

COPY

REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE

REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

NUMBER 66 OF 2013

CONCERNING

STATUTE OF AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE BOGOR

BY THE GRACE OF THE ONE AND

ALMIGHTY GOD

PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

Considering	: that to implement the provisions of article 66 paragraph (2) of
	Law Number 12 of 2012 on higher education, it is necessary to
	implement Government Regulation on Statute of Agricultura
	Institute Bogor
Netine	1 Article 5 Demonstration of the 1045 Constitution of the
Noting	: 1. Article 5 Paragraph (2) of the 1945 Constitution of the
	Republic of Indonesia;
	2. Law Number 12 of 2012 on higher education (State Gazette of
	the Republic of Indonesia Year 2012 Number 158, Supplemen
	to State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5336);
	DECIDED:

To establish : GOVERNMENT REGULATION ON STATUTE OF AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE BOGOR

CHAPTER I...



CHAPTER I

GENERAL PROVISIONS

Article 1

In this Government Regulation, the following terms have the following meanings:

- 1. Bogor Agricultural University hereinafter referred to as IPB is a legal entity state university
- 2. Statuta IPB is the basic regulation for the management of IPB which is used as the basis for the preparation of IPB operational regulations and procedures.
- 3. The board of trustees hereinafter referred to as MWA is the organ of IPB that arranging and determining the general policies of IPB.
- 4. The Rector is the organ of IPB that leads the implementation and management of IPB.
- 5. The Academic Senate hereinafter referred to as SA is the organ of IPB that compiles, formulates and determines policies, gives consideration, and implements academic control in the administration of the university.
- 6. The board of professors hereinafter referred to DGB as the organs of IPB carries out the function of scientific development, ethical enforcement, and development of academic culture
- 7. The audit committee hereinafter referred to KA is the MWA Apparatus which independently functions to evaluate the results of internal and external audits of the IPB implementation for funds on behalf of the MWA
- 8. Faculty or school is a set of supporting resources that can be grouped according to the department that organizes and manages academic, vocational, and professional education in a single group of disciplines of knowledge, technology, and art.



-3-

- Department is an element of the faculty that supports the implementation of academic activities in one or several subdivisions of science, technology, humanities, and/ arts in the type of academic, professional, or vocational education.
- 2. A study program is a unit of education and learning activities that have a certain curriculum and learning method in a type of academic education, professional education, and/ vocational education.
- 3. The Dean is the leader of the IPB environment who is authorized and responsible for the implementation of education in each faculty.
- 4. The Lecturer is a professional education and scientist with the main task of transforming, developing, and disseminating knowledge and technology through research education and community dedication.
- 5. A college student is a learner at the level of higher education in IPB.
- 6. The educational staff is a community member who is devoted and appointed with the main task of supporting the implementation of higher education at IPB.
- 7. Ministry is a government apparatus in charge of government affairs in the field of education.
- 8. Minister means the ministry whose duties and responsibilities are in a field of education

Article 2

(1) IPB has the vision to become a research-based university and leading in innovation for national independence towards a techno-social entrepreneurial university that excels at the global level in agricultural, marine, tropical biosciences.



PRESADEN Republik indonesia

(2) Mision of IPB:

- a. Preparing students who are excellent, professional, and entrepreneurial characteristic in the fields of agriculture, maritime and tropical biosciences.
- b. Pioneering the development of excellence science, technology, and art in the fields of agriculture, marine and tropical biosciences for the nation's progress
- c. Transforming knowledge technology and excellence arts and culture of IPB for enlightenment, benefit, and quality of life improvement sustainably.

- IPB based on Pancasila, Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia on 1945, and Bhinneka Tunggal Ika.
- IPB's philosophy is to uphold academic ethics, academic freedom, academic pulpit freedom, and scientific autonomy, as well as always be an effort to advance, maintain and practice science and technology, also appreciate culture through education, research, and community dedication.
- 3. The mandate of IPB is to carry out Tridharma of higher education in the cluster of agricultural and sciences which supports agricultural development in a broad sense for Indonesia's agricultural development, with the main competence of tropical agriculture.



-5-

Article 4

In carrying out Tridharma obligation of university, IPB is directed to universal benefit and intended for answering the nation's problems based on the principles:

- a. Education is held inclusively, democratic, and justice by upholding academic norms and ethics as well as religious values, human rights, cultural values, pluralism, harmony, and national unity.
- Research is conducted honestly, objectively, creatively, and inventively by upholding research ethics to improve the nation's competitiveness and the preservation of the universe; and
- c. Community service is carried out participative as a manifestation of IPB's social responsibility directed primarily to society empowerment includes: farming society, breeders, fisherman, villagers, as well as agricultural business in a broad sense.

Article 5

Values and ethics adopted by IPB:

- a. Holding firm and upholding the principles of honesty, objectivity, obey the principle, and interest-free in ways of thinking for obtaining scientific truth.
- b. Upholding the universal values of humanity, compatibility maintenance, and sustainability of life on earth.
- c. Having partiality with the national interest, many societies, development agriculture, farmer, and fisherman in establishing academic activity development programs and dissemination of results Tridharma University; and



d. Oriented constantly towards the future more progressive and fairer.

Article 6

IPB is organized with the purpose of:

- a. Preparing students to become society members who believe and fear God Almighty, Virtuous, Noble character, healthy, knowledgeable, creative, independent, democratic, responsible and able to implement and develop science, technique and or art in a broad sense agricultural.
- b. Finding, developing, and spreading knowledge, technology, art, and innovation as well as striving uses to improve human dignity and preservation of the universe
- c. Providing solutions for national and global problems in a broad sense agricultural; and
- d. To be a wisdom source, the enlightening power and moral protection of the nation for realization civil society and sustainable development.

Article 7

IPB functions as: IPB functions as:

- a. The front line in seeking scientific truth, finding, expand and deepen knowledge, as well as provide solutions for national and global problems in a broad sense agricultural.
- Mastery center and technology development and or art in a broad sense agricultural;



-7-

- a. Science source, technology and or art as well as the function of innovation sources in a broad sense agricultural for the greatest welfare people and sustainable natural resources and the environment;
- b. Wisdom sources and values guard, ethics and morals for upholding nation's dignity and
- c. Innovation sources in implementation higher education national agricultural.

Article 8

The scope of science developed at IPB includes: agricultural cluster and related to sciences which support development and progress in a broad sense agricultural, including basic science, marine, engineering, humanity, health, economics, business, management, communication, as well as social and politics.

CHAPTER II IDENTITY

Part One

Status, Position, and Dies Natalis

Article 9

IPB is a legal entity state university that manages academic and non-academics autonomously

Articles 10

IPB is located in Bogor



-8-

Article 11

September 1st is Anniversary (dies Natalis)IPB.

Part Two

Symbol, Flag, and Hymn

Articles 12

- IPB symbol reflects growth as higher education institution and science source, technology, and or art always develop based on Pancasila
- (2) The symbol is registered and protected by Laws and Regulations.
- (3) The shape, color, and meaning of the symbol are listed in appendix 1 which is an inseparable part of this government regulation.

Article 13

- (1) IPB flag is yellow with the symbol of IPB in the middle.
- (2) Every faculty and school has a flag of a certain color with the IPB symbol in the middle
- (3) Faculty and school flags referred to in paragraph (2) are determined by the rector's decision.

- IPB Hymne is a song that expresses the function and rol of IPB's noble goals.
- (2) IPB's Hymn is listed in appendix II which is inseparable part of government regulation.



-9-

Article 15

Further provisions regarding how to use the symbol, flag, and IPB's Hymn are regulated by the rector's regulation.

CHAPTER III ORGANIZING THE TRI DHARMA

Part One

Education

Article 16

- (1) IPB organizes academic education, professional and vocational.
- (2) IPB can organize educational programs with other universities, both domestic and abroad

- The implementation of the undergraduate educational program is carried out by the department of faculty.
- (2) The implementation of academic activities for undergraduate educational program students in the first year is coordinated by education management level joint preparation
- (3) The implementation of the postgraduate educational program is carried out by the department, faculty, and postgraduate school.
- (4) Quality assurance is carried out by the faculty and article18...



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA postgraduate school.

(5) Further provisions regarding procedures for implementing the educational program are regulated by Rector's regulation.



-10-

Article 18

- IPB can organize the specific professional program for professional education collaboration with professional organizations and or the government.
- (2) Professional education is organized including veterinary professionals' education, special education, and other professional educations.
- (3) Professional education can be taken together with master's education.
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures for implementing professional education referred to paragraphs (2) and (3) are regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 19

- (1) Vocational education is organized by the vocational school to produce graduates to certain applied skills with diploma level of education and can be developed up to an applied undergraduate program, an applied master, or an applied doctorate.
- (2) Provisions regarding the type of skill program and scope of applied science in vocational education are regulated by SA regulation.

