison, interruption rate in 2016 is shown in grey

**2,778 students graduated** from the University of Tartu in 2020. There were 345 cum laude graduates. The highest proportion of the graduates were students in the field of business, administration and law (21%).

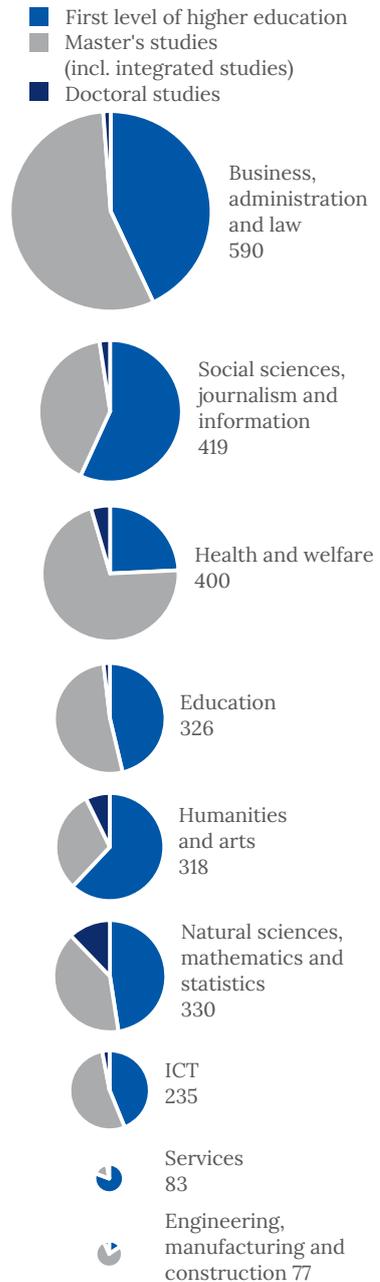
45% of UT bachelor's graduates of 2020 continued in master's studies here in the same year. By fields of study, most of all, the graduates in the field of natural sciences, mathematics and statistics (57%) and business, administration and law (50%) continued in master's studies at the UT.

In 2020, 221 doctoral dissertations were defended in Estonia, more than a half of them at the University of Tartu. **118 doctoral students graduated from the UT**, nine fewer than in 2019.

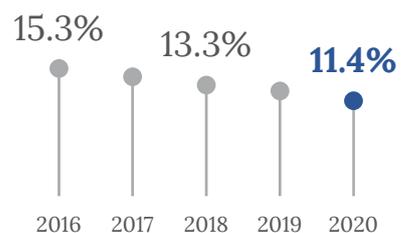
**1,506 students interrupted their studies** in 2020. The interruption rate was 11% (12% at the first level of higher education, 11% in master's studies and 10% in doctoral studies). However, part of these students continued their studies at the UT within a year. Therefore, comparing the numbers for two consecutive years (2019 and 2020), we can say that 10% of students interrupted their studies at the UT in 2020.

The main reasons for interrupting studies:

- at the student's request (47%),
- expiry of study period (24%),
- insufficient academic progress (14%).



Number of graduates by areas of study in 2020



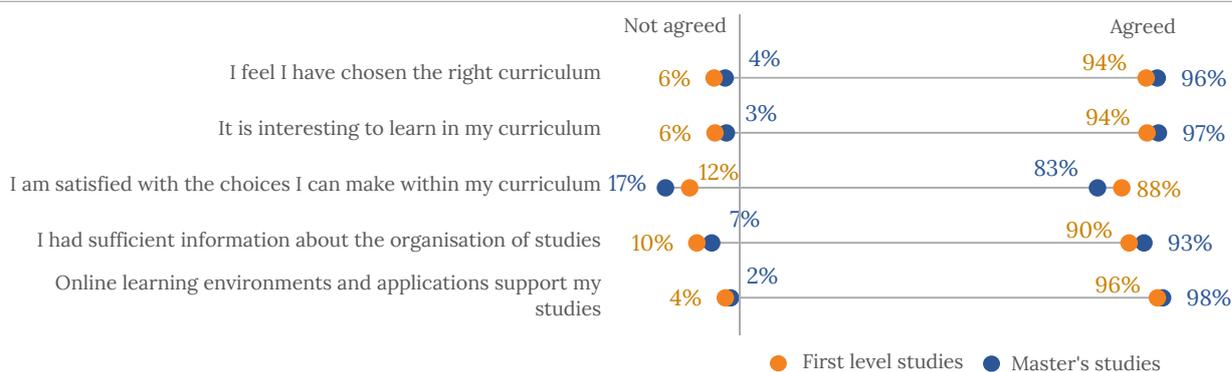
Interruption rate at the first and second level of higher education in 2016–2020

# 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

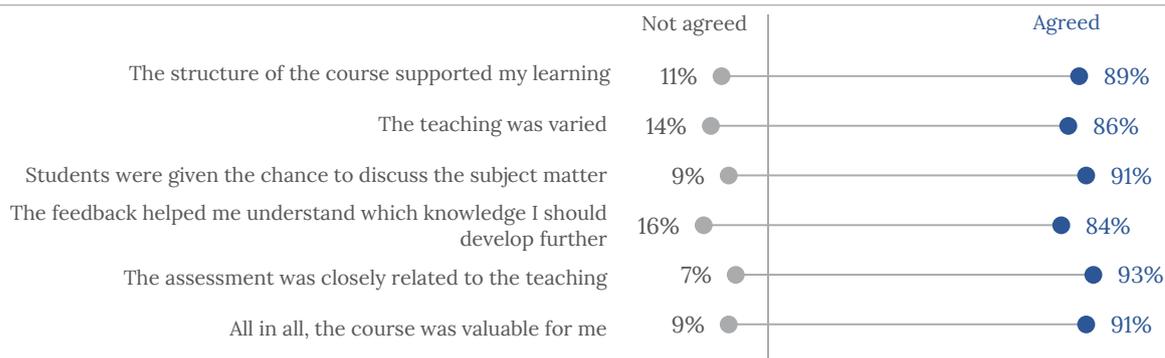
In the spring semester of 2019/2020, the UT started to use a new **curriculum feedback survey**, which allows students to analyse their learning experience. The questions were about the coherence and structure of the curriculum, organisation of studies and learning environment, development of students' competences and work of support systems. The survey was completed by students of the second and the last semester in bachelor's and professional higher education studies, students of the last semester in master's studies and students of the second, sixth and tenth semester in integrated studies. 58% of the respondents gave feedback to their curriculum, all in all they completed 3,211 questionnaires.

The results of the survey are used by programme directors and heads of institutes to develop the curriculum and improve the organisation of studies, and by the Office of Academic Affairs to develop support services. The university senate also approved an amendment to the Statutes of Curriculum, laying down the use of the results of the course and curriculum feedback surveys for internal assessment of curricula.



Results of the curriculum feedback survey of the 2019/2020 academic year (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

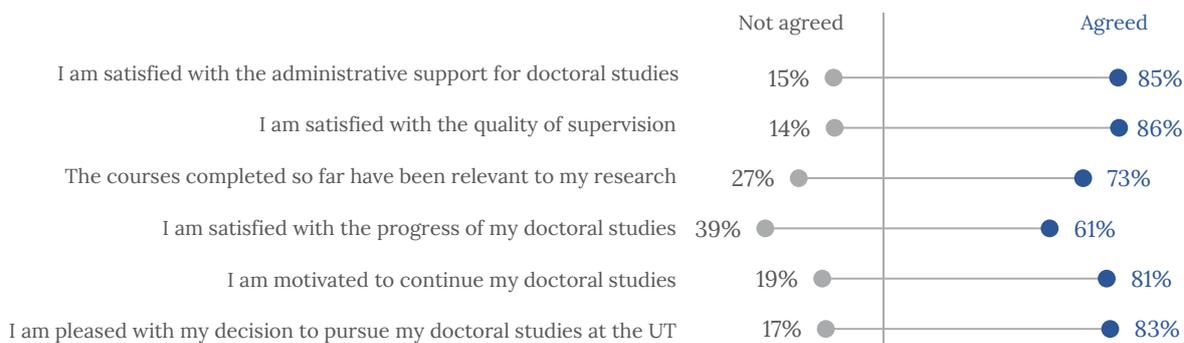
The new **course feedback survey** was taken into use in the spring semester of the 2018/2019 academic year. The data for the 2019/2020 autumn semester were analysed based on three components: teaching, student engagement and overall rating to the course. The result for the teaching component, achieved based on responses to five statements, can be used as the key indicator for the quality of teaching. All students must give feedback to four courses. In the autumn semester in 2020, the four courses were selected for the student for the first time by an algorithm in SIS, to ensure that feedback is given to as many courses as possible and that feedback is based on a random sample rather than students' preferences. In addition to the mandatory feedback, students may select more courses to rate.



Results of the course feedback survey in the 2019/2020 academic year (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

In 2020, the university started to implement the **plan for developing doctoral studies**. Its starting points are the quality, effectiveness and organisation of doctoral studies at the university based on performance indicators, external evaluation results, and feedback from doctoral students and staff in charge of doctoral studies. It aims for more flexible, research-based doctoral studies, strengthening cross-faculty and inter-faculty cooperation, evenly high-level organisation of doctoral studies, smooth and stable exchange of information, and creating a support structure for doctoral students, supervisors and programme directors. The first university-wide **satisfaction survey among doctoral students** and external doctoral students in spring 2020 supported the setting of targets of the development plan. 570 doctoral and external doctoral students responded to the survey (47% of the sample).

The results of feedback surveys to curricula, courses and doctoral studies are available to all members of the university on the respective statistics dashboards.



Results of the PhD student survey in the 2019/2020 academic year (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

The UT presents **annual best teaching staff awards** to acknowledge excellence in teaching and recognise those who receive the highest feedback scores from students. Students evaluate the teaching based on the UT good practice of teaching and make proposals to recognise the teachers with the best teaching staff of the year award. One person in each faculty is awarded. In 2020, the best teaching staff award of the University of Tartu was granted to **Alexander Stewart Davies**, **Liina Lepp**, **Doris Vahtrik** and **Meelis Käärrik**. Students said the best teaching staff teach students to think critically and lead their actions, and help them create a ground for personal development. They are also praised for integrating theory and practice, and creating a learning environment that supports cooperative dialogue and equal opportunities.



**Alexander Stewart Davies**  
Associate Professor of Theoretical Philosophy, Faculty of Arts and Humanities



**Liina Lepp**  
Lecturer in Didactics, Faculty of Social Sciences



**Doris Vahtrik**  
Lecturer of Musculoskeletal System, Faculty of Medicine



**Meelis Käärrik**  
Associate Professor in Probability Theory, Faculty of Science and Technology

The **programme director of the year awards** went to **Ene Kõresaar** (master's curriculum Ethnology, Folkloristics and Applied Anthropology), **Triin Vihalemm** (master's curriculum Change Management in Society), **Oivi Uiho** (English-taught integrated curriculum Medicine) and **Indrek Zolk** (bachelor's curriculum Mathematics). What best characterises the programme directors of the year, besides their continuous and consistent work, is innovation: they have developed a new field of study in the curriculum, a new type of master's exam, added the possibility for different paths of learning, initiated new field or enhancement modules, created a systematic Moodle support for the entire curriculum, and added video lectures.



**Ene Kõresaar**  
Associate Professor of Ethnology, Programme Director of the master's curriculum Ethnology, Folkloristics and Applied Anthropology, Faculty of Arts and Humanities



**Triin Vihalemm**  
Professor of Communication Studies, Programme Director of the master's curriculum Change Management in Society, Faculty of Social Sciences



**Oivi Uiho**  
Associate Professor of Paediatric Gastroenterology, Programme Director of English-taught integrated curriculum Medicine, Faculty of Medicine



**Indrek Zolk**  
Lecturer in Mathematical Analysis, Programme Director of the bachelor's and master's curriculum Mathematics, Faculty of Science and Technology

The University of Tartu **award for improving the quality of teaching** was granted to the Institute of Social Studies of the Faculty of Social Sciences for having identified important general and specialised digital competencies for students, created the courses, materials and infrastructure for digital skills, and developed the digital skills of teaching staff and conducted research oriented to the development of digital skills.

# Continuing education

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

In 2020, a total of **40,493 continuing education learners** participated in 1,216 UT courses: 39,721 of them took continuing education courses and 772 courses of degree programmes. The university also organised 161 internal training courses attended by 2,624 university employees. According to the MoER, the UT is the largest continuing education provider in Estonia. There were 2.96 continuing education learners per each student at the university. Compared to 2019, the overall number of continuing education learners increased by 11%. Also, the percentage of partly or fully web-based continuing education programmes increased from 22% to 31% and from 17% to 29%, respectively. The typical duration of a training course is 27–80 hours. 21 international continuing education courses were conducted, with 4,636 participants.

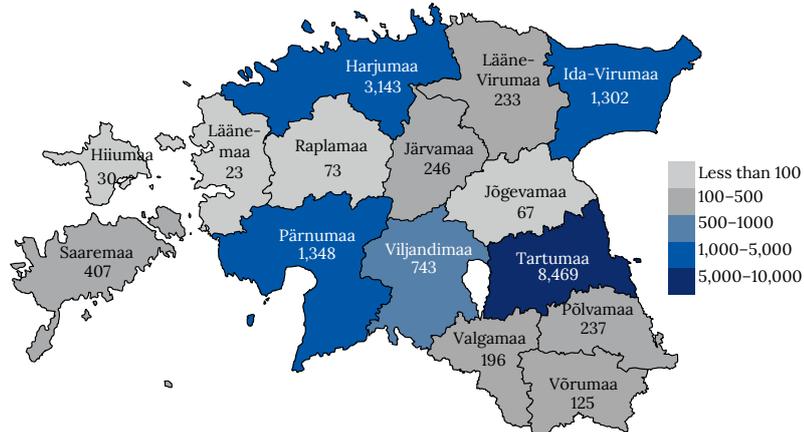
Number of continuing education courses and the number of participants in 2020

	Participants	Courses
<b>Continuing education in total</b>	40,493	1,216
Continuing education courses	39,721	818
incl. web-based courses (in brackets: percentage of all continuing education programmes and participants)	28,602 (72%)	485 (59%)
incl. MOOCs	12,787	21
incl. international continuing education	4,636	21
Degree study courses	772	398

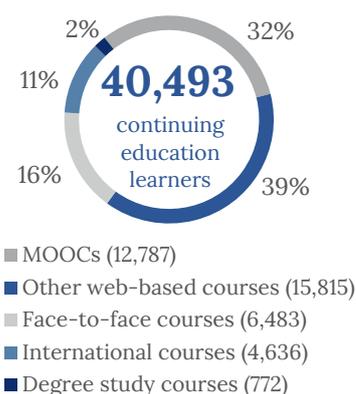
The university provides continuing education to both public- and private-sector institutions. Among others, courses were ordered by the Environmental Board, Financial Supervision Authority, the Integration Foundation, the Estonian Council of Churches, the Government Office, the Estonian Unemployment Insurance Fund, the Social Insurance Board, the National Institute for Health Development, the State Agency of Medicines, the Chamber of Notaries, other agencies, ministries and healthcare institutions and numerous educational institutions. In 2020, the university provided free courses to employees of SMEs for the first time on the basis of state-commissioned continuing education.

**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**

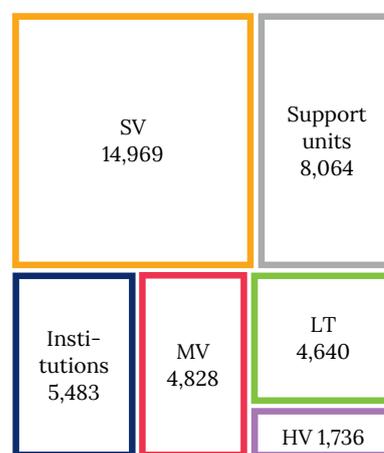
Following the strategic objective, continuing education was also successfully provided outside Tartu. The highest participation rates in continuing education were in the counties of Harju, Ida-Viru, Pärnu, Saare and Viljandi, i.e. mostly in regions where the university has a college or an office.



Participants in UT continuing education courses by counties in 2020 (excl. online courses)



Number of continuing education learners in 2020



Number of participants in UT continuing education courses by structural units that organised courses in 2020

In 2020, the university continued with programmes of the **University of the Third Age** in Tartu, Tallinn (in Estonian and Russian), Viljandi, Pärnu, Narva (in Russian), Türi, Kuressaare, Keila, Valga, Põlva, Elva and Viimsi. In autumn, also Võru County joined the University of the Third Age. Due to the coronavirus situation, face-to-face classes were replaced by online and audio lectures, digital skills courses, language courses and workshops in small groups. The goal was set to develop the digital skills of learners of the University of the Third Age.

