



University
of Basel

Annual Report 2025

University of Basel.

85

buildings managed by the university in the cantons of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft.

3,043

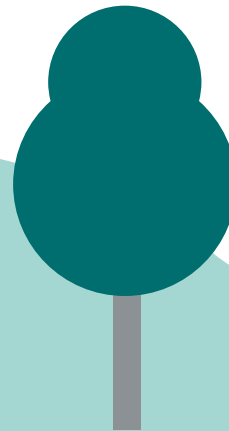
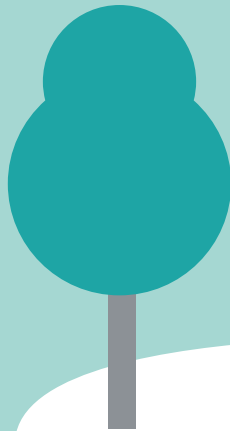
degrees earned by students and doctoral candidates in 2025.

136,223,557

Swiss francs received from **the Swiss National Science Foundation, the European Union, the Swiss federal government and Innosuisse** in the reporting year.

13,707

students and doctoral candidates matriculated at the university in the fall semester 2025.



307

MWh of electricity produced by the university in 2025 using **photovoltaics**.

15

researchers received a highly competitive **ERC grant** in 2025.



136

female professors research and teach at the university, making the **proportion of women** about 33%.



University of Basel in fiscal year 2025.

Year-end result in the university's income statement and balance sheet result.

Based on accounting standards set out by Swiss GAAP FER, a differentiated view of the year-end result in the income statement is of central importance, and essential to the

interpretation and assessment of the university's fiscal year. The consolidated year-end result in the income statement, the statement of changes in equity and the resulting impact on the university's balance sheet result must therefore be combined and interpreted as a whole.

Derivation of the university's balance sheet result

in CHF million	Statement for 2025	Statement for 2024	Statement for 2023
Year-end result, foundations and associations	0.1	-1.4	-5.7
Year-end result, university	-42.1	-20.3	-7.7
Consolidated year-end result	-42.0	-21.6	-13.4
Release of funds, teaching and research	16.5	-5.8	5.3
Release of funds, infrastructure and real estate	14.7	21.7	14.7
Release of capital, foundations and associations	0.0	-0.3	-5.9
Allocation of year-end result, foundations and associations	-0.1	1.4	5.7
Balance sheet profit (+)/loss (-), university	-10.9	-4.7	6.3

The university's consolidated year-end result consists of two components: in addition to the university in its core business, the independent foundations and associations included in the consolidated annual financial statement also generate their own year-end results. The balance of these two year-end results is the consolidated year-end result of minus CHF 42.0 million as reported in the income statement of the university as a whole. These two areas are to be treated separately in the context of the appropriation of profits, however. The year-end result achieved by the foundations and associations (plus CHF 0.1 million) must be factored out of the balance sheet profit or loss generated by the university's core business (as calculated above) as a direct allocation to the foundations and associations. There are also releases of committed funds listed separately in the restricted equity (see items 34 to 36 in the notes), the net effect of which influences whether the balance sheet result achieved by the university is a balance sheet profit or loss.

Based on the active management of restricted equity required by the accounting principles, balance sheet profits result in a shift within the equity items and, in accounting terms, in an increase in the university's non-restricted equity. Balance sheet losses, on the other hand, would result in the release of non-restricted equity. In contrast to the first two years of the fifth performance period 2022–2025, the aforementioned distribution of the consolidated year-end result and taking into account the active management of restricted equity resulted in a balance sheet loss in the university's core business, as in 2024, and therefore a CHF 10.9 million decrease in non-restricted equity (previous year: plus CHF 4.7 million).

Development of non-restricted equity

in CHF million	Statement for 2025	Statement for 2024	Statement for 2023
Carried forward from previous year	64.9	69.5	63.2
Year-end result, university	-42.1	-20.3	-7.7
Allocations (+)/releases (-)	31.2	15.6	14.0
Change in non-restricted equity	-10.9	-4.7	6.3
Non-restricted equity, university	54.0	64.9	69.5

Comments on the 2025 fiscal year.

The income statement itemizes the business activities carried out within the fiscal year. The individual components that ultimately lead to the consolidated annual loss of CHF 42.1 million will therefore be explained and commented on below.

The 2025 operating result.

The operating result of minus CHF 44.2 million in 2025 (previous year: CHF minus 33.3 million) is made up of income from ordinary activities and operating expenses. The recorded change in the consolidated operating result of minus CHF 10.9 million can be attributed to a slight decrease in income (minus CHF 2.2 million) and an increase in operating expenses of CHF 8.7 million.

Income from ordinary activities.

The funds within the framework of basic funding from the public sector (please refer to items 1 to 5 in the notes) increased in net terms by CHF 5.9 million compared to the previous year. Global contributions from the supporting cantons increased by a total of CHF 4.5 million in 2025 based on the fifth performance period 2022 to 2025. The special contributions from the supporting cantons remained unchanged in 2025 and include the payments from the Canton of Basel-Stadt for the performance agreements for the university library and Student Advice Center, which are listed separately here and which apply to the fifth performance period. Finally, federal contributions increased by CHF 2.3 million, while contributions from other cantons fell by CHF 0.9 million.

Project contributions as the sum of “research contributions” and “commitments with conditions and legacies” fell by CHF 2.8 million on the previous year (for details see items 6 and 7 in the notes). It should be noted that these contributions show the effective loss of value rather than cash inflows for the year. Despite the slight decline, it is worth noting that this remains at a high level, particularly with the further rise in research contributions (item 6 in the notes), proof of the University of Basel’s continued competitiveness in 2025.

