

# Decision of the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee

19<sup>th</sup> Meeting on September 5, 2025



## PROGRAMME ACCREDITATION

**Project Number:** 23/123 Cl.1  
**Higher Education Institution:** Gadjah Mada University  
**Location:** Yogyakarta, Jawa, Indonesia  
**Study Programme:** Doctor of Law, Dr.  
**Type of Accreditation:** initial accreditation

The FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee has taken the following decision:

According to § 7 (6) in conjunction with § 9 (1) of the FIBAA General Terms and Conditions within the framework of procedures for the award of the FIBAA Quality Seal for Programmes from January 1, 2021, the study programme is accredited.

Period of Accreditation: September 5, 2025 until September 4, 2030.

The FIBAA Quality Seal is awarded.

**FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL  
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ACCREDITATION**

FIBAA – BERLINER FREIHEIT 20-24 – D-53111 BONN

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## Assessment Report

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**Higher Education Institution (HEI):**  
Gadjah Mada University, Indonesia

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**Doctoral programme:**  
Doctor in Law

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**Qualification awarded on completion:**  
Doctor of Law (Dr.)

# General Information on the Study Programme

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**Brief description of the study programme:**

The Doctor in Law (Dr.) is a three-year doctoral programme that aims to educate students to be able to conduct research in the field of law to solve social problems with an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approach, analyse research results theoretically and philosophically and present them.

Graduates of the Doctoral programme are academicians, practitioners and researchers who become leaders in their professional organisations, as well as bureaucrats who are able to become role models for public institutions.

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**Type of study programme:**

PhD programme

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**Projected study time and number of ECTS credits / national credits assigned to the study programme:**

3 years (6 semester), 46 SKS credits (169 ECTS credits)

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**Mode of study:**

full-time

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**Didactic approach:**

study programme with obligatory class attendance

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**Double/Joint Degree programme:**

no

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**Scope (planned number of parallel classes) and enrolment capacity:**

20 students per year

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**Programme cycle starts in:**

winter semester

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**Initial start of the programme:**

1980

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**Type of accreditation:**

initial accreditation

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**Accreditation in one cluster (cluster 1) with:** Master in Public Policy and Administration, Master in Public Policy and Management and Master in Sociology

## Procedure:

A contract for the initial accreditation of the Doctor in Law (Dr.) was concluded between FIBAA and Gadjah Mada University on January 23, 2024. On July 19, 2024, the HEI submitted a self-evaluation report, which included a detailed description of the programme and further documents in order to prove that the criteria for programme accreditation are met.

At the same time, FIBAA appointed a review panel<sup>1</sup>. The HEI has agreed with the chosen experts. The panel consisted of:

**Prof. Dr. Nurul Barizah**

Airlangga University, Indonesia

Professor of Law, Head of Quality Assurance Board  
(Law and Legal Studies)

**Johanna Fallscheer**

Kolping Bildungswerk e.V., Germany

Head of the Open All-Day Department at Kolping Bildungswerk e.V.  
(Sociology, Social Welfare, Educational Sciences, Childhood Education)

**Tilia Veronika Främsb**

Utrecht University, Netherlands

Master's Students in Sociology and Social Research

**Prof. Dr. Petra Hiller**

Nordhausen University, Germany

Professor of Organisation and Governance

Public Management, Administrative Sociology, Public Governance/Political Science, Organizational Research, Human Resources Management, Qualitative Methods of Empirical Social Research)

**Prof. Dr. Assel Nurgazina**

Almaty Management University, Kasachstan

Associate Professor - School of Management

(Public Relations, Management, Monetary Policy, International Economic Relations, Corporate Finance, Financial Market, Finance, Securities Market, Economics, International Economic Relations)

**Dr. Nguyen Chi Thang**

HUTECH University, Vietnam

Full-time Lecturer, Head of International Trade Law, Vice Dean for Administration  
(Law, Business Law, International Trade Law)

**Prof. Dr. Jeffrey Wimmer**

University of Augsburg, Germany

Professor of Communication Science

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<sup>1</sup> The panel is presented in alphabetical order.

(Sociology, Sociogenomics, Especially: Social Structure, Life Course, Social Inequality, Education And Training, Family, Social Networks, Digitalisation of the Workplace)

FIBAA project manager:

Friderike Uphoff

The assessment is based on the self-evaluation report, amended by further documents, as requested by the panel, and an online conference. The online conference took place on May 6, 7 and 8, 2025 via the video conferencing tool *Zoom*. The same cluster included an appraisal of the Master in Public Policy and Administration, Master in Public Policy and Management and Master in Sociology. At the end of the online conference, the panel has given short feedback on its first impressions to representatives of the HEI.

The assessment report based on this was delivered to the HEI for comment on August 15, 2025. The statement on the report was given up on August 26, 2025. It has been taken into account in the report at hand.

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# Summary

The Doctor in Law (Dr.) offered by Gadjah Mada University fulfils the FIBAA quality requirements for PhD programmes and can be accredited by the Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation (FIBAA) for five years starting on September 5, 2025 and finishing on September 4, 2030. The programme is in accordance with the national and the European Qualification Frameworks and the European Standards and Guidelines in their applicable version valid as of the time of the opening of the procedure, and in accordance with the Bologna Declaration.

The panel members identified areas where the programme could be further developed:

- Providing more support for access to journals/ opportunities to publish (see chapter 3.4),
- Expanding the networking in its cooperations with regard to publication opportunities for students (see chapter 4.2).

The measures that the HEI takes in order to implement the recommendations of the panel members will have to be considered during the re-accreditation.

For the overall assessment of the programme, please refer to the quality profile at the end of this report.

# Information

## Information on the Institution

Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM), established on December 19th, 1949, is one of the oldest University in Indonesia. UGM characterises itself as the University of the nation, of liberation, of Pancasila, of the people and the centre of culture.

UGM follows the vision “to be an excellent and innovative world class university, imbued with the nation’s cultural values based on Pancasila as the state ideology and dedicated to the nation’s interest and humanity”.

The mission of UGM is “to carry out education, research and community service as well as preservation and development of knowledge that is excellent and useful for society”.

As part of carrying out the missions of the Tridharma of higher education (education, research, and community engagement), as mandated by the national education system for higher education and preserving and developing scientific knowledge beneficial to the society, UGM has implemented a policy of internationalization (among others) to which all study programmes need to comply.

According to the QS World University Rankings 2025, Universitas Gadjah Mada is ranked 239<sup>th</sup> in the world<sup>2</sup>. At national level, UGM has received A accreditation from National Accreditation for Higher Education (BAN-PT). In the categories of theology, divinity and religious studies, UGM was ranked as the 47th of the world in 2022, and was ranked in the top 100 universities in the world in 2023.<sup>3</sup> In the QS Sustainability Ranking 2025, UGM was ranked 383<sup>rd</sup> in the world and 1<sup>st</sup> in Indonesia.<sup>4</sup>

UGM has 18 faculties and two schools that include a total of 292 study programmes. Moreover, the University has 23 research centres, 61,440 students, 3,552 lecturers and 4,336 faculty staff.

Initiated on February 17, 1946, the Faculty of Law at Balai Perguruan Tinggi Gadjah Mada is one of the first faculties of Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM). The Doctor in Law at UGM was launched in 1950 and was overseen by the *Lembaga Pendidikan Doktor* (Doctoral Education Institution). In 1991, Doctoral Education Institution of UGM was closed and replaced by the Graduate School of UGM in accordance with the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia<sup>5</sup>. Subsequently, under the General of Higher Education of the Department of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia<sup>6</sup>, the Doctor in Law Programme was within the Graduate School of UGM.

UGM develops and maintains physical infrastructure within its campus environment, guided by the principle of “edu-copolis” as articulated in the Campus Development Master Plan. This

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<sup>2</sup> see: [https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings?page=4&items\\_per\\_page=50](https://www.topuniversities.com/world-university-rankings?page=4&items_per_page=50) (last access June 4, 2025)

<sup>3</sup> see: self-evaluation report p.4

<sup>4</sup> see: <https://www.topuniversities.com/sustainability-rankings?countries=id> (last access June 4, 2025)

<sup>5</sup> Decision Number 0322/0/1993

<sup>6</sup> Decision Number 580/Dikti/Kep/1993

approach promotes an environment conducive to learning and is responsive to ecological concerns through multidisciplinary collaborations.

## **Further development of the programme, statistical data and evaluation results**

In 2022, the Doctor in Law underwent curriculum revisions. These updates aimed to enhance the study programme's quality in terms of both the (i) substance of curriculum and (ii) the implementation process of lectures.

### 1. Substance of Curriculum

The curriculum of the Doctor in Law Programme is formulated based on the Regulation Of The Chancellor Of Universitas Gadjah Mada Number 11 Of 2016 Concerning Graduate Education. Consequently, it includes mandatory curriculum content for the Doctoral level, which encompasses:

- a. Methodology and Research Ethics;
- b. Epistemology of Science;
- c. Community Engagement;
- d. UGM Values and Identity;
- e. Data Literacy, Technological Literacy, Humanities Literacy, Health Literacy, Social Entrepreneurship;
- f. Interdisciplinary Knowledge;
- g. Global Competencies, Proficiency in Critical and Systematic Problem Solving, Communication Skills, Creativity and Innovation Skills, Collaboration Skills;
- h. Soft Skills;
- i. Scholarly Proficiency in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) as well as Humanities, Arts, and Social Sciences (HASS); and
- j. Sustainable Development Goals.

Furthermore, the Doctor in Law has received input and feedback from various stakeholders, including alumni, graduate users and lecturers from departments within the Faculty of Law at UGM. This process also incorporated insights gained from benchmarking with the Doctor in Law Programme at the Faculty of Law, University of Indonesia. Based on the applicable regulations, workshops and benchmarking activities, the following course names were proposed:

- a. Legal Philosophy: This course explores legal science from a philosophical perspective and integrates UGM values along with scholarly aspects related to humanities, arts, and social sciences (HASS).
- b. Law and Globalisation: In addition to examining the relationship between law and globalization, this course equips students with global competencies, critical and systematic problem-solving skills, communication skills, creativity and innovation skills, collaboration skills, and a focus on sustainable development goals (SDGs).
- c. Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques: This course provides methodological and technical knowledge, including: (1) research ethics; (2) data literacy, technological literacy, humanities literacy, health literacy, social entrepreneurship; (3) interdisciplinary knowledge; and (4) soft skills.
- d. Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertations.

- e. National Journal Publication.
- f. International Journal Publication.
- g. Dissertation Proposal.
- h. The Development of Dissertation Research Result.
- i. Feasibility of Dissertation Draft.
- j. Dissertation.
- k. Doctoral Promotion (Optional): In addition to introducing legal studies to the
- l. broader community, the Doctoral defence serves as a means of community
- m. engagement by disseminating and educating on current legal issues and
- n. research-based problem-solving solutions.

## 2. Lecture Implementation Process

To enhance the quality and overall performance of graduates, the Doctor in Law organises its courses into a semester system spanning six structured semesters. To ensure smooth progression, guidance and supervision by the Dissertation Promotory Team begins in the first semester after the Dean's Decision regarding the team has been communicated to both the team and the student.

Regular meetings will be held among the programme, Dissertation Promotory Team and students. Additionally, the Programme will fulfil the requirement outlined in Article 65 of Rector's Regulation No. 11 of 2016 concerning Postgraduate Education. This involves monitoring and evaluating the learning progress of postgraduate students in two stages: (1) Initial Learning Evaluation and (2) Final Learning Evaluation. Active communication among these parties, along with the monitoring and learning evaluation, aims to enhance the quality of postgraduate education, particularly within the Doctor in Law Programme.