# RESEARCH

## Research integrity

In 2017, Estonian research institutions signed the **Estonian Code of Conduct for Research Integrity Agreement**. In 2020, the University of Tartu senate approved the instructions for applying the code, describing the counselling and training system regarding research integrity and the procedure of dealing with suspicions and complaints. Research integrity counsellors, who can be contacted in questions related to the principles of the code of conduct, started work at each faculty.

> [ut.ee/en/about-us/code-conduct-research-integrity](https://ut.ee/en/about-us/code-conduct-research-integrity)

## 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**

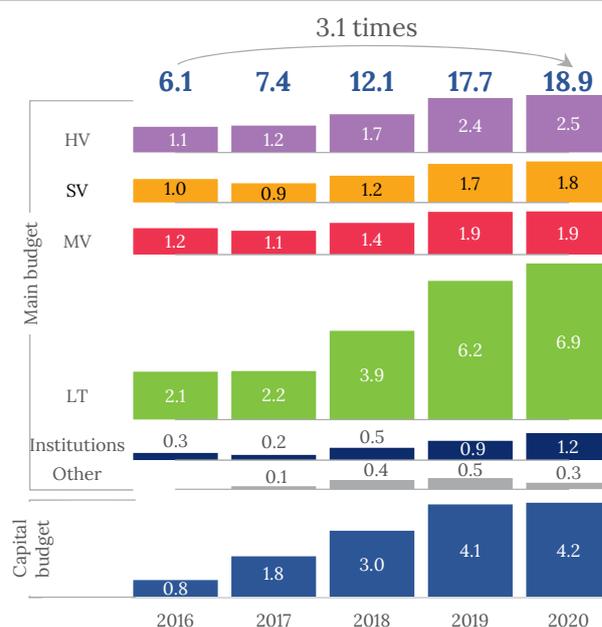
The main keywords of 2020 are the **increase in research funding** and **studies on the coronavirus and its social impact**. The **research funding** allocated to the University of Tartu from the 2020 state budget was 18.9 million euros, which was 44% of the total volume of basic funding of research and development institutions (€42.5 million). The share of baseline funding in the university's research revenue has increased considerably in recent years.

*Baseline research funding allocated to R&D institutions for 2016 and 2020 in million euros*

R&D institution	2016	2020	Increase
UT	6.1	18.9	12.8 (3.1 times)
TUT	3.0	9.2	6.2 (3.0 times)
TU	1.0	3.1	2.0 (2.9 times)
EULS	1.2	3.3	2.1 (2.7 times)
Other	2.5	8.1	5.5 (3.2 times)
Total	13.9	42.5	28.7 (3.0 times)

The university council allocated the part of baseline funding designed to support national disciplines to the Faculty of Arts and Humanities. 4.2 million euros of the main part of the baseline funding was allocated for investments in study and research buildings and the rest was distributed as follows:

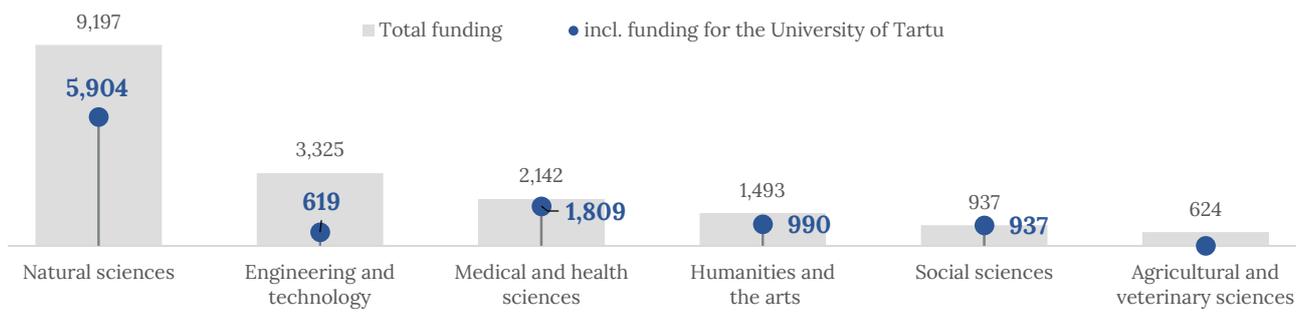
- 71% to academic units according to their contribution to earning the baseline funding;
- 21% to the UT development fund;
- 8% to the rector for performance-based funding of academic units.



*Distribution of baseline funding for research in 2016–2020 between the university's main budget and capital budget after distribution of performance-based grants and allocations from the development fund (in million euros)*

After distributing the performance-based amounts and making allocations from the development fund, 76.2% of the 2020 baseline funding reached the budgets of academic units. Labour costs accounted for nearly 30% of the costs (€5.9 million). In 2020, the university council decided that in the coming years, the main part of the baseline funding allocated to faculties will be increased to 74%, and therefore allocations to the performance-based funding and the development fund will be decreased by 2% and 1%, respectively.

In March 2020, the Government of the Republic declared an emergency situation due to the spread of the coronavirus globally and in Estonia. In April, **to understand the actual spread of coronavirus in Estonia**, University of Tartu researchers started the study "Active monitoring of COVID-19". Eleven study waves took place in 2020, including nine Estonia-wide and two regional ones (Ida-Viru and Harju counties). The study continues in 2021. Also, the university's researchers initiated the study "Building up the early warning surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 based on waste water analysis", which allows to regularly collect early data to assess the spread of the virus before clinical cases are found and helps to discover latent outbreaks. Largely thanks to the active work of the university's researchers, more than 30 studies were initiated to solve the problems related to the coronavirus pandemic. For studies carried out in 2020, the UT concluded grant agreements with the state amounting to nearly 9 million euros. One that also deserves to be highlighted is the support to the university to equip the biosafety level 3 facility, which will allow studying viruses infectious to humans.

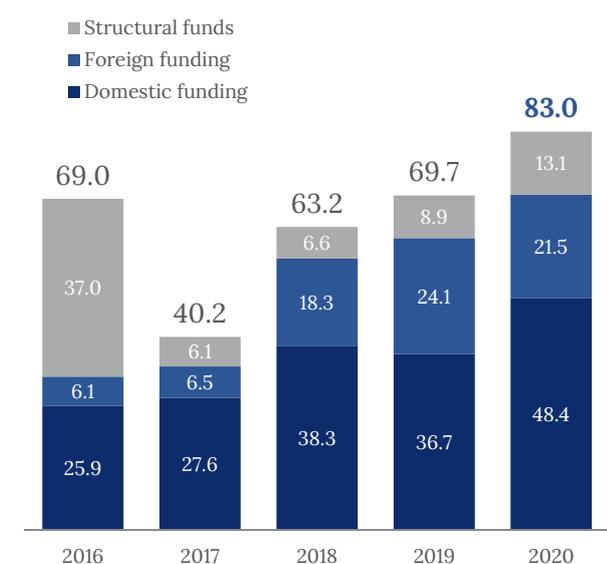


Funding for PUT start-up and team grants started in 2020 by fields of research, in thousand euros

In 2020, the institutional research funding system ended at the University of Tartu and has been gradually replaced by the personal research funding of the Estonian Research Council (ETAg). The total financial value of **institutional research funding (IUT)** for research themes in Estonia in 2020 was 3.2 million euros (without overhead). At the University of Tartu, work on 19 research themes was conducted with the support of IUT in 2020, totalling 1.8 million euros (without overhead).

The total financial value of **personal research funding (PUT)** projects started in Estonia in 2020 was 17.7 million euros (including team and start-up grants). University of Tartu researchers received financing for 54 new projects, supported in 2020 with a total of 10.3 million euros. In 2020, also 109 existing PUT projects continued and received 12.3 million euros.

Apart from IUT and PUT, the university signed **other R&D contracts in a volume of 58.6 million euros** in 2020. Therefore, domestic and foreign funders and structural funds have financed the **R&D contracts concluded in 2020 with a total of 83 million euros**.



The value (in million euros) of R&D contracts of the University of Tartu concluded in 2016-2020 (project-based funding, to be supplemented by baseline funding)

In 2019, the Government of the Republic approved the investment plan of objects included in the **Estonian Research Infrastructures Roadmap for 2020-2023**. For developing the infrastructure and services, the University of Tartu will get a total of 3.55 million euros from structural funds for seven projects. In the first round of the investment plan, 13 projects were supported, with the University of Tartu being the lead institution in 11 of them. The support aims to develop the infrastructure needed by research institutions, enterprises and other partners, to help foster international cooperation and meets the development needs of smart specialisation growth areas.

With the help of **structural funds**, the support for R&D activities of resource valorisation ResTA was launched in 2020 in cooperation with ETAg and the Ministry of Education and Research. It supports R&D based on the needs of enterprises in adding value to wood, food and mineral resources to foster the capacity of research groups in these areas, the next generation of specialists in the field and development cooperation between enterprises and research institutions. The University of Tartu received nearly 3 million euros to implement nine projects.

24 projects with a total volume of 2.6 million euros received funding from the Mobilitas Plus programme for post-doctoral and returning researchers and the research cost support of the ERA Chair of Horizon 2020.

In 2020, the Postimees Foundation launched the **Young Estonia grant programme** to support research into the sustainability of the Estonian nation, language and culture, contributing to the development of the identity of contemporary Estonian society. All three grants in a total volume of 0.8 million euros were awarded to UT researchers.

With the support of **external funding**, the University of Tartu signed 21.5 million euros worth of R&D contracts in 2020, almost half of which were funded by the EU's research and innovation framework programme **Horizon 2020**. The total volume of the university's projects funded from this programme from 2014 to 2020 exceeds 60 million euros.

In 2020, the University of Tartu continued participating in **Horizon 2020 partnerships**. For instance, the university participates in the following three networks of the European Institute of Innovation and Technology (EIT) through which it received a total of 1.01 million euros for 15 projects:

- European innovation network EIT Urban Mobility,
- European cooperation network of innovative manufacturing technologies EIT Manufacturing,
- Network of European health innovators EIT Health.

From 2015 to 2020, the UT received a total of 5.8 million euros from Horizon 2020 partnerships, including the EIT and ERA-NET Cofund by the European Commission. In 2020, 9.5% of all Horizon 2020 funding to the university came from partnerships.

## Publications

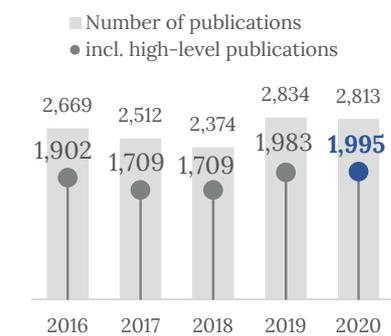
According to the Estonian Research Information System, UT members published **2,813 research publications** in 2020, including 1,995 classified as high-level. Thus, the average number of high-level publications published per academic staff member (FTE) was 1.24.

As at September 2020, 17.1% of publications by UT researchers published in the past five years (2015–2019) and indexed in the Web of Science database have reached the top 10% most cited publications in their field.

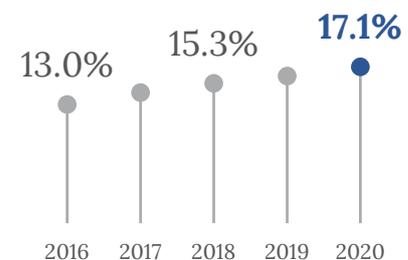
According to the research database Essential Science Indicators (ESI), 70 researchers affiliated with the University of Tartu (listed below) **ranked among the 1% most cited researchers** in their field of science in 2020. Eight of them (marked with an asterisk) have been included for their research impact in the “Highly Cited Researchers 2020” report by Clarivate Analytics, which is based on ESI data and lists the 6,000 most influential researchers in the world.

Tsipe Aavik	Tiit Kutser	Elin Org
Kessy Abarenkov*	Urmas Kõljalg*	Leopold Parts
Helene Alavere	Triinu Kõressaar	Marko Peterson
Jüri Allik	Maris Laan	Pärt Peterson
Sten Anslan	Ülo Langel	Margus Punab
Mohammad Bahram*	Ivo Leito	Kadri Põldmaa
Mikhail Brik	Jaan Liira	Sergei Põlme
Mikael Brosche	Maire Lubi	Meelis Pärtel
Vinay Choubey	James Hamilton Love	Anu Realo
Alexander John Davison	Ülo Mander	Maido Remm
Tõnu Esko	Toomas Marandi	Lauri Saag
Krista Fischer	Andres Merits	Irja Saar
Alastair Forbes	Andres Metspalu	Ave Suija
Toomas Haller	Ene Metspalu	Martin Zobel*
Aveliina Helm	Mait Metspalu	Mari-Liis Tammesoo
Indrek Hiiesalu	Kairit Mikkil	Kaido Tammeveski
Inga Hiiesalu	Lili Milani	Tiit Teder
Angela Ivask	Mari Moora*	Leho Tedersoo*
Heikki Junninen*	Rene Mõttus	Richard Villems
Mikk Jürisson	Reedik Mägi	Jaak Vilo
Allen Kaasik	Mari Nelis	Frank Jacomina Albert Witlox
Toomas Kivisild	Risto-Kalervo Näätänen	Maarja Õpik*
Hannes Kollist	Jane Oja	
Indrikis Krams	Henn Ojaveer	

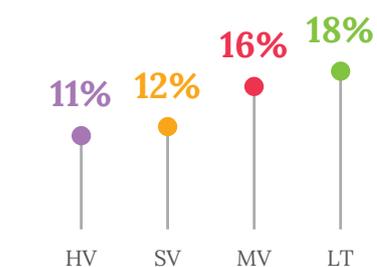
In 2020, researcher of the UT Institute of Genomics **Christiana Lyn Scheib**, together with researchers from the University of Cambridge and the Sapienza University of Rome, received the **European Research Council (ERC)** grant for their project “Making Ancestors: The Politics of Death in Prehistoric Europe”. The findings of this project help to assess for the first time how inequality affected prehistoric Europe and what was our ancestors’ role in it.



Research publications by UT members, incl. the number of high-level research publications in 2016–2020. Source: ETIS



Percentage of UT-affiliated publications ranking in the world's top 10% by citations for their field of all UT publications in 2016–2020



Percentage of publications among the world's top 10% most cited research publications in 2020

# ENTREPRENEURIAL UNIVERSITY

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

**13,8 million euros** was the value of business contracts signed by the UT in 2020

In 2020, private and public institutions contracted R&D services from UT researchers for 2.4 million euros more than a year before. For the first time, the volume of R&D service agreements concluded with the private sector exceeded the volume of service agreements with the public sector. In 2020, services contracted by the private sector totalled 7.3 million euros, i.e. 53% of the volume of all business contracts.

The largest were the contract with Milrem Robotics for applied research to increase the driving autonomy of the forest regeneration system Robotic Forester (€2 million) and the contract with the Ministry of the Environment to implement the national work plan for the fisheries sector in 2020 and 2021 (€1.8 million). Also, the total volume of grants applied for in cooperation with enterprises increased: from 3.9 million euros in 2019 to 11.2 million euros in 2020. The majority are grants of the Horizon 2020 programme.

To contract R&D services from the university, both enterprises and the public sector actively use **national innovation support measures**. In 2020, UT researchers participated in 11 projects financed with 2.98 million euros from NUTIKAS, the support for applied research in smart specialisation growth areas. During the five years of this support measure, UT researchers participated in 36 projects in total. Socio-economic interdisciplinary applied research needed by the Estonian state is funded from the support for strategic R&D activities of the RITA programme. In 2020, this brought the university contracts in the total value of 0.8 million euros. Over the five years of the RITA programme, the university carries out research contracted by the state in the total value of nearly 6.6 million euros.

The **feasibility fund grant** established in 2019 is a UT support measure for researchers who want to develop operational ideas related to their research into products or services. In 2020, ten projects were supported with 263,000 euros in total. Among the supported projects, the one by Associate Professor in Ionizing Radiation Physics **Madis Kiisk** has rapidly progressed: he is developing the laboratory prototype of a scanner based on muon radiation. Together with GScan, they received 7.5 million euros from the Horizon 2020 programme to build a full-scale prototype.