Other income fell slightly by CHF 5.4 million on the previous year (for details see items 8 and 9 in the notes). The educational contributions and user fees recognized there increased by a total of CHF 0.1 million. In 2025, there was an increase in tuition fees (CHF +0.6 million), participation fees for workshops and conferences (CHF +0.1 million) and enrollment fees (CHF +0.1 million). By contrast, contributions for teaching and continuing education (CHF -0.6 million) and federal and cantonal scholarships (CHF -0.1 million) declined in 2025. The second item summarized here, “Other operating income”, fell by a net amount of CHF 5.5 million compared with the previous year. In addition to an increase in income from services (CHF +1.2 million) and real estate income (CHF +0.5 million), the 2025 fiscal year saw a decrease in reimbursements of expenses (CHF -5.9 million), income from licenses and patents (CHF -0.8 million) and income from the sale of goods and printed materials (CHF -0.6 million). Other items saw a net increase of CHF 0.1 million.

Operating expenses.

The university's operating expenses consist of personnel expenses, expenses for goods and services, depreciation and amortization, and other operating expenses. Compared to the previous year, total operating expenses rose by CHF 8.7 million.

Personnel expenses, as the biggest item in the operating expenses (CHF 427.4 million), rose by CHF 11.1 million compared to 2024 (for details see item 10 in the notes). The following developments are responsible for this increase: a CHF 5.8 million rise in personnel costs for positions funded by ordinary budget funds in teaching, research and self-administration, and an increase of CHF 5.3 million for the Swiss National Science Foundation and other external funding. In addition to the creation of jobs in both areas, the resulting increase in personnel expenses is also due to the 0.5 percent cost-of-living adjustment decided for 2025. More details can also be found in the personnel overview in the statistical data.

Expenses for goods and services consist of operating expenses and occupancy costs, and increased by CHF 0.7 million on the previous year. Operating expenses decreased slightly by CHF 0.8 million, while occupancy costs increased by CHF 1.5 million (for details see item 11 in the notes). There was a slight decrease in operating expenses in 2025, which was driven by contrasting developments: expenses increased for remuneration to third parties (CHF +1.7 million) and the cost of materials (CHF +0.6 million) increased, while there was a decrease in expenses for travel, accommodation and events (CHF -0.8 million), expenses for IT and telecommunications (CHF -0.8 million), printed

materials (CHF -0.4 million) and the acquisition of tangible assets that fall below the capitalization threshold of CHF 10,000 (CHF -0.7 million), primarily in the area of IT area. There were movements in both directions among the other operating expense items, with a combined volume of CHF -0.4 million. Within occupancy costs, costs for cleaning and building maintenance and energy costs in particular increased by a total of CHF 2.4 million compared to the previous year. There were also increases in recurring expenses for third-party rents (CHF +0.4 million). At the same time, the basic rent paid to the Canton of Basel-Stadt fell by CHF 0.7 million and the costs for maintaining and repairing buildings by CHF 0.6 million.

Compared with the previous year, depreciation on fixed assets fell by CHF 0.3 million, while amortization of intangible assets increased by CHF 0.2 million. For details of developments in depreciation and amortization, please see the fixed assets schedule in items 20, 21 and 25 in the notes.

The "Other operating expenses" item comprises all other expenses in operating expenses (for details, see item 12 in the notes). There was a total decrease of CHF 3.0 million in expenditure over the previous year in this item. In addition to contributions to third parties (i.e. students, research projects and other projects), this collective item reported under Swiss GAAP FER also includes transfer expenses to associates, project partners and compensation for teaching and research in clinical medicine recorded by the university and broken down by expense category.

The 2025 financial result.

The financial result includes all income and expenses relating to loans to third parties, time deposits, holdings, bonds and shares. Bonds and shares are measured at cost less operational value adjustments according to the lowest value principle. The significant change in the financial result compared with the previous year, from CHF +11.6 million to CHF +2.2 million (down CHF 9.4 million), can be attributed to a one-off effect in 2024. There were also significant capital gains for financial assets in connection with the termination of an asset management mandate. For financial income, this one-off-effect resulted in significant decline in capital gains from financial assets (CHF –7.6 million) in 2025. At the same time, financial expenses increased by a total of CHF 1.6 million over the previous year. This was primarily due to the sharp rise in foreign currency losses in financial investments (CHF –2.3 million), which in accordance with the university accounting policies must be booked on the balance sheet date, despite currency hedging measures. In addition to these comments, please see items 13 (Financial income) and 14 (Financial expenses) in the notes, where the other items are disclosed in both income and expenses.

Based on market values, the net performance of financial assets in 2025 was just under +4.1% (previous year: +6.8%) in accordance with the exclusion and sustainability criteria set out in the investment guidelines, thus meeting the target of the selected sustainability benchmark. Since the university uses its accounting standards to assess bonds and shares at cost less operational value adjustments, these market values in the form of unrealized exchange gains are not included in the annual financial statements as at the balance sheet date.

The 2025 extraordinary result.

The extraordinary result decreased slightly compared to the previous year (CHF –0.07 million), but the net figure still amounts to less than CHF 0.05 million. Extraordinary income only includes a few insurance settlements for repairs and damage to IT devices, while extraordinary expenses includes a corrective payment for an Intercantonal University Agreement settlement from 2022.

Notes to the cash flow statement.

The cash flow statement provides information on the origin and use of cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments. The cash flow statement also provides a record of all transactions affecting liquidity during a fiscal year. These are usually divided into cash flows from operating activities, from investments (or divestments), and from financing and def financing transactions. The balance of the cash flow statement shows the change in cash and cash equivalents during the period under review.

