

**ANNUAL REPORT
WAGENINGEN UNIVERSITY 2021**

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Key figures

Table 1 Key financial figures for Wageningen University (WU)

	2018	2019	2020	2021
Government funding excluding targeted grants	202.5	226.4	241.9	269.8
Tuition and tuition fees ¹	37.8	38.1	39.2	35.7
2 ^e Research funding and targeted grants	32.2	34.3	33.7	36.4
Matching market and contract research	60.0	64.1	59.3	68.0
Investments in buildings and land	6.4	17.7	48.4	44.3
Investments in other fixed assets	11.3	15.4	24.7	20.9
Net result	27.6	20.0	20.5	11.6
Assets WU				
Capital in fixed assets	238.0	248.1	285.1	319.9
Equity capital	192.0	212.0	232.5	244.2
TOTAL LIABILITIES	369.6	405.3	437.6	458.6
Accommodation ratio ²	10.1%	8.2%	9.2%	9.2%
Solvency ratio 1 (%) ³	51.9%	52.3%	53.1%	53.2%
Solvency ratio 2 (%) ⁴	55.3%	55.2%	56.0%	55.8%
Identification value of excess equity ⁵			0.74	0.70
Liquidity WU				
Liquid assets	88.9	114.2	104.2	83.3
Current ratio	0.83	0.89	0.81	0.70

¹ Identification value in accordance with the Reporting Guidelines for Educational Institutions model. With a value greater than 1.0, there may be excessive equity capital.

² Accommodation ratio: (depreciation of buildings and land + accommodation costs - / - rental income) / total costs.

Management Report

The Management Report of WU is included in the WUR integrated annual report. This report is published on the WUR website.

Financial report

Result developments

In 2021, WU recorded a positive result of €11.6 million, which is a decrease of €8.9 million in comparison to 2020, but €20.6 million better than expected in the budget.

Over the past few years, WUR has experienced significant growth in FTE and turnover. In particular, the direct government funding has increased in recent years due to the transition to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW), quality agreements, Van Rijn resources, science & technology sector plan resources, and increased student numbers. The direct government funding has also increased further in 2021 compared to 2020. This concerns the previously awarded reference framework contributions (€6.8 million) from the NPO that had not yet been accounted for in the budget. The halving of the statutory tuition fees for 2021-2022 is compensated by additional direct government funding. Additionally, the turnover from research and contract funding has recovered in 2021 from a decline in 2020. Opposite the additional income (€38.5 million excl. incidental income) are higher operational expenses of €40.1 million. The departments strive to translate the growth in funding into additional manpower. In practice, filling vacancies is on average lagging behind the budgeted progression. However, looking forward to 2022, WU did experience a growth spurt in FTEs in the last six months of 2021 (approximately +125). As a result, the departments ended up exceeding the final budgeted position for 2021.

In 2021, the departments have lower expenses than budgeted due to the coronavirus pandemic. The expected decline of tuition fees as a result of the coronavirus pandemic was less negative than initially expected. Due to higher numbers of incoming non-EEA students, tuition fees were higher than previously expected. The costs for corporate staff were higher as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. They are covered by additional government funding.

The specific additional funding for education and research (€3.9 million) that became available through the *Nationaal Programma Onderwijs (NPO)* (national education programme) have not yet been fully spent. The remaining funding from this NPO coronavirus envelope (€2.8 million) will not lead, deviating from the generic rule, to increased results for 2021. The remaining specific NPO funding will be used in 2022 for the objectives as set in the previous year, and possibly a remainder in 2023.

Table 2 WU results (in millions of euros)

	2021	2020
Departments	11.9	14.1
Central departments		
Operational result	1.2	-6.5
Incidental result	2.9	10.2
Addition made to the appropriated reserve for project costs in later years	-4.4	2.7
Operating result on the basis of the guideline for annual reports in education	11.6	20.5

The departments achieved a positive joint annual result of €11.9 million, which is a decrease of €2.2 million in comparison to 2020. All departments, with the exception of the Department of Animal Sciences, achieved a positive result. These positive results are mostly due to the abovementioned factors.

The operating result of the central departments amounted to €1.2 million. This is €7.7 million higher than in 2020. This is mainly due to the higher direct government funding as a result of bringing forward the reference frameworks and the price compensation received. The additional funding could only be spent to a limited extent in 2021.

The incidental results of the Executive Board mainly consist of fiscal effects over the period 2016-2020 (€5.0 million), mainly due to an additional VAT refund over the years 2016-2020 as a result of the Dutch Supreme Court ruling on the inclusion of the direct government funding in the pro rata calculation, additional depreciation (-€1.6 million), and allocations to provisions (-€0.5 million). The Executive Board and corporate staff also processed a number of result items amounting to -€4.4 million that were offset by positive results in previous years. This concerns the funding allocated in 2019 and 2020 on the basis of the Van Rijn Committee report and the additional funding for science and technology research (€4.5 million) that was spent in 2021 as well as the expenditures for internal projects which will be made in the coming years (-€0.1 million). It was no longer possible to fully utilise the Van Rijn resources and the science and technology research funding in 2020. However, the annual reporting guidelines do require that this income be properly accounted for in the year of receipt in the income statement. The funding was partly spent in 2021, and will lead to a lower result. The funds will be spent over the coming years, which then will produce a lower result.

As the guidelines prescribe, Wageningen University provides accounting for the government funding in the year in which it was received as income. Income related to project costs that will be incurred in later years is calculated as income in the reporting year and a write-down in later years. The distortion this causes is neutralised via the appropriated reserve. In accordance with this approach, €0.1 million of the result was added to the appropriated reserve in 2021.

Development of turnover and costs

Income increased by €26.2 million in 2021 in comparison to 2020. The basic funding (government funding excluding targeted subsidies and tuition fees) rose from €281.1 million to €305.4 million.

From 1 January 2018, WU will also be funded by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW). During the "harmonisation" of Wageningen University's funding in 2019 in line with the OCW funding model, the "capping rule" was abolished. This funding limit regulation, which was part of the funding system of the Ministry of Economic Affairs, meant that the government contribution to Wageningen University could not rise or fall by more than 2% annually. In addition to the cancellation of the capping rule, Wageningen University, in the context of the harmonisation, received additional resources in 2021 in accordance with earlier planning (approximately €2.8 million) in the permanent components of the funding to compensate for part of the arrears previously accumulated.

Due to the higher input parameters – in this case the number of funded registered students, degrees, and PhD graduations – government funding increased by approx. €4.3 million.

In 2019, the Van Rijn Advisory Committee presented the "Wissels om" (switchover) Report. This report provides various recommendations concerning the funding of higher education. On the basis of this report, the 4TU in 2019 already received additional funding for Science & Technology Education and, effective from 2020, various changes have been made to the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science's funding methodology. Compared to 2020, the additional government funding from Van Rijn for WU increased by €0.4 million to €4.0 million in 2021. The resources for the Quality Agreements also increased by €2.7 million.

The additional funds that have been made available in the context of the NPO represent an amount of €12.2 million. The normative part of this (€11.1 million) stems from additional resources related to the increased intake in university education (€6.8 million) and the compensation for the 50% reduction of the statutory tuition fee in the 2021/2022 academic year (€4.3 million). The non-normative part of this (€1.1 million) has been used for specific objectives related to education and research.

Finally, the compensation for increased wages and prices led to an adjustment of €5.8 million.

The income from work for third parties increased by 12% from €93.0 million to €104.5 million. This income consists of programme research funding (research funding and target funding), which increased by 8% to €36.4 million; co-funding projects and matching market funding, which decreased by 7% to €20.2 million; and turnover from contract research and top sectors, which increased by 18%

to €47.9 million. The increased turnover from the projects is compensating the decrease that occurred in 2020 as a result of the coronavirus pandemic. Adjusted for price increases, the revenue for projects financed by external parties is a little higher than in 2019 (€98.5 million).

In comparison to 2020, staff expenses increased by €28.6 million to €301.5 million. This is due to higher staffing levels (+272 FTE, €20.3 million), 3.4% higher salary costs per FTE (€8.8 million) as a result CAO adjustments, increases in pension contributions and higher average grading, and a €0.5 million decrease in other personnel costs due to lower allocations to the personnel provisions. In 2021, the number of staff increased from 3,255 FTE to 3,530 FTE.

Income was €4.0 million higher than budgeted. This is partly caused by the higher direct government funding (€13.7 million). Tuition fee income was €3.0 million lower than budgeted due to the 50% reduction in tuition fees for the 2021-2022 academic year. This lower income was compensated for in the direct government funding. Income from work for third parties was also €1.1 million lower than budgeted and income from secondary activities and other income excluding sales proceeds from fixed assets was €5.5 million lower than budgeted.

Costs were €16.5 million lower than budgeted. The once-off tax refund of €5.0 million and the effort it takes to fill vacancies on time played a role in this.

Development of balance sheet items

WU's liquidity decreased from €104.2 million in 2021 to €83.3 million. The factors that affected this decrease in liquidity are listed in Table 3.

Table 3 WU liquidity development

	2021
Result excl. participating interests	11.5
Cash flow from fixed assets (cash flow from investments less depreciation and sales)	-34.3
Increase in short-term receivables	-10.2
Increase in short-term debts	12.0
Decrease in provisions	-1.1
Increase in long-term debt and decrease in long-term receivables	1.2
Total	-20.9

The increase in fixed assets is caused by investments in land and buildings (€44.3 million, mostly for the third education building), equipment and inventory (€20.7 million), and intangible fixed assets (€2.1 million). The increase in short-term debts is due to the increase in paid advances. The total liquidity of €83.3 million includes advances and prepaid amounts of €133.6 million, of which €6.9 million are funds to be passed on to partners. These funds to be passed on to partners were received due to Wageningen University being the lead party for a number of consortia. These funds will be passed on to partners in 2022.

