TOHOKU UNIVERSITY Summary of Financial Report Fiscal Year 2020

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Tohoku University is promoting 'engagement-based university management', in which we collaborate with various stakeholders. As part of our efforts, we have prepared a Summary of Financial Report and made it widely available to our stakeholders in order to inform them of our financial situation in an easy-to-understand manner. We hope that this Summary of Financial Report will provide an opportunity to deepen our 'co-creation' efforts based on a shared dialogue.

Scope of reporting: Tohoku University Period covered by the report: April 1, 2020 to March 31, 2021 Please note that some of the information included is from outside the above period.



BALANCE SHEET

INCOME STATEMENT

Decrease in the value of buildings and increase in the value of machinery and equipment

In this section is presented an outline of the balance sheet for FY2020.

Balance Sheet

Items	FY 2020	FY 2019	Change from previous year				
Assets	1	1		Liabil			
(Non-current assets)				(Non-			
Land	122,125	122,125	0	Def			
Buildings	151,169	153,628	▲ 2,459	Lon			
Machinery and equipment	27,057	26,169	888	Oth (Curr			
Books/Work of art	26,376	26,381	▲ 5	Def			
Construction in progress	344	2,501	▲ 2,157	for			
Investment securities	12,092	12,158	▲ 66	Def dor			
Shares of subsidiaries and associates	138	129	9	infl Res			
Other securities of subsidiaries and	5,499	4,517	982	Cur terr			
associates				Acc			
Other	1,059	1,361	▲ 302	Oth			
(Current assets) Total							
Cash and deposits	39,987	33,777	6,210	Net a			
Accounts receivable	12,581	10,917	1,664	Cap			
Securities(Redemption within one year)	171	124	47	Car ((
Other current assets	885	769	116	4)			
				d ir s			
				Ear			
				((
				Total			
				Total			
Total (Assets)	399,490	394,563	4,927	asset			

Items	FY 2020	FY 2019	Change from previous year			
Liabilities						
(Non-current liabilities)						
Deferred inflow of assets	67,917	67,346	571			
Long-term borrowings	26,840	29,733	▲ 2,893			
Other	12,414	12,436	▲ 22			
(Current liabilities)	-					
Deferred inflow of grants for operations	2,950	1,866	1,084			
Deferred inflow of donations/Deferred inflow of Sponsored Research	20,687	18,990	1,697			
Current portion of long- term borrowings	3,610	3,549	61			
Accounts payable	19,518	15,203	4,315			
Other	5,567	4,527	1,040			
Total (Liabilities)	159,508	153,653	5,855			
Net assets						
Capital	192,192	192,192	0			
Capital surplus	19,890	22,168	▲ 2,278			
(Capital surplus	126,382	121,862	4,520)			
(Accumulated depreciation not included in income statement	▲ 106,491	▲ 99,693	▲ 6,798)			
Earned surplus	27,899	26,548	1,351			
(Gross profit	2,306	1,232	1,074)			
Total (Net assets)	239,982	240,910	▲ 928			
Total (Liabilities ,Net assets)	399,490	394,563	4,927			

*Amounts are rounded down to the nearest million, so the total amounts may not necessarily match. (The same applies hereinafter.)

The balance sheet presents information about Tohoku University's financial position on the reporting date by presenting all of its assets, liabilities, and net assets.

The balance sheet for FY2020 shows a decrease in the value of buildings due to depreciation, as there were no large-scale facility improvement projects.

On the other hand, the value of machinery and equipment increased following the upgrading of the supercomputers at the Cyber Science Center and new acquisitions funded by large grants; together these values exceeded depreciation.

(In millions of Yen)

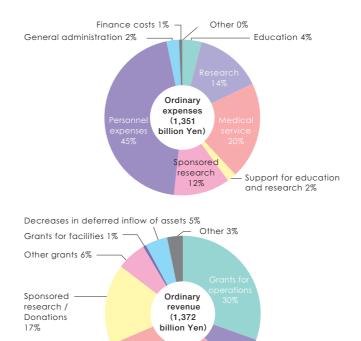
Items	FY 2020	FY 2019	Change from previous year		
Ordinary expenses					
Education	5,429	5,855	▲ 426		
Research	18,708	19,498	▲ 790		
Medical service	27,364	28,177	▲ 813		
Support for education and research	2,592	3,221	▲ 629		
Sponsored research	15,851	15,077	774		
Personnel expenses	60,832	60,494	338		
General administration	3,504	4,009	▲ 505		
Finance costs	910	518	392		
Other	1	1	0		
Ordinary expenses Total	135,195	136,854	▲ 1,659		
Extraordinary loss	470	289	181		

2,306

1,232

1,074

Student fees 8%



Decrease in revenue from University Hospital and increase in the amounts for sponsored research and other grants

This section presents an outline of the Income Statement for FY2020.

Income Statement

Gross profit

Items	FY 2020	FY 2019	Change from previous year		
Ordinary revenue					
Grants for operations	41,779	43,848	▲ 2,069		
Student fees	10,714	10,807	▲ 93		
Revenue from University Hospital	41,519	42,365	▲ 846		
Sponsored research	20,631	19,102	1,529		
Other grants	8,460	7,080	1,380		
Donations	2,477	2,726	▲ 249		
Grants for facilities	807	448	359		
Decreases in deferred inflow of assets	6,367	6,835	▲ 468		
Other	4,456	4,601	▲ 145		
Ordinary revenue Total	137,213	137,818	▲ 605		
Extraordinary profit	147	253	▲ 106		
Reversal of reserve for specific purposes	610	305	305		

(In millions of Yen)

The Income Statement presents information about the university's financial performance during the reporting period by stating all of its revenues and expenses. Ordinary expenses are recorded by purpose, such as education and research, and ordinary revenue is recorded by financial source, such as grants for operations and revenue from University Hospital.