The cash flow statement thus closes the information gaps between the balance sheet and the income statement by providing details of liquidity development, investment transactions and financing measures.

The following two examples briefly illustrate the significance and the interpretation of the university's cash flow statement:

- The depreciation of buildings (e.g. for the new Biozentrum building) recorded in the income statement represents a significant expense item. These expenses do not result in a cash outflow, however, and depreciation is therefore adjusted accordingly in the cash flow statement. Instead, the cash outflow in this area takes the form of the contractually agreed amortization payments (i.e. the annual repayment) of the loan granted by the two supporting cantons for the new Biozentrum building. There are also the related interest payments, which are, however, recognized as expenses and cash-effective.

- The monthly payments of wages and salaries represent both expense and liquidity items and are therefore already included in the year-end result; the reversal of provisions for vacation credits in HR, on the other hand, only affects income and must therefore be eliminated in the cash flow statement.

Notes to the statement of changes in equity.

According to Swiss GAAP FER, the statement of changes in equity is an integral part of the annual financial statement. It provides a differentiated breakdown of the equity components, and shows the changes within a financial year. For the University of Basel, the effects of the appropriation of earnings are of particular significance, since allocation and release of restricted and/or non-restricted equity result in corresponding adjustments in the two equity items. The statement of changes in equity ends for a financial year with a list of the closing balances of the individual equity components.

Outlook for the sixth performance period 2026–2029.

In October 2025, the parliaments of the two supporting cantons Basel-Landschaft and Basel-Stadt approved funds for the years 2026–2029. With a global budget of CHF 1.5 billion spread over the four years of the sixth performance period, the supporting cantons enable the university to implement a plan that is essential to fulfilling its core mandate as a university. The faculties are currently drafting development and structural plans (ESP) for the years 2026–2029, and the University Council is expected to approve them in spring 2026. The adjustments for the sixth performance period arising from these definitive plans of the seven faculties will be incorporated into future planning within the scope of the university's financial capabilities. Increasing risks in the field of cybersecurity and required remedies in the basic IT infrastructure represent a key challenge and a source of potential conflict for the coming years. In combination with data security and data protection requirements, these measures must be configured in such

a way that they do not hinder demonstrably positive developments through digitalization in the field of teaching and research. In addition to these university measures and developments, for the sixth performance period the university must continue to closely monitor exogenous factors such as basic funding by the federal government, as well as macroeconomic developments (e.g. exchange rate developments and inflation effects).

The potential consequences of the federal government's relief package are provisionally anticipated on the revenue side in the financial planning for 2027–2029. To partially compensate for revenue shortfalls, the university will continue exercising great restraint in calling on the strategic funds pledged by the supporting cantons for teaching and research for 2026–2029 totaling CHF 14.9 million in 2026. On the other hand, additional funds of CHF 50 million (CHF 12.5 million p.a.) approved by the supporting cantons for real estate will significantly reduce depletion of restricted equity in this area.

Finally, it should be noted that despite the balance sheet loss of CHF 10.9 million for 2025 (previous year CHF 4.7 million), non-restricted equity was almost CHF 54 million at the end of 2025, which is just CHF 2 million lower than at the starting point of the fifth performance period of 31 December 2021. This meant that the additional charges incurred during the fifth performance period that were not foreseen in the original plans (inflation effects in 2022 and 2023 as well as substantial, staggered reductions in Intercantonal University Agreement rates) were at least partially absorbed over the entire performance period for the university as a whole. At the same time, the remaining non-restricted equity as at 31 December 2025, combined with the global contributions granted by the supporting cantons for the sixth performance period and continued strict budget discipline at all levels (faculties, departments, institutes, services and central functions), provides a solid basis for the years to come.

Consolidated income statement for 2025.

Consolidated income statement for 2025

in Swiss francs	Notes	Statement for 2025	Statement for 2024
Operating income			
Global contributions, Canton of Basel-Stadt	1	178,230,262	175,509,607
Global contributions, Canton of Basel-Landschaft	2	166,269,738	164,490,393
Special contributions, supporting cantons	3	2,162,600	2,162,600
Federal contributions as per the Higher Education Act	4	100,698,205	98,304,017
Contributions from other cantons as per the Intercantonal University Agreement	5	70,958,140	71,882,387
Basic funding		518,318,945	512,349,004
Research contributions	6	187,264,263	185,533,570
Conditional grants and legacies	7	7,045,120	11,554,076
Project contributions		194,309,383	197,087,646
Educational contributions and fees	8	31,398,023	31,262,152
Other operating income	9	26,435,087	31,999,694
Other income		57,833,110	63,261,846
Total income from ordinary activities		770,461,438	772,698,496
Operating expenses			
Personnel expenses	10	427,377,867	416,251,038
Expenses for goods and services	11	192,860,025	192,110,866
Depreciation on fixed assets		40,093,485	40,432,344
Amortization of intangible assets		1,369,657	1,078,322
Other operating expenses	12	152,989,429	156,078,564
Total operating expenses		814,690,463	805,951,133
Operating result		-44,229,025	-33,252,637
Financial income	13	12,357,155	20,121,570
Financial expenses	14	-10,144,082	-8,547,317
Financial result		2,213,073	11,574,254
Ordinary result		-42,015,952	-21,678,383
Extraordinary income		18,379	41,483
Extraordinary expenses		-66,098	-11,029
Extraordinary result		-47,719	30,454
Year-end result		-42,063,671	-21,647,929
Allocation/release			
Allocation (+)/release (-) of funds, teaching and research		-16,486,106	5,818,959
Allocation (+)/release (-) of funds, infrastructure and real estate		-14,751,222	-21,747,655
Allocation (+)/release (-) of capital, foundations and associations		-30,336	327,285
Allocation (+)/release (-) of free reserves		31,267,665	15,601,411

Allocations/releases and their effects on restricted and non-restricted equity are shown in the statement of changes in equity as part of the appropriation of profit. The corresponding detailed developments for each main category are included in items 34 to 36 of the notes.