Article 20

- (1) To support access expansion and get higher education opportunities, IPB can organize distance education.
- (2) Distance education is a learning process distantly through using various information technologies and communication.

article23...



-11-

(3) Further provisions regarding distance education enforcement are regulated by the rector's regulation with considering IPB's ability and community necessities.

Article 21

- Study programs or expertise programs that are considered eligible can organize international programs.
- (2) Regarding the terms of opening and closing, as well as procedures for implementing the international program is regulated by SA regulation.

- New student admissions undergraduate educational program organized through a national selection pattern, independent, or other admission patterns.
- (2) In addition to new students admission undergraduate educational program, as referred to in paragraph (1), IPB carried out new students admission for the postgraduate educational program, professional education, and vocational education.
- (3) Foreign students can be IPB students after carrying out the selection mechanism.
- (4) New student admission can be done via transfer from other universities through equalization.
- (5) Further provisions regarding a new student admission pattern, as well as requirements and procedures for becoming a new student by the Rector's regulation.



-12-

Article 23

- The curriculum is developed by IPB direction for main competence mastery and building graduate character.
- (2) The curriculum is developed based on potential graduates concerning National Higher Education Standard.
- (3) Besides referring to National Higher Education Standard, as referred to in paragraph (2), curriculum development can be considering International Higher Education Standard.
- (4) The curriculum is evaluated periodically and comprehensively following scientific developments, technology, and or art, as well as national development necessities and or community.
- (5) Curriculum as referred to paragraph (1), (2), and (3) compiled based on the study program by Department, Faculty or Vocational school discussed through academic workshops guided by the provisions of the legislation.

- Indonesian is the official language of instruction used in academic activities and educational administration.
- (2) English or other foreign languages can be used as an instruction language in academic activities.



-13-

Article 25

- Academic year, the implementation of education is carried out in the semester time unit for 2 (two) semesters.
- (2) Besides unit time educational enforcement, as referred to in paragraph (1), education implementation can be carried out in the form of trimesters or quarters
- (3) Education enforcement system is applied a semester credit system or other systems under the provisions of the legislation.
- (4) Annual schedule determination of academic activities is determined by the Rector's decision.

Article 26

- (1) The learning outcome is carried out periodically both writing and orally with valid, objective, and accountable principles.
- (2) Community educational solutions, final project writing in final project report form by the type and level of education. Article 27
- IPB grants academic degrees, vocational degrees, and professional degrees to graduates following the type of education followed.
- (2) Name for an academic degree, vocational degree, and professional degree regulated by the Rector's regulation after obtaining SA's approval.

Article28...



-14-

Article 28

- (1) IPB can grant an honorary doctorate or honoris causa doctorate to someone who is considered worthy to receive recognition, appreciation, dedication, and great contribution in the field of science, technology, and/art or extraordinary dedication and service for educational progress, in a broad sense agricultural and humanity.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the criteria and procedures for granting an honoris causa doctorate are regulated by SA regulation.

Article 29

- (1) IPB or faculty can give awards to someone who deserved getting an award for achievement, dedication, and extraordinary service to advance in a broad sense agricultural, following mandate scope development of science field at IPB or faculty levels.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the criteria and procedures awarding by IPB or faculty regulated by the Rector's regulation after obtaining SA approval.

Article 30

(1) IPB gives a certificate to graduates as a sign of passing through the academic education, vocational and professional, as well as valid proof for using an academic degree, vocational degree, or professional degree provided by IPB.



-15-

- (2) A certificate given by IPB to graduates academic program, vocational and professional organized by IPB equipped with transcripts.
- (3) Further provisions regarding the type and procedures giving certificate and transcript regulated by the Rector's regulation after getting SA's consideration.

Article 31

- (1) The professional certificate is given to professional education graduates organized by IPB in collaboration with the ministry, other ministries, non-ministerial government institutions, and/or professional organizations responsible for the quality of professional service, and/or other institutions following legislation provisions.
- (2) A professional certificate referred to paragraph (1) published by IPB with the ministry, other ministries, nonministerial government institution and/or professional organization responsible for the quality of professional service, and/or other institutions following legislation provisions.

- A competency certificate is given to graduates who have passed the competency test following expertise.
- (2) Competency certificate referred to paragraph (1) published by IPB in collaboration with other professional organizations, training institutions, or accredited certification institutions.



Article 33

- Academic degree, vocational degree, professional degree, and honorary doctorate awarded in the graduation ceremony.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures and rules of graduation ceremony regulated by SA regulation.

Article 34

- (1) Academic educational program graduation, vocational, and professional organized by IPB than proved taking action that violates IPB's academic ethics, during the education process, the title can be revoked.
- (2) A certificate from a graduate which degree is revoked by IPB is declared invalid.
- (3) Further provisions regarding academic ethics referred to paragraph (1) and procedures revocation of graduation degree regulated by SA regulation.

- (1) IPB management ensures academic community to carry out academic freedom, academic pulpit freedom, scientific autonomy responsibly following ethics and academic norms, as well as regulation provisions.
- (2) Academic freedom is carried out to provide education and science development, technology, and/or art responsibly through the Tri Dharma activities.



-17-

- (3) Academic pulpit freedom is the authority of the professor and or the lecturer who has scientific authority and disseminating research results and conveying academic views through scientific oration activities, lectures, seminars, and other scientific meetings, as well as scientific publication following scientific principles.
- (4) Scientific autonomy is the discretion and authority academic community in carrying out scientific activities, technology, and/or art which is guided by academic norms and culture as well as scientific principles.
- (5) In carrying out academic freedom and/ or academic pulpit freedom, as well as scientific autonomy, the academic community must:
 - a. Striving for activities and the results improve academic quality.
 - b. Striving for activities and the results are beneficial for the community, nation, state, and humanity.
 - c. Carrying out activities are not contradictory with religious values, academic norms, and ethics, as well as scientific principles; and
- (6) Not breaking the law and interrupting public interest.
- (7) Further provisions regarding procedures for implementing academic freedom, pulpit freedom, and scientific autonomy are regulated by SA regulation..



Part Two

Research and Community Service

Article 36

- Research and community service can be carried out by individuals or groups coordinated by Department, Faculty, center, or institution following mandate.
- (2) Research and community service is interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary, it can be organized by a coordinating center with the department or related faculty.
- (3) Research produces products in the form of intellectual property, intellectual property rights, and or scientific articles, appropriate technology, model, or teaching materials that can be applied and developed in the community.
- (4) Planning and research implementation is carried out integratedly and in synergy with education activities and community service.
- (5) Community service implementation based on the results of the study and relevant research with community necessities.

- (1) IPB encourages, facilitates, and develops partnerships in conducting research activities and community service effectively, efficiently, and accountable.
- (2) Fund sources for research activities and community service can come from Government, local government, business, community, and foreign aid following the legislation provisions.



-19-

- (3) IPB builds a research management system and community service with reference to national higher education standards.
- (4) Further provisions regarding research management and community service referred to paragraph (3) regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Part Three Cooperation and promotion

- IPB can cooperate with parties outside IPB both nationally and internationally in the context of developing university Tridharma activities.
- (2) Cooperation development is carried out to transfer, adapt, and science develop, technology, and/or art for the creation of quality academic activities.
- (3) Cooperation is developed based on equality principles respect each other, profitable each other, beneficial and built human values, justice, academic ethics, professional ethics, and business ethics.
- (4) International cooperation referred to paragraph (1) carried out concerning legislation provisions.
- (5) Further provisions regarding management and cooperation implementation are regulated by the Rector's regulation.



-20-

Article 39

- (1) The cooperation scope covers academic and nonacademic.
- (2) Academic cooperation covers education cooperation, research, and community service.
- (3) Non-academic cooperation covers income source development activities and IPB equity by prioritizing the use of expertise and IPB research results.
- (4) Further provisions regarding non-academic cooperation referred to paragraph (3) regulated by MWA regulations.

Article 40

- The head of IPB establishes promotion operational policies to improve image, intellectual assets, social capital, and IPB's equity value.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedure promotion organization regulated by the Rector's regulation.

CHAPTER IV

MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Part One

Public

Article 41

IPB's organs consist of:

- a. MWA;
- b. Rector;
- c. SA; and

article42...



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA d. DGB.