WU's solvency as of 31 December 2021 was 53.2%. This was 53.1% on 31 December 2020.

Changes in the legal structure and capital stake

There were no changes in the legal structure and capital stake in 2021.

Outlook for 2022

For 2022, WU expects to achieve an operational result (before income from exceptional valorisation) of €-4.0 million. The result will decrease compared to 2021 due to the additional expenses in relation to the continually increasing number of students. Even though enrolment is down compared to the previous year, the total number of students enrolled is still growing as more students are enrolling

than leaving. The additional staff, which were recruited over the course of 2021, will be fully included in the budget for 2022.

Turnover is expected to increase to €452.0 million in 2021. This €20.8 million increase is caused by an increase in basic funding of €17.2 million to a total of €322.6 million and a decrease in research funding and contract research funding of €3.0 million to a total of €107.5 million. The other income and secondary activities will increase by €0.4 million to €21.9 million.

Government funding will increase by €21.1 million to €290.9 million. Of this, €4.9 million involves the compensation for the 50% reduction in the statutory tuition fee that applies for the 2021-2022 academic year on the basis of the NPO, €0.7 million relates to the increase in the funding variables, and €3.9 million relates to an anticipation of additional resources to be received to cover wage and price increases. The OCW has also made additional funding (€2.7 million) available to partially offset the existing funding cap during the transition from LNV to OCW. The effect of the Van Rijn resources, the Quality Agreements, and the Science & Technology sector plan totals €6.4 million. The other effects are €2.4 million.

Tuition fees will decrease by €4.0 million to €31.7 million due to the 50% reduction of the statutory tuition fees for the 2021-2022 academic year (-€4.4 million). This will be partly compensated by a small increase of the number of students from non-EEA countries. The total student population (BSc + MSc) will stabilise at an estimated 13,200 students in October 2022.

Direct personnel costs will increase by €11.8 million to €312.3 million. This is caused by an increase in staffing levels by 146 FTE to a total of 3,673 FTE, a decline in other staff expenses by €7.8 million due to a decrease in the number of temporary employees and a 3.0% rise in average salary expenses due to increases and wage cost developments.

Liquidity will increase by €6.7 million to €90.0 million. With this cash position, the continuity of business operations in 2022 is guaranteed. However, should an additional need for liquidity arise, Wageningen University also has the option of requesting collegial funding from Wageningen Research or provide access to treasury banking.

Investments are budgeted at €32.4 million. The investments in buildings and infrastructure mainly concern investments in Omnia (€3.1 million), Zodiac (€1.9 million), thermal energy storage (€1.9 million), and other investments in buildings (€3.9 million). Facilities and Services will invest €12.5 million, mainly in IT hardware, expansion of data storage, and inventory. Decentralised investments are budgeted at €7.5 million. Of this amount, Shared Research Facilities will invest €2.5 million and Agro Technology and Food Sciences will invest €3.1 million into laboratory equipment.

For further information on the development of the results in the coming five years, we refer to the continuity section in the management report.

Annual accounts

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET AFTER THE ALLOCATION OF THE NET RESULT

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
ASSETS		
FIXED ASSETS		
(1) Intangible fixed assets	3,926	3,232
(2) Tangible fixed assets	313,390	278,932
(3) Financial fixed assets	2,590	2,914
Total fixed assets	319,906	285,078
CURRENT ASSETS		
(4) Inventory	5	5
(5) Receivables	55,367	48,321
(6) Liquid assets	83,329	104,198
Total current assets	138,701	152,524
TOTAL ASSETS	458,607	437,602
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES		
EQUITY CAPITAL		
General reserve	226,527	210,929
Statutory reserve	3,366	2,896
Designated reserve	14,262	18,693
(7) EQUITY CAPITAL	244,155	232,518
(8) PROVISIONS	11,920	12,998
(9) LONG-TERM DEBT	4,083	3,120
(10) SHORT-TERM DEBT	198,449	188,966
TOTAL LIABILITIES	458,607	437,602

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

	Results for 2021	Budget for 2021	Results for 2020
(11) INCOME			
Direct Government Funding	269,756	256,100	241,907
Tuition fees	35,677	38,700	39,153
Research funding and targeted grants	36,429	37,200	33,708
Co-funding and matching market revenue	20,160	21,500	18,883
Top sectors	3,804	4,300	2,844
Bilateral market	44,077	42,600	37,594
Secondary activities	16,620	19,200	14,679
Other income	4,859	7,800	16,398
Total income	431,382	427,400	405,166
EXPENDITURES			
(12) Personnel costs	301,524	284,000	272,914
(13) Depreciation	28,758	26,700	26,339
(14) Accommodation costs	28,622	34,500	24,858
(15) General costs	21,120	47,200	28,418
(16) Specific costs	39,764	43,900	32,149
Total expenses	419,788	436,300	384,678
OPERATING RESULT	11,594	-8,900	20,488
(17) Financial income and expenditures	-56	-100	-53
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	11,538	-9,000	20,435
Taxation on operational activities	0	0	0
(18) Result from participating interests	99	0	28
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX	11,637	-9,000	20,463
Third-party share	0	0	0
Exceptional income and expenditures	0	0	0
NET RESULT	11,637	-9,000	20,463

¹⁾ WU has coordinated the layout of the profit and loss statement with Wageningen Research foundation (WR). Table 21 contains the statement of income and expenses in accordance with the model of the Reporting Guidelines for Educational Institutions (Regeling Jaarverslaggeving Onderwijs). Table 22 contains the itemisation of the third-party contract research in accordance with the classification of the Reporting Guidelines for Educational Institutions.

CONSOLIDATED CASH FLOW STATEMENT

	2021	2020
OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES		
Operating result	11,594	20,488
Adjustments for:		
Sale of assets	2	-12,235
Depreciation and impairments	28,758	26,339
Changes in provisions	-1,078	1,123
	39,276	35,715
Changes in working capital:		
Change in inventory	0	47
Change in receivables	-10,296	-2,157
Changes in short-term debt	12,033	7,120
Cash flow from business operations	41,013	40,725
Interest received	1	3
Interest paid	-57	-56
Cash flow from operational activities	40,957	40,672
INVESTMENT ACTIVITIES		
Investments in intangible assets	-2,138	-2,972
Divestments in intangible assets	0	2
Investments in buildings and land (incl. WIU)	-44,321	-43,542
Investments in other tangible assets	-20,899	-21,706
Divestments of tangible assets	4,245	21,234
Investments in participating interests and members' capital		-8
Divestments of financial fixed assets	49	10
Cash flow from investment activities	-63,064	-46,982
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Newly acquired loans	0	0
Repayment of long-term debt	0	0
Changes in long-term receivables	275	-2,425
Changes to investment subsidy equalisation account	963	-1,275
Cash flow from financing activities	1,238	-3,700
CASH FLOW	-20,869	-10,010
CHANGE IN LIQUID ASSETS		
Balance of liquid assets on 1 January	104,198	114,208
Balance of liquid assets on 31 December	83,329	104,198
Change in liquid assets	-20,869	-10,010

Accounting principles

General

WU is a legal entity on the basis of the Higher Education and Research Act. WU is located in Wageningen and registered at the Chamber of Commerce (KvK) under the number 9215846. The annual financial report was prepared and validated by the Executive Board on 25 April 2022 and approved by the Supervisory Board on 18 May 2022. The annual financial report was prepared in accordance with the below accounting principles. Any departure from these principles is stated alongside the relevant financial information.

The settlements and debt ratios between the various members of the group (which are referred to as inter-group payments) have been eliminated. The figures for the previous financial year are in accordance with the figures in the annual financial report of the relevant year. Variations may arise as a result of corrections, shifts between items or changes in the rounding-off method. Variances of relevant significance are indicated in the annual accounts.

General accounting principles for the preparation of the annual financial accounts

WU is part of a group that also comprises Wageningen University Holding B.V., ISRIC Foundation and Expat Center Foundation, in accordance with RJ940.

Receivables and payables are stated at fair value plus transaction costs on initial recognition after which they are stated at amortised cost minus any necessary provision for uncollectible debts. The amortised cost generally matches the nominal value.

The amortised cost is the amount at which a financial asset or financial liability is stated in the balance sheet on initial recognition, minus principal repayments, increased or decreased by the cumulative amortisation calculated on the basis of the effective interest method of the difference between the initial amount and the instalment, and minus any write-offs (either direct or by making a provision) due to impairments or uncollectible debts.

Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted at the exchange rate on the balance sheet date.

Exchange rate differences are included in the profit and loss statement. Income and expenses in foreign currency are included in the profit and loss statement at the exchange rate on the date of receipt or payment.

The annual financial report was prepared in accordance with *Regeling Jaarverslaggeving Onderwijs* (annual reporting regulations for educational institutions) and the *Richtlijnen voor de Jaarverslaggeving* (guidelines for annual reporting).

Use of estimates

The preparation of the annual financial accounts demands that the board draw conclusions and makes estimates and motivations that affect the accounting principles and reported value of fixed assets and obligations, as well as of income and expenditures. The actual outcome will deviate from these estimates. The estimates and underlying motivations are continually evaluated. Adjustments to estimates are implemented in the period during which the adjustment is made as well as the following periods that are affected by this adjustment. The principal items subject to estimates are:

- valuation and life span of fixed assets;
- provisions for receivables and projects;
- provisions;
- claims.