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

The University of Tartu has launched a **partnership programme** in which more than 60 companies actively cooperate with the university. In 2020, they contracted R&D services from the university in the total value of 0.5 million euros, offered traineeship opportunities to students and brought more than 50 experts from different walks of life to share their experience at lectures. Some enterprises in the partnership programme, such as Swedbank and the Swedish Chamber of Commerce in Estonia, have created their scholarships to UT students.

In contracting continuing education courses, Mainor Ülemiste AS set a good example in 2020 by establishing a **needs-based training credit** at the University of Tartu for its employees and subsidiaries. In this innovative form of cooperation, companies can participate in an agreed number of courses at the university.

For five years, the university has coordinated **Adapter**, the cooperation network of 15 Estonian R&D institutions. In the R&D services ordering portal adapter.ee mainly aimed at enterprises, 260 requests were submitted in 2020, leading to 81 cooperation agreements. Nearly half of the latter were related to researchers of the University of Tartu.

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

At the end of 2020, the list of University of Tartu **spin-offs** included 57 enterprises with more than 500 employees in total. The total sales volume of these enterprises exceeds 40 million euros. In 2020, the university renewed its spin-off programme and accepted 15 new initiatives of creating high-tech companies. Tartu Science Park, the facility to support prototyping Prototron, the SEB Growth Programme, the Estonian Private Equity and Venture Capital Association, the Estonian Business Angels Network, the business accelerator Health Founders, SPM Advisory OÜ and the investment fund Superangel joined the ranks of cooperation partners of the programme.

The University of Tartu, Tallinn University of Technology, Tallinn Science Park Tehnopol Foundation and Tartu Science Park founded the joint business accelerator programme **Põhjanael** for deep-tech companies. Compared to the faster and cheaper product development of the IT sector, most starting high-tech companies require larger investments with longer-term profitability prospects.

In 2020, the city of Tartu awarded the title of the fastest-growing small enterprise to the UT spin-off OÜ TBD-Biodiscovery. According to the ranking by Äripäev, based on its 2019 results, it is also the most successful chemistry company in Estonia. A special award as the most successful spin-off company of the UT was given to the molecular diagnostics company Icosagen AS.

In November 2020, the University of Tartu council decided to establish the company **UniTartu Ventures OÜ**, adding an opportunity to direct the intellectual property created by UT researchers to research- and technology-intensive companies. This brings more flexibility into the university's negotiations on using intellectual property rights.

## Intellectual property protection

At the end of 2020, the university had 26 patent applications and 43 patents. These applications and patents have been submitted to protect 27 inventions. In addition, the university's intellectual property portfolio includes two software solutions. **Lactobacillus fermentum ME-3** continues to be the most successful object of intellectual property of the university. In 2020, ME-3 was added to cheese, ice cream and chocolate. In 2020, the University of Tartu invested 144,000 euros in intellectual property protection.

In October 2020, the US Patent and Trademark Office registered and started processing the patent application of the UT spin-off Icosagen Cell Factory OÜ for intellectual property protection for new antiviral therapeutic antibodies in the US and then across the world. Virus-neutralising antibodies from the blood cells of Estonians recovered from COVID-19 allow both the treatment and prevention of COVID-19.

## Entrepreneurship studies

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

Students of all curricula can take **entrepreneurship courses** developed by the School of Economics and Business Administration either as single courses, an entire module or study entrepreneurship as a minor.

2020 saw the launch of **Futulab, the new university-wide platform for traineeship opportunities**. Besides mediating traineeship opportunities, the larger goal of Futulab is to bring together the student, the university and the company to engage in a close and mutually beneficial cooperation in the form of traineeships, projects, leadership programme and seminars.

The UT **Startup 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**, mentors help participants to



The Pillbox team at the business model development workshop. Pillbox is developing a smart pill organiser which informs the caregiver of the elderly when the latter has not taken the medication

develop their ideas into business models, work on their presentation skills and, if desired, set up a business. The Starter programme led by the UT takes place for the sixth year already in cooperation with Tallinn University and Tallinn University of Technology. In 2020, the programme involved 146 teams including 541 students across Estonia. 53 teams completed the Starter Tartu programme, which also covered Narva and Pärnu. In Estonia's biggest business idea competition Ajujaht, two Startup Lab teams, CommuniCare and A Story, received several special prizes.

In cooperation with Garage48, the UT Institute of Computer Science and IT Academy (StudyITin.ee), the annual **Student Startup Camp** is organised, where teams are helped to turn their business ideas into functional prototypes and taught the fundamental truths about the start-up business. In 2020, 110 students participated in the camp, developing 17 business ideas.

The Startup Lab takes part in the **development cooperation programme** funded by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to promote innovation in Ukrainian SMEs to strengthen their competitiveness by cooperation between universities and SMEs. Together with partners from Ukraine, a study programme based on the Startup Lab experience was carried out among Ukrainian SMEs. A major goal of the project is to support female entrepreneurs and foster cooperation between universities and enterprises. In 2020, 35 starting and running SMEs, half of them founded by women, completed the programme.



Representatives of the Startup Lab and Ukrainian students at the opening of the Delta Centre in Tartu on 29 January 2020

# CONTRIBUTION TO SOCIETY

## Knowledge sharing

**Schools in Motion** is a research-based programme initiated by the university's Move Lab, aiming to make physical activity a natural part of school days and school culture for pupils and school staff alike. By the end of 2020, 28% of Estonian general education schools had joined this programme recognised in the fields of sports, healthcare and education in Estonia and abroad. More than 40% of pupils go to a School in Motion. Opportunities for physical activity during classes, recess and on the way to school support health, learning and the joy of learning and the Move Lab cooperates with schools to find ways to create these opportunities. To balance the negative impact of the corona pandemic on the mental and physical health of children and staff, the focus is on diversifying distance learning and integrating outdoor learning in school life.



Guided by their teacher **Kadri Mark**, pupils of Sõmeru Basic School built a snow planetarium, integrating the lessons of English and natural science with outdoor learning

In March 2020, in connection with the spread of COVID-19, the Government of the Republic convened a **Scientific Advisory Board** to counsel the government. At the end of the year, the board included the following UT researchers: Professor of Medical Microbiology **Irja Lutsar** (chair of the board), Professor of Mathematical Statistics **Krista Fischer**, Professor of Surgical Diseases **Peep Talving**, Research Professor of Applied Virology **Andres Merits** and Assistant in Infectious Diseases **Pilleriin Soodla**.

COVID-19 has a long-term impact. It is not limited to loss of health but reaches all spheres of life from public health to consequences to the economy and the environment. The pandemic has shown the importance of researchers' evidence-based support to decision-makers who have to solve unexpected social crises. In November, the university organised the **online conference "Intelligent adaptation to the coronavirus"**, where more than 50 researchers from different research fields gave an overview of what they had learned about the novel coronavirus during its nearly one year of global spread. More than 4,000 people watched the live broadcast and

recordings of the most popular presentations gathered more than 1,500 views in UTTV by the end of the year.

**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**

The corona pandemic illustrated how much of a problem is the spread of pseudoscience – the dissemination of seemingly “scientific” rumours. This is why public statements by the university's researchers are highly valuable. In 2020, Estonia's major media channels published nearly 7,000 stories on research topics related to the University of Tartu. Media coverage of the university was mostly connected to the corona pandemic. Entrepreneurship topics were covered by the media on nearly 800 occasions, IT topics on about 700 occasions.

**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 national sciences professorships** help to perform the task of the national university.

On **Mother Tongue Day**, Associate Professor of Psycholinguistics **Virve-Anneli Vihman** gave a public lecture. The lecture on that occasion took place for the ninth time.

For many-sided intellectual and creative development of the members of the university, 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, is invited to fill this position for one academic year. In 2020, two animators – **Olga** and **Priit Pärn** – were elected to be professors of liberal arts. In both semesters of the academic year, they teach one course entitled “Animation: from inside and from outside” that is open for everyone.



**Olga** and **Priit Pärn** accepting the position of the professor of liberal arts



**David Ilmar Lepasaar Beecher**

In the autumn semester of 2020, supported by the scholarship of the University of Tartu Foundation, the first **expatriate Estonian visiting professor** started work at the university: historian and social scientist **David Ilmar Lepasaar Beecher**, who worked at the University of California, Berkeley, before coming to Tartu. The professorship aims to promote collaboration between the academic community of the University of Tartu with top researchers of Estonian descent elsewhere in the world, to increase the opportunities of students to attend lecture courses taught by top-level international professors, and to introduce Estonia's national university in the world.

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

In 2020, on the university's initiative, the state brought different stakeholders together by forming a personalised medicine council that will lead the drafting of the national personalised medicine strategy. The same goal is supported by researchers' ongoing pilot projects in the precise prevention of breast cancer and cardiovascular diseases. In the future, the results of these studies allow doctors to consider genomic and health data together and thus offer people the opportunities to prevent health risks and get a more efficient treatment that takes individual specifics into account. Research is based on data of the participants of the University of Tartu **Estonian Biobank**. By the end of 2020, there were 202,282 gene donors, which is nearly one fifth of the Estonian adult population. Thanks to its size and good quality of data, the biobank also had an important role in the creation of gnomAD, the international database describing human genomic diversity.

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

In the 2019/2020 academic year, more than 2,300 pupils took part in 49 **Youth Academy** courses and nearly 800 learners from 64 schools in the workshops programme. In the 2020/2021 academic year, more than 2,600 students from nearly 230 schools started learning in 46 Youth Academy courses and more than 800 learners from 69 schools registered for workshops.

In 2020, 551 pupils took part in the final rounds of the **Olympiads** of ten subjects organised by the

Youth Academy. The final rounds of seven Olympiads were cancelled due to the spread of the virus. 78 Estonian pupils participated in 15 international subject competitions and Olympiads and brought home two gold, nine silver and 20 bronze medals. To prepare Estonian pupils for international Olympiads, numerous selection competitions and training camps were organised.

In addition to the Olympiads, the Youth Academy organised open competitions in astronomy, mathematics, computer science, chemistry and physics. These attracted 836 participants. Pupils continue to highly appreciate the online competitions Kobras, Spekter, Pulsar and Kuubik, while by far the most popular was the mathematics contest Känguru organised at schools, in which more than 10,000 pupils took part in 2020.



*Pupils from Laeva Basic School experimenting with eggs at Uurimislabor*

The integrated experimental learning programme for chemistry, physics, biology and mathematics Uurimislabor ('Investigation Lab') is meant for pupils of basic and secondary schools. In 2020, a total of 511 pupils from 43 schools took part in the programme.

The Youth Academy coordinates the programme "Talendid Tartusse!" ("Talents to Tartu!") supported by the university's development fund. It offers talented young people more diverse learning opportunities at the UT and a scholarship for the three best applicants. Starting from their first year of studies, students in the programme can take part in projects or develop their teaching skills besides their curricular courses. 62 students joined the programme in 2020.

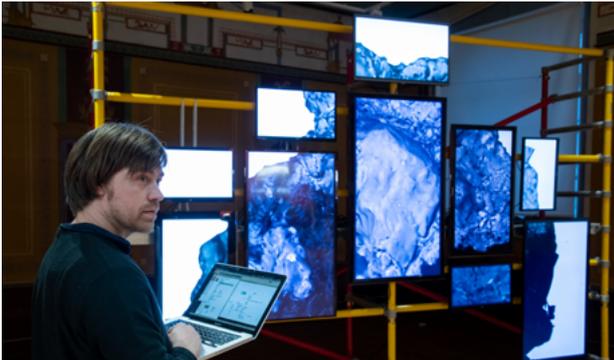
> [teaduskool.ut.ee](http://teaduskool.ut.ee)

**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** had 26,571 visitors in 2020. Because of restrictions due to the spread of the virus, this number was 58.5% smaller than the year before. However, as work was reorganised due to the smaller number of visitors, the number of objects entered in the database increased significantly. New education programmes were developed to provide museum education online and the materials of existing programmes were adapted. These are available in the portal E-koolikott and on the museum's webpage. Both the Crazy Scientist's city camp in spring and his birthday

celebration took place online. Also, the Crazy Scientist's science conference "Ole terve!" ("Be healthy") moved online.

2020 marked 250 years from the birth of **Johann Karl Simon Morgenstern**, founder of the University of Tartu Art Museum, long-time director of the university library and professor of rhetoric, classical philology, aesthetics, literary and art history. To celebrate the anniversary of the professor who spent 50 years in Tartu, the exhibition entitled "Enchantment of Glyptics. Morgenstern 250" was opened at the UT Art Museum and the exhibition "Morning Star" in the garden of the Old Observatory.



Exhibition "Datafanta" by artist **Taavi Suisalu** and physicist **Siim Pikker** at the Art Museum. The exhibition combined the means of technological sound and performance arts with the optics of micro- and nanostructures

The museum's work in recent years was recognised: the exhibition and album "A Hundred Faces of the University of Tartu" won the annual award of the International Committee for University Museums and Collections of the International Council of Museums; the museum received the annual award of the Cultural Endowment of Estonia for exhibitions "The University of Our Lives" and "Estonia of Ideals. 100 Years of Quests"; the Crazy Scientist's conference for children was given the research popularisation award by the Estonian Research Council and the Estonian Academy of Sciences.

> [muuseum.ut.ee](http://muuseum.ut.ee)

The UT **Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden** had 137,157 visitors in 2020. 266 study programmes were organised for a total of 4,828 participants. Led by the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden, the sixth **Nature Festival** was held in 2020. As a result of the third marathon of nature observations, more than 4,600 entries were added to the eBiodiversity data portal from all over Estonia. This is the new 24h participation record. Also, video broadcasts were made from the observation sites and are available as recordings.

At the Botanical Garden, information boards about insect pollinators and plant combinations were installed and a bug hotel was set up, where people could make observations throughout summer and record their findings in the eBiodiversity data portal.

Within the framework of the Estonian Research Infrastructures Roadmap, the Natural History Museum and Botanical Garden started a project during which



Supported by the Environmental Investment Centre, the exhibition "Elurikas Emajõgi" ('Emajõgi full of life') took place

much biodiversity and soil data collected in agriculture, forestry and water management is consolidated. Cooperation partners are the Estonian University of Life Sciences, Tallinn University of Technology and the Estonian Museum of Natural History.



In 2020, **Jan den Blaauwen**, researcher of placoderms at the University of Amsterdam, gave a large number of placoderm fish from Devonian Scotland, cast replicas and fish models to the geology collection of the Natural History Museum

> [natmuseum.ut.ee](http://natmuseum.ut.ee)  
> [botaanikaaed.ut.ee](http://botaanikaaed.ut.ee)

By the end of 2020, the **library** had 30,078 registered users, 32% of them from outside the UT. Students made up 56% of the total number of readers. During the year, the main building of the library was visited 131,180 times; 482,951 virtual visits were registered. By the end of 2020, access to 134 online databases had been created via the library. The databases mainly comprise full texts of scientific journals, reference books, and the electronic versions of monographs by the world's leading science publishers. The library was closed for two months due to the emergency situation, but access to all online databases was ensured. All e-courses took place and the digitisation service was provided as much as necessary and possible.



The library celebrated the 250th anniversary of Karl Morgenstern with an exhibition and a conference

> [utlib.ut.ee](http://utlib.ut.ee)

# Feedback from society



Jüri Allik

**National Research Awards for outstanding lifetime achievements** in research and development went to **Jüri Allik** and **Richard Villems**.

Academician and Professor **Jüri Allik** has greatly contributed to the development of psychological science, to the improvement of its academic teaching and to the development of psychology as a specialisation. He has authored many textbooks, subject books and articles aimed at wider audiences.



Richard Villems



Andres Metspalu

Academician and Professor **Richard Villems** has been one of the most significant and influential Estonian researchers. Over the past 25 years, he has established the Estonian school of population genetics and archaeogenetics and led it to the absolute forefront of international research. He has strongly influenced the development of Estonian research policy and incited synergy between research areas.



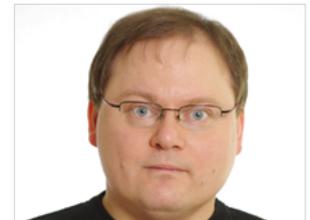
Laur Järv



Manuel Hohmann

The award for an **outstanding scientific discovery** was given to Professor **Andres Metspalu** for establishing and leading the UT Estonian Genome Centre and initiating the Estonian Genome Project.

Associate Professors in Theoretical Physics **Laur Järv**, **Manuel Hohmann** and **Margus Saal** received the **award in exact sciences** for their research paper “Extended geometric gravity theories”.