-21-

- The rector as IPB's leader is supported by a maximum of 4 (four) people, a Vice-Rector, and an institute secretary.
- (2) The Rector supervise of:
 - a. Institute Secretary;
 - b. Academic implementer;
 - c. Administrative implementer;
 - d. Quality assurance and Internal control;
 - e. Developer and strategic task implementer;
 - f. Academic supporter and Non-Academic;
 - g. Business unit;dan
 - h. Sustainable fund management unit.
- (3) Academic implementer elements consist of faculty or school, Department, and Division, as well as institution and center.
- (4) Administrative implementer elements consist of the bureau and administration department.
- (5) Quality assurance and Internal control elements consist of Office.
- (6) Developer and strategic task implementer elements consist of Directorate.
- (7) Academic supporter and Non-academic consist of the technical implementing unit, or another similar name.
- (8) The business unit consists of the academic business unit, supporting business unit, and commercial business unit.
- (9) Further provisions regarding organizational devices referred to paragraph (2) to paragraph (8) regulated by MWA's regulation.



-22-

Part Two Board of Trustees Article 43

- (1) MWA has the authority of:
 - a. Establishing general policies and long term plans for 25 (twenty-five) years proposed by Rector and SA;
 - b. Establishing a strategic plan for 5 (five) years, as well as work plan and IPB annual budget proposed by the Rector;
 - c. Carrying out general supervision and control on the management of IPB's non-academic fields;
 - d. Pay attention to IPB's internal aspiration includes from lecturers, students, and education staff, as well as external aspiration, includes from the community and local government in developing IPB context;
 - e. Maintaining and improving health IPB finance.
 - f. Giving approval or agreement ratification concerning the use of assets, IPB's strategic plan made by the Rector with other parties.
 - g. Together with other IPB organs, compiling, and providing an annual report to the minister and other interested parties;
 - h. Providing input and opinions about management of IPB to the Minister;
 - Making the final decision on the IPB's problem which can not be resolved by the other organs, following the respective authorities;

j.together...



-23-

- j. Together with SA, rector, and DGB compiling and approving the draft amandements to the statutes for proposing to the government through the minister;
- k. Approving the appointment and leadership dismissal and SA members, as well as DGB leader;
- Determining the procedure for selecting the rector based on the proposal of SA;and
- m. Appoint and Dismiss the Rector and Vice-Rector
- (2) In terms of solving IPB problems as reffered to paragraph(1) letter i can not be solved by the MWA, so that the solution carried out by the Minister.
- (3) In carrying out the duties, MWA can establish commisions and/or ad hoc committee.

Article 44

- (1) MWA consists of 17(seventeen) people.
- (2) MWA elements consist of:
 - a. 1(one) a Minister;
 - b. 1(one) a Rector;
 - c. 8(eight) people represent SA elements;
 - d. 1 (one) person represents education staff element;
 - e. 1(one) person represents student element;
 - f. 1(one) person represents alumni element; and
 - g. 4(four) people represent community elements.
- (3) The requirements for MWA members are:
 - a. Believing and fearing God Almighty;
 - b. Physically and mentally healthy;
 - c. Having the ability and commitment to develop and maintain the sustainability of IPB;

d.have...



-24-

- d. Having a commitment to the preservation and development of the values and IPB's identity
- e. Having a national reputation in the academic environment, culture, society or having the ability to develop IPB resources;
- f. Having the ability to build a synergistic relationship between IPB and the community and Government; and
- g. Not affiliated with any political party except The minister.
- (4) The minister as a MWA member can appoint the deputy in carrying out the duties as a MWA member.
- (5) MWA member from SA and community element is elected by SA.
- (6) MWA member from education staff element are elected by SA on the recommendation of education staff.
- (7) MWA member from student is elected by SA on the recommendation of IPB student family.
- (8) MWA member from alumni element is elected by IPB alumni association.
- (9) Further provisions regarding MWA member election procedure as referred to paragraph (5), paragraph (6), paragraph (7), regulated by SA regulation..

- (1) Term of office MWA member for 5 (five) years.
- (2) Term of office MWA member from student element for 1(one) year.
- (3) The appointment and dismissal of MWA members are determined by the minister on SA suggestion
- (4) MWA chairperson is helped by a vice chairperson and a secretary who comes from and elected from and MWA member for term of office 5 (five) years.



Article 46

- MWA members have the same voting rights, except in the election and Rector's dismissal.
- (2) In the election and Rector's dismissal, members who represent the minister element have 35% (thirty-five percent) voting rights.
- (3) MWA members except for the minister and the Rector have the right to be elected as chairperson, vicechairperson, and MWA secretary as long as not conflict with the provisions on the prohibition of double jobs.
- (4) Further provisions regarding the rights and obligations of MWA members are regulated by MWA regulation.

Article 47

Chairperson, vice chairperson and MWA secretary are prohibited from holding double job as:

- a. Leader and official in other structural positions at other universities;
- b. Officials in structural positions in the agency or central and local government institutions; or
- c. Officials in othe positions that can create a conflict of interest with the IPB interest.

Article 48

- (1) MWA members will lose if the membership:
 - a. Resign on own request with acceptable reasons or because the term of office has ended;
 - b. Obtaining a poor performance assessment based on the results of the SA evaluation;;

c. appointed...



-26-

- c. determined to be a defendant by the court on the presumption of committing a crime punishable by imprisonment;
- d. committing immoral acts determined in the MWA trial based on applicable provision;
- e. becoming the vice-rector, dean, or head of the IPB institution; and/or
- f. permanently absent or dies.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for determining lost membership because the reason as referred to paragraph (1) letter b, letter c, and letter d regulated by MWA regulation.

Article 49

- MWA members who leave before the end of the term of office are replaced by changing inter time.
- (2) Appointment and dismissal of MWA member inter time determined by the Minister.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures for changing inter-time MWA members are regulated by MWA regulation.

Part Three Rector

- Rector in leading the implementation and management of IPB is helped by at most 4 (four) people vice-rectors.
- (2) The vice-rector helps in carrying out the rector's duties in the education field, research, community service, resource, administration, student affairs, development, and (3)amount...



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA cooperation.



-27-

- (3) The number of Vice-rector and duties divisions are determined by Rector.
- (4) Rector and vice-rector are prohibited from holding a double job as:
 - a. Leadership or structural positions in other higher education institutions;
 - b. Head of business inside and outside the IPB environment;
 - c. Structural and functional positions in central and regional government agencies or institutions; and/or
 - d. Other positions can create a conflict of interest with the IPB interests.

Article 51

the rector has authority:

- a. Compiling and or establishing academic operational policies and non-academic;
- b. Compiling and implementing strategic plans and long term plans;
- c. Compiling and /or changing work plan and annual budget to be proposed by MWA;
- d. Managing the Tridharma activities of higher education following academic norms and ethics, as well as work plan and annual budget;
- e. Doing the formation, change, and deletion of faculty or other similar names, institution, and center, as well as department and division after getting approval from SA;
- f. Doing the formation, changing, and deletion study program, specific skill program, and applied skill program after getting approval from SA.

article52...



- g. Propose appointment and. or dismissal of the vice-rector to MWA;
- h. Appoint and dismiss unit leaders under the rector;
- i. Impose sanctions on the academic community and education staff who violate norms and ethics, and/or academic regulations based on SA's considerations;
- j. Impose sanctions to lecturers, education staff who violate legislation provisions;
- k. Fostering and developing a lecturer's career and education staff;
- l. Managing the budget based on legislative provisions;
- m. Implement a higher education management system;
- n. Together with MWA compile and convey an annual report to the minister and interested party;
- Propose an increase in the functional position of lecturer to head lector and professor to minister after getting approval SA;
- p. Establishing the functional positions of lecturers to become expert assistants and lectors;
- q. Fostering and developing relationships with alumni, local government, and other stakeholders;
- r. Together with MWA, SA, and DGB compiling and approving draft statutes or amendments to statutes
- s. Carrying out other authorities following legislation provisions.



Article 52

- (1) Rector candidates must qualify:
 - a. Not yet 60 (sixty) years old on the time of being inaugurated as rector according to a predetermined schedule;
 - b. Believing and fearing God almighty;
 - c. Permanent lecturer with civil servant status;
 - d. Physically and mentally healthy;
 - e. Doctoral education;
 - f. Having the lowest functional position of head lector;
 - g. Having integrity, commitment, academic leadership, and university managerial skills;
 - h. Inclusive and nurturing;
 - i. Broad-minded about higher education;
 - j. Having an entrepreneurial spirit; and
 - k. Never been convicted based on a court decision that has permanent legal force.
- (2) Vice rector candidates must qualify:
 - a. Not yet 60 (sixty) years old on the time of being inaugurated as rector according to a predetermined schedule;
 - b. Believing and fearing God almighty;
 - c. Permanent lecturer with civil servant status;
 - d. Physically and mentally healthy;
 - e. Doctoral education;
 - f. Having the lowest functional position of head lector;
 - g. Can work synergistically with the rector;
 - h. Having integrity, commitment, academic leadership,

i.insifgtful. ..