Consolidation

The consolidated reports incorporate the annual financial accounts of the institution, its subsidiaries and other organisations over which the institution exercises control (pursuant to the actual situation) or central management. The subsidiaries are legal entities directly or indirectly controlled by DLO Foundation, given that the institution possesses the majority of the voting rights or can control the financial and operational activities in some other manner. Also taken into account are potential voting rights that may be exercised directly on the balance sheet date.

The annual accounts of WU, its subsidiaries and other organisations over which the institution exercises control (pursuant to the actual situation) or central management are fully incorporated into the consolidated financial report. Third party shares with respect to the group capital and the group result are reported separately.

Table 4 Consolidated participating interests

	Shareholder	Registered office	%	
			31-12-2020	31-12-2021
Wageningen University Holding B.V.	Wageningen University	Wageningen	100	100
ISRIC Foundation	n/a	Wageningen	n/a	n/a
Expat Center Foundation	n/a	Wageningen	n/a	n/a

Table 5 Non-consolidated participating interests

	Registered office	%	
		31-12-2020	31-12-2021
Ceradis B.V.	Wageningen	2	2
Bio-Product B.V.	Wageningen	5	0
Green Dino B.V.	Wageningen	11	11
A-Mansia Biotech SA	Louvain-la-neuve	9	5
Innovation Industries	Amsterdam	0	0
Caribou Biosciences Inc.	Delaware	0	0
Scope Biosciences Holding B.V.	Wageningen	0	10
Plant Meat Makers B.V.	Ede	5	5

Accounting policies for the valuation of assets and liabilities

Intangible fixed assets

Intangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition price or production price less cumulative amortisation and, if applicable, cumulative impairments. Development costs, patents and licenses, software, goodwill, and production rights are activated if the conditions established for them are met. Intangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition or production cost. Depreciation takes place on a linear basis over five years. Pursuant to statutory obligations, a statutory reserve is maintained for the capitalised amount of development costs. Write-offs as a result of permanent impairment, sale, loss or discontinuation are listed separately.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition price or production cost minus accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is applied using the linear method on the basis of the estimated useful life and the residual value. Depreciation is proportionally applied in the purchase year.

Tangible fixed assets under construction or in production are valued at the acquisition price or for the amount that has already been invoiced to the company by third parties. Investments of less than €5,000 are charged directly to the profit and loss statement.

Table 6 Depreciation periods

Type of funding	Linear depreciation in years
Company property/Work in progress	None
Site layout and infrastructure	30 years linear
Company buildings	
Shell	60 years linear
Fittings	30 years linear
Greenhouses	20 years linear
Fittings and furnishings/interior of company buildings	15 years linear
Sheds, miscellaneous buildings/structures	15 years linear
Machinery and equipment:	
Office furniture/machines and equipment/inventory of restaurant facilities /fibre-optic network/other inventory	10 years linear
Laboratory equipment/audio-visual equipment/means of transport/PR and information material	5/8 years linear
ICT equipment including software (network hardware)	5 years linear
ICT equipment including software (other hardware)	3 years linear
Personal Computers	4 years linear

Acquired investment subsidies and amounts from externally-financed projects are deducted from the capitalised amount in the year of purchase. Subsidies received for the purchase of assets required for the primary operations are shown as liabilities and are released during the useful life of the asset. Highly specialised equipment that can only be used for a specific project and that does not have any value beyond this project is capitalised, but is depreciated in its entirety over the potentially shorter duration of the project (in accordance with the accounting principles). This is because the economic life of this specialised equipment is equal to the project's duration.

The expenditures for major overhauls are included in the cost price of the assets as soon as these costs are incurred and comply with the capitalisation criteria. The book value of the components that are replaced is then considered as disposed and is charged to the profit and loss statement as a lump sum. All other maintenance costs are directly charged to the profit and loss statement.

The institution carries out an evaluation on each balance sheet date to determine whether there are indications that a fixed asset may be subject to an impairment. Should there be any such indications, then the realisable value of the asset is determined. If the realisable value of the individual asset cannot be determined, then the realisable value of the cash flow generating unit to which the asset

belongs is determined. A write-down is applicable when the book value of an asset is higher than the realisable value, where the realisable value is higher than the market value and the business value.

When it is determined that an impairment that was included in the past no longer exists or has decreased, the increased book value of the asset is set to no higher than the original book value would have been had the impairment of the asset not been recognised.

Fixed assets that are no longer usable for the primary operations are not depreciated. Write-offs as a result of permanent impairment, sale, loss or discontinuation are listed separately.

The proceeds from the sale of (education) buildings is used to fund new (education) buildings in the future.

Financial fixed assets

Receivables

Receivables from and loans to participating interests, as well as the other receivables provided, are initially recognised at fair value plus the directly attributable transaction costs and subsequently valued at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Income and expenses are recognised in the profit and loss statement as soon as the receivables are transferred to a third party or are subject to an impairment (or a reversal thereof) as well as via the amortisation process.

Participating interests and member's capital over whose business and financial policy the institution exerts a significant influence are valued at net asset value. This value is determined on the basis of the group's accounting principles for the valuation and determination of the result.

Participating interests and capital of members over whose business and financial policy the institution does not exert a significant influence are valued at acquisition cost. The valuation of these assets takes into account any permanent decline in value, where relevant.

Member certificates and member accounts at cooperatives are valued at the value determined by the cooperative on the balance sheet date.

Inventory

This item comprises the trading stock. The trading stock is valued in accordance with the FIFO method at the acquisition cost or production cost increased by a margin for the indirect costs.

The value of unmarketable stock or stock with a lower market value is decreased accordingly.

Receivables and prepayments

Receivables and accrued assets are stated at fair value plus transaction costs on initial recognition after which they are stated at amortised cost minus any necessary provision for uncollectible debts.

Project costs yet to be invoiced

The balance of projects in respect of third-party contract research results in a receivable or a debt on the balance sheet. The third-party contract research is valued at the actual costs incurred, consisting of the costs that are directly related to the project (such as direct personnel costs and the costs of the acquired equipment and inventory), the costs that are attributable to the project activities in general and that are allocatable to the project (including the cost of technical assistance and the overhead costs of the project activities), and other costs insofar as they are contractually reimbursed by the client, minus the provision for expected losses and invoiced instalments or received advances relating to the third-party contract research. Projects for which the prepaid expenses exceed the invoiced instalments/received advances are recorded under other receivables. Projects for which this occurs are included under short-term debts.

Liquid assets

Liquid assets are understood to mean cash and cash equivalents, the balances on bank accounts, and bills of exchange and checks that are recognised at nominal value. Deposits are included under liquid assets if they are in fact immediately available — although this may be accompanied by loss of interest income.

Liquid assets that are unavailable or are expected to be unavailable for more than twelve months are classified as financial fixed assets.

The internal capital consists of:

Wageningen University does not distinguish between private and public capital.

- **General Reserve**

This reserve is credited with the operating result in any year in which the result is not allocated to a specific use.

- **Designated reserve**

Two designated reserves are formed within the equity capital at corporate level:

- the innovation fund;
- reserve in relation to projects to be carried out in the future.

- **Advances**

A legal reserve is maintained equal to the book value of the capitalised development costs.

Provisions

The provisions are valued at nominal value, with the exception of the personnel provisions formed on the basis of RJ 271. The determination of the amount of the obligations accounts for future indexation and price increases. If the effect of the time value is material, the provisions are stated at cash value. The amount of the provision recognised is the best estimate of the amount that will be required to settle the relevant obligations and losses on the balance sheet date.

Provisions are created for:

- legally enforceable obligations or actual obligations that exist on the balance sheet date;
- it is likely that the settlement of obligations will require an outflow of funds; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the extent of those obligations.

Provision for WW and BW obligations

The provision for WW and BW obligations is determined as the cover required for the unemployment insurance (WW) and civil (BW) obligations on the balance sheet date and the expected future obligations in relation to personnel that have already left and personnel with a temporary employment contract.

Provision for WIA and ZW-flex

The provision for the act on work and income according to labour capacity (WIA) and sickness benefits act (ZW-flex) obligations covers the obligations pursuant to these acts as anticipated on the balance sheet date.

Provision for service bonuses

The anticipated obligation arising from future service (anniversary) bonuses is determined on the basis of historical information and withdrawals are made on the basis of realisation. The present value is determined on the basis of the prevailing market rate of interest for WU.

Provision for reorganisation expenses

This provision was formed to cover anticipated costs incurred as a result of decisions regarding current or intended reorganisations that have been made and announced within the organisation.

Provision for product and contract risks

This provision covers the expected cost of loss-making contracts, guarantees and claims arising from services and products delivered to third parties.

Long-term debt

Long-term debt concerns liabilities that are due in more than one year from the end of the relevant financial year.

On initial recognition of long-term debt, this is stated at fair value, less the directly attributable transaction costs.

The long-term debt is valued after the first valuation at the amortised cost price according to the effective interest method. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as soon as the payables are no longer recognised in the balance sheet, as well as through the amortisation process.

Short-term debt

Short-term debt concerns liabilities that are due within one year from the end of the relevant financial year.

On initial recognition of short-term debt, this is stated at fair value, less the directly attributable transaction costs.

The short-term liabilities are valued after the first valuation at the amortised cost price according to the effective interest method. Profit or loss is recognised in the income statement as soon as the payables are no longer recognised in the balance sheet, as well as through the amortisation process.

Accounting principles to determine income and expenses

General

Revenue and expenses which can be allocated to the relevant financial year or activity are considered to be income and expenses respectively, regardless of whether they have resulted in receipts and payments during the annual reporting period.

Income is recognised in the year in which the products were delivered or the services were provided to clients. Losses and risks arising before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they are known before the preparation of the annual financial accounts.