Margus Saal



Ana Rebane

Professor of Molecular Medicine **Ana Rebane** received the **award in medical science** for the research and development work “miRNAs in immune system disorders”.

Professor in Mycology **Urmas Kõljalg** and Associate Professor in Biodiversity Informatics **Kessy Abarenkov** received the **award in geology and biology** for the cycle “New paradigm for the communication of living nature taxa: Addition to the Linné system”.



Urmas Kõljalg



Kessy Abarenkov

Professor of Mathematical Statistics **Krista Fischer** was elected as a **member of the Estonian Academy of Sciences** in Mathematics and Mathematical Statistics.

The **Order of the White Star, 3rd class**, was awarded to Professor of Physical Chemistry **Enn Lust**, member of the Academy of Sciences, Director of the Institute of Chemistry, who develops hydrogen technology and believes this research field has the potential to kick-start the fourth technological revolution.



Krista Fischer



Enn Lust

The **Order of the White Star, 5th class**, was awarded to four UT employees. Head of the Move Lab and Lecturer in Health Education **Merike Kull** initiated the Schools in Motion programme, which cooperates with schools to find solutions to children’s lack of physical activity.



Merike Kull



**Ago Pajur**

**Ago Pajur**, Associate Professor of Estonian History, has mostly focused on the history of the Republic of Estonia between the two world wars and is the author of several textbooks for schools. **Kristiina Tambets**, Senior Research Fellow of Population Genetics, leads a research group that, based on genetic, linguistic and archaeological material, has created new knowledge about the origin of Estonians. **Lehte Tuuling**, Assistant in Early Childhood Pedagogy at Narva College, has taught kindergarten pedagogy for a long time and promoted outdoor learning.



**Kristiina Tambets**



**Lehte Tuuling**

The **Order of the Estonian Red Cross, 2nd class**, was awarded to Professor of Family Medicine and Head of the UT Institute of Family Medicine and Public Health **Ruth Kalda**. Her research is related to the quality of family medicine, the lifestyle and risk factors of people with chronic diseases and the related counselling.



**Ruth Kalda**



**Mare Lintrop**

The **Order of the Estonian Red Cross, 3rd class**, was awarded to Assistant in Radiology **Mare Lintrop** for developing paediatric radiology and patient safety.



**Piret Aus**

The **Order of the Estonian Red Cross, 4th class**, was awarded to **Piret Aus**, Assistant of Culture Management of the UT Viljandi Culture Academy. Her recent major achievement was the development of accessibility solutions for the song and dance festival to give the disabled the chance to enjoy our national culture.

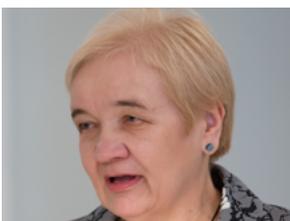


**Tuul Sepp**

The **Young Scientist Award** went to Research Fellow in Animal Ecology **Tuul Sepp**, whose research topics include the biology of ageing and the impact of human-induced environmental changes on animals. The **Young IT Scientist Award** went to Research Fellow in Bioinformatics **Kaur Alasoo**, who develops new computational analysis methods and analyses large-scale health datasets to understand how pathogenic genetic variants affect human cell types and tissues.



**Kaur Alasoo**



**Helle Metslang**

The **Ferdinand Johann Wiedemann Language Prize** was given to productive and diverse linguist **Helle Metslang** for her dedication to grammar research, teaching generations of language editors and researchers and encouragement to language-minded people.



**Rein Taagepera**

The **Aino Järvesoo Life Work Award** was given to **Rein Taagepera**, political researcher and Professor emeritus of the University of Tartu and the University of California.



**Irja Lutsar**

The Estonian Association of Business and Professional Women gave the title of the **Woman of the Year** to Professor of Medical Microbiology **Irja Lutsar**. Irja Lutsar also received the Ökul Prize as a friend of science journalism from the Estonian Association of Science Journalists. Since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, Lutsar has been committed to sharing the newest knowledge of the disease with the public by communicating with journalists and writing news summaries on social media.



**Marju Lauristin**



**Mihkel Zilmer**

Professor of Social Communication **Marju Lauristin**, Professor of Medical Biochemistry **Mihkel Zilmer** and Professor emeritus **Paul Varul** received the title of **Honorary Citizen of Tartu**. The title of Honorary Citizen of Tartu is a recognition of lifelong outstanding merit to the city of Tartu.



**Paul Varul**

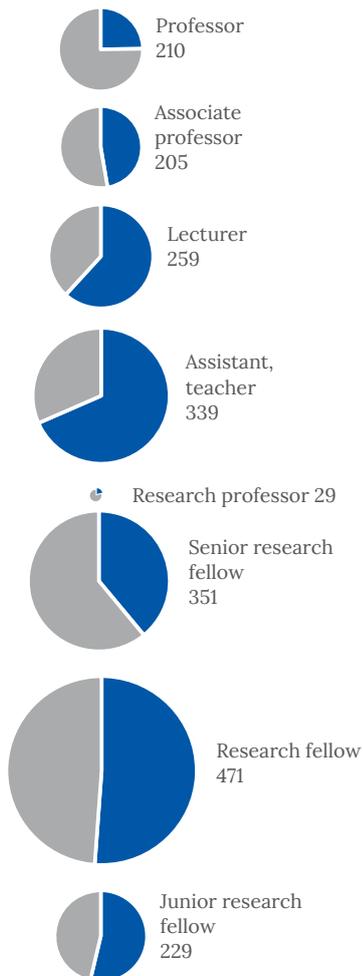
# ORGANISATION



- Academic staff (1,605)
- Teaching staff (772)
- Research staff (833)
- Support staff (1,450)

Number of employees (FTE) in 2020

■ Men ■ Women



Number and gender ratio of academic staff by positions in 2020

## Employees

**3,767 people** worked at the University of Tartu at the end of 2020, many of them part-time. The number of full-time equivalent (FTE) employees was 3,055.

**2,033 people worked in academic positions**, incl. **210 professors**, 52 of whom (25%) were women.

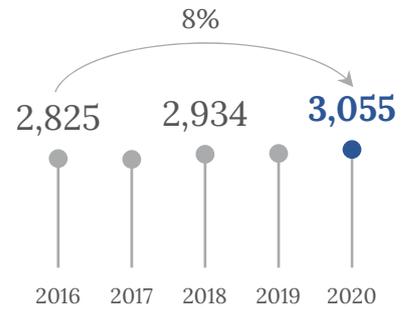
**389 foreign nationals** from 68 countries worked at the University of Tartu

309 international staff members held an academic position. International teaching and research staff members accounted for 15% of the total number of UT academic staff. Most of them (83 persons) worked as research fellows. 36 foreigners were employed as professors (17% of professors).

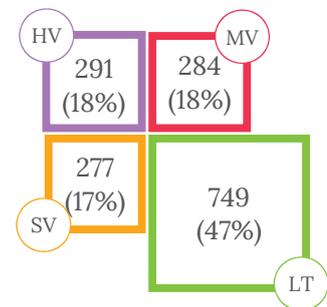
1,427 of the academic staff members hold a **PhD** (70% of academic staff). The requirement to hold a PhD or an equivalent qualification applies to professors, associate professors, research professors, senior research fellows and lecturers.

**1,939 euros** was the average gross monthly salary

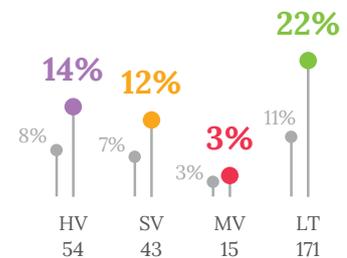
The **average gross monthly salary** of UT employees increased by 6.9% in a year. In 2020, the average gross salary of support staff grew the most (7.8%), followed by that of the research staff (7.2%) and teaching staff (5.3%). In academic positions, the salary increase was the biggest for research fellows (8.3%), senior research fellows (7.6%), junior research fellows (7.2%), professors (6.8%) and lecturers (6.8%). The average salary increased by 5% for associate professors, 4.5% for assistants and teachers and 1.7% for research professors.



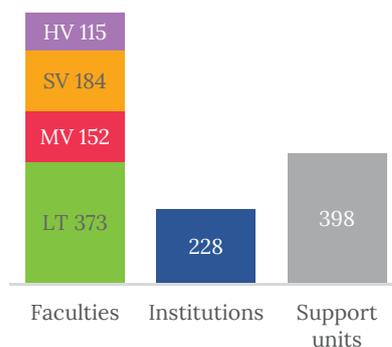
Number of employees (FTE) in 2016–2020



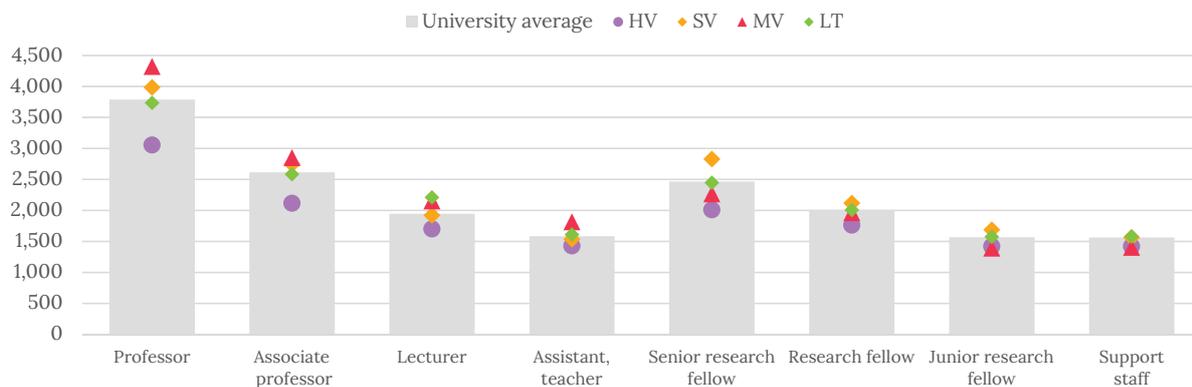
Number of academic staff members (FTE) and their division by faculties in 2020



Percentage of international academic staff by faculties in 2020. For comparison, the percentage of international staff in 2016 is shown in grey



The number of support staff members (FTE) in UT faculties, institutions and support units in 2020

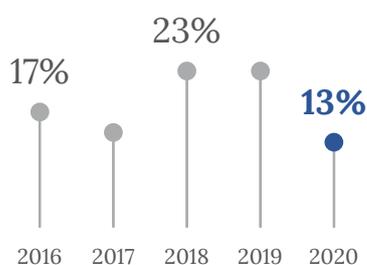


Average salary (euros) by positions and faculties in 2020

## Training courses for employees

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

The University of Tartu supports the **development of the teaching and supervising skills** of academic staff by offering training courses, counselling, collegial feedback communities, good teaching grants, and teaching conferences. Teaching staff members who want to enhance their teaching skills can get support from the **academic developers and instructional designers** of the faculty. In 2020, 97 **continuing education courses and seminars**, with 1,988 participation times, were organised for improving teaching skills. Many of the courses and seminars were held online and aimed to support online teaching. The seminar series “How to support the learning of students with special needs?” was organised. The series included eight seminars on special needs and a total of 213 people participated in these.



Percentage of academic staff who participated actively in teaching-related development activities in 2016–2020

The “Visit your colleague” week, when teaching staff members open the doors of their lecture halls to colleagues, has taken place twice at the university. In 2020, the week was special as the teaching was largely conducted online. 19 members of the UT teaching staff invited colleagues to their lectures. One of the goals of the week is to encourage teaching staff to discuss teaching and learning with colleagues. Visits may be paid to classes of other faculties, because one may get valuable ideas from the work of colleagues of other fields of study.

The UT offers **base training courses** for developing teaching and supervising skills: “Learning and Teaching in Higher Education”, “Supervising Student Papers”, and the English-taught “University Teaching”. There are many other courses on teaching-related topics, including support for using the Moodle e-learning environment, using the Urkund plagiarism detection system, workshops on balanced curriculum development, the art of self-expression for teaching staff, analysing student feedback, building team spirit and communicating in online studies, and understanding and supporting students experiencing excessive anxiety and stress.

As in the previous years, the UT allocated **12 grants** for systematic development and research of teaching skills. Together with earlier recipients of the grant, the university has now supported 72 teaching staff members in professional development, organising their research on teaching and sharing the results.

In 2020, the annual conference “From Lecturer to Lecturer” was dedicated to the topic “Learning and teaching as collaboration”. The six workshops of the conference introduced the possibilities of the BigBlueButton web conferencing application, presented a board game supporting first-year students to adapt to university life, introduced the use of the possibilities of the Startup Lab in teaching and studies, and discussed teamwork skills and the ethical dilemmas faced in teaching. 212 people participated in the conference, incl. 146 from the UT.

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

To promote good language use and orthography, seven training courses and seminars were organised, attended by 130 UT employees. The UT supports the Estonian language learning of its international staff. 73 international employees and eight family members learned Estonian. The number of international employees who learned Estonian increased by 9% compared to the previous year. Interest in learning Estonian is constantly growing.

A2020 objective: the university plays an important role in transforming Tartu into an international learning, working and living environment

The University of Tartu traditionally organises various adaptation-supporting events for international staff and their families. In 2020, there were fewer events and also participants, as the emergency situation set its limits. 57 people took part in the events. During the year, the Natural History Museum seminar, the Science Town game, a cooking workshop and online bingo for international staff took place.

A2020 objective: the university supports the constant improvement of specialised and professional knowledge and skills of employees, incl. the development of managerial skills

For the **professional development** of the university employees, 226 training courses, seminars and events took place in 2020, with 3,941 participation times. English language courses, especially for the development of conversation skills, continue to be popular. Also training courses on creating a positive work environment were in high demand. In 2020, the majority of courses were delivered online.

In 2020, the third class – 14 heads of units and team leaders – completed the **management development programme**. The programme helps to develop the skills and knowledge good managers most often need in their everyday work, offers support to starting managers and helps to build a supportive network. 47 people took part in some of the ten training days of the programme in 2019/2020. The development programme has been offered in three consecutive years and 43 managers have completed it.

In 2020, 18 **collegial coaching groups** started work at the university for participants of different profiles, incl. teaching staff, programme directors, heads of research groups and specialists. Before that, 31 university employees had completed the group leader training. Collegial coaching offers the participants support, inspiration and solutions for problem situations at work. In a trusting and constructive atmosphere, solutions are sought to cases the group members wish to discuss.

## Work environment

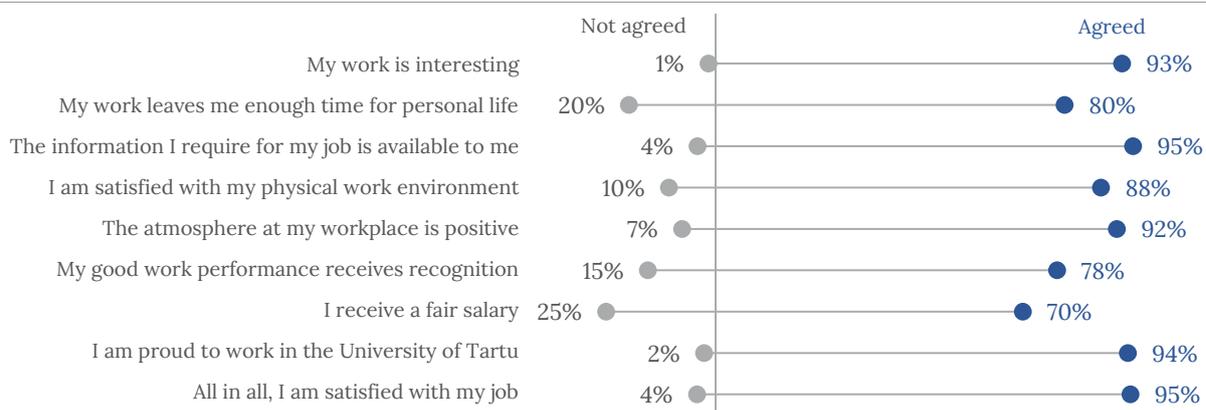
University employees who face problems in their work life can contact the **counsellor-chaplain**, Professor of Psychology of Religion **Tõnu Lehtsaar**. The counsellor-chaplain contributes to employees' psychological and mental well-being and to improving the relationship climate in the work environment. In times of crisis, the availability of spiritual assistance is particularly important. The chaplain's reflections can be read and listened to on the university's intranet.