⁻²⁹⁻



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA and university managerial skills;

i.insifgtful. ..



-30-

- i. Broad-minded in the field that will be the job; and
- j. Never been convicted based on a court decision that has permanent legal force.

Article 53

- (1) Rector and vice-rector are appointed and dismissed by MWA.
- (2) Rector is responsible for MWA.
- (3) Vice-Rector is responsible to Rector
- (4) Rector and Vice-Rector appointed for term of office 5(five) years and can be re-elected for 1 (one) time.
- (5) Procedures for election, appointing, dismissing, and changing inter-time Rector and Vice-Rector regulated by MWA regulation.

Article 54

- (1) Rector and vice Rector are dismissed if:
 - a. Rector and Vice-Rector are dismissed if:
 - b. End of term office or have aged 65 (sixty-five) years;
 - c. Rector not fulfill and carry out the duties properly based on a performance evaluation conducted by SA and/or MWA;
 - d. Vice-rector not fulfill and carry out the duties properly based on the Rector decision;
 - e. Committing an act of violating the criminal law determined by the court has permanent legal force;
 - f. Committing an act violating academic norms and ethics, immoral actions, or other SA provisions determined in the SA plenary session;

f.dismiss...



-31-

- g. Stop on own request with acceptable reasons by MWA to Rector or that can be accepted by the Rector for the vice Rector;
- h. Holding double jobs as referred to articles 50 paragraph (4); or
- i. Permanently absent or dies.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for dismissing the Rector and Vice-Rector are regulated by MWA regulations.

Article 55

- In the case Rector is permanently absent, MWA appoints one of the vice Rector to serve as Rector until the end of the term of office based on SA proposal.
- (2) In the case the vice Rector is permanently absent, MWA appoints a substitute vice Rector until the end of the term of office based on the Rector's proposal.

Part Fourth

Academic Senate

Article 56

SA has the authority:

- a. Formulating and establishing academic norms and policies;
- b. Evaluating the implementation of academic policies carried out by the Rector;
- c. Supervising the implementation of academic freedom, academic pulpit freedom, and scientific autonomy;



-32-

- d. Approving the proposed appointment of professors and head lectors;
- e. Considering the Rector in giving sanctions to the academic community and education staff who violate academic norms and ethics;
- f. Giving feedback to MWA regarding academic aspects in the context of determination long term work plan, strategic plan, as well as work plan and annual budget;
- g. Giving feedback to MWA regarding the results of the Rector's performance evaluation.
- h. Considering the Rector in granting or revoking degree and academic award;
- i. Choosing MWA members from lecturers and community elements;
- j. Proposing MWA members to the minister for appointment;
- k. Approving of the performance of MWA members;
- Approving the formation, change, deletion, and change of faculty name or other similar names, institution, and center, department and division, as well as study program; and
- m. Together MWA, Rector, and DGB compiling and approving draft statute amendments.

- (1) SA consists of Rector, Vice-Rector, Dean, the Head of institution, and reperesentative of Lecturer.
- (2) Number of SA members representing lecturers as referred to in paragraph (1) must be 3 (Three) times the number of SA members whose membership is due to positions.



-33-

- (3) Balance the number of members and SA membership composition representing lecturers is regulated by SA regulations.
- (4) Appointment and dismissal of SA members is authorized by MWA.
- (5) SA is led by a cairperson and helped by a secretary who is elected from and by members.
- (6) Members of SA with status due to a position can not be elected as SA chairperson.
- (7) SA in carrying out the duties can be a form of a commission and ad hoc committee.
- (8) SA members have duty period for 5 (five) years and for members who represent lecturers can be re-elected for the next 1 (one) term of office.

Article 58

- (1) Requirements for SA members who are lecturer representative are:
 - a. Believing in and fearing to God Almighty;
 - b. Permanent lecturers of IPB and not currently as a leader or assigned outside IPB for 6 (six) months or more;
 - c. Physically and mentally healthy;
 - d. Loyal, dedicated, committed and highly industrious; and
 - e. Minimum holding the position of head lector.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for SA members election who represent lecturers regulated by SA regulation..

article59...



-34-

Article 59

- (1) SA members with status due to position will be lost membership if:
 - a. Stop holding its position;
 - b. Determined to be a defendant by the court on suspicion of commiting a crime which is punishable by imprisonment;
 - c. Committing acts that violate norms and ethics, immoral acts, or other SA provisions determined in the SA trial;
 - d. Permanently absent or dies.
- (2) SA members of lecturer representatives will be lost its membership if:
 - a. Holding structural position or other positions that require full time outside of IPB or assigned abroad more than 6 (ssix) months;
 - b. Determined to be a defendant by the court on suspicion of commiting a crime which is punishable by imprisonment;
 - c. Committing acts that violate norms and ethics, immoral acts, or other SA provisions determined in the SA trial;
 - d. Resign on own request writingly to the SA chairperson with acceptable reasons;
 - e. Quit as an IPB lecturer;or
 - f. Permanently absent or dies.

Article 60

 SA member who dismiss before the end of term of office is replaced by changing inter times.



-35-

- (2) Appointment and dismissal of SA members in ter times approved by MWA.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procedures change of inter times regulated by SA regulation.

Part Fiveth The board of professors Article 61

- (1) DGB member consists of permanent professor and emiratus professor.
- (2) The DGB is led by a chairperson and helped by a secretary who is elected from and by the SGB members.
- (3) DGB in carrying out its duties can help the commission and ad hoc committee.

Article 62

DGB has the duty and authority:

- a. Providing enlightenement and maintain the noble IPB values, academic culture, academic ethics, moral integrity, and academic community humality;
- b. Conveying thoughts or scientific views to the Rector, SA,and MWA;
- c. Devoloping thoughts or views related to national strategic issues and or international in the form of problem solutions that are being faced by the community;
- d. Together with IPB leadership held a scientific oration; and
- e. Together Rector, SA and MWA compiling, approving draft amandements statutes.

Part sixth...



-36-

Part Sixth Audit Commitee

Article 63

- KA is a MWA apparatus that carries out non academic supervisory functions by evaluating the internal and external audit results on the IPB implementation
- (2) KA is formed by and responsible to MWA.
- (3) KA member consits of maximum of 5(five) people who mastered accounting field and management finance, collage governance, regulation higher education legislation and management of state property and led by a MWA member.
- (4) Further provisions regarding requirements, procedures for the appointment and dismissal of members as well as KA working mechanism regulated by MWA regulation..

Article 64

KA IPB has the duty and authority:

- a. Establishing external audit policies in non academic fields;
- b. Evaluating the results of IPB's internal and external audit;
- c. Draw conclusions on the results of internal and external audits;
- d. Submit suggestions and/or considerations regarding the management improvement of non academic activities to MWA on the basis results of internal and external audits;
- e. Propose an external auditor to be appointed by MWA;



-37-

- f. Conductiong a review of the effectiveness and performance of IPB's internal audit;and
- g. Carrying out risk management analysis as material consideration for MWA in providing approval or ratification of a treaty concerning the use of IPB's strategic assets.

Part Seventh

Faculty

Article 65

- (1) Faculty organization:
 - a. The faculty consits of the head of Faculty, Senate Faculties, Departments and Devisions;
 - b. The faculty is led by a Dean and helped by a maximum of 3 (three) people representatives Dean;
 - c. The Dean is responsible to the Rector;
 - d. Vice Dean is responsible to the Dean;
 - e. The Faculty Senate is led by a chairperson and helped by a secretary ;
 - f. The Department is led by a chairperson and helped by a secretary;
 - g. The Department consits of minimum 2 (two) divisions;and
 - h. The Devision is led by the head of devision.
- (2) Other than faculty, IPB can establish school or aanother name as an appropriate academic implementing element ain accordance with necessities.
- (3) The school as reffered to paragraph (2) can be postgraduate school, vocational scholl or other schools.
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures for establishment, merging, separation, change of name and disbandement of faculties, departments and divisions is regulated by SA regulation.



-38-

Article 66

- (1) Dean and vice Dean, senate chairperson and faculty senate secretary, as well as Department chairperson and Department secretary appointed for term of office 5(five) yearsand can be re-elected to the same position for 1 (one) next term of office.
- (2) Further provisions regarding procedures for the appointment and dismissal of faculty organization leaders regulated by The Rector's regulation.