Direct government funding and other payments

Direct government funding is included as income in the year in which the funding is received. Components of direct government funding that can be considered to have been specifically allocated are added as income to the extent to which costs have been incurred for the activity in question. Other payments are included in the result in the year in which the project is carried out or the costs are incurred.

Tuition and course fees

The statutory tuition fees and institution tuition fees are to be allocated to the accounts of the year are included under tuition fees. The payments for courses for professionals are included under course fees.

Other government funding and grants

Government grants are initially recognised in the balance sheet as prepaid income as soon as there is a reasonable certainty that they will be received and that Wageningen University will meet the associated conditions. Subsidies to compensate for costs incurred by the group are systematically recorded as revenue in the statement of income and expenses in the same period in which the costs are incurred. Subsidies to compensate the group for the costs of an asset are systematically recorded in the statement of income and expenses during the asset's service life. If the proceeds are related to a specific activity, they are recognised as income in proportion to the activities performed.

Income from third-party contracted research

Proceeds in respect of third-party contract research are recorded as income in the statement of income and expenses for an equal amount of incurred costs, insofar as these are contractually reimbursed by the client.

Costs

The costs are determined with due observance of the aforementioned accounting policies and allocated to the relevant reporting year. Foreseeable payables and possible losses that originate before the end of the financial year are taken into account if they became known before drawing up the annual financial report and the conditions for recognising provisions have been met.

Wages, salaries, and social security contributions are recognised in the profit and loss account on the basis of the terms of employment, insofar as they are owed to employees or the tax authority respectively.

Long-term

Interest is allocated to consecutive reporting periods in proportion to the remaining principal. Premiums/discounts and repayment premiums are attributed to the successive reporting periods as interest charges so that, together with the interest payable on the loan, the effective interest is recognised in the profit and loss account and so that the balance sheet shows the amortised cost of the debt on balance. Periodic interest expenses and similar charges are charged to the year in which they become due.

Accounting principles for the preparation of the cash flow statement

The cash flow statement was prepared using the indirect method.

System changes

Not applicable.

Changes in accounting estimates

No changes in estimates were made in 2021.

Clarification on the balance sheet

(1) INTANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Development costs	Licenses and software	Work in progress	Total
Book value 31-12-2020	572	336	2,324	3,232
Investments	0	5	1,435	1,440
Taking into use	3,111	0	-3,111	0
Disinvestments	0	0	0	0
Depreciation	556	190	0	746
Impairments	0	0	0	0
31-12-2021	3,127	151	648	3,926
Acquisition value 31-12-2020	636	3,830	2,324	6,790
Investments 2021	0	5	1,435	1,440
Implementations	3,111	0	-3,111	0
Disinvestments0	0	199	0	199
Acquisition value 31-12-2021	3,747	3,636	648	8,031
Cumulative depreciation	620	3,485	0	4,105
Cumulative impairments	0	0	0	0
31-12-2021	3,127	151	648	3,926
Disinvestments, of which:				
Acquisition value	0	199	0	199
Cumulative depreciation	0	199	0	199
Total disinvestments	0	0	0	0

In 2021 investments were made in the development of IT systems for education and research purposes (Student Portal €0.6 million, Hora Finita €0.2 million) and in a new platform for IT service management. Osiris and the Student Portal were implemented in 2021.

(2) TANGIBLE FIXED ASSETS

	Sites & infrastructure	Buildings	Equipment and inventory	Work in progress	Out of use	Total
Book value 31-12-2020	18,348	174,582	44,128	39,120	2,754	278,932
Investments	746	0	20,697	41,925	0	63,368
Taking into use	0	64,617	0	-64,617	0	0
Disinvestments	2	0	895	0	0	897
Depreciation	823	12,851	14,339	0	0	28,013
Impairments	0	0	0	0	0	0
31-12-2021	18,269	226,348	49,591	16,428	2,754	313,390
Acquisition value 31-12-2020	26,779	323,204	142,477	39,120	7,424	539,004
Acquisitions	746	0	20,697	41,925	0	63,368
Taking into Use	0	64,617	0	-64,617	0	0
Acquisition value of disinvestments	562	966	6,850	0	0	8,378
Acquisition value 31-12-2021	26,963	386,855	156,324	16,428	7,424	593,994
Cumulative depreciation	8,694	143,990	106,647	0	4,489	263,820
Cumulative impairments	0	16,517	86	0	181	16,784
31-12-2021	18,269	226,348	49,591	16,428	2,754	313,390
Disinvestments, of which:						
- Acquisition price	562	966	6,850	0	0	8,378
- Depreciation	560	966	5,955	0	0	7,481
Total disinvestments	2	0	895	0	0	897

In 2021, WU invested in the third education building Aurora (€25.8 million), Dialogue Center Omnia (€10.1 million), Unifarm greenhouses, including NPEC facilities (the Netherlands Plant Eco-phenotyping Centre, €4.4 million). Various small investments were made in existing buildings as well. €1.0 million funding from NWO was received for the investment in the Dialogue Centre and the Starters Village. This funding has been deducted from the investment.

WU concluded an agreement with Bouwfonds MAB Ontwikkeling B.V. for the sale of the Kortenoord complex. The relevant assets have been handed over. Because WU can still be regarded as the economic owner of the assets, the not-yet-settled assets are included in the balance sheet at a book value of €2.5 million.

The WU's property is insured for €444.7 million (reference date 01 July 2021, 2020: €343.8 million). The value for municipal tax purposes has been set at €212.4 million (reference date 01 January 2021, 2020: €181.6 million).

(3) FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Non-consolidated participating interests	221	273
Members' capital	219	216
Other long-term receivables	2,150	2,425
Total financial fixed assets	2,590	2,914

Table 7 Breakdown of the non-consolidated participating interests item

Description	Book value 31-12-2020	Investment/ disinvestment	Other changes	Results for 2021	Book value 31-12-2021
Green Dino B.V.	25	0	0	0	25
Bio Product B.V.	60	-159	0	99	0
Caribou Biosciences Inc.	39	0	0	0	39
A-Mansia Biotech SA	65	0	0	0	65
Innovation Industries	80	8	0	0	88
Other participating interests	4	0	0	0	4
Total	273	-151	0	99	221

Table 8 Members' capital

Description	Book value 31-12-2020	Change	Book value 31-12-2021
Friesland Campina	206	3	209
Avebe	3	0	3
Cosun	7	0	7
Total	216	3	219

The other long-term receivables concern prepaid rent for StartHub to Kadans for the period 2020-2029. In the calculation of the amount to be paid, an interest rate of 0% was taken into account.

(4) INVENTORY

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Inventory		
Trading stock	5	5
Livestock	0	0
Subtotal Inventory	5	5
Less: provision for lack of marketability	0	0
Total stocks	5	5

(5) RECEIVABLES AND ACCRUED ASSETS

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Accounts receivable	23,659	21,244
Less: provision for uncollectable receivables	-308	-547
Total accounts receivable	23,351	20,697
Cost of work carried out for third parties	257,930	247,066
Less: Invoiced instalments	242,284	236,469
Third party orders	15,646	10,597
Processed under prepaid amounts	-1,445	5,437
Less: anticipated losses	-326	-438
Project costs of third-party contract research yet to be invoiced	13,875	15,596
Advances	517	727
VAT to be received	7,254	195
Receivables from affiliated parties	2,378	662
Accrued assets	7,911	10,226
Other	81	218
Total advances and prepayments	18,141	12,028
Total receivables and accruals	55,367	48,321

The balance of third party orders consists of projects with a positive balance (the value of the work performed is greater than the invoiced instalments) and projects with a negative balance (the value of the invoiced instalments exceeds the value of the work performed). Projects with a negative balance are included under short-term debt.

VAT to be received includes the receivable resulting from the Supreme Court ruling on the inclusion of the direct government funding in the pro-rata calculation. From 2016, WU has objected to the imposed tax assessments and is currently in talks with the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration on how the Supreme Court ruling will affect WU for the years 2016-2021. The 2021 financial statements include the portion of the claim for which there is clarity.

(6) LIQUID ASSETS

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Cash in hand	20	7
Bank	83,309	104,191
Total liquid assets	83,329	104,198

Of the balance of liquid assets amounting to €83.3 million, €76.4 is freely disposable. WU manages €6.9 million in project funding that must be paid to contractors in phases. These liquid assets are not freely available to WU. WU has a relatively high liquidity position, because many of its projects are funded in advance. The project advances are €100.7 million (excluding transfer funds).

Financial instruments**General**

WU makes almost no use of financial instruments in its business operations and did not negotiate any derivatives. WU has incorporated the conditions of the "2016 OCW investing, borrowing and derivative regulations" in its treasury charter. WU makes use of treasury banking and has lodged nearly all liquid assets with the Ministry of Finance.

Credit risk

Most of the funding awarded to WU are received by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science. WU is not exposed to any credit risk in this respect. The receivables from third-party projects constitute the main credit risk. WU has made a provision of €308,000 in connection with the risks of non-payment.

Interest rate risk

WU's interest risk is limited to €2,150,000 in prepaid rent to Kadans for the period up to and including 2029.

Liquidity risk

The risk of insufficient liquid assets is very limited. The high liquidity position is caused by advance payments from providers of finance for indirect government funding and research funding projects. If the providers of finance were to unexpectedly change their advance payment schedules, WU has sufficient options to attract additional funding.

Fair value

The fair value of financial instruments included in the balance sheet under cash, short-term receivables, and debts approximates their book value.