Consolidated balance sheet

as at 31 December 2025.

Consolidated balance sheet for 2025

in Swiss francs	Notes	31/12/2025	31/12/2024
Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	15	154,037,102	154,433,855
Receivables from goods and services	16	10,678,227	29,325,842
Other current receivables	17	22,759,449	23,654,711
Inventories	18	366,769	451,174
Prepaid expenses and accrued income	19	15,058,942	14,443,967
Current assets		202,900,489	222,309,550
Movable non-current assets	20	52,744,349	55,430,580
Immovable non-current assets	21	637,217,302	618,485,011
Tangible fixed assets		689,961,651	673,915,590
Long-term receivables		50,561	206,724
Loans	22	39,596,200	44,509,503
Investments	23	1,263,101	1,245,413
Securities	24	308,691,976	304,479,005
Financial assets		349,601,838	350,440,645
Intangible assets	25	9,381,783	7,045,256
Non-current assets		1,048,945,272	1,031,401,492
Total assets		1,251,845,761	1,253,711,042
Liabilities and equity			
Short-term financial liabilities	26	35,948,701	61,631,371
Payables for goods and services	27	19,232,913	31,472,488
Other short-term liabilities	28	8,685,649	12,914,231
Short-term provisions	29	9,700,000	9,600,000
Accrued expenses and deferred income	30	27,979,083	32,093,391
Short-term liabilities		101,546,346	147,711,480
Long-term financial liabilities	31	511,820,948	442,809,668
Other long-term liabilities	32	195,787,552	182,025,121
Long-term provisions	33	39,224,763	35,634,949
Long-term liabilities		746,833,263	660,469,739
Liabilities		848,379,609	808,181,219
Committed funds, teaching and research	34	200,815,085	217,301,191
Committed funds, infrastructure and real estate	35	117,121,952	131,873,174
Capital, foundations and associations	36	31,535,952	31,492,406
Restricted equity		349,472,989	380,666,771
Free reserves		64,863,052	69,519,761
Balance sheet profit (+)/loss (-)	37	-10,869,889	-4,656,708
Non-restricted equity		53,993,163	64,863,052
Equity		403,466,152	445,529,823
Total liabilities and equity		1,251,845,761	1,253,711,042

Consolidated cash flow statement for 2025.

Consolidated cash flow statement for 2025

in Swiss francs	2025	2024
Operating activity		
Profit (+)/loss (-)	-42,063,671	-21,647,929
Depreciation (+)/appreciation (-), movable non-current assets	19,254,318	19,854,938
Depreciation (+)/appreciation (-), immovable non-current assets	20,732,994	20,577,406
Amortization (+)/appreciation (-), intangible non-current assets	1,369,657	1,078,322
Other non-fund-related expenses (+)/income (-)	3,672,127	-179,959
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in receivables from goods and services	18,647,615	-2,756,101
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in other receivables and prepaid expenses and accrued income	280,288	-386,620
Decrease (+)/increase (-) in inventories	84,406	-39,178
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in payables for goods and services	-12,239,575	3,142,026
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in other short-term liabilities and accrued expenses and deferred income	-8,342,889	1,655,908
Increase (+)/decrease (-) in long-term earmarked funds	13,762,430	5,664,553
Cash flow statement from operating activity	15,157,698	26,963,365
Investing activities		
Inflows (-) of movable non-current assets	-16,568,086	-18,152,620
Inflows (-) of immovable non-current assets	-39,465,285	-26,871,573
Inflows (-) of intangible assets	-3,706,184	-4,450,659
Inflows (-) of current financial assets	-56,000,000	-20,000,000
Inflows (-) of long-term financial assets	-10,217,942	-13,992,818
Disposals (+) of long-term financial assets	11,074,437	4,950,178
Cash flow statement from investing activities	-114,883,061	-78,517,491
Financing activities		
Increase (+) in short-term financial liabilities	438	101,073
Repayment (-) of short-term financial liabilities	-25,683,108	-9,142,029
Increase (+) in long-term financial liabilities	81,350,000	70,000,000
Repayment (-) of long-term financial liabilities	-12,338,720	-17,223,543
Cash flow statement from financing activities	43,328,610	43,735,501
Total cash flow statement	-56,396,753	-7,818,625
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the reporting period	134,433,855	142,252,480
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period	78,037,102	134,433,855

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for 2025/2024.

Consolidated statement of changes in equity for 2025/2024

in Swiss francs	Funds, teaching and research	Funds, infrastructure and real estate	Capital, foundations and associations	Restricted equity	Free reserves, university	Year-end result, university	Non- restricted equity	Total equity
Equity as at 31/12/2023 after appropriation of earnings	211,482,232	153,620,829	32,554,931	397,657,992	69,519,761	–	69,519,761	467,177,752
Year-end result, 2024	–	–	–1,389,811	–1,389,811	–	–20,258,119	–20,258,119	–21,647,929
Equity as at 31/12/2024 before appropriation of earnings	211,482,232	153,620,829	31,165,120	396,268,181	69,519,761	–20,258,119	49,261,642	445,529,823
Appropriation of earnings	–	–	–	–	–20,258,119	20,258,119	–	–
Allocation (+)/release (–)	5,818,959	–21,747,655	327,285	–15,601,411	15,601,411	–	15,601,411	–
Equity as at 31/12/2024 after appropriation of earnings	217,301,191	131,873,174	31,492,406	380,666,771	64,863,052	–	64,863,052	445,529,823
Year-end result, 2025	–	–	73,883	73,883	–	–42,137,554	–42,137,554	–42,063,671
Equity as at 31/12/2025 before appropriation of earnings	217,301,191	131,873,174	31,566,288	380,740,653	64,863,052	–42,137,554	22,725,498	403,466,152
Appropriation of earnings	–	–	–	–	–42,137,554	42,137,554	–	–
Allocation (+)/release (–)	–16,486,106	–14,751,222	–30,336	–31,267,665	31,267,665	–	31,267,665	–
Equity as at 31/12/2025 after appropriation of earnings	200,815,085	117,121,952	31,535,952	349,472,989	53,993,163	–	53,993,163	403,466,152