Annual **employee feedback surveys** have been conducted since 2011 to improve the work environment, governance, and the work and services of support units. 1,511 employees, i.e. 40% of UT employees, responded to the job satisfaction survey in 2020.

### 94% of employees are proud to work at the University of Tartu

Employee satisfaction at the university mostly depends on interesting work, work atmosphere and salary. Other important factors are the importance of one's work, sufficient time for personal life, and the support of colleagues. Most of all, university members are satisfied that their work is interesting (98% of respondents agreed with this statement) and important (97%). Employees are also satisfied with the availability of information (95%) and work equipment (95%).

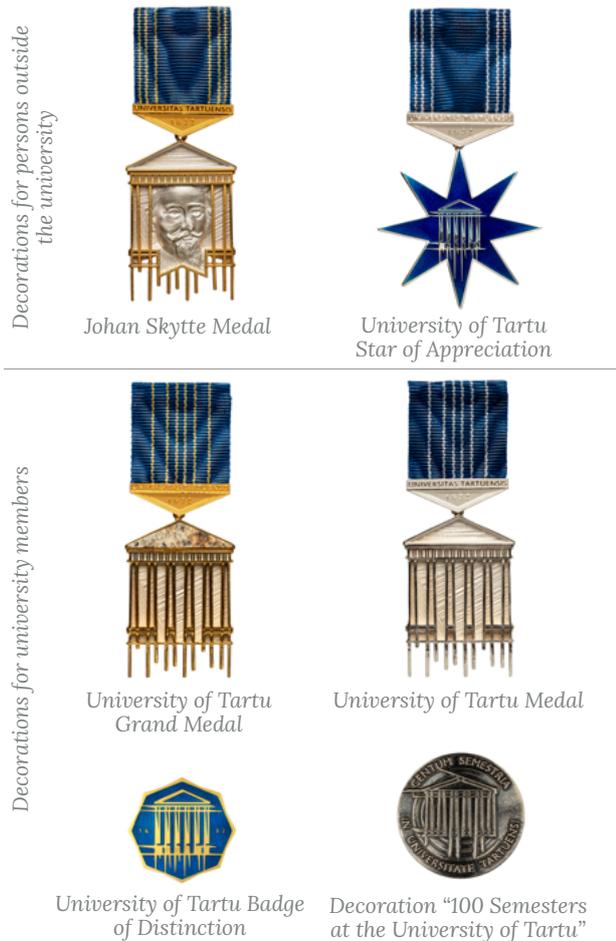
In 2020, the employees expressed most dissatisfaction with the following aspects: fairness of salary (30% dissatisfied), perceived recognition (22%) and receiving feedback (18%). The ratings to the fairness of salary have improved compared to 2019. Partly it may be due to awareness, and appreciation, of the university's stability as a salary payer even in the crisis that has shaken the society financially. One UT employee in five feels that work does not leave them enough time for personal life. One respondent in ten, in their own opinion, does not cope well with work-related stress. There is also room for improvement at the university in the involvement of team members in shaping the future of the unit. Approximately one respondent in eight thinks they do not have enough opportunities to have a say in issues concerning the development of the unit.



Job satisfaction survey in 2020 (percentage of agreement and disagreement with the statement)

# Awards and recognition

In 2020, new Regulations for **Giving Recognition** took force at the UT. The changes included redesigning the former Skytte Medal, the University of Tartu Grand Medal, Medal and Badge of Distinction into decorations that can be worn, and creating new decorations – the University of Tartu Star of Appreciation and “100 Semesters at the University of Tartu”. The renewed awards and the rector’s chain of office form a stylistically uniform set designed by **Julia Maria Künnap**.



In 2020, the university awarded the **Johan Skytte Medal** to President **Kersti Kaljulaid**, who chaired the UT council in 2012–2016, supporting the preparations of the university’s governance and structural reform and, by her activities, enhancing the reputation of Estonia’s national university as an international research university. The UT also presented the Johan Skytte Medal to the Minister of Social Affairs **Tanel Kiik** for substantial contribution to promoting evidence-based governance in Estonia and involving UT researchers in the management of the emergency situation.



President **Kersti Kaljulaid** receiving the Johan Skytte Medal at the online conference “Intelligent adaptation to the coronavirus”



Minister of Social Affairs **Tanel Kiik** receiving the Johan Skytte Medal at the senate meeting in June

The senate approved five new **honorary doctors**:

- Honorary Doctor of Archaeology – **Aleksander Pluskowski**, Associate Professor at the University of Reading,
- Honorary Doctor of Clinical Genetics – **Helena Kääräinen**, Research Professor at the Finnish Institute for Health and Welfare,
- Honorary Doctor of Mathematical Physics – Professor **Richard Kerner** of Sorbonne University,
- Honorary Doctor of Educational Sciences – educator and visionary, spokesperson of the modern learning paradigm, Professor **P. Robert-Jan Simons**,
- Honorary Doctor of Media Sociology – **Göran Bolin**, Professor in Media and Communication Studies at Södertörn University.

Every year, the UT bestows the **“Contribution to Estonian National Identity” award** to individuals whose creative work has made an outstanding contribution to promoting the national identity of Estonians and Estonia. In 2020, the award was granted to theatre researcher and historian, critic and lecturer **Lea Tormis**.



**Lea Tormis**

## International cooperation

The year 2020 was innovative in international communication. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, the visits, meetings and conferences that have traditionally taken place in person were held as online or hybrid events.

The university concentrated mainly on **developing network-based cooperation**. Thanks to active participation in university networks, the University of Tartu has greater chances to influence the shaping of the higher education and research policies of high-level European decision-making bodies. Through The Guild network, strong messages were sent to the European Commission in 2020 about the importance of developing the European Higher Education Area and the single European Research Area. Also the Coimbra Group highlighted the need to develop the European Higher Education Area in the context of the EU's new budget period.

> [the-guild.eu/publications/position-papers](https://the-guild.eu/publications/position-papers)



In 2020, the ENLIGHT project of the Erasmus+ European Universities initiative was launched. The project runs from 1 November 2020 to 31 October 2023. The ENLIGHT network, which is of strategic importance for the University of Tartu, brings together nine comprehensive, research-intensive universities: Ghent (Belgium), Göttingen (Germany), the Basque Country (Spain), Bordeaux (France), Galway (Ireland), Groningen (Netherlands), Uppsala (Sweden), Bratislava (Slovakia) and Tartu. These universities, with more than 300,000 students in total, strive to promote the model of sustainable and socially responsible development, thereby transforming the way of addressing global challenges. To this end, new models and methodologies that are adapted to sustainable development goals are developed for education and research. The project focuses on five flagship areas:

- health and well-being,
- digital revolution and impact of digitalisation,
- climate change,
- energy and circular economy,
- equity.

The project aims to create a connected study and research environment with uniform quality standards, systemic student and research exchange and shared resources for quality assurance, talent recruitment, international outreach and global engagement.

In 2020, the University of Tartu joined the **European Open Science Cloud** initiative. Its goal is to develop an infrastructure to provide services that promote open science practices.

The year 2020 was successful for the UT in terms of creating **Erasmus+ International Credit Mobility partnerships**. The total volume of the Erasmus+ International Credit Mobility project in 2020 was more than 613,000 euros, about 35% of the Erasmus+ International Credit mobility budget distributed between Estonian universities. Cooperation agreements were made with 45 universities in 23 countries. Most of the agreements were made with universities of the Eastern Partnership region in Armenia, Georgia, Moldova, Ukraine and Belarus. Cooperation with African countries also saw an increase in 2020. The UT got funding for cooperation with partners in Ethiopia, Kenya, the Republic of South Africa and Senegal.

The corona pandemic has had a considerable impact on travelling and, therefore, also on the Erasmus+ programme. After the emergency situation was declared in Estonia in March 2020, no UT employees have travelled abroad with Erasmus grants. In the first two and a half months of the year, 27 employees went to attend courses or teach in other countries. Four of them used the International Credit Mobility programme to go to Australia, Israel and India. 23 employees went to EU countries – 10 taught at partner universities and 13 attended courses. Using the last opportunities before Brexit, most of them went to the UK, but also to Croatia, Sweden and Finland.



New ambassador of Georgia **Archil Karaulashvili** visited the University of Tartu in March



On 5 June, the rector planted a lime tree in the Botanical Garden. The tree was a gift from the University of Greifswald for the centenary of Estonia's national university

# Events for university members



2 January

*Rector's New Year's reception for university staff*



21 February

*Ceremony and concert dedicated to the 102nd anniversary of the Republic of Estonia and presentation of the decorations "100 Semesters at the University of Tartu"*



10 June

*Planting the crabapple tree dedicated to the graduates of 2020*



31 August

*Opening of the academic year in front of the main building*



8 November

*Training day with the Academic Unit of the Estonian Defence League*



29 January

*Opening of the Delta centre*



10 June

*Opening the bench dedicated to the graduates of 2020 in front of the mural of von Bock House*



28 August

*Celebrating the 250th anniversary of the birth of Karl Morgenstern on Toome Hill*



6 October

*Rector's reception for international staff*



26-27 November

*Virtual conference "Intelligent adaptation to the coronavirus"*

# Culture



University of Tartu Academic Women's Choir singing at the opening of the academic year in front of the main building



**Vaive Uibopuu** on her 80th birthday conducting the UT Academic Women's Choir and Chamber Choir, the Tallinn alumni choir and the female chamber choir Liivitar



University of Tartu Folk Dance Ensemble performing at the opening of Rakvere Vallimäe open-air centre



University of Tartu Folk Dance Ensemble recording a dance video on Tartu Town Hall Square



Concert of Tartu Academic Male Choir and the Emajõe Laulikud female choir in Kuremaa castle

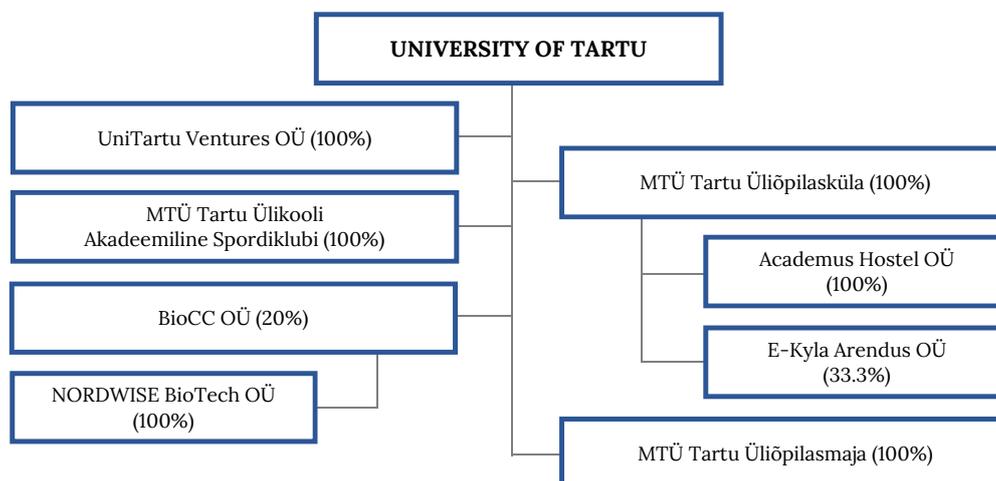


Brass orchestra Popsid at a member's wedding

# Financial activities

**OBJECTIVE:** the university considers financial sustainability when making choices

In 2020, the consolidation group of the University of Tartu consisted of the university and eight other legal entities. Although OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus (UT Press) was deleted from the commercial register during the year, a new subsidiary UniTartu Ventures OÜ was established. This company aims to create opportunities to direct the intellectual property created by UT researchers to research- and technology-intensive companies. The operating revenue of the consolidation group in the 2020 fiscal year was 204.1 million euros.



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

Legal person in public law	Field of activity	Operating revenue	Total net gain / loss	Balance sheet total	Net assets
Tartu Ülikool	Higher education, research	200,401	3,399	335,735	257,880
NORDWISE BioTech OÜ	Research and development, sales of BioCC products	54	-43	2,927	2,915
Academus Hostel OÜ	Accommodation	25	-58	25	25
E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Software development for student residences	21	-3	55	49
BioCC OÜ	Research in natural sciences	1,583	49	1,016	415
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	Student accommodation	3,386	-67	1,555	908
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus (deleted from the commercial register 22.07.2020)	Publishing	0	-21	0	0
UniTartu Ventures OÜ	Intellectual property investment in enterprises	0	0	150	150
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	Students' sports activities	2,750	240	387	206
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	Students' cultural activities	389	21	470	252
<b>University of Tartu group</b>		<b>204,140</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>338,201</b>	<b>259,352</b>

The university has concentrated its financial 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 2020, the university achieved the **objectives set in the Financial Strategy**.

- Objective: cash flow from economic activities is positive; actual result: +22.4 million euros.
- Objective: share of university's net assets in the balance sheet is at least 75%; actual result: 77%.
- Objective: loan burden is less than 25% of annual revenue; actual result: 12%.

Main indicators (consolidated)

FINANCIAL INDICATORS in thousand euros	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating revenue	137,989	153,817	191,087	204,793	204,140
Operating expenses	147,306	162,522	184,022	193,421	200,611
Financial revenue and expenses	-59	-56	-72	-135	-83
Annual total net gain/loss	-9,382	-8,772	6,993	11,207	3,425
Balance sheet total	281,803	269,281	305,983	323,664	338,201
Current assets	51,390	45,211	60,816	64,596	82,036
Fixed assets	230,413	224,070	245,167	259,068	256,165
Current liabilities	25,968	24,935	33,601	44,156	58,922
Long-term liabilities	10,452	7,736	27,662	23,581	19,927
Net assets	245,383	236,610	244,720	255,927	259,352
Loans from banks	13,352	10,446	32,135	27,662	23,574

RATIOS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Operating expenses / operating revenue	107	106	96	94	98
Loans / operating revenue	10	7	17	14	12
Current assets / current liabilities	198	181	181	146	139
Fixed assets / balance sheet total	82	83	80	80	76
Loans / balance sheet total	5	4	11	9	7
Net assets / balance sheet total	87	88	80	79	77

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

**Main investments in 2020:**

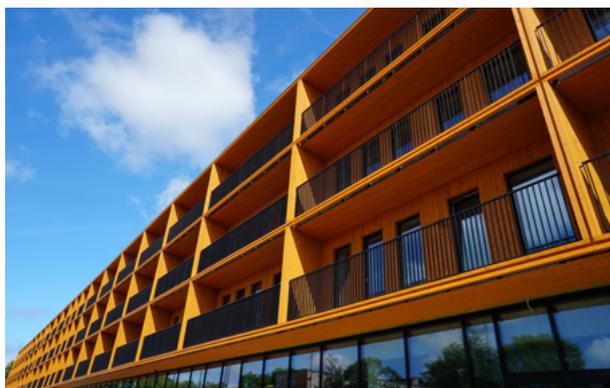
- the construction of Delta business building was completed (cost 5.8 million euros),
- the student hostel of Narva College was completed (cost 3.7 million euros),
- the construction of the Jakobi 5 / Lutsu 1 / Munga 4 academic building for the Institute of Education continued,
- the reconstruction of the Liivi 2 building continued,
- the ventilation works at Vanemuise 46 were completed (cost 1.3 million euros),
- the renovation of the student hostel at Narva road 89 was completed (cost 3.1 million euros).



Student hostel at Narva road 89

**Major investments in 2021 with estimated cost:**

- the reconstruction of the Liivi 2 building is completed (5.5 million euros),
- the reconstruction of the Jakobi 5 academic building is completed (6.9 million euros),
- the reconstruction of the Lossi 3 academic building will start (5.3 million euros),
- the Old Anatomical Theatre will be renovated for Information Technology Office (0.8 million euros),
- the reconstruction of Pärnu College (0.8 million euros),
- an extension to the building of the Estonian Marine Institute at Mäealuse 14a will be completed (0.9 million euros).