**Table 1: Statistical data Doctor in Law**

		Cohort 2017/2018	Cohort 2018/2019	Cohort 2019/2020
<b># Study Places offered by HEI</b>		<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>20</b>
<b># Applicants</b>	$\Sigma$	<b>52</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>50</b>
	f	19	10	21
	m	33	17	29
<b>Application rate</b>		260,00%	135,00%	250,00%
<b># First-Year Students (accepted applicants)</b>	$\Sigma$	<b>14</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>8</b>
	f	6	2	5
	m	8	4	3
<b>Rate of female students</b>		<b>0,428571429</b>	<b>0,333333333</b>	<b>0,625</b>
<b># Foreign Students</b>	$\Sigma$	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
	f	0	0	0
	m	0	0	0
<b>Rate of foreign students</b>		<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Percentage of occupied study places</b>		<b>70,00%</b>	<b>30,00%</b>	<b>40,00%</b>
<b># Graduates</b>	$\Sigma$	<b>8</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>
	f	5	2	3
	m	3	2	2

<b>Active Students</b>	2	2	2
<b>Success rate (students who finished their studies)</b>	<b>57,14%</b>	66,67%	62,50%
<b>Dropout rate (students who dropped their studies)</b>	<b>28,57%</b>	<b>0,00%</b>	<b>12,50%</b>
<b>Dropout number</b>	4	0	1
<b>Still enrolled</b>	14,29%	33,33%	25,00%
<b>Average duration of study</b>	5	4,5	4
<b>Average grade of final degree</b>	3,81	3,88	3,87

## Appraisal:

The application rates extend the number of study places available. However, not all of the 20 study places are taken, showing the high requirements and standards of the doctoral programme.

The rate of female and male students is balanced throughout the years. There are no full-time foreign students in the doctoral programme.

The success rate is influenced by the number of students who are still progressing in their education and have not yet graduated. This is particularly significant given that students are expected to complete their studies within a maximum of 14 semesters. The average duration of study is on average 4.5 years.

# Description and Appraisals in Detail

## 1. Goals and Strategy

### 1.1 Objectives of the Doctoral Programme

As UGM transitioned into a state-owned legal entity and aimed to establish itself as an international research University, the management of the postgraduate studies programme, including the Faculty of Law, was reorganised based on the Rector of Universitas Gadjah Mada's Decision Number 89/P/SK/HT/2006. In line with the University's vision and mission, the Faculty of Law has outlined its vision and mission as follow:

#### Vision

"To be a world-class faculty of law that is competitive, innovative, and dedicated to serving the nation's interest and humanity, guided by Pancasila-based national and cultural values."

#### Mission

1. Provide excellent and internationally standardised legal education and promote sustainable development of legal science.
2. Conduct legal research that benefits society.
3. Engage in community services to enhance public understanding and awareness of law.
4. Foster collaboration with national and international institutions.

The vision of the Doctor in Law is to produce graduates with high integrity and broad insight who are critical, creative and innovative. To achieve this vision, the programme has established the following missions:

- a. To conduct philosophical and theoretical research to explore the principles and theories of legal science and develop legal concepts and theories;
- b. To take a multidisciplinary approach in the field of law;
- c. To develop knowledge in accordance with the needs of society;
- d. To analyse and explain precisely various legal issues in accordance with applicable legal rules;
- e. To communicate and apply their thoughts and work to the community individually and collaboratively.

To achieve these vision and missions, the Doctor in Law has set five goals and strategic development objectives as follows:

- a. Realising research-based learning programme;
- b. Increasing its international reputation in education, research and community service;
- c. Responsible to manage good education services;
- d. Creating a safe, orderly and comfortable campus environment; and
- e. Raising and improving cooperation networks with government agencies, non-government agencies, and national and international industries.

In line with its vision and missions, the Doctor in Law designs the following Graduate Profiles:

- a. Academicians who are able to become principal investigators in a study;

- b. Practitioners and researchers who are able to become leaders in their professional organisations; and
- c. Bureaucrats who are able to become role models for the apparatus.

To achieve these graduate profiles, the programme learning outcomes (PLO) of the Doctor in Law are as follows:

- a. Able to show a Pancasila's attitude and awareness of the interests of the nation and state, as well as showing honesty, responsibility, confidence, emotional maturity and awareness of being a lifelong learner (Attitude);
- b. Able to solve legal science problems through an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approach, and able to study and explain legal science with a philosophical approach in accordance with the field of study (Knowledge Mastery);
- c. Able to conduct research to solve a problem in society with an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approach, analyse research results theoretically and philosophically and present them communicatively (General Skills);
- d. Able to collaborate in conducting research and producing publications together with national and international researchers (Specialised Skills).

Graduate Learning Outcomes in the Doctor in Law have also been aligned with the standards of the European Qualifications Framework Level 8 with its learning outcomes:

- a. Knowledge at the most advanced frontier of a field of work or study and at the interface between fields (Knowledge),
- b. The most advanced and specialised skills and techniques, including synthesis and evaluation, required to solve critical problems in research and/or innovation and to extend and redefine existing knowledge or professional practice (Skills),
- c. Demonstrate substantial authority, innovation, autonomy, scholarly and professional integrity and sustained commitment to the development of new ideas or processes at the forefront of work or study contexts including research (Responsibility and autonomy).

Graduate Learning Outcomes in the Doctor in Law Programme have also been aligned with the standards of the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) Level 9, which include:

- a. Capable of developing new knowledge, technology, and/or art in their field of expertise or professional practice through research, resulting in creative, original and tested work.
- b. Capable of solving scientific, technological, and/or artistic problems in their field of expertise through an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approach.
- c. Capable of managing, leading, and developing research and development that is beneficial for the welfare of humanity and able to gain national and international recognition.

The alignment of graduate learning outcomes with the standards of the European Qualifications Framework Level 8 and the Indonesian National Qualifications Framework (KKNI) Level 9 is reflected in student research projects within the Doctor in Law programme. Research shall address developments in the legal field and have the potential to contribute both theoretically and practically.

The study programme exposes students to an international environment. The programme offers several comparative courses, such as Comparative Research Methodology and Legal Writing, to

prepare students for international publication. These courses are taught by international lecturers, for example, a Professor from South Carolina University and a Professor from Groningen University. In 2024, the Doctor in Law organised a legal education seminar featuring a Professor from Leiden University.

Students are also encouraged to use international sources by employing international electronic journals (e-journals) such as West Law, HeinOnline and JSTOR. Additionally, the study programme includes the mandatory course Law and Globalization where students learn Law and WTO, International Crimes, International Justice and International Human Rights.

Furthermore, the Faculty of Law also encourages its lecturers and students to conduct joint research projects with partner institutions abroad and to publish their findings in international journals.

The Faculty of Law has MOUs with several international institutions. The study programme has a commitment with the Groningen University's Faculty of Law for joint supervision, joint research and other activities. Universitas Gadjah Mada's Faculty of Law has also collaborated with Macquarie University, Australia, to organise a double degree Doctor in Law Programme.

Moreover, the programme encourages students to engage in multidisciplinary research, evident in the diverse academic background of the Promotory team. For example, one PhD student is supervised by a Professor who is an expert in Criminal Law, and co-supervised by an expert in Tax Law. A more multidisciplinary research approach was taken by another student, who is supervised by an expert in Criminal Law, and co-supervised by a Professor who is an expert in Cultural Study. Another student is conducting multidisciplinary research under the promotion of a Professor from the Engineering Faculty.

## Appraisal:

The Doctoral programme corresponds to the goals of the European and Indonesian national qualification framework. The Doctoral programme and the pursued qualification and competency goals are matched with each other. The interdisciplinary and multidisciplinary approach is shown in the dissertation topics of the doctoral students and the academic background and expertise of the supervising professors.

Quality Ratings		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.	<b>STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</b>					
1.1	Objectives of the Doctoral programme			X		

## 1.2 Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the education market

The Doctor in Law Programme has received multiple levels of accreditation. Nationally, the Doctor in Law has received highest grade of accreditation from BAN P.T., authorised by the Ministry of Research, Technology and Higher Education of the Republic of Indonesia.

The Doctor in Law Programme attracts many applicants every new academic year from various provinces across Indonesia. For example, in the academic year 2023/2024, there were 43 applicants and 14 of them (32,55%) were accepted in the programme. Furthermore, the Doctor in Law Programme offers opportunities for students to pursue double degree programmes with foreign universities, such as the University of Groningen in the Netherlands.

Learning activities at the Doctor in Law are divided into two categories:

1. **Classical courses:** Legal Philosophy, Law and Globalisation, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques, and Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertations.
2. **Non-classical courses:** National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Dissertation Proposal, The Development of Dissertation Research Result, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft, and Dissertation.

The learning methods applied in the Doctor in Law courses combine lectures, presentations and discussions. In some courses, students produce journal manuscripts that can be submitted to national and/or international journals, as well as book chapters. For courses related to dissertation research and writing, lectures are conducted in the form of research and writing guidance by the Promotory Team, with the final output being a dissertation manuscript.

### Appraisal:

The Doctoral programme is positioned convincingly in the postgraduate education market due to the described profile and the pursued qualification and competency goals.

Quality Ratings		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.	<b>STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</b>					
1.2	Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the educational market			X		

### 1.3 Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the Job Market for Graduates

The Doctor in Law provides lifelong education and skill training in law courses to prepare graduates to achieve the programme learning outcome and graduate profiles. The study programme fosters abilities in the field of legal studies related to various aspects including attitudes, knowledge, general skills and special skills.

The Doctor in Law aims to produce doctoral graduates who can play the following roles:

- Academics who can be the principal investigators in research;
- Practitioners and non-academic researchers who can be leaders in their professional organisations; and
- Bureaucrats who can mentor their subordinates.

Based on the 2022 integrated outcome tracer study<sup>7</sup>, in relation to workplace institutions, information was obtained that many of the Doctor in Law graduates came from the government sector. Overall, 8.33% are in top management, 8.33% in middle management, 25% in first-line management, 41.67% at staff/employee level and 16.67% are self-employed. Of the 17 respondents, 8.33% worked in professional services, 16.67% in government agencies, 66.67% in the education services sector, 8.33% in the construction sector.

Graduates come from various regions in Indonesia (8.33% DKI - Daerah Khusus Ibukota Jakarta, 8.33% South Sulawesi, 8.33% South Sumatra, 8.33% East Kalimantan, 16.67% Southeast Sulawesi, 8.33% Bali, 33.33% DIY - Daerah Istimewa Yogyakarta, 8.33% other).

Empirically, the programme has consistently produced notable public figures from both professionals and academicians. Several professors and lecturers from UGM's Faculty of Law have held prominent and prestigious career positions such as the Coordinating Minister for Politics, Law and Security, Vice Minister of Law and Human Rights and Judge of Constitutional Court. In addition, numerous graduates of the programme hold positions in government, international organisations and educational institutions. For these achievements, the Doctor in Law is considered one of the leading legal education institutions in Indonesia.

#### In the research field

The Doctor in Law Programme focuses on solving legal science problems through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches, utilising a philosophical framework and appropriate research methods to address legal issues in society. Aligned with the Faculty of Law, the Doctor in Law offers students opportunities to engage in research across eleven areas: Customary Law (Adat Law), Tax Law, Business Law, Civil Law, Agrarian Law, Environment Law, Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Islamic Law, Constitutional Law and International Law. The intersection of these research areas is encouraged and will be supervised by faculty members both within and outside the faculty of law.

The inclusion of courses such as Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation provides opportunities for incorporating empirical legal studies, offering an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary perspective. Several outcomes from these courses have been published:

1. A lecturer at the Faculty of Law, UGM) published an article titled "The Urgency of Law Reforms on Economic Crimes in Indonesia" in Cogent Social Sciences (Scopus Q2);
2. A Supreme Court Judge published an article titled "Enhancing Sustainable Governance: Evaluating the Criminalisation of Influence Trading in Combating Corruption in Indonesia" in the Journal of Law and Sustainable Development (Scopus Q2);
3. A lecturer at the Faculty of Law, Tarumanagara University published an article titled "Highlighting the State of Correctional Institutions in Indonesia After the Prisoner Assimilation Policy During the COVID-19 Pandemic" in the Journal of Law and Sustainable Development (Scopus Q2).