The consolidated statement of changes in equity of the University of Basel does not include any endowment capital from the supporting cantons (for allocations and releases in committed equity, see items 34 to 36 in the notes).

Notes to the consolidated annual financial statement for 2025.

University accounting practices.

The accounts of the University of Basel are kept in accordance with all existing accounting recommendations (Swiss GAAP FER). The overarching principle of Swiss GAAP FER is to present a true and fair view of the financial position and performance. This consolidated financial statement represents the situation as at 31 December 2025 and was approved by the President's Board on 10 March 2026 and by the University Council on 20 April 2026. The statement was then presented to the governments of the supporting cantons of Basel-Stadt and Basel-Landschaft.

Principles of consolidation.

The consolidated financial statement of the University of Basel as at 31 December 2025 is based on uniform principles of all organizations under the control of the university included in the scope of consolidation. It comprises all asset, capital and profit figures for all departments and service areas legally belonging to the University of Basel as an institution under public law, and all figures relating to the legally independent and non-independent foundations and associations with significant economic relations with the university. In terms of non-independent funds and foundations, this involves various conditional grants and legacies from third parties that benefit the university, individual departments or institutes, or that benefit university hospitals and individual university museums. In addition, the University of Basel reports all funds given by third parties for the fulfillment of the university's performance

mandate or which make it possible to carry out supplementary projects in research and teaching for the university or its representatives.

Alternatively, the following rules apply for the principle of including foundations and associations in the annual financial statement:

- Foundations and associations are included if the majority of the members of the legally established body that has influence over the management and the assets of the respective organization as the supreme authority consists of university members who are exercising their university function.
- Economic relationships are considered significant if the majority of the assets and/or contributions from the foundations and associations benefit the other units that are included in the university's scope of consolidation.

The consolidation methods used are full consolidation for independent foundations and associations, and the equity method for companies with shares of between 20% and 50% (associated companies). Holdings of less than 20% are measured at acquisition cost less any value adjustments required for business reasons. These holdings are reported under financial assets (see note 23).

The independent foundations and associations as separate legal entities that are wholly integrated are subject to the cantonal supervisory law and are also managed by the university. These are the foundations and associations listed in the table below.

Annual financial statement

Consolidation methods for independent foundations and associations, 2025

Name of foundation/association	Registered office	Consolidation method	Share
Alfred Mutz-Stiftung	4056 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Bernhard Hollander-Stiftung	4003 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Basler Studienstiftung	4002 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Frey-Grynäische Stiftung	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Friedrich Zschokke-Stiftung	4056 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Fritz Mangold-Stiftung	4052 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Josef Anton Häfliger-Stiftung	4059 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Nikolaus und Bertha Burckhardt-Bürgin-Stiftung	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Rudolf Riggenschach-Stiftung	4056 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Stiftung für das Knochentumor-Referenzzentrum Basel (liquidated in 2025)	4003 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Stiftung für theologische und philosophische Studien	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Stiftung Schweizerisches Wirtschaftsarchiv	4052 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Stiftung Zschokke-Haus	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Stiftung zur Förderung der biologischen Forschung	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Universitätsstiftung Basel	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Verein AlumniBasel	4051 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Verein zur Förderung des Wirtschaftswissenschaftlichen Zentrums der Universität Basel	4052 Basel	Full consolidation	0%
Unitecra AG	8006 Zurich	Equity method	33.33%

Accounting principles.

General.

The consolidated financial statement gives a true and fair view of the financial position and performance of the University of Basel, and includes the balance sheet, income statement, cash flow statement, statement of changes in equity, and notes with supplementary information.

The relevant legal principles of the two supporting cantons are taken into account. This refers in particular to the law on university property (SAG 440.400), the ordinance on the perpetuity of university property (SG 440.450), the agreement between the Cantons of Basel-Landschaft and Basel-Stadt concerning the joint sponsorship of the University of Basel (SG 442.400) and the agreement on the real estate of the University of Basel (SG 442.410).

The principle of individual valuation of assets and liabilities applies, with the valuation concept based on historical values. Assets are measured at acquisition or production cost, liabilities at nominal value. The financial involvements within the university have been eliminated.

The following rules apply to revenue recognition or realization:

- Income from basic funding from the supporting cantons is recognized on the basis of the annual installments defined for the performance period and in the performance mandate.
- Income from the federal government within the framework of basic funding is recognized on the basis of federal government rulings pursuant to the Higher Education Act and on the basis of performance indicators in teaching, research and for buildings per fiscal year.
- Income from the other cantons within the framework of basic funding is recorded in each calendar year in accordance with the Intercantonal University Agreement and on the basis of student numbers within an academic year.
- Research contributions are only recognized at the end of the year and in the amount of the expense actually incurred in the reporting year.

- Conditional grants and legacies are recognized in accordance with the contractually stipulated grants (pro rata or in total).
- Educational contributions and fees and other operating income are recognized directly in revenue and, if necessary, allocated on an accrual basis.