Student hostel of Narva College





University of Tartu

Consolidated  
financial  
statements  
2020



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## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

In thousands of euros As at 31 December	Note	2020	2019
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	50,164	43,063
Receivables and prepayments	4	31,697	21,389
Inventories	6	175	144
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>82,036</b>	<b>64,596</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Investments in associates	7	100	91
Investments in financial assets		2	2
Receivables and prepayments		18	0
Investment property	8	7,018	1,412
Property, plant and equipment	9	241,087	249,922
Intangible assets	10	7,940	7,641
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<b>256,165</b>	<b>259,068</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>383,201</b>	<b>323,664</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>			
<b>Liabilities</b>			
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	11	3,654	4,094
Payables and deferred income	14	55,268	39,819
Provisions	16	0	243
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<b>58,922</b>	<b>44,156</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	11	19,927	23,581
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<b>19,927</b>	<b>23,581</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>		<b>78,849</b>	<b>67,737</b>
<b>Net assets</b>			
Capital of the university		144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses		111,745	100,538
Surplus for the period		3,425	11,207
<b>Total net assets</b>		<b>259,352</b>	<b>255,927</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		<b>338,201</b>	<b>323,664</b>

The notes on pages 52 to 84 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

In thousands of euros	Note	2020	2019
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	17	27,527	24,777
State budget funding for education activities	18	78,228	74,775
State budget funding for research activities	19	26,365	32,095
Grants related to assets	20	4,423	19,407
Grants related to income	21	67,327	53,548
Other income	22	270	191
<b>Total revenue</b>		<b>204,140</b>	<b>204,793</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Goods, materials and services used	23	-21,469	-20,245
Operating expenses	24	-41,935	-45,147
Scholarships and study grants		-13,966	-14,447
Staff costs	25	-104,856	-96,235
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	-17,835	-15,157
Other expenses	28	-550	-2,190
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>-200,611</b>	<b>-193,421</b>
<b>Surplus on operating activities</b>		<b>3,529</b>	<b>11,372</b>
Share of profit of associates	7	9	8
Interest income		47	20
Interest expense		-139	-163
<b>Surplus before income tax</b>		<b>3,446</b>	<b>11,237</b>
Income tax expense		-21	-30
<b>Surplus for the period</b>		<b>3,425</b>	<b>11,207</b>

The notes on pages 52 to 84 are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

In thousands of euros	Note	2020	2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>			
Surplus on operating activities		3,529	11,372
Adjustments for			
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	26	17,835	15,157
Other non-cash transactions with non-current assets		0	13
Gain on sale of non-current assets	22	-22	-15
Non-monetary grants related to assets		-0	-63
Change in provisions	16	-243	-87
Grants related to assets received	20	-4,423	-19,343
Grants related to assets passed on		85	1,038
Change in receivables and prepayments		-10,355	-3,337
Change in inventories	6	-31	39
Change in payables and deferred income		16,219	12,165
Interest paid		-140	-163
Corporate income tax paid		-21	-30
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>		<b>22,433</b>	<b>16,746</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>			
Paid on acquisition of property, plant and equipment		-5,637	-3,960
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment		20	17
Proceeds from sale of investment property		0	14
Paid for assets under construction		-9,581	-23,005
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	9	-164	-176
Paid on acquisition of intangible assets		-528	-2,081
Government grants related to assets paid (partners)		-79	-1,110
Proceeds from government grants related to assets		4,678	19,112
Collection of a non-current receivable		0	2
Interest received		54	16
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>		<b>-11,238</b>	<b>-11,171</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>			
Repayments of loans received	11, 13	-4,088	-4,473
Payments of finance lease principal	12	-6	-8
Cash acquired in mergers with research institutions		0	0
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>		<b>-4,094</b>	<b>-4,481</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>		<b>7,101</b>	<b>1,094</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	3	<b>43,063</b>	<b>41,969</b>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents		7,101	1,094
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	3	<b>50,164</b>	<b>43,063</b>

The notes on pages 52 to 84 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	Surplus for the period	Total
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>93,545</b>	<b>6,993</b>	<b>244,720</b>
Transfer of surplus	0	6,993	-6,993	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	11,207	11,207
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>100,538</b>	<b>11,207</b>	<b>255,927</b>
Transfer of surplus	0	11,207	-11,207	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	3,425	3,425
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>111,745</b>	<b>3,425</b>	<b>259,352</b>

The notes on pages 52 to 84 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 2020 (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 of accounting, 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 2020 and ended on 31 December 2020. 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 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 (deleted from the registry on 22 July 2020 due to liquidation), UniTartu Ventures OÜ, Academus Hostel OÜ, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla, MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja and MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi, and its associates E-Kyla Arendus OÜ and BioCC OÜ and its subsidiary NORDWISE BioTech OÜ.

#### 1.2.2. Subsidiaries

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

The term 'subsidiary' also covers foundations and non-profit associations. The existence of control of foundations and non-profit associations is determined considering, among other factors, whether the assets of the entity will transfer to the parent when the entity is liquidated. When the parent has control of a foundation or a non-profit association (generally 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 of the University of Tartu is an entity over which the University of Tartu or its subsidiary has significant influence but not control. Significant influence is presumed to exist when the University of Tartu or its subsidiary holds 20 to 50% of the voting power of an entity.

When the University of Tartu or its subsidiary has significant influence (generally 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
- Viljandi Centre for Creative Industries 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
		2020	2019	
Tartu University Hospital Foundation	Estonia	167,724	159,438	3 members of 8
Science Centre Ahhaa Foundation	Estonia	8,538	8,853	2 members of 6
Tartu Science Park Foundation	Estonia	4,256	4,340	3 members of 9
University of Tartu Foundation	Estonia	3,420	3,387	2 members of 8
Estonian Agrenska Foundation	Estonia	2,103	1,281	1 member of 5
Viljandi Centre for Creative Industries Foundation	Estonia	-94	-81	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. Parent's separate primary financial statements presented in the notes

The notes to the consolidated financial statements include the separate primary financial statements of the group's parent (the consolidating entity): the statements of financial position, financial performance, cash flows and changes in net assets. The parent's primary financial statements are prepared using the same accounting policies as those applied 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 the interest in the investee's net assets.

### 1.3. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, balances on current accounts (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 collectible. Non-current receivables are recognised initially at the fair value of the consideration receivable. After initial recognition, they are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Non-current receivables that do not bear interest are measured at their present value by applying a discount rate of 4% per year.

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

When it appears that the collection of a receivable is impracticable, the item is considered uncollectible and written off the statement of financial position. A receivable is considered uncollectible when the group has no means of collecting it (the debtor has been liquidated or gone bankrupt and the assets in the bankrupt's estate are insufficient for settling the debt, etc.) or when the costs of collecting the receivable would exceed 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 the cost method may be impaired. If such indication exists, financial assets measured at amortised cost are written down to the present value of their expected future cash flows (discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate) and financial assets measured at cost are written down to the amount that could reasonably be expected to be collected if the financial asset were sold at the reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the consolidated statement of financial performance.

## 1.6. Inventories

Inventories are assets, which are: held for sale in the ordinary course of economic activity; in the process of production for such sale; or in the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process or the rendering of services. Inventories comprise 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 2020, the depreciation rates assigned to the group's investment properties ranged from 2 to 4% per year. Exceptions included properties without buildings (plots of land), which are not depreciated.

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

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 (5,000 euros). Other repair and maintenance costs are recognised as an expense as incurred.

Depreciation is charged using the straight-line method. Each item of property, plant and equipment is assigned a depreciation rate that corresponds to its useful life. In the case of assets with significant residual value only the depreciable amount (cost less residual value) is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. When an asset's residual value increases to an amount greater than the asset's carrying amount, depreciation of the asset is discontinued.

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

In 2020, the group assigned classes of property, plant and equipment the following annual depreciation rates:

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

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

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

As a public sector entity that applies the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard, the 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 the storage and lending of library items may, by way of an exception, recognise library items as items of property, plant and equipment regardless of cost. 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 2020, the group applied the following annual amortisation rates:

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

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

### 1.11. Impairment of assets

As a public sector entity that applies the Estonian Financial Reporting Standard, the 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 remeasured at each reporting date and depreciable and amortisable assets are assessed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. When there is indication of impairment, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount and compares it to the asset's carrying amount.

An impairment loss is recognised in an amount by which an asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount of an asset is the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and its value in use. 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 a 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 are also divided into:

- Domestic grants
- International grants.

A grant is recognised in the consolidated statement of financial position when cash has been transferred or received or on the date when the receivables, liabilities, income and expenses associated with the grant are recognised. Grants are classified into grants related to income and grants related to assets. The main condition for grants related to assets is that the group as the grant recipient has to purchase, build or otherwise acquire a certain asset. A grant is recognised as income in the period in which the operating costs are incurred or the non-current asset is acquired unless the conditions of the grant involve the risk that the grant may be reclaimed or may not be received.

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

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

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

Non-monetary grants are measured at the fair value of the goods and services received. Assets received from other public sector entities by way of non-monetary grants are measured at 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 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 10<sup>th</sup> 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. 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 by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate of the European Central Bank at the date of the transaction. At the reporting date, foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank ruling at that date. Exchange gains and losses arising on translation are recognised in the consolidated statement of financial performance in the period in which they arise. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank quoted at the date the fair value was determined. Non-monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value are not translated at the reporting date but are continuously measured using the exchange rates of the European Central Bank quoted at the dates of the transactions.

### 1.20. Events after the reporting period

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

## NOTE 2. SUBSIDIARIES OF THE GROUP

	Domicile	Ownership interest (%)	
		31 December 2020	31 December 2019
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus (liquidated and deleted from registry on 22 July 2020)	Estonia	0	100
UniTartu Ventures OÜ	Estonia	100	0
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.

On 17 June 2019, the council of the University of Tartu decided to liquidate the subsidiary OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus (University of Tartu Press) in which the university was the sole shareholder (council resolution no. 11). The entity was deleted from the Commercial Registry on 22 July 2020.

The university established a new subsidiary, UniTartu Ventures OÜ, in December 2020. The new entity is involved in finding opportunities to employ the intellectual property created by the researchers of the University of Tartu in knowledge and technology intensive industries.

## NOTE 3. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Cash on hand	75	86
Current accounts and overnight deposits	32,566	32,406
Term deposits with a short maturity	17,523	10,571
<b>Total</b>	<b>50,164</b>	<b>43,063</b>

Interest income on current accounts and term deposits with a short maturity amounted to 46,382 euros in 2020 (2019: 19,838 euros). Interest rates for term deposits and current accounts ranged from 0.01 to 1% (2019: from 0.01 to 1.25%).

## NOTE 4. RECEIVABLES AND PREPAYMENTS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Trade receivables	3,617	3,733
Accounts receivable	3,854	4,247
Allowance for impairment	-237	-514
Grants receivable (note 5)	15,167	14,995
Other receivables	38	41
Prepayments	7,608	2,346
Prepaid grants and co-financing	6,832	1,345
Prepayments to suppliers	759	972
Prepayments to staff	17	29
Prepaid and refundable taxes	5,267	274
<b>Total</b>	<b>31,697</b>	<b>21,389</b>

## NOTE 5. GRANTS RECEIVABLE

In thousands of euros As at 31 December	2020	2019
EU framework programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	2,318	1,585
Activities supporting the activity 'Institutional development programme for R&D and higher education institutions' (ASTRA) (Ministry of Education and Research)	2,269	2,787
Projects of sub-measure for modernising research infrastructure of national importance (Ministry of Education and Research)	1,195	1,372
Centres of excellence projects (Ministry of Education and Research)	1,134	1,467
Mobilitas Pluss mobility grants (Estonian Research Council)	949	1,187
International aid projects	927	562
Projects funded by the European Maritime and Fisheries Fund (Agricultural Registers and Information Board)	868	960
Projects of the European Territorial Cooperation Programme	820	1,274
Programme Dora Pluss (Archimedes Foundation / Education and Youth Board)	799	661
ASTRA project PER ASPERA (Investment in the IT Centre) (Ministry of Education and Research)	795	750
Projects funded by the Environmental Investment Centre	773	634
Programme for higher education scholarships and grants in smart specialisation growth areas (Education and Youth Board)	522	157
Projects funded by Education and Youth Board	395	421
Projects of measures for education activities administered by the Ministry of Education and Research	339	563
Research and development grants for valorisation of resources (ResTA) (Estonian Research Council)	227	0
Grants from the European Economic Area and Norway (Ministry of Social Affairs)	171	0
Projects funded by the Estonian Health Insurance Fund	135	0
Projects of the EU 7 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme	119	166
Programme for systematic development of entrepreneurship and entrepreneurial studies at all levels of education (Ministry of Education and Research)	106	152
Programme for implementing personalised medicine in Estonia (National Institute for Health Development)	94	116
Projects for supporting research and development in specific areas (RITA 4) (Estonian Research Council)	72	19
Projects funded by Enterprise Estonia	0	27
Projects of sub-activity "Teeme+" for popularisation of science (Ministry of Education and Research)	0	18
Other projects funded by Archimedes Foundation	31	54
Other	109	63
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,167</b>	<b>14,995</b>

## NOTE 6. INVENTORIES

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Goods purchased for resale	120	93
Finished goods	48	34
Materials	7	16
Prepayments to suppliers	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>144</b>

No inventories were written down because their net realisable value had decreased below cost and no unusable goods were recognised as an expense in 2020 or in 2019.

In 2020 and 2019, no prior period inventory write-downs were reversed.

## NOTE 7. INVESTMENTS IN ASSOCIATES

In thousands of euros	BioCC OÜ	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>83</b>
Cost at 31 December 2018	1	15	16
The group's share of profit/loss for 2019	9	-1	8
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>
Cost at 31 December 2019	1	15	16
The group's share of profit/loss for 2020	10	-1	9
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>
Cost at 31 December 2020	1	15	16
<b>The group's ownership interest</b>			
As at 31 December 2019	20%	33.33%	
As at 31 December 2020	20%	33.33%	

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

BioCC OÜ founded a subsidiary, NORDWISE Biotech OÜ, at the end of 2019 using a non-monetary contribution derived from the remeasurement of intangible assets. BioCC OÜ's consolidated result for 2020 under the cost method was a profit of 50,517 euros, which increased the value of the investment of the University of Tartu by 10,103 euros. E-Kyla Arendus OÜ ended the financial year with a loss of 3,394 euros as a result of which the value of the investment of the University of Tartu decreased by 1,131 euros.

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

In thousands of euros	BioCC OÜ	E-Kyla Arendus OÜ	Total
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	316	10	326
Profit/loss for the period	44	-4	40
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>367</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>419</b>
<b>The group's share of equity</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>91</b>
The group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>			
Share capital	6	5	11
Share premium	0	41	41
Statutory capital reserve	1	0	1
Retained earnings (prior periods)	360	6	366
Profit/loss for the period	50	-3	47
<b>Total equity</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>466</b>
<b>The group's share of equity</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100</b>
The group's ownership interest	20%	33.33%	

## NOTE 8. INVESTMENT PROPERTY

In thousands of euros	Narva mnt 18/20, Tartu city	Ülikooli 20, Tartu city	Riia 191, Tartu city	Total
<b>Cost</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>2,047</b>
Sales of investment property	0	0	-1	-1
Rental income for 2019	0	24	0	24
Property management expenses for 2019	0	29	0	29
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	0	19	0	19
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>2,046</b>
Additions to investment property	5,830	0	0	5,830
Rental income for 2020	396	20	0	416
Property management expenses for 2020	42	23	0	65
Of which expenses re-invoiced to tenants	39	9	0	48
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,830</b>	<b>1,953</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7,876</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>586</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>586</b>
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	48	0	48
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>634</b>
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	175	49	0	224
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>683</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>858</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>				
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,367</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>1,461</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1,319</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1,412</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>5,655</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>7,018</b>

## 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
<b>Cost</b>								
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>264,185</b>	<b>92,839</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>3,834</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>383,356</b>
Additions	0	14	3,761	660	87	22,549	176	27,247
Reclassifications	0	25,446	372	0	0	-25,769	-49	0
Charged to expenses	0	0	0	0	-13	0	0	-13
Sales and write-off	-2	-391	-1,152	-35	-5	0	0	-1,585
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>289,254</b>	<b>95,820</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>3,903</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>409,005</b>
Additions	0	16	4,386	276	778	8,764	164	14,384
Reclassifications	0	7,182	308	0	12	-7,277	-225	0
Transfer to investment property	0	0	0	0	0	-5,830	0	-5,830
Sales and write-off	0	-1,953	-1,984	-11	-49	0	0	-3,997
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>294,499</b>	<b>98,530</b>	<b>10,933</b>	<b>4,644</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>413,562</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>								
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>77,819</b>	<b>65,185</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,560</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>145,564</b>
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	8,376	6,135	0	141	0	0	14,652
Depreciation acquired through non-monetary acquisition (merger)	0	0	195	0	0	0	0	195
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-189	-1,134	0	-5	0	0	-1,328
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>86,006</b>	<b>70,381</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>159,083</b>
Depreciation for the period (note 26)	0	8,893	7,313	0	164	0	0	16,370
Depreciation of items sold and written off	0	-949	-1,980	0	-49	0	0	-2,978
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>93,950</b>	<b>75,714</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>2,811</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>172,475</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>								
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,489</b>	<b>186,366</b>	<b>27,654</b>	<b>10,043</b>	<b>1,274</b>	<b>9,966</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>237,792</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>203,248</b>	<b>25,439</b>	<b>10,668</b>	<b>1,207</b>	<b>6,746</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>249,922</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,487</b>	<b>200,549</b>	<b>22,816</b>	<b>10,933</b>	<b>1,833</b>	<b>2,403</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>241,087</b>