#### Outside the research field

The Doctor in Law extends its focus beyond the realm of law and regulation. It encourages the integration of law with various disciplines such as society, economics, politics and religion. The study programme also offers students the opportunity to take voluntary courses from other

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<sup>7</sup> see: <https://alumni.ugm.ac.id/> (last access July 31, 2025)

faculties within or outside the University. Dissertation examiners are also selected from outside the University, including both academics and practitioners, depending on the specific legal issue addressed in the research.

The interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches integrated into the Doctor in Law curriculum help graduates accelerate their careers beyond the academic field of law. Examples include:

1. A graduate who holds the position of Head of the Financial Profession Development Centre at the Ministry of Finance of the Republic of Indonesia;
2. A graduate who serves as Director of Finance and Risk Management at PT. Garuda Indonesia Tbk;
3. A graduate who is a Senior Officer at the Criminal Investigation Agency of the Indonesian National Police;
4. A graduate who is the Head of Legal Affairs at the Air Force Academy in Yogyakarta.

### Appraisal:

The Doctoral programme with special focus on professional qualification for science and research is positioned convincingly due to the described profile and the pursued focus of research. Students and graduates are actively involved in research and graduates are employed as lecturers.

Moreover, the doctoral programme is also strongly positioned outside the science and research field by taking into account the professional qualification for employment due to the described profile and the pursued focus of research (such as in ministries and other public and private sector institutions).

Quality Ratings		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.	STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES					
1.3	Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the Job Market for Graduates					
1.3.1	in the research fields			X		
1.3.2	outside the research fields			X		

### 1.4 Positioning of the Doctoral Programmes in the Strategic Concept of the Higher Education Institution

Universitas Gadjah Mada (UGM) points out its vision to excel and innovate, serving the nation's interest and humanity, guided by Pancasila (Indonesia's Five Principles) rooted in national and cultural values. Its mission encompasses education, research, societal dedication and the preservation of valuable scientific knowledge. In line with the University's mission, the Faculty of Law

aims to establish itself as a premier institution of higher education in law with an international reputation, pursuing the following objectives:

1. To provide high-quality legal education that produces competent graduates capable of meeting challenges and fosters skilled legal scholars in their respective fields,
2. To conduct legal research that serves as a national reference based on local excellence to develop Indonesian substantive law that responds effectively to societal needs for equitable prosperity,
3. To engage in community service that promotes societal autonomy and sustainable legal awareness, essential for upholding democratic rule of law principles,
4. To uphold management practices characterised by integrity, transparency and accountability to support effectiveness and efficiency in resource utilisation,
5. To foster strategic, synergistic and sustainable collaborations with alumni and partners.

The study programme's vision and mission are closely aligned with those of the faculty and University, focusing on fulfilling Tridharma (education, research and community service). The Doctor in Law aims to produce graduates equipped with profound knowledge of legal sciences capable of addressing societal legal challenges through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary and transdisciplinary approaches. The programme also aims to increase legal expertise that contributes to the development of responsive legal systems that benefit society, reflecting the faculty and University's commitment to national and societal interests.

### Appraisal:

The goal-oriented integration of the programme in the strategic concept of the higher education institution is described and presented in a comprehensive manner. The programme contributes to the concept of the University.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Exceptional</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>1.</b>	<b>STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</b>					
1.4	The Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the Strategic Concept of the Higher Education Institution			X		

### 1.5 Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities

The University, the Faculty of Law and the Doctor in Law Programme ensure equal opportunity across genders and stand against any kind of discrimination. This commitment is reflected in the University regulations. The Rector's Regulation Number 988 of 2014, as amended by the Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2019, states that student applications are conducted based on fairness without discriminating against race, religion, gender, age, social status, physical condition and economic level. Article 8 of the UGM Rector's Regulation Number 16 of 2016 on the UGM Curriculum Framework provides that the educational programmes at UGM are developed to be easily accessed by all Indonesians or international participants regardless of ethnicity, religion, disability or gender.

Students of the Doctor in Law come from various ethnicities, races, religions, social statuses, physical conditions and economic levels across Indonesia. To demonstrate the geographical representation, over the past four years, the study programme has admitted students from Jakarta, South Sulawesi, South Sumatra, East Kalimantan, Southeast Sulawesi, Bali and Yogyakarta. The student profile also shows gender equality, with a balanced number of male and female students. The programme ensures equal opportunity by implementing affirmative actions for prospective students from eastern parts of Indonesia and for students with disabilities.

The policy on anti-discrimination and harassment is stated in the UGM Rector's Regulation on Guidance for Harassment Prevention<sup>8</sup>. Further policies are developed in the Rector's Regulation Number 1 of 2020 which addresses the Prevention and Management of Sexual Violence within the UGM Community. Protection for those reporting discrimination from educational or employment disadvantage is governed by the Rector's Regulation Number 514 of 2015 concerning the UGM Honorary Council, Chapter IV on Complaint/Reporting, including reporting discrimination from educational or employment disadvantage.

Since 2020, the Health Promoting University Programme at both University and faculty levels includes a Task Force for zero tolerance for violence, bullying and harassment, as well as a Task Force of Health Environment. The faculty also provides safe and disabled-friendly facilities, such as lifts, ramps for wheelchairs and toilets specific for disabled students.

In evaluating and improving equality of opportunity, the University has incorporated the policy into the community service activities and initiated the Women Study Centre. The Faculty of Law has also established monthly activities called Dharma Wanita (Women Union) and the Law Gender and Society Study Centre. Additionally, it involves students in the Rifka Annisa Women's Crisis Centre and Girl Up UGM.

### Appraisal:

The University fulfils its tasks in this doctoral programme by promoting gender equality and the enforcement of general prohibitions on discrimination. The programme has included a lot of supporting mechanisms. A claim for disadvantage compensation for disabled students in terms of temporal and formal requirements in the programme as well as for all concluding or accompanied certificates of achievement is ensured.

Quality Ratings		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.	STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES					
1.5	Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities			X		

<sup>8</sup> Number 1699/UN1.P/SK/HUKOR/2016

## 2. Admission

Prospective students interested in applying to the Doctor in Law can access information and register through the website<sup>9</sup>. To be admitted into the Doctor in Law, applicants must meet the following requirements:

1. General requirements
  - a. Holding a Master's degree or its equivalent from an accredited programme in the relevant field of study;
  - b. Certificate or proof of accreditation of the study programme of the most recent degree;
  - c. Hold a Bachelor of Laws (S.H./LL. B) degree or a Bachelor of Islamic Law/ Sharia (S.H.I.) degree from a reputable University or law school in Indonesia or abroad, evidenced by the original diploma of the latest degree;
  - d. Demonstrating strong academic performance, evidenced by the Cumulative Grade Point Average (CGPA). Minimum Graduate GPA of:
    - $\geq 3,00$  on a scale of 4 or equivalent, for applicants who graduated from Graduate Programs with A accreditation, or
    - $\geq 3,25$  on a scale of 4 or equivalent, for applicants who graduated from Graduate Programs with B accreditation;
    - $\geq 3,50$  on a scale of 4 or equivalent, for applicants who graduated from Graduate Programs with C accreditation;
  - e. Study programme accreditation certificate at Master level, with the following conditions:
    - The accreditation of the study programme must be current, evidenced by a scan of the accreditation certificate or a screenshot of the accreditation from the website of the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education (BAN-PT)/ LAM-PTKes that is still valid.
    - Study programmes whose accreditation is in the process of being extended must provide a receipt of submission of accreditation forms to BAN-PT / LAMPTKes from the relevant institution. A certificate from the respective university is not sufficient.
    - Applicants who graduated overseas must have a diploma equalisation decision letter from the Ministry of Education Research and Technology as a substitute for the accreditation certificate;
  - f. Pass an Academic Potential Test with a minimum score of:
    - 500 (OTO by BAPPENAS);
    - 550 (TPDA PLTI); or
    - 550 (PAPs by UGM).
  - g. Fulfil an English language proficiency standard, demonstrated by:
    - AcEPT UGM score of at least 268;
    - TOEFL PLTI score of at least 500;
    - TOEFL score of at least 525;
    - IELTS score of 5.5 on average;
    - TOEFL IBT score of at least 63; or
    - TOEFL ITP score of at least 500.

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<sup>9</sup> see: <https://um.ugm.ac.id/> (last access July 31, 2025)

- h. Provide confidential recommendation letters from two individuals who are familiar with the candidate's previous level of education. These recommenders can include lecturers of the candidate and promoters in their workplace.

2. Specific Requirements

- a. Dissertation research proposal that shows originality, identifies the problem and highlights the novelty of the research, supplemented by current literature,
- b. Letter of intent expressing the desire to join the Doctoral Programme in Law,
- c. Valid documents of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) or Letter of Scholarship (only applicable for applicants under the partnership scheme),
- d. Document authenticity statement,
- e. Pass the following steps of selection:
  - Verification of uploaded files,
  - Blind review of the feasibility of the research proposal,
  - Interview test (only for candidates who pass the file verification and proposal review stages).

#### Selection procedure

Applicants must fulfil all general and specific requirements and follow University-level procedures.

- a. Candidates contact their desired study programme to learn about any special and/or additional requirements needed for selection,
- b. Candidates create a registration account on the University website,
- c. Candidates register online. Prepare all required documents. Ensure the registration number/participant data for the academic potential test and English language proficiency test are ready. Scan the original documents and upload them during the online registration process.
- d. Candidates fill in the names and email addresses of two individuals who will provide recommendations.
- e. Candidates pay the registration fee according to the instructions listed in the payment stages.
- f. Candidates print and save their Proof of Registration. This document is necessary for registration purposes if accepted as a doctoral student.

The Doctor in Law has two selection mechanisms:

#### 1. Administrative Selection

The study programme carries out the validation of all the documents submitted by applicants. In addition to meeting minimum score for English and Academic Proficiency tests, applicants must ensure the validity of certificates issued by test organisers such as BAPENAS, PLTI, ITP, FIB, and FPSi of Universitas Gadjah Mada. If the submitted documents are valid, applicants will be notified to await the results of the double-blind proposal review, which is part of the substantive assessment process.

#### 2. Substantive Test

The first stage of the substantive test involves a double-blind proposal review. Applicants who pass this stage with a minimum score will proceed to an interview conducted by the Dean and the head of the study programme.

The dissertation proposal must demonstrate originality, address pertinent issues and include current literature. This should be reflected in the background, problem statement and research methodology, emphasising philosophical and theoretical approaches to deepen legal principles and theories. This approach aligns with the vision and mission of the Doctor in Law.

The criteria of the dissertation pre-proposal include:

1. Ability to write coherently, focus logically and use clear language (maximum score: 25 points),
2. Relevance and urgency of the topic (maximum score: 20 points),
3. Clarity of research problems and objectives (maximum score: 20 points),
4. Originality and novelty of the topic and issues (maximum score: 20 points),
5. Consistency of research methods with the problems and objectives (maximum score: 5 points),
6. Ability to use diverse scientific references effectively (maximum score: 10 points),
7. The minimum overall score to pass this stage is 70.

The criteria of the interview test include:

1. Knowledge of law (maximum score: 10 points),
2. Motivation, discipline and commitment to complete studies on time (maximum score: 10 points),
3. Financial readiness (maximum score: 10 points),
4. English proficiency (maximum score: 10 points),
5. The overall score required to pass this stage ranges from 32 to 40.

Applicants who pass these tests will be recommended by the study programme to the Department of Education and Teaching at Universitas Gadjah Mada. This department will issue a Letter of Authorisation as an official document from the University.