(7) EQUITY CAPITAL

	General reserve	Designated Public reserve	Statutory reserve	Total
Balance as of 31-12-2019	196,079	15,976	0	212,055
2020 result appropriation	17,746	2,717	0	20,463
Other changes 2020	-2,896	0	2,896	0
Balance as of 31-12-2020	210,929	18,693	2,896	232,518
2021 result appropriation	16,067	-4,430	0	11,637
Other changes 2021	-469	0	469	0
Balance as of 31-12-2021	226,527	14,263	3,365	244,155

The appropriated reserve pertains to the Innovation Fund amounting to €3.9 million and the reserve for projects that are still in progress, amounting to €14.8 million. In 2021, €4.4 million of this reserve was used. €4.5 million of this relates to the Science/Technology sector plan and the Van Rijn resources, for which government funding was received in 2020 and for which expenditures will be made in the years 2021-2024. Furthermore, €0.1 million was added to the appropriated reserve for costs still to be incurred for the implementation of internal strategic projects, for which funds were reserved by the Executive Board in 2021 or earlier years.

In 2021, a legal reserve of €3.4 million was included in connection with capitalised development costs. The change in 2021 consists of an addition of €1.025 million in relation to investments and a decrease of €0.556 m.

(8) PROVISIONS

	Balance 31-12-2020	Addition	Withdrawal	Release	Balance 31-12-2021
Unemployment insurance (WW) and civil (BW) obligations	6,480	2,367	2,742	0	6,105
Work and Income (Capacity for Work) Act (WIA) and Sickness Benefits Act (ZW-flexverplichtingen)	1,772	1,067	515	516	1,808
Service bonus	3,036	463	293	0	3,206
Other personnel provisions	106	72	0	39	139
Reorganisation costs	465	0	76	28	361
Product and contract risks	150	0	96	54	0
Other material provisions	989	0	297	391	301
Total provisions	12,998	3,969	4,019	1,028	11,920

Table 9 Breakdown of the term of the provisions

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Short-term (expires within 1 year)	3,905	5,444
Long-term (expires between 1 and 5 years)	5,551	5,385
Long-term (expires after 5 years)	2,464	2,169
Total provisions	11,920	12,998

Changes in the provisions as a result of discounting future expenses are included as an addition to the provision.

Provisions for unemployment insurance and civil obligations have been recognised to cover the unemployment insurance and civil obligations on the balance sheet date and the expected future obligations in relation to personnel that have already left and personnel with a temporary employment contract. Current benefits are valued at 70% of the maximum expenditure. Payables for employees with a temporary employment contract are provided for to a level of 16%. The estimation parameters are tested annually. In this, the percentage for personnel with a temporary employment contract has been decreased from 18% to 16%. In 2021, an amount of €2.4 million was added to the reserve.

The provision for the act on work and income according to labour capacity (WIA) and sickness benefits act (ZW-flex) payables covers the future payments pursuant to these acts. In 2009, WU opted to self-insure the WIA and ZW-flex obligations. The current benefits are fully recognised in the provision. A provision amounting to €1.8 million has been made for ongoing payments.

The provision for service bonuses is based on historical information on the chance of employees remaining in service until the anniversary date is paid. A discount rate of 0.8% has been taken into account in the calculation of the payables (2020: 0.7%) and an expected wage increase of 2.0% per year (2020: 1.75%). The effect of the changes in discount rate and expected wage increases compared to 2020 is an increase of the provision by €50,000. This effect has been included in the 2021 addition.

The reorganisation cost provision has been established for anticipated costs relating to reorganisations implemented earlier.

Other tangible provisions include provisions for the expected costs of asbestos removal in a number of WU buildings (€0.3 million).

(9) LONG-TERM DEBT

	2021	2020
Investment grants:		
Balance as of 01-01	3,120	4,395
Investment subsidies received	2,216	78
Amortisation	1,253	1,353
Total long-term debt	4,083	3,120
Release < 1 year	1,028	
Release > 5 years	308	

Long-term debts include the investment subsidies received for Shared Research Facilities and for educational facilities. The funding received is released to the result during the depreciation period. In the calculation of the amount of the balance sheet item, an interest rate of 0% was taken into account.

(10) SHORT-TERM DEBT

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Debt to suppliers	11,782	12,651
Taxes payable	1,127	686
Pensions payable	0	0
Debts to affiliated parties	17,340	10,251
<i>Deferred liabilities</i>		
Advance payments for third party contract research	108,997	103,573
Prepaid tuition fees	18,267	27,157
Prepaid scholarships	6,306	6,023
Target funding still to be spent	2,296	2,963
Non-normative direct government funding still to be spent	2,854	0
Outstanding amounts to be paid	6,524	5,061
Prepaid instalments	0	32
Holiday pay owed	6,981	6,433
Employee leave entitlements	15,796	13,913
Other	179	223
Total short-term debt	198,449	188,966

The taxes payable consist of VAT payable for 2021.

The debts to affiliated parties concerns a debt to Wageningen Research Foundation (WR). WU has a debt of €10.7 million to WR Foundation relating to the financing of the assets of Facilities and Services. This debt is not immediately claimable. Wageningen University also has a debt of €6.6 million to WR in connection with costs to be settled. However, this debt is immediately due and payable. The debt is not subject to interest.

WU paid the wage tax and social security costs over December 2021 in 2021.

Work in progress received in advance includes advances from financiers and credit balances on projects in progress. The largest advances come from NWO (€43.0 million) and the EU (€35.6 million). The item includes an advance of €6.9 million for partners.

OBLIGATIONS AND RIGHTS NOT INCLUDED IN THE BALANCE SHEET**Table 10** Obligations relating to rent, operating leases, etc.

	Total	Expiring within 1 year	Expiring between 1 and 5 years	Expiring after 5 years
Investments	5,802	5,802	0	0
Energy, gas	878	878	0	0
Energy, electricity	2,041	2,041	0	0
Maintenance contracts	694	694	0	0
Lease obligations	431	147	284	0
Insurance	195	195	0	0
Other contracts	494	453	41	0
Total	10,535	10,210	325	0

WU has signed a number of agreements with project developers that set out the rights and obligations relating to the delivery of real estate. The book value of the profits on this real estate has not been incorporated into the annual financial accounts. WU expects to realise book profits amounting to €4 - €6 million on these transactions over the coming years.

WU and the Broad Institute have licensed a joint patent portfolio for CRISPR-Cpf1 to Editas. In the coming years, WU may still receive fees for these licences. The amount of these fees is still uncertain and depends on the success Editas achieves with this portfolio.

In the years 2018-2021, WU received a higher compensation from the ministry than the actual loss of tuition fees in connection with the halving of tuition fees for first-year BSc students. The total surplus has been calculated by the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science (OCW) at €1.5 million for the years 2018-2021. WUR has estimated the surplus for the 2021 financial year at €1 million. This surplus will be settled in 2022 with the direct government funding to be received and — at the request of OCW — this settlement has not been included in the results for 2021.

Wageningen University is currently in talks with the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration about the method to be used to calculate the tax to be recovered (pro rata) for the years 2016-2021. The annual accounts include the portion of the claim that Wageningen University estimates will certainly be received. If the Dutch Tax and Customs Administration follow Wageningen University's position (in part), then an additional refund will be received.

Wageningen University is part of the 4TU.federation. In the period 2018-2021, the four technical universities will be implementing a joint programme to strengthen and combine technical knowledge. Upon completion of the programme, the costs incurred will be settled between the universities. Based on the costs incurred as of 2021, Wageningen University should reimburse €397,000 to the other participants. The majority of these sums are expected to be paid off in 2022.

WU has the following participating interests, held either directly or indirectly via Wageningen Universiteit Holding B.V.

Table 11 Model E: Related parties

	Registered office	Activity Code	Equity capital 31-12-2021	Results for 2021	Article 2:403 of the Netherlands Civil Code	Participating interest 2021 (%)	Consolidation (%)
Wageningen University Holding B.V.	Wageningen	4	-376	-7	N	100	100
Green Dino BV ¹⁾	Wageningen	4	217	-9	N	11.6	0
Caribou Biosciences Inc.	Delaware	4			N	0.4	0
A-Mansia Biotech SA 1)	Louvain-la-neuve	4	7,165	-1,631	N	4.5	0
Innovation Industries Cooperatie U.A.	Amsterdam	4			N		0
Plant Meat Makers B.V.	Ede	4			N	5.0	0
Scope Biosciences Holding B.V.	Wageningen	4			N	10.0	0
University Fund Wageningen foundation	Wageningen	4			N	n/a	0
AMS Institute	Amsterdam	2			N	50.0	0
ISRIC Foundation	Wageningen	2	776	83	N		100
Expat Center Foundation	Wageningen	4	127	-5	N		100

¹⁾ Equity capital and result for 2019

The annual financial reports of Wageningen University Holding, ISRIC Foundation, and Stichting Expat Center are consolidated in this annual financial report.

Pursuant to its terms of reference, WU takes part in a number of foundations and appoints or elects one or more members of the board to these foundations or is involved in these foundations in some other manner. Consolidation of the foundations that satisfy the substantial interest criteria would not have a material effect on WU's result or balance sheet total.

Furthermore, WU and WR together form the Wageningen University & Research partnership. The Corporate Staff departments and Facilities and Services were merged as part of this partnership. The individual costs of these departments are charged to the participants in WUR in proportion to their use.

Events after balance sheet date

No events occurred after the balance sheet date that provide further information about the actual situation on the balance sheet date or are of such importance that the lack of disclosure influences the judgment of the users of the annual financial report.

Result appropriation

The Executive Board has decided to add the result to the equity capital in accordance with Table 12.