The essential principles of key items in the financial statement are explained below:

Cash and cash equivalents.

Liquidity encompasses cash in hand, postal account and bank balances as well as cash equivalents with a remaining maturity of no more than 90 days. They are measured at their nominal value.

Short-term financial assets.

Short-term financial assets are financial assets with a maturity of 90 days to one year that are intended to be held for the short term. Short-term financial assets with a market value are measured at their current value. Short-term financial assets without a market value are measured at no more than acquisition cost less any impairment. The principle of individual valuation applies. Price gains and losses, as well as impairment, are recognized in profit or loss for the period.

Short-term receivables.

Short-term receivables are measured at nominal value less any impairment. For receivables that are clearly impaired, a valuation allowance is recognized based on the individual risk situation. Credit and loss risks that cannot be clearly quantified are covered by a bad-debt allowance. The amount of the allowance is calculated as the average of the receivables actually written off in the last two accounting periods.

Receivables from and liabilities to the two cantons.

Receivables from and liabilities to the two cantons are reported individually in receivables/liabilities on the basis of their maturity.

Inventories.

Inventories are measured at cost using the weighted average cost method.

Prepaid expenses and accrued income.

Prepaid expenses and accrued income are used to recognize expenses and income on an accrual basis (key elements here are prepaid rent and insurance premiums, advance payments to suppliers, outstanding incoming payments from third parties). They are measured at nominal value.

Tangible fixed assets.

The threshold for capitalization is CHF 10,000. Tangible fixed assets above this amount are measured at acquisition or

production cost minus accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is calculated on a straight line basis over the useful life of the asset.

In the domain of properties belonging to the university and properties used for university purposes, the value-enhancing investments in the area of upkeep and development are capitalized and written off in accordance with the university's capitalization rules. Contributions to investments in building infrastructure in accordance with Art. 55, para. 1 of the Higher Education Act are recorded as a separate minus item under tangible fixed assets. The release is made over the same useful life as the investments financed by means of a federal subsidy.

Tangible fixed assets

Asset class	Useful life
Property	Unlimited
Structures	Buildings and surroundings 40 years
	Operational facilities 20 years
	Fixtures and fittings 10 years
Furnishings	10–15 years
Technical facilities	8–15 years
Laboratory and research equipment	3–10 years
Office equipment	5 years
IT hardware	3–5 years

Investment property.

Investment property that is not used for university purposes but where the rental income fulfills foundational or fund purposes (e.g. payment of scholarships) is allocated to tangible fixed assets, measured at cost and depreciated on a useful life basis.

Long-term financial assets.

Financial assets include loans to third parties, time deposits, holdings, bonds and shares. Loans are recognized in the balance sheet at the lower of nominal value less any valuation allowances or fair value. Time deposits are measured at nominal value, and bonds and shares are measured at acquisition cost less operational value adjustments.

Intangible assets.

At the University of Basel, software and licenses in particular are capitalized if they are identifiable, the University of Basel has power of disposal, there is a future benefit and the acquisition and production costs are verifiable. Software is amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of three years. Impairment is reviewed whenever changes in circumstances or events indicate that the carrying amounts may not be recoverable.

Impairment of assets.

Assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine whether there is any indication that their carrying amount may not be recoverable. If necessary, a value adjustment is recognized in profit or loss (unscheduled depreciation).

Payables for goods and services.

Payables for goods and services are current liabilities with a remaining term at the balance sheet date of up to one year resulting from ordinary business activities. They are measured at nominal value.

Other short-term liabilities.

Other short-term liabilities are liabilities with a maturity of up to one year that are not directly related to the provision of services. They are measured at nominal value.

Miscellaneous short-term financial liabilities.

Short-term financial liabilities are monetary liabilities arising from financing activities. They are measured at nominal value.

Accrued expenses and deferred income.

Accrued expenses and deferred income are used to recognize expenses and income on an accrual basis (the main components are accruals for outstanding consumption invoices for buildings, construction invoices and semester fees, as well as outstanding invoices based on service agreements). They are measured at nominal value.

Provisions.

Provisions with a maturity of less than twelve months are reported under short-term liabilities, while provisions with a maturity of more than twelve months are reported under long-term liabilities. A provision relates to a likely obligation based on a past event, the amount and/or timing of which is uncertain but can be estimated. The event involved must have occurred before the balance sheet date, and may be based on an explicit legal or a factual obligation. Employees' flexitime and vacation balances are treated as provisions. Provisions are created by debiting the corresponding expense or revenue reduction item. The reduction or release of provisions is recognized in the same section of the income statement as the creation of the provision, and the changes in provisions are listed in the statement of changes in provisions.

Long-term financial liabilities.

Long-term financial liabilities are monetary liabilities with a maturity of more than twelve months arising from financing activities. They are measured at nominal value.

Committed project funds.

In the area of teaching and research at the University of Basel, earmarked funds with an obligation to third parties are recognized as liabilities. This item includes funding from the Swiss National Science Foundation, Innosuisse, the EU, special federal programs or project grants from the cantons, and grants from private individuals and foundations (including for research areas or endowed professorships).

Equity.

If there is no obligation to third parties, the funds are considered equity. The distinction between restricted and non-restricted equity is based on the purpose for which the funds are committed.

Restricted equity.

Funds are committed by means of resolutions of the University Council (usually at the request of the President's Board), in accordance with stipulations in the State Treaty or performance agreements derived from it, and in the area of teaching and research in the decentralized units.