Prospective students who do not meet the English Language Proficiency standard can still be admitted under the following conditions:

- a. Within the first three months of the study period, students must improve their English Language Proficiency through a special test organised by the University or another recognised institution.
- b. If, by the end of the first year, the student does not meet the criteria, they must attend an Academic English Course organised by the University or another institution recommended by the University and obtain a participation certificate.
- c. Once the student achieves the English Language Proficiency level before the time specified in paragraph 2), they are exempt from further participation in the Academic English Course.

According to the Rector's Decree, the University may accept students who do not meet the standards regarding GPA with respect to the accreditation of the programme ( $\geq 3,25$  for B accredited programmes or  $\geq 3,50$  for C accredited programmes) if they fulfil alternative requirements such as:

- a. Academic publication;
- b. Managerial job experience supporting their field of study; or
- c. Professional experience supporting their field of study.

### Transparency of admission decision

The applicant will receive their application results through their admission account on the website. Each applicant will be notified whether they have passed each step of the process. The study programme provides an official contact number for applicants to inquire about any aspect of their application where they failed. Applicants will receive notification via email/phone regarding the specific areas they need to improve, such as strengthening their proposal or enhancing their ability to answer interview questions.

### Appraisal:

Admission conditions and procedures for the Doctor in Law are properly defined and transparent.

The selection procedure satisfies the legal requirements. An interview ensures that qualified students are admitted. Language proficiency is also tested during the interview.

The decision on admission is based on transparent criteria and it is clearly communicated; rejections are reasoned. The responsibilities are clearly regulated.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>2.</b>	<b>ADMISSION</b>					
2.1	Admission conditions and procedures			X		
2.2	Selection Procedure			X		
2.3	Transparency of the Decision on Admission			X		

### 3. Implementation

#### 3.1 Structure

Projected study time	3 years / 6 semesters
Number of Credit Points (CP)	46 SKS credits / 169 ECTS credits
Workload per CP	1 ECTS credit = 25 hours
Number of courses	11 courses
Number of contact hours	186.67 hours

To enhance the quality and average graduation rate, the Doctor in Law Programme is structured into a semester system spanning six semesters. Guidance by the Promotor Team for students can commence in the first semester after the Dean's Decree on the Promotor Team is communicated to both the Promotor Team and the concerned student. Periodic meetings between the programme, the Promotor Team/Instructors and students will be conducted. Additionally, the programme adheres to the provisions of Article 65 of Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2016 regarding Postgraduate Education, which includes monitoring and evaluating postgraduate student learning based on student achievement. This is divided into two stages: (1) Initial Learning Evaluation and (2) Final Learning Evaluation. Active communication among the three parties and the monitoring and evaluation of student learning are expected to improve the quality of postgraduate education.

The Doctor in Law Programme's curriculum is structured based on the detailed and systematic formulation of its Vision, Mission, Objectives, Targets, Graduate Profile and Graduate Learning Outcomes.

The curriculum follows a research-based model. However, students are required to take several courses in their first year of their study to support and prepare for their doctoral research. These courses include Legal Philosophy (3 SKS credits), Law and Globalisation (2 SKS credits), Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques (4 SKS credits), and Legal Theory Supporting Dissertations (4 SKS credits). Students are also required to take courses in National Journal Publication (3 SKS credits) and International Journal Publication (4 SKS credits) to meet the national standard of doctoral programmes and the study programme's learning outcome, which encourages students to engage and collaborate with national and international academic peers.

#### Doctoral Degree Regulations

In Indonesia, all doctoral programmes are regulated by national laws and regulations and implemented on the university level by respective decrees.<sup>10</sup> The decrees elaborate aspects such as goals, degree, duration, mentoring, examination and dissertation.

<sup>10</sup> Law Number 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, Minister of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology's Regulation Number 53 of 2023 concerning Quality Assurance of Higher Education, Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 14 of 2020 concerning the Basic Framework of Universitas Gadjah Mada Curriculum, Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 7 of 2022 concerning Higher Education Standards at Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Gadjah Mada's Dean of the Faculty of Law Regulation Number 11955/H.01.H4.FH/I/2013 concerning the Implementation of Academic Administration Activities of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 18 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Research-Based Postgraduate Programs at Universitas Gadjah Mada, Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2016 concerning Postgraduate Education.

In details, these regulations cover six aspects:

1. Goals. As stipulated in the Higher Education Law, the Doctor in Law Programme is academic education intended for graduates of master's programmes, enabling them to discover, create, and/or contribute to the development and application of Science and Technology through reasoned and scientific research. Additionally, the Doctor in Law Programme aims to develop and solidify students to become wiser by enhancing their abilities and independence as philosophers and/or intellectuals, cultured scientists who produce and/or develop theories through comprehensive and accurate research to advance human civilization.
2. Degree. Graduates of the Doctor in Law Programme are entitled to use the title of doctor. Doctoral students are declared graduates if they have completed the prescribed workload and achieved the targeted Graduate Learning Outcomes set by the Programme with a Cumulative Grade Point Average (GPA) greater than or equal to 3.25.
3. Study duration. In the doctoral programme, the curriculum is designed to last a minimum of six semesters, consisting of two semesters of research-supported learning and four research semesters. This is further specified in Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation on Education, which states that the study period for students according to the programme's curriculum is a maximum of seven years and requires a minimum study load of 44 SKS credits for the Doctoral programme.
4. Mentoring. The guidance process for doctoral students is aimed at the dissertation writing stage under the supervision of the Promotor team. Professors in the Promotor team must hold a functional position and have academic qualifications as Doctoral graduates or applied doctors relevant to the programme. They can use certified professional lecturers with qualifications equivalent to level 8-9 in the Indonesian National Qualification Framework (KKNI). As the main Promotor, they must hold at least the position of a senior lecturer and have produced at least two academic papers in accredited national journals or one reputable international journal in the last five years.
5. Dissertation examination. Doctoral students are declared graduates upon meeting the requirements for passing the dissertation examination, achieving the cumulative grade point average and credit points requirements, fulfilling the publication requirements, adhering to the study period requirements and meeting the graduation requirements.
6. Dissertation writing. Every doctoral student is required to prepare a dissertation and undergo a dissertation examination. Each doctoral student must also form a Promotor team starting from the second semester, which consists of one Promotor and a maximum of two co-Promotors, to guide the dissertation process.

## Status of the Doctoral Students

The status of a doctoral student is obtained upon meeting the qualifications stipulated in the following regulations:

1. Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2016 concerning Postgraduate Education,
2. Universitas Gadjah Mada's Dean of the Faculty of Law Regulation Number 11955/H.01.H4.FH/I/2023 concerning the Implementation of Academic Administrative Activities at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada,
3. Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 18 of 2019 concerning the Implementation of Research-Based Postgraduate Programs at Universitas Gadjah Mada.

## Course Description

The preparation, development and updating of the course materials are conducted by lecturers. Each lecturer prepares their course material which includes the course outlines (RPKPS) that consists of course portfolio, course description, qualifications/competencies (outcome-oriented), duration, schedule, credit points, teaching strategies, grading assessment plan, course rules, references and required readings. Course materials also include compulsory and optional reading materials, PowerPoints and videos. Students can also acquire learning materials in the University library, both in the offline and online settings. During the pandemic, lecturers taught by using distance learning methods. They use several learning platforms developed or subscribed to by UGM, including Google Classroom, with all the facilities, such as plagiarism check. These platforms continue to be used until now.

The substance renewal of every course depends on the lecturers' consideration and, as much as possible, is aligned with their research projects. The following table shows an overview of courses, scope and requirements for each course of the Doctor in Law that are further specified in the course descriptions.

**Table 2: Overview of courses, scope and requirements in Doctor in Law**

No.	Course	Content (CP)	Scope	Requirement
1.	<a href="#"><u>Legal Philosophy</u></a>	3 Credit	This course is designed to provide students with an understanding of law from a philosophical perspective, covering the ontological, epistemological, and axiological aspects of legal science across various historical legal traditions. The objective is to equip students to address legal issues using interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches. In the context of Indonesian legal science, it is crucial for students to responsibly and integrally appreciate and implement Pancasila values, religious values, and Indonesian cultural values, enabling them to examine and explain legal science with a philosophical approach in their respective fields.	---
2.	<a href="#"><u>Law and Globalization</u></a>	2 Credit	This course focuses on the study of legal science from a global perspective, where the dichotomy between the European Continental System and the Anglo-Saxon System is becoming less relevant, as the global development of law in various legal systems is moving towards legal convergence. The presence of international instruments in various legal fields directly or indirectly impacts the national legal systems of a country. Solving legal issues through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches, alongside a philosophical approach in legal science, is expected to result in collaborative research and joint publications with national and international researchers.	---
3.	<a href="#"><u>Research Methodology and</u></a>	4 Credit	This course is a continuation of courses taken at the undergraduate and master's levels, refreshing students' understanding of legal dogmatic research and legal theory research. It also provides students with knowledge of research methodology	---

	<b>Dissertation Writing Techniques</b>		at the philosophical level, along with instruction on proper dissertation writing techniques in accordance with the principles of correct academic writing.	
4.	<b>Supporting Legal Theory for Dissertations</b>	4 Credit	This course emphasizes the understanding of various specific legal theories based on students' research interests. Tailored to their dissertation topics, students will be given lectures on specific legal theories, encompassing areas such as Customary Law, Business Law, Civil Law, Tax Law, Agrarian Law, Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Administrative Law, Islamic Law, Constitutional Law, or International Law.	---
5.	<b>National Journal Publication</b>	3 Credit	This course hones students' skills in producing manuscripts for National Journals, with a minimum accreditation of Sinta 2. The manuscript preparation process is supervised by the Advisor and/or Co-advisor until the submission, revision, acceptance, and publication stages by the targeted journal. The course grade is given by the Scientific Work Assessor Team formed by the program after the manuscript is accepted.	---
6.	<b>International Journal Publication</b>	4 Credit	This course enhances students' skills in producing manuscripts for reputable International Journals, aiming for a minimum Q3 accreditation. The manuscript preparation process is supervised by the Advisor and/or Co-advisor until the submission, revision, acceptance, and publication stages by the targeted journal. The course grade is given by the Scientific Work Assessor Team formed by the Program after the manuscript is accepted.	---
7.	<b>Dissertation Proposal</b>	5 Credit	This course is conducted individually by the Advisor and Co-advisor, guiding students in developing a dissertation research proposal suitable for examination, using language comprehensible to various audiences, and employing various actual research methods needed to address societal issues.	Legal Philosophy, Law and Globalization, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques, Supporting Legal Theories for Dissertations
8.	<b>Development of Dissertation Research Results</b>	6 Credit	This course is a follow-up to the comprehensive exam and begins when the dissertation research proposal is approved by all examiners. The Advisor team is expected to provide guidance, assistance, and consultation to students in the research process, data analysis, and preparation of research results reports to be presented in the student's research seminar. The criteria for suitability for testing include demonstrating significant research outcomes that address the dissertation problem statement and presenting them in language comprehensible to various audiences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Dissertation Proposal</li> </ul>
9.	<b>Feasibility of Dissertation Draft</b>	7 Credit	This course is provided to deepen the study and analysis of students' disseminated research results. Analysis using concepts, theories, and the philosophy of legal science is more intensively discussed between the Advisor team and students so that the dissertation design is truly suitable for evaluation according to the standards of analytical and philosophical dissertation research. Minimal requirements include: (a) solving legal science problems through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches; (b) examining legal science with a philosophical approach relevant to the field of study; (c) presenting research results that are easily understood by diverse audiences; and (d) employing appropriate research methods to address societal issues as outlined in point a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Development of Dissertation Research Results</li> </ul>
10.	<b>Dissertation</b>	8 Credit	This course is provided to follow up on suggestions and input obtained from the Dissertation Assessment Team, with the Advisor team engaging students in intensive discussions and guidance. The end of this course is the closed dissertation defense, where students ensure they can provide a more accurate and precise final dissertation design that: (a) solves legal science problems through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches; (b) examines legal science with a philosophical approach relevant to the field of study; (c) ensures that research results are easily understood by diverse audiences; and (d) employs appropriate research methods to solve societal issues as specified in point a.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feasibility of Dissertation Draft</li> </ul>
11.	<b>Doctoral Promotion (Optional)</b>	0 Credit	Doctoral promotion is only for students who achieve a minimum GPA of 3.51 and is held to promote significant and impactful dissertation research results to the public. This promotion aims to contribute positively to the advancement of legal science and society.	---

## Appraisal:

The structure corresponds with the objectives of the doctoral programme and it properly connects the range of courses with the research tasks of the doctoral students.