Article 67

- (1) The fuculty functions to carry out academic activities and quality assurance on the undergraduate education level, master and doctoral as well as another dharma of the trifharma in one or a set of science chapter, technology and/or art.
- (2) Postgraduate school coordinates implementation of postgraduate education for monodisciplinary study program and can organize the program which is interdisciplinary or multidisciplinary within IPB or other universities.
- (3) Vocational school carry out educational activities diplomalevel vocational and can organize applied undergraduate education, applied masters and applied doctorate in the IPB environment
- (4) Faculties can organize activities and academic quality assurance in professional education cooperate with professional organizations or governments.
- (5) Faculty leadership coordinates implementation and quality assurance of activities academic and professional in accordance with he mandate and certain scientific scope.

(6)provision..



-39-

(6) Further provisions regarding functions, duties and authority of faculty and school regulated by SA regulation. Part Eighth

Faculty Senate

Article 68

- (1) The faculty senate is the normative organ of faculty level.
- (2) The faculty senate consits of:
 - a. Dean;
 - b. Vice Dean;
 - c. The head of Departement;
 - d. proffesor;and
 - e. 2(two) vice lecturers not professor who are elected from each department
- (3) Faculty leader and department chairperson can not be elected as chairperson or the faculty senate secretary.
- (4) The faculty senate has duties and authorities as follows:
 - a. Compiling and establishing norms and benchmarks implementation of the Tridharma of higher education, in accordance with the benchmarks appointed by IPB;
 - b. Supervision of implementation guarantee maintenance as well as academic education quality control and professional;
 - c. Giving feedback to faculty leaders and department in the preparation of strategic plans, work plans and annual budget;
 - d. Nominate for candidate Dean to Rector;and
 - e. Giving approval for the proposed increasing academic positions, lecturer to professor and consideration for academic promotionto academic positions, lecturer to lector, the head to Dean.

Pasal69...



-40-

Article 69

- The Department plans, implements and controlling the quality of college Tridharma activities with a mandate and certain scientific scope.
- (2) The Department plans, implements, and/or supports undergraduate study program educational activities, postgraduate study program, and/or professional education.
- (3) The leader of Department coordinates planning, implementation, and quality control of college Tridharma activities, in accordance with mandate and certain scientific scope.
- (4) Department head is responsible to Dean.

Articles 70

- (1) Division functions as implementer of scientific development, service courses, and human resource management in accordance with mandate and certain scientific scope.
- (2) The devisions is led by division head who appointed by the Rector.
- (3) The head of devision is responsible to chairperson Department.
- (4) Further provisions regarding requirements, procedures appointment and dismissal as well as the duties and the Devision head authority regulated by The Rector's regulation.

Part Nineth Staff Article 71

(1) IPB employee consits of Lecturers and Education staff.

(2)employee...



-41-

- (2) The empoyee as reffered to paragraph (1) consists of:
 - a. Civil servants employed;
 - b. Permanent employee and/or
 - c. Non permanent employee
- (3) Civil servants employed as referred to paragraph (2) letter a is a civil servant civilians who has been determined specified requirements to be employed as an IPB employee.
- (4) Employed civil servant salary as referred to paragraph (2) letter a is paid, in accordance with the provisions of legislation.
- (5) Permanent employees and non permanent employees as reffered to paragraph (2) letter b and letter c regulated the Rector's regulation.

Article 72

- Foreign workers can be employed as IPB lecturers after fulfilling the requirements as regulated in provisions of legislation.
- (2) Futher provisions regarding appointment and dismissal, rights and obligations, coaching and developments as well as awards and protection for IPB lecturers as reffered to paragraph (1) regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 73

(1) Employee management in the IPB environment for academic and non academic interest carried out based on expertise field and compotence, as well as using efficiency and effectiveness principles, in accordance with the provisions of legislation

(2)provision...



-42-

(2) Further provisions regarding procedures management of IPB employee is regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 74

- Every employee must be loyal and obedient to provisions of legislation determined by the IPB
- (2) Every employee must carry out its duties with full of responsibility, keep the spirit corsa, upholding academic norms and ethics, as well as organizational culture.
- (3) In the position and its duties every employee must be neutral and non diiscriminatory in giving service.
- (4) Provisions regarding sanctions for employees who violate the obligations regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 75

- Every employee has the right to receive remuneration in accodance with the provisions of legislation.
- (2) Every employee has reached the age limit pensioners entitled to pension rights or seversnce psy, in sccordsnce with its employment status.

Article 76

- Cosching and employee development aims to improve competence in science field, professional competency, emotional maturity for professional development and/or carriers
- (2) Professor is obliged to foster lecturers in its department who have functional levels below in the field of college Tridharma.

(3) development ..



-43-

(3) Coaching and employee development is carried out accordance with the provisions of legislation.

Article 77

- Employee performance appraisal is developed by aaplying objective, fair, trasparent and accountbale principles that are able to give feedback for improving individual and institutional performance.
- (2) Employee performance appraisal carried out perediocally and continuously with IPB neccesities and applicable provision.
- (3) Further provisions regarding employee performance appraisal regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 78

- IPB gives opportunities for employees who have expertise and/or competence to national participate development or take part on world institutions by still carrying and maintaining the good name of IPB.
- (2) Role and gait as reffered to paragraph (1) carried out in the form of employee assignments with permission from the Rector.
- (3) Lecturer assignment and education staff who have civil servants status is carried out in accordance with legislation provision with civil server field
- (4) Further provisions regarding procedures lecturer assignment and education staff regulated by the Rector's regulation.

BagianKesepuluh...



-44-

Part Tenth Student and Alumni Article 79

- IPB gives opportunities for all Indonesian citizens to become students in acccordance with the legislation provisions.
- (2) Foreign citizen can be accepted as a student if fulfill the requirements as reffered to lesgislation provisions.
- (3) Students have the right to get education, teaching and academic freedom from IPB.
- (4) Fulfillment of student rights as reffered to paragraph (3) carried out curriculer activities, co-curricular,and/or extracurriculer.
- (5) The curricular activity to paragraph (4) is carried out with a series of structural activities in the curriculum form refers to legislation provision for achieving academic goal education program, vocational and professional.
- (6) The co-curricular activity to paragraph (4) is carried out with programmed activities to enrich the competence of graduates an academic educational program, vocational, and professional.
- (7) The extracurricular activity to paragraph (4) is carried out by student and/or student organizations to support graduate competencies.
- (8) Further provisions regarding procedures for implementing curricular, co-curricular and extracurricular activities to paragraph (5), paragraph (6), and paragraph (7) regulated by the Rector's regulation.



-45-

Article 80

- (1) Every IPB student is obliged:
 - a. Upholding the values and IPB ethics;
 - b. Complying ethic code of IPB academic community and legislation provisions;and
 - c. Bear the cost of education administration appropriate the Rector's regulation.
- (2) Student may not organize partisan student activities inside IPB.
- (3) Student who carry out partisan activities prohibited from using IPB attributes.
- (4) Futher provisions regarding IPB student obligations as reffered to paragarph (1) regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 81

- IPB students congest in 1 (one) organization called IPB student family (KMIPB)
- (2) Student organization implementation is directed professional building, leader character,emotional and spritual intelligence, interest and tallent, and inclusive attitude.
- (3) KMIPB organization internal as well as influence free partisan intervention and/or political parties.
- (4) Provision regarding student organization development regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Article 82

(1) IPB alumni organization is called the IPB alumni association (HAIPB).

(2)relation...



-46-

- (2) The relation between IPB and alumni is essentially a relationship between alma mater with graduate of all the time.
- (3) The relation as referred to paragraph (2) familial, respect each other, and built similarity asppiration to advance IPB and stengthening alumni roles in national development,

BAB V

INTERNAL QUALITY ASSURANCE SYSTEM

Article 83

- IPB develops a quality assurance system in accrdance with legislation provisions,
- (2) Quality assurance iscarried out systematically, planned and sustainable to improve quality assurance.
- (3) Quality assurance as referred to paragraph (2) is carried out through determination, implementation, evaluation, control and improvementof Standars National higher Education periodically vealuated for improvement.
- (4) Quality assurance system refers to the system higher education quality assurance and Standards National higher Education.
- (5) Quality assurance system as intended to paragraph (4) based on the IPB database.
- (6) Further provisions regarding quality assurance implementation with the Rector's regulation.

article84...



-47-

Article 84

- (1) Education quality assurance system as referred to article 83 paragraph (1) consits of:
 - a. Internal quality assurance system developed by IPB; and
 - External quality assurance carried out through accreditation by institutions that authorized, in accordance with legislation provisions.