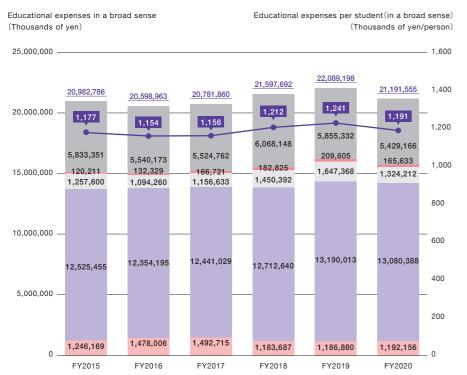
The income statement for FY2020 shows a decrease in revenue from University Hospital and an increase in external funding. Revenue from University Hospital were lower due to a decrease in the number of inpatients and outpatients. This was caused by a general reluctance among people to see a doctor because of the COVID-19 pandemic. The amounts for sponsored research and other grants were higher because of an increase in large-scale contract research with AMED(Japan Agency for Medical Research and Development) and joint research with private companies, as well as grants for COVID-19 research from the national government and Miyagi Prefecture.

VARIOUS FINANCIAL DATA TOPICS

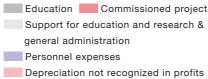
More than twice the amount of tuition fees received was invested back into educational activities for students

This section describes the characteristics and trends for a range of financial data for FY2020.

Educational expenses per student (in a broad sense)



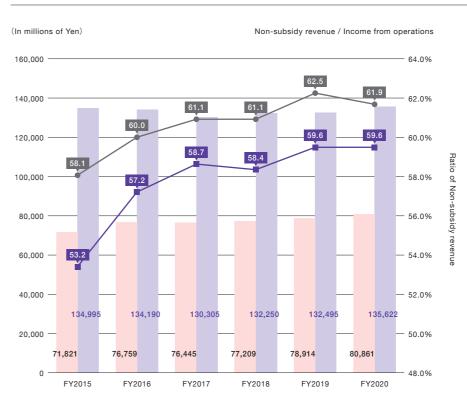
This is an indicator that shows the amount of investment in educational activities per student. The higher the value, the greater the investment in educational activities per student. Tohoku University invests more than 20 billion yen annually in educationrelated expenses. This represents an investment of 1,191,000 yen per student, which is more than twice the amount of tuition (535,800 yen per year).



or losses

--- Educational expenses per student(in a broad sense)

Ratio of Non-subsidy revenue



Ratio of Non-subsidy revenue = Non-subsidy revenue (calculated by subtracting operating subsidy income and subsidy income from income from operations) / Income from operations

Non-subsidy revenue

Income from operations

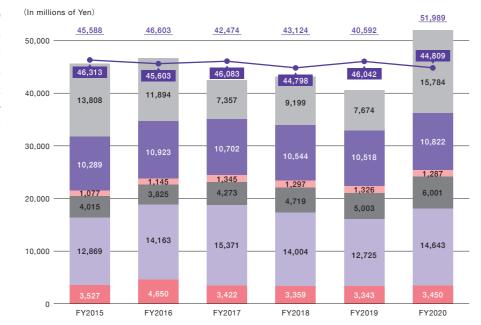
---- Ratio of Non-subsidy revenue (Tohoku University)

--- Ratio of Non-subsidy revenue (Average of 7 universities)

Amount of external funds and grants for operations received

In FY2020, there was an increase in external funding, such as grants and funding for commissioned research, while grants for operations were lower because of the impact of a decrease in subsidies for retirement benefits, which is treated as a special factor.





Acquisition costs and accumulated depreciation of buildings

Every year, the acquisition cost of buildings is increasing due to new acquisitions and the maintenance of existing buildings, and accumulated depreciation is likewise also increasing, so the undepreciated proportion was about half that of acquisition costs at the end of FY2020.

*Buildings = Buildings, Structures

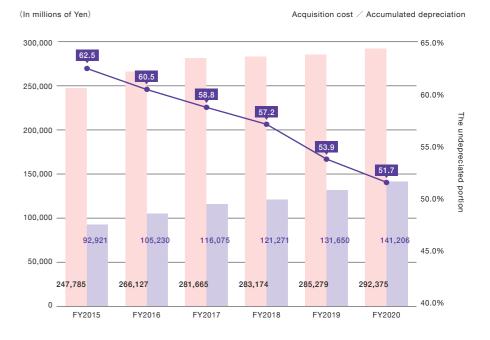
Accumulated depreciation

- The undepreciated portion

Acquisition cost

*The undepreciated portion =(acquisition cost

accumulated depreciation)/ acquisition cost



This is an indicator of the ratio of non-subsidy revenue, which is calculated by subtracting operating subsidy income and subsidy income from income from operations. The result of this operation is then divided by the income from operations. The higher this ratio, the higher the earning power of non-subsidized revenue. Nonsubsidy revenue includes external funding, revenue from University Hospital, admission fees, tuition fees, and indirect expense income from Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research. In FY2020, the ratio of non-subsidy revenue was the same as the previous year because nonsubsidy revenue was higher following an increase in external funding, and subsidy revenue included in income from operations was also higher.

%7 universities: Hokkaido University, Tohoku University, The University of Tokyo, Nagoya University, Kyoto University, Osaka University, Kyushu University





Tohoku University 115th Anniversary Collaborate, Innovate, Activate

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