The structural requirements of the doctoral programme are accounted for by taking into account the national and higher education specific requirements in a Doctoral degree regulation.

In terms of law and of fact the status is regulated properly.

The range of courses are described according to content, scope/duration, requirements, required reading, degree and the qualifications/competencies (outcome oriented) to be achieved.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROGRAMME DESIGN</b>					
3.1	Structure					
3.1.1	Structural Setup of the Doctoral Programme			X		
3.1.2	Doctoral Degree Regulations			X		
3.1.3	Status of the Doctoral Students			X		
3.1.4	Module Description			X		

## 3.2 Content

The curriculum was revised in 2022 based on an evaluation of the 2015 curriculum conducted from 2020 to 2022. This evaluation involved inviting relevant stakeholders such as faculty, alumni, employers, and partners. As a result, the course names Dissertation Supporting Courses I, II, III, and IV were consolidated into a single course named Legal Theory Supporting Dissertations, and the open examination was made optional.

Additionally, the Doctor in Law Programme conducts regular reviews of its curriculum<sup>11</sup>. The curriculum review for the Doctor in Law Programme 2022-2027 is based on:

1. the Minister of Education and Culture Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Standards for Higher Education;
2. Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2016 concerning Postgraduate Education; and

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<sup>11</sup> The outcomes of this review are formalised in Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Decree Number 757/UN1.P/KPT/HUKOR/2022 regarding the Curriculum of the Doctor in Law Programme at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

3. Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation Number 14 of 2020 concerning the Basic Framework of Universitas Gadjah Mada Curriculum.

The curriculum of Doctor in Law Programme at UGM's Faculty of Law has a weight of 169 ECTS credits distributed as follows:

**Table 3: Curriculum Doctor in Law**

No.	Course (MK)	Course Code	Credits (ECTS)	Semester						A	B	C	D
				1	2	3	4	5	6				
1.	Legal Philosophy	HKDIH220101	11	x						v	v	v	
2.	Law and Globalization	HKDIH220102	7	x							v	v	v
3.	Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Technique	HKDIH220103	15	x							v	v	v
4.	Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation	HKDIH220201	15		x						v	v	
5.	National Journal Publication	HKDIH220202	11		x					v	v	v	v
6.	International Journal Publications	HKDIH220203	15		x					v	v	v	v
7.	Dissertation Proposal	HKDIH220104	18			x					v	v	
8.	The Development of Dissertation Research Result	HKDIH220204	22				x				v	v	
9.	Feasibility of Dissertation Draft	HKDIH220105	26					x			v	v	v
10.	Dissertation	HKDIH220205	29						x	v	v	v	v
11.	Doctoral Promotion (Optional)		0						x		v	v	v

The curriculum is structured to achieve the following learning outcomes:

**Learning Outcome A** (demonstrate a Pancasila attitude and awareness of the nation's interests, as well as exhibit honesty, responsibility, confidence, emotional maturity, and a commitment to lifelong learning) is manifested through courses such as Legal Philosophy, National and International Journal Publication, and Dissertation. Students are also encouraged to prioritise ethics learned from Legal Philosophy and apply them in the courses National and International Journal Publications, as well as in their Dissertations.

**Learning Outcome B** (ability to solve legal issues through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches, and the capability to examine and explain legal science with a philosophical approach in accordance with the field of specialization) is manifested through courses such as Legal Philosophy, Law and Globalisation, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Technique, Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation, National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Dissertation Proposal, Development of Dissertation Research Results, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft, Dissertation, Doctor Promotion (Optional).

**Learning Outcome C** (conduct research to address societal issues using interdisciplinary, multi-disciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches, analyse research results theoretically and philosophically, and present them communicatively) is manifested through courses such as Legal Philosophy, Law and Globalisation, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques, Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation, National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Dissertation Proposal, Development of Dissertation Research Results, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft, Dissertation, Doctor Promotion (Optional).

**Learning Outcome D** (collaborate in research activities and produce publications jointly with national and international researchers) is manifested through courses such as Law and Globalisation, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques, National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft, Dissertation, Doctor Promotion (Optional).

**Table 4: Course distribution Doctor in Law**

Nu m be r	Semester	Course Content	Evaluation	SKS Weight
1.	I	Legal Philosophy	Written Exam/ 1 Paper	3 credits
2.		Law and Globalization	Written Exam/ 1 Paper	2 credits
3.		Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques	Written Examination/1 Draft Proposal according to Dissertation Topic	4 credits
4.	II	Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation	Written Exam/ 1 or 2 Paper (Pre manuscript for national/international journal)	4 credits
5.		National Journal Publication	Assessment by the Scientific Work Assessment Team formed by the Study Program	3 credits

6.		International Journal Publications	Assessment by the Scientific Work Assessment Team formed by the Study Program	4SKS
7.	III	Dissertation Proposal	Comprehensive Examination	5 credits
8.	IV	Development of Dissertation Research Outcomes	Research Seminar	6 credits
9.	V	Eligibility of Dissertation Design	Eligibility Test	7 credits
10.	VI	Dissertation	Closed Examination*	8 credits
11.	VI	Doctor Promotion	(Optional)**	0 credits
<b>Total credits</b>				<b>46 credits</b>

#### Science and Research-Based Teaching

National Journal Publication and International Journal Publication should reflect science and research-based teaching in Doctoral programs. The topic, references and regulation being discussed must be up to date, as this is part of the assessment criteria. These criteria are also emphasised in the Dissertation lecture where the students work closely with their Promotor and Co-Promotor on issues and regulations related to their chosen theme in the writing process.

Additionally, current research is discussed in relevant lectures and advanced through interactions between doctoral students and scientists. Group Discussion activities conducted by the study programme management involves multidisciplinary qualifications. In these discussions, students are grouped based on their dissertation theme or their Promotor and/or Co-promotor. Each student presents their dissertation research design and receives feedback from their Promotor, Co-promotor and peers who are experts in their fields.

#### Focus of the Curriculum on Qualification and Competency Development

The Doctor in Law Programme curriculum at UGM's Faculty of Law is designed to achieve a specific graduate profile. Each course has defined learning outcomes (LOs) that support this objective, ultimately ensuring the realisation of the desired graduate profile.

For instance, the National Journal Publication and International Journal Publication courses at the Doctor in Law Programme have learning outcomes where students are expected to conduct research to solve societal problems using an interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches and publish their findings in national journals and international journals. Students subsequently submit their published manuscripts for assessment.

The Doctor in Law Programme appoints two lecturers, based on their academic qualifications and publication experience, as the Assessment Team to evaluate national and international journal manuscripts. The team assesses the manuscripts based on criteria set by the Doctor in Law Programme and these assessments determine the students' grades.

Through these course learning outcomes and assessment methods, LOs including LO B and LO C are realised to support the graduate profile. LO B involves Mastery of Knowledge, which includes the ability to solve legal science problems through interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary or transdisciplinary approaches, and capability to study and explain legal science using a philosophical approach relevant to the field being studied. LO C involves General Skills which include the ability to conduct research to solve societal problems using interdisciplinary, multidisciplinary, or transdisciplinary approaches, analyse research results theoretically and philosophically and present them communicatively.

### Technical Offers

The curriculum of the Doctor in Law Programme includes Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques courses. A research methodology course typically covers the principles and practices of conducting research across various academic fields. The technical offer of the course includes lectures, tutorials, workshops and practical exercises to teach students how to design, implement and analyse research projects. The course covers topics such as research design, data collection methods, data analysis techniques and research ethics. Additionally, the course includes training in the use of research tools and software, such as statistical analysis software and research databases. Students are evaluated through assignments, projects and assessments to ensure their understanding and application of the concepts and skills covered in the course.

In implementing research methodology lectures in the Doctor in Law Programme, the lecturer provides lectures and assigns students to create research designs. To support these courses, the Doctor in Law Programme organises several activities, including:

1. Seminar on "Research Methodology for Prospective Ph.D. Candidates" with a Professor from Rijks Universiteit Groningen (Netherlands);
2. Westlaw Training under the title "Comparative Legal Research between European Continental Tradition and Common Law Tradition" with a Professor and a lecturer from the University of South Carolina (USA);
3. Workshop on research methodology titled "Meeting on PhD research proposal" with a Professor from Leiden University (Netherlands).

With supporting activities such as seminars, workshops and training, students are expected to be able to compile and submit research design assignments properly and receive feedback to improve each research design.

### Multidisciplinary Qualifications

In the Doctor in Law Programme, multidisciplinary qualifications are evident in various aspects of the programme. Courses like Legal Philosophy feature lecturers from outside the Faculty, such as a Professor from the UGM's Faculty of Philosophy.

This interdisciplinary approach is also seen in students' dissertation themes, guided by the Study Programme Manager to conduct research across disciplines. For instance, on Doctoral student explored "The Suitability of Operationalizing Equitable Sharing of Financial Benefits and other Economic Benefits in Area Utilization with the Principles of Common Heritage of Mankind UNCLOS 1982" supervised by a Professor from UGM's Faculty of Law as the Promotor, and a Professor from UGM's Geodetic Engineering as the Co-Promotor.

Similarly, one doctoral student researched “Legal Options for Resolving Health Service Disputes through Customary Institutions and Formal Legal Institutions” under the guidance of a Professor from UGM’s Faculty of Medicine, Public Health and Nursing as the Promotor and a Doctor from UGM’s Faculty of Law as the Co-Promotor.

Multidisciplinary qualifications are also evident in Comprehensive Exam, Seminar of Dissertation Research Results, Dissertation Evaluation, Closed and Open Examination. External members from diverse fields contribute to the Examining Boards. For example, from the Faculty of Defence Management, Defence University, and from UGM’s Faculty of Geodesy serving as external examiners.

Additionally, group discussion activities foster interdisciplinary dialogue and multidisciplinary qualifications among students, Promotors and Co-promotors. In this activity, students are grouped based on dissertation themes or Promotors and/or Co-promotors. In the discussion, each student presents their dissertation research design and receives feedback from the Promotor, Co-promotor and other fellow students who are professionals in their fields.

Moreover, the multidisciplinary qualifications are communicated through public defence for doctoral promotions. These events are live streamed on the faculty’s official YouTube channel. Additionally, the YouTube channel also publishes and streams other multidisciplinary academic events such as seminars and workshops. Students also publish their journal articles in numerous reputable national and international journals.

### **Appraisal:**

The concept of the doctoral programme (profile elements, unique selling points) and the concrete implementation of the learning objective are matched with each other. The competency concerning enhanced participation in the research field is the issue at the heart of the implementation.

The teaching presents the current status of scientific knowledge in accordance with objectives, and it takes into account the associated relevant research.

The courses are aimed at qualification and competency development and are sensible linked to one another. The goals of a doctoral degree according to the national qualification framework are fulfilled and aligned accordingly.

The offer covers the relevant requirements of discipline to achieve the pursued research competency of the doctoral students (e.g., courses on research methodology). It corresponds with the focus of research of the scientists and doctoral students involved in the programme. The courses on different research methods and approaches to science are part of the curriculum.