This includes:

- Funds for infrastructure and real estate (surpluses from the real estate division accounts, funds from the real estate fund, and overhead funds)
- Funds for teaching and research (appointment credits, hedging of currency and investment risks, funds for pension fund provision, budget transfers and project awards approved by the University Council, conditional awards, legacies, earmarked funds in the organizational units).
- The equity of independent foundations and associations is shown here separately.

Non-restricted equity.

Includes all other funds classified as equity (free capital from funds, free reserves) and the respective year-end result (before appropriation of profit).

Leasing and rental agreements.

The University of Basel does not engage in finance leasing. Operating lease obligations that cannot be terminated within one year are disclosed in the notes. Leases that contractually apply for longer than one year are also disclosed.

Employee pension benefits.

The University of Basel has its own pension plans with the Basel-Stadt pension fund (PKBS) and the Basel-Landschaft pension fund (BLPK). The economic effects of pension plans on the university are calculated as at the balance sheet date. An economic benefit is capitalized only if a positive effect on future cash flows is anticipated (such as reductions in contributions). Economic obligations (such as contributions to the resolution of a shortfall in cover) are recognized as provisions in accordance with regulations.

Income taxes.

The University of Basel is exempt from direct taxes.

Related party transactions.

A related party (natural person or legal entity) is anyone who can directly or indirectly exercise significant influence over the financial or operational decisions of the University of Basel. All material transactions and resulting balances or liabilities with related parties are disclosed in the financial statement. As the sponsors of the University of Basel, the two supporting cantons Basel-Landschaft and Basel-Stadt have significant influence on the university within the scope of the performance mandate and the financing of four-year performance periods, and are therefore considered related parties within the meaning of Swiss GAAP FER 15. In this context, material transactions with the two supporting cantons, the hospitals with the university clinics and the associated institutes must be disclosed in the annual financial statement on the basis of the performance agreements. The global contributions or any additional and separately stated special contributions from the supporting cantons include all services. There are no services beyond this without a price (services provided free of charge).

Public-sector grants.

Public-sector grants are recorded if there is a reasonable degree of confidence that the organization fulfills the associated conditions and that the value can be reliably estimated. Asset-related public-sector grants are offset against the asset (net method) and disclosed separately in the fixed assets schedule

in the year in which they are received. Non-monetary asset-related public-sector grants are recognized on receipt at their current value. Performance-related public-sector grants are to be recognized in the cash flow statement on a planned basis over the course of the periods in which the organization recognizes the related expenses.

Currency conversion.

Assets and liabilities in foreign currencies are converted into Swiss francs (CHF) at the balance sheet date. The exchange rate published by the Swiss Federal Finance Administration is used as the conversion rate on the balance sheet date. The resulting currency conversion differences are recognized as financial income or expenses.

Segment accounting.

The University of Basel provides its supporting cantons with detailed segment accounting (this does not correspond to segment reporting within the meaning of Swiss GAAP FER 31). Income and expenses are separated into “real estate” and “teaching and research” as applicable. This separate statement allows for better control and increases transparency with regard to the financing of real estate used by the university. It is intended to prevent cross-subsidization between the areas of teaching and research and real estate. Surpluses or deficits in real estate must be offset annually with restricted equity.

Completeness.

Each year, the organizational units submit a declaration of completeness confirming that they have reported all relevant information to the central units. Within the scope of reasonable effort on the part of the President’s Board, completeness as of the reporting date can therefore be confirmed to the best of our knowledge, particularly with regard to the scope of consolidation and the recording of third-party funds received for the university as a whole.

Rounding.

Small rounding differences may result because values are rounded off in the annual financial statement.

Statistical data for 2025.

Financial performance figures (income from ordinary activities)

in CHF thousand	Basic funding 2025	Project contributions 2025	Other income 2025	Total income 2025	Total income 2024
Departments					
Theology Studies	4,494	1,316	149	5,959	6,488
Law	13,113	1,013	895	15,021	14,491
Biomedicine	23,975	16,009	1,808	41,792	40,281
Sport, Exercise and Health	5,711	1,631	876	8,218	7,550
Public Health	2,942	4,306	1,655	8,903	7,874
Biomedical Engineering	5,031	5,772	1,663	12,466	10,756
Teaching and research (university clinics) ¹⁾	88,003	21,383	796	110,182	110,205
Medicine, unallocated	11,683	530	716	12,929	11,128
Foreign Languages and Literary Studies	11,301	2,561	9	13,871	14,642
Classical Studies	3,825	3,109	228	7,163	7,631
Social Sciences	9,057	5,015	277	14,348	14,179
History	4,570	3,964	254	8,789	9,120
Arts, Media and Philosophy	6,645	3,550	71	10,266	10,441
Humanities, unallocated	6,304	1,288	272	7,864	8,140
Physics	13,385	20,259	1,048	34,692	34,351
Chemistry	18,330	12,460	253	31,043	31,001
Pharmacy	13,563	4,794	1,567	19,924	19,950
Environmental Sciences	20,501	8,918	1,619	31,038	30,875
Mathematics and Computer Science	9,251	3,746	170	13,167	13,626
Biozentrum	45,847	22,906	2,583	71,337	71,091
Natural Sciences, unallocated	926	–	–	926	800
Economics	12,576	4,818	1,606	18,999	17,472
Psychology	10,740	1,865	2,277	14,882	14,836
Institute for European Global Studies	2,137	606	11	2,755	2,568
Bio & Medical Ethics	861	1,094	226	2,181	2,165
Center for Philanthropy Studies	337	725	677	1,739	1,519
Institute for Educational Sciences	1,289	158	374	1,821	1,670