Table 12 Processing of results (€1,000)

	2021
General reserve	16,067
Designated reserve for projects still to be completed	-4,430
2021 result appropriation	11,637

Notes to the profit and loss statement

(11) INCOME

	2021	Budget	2020
Basic funding			
Direct government funding OCW	269,756	256,100	241,907
Tuition fees (statutory)	18,619	21,400	21,376
Tuition fees (institutional)	17,058	17,300	17,777
Total basic funding	305,433	294,800	281,060
Programme funding			
Research Programmes LNV	14		0
NWO – research funding	33,766		31,967
Targeted LNV grants	1,635		1,598
Targeted OCW grants	1,014		143
Total programme funding	36,429	37,200	33,708
Co-funding and subsidy market			
Research stimulation funds	2,202		1,902
EU funding programmes	17,958		16,981
Total co-funding and subsidies	20,160	21,500	18,883
Top sectors			
Top sectors LNV	388		347
Research stimulation funds top sectors	3,416		2,497
Total top sectors	3,804	4,300	2,844
Contract research			
Contract research LNV	379		435
Other public organisations contract research	17,570		15,743
Business community contract research	18,341		14,231
Charitable organisations contract research	3,021		2,929
WR contract research	4,766		4,256
Bank guarantees	44,077	42,600	37,594
Secondary activities			
Sales	1,268		1,277
Proceeds from patents and licenses	986		116
Analyses and advice	1,928		2,213
Courses and contract education	2,279		2,055
Facility Services	3,663		2,945
External rental proceeds	4,843		4,139
Sports passes	345		556
Subsidies	1,308		1,378
Total secondary activities	16,620	19,200	14,679
Other income			
Sale of fixed assets	-2		12,235
Other income	4,861		4,163
Total other income	4,859	7,800	16,398
Total income	431,382	427,400	405,166

Government funding from the Ministry of Education, Culture and Science increased by €27.8 million in 2021 in comparison to 2020. In broad terms, the increase consists of the following components:

Harmonisation of transition between WU and OCW	€2.8 million.
Changes in registrants/degrees/PhD graduations	€4.3 million.
Van Rijn resources	€0.4 million.
Quality agreements	€2.7 million.
NPO funding increased intake and compensation for halving the statutory tuition fee (normative)	€11.1 million.
NPO funding (non-normative)	€1.1 million.
Wage and price compensation 2021	€5.8 million.
Other changes	-€0.2 million.

The components are further explained in the financial report.

Tuition fees have decreased compared to 2020 due to the halving of tuition fees for the 2021-2022 academic year.

The other OCW grants (target funding) increased in comparison to 2020, due to the use of resources for coronavirus jobs in education. A breakdown of this expenditure is set out in the G Summary included in this annual financial report.

In 2021, research funding increased by 6% to €33.8 million. Contract research income increased by 15% to €68.0 million. This revenue consists primarily of matching market funding and co-funding projects, including EU, which increased by 7% to €20.2 million, and contract research, which increased by 17% to €44.1 million. The increase of indirect government funding and contract funding compensates for the decrease caused by the coronavirus pandemic in 2020.

The following factors explain the deviations of the turnover from the budget:

- extra Government funding in connection with price compensation (€2.0 million) and SEO resources (€1.8 million);
- fewer students from non-EEA countries than budgeted;

The turnover has almost entirely been achieved in the Netherlands.

(12) Personnel costs

	2021	Budget	2020
Personnel costs			
Wages	211,795	268,200	190,865
Social security costs	26,057		22,839
Pension premiums	33,925		28,938
Total salaries, social security costs, and pension contributions	271,777	268,200	242,642
Temporary employees and contracted personnel	17,181	6,000	16,237
Other staff costs	9,152	7,700	8,773
Addition to provision for unemployment (WW) and civil (BW) insurance obligations	2,367	2,100	3,587
Addition to provision for the act on work and income according to labour capacity (WIA) and sickness benefits act (ZW-flex) obligations	551		1,382
Addition to other personnel provisions	496		293
Total personnel costs	301,524	284,000	272,914

The direct personnel costs of temporary and permanent personnel increased by €29.1 million. This increase is caused by the following factors:

- Increase of staffing levels by 275 FTE.
- Increase in wages with 2.4% per FTE as a result of the continuation of the CAO 2020 (wage increase of 3.0% from 1 June 2020) and the new CAO over 2021 (wage increase of 1.6% from 1 July 2021), and increase of the average salary scale of staff members (0.4%).
- Increase in social security contributions (5.3%) and pension contributions (8.2%) per employee as a result of higher premiums and a higher base (wages) over which the premiums are calculated.

€99.7 million of the total wage costs relates to employees with a fixed-term employment contract. The average number of employees, excluding interns/trainees, amounted to 3,530 (2020: 3,255). WU's share of the remuneration of the Executive Board amounted to €0.342 million in the year under review. (2019: €0.3 million). This amount includes pensions and similar obligations. The cost of permanent personnel includes an amount of €26,237 (2020: €32,000) for Supervisory Board member remuneration. Appendix 5 contains the remuneration statement in accordance with the Senior Executives in the Public and Semi-Public Sector (Standards for Remuneration) Act (WNT).

The pension scheme for the whole of WUR was (compulsorily) placed with ABP. There was no obligation to make up any shortfall as a result of ABP's coverage ratio. This is why no provisions have been recognised. Pension accrual takes place on the basis of the average earnings system (middelloonsysteem). The General Pension Fund for Public Employees (ABP) indexes the pension benefits if the policy coverage ratio exceeds the required minimum. On 31 December 2021, the policy coverage ratio is 105% and indexation starts from 110%. It is expected that the required policy coverage ratio will be reduced to 105% on 1 January 2022.

Compared to the budget, the number of employees was 31 FTE higher (3,499 estimated, 3,530 actual). The average wage costs per employee were 0.2% higher than budgeted. Vacancies were partly filled with temporary workers, which means that the costs of this category of employees are €10.2 million higher than budgeted. The total increase in personnel expenses is also caused by the fact that costs of new activities are largely budgeted under other expenses, causing a shift between other expenses and personnel expenses.

(13) Depreciation

	2021	Budget	2020
Depreciation			
<i>Intangible fixed assets</i>			
Licences	190		286
Development costs	555		64
<i>Tangible assets</i>			
Sites & infrastructure	823		976
Buildings	12,851		11,445
Equipment	14,339		12,471
Exceptional changes in the value of tangible and intangible fixed assets	0		1,097
Total depreciation and amortisation	28,758	26,700	26,339

In 2021, the Carus educational spaces were subject to accelerated depreciation of €595,000 due to a change in use.

The increase in depreciation costs compared to the budget is the result of non-budgeted investments at Facilities and Services and the departments and the additional depreciation of the educational spaces.

(14) Accommodation costs

	2021	Budget	2020
Accommodation costs			
Rents	11,358		10,931
Insurance	334		252
Maintenance	5,792		4,970
Energy and water	4,107		3,603
Cleaning costs	3,001		2,666
Charges	1,663		1,322
Other accommodation costs	2,367		1,114
Total accommodation costs	28,622	34,500	24,858

The item "rents" mainly refers to the paid rent for the use of buildings owned by WR.

Part of the increase of the housing costs is due to the opening of the third education building Aurora.

In 2021, WU paid a fee of €872,000 to WR in connection with the accelerated depreciation of educational spaces in WR buildings. As a result of the opening of Aurora, these spaces are no longer required for educational purposes and will now be used otherwise. Depreciation of the remaining book value of the specific facilities was accelerated and charged to WU in 2021.

(15) General costs

	2021	Budget	2020
General costs			
Other equipment costs	7,991	11,500	7,293
Other general costs			
Office expenses, telephone, postage, and copying expenses	1,724		1,490
Subscriptions and books	5,693		5,722
Travel and accommodation expenses	1,907		2,609
Lease and rental cars	483		301
Representation, PR, and student recruitment	1,122		1,172
Catering	1,271		1,328
Non-recoverable VAT	-1,947		6,320
Other	3,349		2,162
Total other general costs	13,602	35,200	21,104
Additions to the provisions:			
Reorganisation costs	-28		18
Product and contract risks	-54		-69
Other provisions	-391	500	72
Total addition to general provisions	-473	500	21
Total general costs	21,220	47,200	28,417

The decrease in other general costs is mainly due to the effects of changes to the handling of the direct government funding in the pro-rata calculation for VAT. In 2021, a negative cost item of €5.5 million was included in relation to the expected additional refund of the advance tax payments over the period 2016-2021.

Part of the general costs concern direct project costs. This concerns an amount of €6.8 million. (2020: €5.8 million).

The lower costs compared to the budget are largely explained by the processing of the VAT receivable over the period 2016-2021, lower costs as a result of the coronavirus pandemic, lower costs for projects, and the shift between general costs and personnel costs as a result of the inclusion of the costs of strategic projects in the budget under general costs.

Accountant fees

The following audit costs of Ernst & Young Accountants LLP (EY) have been included under the other general costs:

A. Audit of annual financial accounts	€ 228,000	(2020: € 285,000)
B. Other audit activities	€ 331,000	(2020: € 312,000)
C. Tax advisory services	€ 77,000	(2020: € 17,000)
D. Fees for non-audit services	€ 0	(2020: € 0)

There are no accounting fees from other EY network firms. The cost of the audit of the annual financial report consists of the agreed fee for the annual audit for the financial year plus the estimate of the cost of additional work activities. The costs for auditing the annual financial report include costs for additional work and extra assignments from 2020. The costs include non-refundable VAT.

(16) Specific costs

	2021	Budget	2020
Specific costs			
Specific costs	17,069	23,800	14,658
Services provided by third parties	17,368	13,000	12,568
Contributions and subsidies	5,327	7,100	4,923
Total specific costs	39,764	43,900	32,149

The decrease in specific costs compared to budget is caused by part of the projects that are not yet started being budgeted under specific costs, while the realised costs mainly relate to staffing.