Multidisciplinary qualifications in the doctoral programme are communicated in a target appropriate manner. It especially enables the doctoral students to discuss the knowledge gained in the specialised fields with their colleagues, to present it in front of an academic audience and to communicate it to laymen. It promotes the ability to manage a team and to carry forward the

social, scientific or cultural progress in their respective professional environment. Moreover, the doctoral programme fosters interdisciplinary topics in the research of doctoral students.

Quality Ratings		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROGRAMME DESIGN</b>					
3.2	Content					
3.2.1	Logic and Conceptual Consistency			X		
3.2.2	Science and Research Based Teaching			X		
3.2.3	Focus of the Curriculum on Qualification and Competency Development			X		
3.2.4	Technical Offers			X		
3.2.5	Multidisciplinary Qualifications			X		

### 3.3 Examination Procedures

The assessment of the competencies is conducted through an examination system consisting of course assessments and evaluations of the learning process. Course assessments may involve observation, participation, performance demonstrations, written tests, oral tests and questionnaires<sup>12</sup>. This aligns with the Outcome-Based Education (OBE) principles, emphasising case based and project-based assessments. Each assessment component in the courses represents the competencies to be tested. Therefore, the overall assessment of course components will lead to the achievement of the established competencies. The assessment is specifically applied to classical types of courses, including:

- a. Legal Philosophy,
- b. Law and Globalisation,
- c. Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques,
- d. Supporting Legal Theories for Dissertations.

For non-classical courses such as Journals and Dissertations, evaluation methods are specified in Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Decision No. 757/Un1.P/Kpt/Hukor/2022 regarding the Curriculum of the Doctor in Law Programme, Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada, and Universitas Gadjah Mada Rector's Regulation No. 2 of 2023 concerning Education and the Dean's Regulation of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada No. 11955/H.01.H4.FH/I/2023 concerning the Implementation of Academic Administrative Activities of the Doctoral Programme at the Faculty of Law, Universitas Gadjah Mada.

For non-classical courses like National Journal Publication and International Journal Publication, the assessment is summative, with the condition that the manuscript has obtained accepted

<sup>12</sup> Article 21 of UGM Rector's Regulation No. 7 of 2022 on UGM Education Standards

status in a journal indexed in Indonesia's educational ministry official national journal index (Sinta) 2 and Scopus Q3 for international journal. The assessment is carried out by the Scientific Work Assessor Team, focusing on research stages, writing, submission and manuscript revision.

Specifically, the assessment components for non-classical courses include:

- a. Coherence, focus, and logical structure.
- b. Language quality and ease of understanding.
- c. Clarity and relevance of the problem.
- d. Depth of analysis.
- e. Reputation of the national/international journal.
- f. Adequacy and currency of references.

On the other hand, the Dissertation course, consisting of Dissertation Proposal, Development of Dissertation Research Results, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft, Dissertation, and Doctoral Promotion (optional), will be assessed by external or internal evaluation team. The assessment of several courses within the Dissertation scope is based on an emphasis on:

- a. Understanding the nature and process of compiling legal science knowledge.
- b. Elaboration of legal science according to scientific steps.
- c. Development and/or discovery of new legal theories, principles, or norms related to the object under study.
- d. Scientific data analysis processes.

The graduation predicate of the Doctor in Law Programme is based on the following components:

- a. Promovendus responses to questions asked,
- b. Study duration,
- c. Manuscript publications approved by the Promotor,
- d. Results of lecture assessments.

Consistent and continuous examination processes for achieving student competencies in the doctoral programme, both classical and non-classical aspects, are conducted in accordance with existing regulations.

#### Organisation of the Examination Procedure

The examination procedure related to the Dissertation refers to the previously mentioned regulations, which outline the organisation of the dissertation examination, the process, including the determination of the examining team. The following are the stages of the intended dissertation examination.

First, the Doctor in Law students who have prepared a draft of their dissertation need to undergo a Feasibility of Dissertation Draft. The qualifying examination is requested from the Head of the Doctor in Law Programme and forwarded to the Feasibility Assessment Team. The dissertation feasibility assessment team consists of one chairperson and members appointed by the Dean based on proposals from the Promotory team and the Head of the Doctor in Law Programme.

The criteria for the feasibility assessment team includes:

- a. Competence in the same field of study and/or closely related to the content of the dissertation;

- b. Holding an academic position at least a Doctoral degree or the rank of Professor;
- c. One member of the dissertation assessment team may come from a practitioner with a Doctoral degree and relevant competence or a close connection to the content of the dissertation.

Second, if the draft dissertation is deemed feasible by the Assessment Team, the process of the so-called Closed Examination is initiated. The Doctor in Law students, with the approval of the Promotory team, need to submit seven copies of the dissertation to the Head of the Doctor in Law Programme to request the conduct of a closed examination to the Dean. The Dean will then appoint a closed examination panel of seven individuals, at least one of whom comes from outside the Faculty, based on a proposal from the Promotory team with the approval of the Head of the Doctor in Law Programme. The closed examination lasts for 150 minutes, including a 30-minute presentation of the main points of the dissertation by the Doctoral student.

Third, the next stage is the Open Examination. This examination is optional and is not part of the credit in the curriculum. The open examination is a session to promote the candidate and the substance of the dissertation, as well as to determine the graduation predicate. In this stage, the Dean will appoint a panel of seven open examination assessors, at least one of whom comes from outside the Faculty. The examination process is conducted using a question-and-answer method in an open examination lasting for 60 minutes. After the question-and-answer session, the examination panel will hold a deliberation meeting to determine the graduation predicate.

### Appraisal:

The examinations are composed in such a manner that the achieved qualifications and competencies can be determined and assessed. This includes, above all, that the certificates of achievement aim for a systematic understanding of the research discipline and the control of the research methods which are applied in this field of research. In addition, the certificates of achievement are aimed at a contribution of research which expands the frontiers of knowledge and withstands a national/international assessment carried out by scientists.

The examinations are properly organised in terms of number, distribution, process, form and registration. The disadvantage compensation is regulated.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROGRAMME DESIGN</b>					
3.3	Examination Procedures					
3.3.1	Examinations			X		
3.3.2	Organisation of the Examination Procedure			X		

### 3.4 Didactic Concept

The didactic concept of the doctoral programme is developed in alignment with its objectives, purpose, vision and mission. It aims to cultivate critical thinking, the ability to analyse and synthesise complex ideas, and to serve national and humanitarian interests based on Pancasila and Indonesian culture.

Derived from the Faculty's goals, the didactic concept or teaching strategy is crucial for achieving Expected Learning Outcomes (ELO) in each subject. The strategy varies across subjects and is carefully designed to match the learning outcome. The Doctor in Law generally employ Problem-Based Learning, Case-Based Learning, Research-Based Learning, Collaborative Learning, or Student-Based Learning. For instance, instead of one-way lectures, but students are encouraged to present their research analyses for discussion with peers.

The didactic concepts used in the Doctoral programme encompass are below:

1. Courses,
2. Preparation of a dissertation proposal,
3. Dissertation research,
4. Presentation of the development of dissertation research results,
5. Writing scientific articles for National Journal Publications and International Journal Publication,
6. Dissertation preparation.

At the beginning of each semester, students receive the syllabus of each course, detailing the learning methods in each class and recommended materials/literature. During the first-class meeting, lecturers outline semester activities, including assignments. Students informed about assignment types such as case studies or field observations, allowing them to adequately prepare.

Additionally, the programme offers a Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Technic course as a requirement for graduation based on a Research-Based Learning approach. Students will prepare for the dissertation by conducting final research to answer legal problems by implementing their legal knowledge acquired during their study.

All course materials are facilitated through UGM's integrated online platforms: e-Lisa, eLok, and SIMASTER. These platforms support assignments, submission and examinations, and enable sharing of learning videos by lecturers. The faculty facilitates online learning with a premium zoom subscription to host online classes. Online learning has been a longstanding practice at the faculty and expanded significantly during the COVID 19 pandemic. Throughout this period, all academic activities were conducted online, utilising diverse tools such as Google Meet, Cisco WebEx, YouTube, Instagram, WhatsApp and podcasts to engage students. Initially, teaching staff faced challenges adapting to these new conditions, necessitating familiarity with various platforms and online learning methods. Training sessions for lecturers, alongside the establishment of a dedicated IT team and subscriptions to necessary online platforms, supported this transition.

Preparing a dissertation proposal refers to a dissertation proposal that is collected when first registering for a study programme regarding the dissertation research plan in a comprehensive

and clear manner. The proposal details the problem background, formulation, objective and benefits of the research.

Research for dissertation materials entails continuous consultation between students and their Promotor teams during the research process. This collaboration focuses on research conduct, data analysis and preparation of research result reports to ensure the dissertation meets quality standards.

Preparation of the dissertation involves documenting research findings according to the dissertation topic. The doctoral student is required to:

1. Prepare a Research Results Progress Report for the dissertation.
2. Draft the dissertation based on criteria including content, reasoning, methodology, writing style and consistency of presentation. After acceptance by the Promotor and team, the dissertation draft undergoes assessment.

National Journal Publication emphasises the production of manuscripts for accredited Sinta 2 national journals. Additionally, students are required to publish manuscripts in International Journal Publication, aiming for a minimum Q3 ranking.

#### Diversity of Teaching Methods

The Doctor in Law Programme employs a combination of classical and non-classical teaching methods to facilitate learning. Irrespective of the teaching objectives, curricular requirements and the modules of the courses are set according to the didactic concept.

Classical methods are used for mandatory courses such as Legal Philosophy, Law and Globalisation, Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Techniques; and Legal Theory for Supporting Dissertation. In this method, the courses are held offline, and the materials are transferred manually, usually through class sessions involving case discussion, lecturer presentation, interactive session and individual consultation.

Non-classical methods are applied in courses like National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Dissertation Proposal, Development of Dissertation Research Result, Feasibility of Dissertation Draft and Dissertation. Here, students primarily engage in independent research without the need for regular in-person meetings with other students.

The Doctor in Law Programme also provides additional academic support, including various reading materials, dedicated library space for doctoral students, webinars and public lecture. This mix-method approach promotes enhanced participation in research fields ensuring effectiveness and time efficiency for both students and lecturers, especially in cases where in-person learning is impractical.

#### Networking of Doctoral Students

In accordance with the objectives, the study programme encourages students to exchange experiences and research results, thereby broadening their research-based knowledge. Alumni of the Doctor in Law are spread across various legal fields and professions, including academia, practice, research and bureaucracy. These alumni are actively engaged in their respective fields and come from all over Indonesia, not just Java. Additionally, UGM students and alumni in other programs are diverse and located worldwide, creating a network for Doctoral students.

Moreover, UGM collaborates with many organisations, including university partnership for short courses accessible via the Website of the Office for International Affairs and research collaborations with companies and government agencies, scholarship providers, and more. These diverse opportunities cater to the varied interests of doctoral students, facilitating connections and the formation of communities based on shared interests.

#### Scientific Supervision

During the doctoral programme, each student will be assigned a Promotory team consisting of one Promotor and one Co-promotor. The Promotor's role is to facilitate active three-party communication, monitor and evaluate student learning to ensure the doctoral students' progress aligns with the programme's objectives and to improve the quality of doctoral students in UGM's Faculty of Law. This relationship is regulated through an agreement between the higher education institution, Promotors and doctoral students.

Additionally, the study programme will adhere to the mandate of Article 65 of the Rector's Regulation Number 11 of 2016 concerning Postgraduate Education. This involves monitoring and evaluating the learning postgraduate student learning based on student achievements, divided into two stages: (1) Early-Stage Learning Evaluation and (2) Final Stage Learning Evaluation. Promotors provide support in various courses, such as National Journal Publication, International Journal Publication, Dissertation Proposal, Development of Dissertation Research Outcomes, Eligibility of Dissertation Design and the Dissertation itself. They are expected to offer direction, guidance and consultation throughout the research process, including submission, revision, and acceptance of national and international publications, as well as the dissertation. Promotors/assessors ensure continual and intensive professional, methodological and scientific supervision of the doctoral students.