## NOTE 10. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

In thousands of euros	Biological material databases	Software	Other intangible assets	Acquisitions in stages	Total
<b>Cost</b>					
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>7,735</b>	<b>1,077</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>9,009</b>
Additions	0	28	10	1,992	2,030
Reclassifications	1,826	190	0	-2,016	0
Write-off	0	-8	0	0	-8
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>9,561</b>	<b>1,287</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>11,031</b>
Additions	0	0	0	524	524
Reclassifications	216	0	0	-216	0
Write-off	0	-222	0	0	-222
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>9,777</b>	<b>1,065</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>11,333</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>					
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>2,026</b>	<b>983</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,182</b>
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	149	67	0	0	216
Amortisation of assets written off	0	-8	0	0	-8
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>2,175</b>	<b>1,042</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,390</b>
Amortisation for the period (note 26)	159	64	2	0	225
Amortisation of assets written off	0	-222	0	0	-222
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>2,334</b>	<b>884</b>	<b>175</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3,393</b>
<b>Carrying amount</b>					
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>5,709</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>5,827</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>7,386</b>	<b>245</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>7,641</b>
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>7,443</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>308</b>	<b>7,940</b>

## NOTE 11. BORROWINGS

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>Current borrowings</b>		
Finance lease liabilities (note 12)	6	6
Current portion of non-current loans (note 13)	3,648	4,088
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,654</b>	<b>4,094</b>
<b>Non-current borrowings</b>		
Finance lease liabilities (note 12)	1	7
Loans (note 13)	19,926	23,574
<b>Total</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>23,581</b>

## NOTE 12. FINANCE AND OPERATING LEASES

### Finance leases – the group as a lessee

In thousands of euros	Equipment and vehicles
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>19</b>
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2019	-4
Of which depreciation for 2019	-4
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>15</b>
Principal payments made in 2019	6
Interest payments made in 2019	0
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	
<b>Cost at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>19</b>
Accumulated depreciation as at 31 December 2020	-7
Of which depreciation for 2020	-4
<b>Carrying amount at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>12</b>
Principal payments made in 2020	6
Interest payments made in 2020	0
<b>Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Finance lease liabilities at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>7</b>
Payments due not later than 1 year	6
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	1
Interest rates	2.15%
Maturity date	2022
Base currency	EUR

### Operating leases – the group as a lessor

In thousands of euros	Buildings and structures	
	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Operating lease income for the reporting period	541	198
Rental income due not later than 1 year	559	73
Rental income due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	1,986	95
Rental income due later than 5 years	1,213	95
<b>Cost of assets leased out</b>	<b>9,782</b>	<b>6,250</b>
<b>Carrying amount of assets leased out</b>	<b>7,379</b>	<b>4,035</b>

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.

## Operating leases – the group as a lessee

In thousands of euros	Buildings and structures	Equipment and vehicles
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>		
Operating lease payments made in 2019	321	13
Payments due not later than 1 year	107	10
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	0	9
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>		
Operating lease payments made in 2020	272	10
Payments due not later than 1 year	170	6
Payments due later than 1 and not later than 5 years	15	4

## 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 (1-5) in the tables below have been taken by the University of Tartu. Other members of the group have not taken loans.

The University of Tartu did not take any new loans in 2020. The loan taken from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1) was repaid.

In thousands of euros	Balance at 31 Dec 2020	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/interest rate <sup>1</sup>
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1)	0	0	0	0	28 Dec 2020	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.80%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (2)	600	600	0	0	8 Dec 2021	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.96%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	574	168	406	0	22 May 2024	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (DNB) (4)	2,800	480	1,920	400	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.64%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (5)	19,600	2,400	9,600	7,600	20 May 2028	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23,574</b>	<b>3,648</b>	<b>11,926</b>	<b>8,000</b>		

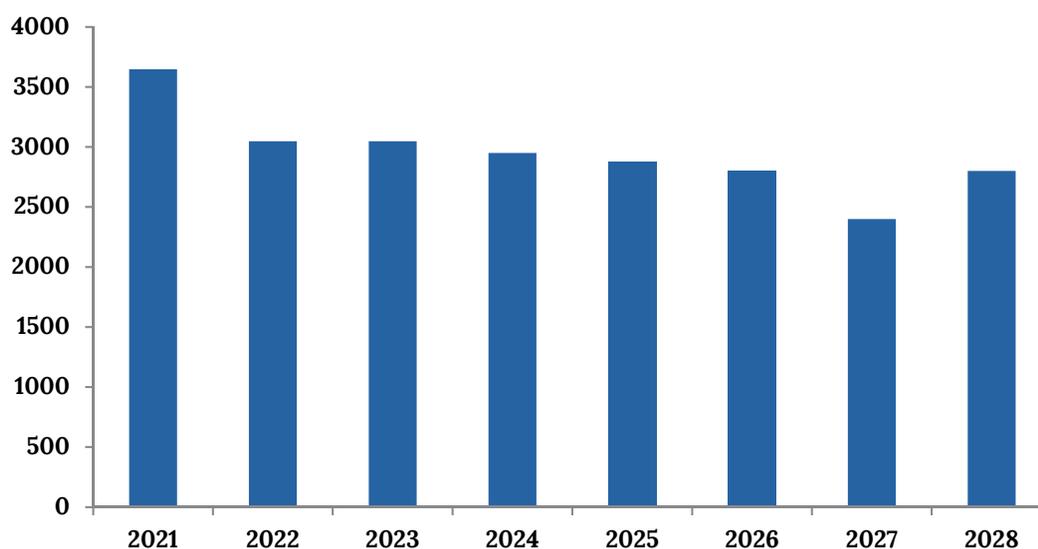
In thousands of euros	Balance at 31 Dec 2019	Repayable			Maturity date	Base currency/interest rate <sup>1</sup>
		Within 12 months	Between 1 and 5 years	In over 5 years		
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1)	440	440	0	0	28 Dec 2020	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.80%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (2)	1,200	600	600	0	8 Dec 2021	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.96%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (3)	742	168	574	0	22 May 2024	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.82%
Luminor Bank AS (DNB) (4)	3,280	480	1,920	880	20 Oct 2026	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.64%
OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (5)	22,000	2,400	9,600	10,000	20 May 2028	EUR3 <sup>2</sup> + 0.52%
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,662</b>	<b>4,088</b>	<b>12,694</b>	<b>10,880</b>		

<sup>1</sup>The contractual interest rates of all the loans are equal to their effective interest rates.

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

The loans from OP Corporate Bank plc Estonian branch (1, 2, 3, 5) are secured with mortgages of two immovable properties. The first is a property with a building located at Raatuse 22, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 4.32 million euros. At 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of the property was 3.92 million euros (31 December 2019: 4.07 million euros). The second is a property with a building located at Lossi 36, Tartu city. The mortgage amounts to 5.94 million euros. At 31 December 2020, the carrying amount of the property was 4.74 million euros (31 December 2019: 4.96 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 2020, the university's financial indicators were 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 2020	31 December 2019
Security deposit liabilities	483	540
Trade payables	4,554	5,192
Payables to staff	3,832	3,281
Taxes payable	4,722	4,223
Social security tax	2,678	2,512
Personal income tax	1,495	1,367
Value added tax	227	22
Unemployment insurance contributions	182	167
Statutory funded pension contributions	125	115
Corporate income tax	15	40
Other payables	1,227	932
Grants and co-financing payable by the group as an intermediary	1,098	763
National education allowances and scholarships	113	151
Miscellaneous payables	16	18
Deferred income	40,450	25,651
Deferred grant and co-financing income (note 15)	39,991	25,270
Prepaid tuition fees	420	362
Other deferred income	39	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>55,268</b>	<b>39,819</b>

## NOTE 15. DEFERRED GRANT AND CO-FINANCING INCOME

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>Deferred income from Estonian residents</b>		
Estonian Research Council	6,255	2,233
Ministry of Education and Research	5,033	209
Archimedes Foundation	3,070	1,911
Ministry of Defence	260	125
Ministry of Foreign Affairs	168	192
Ministry of Social Affairs	133	6
Ministry of Justice	85	66
Ministry of the Environment	53	0
Ministry of Finance	51	22
Environmental Investment Centre	46	248
Swedbank AS	29	19
Information Technology Foundation for Education	0	62
Other domestic grants	516	320
<b>Deferred income from non-residents</b>		
EU 7 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and framework programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	23,732	18,847
Other international grants	560	1,010
<b>Total</b>	<b>39,991</b>	<b>25,270</b>

## NOTE 16. PROVISIONS

In thousands of euros	Provisions for grants
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>330</b>
Provisions reversed during the period	87
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>243</b>
Provisions reversed during the period	243
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>0</b>

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.

The provision for grants recognised as at 31 December 2019 based on estimates was reversed by 31 December 2020 because the financial corrections related to a framework agreement on the procurement of travel services were finalised. Due to recovery claims received, the University of Tartu as a recipient and intermediary of grants reduced income from grants related to income by 68,561 euros in 2020 (2019: 16,442 euros). The reduction was recognised within income from grants related to income (note 21).

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

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Research and development activities	14,090	11,780
Education activities	6,306	5,630
Lease and rental activities	4,686	5,026
Sale of goods	266	368
Other services	2,179	1,973
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,527</b>	<b>24,777</b>

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

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Estonia	24,753	22,800
Other countries of the European Union	2,047	1,580
Other countries	727	397
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,527</b>	<b>24,777</b>

## NOTE 18. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR EDUCATION ACTIVITIES

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Funding for higher education	57,369	55,568
Funding for medical residents	20,732	19,084
Other state budget funding	127	123
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,228</b>	<b>74,775</b>

## NOTE 19. STATE BUDGET FUNDING FOR RESEARCH ACTIVITIES

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Baseline funding for research institutions	18,895	17,659
Funding for research activities	2,652	419
Institutional research support	1,783	8,752
State budget funding for research information for the library	892	899
Funding for national programmes	802	1,065
Funding for infrastructure	497	524
Funding for maintenance of institutional research support infrastructure	494	2,427
Operational funding for merged research institutions	350	350
<b>Total</b>	<b>26,365</b>	<b>32,095</b>

## NOTE 20. GRANTS RELATED TO ASSETS

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
ASTRA project PER ASPERA (Investment in the IT Centre) (Ministry of Education and Research)	2,320	11,515
Acquisition of non-current assets in the framework of the activity for the acquisition and modernisation of education and research infrastructure of programme ASTRA (Ministry of Education and Research)	1,200	2,281
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects of sub-measure for modernising research infrastructure of national importance (Ministry of Education and Research)	447	1,349
Retention of the database data and tissue samples of the Estonian Genome Centre (Ministry of Social Affairs)	84	1,183
Acquisition of non-current assets in an innovation support project for fisheries (Agricultural Registers and Information Board)	56	89
Acquisition of research equipment for centres of excellence (Ministry of Education and Research)	55	39
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects of the Mobilitas Pluss programme (Estonian Research Council)	30	0
Compensation of ineligible VAT paid on the acquisition of non-current assets (Ministry of Education and Research)	19	1,636
Increase and improvement of the biological material and health records database (National Institute for Health Development)	0	802
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects of the EU 7 <sup>th</sup> Framework Programme and framework programme for research and innovation Horizon 2020	0	158
Acquisition of study equipment (Information Technology Foundation for Education)	0	133
Acquisition of non-current assets in projects funded by the Environmental Investment Centre	0	107
Other domestic grants related to assets	212	63
Other international grants related to assets	0	52
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,423</b>	<b>19,407</b>

## NOTE 21. GRANTS RELATED TO INCOME

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
<b>Domestic grants related to income</b>	<b>33,388</b>	<b>20,082</b>
<b>Including</b>		
Grants from the Estonian Research Council	21,595	11,397
Grants from the Ministry of Education and Research	5,312	235
Grants from the Ministry of Social Affairs	1,509	2,396
Grants from the Ministry of Justice	494	434
Grants from the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Communications	250	470
Grants from Archimedes Foundation	194	218
<b>International grants related to income</b>	<b>33,939</b>	<b>33,466</b>
<b>Including</b>		
Grants passed on by the Ministry of Education and Research	10,926	10,105
Grants from the European Union and its institutions	10,164	9,902
Grants passed on by the Estonian Research Council	4,050	3,224
Grants passed on by Archimedes Foundation	2,372	4,174
<b>Total</b>	<b>67,327</b>	<b>53,548</b>

## NOTE 22. OTHER INCOME

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Donations from individuals and legal persons	106	79
Membership fees	65	65
Contractual penalties	27	0
Gain on sale of non-current assets	22	15
Miscellaneous income	50	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>270</b>	<b>191</b>

The sales price of property, plant and equipment sold in 2020 was 25,802 euros.

## NOTE 23. GOODS, MATERIALS AND SERVICES USED

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Services purchased	21,312	19,931
Goods purchased	144	93
Materials purchased	13	221
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,469</b>	<b>20,245</b>

## NOTE 24. OPERATING EXPENSES

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Expenses on education and research activities	14,996	12,826
VAT expense	5,950	8,352
Utilities and maintenance expenses (excluding heating and electricity)	2,724	2,520
Office expenses and expenses on fixtures and fittings	2,451	2,495
Office equipment maintenance and software expenses	2,246	1,709
Expenses on research equipment maintenance and supplies	1,749	1,670
Electricity expenses	1,719	2,129
Repair expenses	1,435	1,640
Heating expenses	1,093	1,258
Expenses on professional publications and literature	852	453
Work-related travel expenses	794	3,676
Expenses on purchase of assets of immaterial value	754	677
Lease and rental expenses	705	907
Transport expenses	696	956
Advertising expenses	423	539
Telecommunications and postal expenses	139	159
Miscellaneous operating expenses	3,209	3,181
<b>Total</b>	<b>41,935</b>	<b>45,147</b>

## NOTE 25. STAFF COSTS

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Remuneration expenses	78,352	71,537
Other pay and benefits	301	537
Taxes on staff costs	26,203	24,161
<b>Total</b>	<b>104,856</b>	<b>96,235</b>

<b>Average number of staff converted to full-time equivalent</b>	<b>2,998</b>	<b>2,932</b>
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## NOTE 26. DEPRECIATION, AMORTISATION AND IMPAIRMENT LOSSES

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 9)	16,370	14,652
Loss on write-off of property, plant and equipment (note 27)	1,005	206
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 10)	225	216
Depreciation of investment property (note 8)	224	48
Write-off of items of library collections (note 9)	11	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,835</b>	<b>15,157</b>

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

In thousands of euros	2020	Reason for write-off
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>1,004</b>	
Kääriku complex, Otepää rural municipality	310	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Struve 1, Tartu city	287	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Narva mnt 89, Tartu city	155	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ravila 19, Tartu city	105	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Munga 4, Tartu city	77	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lutsu 1, Tartu city	47	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Raekoja plats 2, Narva city	20	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Turu 7, Viljandi city	3	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
<b>Equipment and vehicles</b>	<b>1</b>	Write-off of unusable items
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,005</b>	

In thousands of euros	2019	Reason for write-off
<b>Buildings</b>	<b>202</b>	
Narva mnt 89, Tartu city	100	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Lossi 25, Tartu city	59	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Turu 7, Viljandi city	23	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
Ravila 19, Tartu city	20	Write-off of parts replaced during renovation
<b>Equipment and vehicles</b>	<b>4</b>	Write-off of unusable items
<b>Total</b>	<b>206</b>	

## NOTE 28. OTHER EXPENSES

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
Membership fees	510	440
Entertainment expenses	433	1,108
Awards and gifts	96	137
Expenses on provisions for grants (note 16)	-243	-87
Expenses on doubtful receivables	-301	514
Miscellaneous expenses	55	78
<b>Total</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>2,190</b>

## 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. There were no transactions in 2020 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	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
<b>Services</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>509</b>	<b>8,105</b>	<b>7,854</b>
Associates	6	1	15	15
State authorities governed by a ministry	0	26	0	0
Non-profit associations	7	10	36	78
Foundations	586	423	7,994	7,726
Companies	178	49	60	35
Individuals	2	0	0	0
<b>Goods</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>
Foundations	1	1	12	1
Companies	0	1	3	1
Individuals	0	0	1	0
State authorities governed by a ministry	0	0	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>511</b>	<b>8,121</b>	<b>7,857</b>

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		Prepayments made		Liabilities	
	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec	31 Dec
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
Non-profit associations	0	1	0	0	0	0
Foundations	20	36	4	0	737	34
Companies	6	2	0	0	3	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>740</b>	<b>34</b>

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

In thousands of euros	Grant income			
	Grants related to assets		Grants related to income	
	2020	2019	2020	2019
State authorities governed by a ministry	0	0	0	319
Non-profit associations	0	0	7	0
Foundations	0	133	1,256	1,978
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>133</b>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>2,297</b>

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	
	2020	2019	2020	2019	2020	2019
As at 31 December						
State authorities governed by a ministry	0	131	0	0	0	0
Foundations	0	421	96	135	0	62
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>552</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>135</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>62</b>

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	2020	2019
MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi	115	112
University of Tartu	91	85
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla	39	39
MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja	29	36
Academus Hostel OÜ	4	5
OÜ Tartu Ülikooli Kirjastus (liquidated and deleted from the registry on 22 July 2020)	0	29
<b>Total</b>	<b>278</b>	<b>306</b>

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. Contingent termination benefits payable to members of group entities' executive and higher management at 31 December 2020 totalled 51,972 euros (31 December 2019: 63,972 euros).