(17) Financial income and expenditures

	2021	2020
Financial income and expenditures		
Financial income	1	3
Financial expenses	-57	-56
Total financial income and expenditures	-56	-53

Financial income includes any interest income received on bank deposits.

(18) Result from participating interests

	2021	2020
Result from participating interests		
Spinterest	0	-1
Green-Dino	0	-1
Bioproduct	99	13
KLV	0	17
Total result from participating interests	99	28

The result from participating interests is valued at net asset value and at acquisition cost.

Separate financial statements

Company balance sheet

After the allocation of the net result

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020	
ASSETS			
FIXED ASSETS			
	Intangible fixed assets	3,926	3,232
(19)	Tangible fixed assets	313,323	278,832
	Financial fixed assets	1,998	2,276
	Total fixed assets	319,247	284,340
CURRENT ASSETS			
	Inventory	5	5
	Receivables and accrued assets	56,930	49,045
	Liquid assets	81,526	101,394
	Total current assets	138,461	150,444
	TOTAL ASSETS	457,708	434,784
CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY CAPITAL	243,252	231,694
	EQUALISATION ACCOUNT	4,083	3,120
	PROVISIONS	11,879	12,939
	LONG-TERM DEBT	0	0
	SHORT-TERM DEBT	198,494	187,031
	TOTAL LIABILITIES	457,708	434,784

The company balance sheet excludes data for the ISRIC Foundation, Stichting Expat Center, and Wageningen University Holding B.V. The company balance sheet includes the claims owed to WU from the ISRIC Foundation and Wageningen University Holding B.V. Compared to the consolidated balance sheet, the equity capital differs by €902,800. This concerns the equity capital of the ISRIC Foundation (€775,800) and Stichting Expat Center (€127,000).

Obligations not included in the balance sheet are equal to those in the consolidated annual financial report.

Company profit and loss statement

	2021	2020
INCOME		
Direct Government Funding	268,341	240,423
Tuition fees	35,677	39,153
Programme funding and research funding	36,374	33,708
Co-funding and matching market revenue	19,736	18,667
Top sectors	3,804	2,844
Bilateral market	43,148	36,902
Secondary activities	16,587	14,503
Other income	4,803	16,325
Total income	428,470	402,525
EXPENDITURES		
Personnel costs	298,926	270,627
Depreciation	28,725	26,306
Accommodation costs	28,265	24,508
General costs	20,872	28,249
Specific costs	40,202	32,398
Total expenses	416,990	382,088
OPERATING RESULT	11,480	20,437
Financial income and expenditures	-56	-53
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	11,424	20,384
Taxation on operational activities	0	0
Result from participating interests	-7	-7
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX	11,417	20,377
Third-party share	0	0
Exceptional income and expenditures	0	0
NET RESULT	11,417	20,377

Basic funding includes the €268.3 million of direct government funding. This does not include the €1.5 million of direct government funding for the ISRIC Foundation. The result of Wageningen University Holding B.V. is -€6,545 and the result of the ISRIC Foundation is €83,409. Stichting Expat Center achieved a result of -€5,344.

Notes on the company annual financial accounts

Given the fact that deviations in the financial figures between the company annual financial accounts and consolidated annual financial accounts of WU as of 31 December 2021 are relatively small, notes on the company balance sheet and company profit and loss statement are included in the notes on the consolidated balance sheet and consolidated profit and loss statement.

(19) FINANCIAL FIXED ASSETS

	31-12-2021	31-12-2020
Participating interests in group companies	-375	-369
Members' capital	219	216
Other participating interests	4	4
Other long-term receivables	2,150	2,425
Total financial fixed assets	1,998	2,276

Participation in group companies concerns the participation in Wageningen University Holding B.V. Members' capital and the other participating interests are equal to those in the consolidated annual financial report.

Staffing level (FTE)

Table 13 Average staffing levels

	2021	2020
FACULTY		
Academic staff:		
Professor	124.3	116.3
Associate Professor	231.8	209.9
Assistant Professor	291.3	279.0
Researchers	395.5	377.5
Lecturers and other academic staff	206.6	180.6
Trainee research assistants	761.1	691.5
Other	0.9	0.9
TOTAL ACADEMIC STAFF	2,011.5	1,855.7
Support and administrative staff:		
Job grades 13+	22.6	20.6
Job grades 9 - 12	264.2	243.3
Lower than job grade 9	382.5	367.5
Not specified	23.3	8.0
Charged from WR divisions	43.4	40.1
TOTAL SUPPORT AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF	736.0	679.5
TOTAL FACULTY	2,747.5	2,535.2
GENERAL SERVICES		
Job grades 13+	73.0	70.8
Job grades 9 - 12	438.8	403.2
Lower than job grade 9 and not allocated	270.5	245.5
TOTAL GENERAL SERVICES	782.3	719.5
Total staffing level	3,529.8	3,254.7

The staffing concerns the staffing levels attributed to WU. Some of the employees (294 FTE) have a contract with WR.

Summary G: Targeted grants and deferred liabilities to LNV/OCW

Table 14 Targeted grants and deferred liabilities to LNV/OCW

Project Description	Obligation/ Decision	Date	Amount	Received incl. 2020	Total fundable costs until 2020	Balance on 1 January 2021	Received Expenditure 2021	Expenditure 2021	Balance 31-12-2021	Rounded
G1 Grants without settlement clause										
Science and technology networks	TNVOHO-17005	23/08/2019								N
Science and technology networks	TNVOHO-17005	28/06/2018								Y
Science and technology networks	TNVOHO-17005	06/12/2017								Y
Open and Online – virtual practical courses	OL19-02	30/04/2019								Y
Open and Online – feedback for field practical courses	OO19-08	30/04/2019								Y
Open and Online - practical course clips life sciences	909492	04/04/2016								Y
Open and Online – The Scientific Method	HO/560030253	24/04/2017								Y
Open and online – Improving student essays	OO20-14	29/04/2020								N
Regional approach to shortage of teachers	RAL19015	13/09/2019								Y
Regional approach to shortage of teachers	RAP20055	30/04/2020								N
<i>Kennisontsluiting veehouderij en dierenwelzijn</i> (livestock farming and animal welfare knowledge access)	1400012239	15/12/2021								Y
<i>Extra hulp voor de klas</i> (additional support for education)	COHO21-20025	07/10/2021								Y
<i>Open en online – De le-do-loop</i> (open and online - the le-do steps)	OO21-12	28/04/2021								N
Total grants without settlement clause										
G2-A Target funding expiring on 31-12-2021										
Coronavirus jobs in education	COHO210030	13/04/2021	237,382	0	0	0	237,382	133,428	103,954	Y
Groen Kennisnet 2015	DGA-AK/14182026	30/01/2015	3,275,000	3,275,000	3,046,364	228,636	0	226,589	2,047	Y
PhD Phytosanitary (LNV)	1300023185	20/09/2017	599,793	599,793	597,675	2,118	0	2,118	0	Y
Total targeted subsidies expiring on 31-12-2021			4,112,175	3,874,793	3,644,039	230,754	237,382	362,135	106,001	
G2-B Ongoing until the next year										
WU quality impulse 2009-20141)	1300003596	13/11/2009	1,925,000	1,925,000	1,529,348	395,652	0	0	395,652	N
Redesign of Green Knowledge Network (LNV)	1400010612	09/12/2020	1,730,000	912,500	562,823	349,677	654,000	1,107,840	104,163	N
Grass Based Dairy Farming	1400010409	06/09/2019	120,000	60,000	49,449	10,551	30,000	35,551	5,000	N
Groen Kennisnet	1400012234	16/12/2021	1,775,000	0	0	0	275,000	141,233	133,767	N
Total spill-over into a following financial year			5,550,000	2,897,500	2,141,620	755,880	959,000	1,284,624	430,256	
Expenditure G2-A and G2-B			9,662,175	6,772,293	5,785,659	986,634	1,196,382	1,646,759	536,257	

1) WU has requested for the spending of this subsidy to be postponed.

Table 15 *Deferred liabilities to LNV/OCW*

Project Description	Obligation/ Decision	Date	Amount	Received incl. 2020	Eligible costs until 2020	Balance on 1 January 2021	Received 2021	Expenditur e 2021	Balance 31-12-2021	Rounded
Deferred liabilities direct government funding letter										
Applied learning			2,788,000	2,788,000	1,659,721	1,128,279	0	70,431	1,057,848	N
Applied learning and green plus			738,040	738,040	380,514	357,526	0	12,100	345,426	N
Total deferred liabilities direct government			3,526,040	3,526,040	2,040,235	1,485,805	0	82,531	1,403,274	N

Table 16 *Joining of expenditures with annual financial report*

	2021 Annual Accounts
Total expenditures G2	1,646,759
Total expenditures G1	920,155
Total expenditures deferred liabilities	82,531
Total expenditure in relation to the subsidy	2,649,445
Use of LNV target funding by WU	1,633,125
Use of OCW target funding by WU	1,014,220
Target funding LNV VAT paid	2,100
Total accountability in annual financial report	2,649,445

Remuneration

The remuneration of WUR's executives and members of the Supervisory Board is established in accordance with the standards of the *Wet Normering Topinkomens* (standard remuneration act for public and semi-public sector senior officials) (WNT). In compliance with Article 1.1 of the WNT, WUR has summarised the remuneration of the Executive Board members and the Supervisory Board members in the Tables 19 and 20.

Table 17 Classification

2021 Classification	Results	Complexity Points
A. Average turnover 2016-2018 (* €1,000)	361,044	10
B. Average number of students 2016-2018	10,761	4
C. Number of education disciplines or sectors	3	5
Total		19

The maximum remuneration for 2021 is €209,000.