#### **Appraisal:**

The didactic concept of the doctoral programme is developed in accordance with the objectives. It is particularly aimed at enabling doctoral students to be able to carry out critical analyses, evaluations and syntheses of new and complex ideas.

A mix of teaching and learning methods - irrespective of the teaching objectives and curricular requirements - the courses are executed according to the didactic concept.

In accordance with the objectives, the programme promotes the exchange of experiences and research results among the doctoral students, and it contributes towards the broadening of the research-based knowledge. This includes the national network of doctoral students in Indonesia and the inclusion of doctoral students in international conferences.

Being allocated to a supervisor both in fact and in law secures a continual and intensive professional, methodological and scientific supervision of the doctoral students. A corresponding planning in the time budget is ensured. However, with regard to the workload and complexity regarding publication of journal articles related to the dissertation, the panel **recommends** providing more support for access to journals/ opportunities to publish.

		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
<b>3.</b>	<b>PROGRAMME DESIGN</b>					
3.4	Didactic Concept					
3.4.1	Logic and Comprehensibility of the Didactic Concept			X		
3.4.2	Diversity of the Teaching Methods			X		
3.4.3	Networking of the Doctoral Students			X		
3.4.4	Scientific Supervision			X		

### 3.5 Professional Competencies/Employability

Academic Year	Quota	Prospective Students		Number of New Students	Number of Active Students	Number of Graduates
		Participated in Selection	Passed Selection			
2017/2018	20	52	14	14	5	6
2018/2019	20	27	6	6	5	1
2019/2020	20	50	8	8	2	5
Total	60	129	28	28	12	12

Based on the quantitative data of graduates, the doctoral programme conducts tracking of graduates to determine the fields of work pursued by the Doctor in Law Programme graduates. However, because the majority of Doctor in Law Programme students are already employed before enrolling, the tracking results predominantly show that graduates continue with their pre-existing careers.

In light of the evaluation of graduate satisfaction, the programme reviews the curriculum to support the enhancement of learning quality and the capacity of doctoral programme students, ensuring they possess the professional qualifications required by the relevant job market, aligned with the graduate profile of the doctoral programme. Given that the majority of doctoral programme graduates work as practitioners, academics or civil society advocates, this also influences the doctoral programme's curriculum policies, aiming to meet the professional needs dominating the profile of doctoral programme graduates.

#### Appraisal:

The doctoral programme is intended to convey the doctoral students with professional qualification in the scientific and research-oriented fields of activity. In doing so, the professional qualification is aimed both at a research-oriented activity (including teaching) as well as a practical vocational activity (such as advocates).

		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.	PROGRAMME DESIGN					
3.5	Professional Competencies / Employability			X		

## 4. Scientific Environment and Framework conditions

### 4.1 Teaching Staff

The Doctor in Law has 43 lecturers who hold doctorate degrees, consisting of 16 professors, 21 associate professors and 5 assistant professors (lecturers). All lecturers have graduated from top universities in Indonesia and abroad. Among them are alumni of Queensland University, Macquarie University, Charles Darwin University, and Melbourne University in Australia; Leiden University and Utrecht University in the Netherlands; University of Helsinki in Finland; and Washington University in the United States.

Additionally, the programme hosts several guest lecturers and visiting professors from reputable national and international universities. Among them are a Professor from BINUS University (Indonesia), a Professor from Leiden University (Netherlands), a Professor from South Carolina University (USA), a Professor from The University of Groningen (Netherlands) and a Professor from Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands).

The lecturers bring a wide range of expertise including Customary Law (Adat Law), Tax Law, Business Law, Civil Law, Agrarian Law, Environmental Law, Criminal Law, Islamic Law, Administrative Law, Constitutional Law and International Law. The diversity in educational backgrounds enriches the course materials and discussions presented in the classroom. The broad spectrum of expertise allows the Doctor in Law Programme to accommodate various student interests and specialisations. Additionally, it exposes students to various paradigms and viewpoints on legal issues from diverse perspectives. This diversity also facilitates collaboration opportunities among faculty members and external partners both domestically and internationally, particularly encouraging a comparative perspective and a multidisciplinary approach in research within the field.

#### Scientific Qualification of the Teaching Staff

In accordance with Government Regulation No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, lecturers who wish to teach in the doctoral programme are required to meet certain minimum qualifications. It stipulates that a lecturer must hold a doctoral degree from a reputable Indonesian university (with Accreditation A) or a recognised foreign university approved by the Ministry of Education and Culture. All lecturers in the Doctor in Law Programme hold doctoral degrees. Additionally, to qualify as a principal promotor, a lecturer must be at least an associate professor and has recent publications within the last three years. The Doctor in Law Programme has 15 associate professors and 19 professors eligible to serve as principal promotor.

The academic standing of the Doctor in Law Programme is underscored by the quantity and quality of its national and international publication. Lecturers are required to publish at least one article in a reputable journal and/or an academic book every three years to advance their professional qualifications. The study programme's academic community actively contributes to the advancement of knowledge through publications in accredited national journals, reputable international journals, textbooks, book chapters, policy papers, working papers, policy briefs and articles in mass media outlets. Furthermore, they disseminate their research findings through seminars and national and international conferences.

To support this scholarly endeavour, there are financial incentives and publication writing assistance funds available to lecturers who produce scholarly works. These publications, stemming from research, play a vital role in enriching and evolving teaching materials. The lecturers characterised themselves through a specific animated publication activity as well as activities in professionally relevant scientific organisations.

#### Pedagogical Qualification of the Teaching Staff

All full-time lecturers in the Doctor in Law Programme undergo Essential Teaching Training and Orientation, provided either by the Ministry of Education or the university. These training sessions encompass pedagogical and didactic teaching methods and techniques. The pedagogic and didactic competence of lecturers revolves around their ability to design learning materials, employ appropriate teaching methods and assess learning outcomes effectively. These qualifications play a pivotal role in achieving the study programme's objectives because it encompasses the development of course implementation plans, teaching materials and evaluation methods in alignment with the course's expected learning outcomes.

For the Doctor in Law Programme, competence development for lecturers and education staff is tailored to their abilities and the programme's needs, encompassing education and training programmes, further studies, workshops, seminars, staff exchanges and benchmarking. One example of such training is Workshop on Outcome-based Course Syllabus, which enhances Promotory skills by helping lecturers design effective teaching methods and materials.

During the Covid-19 Pandemic, the Doctor in Law Programme introduced technology-based learning training to support distance learning. This training familiarises lecturers with various online platforms, including Zoom, Google Classroom, Google Meet, Cisco WebEx, and others. The University has developed e-learning platforms such as e-Lok and SIMASTER, with the faculty providing premium Zoom subscriptions for distance learning. The University also encourages learning innovation through training and grants for lecturers to develop innovative teaching methods.

According to Law No. 14 of 2005 on Teacher and Lecturer, every lecturer is required to fulfil the Tri Dharma of Higher Education, which includes teaching, research and community service, equivalent to a minimum of 12 SKS credits and a maximum of 16 SKS credits per semester (full-time equivalent). Lecturers must submit semester reports, evaluated by assessment teams (LKD and BKD), influencing their eligibility for incentives. Lecturers must also submit annual reports, which contribute to potential academic promotions. The Doctor in Law Programme conducts evaluation of the lectures every semester, addressing emerging issues and progress, including supervision updates. Student feedback collected via the SIMASTER platform plays a crucial role in these assessments, guiding improvements for subsequent semesters.

#### International Experience of the Teaching Staff

Most lectures in the Doctor in Law Programme possess relevant international experience in research projects and/or teaching roles abroad, e.g., at the Max Planck Institute in Germany, focusing on internationally collaborated research in environmental law, at University of South Carolina, Hainan University and Charles Darwin University or at Leiden University.

The programme actively fosters joint research projects involving faculty members, students and international researchers. These partnerships with strategic stakeholders contribute to ongoing

discussions and debates surrounding legal issues. To promote internationalisation, the faculty participates in Edu-fairs, exhibitions, seminars and talk shows. Additionally, it establishes numerous collaborative initiatives with international institutions. A notable achievement is the recent agreement with Groningen University (Netherlands) to initiate a double-degree programme, further enhancing the international dimension of the faculty. Previously, the Doctor in Law Programme successfully awarded its first co-doctoral degree through international collaboration for doctoral supervision. Similar co-supervisions are planned in the coming years with the new collaboration with University of Groningen and City University of Hong Kong.

Lecturers are provided research grants to help them create international publications, resulting in the increasing number of reputable international journals. Examples include the article "Aligning Taxation on Peer-to-Peer Lending Business with Taxation on Digital Economy in Indonesia" in Asia Pacific Tax Bulletin, International Bureau of Fiscal Documentation; article "Protection of Improvement Invention Under Indonesia's Patent Law" in KLRI Journal of Law and Legislation and the article "Setting a Just Economic Value in Indonesia's Biomass Programme" in The Journal of World Energy Law & Business.

Policies aimed at internationalising the programme encompass promotional activities through exhibitions, seminars, talk shows and collaborations with institutions in various countries, exemplified by the partnership with the University of Groningen (Netherlands). These efforts expose students to global issues and help them conduct comparative studies across countries. Through exposure to international perspectives and participation in international conferences, students develop increased self-confidence in expressing their opinions in public discussions and media.

#### Internal Faculty Collaboration

To ensure the development and improvement of modules aligning with the overarching qualification objectives, internal collaboration is a fundamental and practical approach. Faculty members engage in consistent meetings to deliberate on the curriculum and course modules geared towards the Doctor in Law Programme's specific objectives. Each semester, a series of regular activities are organised to streamline the operations within the Doctor in Law Programme.

At the beginning of the academic year, the Faculty Management Review Meeting (Rapat Kerja Fakultas - RKF) convenes, bringing together all faculty constituents, including the Dean's officials, Study Programme managers, and lecturers. Its primary purpose is to deliberate on significant programmes, agendas and pertinent information essential for the efficient functioning of the Faculty of Law. Notably, the RKF aligns with the University Management Meeting (Rapat Kerja Universitas - RKU), ensuring coherence between faculty initiatives and the University's strategic programmes. At study programme level, each week the management conducts a meeting to manage and update recent developments.

Internal coordination for academic activities within the semester commences with a pre-semester workshop designed to harmonise the programme for the upcoming semester. This process continues with a midterm workshop and culminates in a final-term workshop, which serves a dual purpose: evaluating the preceding semester and providing a foundation for coordination in the following semester. These coordination and evaluation meetings are also integral to the Doctor in Law Programme, ensuring the smooth implementation of its operational processes.

Furthermore, faculty members collaborate on collective research endeavours, resulting in publications such as journal articles, academic handbooks, course materials and participation in external research projects. This collaborative research environment promotes knowledge sharing among senior and junior lecturers, involving students in joint or collaborative research projects. The diverse expertise within research teams enhances the depth of analysis in research findings and subsequent recommendations. As a result, the Doctor in Law Programme plans to sustain and further develop these collaborative practices.

### Appraisal:

The structure and number of teaching staff corresponds with the requirements of the doctoral programme. The necessary professional breadth and depth in scientific education and the research sponsorship of the Doctoral students is ensured. The contractual situation of the teaching staff guarantees a continuous execution of the Doctoral programme.

The scientific qualification of the teaching staff corresponds to the national requirements. The scientific qualifications are consistent with the focal points of this programme and the strategic planning of higher education institutions. The research activities correspond with the orientation of the doctoral programme, and they support the scientific education of the doctoral students.

The pedagogical qualification of the teaching staff corresponds to the task, and it has been proven.