Article 85

- IPB academic organize standard refers to National Higher Education Standards.
- (2) IPB academic organize standard developed with pay attention to academic freedom, academic pulpit freedom, and autonomy science to achieve the IPB goals.
- (3) IPB academic organize standard as referred to paragraph
 (1) consits of a standard amount in academic field and non academic get beyond National Higher Education Standards.
- (4) IPB carry out implementation evaluation academic organize standard periodically.

Article 86

- Study program accreditation and institutional accreditation carried out based on National Standard University.
- (2) Accreditation as referred to paragraph (1) carried to determine the feasibility of Study Program and IPB on the basis of criteria refers to National Higher Education Standards.



-48-

(3) Study program accreditation and institutional accreditation as public accountability form carried out by institutions established, in accordance with legislation provisions.

Article 87

- Supervision on the IPB implementation is carried out by MWA.
- (2) Internal supervision of IPB's financial management carried out by KA act for and on behalf of MWA.
- (3) External supervision of IPB's financial management carried out independently by Public Accounting firm.

BAB VI

ETHIC CODE and SANCTION

Article 88

The code of ethics applies to all IPB students and requires every IPB citizen to behave:

- a. Honest and trust in carrying out its duties and activities;
- b. Polite in behaviour, speech, and dress;
- c. Disciplined in carrying out IPB duties;
- d. Appreciate diversity;
- e. Respects intellectual property rights;
- f. Preserve and maintain facilities campus;
- g. avoid and not commit vandalism and anarchist;
- h. comply with all legislation inside and outside campus;and
- i. maintain reputation and intergrity of IPB.



-49-

Article 89

- IPB citizen who violate ethics code and regulations applies in IPB be sanctioned.
- (2) Further provisions regarding the type of sanctions as referred to paragraph (1) regulated by the Rector's regulation.

BAB VII

FORMS AND PROCEDURES FOR ESTABLISHING REGULATIONS

Article 90

- Besides apply legislation and IPB's internal regulations aaply.
- (2) IPB's internal regulations as referred to paragraph (1) includes regulations are:
 - a. MWA;
 - b. Rector;
 - c. SA;
 - d. DGB;and
 - e. Dean/Head of Institution.
- (3) Further provisions regardingprocedures the establishment of IPB's internal regulations as referred to paragraph (2) regulated by MWA regulation.

BAB VIII

FUNDING AND WEALTH

Part One

Funding Source

Aticle 91

 The government provides funds for implementation of higher education by IPB allocated in the revenue budget and state spending.

(2)besides...



-50-

- (2) Besides, allocated in budget revenue and state spending as referred to (1), funding for higher education can come from:
 - a. Community;
 - b. Tuition fees;
 - c. Endowment fund management;
 - d. Income from instutions/IPB business;
 - e. Tridharma cooperation;
 - f. Management of state assets granted by government to interest of higher education development;and/or
 - g. Other legitimate sources.
- (3) IPB acceptance from funding sources as referred to paragraph (2) is IPB's income managed autonomously.
- (4) IPB acceptance as referred to paragraph (2) is not a state revenue not tax..
- (5) Besides, the funding as referred to paragraph (1) and (2) IPB can accept through the budget income and regional spending.
- (6) Management of IPB funds as referred to paragraph (3) and paragraph (4) are carried out with a pettern financial management regulated by the Rector's regulation.

Part Two

Work Plan and Annual Budget

Article 92

- Work plan and IPB annual budget are the explanation of startegic plan at minimum load:
 - a. IPB work plan;

b.budget...



-51-

- b. IPB's budget;and
- c. Base financial projections.
- (2) Work plan and annual budget submitted to MWA no later than 60 (sixty) days before the annual budget begins.
- (3) Work plan and annual budget approved by MWA no later than 31 December current budget year.
- (4) In terms of work plan and annual budget has not been approved by the MWAas referred to paragraph (3), work plan and annual budget previous can be implemented until waiting for work plan approval and annual budget proposed.

Part Three Financing

Article 93

- IPB expenditure consists of cost elements appropriate with cost structure which is expressed in work plan and annual budget.
- (2) IPB expenditure as referred to paragraph (1) grouped in employee expenditure, item expenditure, modal expenditure, social expenditure, subsidy expenditure and other expenditure appropriate with necessity and IPB development.
- (3) IPB expenditure realized by considering the necessities and the ability of funding to be received.



-52-

Part Fourth Investment Article 94

- IPB invests in improving facilities and infrastructure for Tridharma of higher education implementation and IPB management.
- (2) Besides, the investment as referred to paragraph (1) IPB can invest in institution/commercial business unit
- (3) Investment in institution/commercial business unit as referred to paragraph(2)may not contradict philosophy, IPB noble values, and national character educational goals.
- (4) IPB asset values can be invested for establishing s commercial business unit every year not exceed 5% (five percent) from fixed asset values and movable assets.
- (5) IPB asset value as referred to paragraph (4) is the asset value listed in the latest audit report made by independent auditor who is appointed.
- (6) Profits obtained from investment activities is IPB's income.
- (7) IPB investment can only be made by IPB rector after getting MWA approval.
- (8) Further provisions regarding investement procedures and supervision regulated with MWA regulation.



-53-

Part Fifth Procurement of Goods/Services Article 95

- Procurement of Goods/services is carried out based on efficiency principle and economical, in accordance with practice healthy business.
- (2) Procurement of Goods/services whose fund sources come from budget revenue and state spending refers to the provisions for procurement of goods/services to government instance.
- (3) Further provisions regarding procurement of goods/services fund sources not from budget revenue and state spending regulated with the Rector;s regulation.

Part Sixth

Accounting, Monitoring and Reporting.

Article 96

- (1) The Rector maintains an information system financial management in accordance with necessity, supervision, and healthy business practice.
- (2) Accounting and financial reports are carried out in accordance with the financial accounting standards published by the indonesian accounting professional association.
- (3) KA supervise the operation of system accounting, evaluation of accounting audit results, and financial statements as referred tio pargraph (2).
- (4) Further provisions regarding mechanism and zccounting procedure and financial report in IPB scope regulated with MWA regulation.



-54-Article 97

- (1) The IPB report includes academic report field and non academic reports.
- (2) Academic report field includes educational implementation report , research and community service.
- (3) Academic field report includes management report and finsncial report.
- (4) The annual report of IPB submitted to the minister by IPB leadership together with MWA no later than 3 (three) months after the closing year.
- (5) Provisions regarding reporting system as referred to paragraph (2) and paragraph (3) regulated with MWA regulation.

Part Seventh

Loss Settlement Article 98

- Cooperation agreements with third parties based on the results of potential MWA evaluation detrimental to IPB must be reviewed.
- (2) Any loss to the state caused by violation of law or someone's negligence resolved bylegislation regulation provision regarding state losses settlement

Part Eighth

Wealth

Article 99

 IPB's wealth can be sourced from initial wealth, IPB income results, grants from budget revenue and state expenditure, and aid or grants from other parties.



-55-

- (2) All wealth including intellectual wealth, facilities, objects and other forms are noted as IPB assets.
- (3) IPB's welath is managed independently, transparently, and accountable for the interests of organization Tridharma, management and IPB development.
- (4) Provisions regarding utilization of IPB wealth regulated by MWA regulation.

Article 100

- IPB's initial wealth come frm sttae welath separated, except for the land.
- (2) Initial wealth value as referred to paragraph (1) is determined by the minister who carry out government affairs in finance field based on calculations performed together with the Minister.
- (3) Land as referred to paragraph (1) is a state property whose use submitted to IPB and can not be transferred and guaranteed to other parties.
- (4) State property in the form of land under control IPB as referred to paragraph (1) may be utilized by IPB and the results become IPB's income to support task implementation and IPB functions.
- (5) Utilization of state wealth in the form of land as referred to paragraph (1) can be implemented by IPB after obtaining the approval of relavant minister carrying out government affairs in finance field and reported to the Minister.
- (6) Land as referred to paragraph (3) recorded as wealth in IPB balance sheet with adequate disclosure in noted of financial reports.

(7) Penatausahaan...



-56-

- (7) Administration of seperation of state wealth for placed as initial wealth of IPB organized by the minister who organizes government affairs in the financial sector.
- (8) Land acquired and owned by IPB other than the land as referred to paragraph (1) may be transferred to other parties after obtaining MWA approval.

Article 101

- (1) The facilities and infrastructure owned by IPB are manged and optimally for organizing the Tridharma of Higher education, academic support activities and business units and relavant community services to achieve IPB goals.
- (2) Academic facilities provider and infractructure rfefers to National Standards fior higher education and legislation provisions.
- (3) Usage and utilization land in IPB must pay attention to land use, aesthetics, environmental sustainability and nature conservation.
- (4) IPB protects and preserves facilities and infrastructure that has hostprical value for IPB.
- (5) Further provisions regarding mechanism and managing facilities and infrastructure maprocedures in IPB environment regulated with the Rector's regulation.