Table 18 Remuneration of Executive Board members

Overview 2021 (amounts in €)	Fresco	Mol	Buchwaldt
A. Remuneration	209,000	209,000	209,000
minus additional tax liability for car	-	-	-
A1. Remuneration minus additional tax liability	209,000	209,000	209,000
B. Compensation in the event of termination of contract	-	-	-
C. Personal expenses			
Representation costs	2,400	2,400	2,400
Domestic travel costs	8,129	11,248	19,032
International travel expenses	216	1,502	0
Other expenses	0	500	0
C1. Total personal expenditures	10,745	15,650	21,432
D. Total expenses	219,745	224,650	230,432

Distribution across components ¹⁾	Fresco	Mol	Buchwaldt
A. Remuneration minus additional tax liability			
52.2% WU	109,098	109,098	109,098
47.8% WR	99,902	99,902	99,902
B. Compensation in the event of termination of contract			
52.2% WU			
47.8% WR			
C. Personal expenses			
WU	9,437	13,339	20,220
WR	1,308	2,311	1,212

¹⁾ The Executive Board's commitment is 50% for both WU and WR. Due to the maximum amounts set out in the *Wet Normering Topinkomens* for charged staff, not all costs are charged to WR.

Tables 19 and 20 contain the consolidated information on the remuneration of the personal union of WUR. These tables will provide the user of the annual accounts with the required insight into the total cost of the top-level executives and members of the Supervisory Board. This list differs from statutory statements as the legislation requests information by entity. The statutory statements are included in Appendix 1. These are consistent with the consolidated statements shown below.

The WNT applies to WU. The applicable maximum remuneration for WU for 2021 is €209,000 (general remuneration limit).

Table 19 Remuneration of top-level executives (amounts in €)

	L.O. Fresco	A.P.J. Mol	L.A.C. Buchwaldt
Job title	President of the Executive Board	Executive Board member	Executive Board member
Period of employment in 2021	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12
Extent of employment in FTE	1	1	1
(Fictitious) Employment relationship	Yes	Yes	Yes
Remuneration			
Remuneration and taxable expense reimbursements	185,216.24	185,216.12	185,216.12
Remuneration payable in this term	23,783.76	23,783.88	23,783.88
<i>Remuneration</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>
Individual maximum remuneration	209,000.00	209,000.00	209,000.00
-/- unduly paid amount			
Total remuneration	209,000.00	209,000.00	209,000.00
Reason for exceeding the norm and other notes	n/a	n/a	n/a
Data from 2020			
Period of employment in 2020	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12
Scope of employment in FTE	1	1	1
Remuneration			
Remuneration	179,077.92	179,081.28	179,081.28
Provisions for long-term remuneration	21,922.08	21,918.72	21,918.72
Total remuneration	201,000.00	201,000.00	201,000.00
Individual maximum remuneration	201,000.00	201,000.00	201,000.00

Within our organisation, those who are identified as top level executives with an employment contract do not have an employment contract with any other semi-public (WNT) institution(s) as managing top level executives (who entered employment from 1 January 2018).

Table 20 Remuneration for supervisors (amounts in €, excluding VAT)

	Ir. Dijsselbloem ¹⁾	M.A. Verhoef	T. Klimp	E. Dijkgraaf ²⁾	B. Jansen ³⁾	P.M. Herder
Job title	Chair	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member
Period of employment in 2020	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-3 to 31-12	1-3 to 31-12	1-1 to 19-1
Remuneration						
Remuneration	17,745.00	11,829.96	23,097.36	9,811.45	9,858.45	575.49
Individual maximum remuneration	31,350.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	17,521.64	17,521.64	1,087.95
Reason for exceeding the norm and other notes	n/a	n/a	One-off subsequent payment ⁴⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a
Payment on termination of employment	n/a	n/a		n/a	n/a	n/a
Data from 2019						
Duration of appointment in 2019	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12			1-2 to 31-12
Remuneration						
Remuneration	16,900.00	11,017.40	0.00			10,328.45
Individual maximum remuneration	30,150.00	20,100.00	20,100.00			18,447.54

¹⁾ Remuneration to Dijsselbloem Consultancy

²⁾ Remuneration to Dijkgraaf Strategisch Advies BV

³⁾ Remuneration to Wellant BV

⁴⁾ There is an apparent excess as a result of a subsequent payment of the remuneration for 2020, the right to which arose in 2020 and which is attributed to 2020 for the testing of the maximum individual remuneration.

Table 21 Statement of income and expenditure in accordance with the Reporting Guidelines for Educational Institutions model

	Results for 2021	Budget for 2021	Results for 2020
INCOME			
Direct government funding	269,756	256,100	241,907
Other government funding and subsidy	2,650	0	1,741
Tuition, course, lesson, and examination fees	35,677	38,700	39,153
Income from third-party contract research	101,820	105,600	91,289
Other income	21,479	27,000	31,076
Total income	431,382	427,400	405,166
EXPENDITURES			
Personnel costs	301,524	284,000	272,914
Depreciation	28,758	26,700	26,339
Accommodation costs	28,622	34,500	24,858
Other expenses	60,884	91,100	60,567
Total expenses	419,788	436,300	384,678
BALANCE OF INCOME AND EXPENSES	11,594	-8,900	20,488
Financial income and expenditures	-56	-100	-53
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES BEFORE TAX	11,538	-9,000	20,435
Taxation on operational activities	0	0	0
Result from participating interests	99	0	28
RESULT FROM OPERATIONAL ACTIVITIES AFTER TAX	11,637	-9,000	20,463
Third-party share	0	0	0
NET RESULT	11,637	-9,000	20,463

Table 22 Turnover breakdown

	2021	2020
INCOME FROM THIRD-PARTY CONTRACT		
RESEARCH		
International organisations	17,958	16,981
National governments	23,968	20,924
NWO	33,766	31,967
Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW)	0	0
Other non-profit organisations	7,787	7,185
Other contract research	18,341	14,231
Total income from third-party contract research	101,820	91,288
OTHER INCOME		
Contract education	2,279	2,055
Integration contracts	0	0
Other secondary activities	14,341	12,625
Other income	4,859	16,397
Total other income	21,479	31,077

Supplementary information

Statutory regulation relating to the processing of the result

The WHW (Higher Education and Research Act) and Wageningen University's own Administration and Management Regulations do not include regulations regarding the allocation of the result.

Auditor's report by the independent auditor

The auditor's report on the 2021 financial statements is included in the Dutch version of the Annual Report.

Other information

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Appendix 1: Statutory accountability for remuneration

Tables 23 to 24 provide the statutory accountability statements about the remuneration of top-level executives and Supervisory Board members. The consolidated information about the personal union at WUR is included in Tables 19 to 20 of the annual report, and is in line with Tables 23 to 24.

The WNT applies to WU. The applicable maximum remuneration for WU for 2021 is €209,000 (general remuneration limit).

Table 23 Remuneration of top-level executives (amounts in €)

	L.O. Fresco	A.P.J. Mol	L.A.C. Buchwaldt
Job title	President of the Executive Board	Executive Board member	Executive Board member
Period of employment in 2021	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12
Extent of employment in FTE	1	1	1
(Fictitious) Employment relationship	Yes	Yes	Yes
Remuneration			
Remuneration and taxable expense reimbursements	185,216.24	185,216.12	185,216.12
Remuneration payable in this term	23,786.76	23,786.88	23,786.88
<i>Subtotal</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>	<i>209,000.00</i>
Individual maximum remuneration	209,000.00	209,000.00	209,000.00
-/- unduly paid amount			
Total remuneration	209,000.00	209,000.00	209,000.00
Reason for exceeding the norm and other notes	n/a	n/a	n/a
Data from 2020			
Period of employment in 2020	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12
Scope of employment in FTE	1	1	1
Remuneration			
Remuneration	179,077.92	179,081.28	179,081.28
Provisions for long-term remuneration	21,922.08	21,918.72	21,918.72
Total remuneration	201,000.00	201,000.00	201,000.00
Individual maximum remuneration	201,000.00	201,000.00	201,000.00

Within our organisation, those who are identified as top level executives with an employment contract do not have an employment contract with any other semi-public (WNT) institution(s) as managing top level executives (who entered employment from 1 January 2020).

Table 24 Remuneration for supervisors (amounts in €, excluding VAT)

	Ir. Dijsselbloem ¹⁾	M.A. Verhoef	T. Klimp	E. Dijkgraaf ²⁾	B. Jansen ³⁾	P.M. Herder
Job title	Chair	Member	Member	Member	Member	Member
Period of employment in 2021	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-3 to 31-12	1-3 to 31-12	1-1 to 19-1
Remuneration						
Remuneration	8,872.50	11,829.96	23,097.36	4,905.73	4,929.26	575.49
Individual maximum remuneration	31,350.00	20,900.00	20,900.00	17,521.64	17,521.64	1,087.95
Reason for exceeding the norm and other notes	n/a	n/a	One-off subsequent payment ⁴⁾	n/a	n/a	n/a
Payment on termination of employment	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a	n/a
Data from 2020						
Duration of appointment in 2020	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12	1-1 to 31-12			1-2 to 31-12
Remuneration						
Remuneration	8,450.00	11,017.40	0.00			10,328.45
Individual maximum remuneration	30,150.00	20,100.00	20,100.00			18,447.95

¹⁾ Remuneration to Dijsselbloem Consultancy

²⁾ Remuneration to Dijkgraaf Strategisch Advies BV

³⁾ Remuneration to Wellant BV

⁴⁾ There is an apparent excess as a result of a subsequent payment of the remuneration for 2020, the right to which arose in 2020 and which is attributed to 2020 for the testing of the maximum individual remuneration.