No receivables from related parties were written down in 2020 or 2019.

## NOTE 30. CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

### Possible liabilities from tax audits

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

### Mortgages

The group has created two mortgages for the benefit of Swedbank AS on its properties at Vanemuise 46 and Pepleri 14, Tartu city. The mortgage on Vanemuise 46 amounts to 1.60 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.16 million euros. The mortgage on Pepleri 14 amounts to 0.32 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.03 million euros. The group has also created two mortgages for the benefit of AS SEB Pank. The mortgage on the property at Nooruse 1, Tartu city, amounts to 4.79 million euros. The mortgage on the property with three buildings with the addresses Ülikooli 16, Jakobi 2 and Lossi 3, Tartu city, amounts to 4.79 million euros and collateral claims may total 0.48 million euros. At the end of 2020, 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 will compensate Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation for all capital investments that have been agreed with the university in writing. The compensation will be calculated using a 3% annual depreciation rate. Investments that have not been agreed with the university need not be compensated on the expiry of the usufruct. Nor is there any obligation to pay compensation for investments or expenditures financed with non-refundable support provided by the EU structural funds or other donors. The university has agreed with Tehvandi Sports Centre Foundation capital investments of 12.70 million euros which the university 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 2020, the carrying amount of investments to be compensated was 12.03 million euros (31 December 2019: 7.89 million euros).

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

Assets with a cost of 2,000 euros to 4,999.99 euros were accounted for off the statement of financial position in 2020. At the reporting date, the total cost of such assets was 10.11 million euros (31 December 2019: 9.67 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 2020, the estimated total value of the library's collections was 45.74 million euros (31 December 2019: 43.12 million euros), of which 10.93 million euros (31 December 2019: 10.67 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 12,609 taxonomic units (species and varieties) of trees, bushes and other plants (31 December 2019: 11,853 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. The total carrying value of the museum collections was 0.14 million euros at the reporting date (31 December 2019: 0.13 million euros). Altogether, at the reporting date the museums had 1,416,736 storage items (31 December 2019: 1,363,730 storage items): the History Museum had 131,260 storage items (31 December 2019: 98,161 storage items), the Art Museum had 34,306 storage items (31 December 2019: 34,201 storage items), the Natural History Museum had 1,251,117 storage items (31 December 2019: 1,231,315 storage items), the library had 30 storage items (31 December 2019: 30) and the faculty of medicine had 23 storage items (31 December 2019: 23).

## NOTE 32. EFFECTS OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

The worldwide spread of COVID-19 along with the resulting state of emergency in spring and restrictions in autumn seriously disrupted the economy and the life of society. The University of Tartu implemented, where possible, remote work and study. Planned business trips and conferences had to be postponed or cancelled. However, as the university receives most of its revenue from the government sector and there were no state budget cuts, the university did not experience financial difficulties. The university's researchers offered the government their expert assistance in containing the crisis and planning appropriate measures and, thanks to their contribution, researchers' image in society improved significantly. Altogether, various COVID-19-related projects undertaken by the university in 2020 generated additional revenue of 9.10 million euros and the university was able to maintain its revenue at the same level as in the previous financial year.

The settlement behaviour of the university's counterparties did not deteriorate and the level of past due receivables did not increase significantly. Despite travel restrictions, the university was also able to increase revenue from programmes taught for a tuition fee, which are mostly aimed at international students.

In connection with the state of emergency, the university provided rent relief to catering service providers operating on its premises and did not charge rent for the period 16 March to 17 May 2020. The resulting loss in rental income was 25,080 euros. Additionally, the university gave the subsidiary MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi, which operates a sports club, a rent discount of 30,000 euros due to the closure of premises.

The entities of the University of Tartu also qualified for some national crisis support measures. For example, the University of Tartu Museum received 145,394 euros and the Natural History Museum and the Botanical Gardens 60,217 euros through the Ministry of Culture. The sports club operator MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi also qualified for crisis support measures, receiving 155,063 euros in total. Although the entity operates in a sector, which was particularly vulnerable to the crisis, it was able to respond to the situation relatively quickly and to ensure its financial sustainability with the support of the university and the state. The club's core activities such as training classes and competitions were fully suspended when the state of emergency was declared. Coaches' workloads were reduced and, where possible, employees were asked to work remotely. Management staff continued to do the necessary on-site work in shifts. During the summer and autumn, sports activities resumed subject to restrictions put in place by the government but because of the second wave of the pandemic operations did not fully stabilise by the year-end. As a result, the sports club lost both customers and 56% of its planned annual rental income. On the other hand, costs were kept under control, which enabled the club to end the year with a profit and to restore its equity.

The subsidiary MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja that operates a student club, which coordinates the activities of various arts groups and manages premises used for cultural events, was also strongly affected by the COVID-19 crisis. Due to the restrictions, some of the planned public events had to be postponed. Rehearsals continued in smaller groups outdoors and online.

A serious COVID-19-related risk realised at the subsidiary MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla, which manages student accommodation. When the state of emergency was declared, tenants were allowed to immediately cancel their leases and move out. The opportunity was used by around 7% of the tenants. Additional staff was hired, the services of G4S patrol teams were secured and personal protective equipment was purchased. The halls of residence at Raatuse 22 were in lockdown for a period. Despite the difficult environment, the subsidiary was able to maintain the occupancy rates of its rental premises in the range of 89–91%.

## NOTE 33. EVENTS AFTER THE REPORTING PERIOD

Estonia is battling the second wave of the COVID-19 pandemic amidst the world's highest infection rate in spring 2021. The government has reimposed extensive restrictions effective from 11 March to contain the spread of the virus. Similar to spring 2020, the restrictions are disrupting business and economic activities. It is likely that the coronavirus crisis will have a certain impact on the University of Tartu operations and financial results for 2021. On the other hand, the university receives a major share of its revenue from the government sector and, according to information available at the date these financial statements are authorised for issue, there will be no budget cuts in 2021.

The University of Tartu subsidiaries MTÜ Tartu Ülikooli Akadeemiline Spordiklubi and MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasmaja, which are involved in sports and cultural activities, operate in sectors that are particularly vulnerable to the crisis. Moreover, it is likely that the occupancy rates of the subsidiaries which offer accommodation service to students

(MTÜ Tartu Üliõpilasküla and Academus Hostel OÜ) will decrease because the university has temporarily transitioned to remote or mixed study. However, based on the experience gained in fighting the crisis in 2020 and the fact that the university controls the subsidiaries, there is no risk that they would have to cease their operations within the next 12 months and there is no doubt about their ability to continue as going concerns.

Accordingly, the University of Tartu group regards the second wave of the Covid-19 pandemic as a non-adjusting event after the reporting period. It is not yet practicable to provide a quantitative assessment of the potential effects of the crisis on the university's future financial results but the management of the university currently expects that the effects on the results for 2021 will be limited.

## NOTE 34. PRIMARY FINANCIAL STATEMENTS OF THE PARENT

### University of Tartu statement of financial position

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
<b>ASSETS</b>		
<b>Current assets</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	48,183	41,040
Receivables and prepayments	31,651	21,229
Inventories	150	120
<b>Total current assets</b>	<b>79,984</b>	<b>62,389</b>
<b>Non-current assets</b>		
Investments in subsidiaries and associates	151	17
Investments in financial assets	2	2
Receivables and prepayments	18	0
Investment property	7,018	1,412
Property, plant and equipment	240,622	249,872
Intangible assets	7,940	7,641
<b>Total non-current assets</b>	<b>255,751</b>	<b>258,944</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>	<b>335,735</b>	<b>321,333</b>
<b>LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>		
<b>Liabilities</b>		
<b>Current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	3,648	4,088
Payables and deferred income	54,281	38,947
Provisions	0	243
<b>Total current liabilities</b>	<b>57,929</b>	<b>43,278</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>		
Borrowings	19,926	23,574
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>	<b>19,926</b>	<b>23,574</b>
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>77,855</b>	<b>66,852</b>
<b>Net assets</b>		
Capital of the university	144,182	144,182
Accumulated surpluses	110,299	99,015
Surplus for the period	3,399	11,284
<b>Total net assets</b>	<b>257,880</b>	<b>254,481</b>
<b>TOTAL LIABILITIES AND NET ASSETS</b>	<b>335,735</b>	<b>321,333</b>

University of Tartu statement of financial performance

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
<b>Revenue</b>		
Revenue from sale of goods and provision of services	24,535	21,066
State budget funding for education activities	78,228	74,775
State budget funding for research activities	26,365	32,095
Grants related to assets	4,423	19,407
Grants related to income	66,665	52,798
Other income	185	107
<b>Total revenue</b>	<b>200,401</b>	<b>200,248</b>
<b>Expenses</b>		
Goods, materials and services used	-19,655	-18,211
Operating expenses	-41,127	-44,093
Scholarships and study grants	-13,771	-14,238
Staff costs	-102,748	-93,715
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	-17,800	-15,125
Other expenses	-1,904	-3,557
<b>Total expenses</b>	<b>-197,005</b>	<b>-188,939</b>
<b>Surplus on operating activities</b>	<b>3,396</b>	<b>11,309</b>
Share of profit of subsidiaries	97	120
Interest income	45	18
Interest expense	-139	-163
<b>Surplus before income tax</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>11,284</b>
<b>Surplus for the period</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>11,284</b>

University of Tartu statement of cash flows

In thousands of euros	2020	2019
<b>Cash flows from operating activities</b>		
Surplus on operating activities	3,396	11,309
Adjustments for		
Depreciation, amortisation and impairment losses	17,800	15,125
Other non-cash transactions with non-current assets	0	5
Gain on sale of non-current assets	-22	-15
Non-monetary grants related to assets	0	-63
Change in provisions	-243	-87
Grants related to assets received	-4,423	-19,343
Grants related to assets passed on	85	1,038
Change in receivables and prepayments	-10,469	-3,291
Change in inventories	-30	-30
Change in payables and deferred income	16,104	12,219
Interest paid	-140	-163
<b>Net cash from operating activities</b>	<b>22,057</b>	<b>16,704</b>
<b>Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Paid on acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-5,194	-3,954
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	20	17
Proceeds from sale of investment property	0	14
Paid for assets under construction	-9,581	-23,005
Prepayments made for property, plant and equipment	-157	-176
Paid on acquisition of intangible assets	-528	-2,081
Government grants related to assets paid	-79	-1,110
Proceeds from government grants related to assets	4,678	19,112
Paid on the acquisition of a subsidiary	-150	0
Proceeds from liquidation-related refund of a subsidiary's shares	16	0
Proceeds from distribution of retained earnings on liquidation of a subsidiary	97	0
Collection of a non-current receivable	0	2
Interest received	52	14
Dividends received	0	120
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<b>-10,826</b>	<b>-11,047</b>
<b>Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Repayment of loans received	-4,088	-4,473
<b>Net cash used in financing activities</b>	<b>-4,088</b>	<b>-4,473</b>
<b>Net cash flow</b>	<b>7,143</b>	<b>1,184</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period</b>	<b>41,040</b>	<b>39,856</b>
Increase in cash and cash equivalents	7,143	1,184
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at end of period</b>	<b>48,183</b>	<b>41,040</b>

### University of Tartu statement of changes in net assets

In thousands of euros	Capital of the university	Accumulated surpluses	Surplus for the period	Total
<b>As at 31 December 2018</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>92,263</b>	<b>6,752</b>	<b>243,197</b>
Transfer of surplus	0	6,752	-6,752	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	11,284	11,284
<b>As at 31 December 2019</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>99,015</b>	<b>11,284</b>	<b>254,481</b>
Transfer of surplus	0	11,284	-11,284	0
Surplus for the period	0	0	3,399	3,399
<b>As at 31 December 2020</b>	<b>144,182</b>	<b>110,299</b>	<b>3,399</b>	<b>257,880</b>

### University of Tartu adjusted unconsolidated net assets

In thousands of euros	31 December 2020	31 December 2019
Unconsolidated net assets of the University of Tartu	257,880	254,481
Less: carrying amount of investments in subsidiaries and associates	-151	-17
Plus: value of investments in subsidiaries and associates under the equity method	1,623	1,463
<b>Total</b>	<b>259,352</b>	<b>255,927</b>

## 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 2020 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 olulistel osades õiglaselt Tartu Ülikooli ja tütarettevõtete konsolideeritud finantsseisundit seisuga 31. detsember 2020 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 kavatses kas Kontserni likvideerida või tegevuse lõpetada või tal puudub sellele realistlik alternatiiv.

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



## Vandeauditiitori 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 vandeauditiitori 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 arvamusel 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 vandeauditiitori aruandes tähelepanu konsolideeritud raamatupidamise aastaaruandes selle kohta avalikustatud infole või kui avalikustatud info on ebapiisav, siis modifitseerima oma arvamust. Meie järeldused põhinevad vandeauditiitori 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/  
Betty Blös  
Vandeauditiitor, litsents nr 664

Aktsiaselts BDO Eesti  
Tegevusluba nr 1  
Avala, Veskiposti 2, 10138 Tallinn

10. mai 2021

## SIGNATURES TO ANNUAL REPORT 2020

The annual report of the University of Tartu for the year ended 31 December 2020 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)

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Toomas Asser  
Rector, Professor

(signed digitally)

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Kalle Hein  
Head of Finance

(signed digitally)

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Signe Võsoberg-Pastik  
Chief Accountant

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University of Tartu. Annual Report 2020

## ACTIVITY REPORT

Editors Helina Riisalu, Katrin Pajuste-Kuul, Saima Tiirmaa-Oras, Maiki Udam

The report was compiled with the assistance of Viivika Eljand-Kärp, Kalle Hein, Ülle Hendrikson, Janne Jaagant, Ingrid Jaggo, Annely Jõgeva, Tuuli Kaldma, Katriin Kaljovee, Kaja Karo, Kristi Kerge, Kristi Kuningas, Aitel Käpp, Kadi Külm, Kalmer Lauk, Lauri Leht, Aliis Liin, Kristel Lään-Saarik, Anneli Miljan, Karin Org, Kristiina Peterson, Lehti Pilt, Mari-Liis Pintson, Kärt Puura, Mariann Raisma, Lauri Randveer, Taivo Raud, Tiia Ristolainen, Kersti Roosimäe, Martti Saarme, Aire Seene, Riin Tamm, Monika Tasa, Piret Tatunts, Ülle Tensing, Annika Tina, Aune Valk, Raivo Valk, Kätlin Virgo, Ene Voolaid, Sirje Üprus and many others

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Front cover: a selection of speakers at the online conference “Intelligent adaptation with the coronavirus”

More detailed data are available on the UT website [statistika.ut.ee](http://statistika.ut.ee)

## FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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