BAB IX

TRANSITION TERM

Article 102

As from the time of come into force this Government regulation:

a. All organs and implementing IPB organization element which have established before the enactement of this



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA government regulations, continue to carry out its duties and functions as long as it is not contradict with this government regulation until a new organ is established based on this Government regulation



-57-

- b. All membership personnel from IPB organs and official in IPB environment, both structural and additional duties on the implementing elements of the IPB organization as referred to letter a which has not been term of offfice expired or still in position, still continue to carry out its duties until term of office expired determined the appoitnment decision;and
- c. Agreemwnts that have made by IPB before being designeted as a state university legal entity with other parties remains valid until the end of the agreement.

BAB X CLOSING PROVISIONS

Article 103

As from the time this Government regulation comes into force, IPB have to adjust management in organizational management field, student affairs, human resources, facilities and infrastructure, no later than 1 (one) year since this Government Regulation promulgated.

Article 104

As from the time this government regulation, Thus Government Regulation Number 154 of 2000 concerning IPB Determination as a legal entity university state property is revoked and declared no longer valid.

Article 105

This Government Regulation shall comes into force the date of its promulgated.



-58-

For public cognizance, it is hereby ordered that this Government regulation be promulgated in the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia.

> Established in Jakarta On 14 October 2013 PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

> > Signed

DR.H.SUSILO BAMBANG YUDHOYONO

Promulgated in Jakarta

On 14 October 2013

MINISTER OF LAW AND HUMAN RIGHTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

AMIR SYAMSUDIN

STATE GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA YEAR 2013 NUMBER 164



Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA RI Asisten Deputi Perundang-undangan Bitaru Hultuk dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat,





ELUCIDATION OF REGULATION OF THE GOVERNEMENT THE REPUBLIC INDONESIA NUMBER 66 OF 2013 ON STATUTE OF BOGOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

University in the world was born and developed as part of from the result of continuous development of human civilization develop from time to time that in fact at the time, this higher education institution in the world has arrived at the era of modern higher education which is characterized by responsibility academic, ethicl, social and culture aspects attached to it. Therefore, every academic person at every university required to be always at the forefront of develop human civilization in a more advanced direction, morals, abd plenery, especially in maintaining and developing the dignity of the nation. In line with this fact, universities in Indonesia is required to play an optimal role in efforts to realize the ideals of state life, namely to protect all the Indonesian nation and all of Indonesia's bloodshed and for promote public welfare, educate the nation's life, and participate in carrying out world order based on independence, lasting peace, and social justice based on Pancasila.this optimal role can be realized y making university as a center for human resource development, educated, science, technology and art, as well as national culture rooted the superior character and identity of the Indonesia nation.

The existence of IPB can not be separated from the history of the times past. The history of IPB began on 1 September 1940. At the time, it was studying at *Faculteit van Landbouwwetenschap* (Agriculture Science Faculty) in bogor began. Determination of establishment was based on the decree of the Dutch East Indies Governement Number 16 date 25

existance...

Sepetember 1940. Establishment of Faculteit van Landbouwwetenschap was later confirmed again with Besluitvan den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indie (Decision Gevornor General of the Dutch East Indies date 31 October 1941 Number 16 which is retriactive to 1 September 1940), at the time Japanese occupation, collage or faculty of Agriculture not opened. On 21 january 1946 in order to restore power, the Dutch Government established the Nood-Universiteit (Emergency University) which has 5 (five) faculties with Landbouwkundige Faculteit (Agriculture Faculty) as Landbouwkundige Faculteit faculty fourth. or Faculteit van Landbouwwetenschap in Bogor has Agriculture Department and forestry Department. In 1947 in Bogor was established Diergeneeskundige Faculteit or Faculteitder Diergeneeskundige (Faculty of Verterinary Medcine) by Lieutenant's Decree Governor of the Dutch East Indies Number 10 on 26 june 1947. Later, Nood-Universiteit changed its name to Universiteit van Indonesie which was confirmed through the decree of the Lietenant Governor General of the Dutch East Indies Number 1 on 12 march 1947. Organically, Facultei tvan Landbouwwateschap and Faculteit voor Diergeneeskundige is under the auspices of Universiteit. During the Dutch occupation the Indonesia Government established the Indonesian Higher Education Center. On submission sovereignty from the Netherlands to Indonesia on 27 December 1949, including the surrender of the Universitetvan Indonesie.after the submisison, Universitet van Indonesie merged with the Indonesian Higher Education Center with 9(Nine) faculties including the Agriculture faculty, Veterinary Agriculture Faculty in Bogor.

In 1950, *Facultei tvan Landbouwwateschap* changed the name became Agriculture faculty with 3 (three) majors, namely Social, Economics, Natural Sciences and Forestry, while the *Faculteit voor Diergeneeskundige* changed its name to faculty of medicine animal. On 27 April 1952 the stone was laid, the first building of Agricultural Faculty. *Universitet* Indonesia in Baranangsiang, Bogor by the President of the Republic Indonesia Ir. Soekarno. In 1960, Veterinary Faculty became Veterinary and Animal Husbandary Faculty. On 1 September 1963, the Agricultural institute in Bogor was established based on the Minister Decree of Higher Education and Science of the Republic of Indinesia Number 91 of 1963. The establishment Agricultural institute was subsequently ratified bu Decree of the President of the Republic of Indonesia Number 279 of 1965 existance... under the name Bogor Agricultural University. On 1 september is designated as the annyversary (dies natalis) of IPB. At the time, the IPB establishment consisted of 5 (five)faculties, namely the Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Fisheries, Faculty of Animal Husbandary, and Faculty of Forestry. In 1964 the Faculty of Agricultural Technology and Mechanization was established, which in 1968 changed its name to the Faculty of Agricultural Technology. In 1981 the Faculty of Science and Mathematics was established, which in 1983 changed its name to the Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences. In 1996 the Faculty of Fisheries changed its name to the Faculty of Faculty of Mathematics and Management was established, and in 2005 the Faculty of Human Ecology was established.

IPB is the pioneer of the establishment of Postgraduate Schools in Inndonesia. In 1975, for the first time in Indonesia, the Graduate School of IPB was established. The school then changed its name to the Postgraduate Faculty in 1980, changed to Postgraduate Program in 1990, and returned to Postgraduate School in 2000. To meet the need for intermediate experts in argiculture, IPB established the Diploma Program in 1979. In 1980, the Diploma changed to Faculty of Non-Degree Argicultural Technology, better known as the Faculty of Agricultural Polythechnic. In 1992, the Non-Degree Faculty of Argicultural Technology was merged and the implementation of the diploma program was integrated into each of the supporting faculties, and in 2004 changed to the Directorate of Diploma Programs. In 2008 it returned to the Diploma Program. In 2000 IPB was established as a State-Owned Legal Entity based on Government Regulation No. 154 of 2000. In 2006 the initial wealth determination of IPB was carried out, namely state assets which were separated from the state reveneu and expenditure budget based on a MinisterialDecree. Finance Number 698/KMK.6/2006. In 2012, IPB was established as a legal entity State University with the enactmentof Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education. At the time of the determination, IPB consisted Of 9 (nine)faculties, namely the Faculty of Argiculture, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Faculty of Fisheries and Marine Sciences, Faculty of Animal Husbandry, Faculty of Forestry, Faculty of Argicultural Technology, Faculty of Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Faculty of Economics and Management, and HumanEcology faculty.

The history of the establishment of IPB was based on the existence existance...

of a very strong political will be Indonesian state and nation to answer the problems of the nation and state at that time, especially in meeting food needs, which was believed to be a metter of life and death of a nation. On this basis, the state gave IPB a mandate to develop educated human resources as well as science, technology, and art in agriculture. In line with the development problems faced by the Indonesian nation and state which cannot be separated from the development of problems for all mankind in the world, the mandate given by the state to IPB continues to increase. IPB is mandated to organize the Tridharma of Higher Education in the cluster of argicultural sciences and the sciences that support the development of argiculture in broad sensefor the development of Indonesian argiculture, with the main competence of tropical argiculture. This state mandate to IPB is the soul spirit of IPB in organizing the Tridharma Higher Education program as an obligation attached to it. Educated human resources and science, technology, and art in the field of argiculture in that broad sense, the IPB Statute was drawn up which is the basic guideline for the implementation of IPB as legal entity state university as outlined in the Government Regulation concerning the IPB Statute.



-2-



-3-



-4-

History ...