Annual financial statement

Financial performance figures (income from ordinary activities)

in CHF thousand	Basic funding 2025	Project contributions 2025	Other income 2025	Total income 2025	Total income 2024
Services					
University library	28,454	2,901	976	32,331	31,766
IT Services	23,278	–	182	23,460	22,766
University administration	41,561	2,041	2,374	45,976	44,754
University-wide, unallocated ²⁾	78,630	35,571	32,219	146,420	158,563
Summary by faculty					
Faculty of Theology	4,494	1,316	149	5,959	6,488
Faculty of Law	13,113	1,013	895	15,021	14,491
Faculty of Medicine	137,344	49,631	7,515	194,490	187,794
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	41,702	19,486	1,112	62,300	64,152
Faculty of Science	121,803	73,083	7,240	202,126	201,694
Faculty of Business and Economics	12,576	4,818	1,606	18,999	17,472
Faculty of Psychology	10,740	1,865	2,277	14,882	14,836
Interdisciplinary units	4,624	2,583	1,289	8,496	7,922
Services	93,293	4,943	3,532	101,768	99,286
University-wide, unallocated ²⁾	78,630	35,571	32,219	146,420	158,563
	518,319	194,309	57,833	770,461	772,698

¹⁾ The project contributions reported for the university clinics essentially only include awards from the Swiss National Science Foundation that are processed and posted by the university authority responsible for administration of the contributions.

²⁾ Unallocated university-wide figures include the public contributions not directly allocable to the organizational units (e.g. the allocation of contributions to real estate).

Annual financial statement

Financial performance figures (operating expenses)

in CHF thousand	Personnel expenses 2025	Expenses for goods and services 2025	Other expenses 2025	Depreciation & amortization 2025	Total expenses 2025	Total expenses 2024
Departments						
Theology Studies	5,491	427	31	9	5,959	6,488
Law	13,470	1,356	183	12	15,021	14,491
Biomedicine	24,293	9,358	6,281	1,861	41,792	40,281
Sport, Exercise and Health	6,812	1,254	44	109	8,218	7,550
Public Health	6,908	1,216	780	-	8,903	7,874
Biomedical Engineering	9,348	1,410	599	1,110	12,466	10,756
Teaching and research (university clinics) ¹⁾	3,813	7,058	99,293	18	110,182	110,205
Medicine, unallocated	8,080	2,574	2,255	20	12,929	11,128
Foreign Languages and Literary Studies	12,994	711	143	23	13,871	14,642
Classical Studies	6,226	856	72	9	7,163	7,631
Social Sciences	12,268	1,235	829	17	14,348	14,179
History	7,805	960	10	14	8,789	9,120
Arts, Media and Philosophy	9,685	519	23	40	10,266	10,441
Humanities, unallocated	6,795	500	541	27	7,864	8,140
Physics	21,814	5,102	4,864	2,912	34,692	34,351
Chemistry	21,409	5,759	2,026	1,849	31,043	31,001
Pharmacy	14,357	3,359	1,498	710	19,924	19,950
Environmental Sciences	25,589	3,580	676	1,193	31,038	30,875
Mathematics and Computer Science	12,081	806	93	187	13,167	13,626
Biozentrum	49,734	12,003	2,850	6,750	71,337	71,091
Natural Sciences, unallocated	874	46	6	-	926	800
Economics	15,881	2,315	793	10	18,999	17,472
Psychology	13,202	1,360	197	123	14,882	14,836
Institute for European Global Studies	2,463	184	103	5	2,755	2,568
Bio & Medical Ethics	2,034	139	1	7	2,181	2,165
Center for Philanthropy Studies	1,401	327	5	7	1,739	1,519
Institute for Educational Sciences	1,275	116	430	-	1,821	1,670

Annual financial statement

Financial performance figures (operating expenses)

in CHF thousand	Personnel expenses 2025	Expenses for goods and services 2025	Other expenses 2025	Depreciation & amortization 2025	Total expenses 2025	Total expenses 2024
Services						
University library	20,372	11,350	233	376	32,331	31,766
IT Services	14,699	8,151	7	604	23,460	22,766
University administration	38,923	6,603	320	129	45,976	44,754
University-wide, unallocated ²⁾	37,283	102,226	27,807	23,333	190,649	191,815
Summary by faculty						
Faculty of Theology	5,491	427	31	9	5,959	6,488
Faculty of Law	13,470	1,356	183	12	15,021	14,491
Faculty of Medicine	59,253	22,870	109,251	3,117	194,490	187,794
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences	55,772	4,781	1,618	129	62,300	64,152
Faculty of Science	145,858	30,654	12,012	13,602	202,126	201,694
Faculty of Business and Economics	15,881	2,315	793	10	18,999	17,472
Faculty of Psychology	13,202	1,360	197	123	14,882	14,836
Interdisciplinary units	7,174	766	538	18	8,496	7,922
Services	73,994	26,104	560	1,110	101,768	99,286
University-wide, unallocated ²⁾	37,283	102,226	27,807	23,333	190,649	191,815
	427,378	192,860	152,989	41,463	814,690	805,951

¹⁾ Teaching and research (university clinics) includes, in other operating expenses, the compensation for teaching and research at the university clinics in the amount of CHF 88.5 million (previous year: CHF 89.4 million).

²⁾ The figure "University wide, unallocated" includes central personnel expenses (e.g. pension inflation, social allowances, substitutes for vacant professorships, restructuring of the pension funds), University Sports, SKUBA, AVUBA, expenses from federal programs (e.g. career advancement), and overall expenses for the real estate segment (including the basic rent for use of cantonal properties of the Canton of Basel-Stadt, third-party rent, and premises costs for energy, third-party rent and cleaning).

The University of Basel would like to thank all private donors, foundations and companies whose support in 2025 contributed to the success of teaching and research.

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