-5-

II. ARTICLE BY ARTICLE

Paragraph 1

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph 2

Self-explanatory.



-6-

Article 3

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (3)

What is meant by "agriculture in a broad sense" including agriculture, animal husbandry, plantations, fisheries, forestry, agribusiness, agroindustri, and biosciences.

Article 4

Self-explanatory.

Article 5

Self-explanatory.

Article 6

Article 7



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA

Article 8

Self-explanatory.

Article 9

Self-explanatory.

Article 10

Self-explanatory.

Article 11



-7-

Article 12

Self-explanatory.

Article 13

Self-explanatory.

Article 14

Self-explanatory.

Article 15

Self-explanatory.

Article 16

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Organizing educational programs together with other Universities intended to increase the capacity and quality of implementation education so that program mutualism occurs education. Form of program implementation the joint education includes: *sandwhich* and *double* or *twindegree*.

Article 17

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "Preparatory Level Education Together" is the Paragraph



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA annual education organization first for all new students of IPB with The aim is to strengthen understanding and mastery of basic and general competency sciences.

Paragraph (3)



-8-

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Article 18

Self-explanatory

Article 19

Self-explanatory

Article 20

Self-explanatory

Article 21

Paragraph (1)

What is meant by" international program" is undergraduate or postgraduate educational program implementation in collaboration with university abroad or held by IPB with international stabndard curriculum and use English as the Instruction language.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Article 22



Article 23

Self-explanatory

Article 24

Self-explanatory.

Article 25



-9-

Article 26

Self-explanatory

Article 27

Self-explanatory

Article 28

Self-explanatory

Article 29

Self-explanatory.

Article 30

Self-explanatory

Article 31

Self-explanatory.

Article 32

Self-explanatory

Article 33

Self-explanatory

Article 34

Self-explanatory.

Article 35



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA Self-explanatory.

Article 36

Self-explanatory

Article 37

Self-explanatory

Article 38



-10-

Article 39

Self-explanatory

Article 40

Self-explanatory

Article 41

Self-explanatory.

Article 42

Self-explanatory

Article 43

Self-explanatory

Article 44

Self-explanatory

Article 45

Self-explanatory

Article 46

Self-explanatory

Article 47

Self-explanatory

Article 48



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA Self-explanatory

Article 49

Self-explanatory

Article 50

Self-explanatory

Article 51



-11-

Article 52

Self-explanatory.

Article 53

Self-explanatory.

Article 54

Self-explanatory.

Article 55

Self-explanatory

Article 56

Self-explanatory

Article 57

Self-explanatory

Article 58

Self-explanatory

Article 59

Self-explanatory

Article 60

Self-explanatory

Article 61



Latter a



-12-

What is meant by "noble values" are values must be upheld by IPB citizen and become the basis for the existence of IPB.

What is meant by "academic culture" is system value, idea, norm, action and work that is sourced from acience and technology in accordance with the principles of higher education

What is meant by :academic ethics" is the value of and moral principles that guide a person or grup in carrying out academic activities

What is meant by"moral intergirty" is character who always prioritize, high upholds, and strive for its every action based on academic morals.

What is meant by "sancitity" is the academic community must have nobility, wisdom and intelligence

Latter b

Self-explanatory

Latter c

Self-explanatory

Latter d

Self-explanatory.

Latter e

Self-explanatory

Article 63

Self-explanatory

Article 64



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA Self-explanatory.

Article 65



-13-

Article 66

Self-explanatory

Article 67

Self-explanatory

Article 68

Self-explanatory

Article 69

Self-explanatory

Article 70

Self-explanatory

Article 71

Self-explanatory

Article 72

Self-explanatory.

Article 73

Self-explanatory

Article 74

Self-explanatory.

Article 75



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA Self-explanatory.

Article 76

Self-explanatory

Article 77

Self-explanatory

Article 78



-14-

Article 79

Self-explanatory

Article 80

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by"partisan" is an activity affiliated student activity directly or indirectly with political parties.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Article 81

Ayat(1)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (2)

What is meant by "inclusive attitude" is attitude able to accept various forms of diversity and differences and accomodate in IPB student life.

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)



Article 82

Self-explanatory

Article 83

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--15--

Article 84

Self-explanatory

Article 85

Self-explanatory

Article 86

Self-explanatory.

Article 87

Self-explanatory.

Article 88

Self-explanatory

Article 89

Self-explanatory.

Article 90

Self-explanatory.

Article 91

Self-explanatory

Article 92

Self-explanatory

Article 93



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA Self-explanatory.

Article 94

Self-explanatory.

Article 95

Self-explanatory

Article 96



-16-

Article 97

Self-explanatory.

Article 98

Self-explanatory

Article 99

Paragraph (1)

The initial wealth of IPB was the awealth of state which separated from the budget revenue and state expenditure, and the amount is determined by decision the minister carries out government affairs in financial sector.

Based on Decision the finance minister Number 698/KMK.6/2006 on 2 October 2006, the amount IPB's initial wealth includes all state assets separated from the APBN. land. with ecept for a value of Rp.631.107.010.371,50(six hundred and thirty one billion hundred seven million ten thousand seventy one rupiah fifty cents).

Pargraph (2)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

paragraph(3)...



Article 100

Paragraph (1)

Self-explanatory.

Paragraph (2)

Self-explanatory

paragraph(3)...



-17-

Paragraph (3)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (4)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (5)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (6)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (7)

Self-explanatory

Paragraph (8)

What is meant by"land acquired and owned by IPB" is land obtained from the proceeds of IPB's efforts, both the results of academic and non-academic efforts.

Article 101

Self-explanatory

Article 102

Self-explanatory

Article 103

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Artice 104

Self-explanatory

Article 105

Self-explanatory

SUPPLEMENT TO STATE GAZTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 5453



ATTACHMENT I REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 66 OF 2013 ON STATUTES OF BOGOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

IPB SYMBOL



The Symbol of IPB consists of:

- 1. The text of BOGOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE is an grey;
- 2. A five-leaf tree, open book and bordered by a circle, all ofwhich are white with a blue base.
- 3. Based on measurements using the Konica Minolta CR-10 color rider has a blue base as follows:

		Color measurement value		
Color		Blue	Grey	White
Compo nent		(base color)	(writing:Bogor Agricultural Institute	(picture:book and five leafs symbols)
Lab	L	36,7	50,1	69,1
	a	+2,3	+1,4	+3,1



PRESIDEN

	b	REPUBLIK +0,4	+9,9	+15,5
LC h	L	36,7	50,1	69,1
	C	2,3	10,0	15,8
	h	10,1	81,8	78,7

4. Makna...



-2-

4. The meaning of the IPB symbol is the basic blue color symbolizing thaat IPB belongs to the science and technology groups, opeen book describes IPB as a source of knowledge; the three branches that appear above the book symbolize Tridharma of University; five leaves describe the growth and development starting with five faculties and the tridharma of higher education is carried out based on Pancasila; the circle shape illustrates science has no limits which is always development

PRESIDENT OF REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA,

signed

DR.H.SUSILOBAMBANGYUDHOYONO





ATTACHMENT II REGULATION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NUMBER 66 OF 2013 ON STATUTES OF BOGOR AGRICULTURAL INSTITUTE

HIMNE IPB

Song &verse:H.SjafeiAtmodiwiryoF=dog=14/4Arransemen :KoesbiantoLambatKhidmat

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 5 5 / 6.4.55/
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 2 / 1 ..

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 323 4 / 5 ..



PRESIDEN REPUBLIK INDONESIA 5. 1/1.153/214.43/2 34 5/1 ..

Berge-ma swara cita amal-kan ilmu tukNusa

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Dengan SemangatBergeloraJayalahIPB Kita



-2-

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 5. 5. Ins-ti-tut Pertania anPengembancita suci 3 4/5 3 3 1 2 3 / 4 . 6. / 5 3 1 4 3. 2 / 1..0 / / 5 5/3 5 5 1 5 5 / 5 6 6. / 1 5 5 2 7. 7 / 5.. 0 / / 5 5/5 2 5 3 4 3 / 2 4 4. / 3 1 3 4 5. 4 / 3.. 0 / / 1 1/1 1 5 5 5 / 6 6 2. / 5 6 5 6 7. 5 / 1..0 / / tut Pertani - an Bo-gor Alma-mater kami Insti-PRESIDENREPUBLIKINDONESIA,

ttd.

DR.H.SUSILOBAMBANGYUDHOYONO

Salinan sesuai dengan aslinya KEMENTERIAN SEKRETARIAT NEGARA RI Asisten Deputi Perundang-undangan Bitata dan Kesejahteraan Rakyat,