A considerable number of teachers have relevant experience in international research and/or teaching abroad, as well as having obtained a doctoral degree from abroad.

There are regular events concerning programme coordination in the faculty which take place.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.1	Teaching Staff					
4.1.1	Structure and Number of Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.2	Scientific Qualification of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.3	Pedagogical Qualification of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.4	Internationality of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.5	Internal Cooperation within the Faculty			X		

## 4.2 Cooperation and Partnership

The Doctor in Law Programme actively encourages the students to participate in relevant conferences or take part in other scientific events and establishments. Several students have presented their research at international conferences, e.g., at Indonesia Council Open Conference at the University of Sydney (26-27 September 2023) or 2nd International Conference on Public Policy, Social Computing and Development 2021.

The Faculty of Law has 82 active partnerships with local academic institutions and 20 active partnerships with foreign institutions. These cooperation agreements are actively pursued and promoted to have benefit the conception and implementation of the Doctor in Law Programme through several academic and non-academic activities, including:

1. Staff and student exchanges programmes,
2. Double degree programmes,
3. Training and other capacity-building programmes for lecturer and administrative officers,
4. Inbound and outbound guest lecturers,
5. Information exchanges,
6. Joint conferences and academic activities,
7. Research collaborations,
8. Joint publications.

These programmes are designed to enhance and contribute to the development of qualification and skills of the students, lecturers and other administrative staff. Through the cooperation with higher education institutions overseas, both study programmes will expose and prepare students to compete in the international working environment.

### Networking of the Scientists

In addition to being actively engaged in internal university activities, faculty members in the Doctor in Law Programme also actively participate in educational and professional associations. This is part of their efforts to expand their networks and collaborations, access resources beyond the university, stay abreast of the latest developments and enhance their reputations. Apart from these benefits, participating in these organisations encourages faculty members to continually update their knowledge, which they can then impart to their students, broadening students' access to additional data or insights from key individuals within these associations.

In the course of their career development, faculty members teaching in the doctoral programme often join associations relevant to their fields of study. For example, a Professor is a member of the Indonesian Criminal Law and Criminology Society (Masyarakat Hukum Pidana dan Kriminologi Indonesia/MAHUPIKI); one Doctor is a member of the Association of Environmental Law Educators in Indonesia; another Doctor is associated with the IUCN Academy of Environmental Law; and another Professor is part of the Association of Intellectual Property Educators.

## Appraisal:

Cooperations with higher education institutions and other scientific establishments are an integral part of the programme. The doctoral students are encouraged to participate in relevant conferences or to take part in other scientific events and establishments. With regard to publications, the panel is of the view that the programme could further make use of its network. Therefore, the panel **recommends** expanding the networking in its cooperations with regard to publication opportunities for students.

The scientific networking has a recognisable benefit for doctoral students.

Quality Ratings		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.	<b>ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.2	Cooperation and Partnership					
4.2.1	Scientific Integration of the Doctoral Students			X		
4.2.2	Networking the Scientists			X		

## 4.3 Programme Management

The Doctor in Law Programme is led by the programme chief, whose duties include: (1) managing the study programme in accordance with regulations; (2) carrying out the learning process according to the curriculum; and (3) implementing the quality assurance process for the study programme. The programme chief is assisted by a programme secretary in managing the programme. Additionally, there are staff assigned to handle academic and financial administration tasks.

In principle, the Doctor in Law Programme has several Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for organising academic activities related to the organisation of lectures for both classical and nonclassical courses. These SOPs are attached to the academic guidebook, which is accessible to all students. All academic activities, especially teaching, are based on proposals to programme organisers, namely faculty administrators (Deans and staff).

The policy for determining the Promotor team is based on the study programme's proposals, taking into account the competency of the prospective Promotors in the relevant student's research field. The Dean approves/revises the proposal, culminating in the issuance of a Decree on the Appointment of the Promotor Team. This mechanism also applies to determining the teaching team for classical courses and the examining team for each stage. Proposals for the examining team, especially for comprehensive exams, are first consulted with the Promotor team before being submitted to the Dean. Specifically for journal preparation courses (national and international), the assessment is carried out by a team of independent assessors representing 11

departments within the Faculty of Law. The assessment team is specified in the Dean's Decree, which is based on the proposal from the Doctor in Law Programme.

Regarding the use of funds/finance, each activity is based on the Faculty Budget (RKAT) and University Financial Provisions (SBU). Before carrying out activities, the doctoral programme creates Terms of Reference to obtain approval from the faculty administrators. If there are revisions to the proposals for academic and non-academic activities, the doctoral programme still has the right to submit further suggestions. This ensures a dialogue mechanism between the doctoral programme and the Faculty before a decision is ratified and published.

#### Management Support

The Doctor in Law Programme regularly holds internal meetings involving teaching staff and/or students. This reciprocal dialogue between administrators, lecturers, and students aims to gather input from various parties to expedite the study process while maintaining the quality of graduates. To address communication issues between students and the Promotors team, the Doctor in Law Programme facilitates joint guidance sessions by holding regular hearings for students.

Universitas Gadjah Mada implements the Health Promoting University programme to support a wellbeing campus environment. The Faculty of Law has a Wellness Centre that functions as a place for gym, fitness, table tennis, pilates, and yoga. Additionally, there is a jogging track in the Wisdom Park, opposite the Faculty of Law building. To support mental health, the Faculty provides various facilities and services. Preventive measures include peer counsellor services and health promotion through seminars, webinars, and social media. Curative and rehabilitative measures include counselling services with psychologists. Lecturers, employees, and security officers have received Psychological First Aid Training to create a psychological support system.

In addition to the Faculty environment, the University also provides integrated health services at the Gadjah Mada Medical Centre, Academic Hospital, and Dental and Oral Hospital, accessible to students with health insurance or those who self-pay.

#### Documentation of the Doctoral Programme

The Doctor in Law Programme website<sup>13</sup> provides information about the programme and it is regularly updated. It includes information about the curriculum, guidebooks, new student admissions and news about Doctoral promotion and guest lectures. Some materials are available in both Indonesian and English. Most of the doctoral promotions are live streamed through the Faculty of Law's official YouTube channel "Kanal Pengetahuan Fakultas Hukum".

#### **Appraisal:**

The structural organisation, the decision-making processes, competencies and responsibilities are established and implemented accordingly. Those involved are included in the decision-making process.

Management support concerning the allocation of tasks and persons are transparent and efficiently guaranteed both qualitatively and quantitatively.

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<sup>13</sup> see: <https://law.ugm.ac.id/en/program-doktor-ilmu-hukum/> (last access August 14, 2025)

The requirements in terms of content, structure, design, duration, study process and examinations are recognised through suitable documentation and publication. The interested parties also have access to the documentation in electronic form, and it provides transparency. However, the matriculation courses should be included into the documentation transparently (see chapter 3.1).

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.3	Programme Management					
4.3.1	Structural Organisation			X		
4.3.2	Management Support			X		
4.3.3	Documentation of the Doctoral Programme			X		

#### 4.4 Material Resources

Classrooms in the Doctor in Law are equipped with computers and high-speed internet access. The faculty also provides a high-speed Wi-Fi network that can be accessed by students from all campus areas. Additionally, the faculty facilitates Zoom subscriptions for the academic community to support long-distance lectures and 360 camera equipment is available for video conferencing.

The lecture buildings at the Faculty of Law are designed as green buildings and are disability friendly. This is demonstrated by facilities such as lifts, ramps and toilets for disabled individuals. The buildings also feature environmental sustainability infrastructure, including posters promoting electricity conservation, rainwater filtration system, waste processing installations and solar panels. The academic department provides a special examination room for students with disabilities and offers technical assistance tailored to their needs.

The Faculty of Law provides special workspace for students, with 20 workstations available for use on a rotating basis. These workspaces are located in the library building, making it easier for students to work while accessing literature. Apart from that, the workspace is designed to be private, enabling students to work quietly without disturbance.

##### Equipment (Literature, Magazines, Databases) for the Library

Access to literature for students and the academic community of the Faculty of Law at UGM is provided through the Faculty Library and the UGM Central Library. The Law Library has 23,554 works of literature, consisting of 11,198 titles of book and 60 titles of bulletin and scientific journals that are constantly updated. Online access to digital libraries is available 24/7. The library consists of a book collection room, reading room and individual and group reading rooms. The physical library is open Monday to Friday (08.00 AM – 08.00 PM) and Saturday from 08.00 AM – 1.00 PM.

Additionally, the Faculty also develops *Mimbar Hukum*<sup>14</sup>, an academic journal for Legal Studies managed by the Journal and Publication Unit of the Faculty of Law.

The Faculty library provides students with access to the world-renowned online law journal Westlaw. Literature access is also available through the UGM Central Library's digital library, which can be accessed 24/7. The digital library can be accessed using the University network or outside University network with single sign-on. This integrated digital library supports interdisciplinary learning by allowing students from all faculties to access all available literature.

Among the 64 international journals subscribed to by the University is the Westlaw database, a global legal research library offering some of the world's best legal, news and business information. The Westlaw database includes case law, articles, publication and court documents essential for the learning process. Additionally, online journal providers such as EBSCO, IEEE, JSTOR, ProQuest, Science Direct and SpringerLink are also accessible for free through the University's library homepage. These electronic books and journal databases can be accessed from inside and outside the campus using a Single Sign-On account.

The Faculty also provides other learning resources to support distance learning, such as webinars, course videos, podcast, books, and more. These resources can be accessed online through The Faculty YouTube knowledge channel which features webinars and talks from prominent legal scholars and expert practitioners, The Faculty Instagram provides information on webinars and training to upgrade soft and hard skills in the law field.

### Appraisal:

The procedure was conducted via an online conference. Therefore, the panel did not visit University campus. However, the panel was provided with information and materials on the facilities. The quantity, quality and IT equipment of the classrooms correspond to the necessities described for the programme. The requirements for disabled students are adequately taken into account. The technical equipment corresponds to the requirements.

A reference library is available. Literature, magazines and databases are up-to-date and current in terms of the study contents and research activities of the Doctoral students. Online access for technical literature is guaranteed. Outside of the University, the doctoral students have digital access to a large section of the technical literature. The most important databases are accessible totally free of charge. The programme offers a well-equipped library and online database.

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<sup>14</sup> see: <https://jurnal.ugm.ac.id/v3/MH> (last access August 14, 2025)

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.4	Material Resources					
4.4.1	Quality of the Classrooms and Working Places			X		
4.4.2	Equipment (Literature, Magazines, Databases) for the Library			X		

## 4.5 Finance Planning and Financing

Based on Law No. 12 of 2012 on Higher Education, UGM has been declared as state University with the status of a public legal entity and therefore autonomous. Government Regulation No. 26 Year 2015 on Mechanism of Financing Legal Entity-Higher Education stated that legal entity universities are given the freedom to seek funding sources outside the state budget and plan budget allocations according to the needs of each university. The financial system at UGM is centralised at University level and based on good university governance, which consists of two principles. The first is the implementation of an auditable accounting and financial management system. The second is accessible to the public. UGM publishes its financial reports via the University website.

The income is sourced from government funds, public funds from students' tuition fees, cooperation funds and asset utilisation. The various funding sources that UGM can utilise as a legal entity University help ensure adequate funding for student academic operations, including salaries and allowances for lecturers and staff providing academic services.

Financial management at the faculty and study programme level is planned through the Annual Budget Work Plan (RKAT), which is adjusted to the vision, mission and performance achievement targets. The RKAT is an integrated document consisting of detailed activities, budget and sources of funds that are outcome-based and measurable. With this system, each study programme receives an allocation of RKAT funds according to the number of students, lecturers and staff, as well as other strategic factors determined by the faculty. The evaluation and monitoring of RKAT is held every three months involving deans, department and study programme managers and the faculty finance unit.

### Financial Support and Scholarship Programs

The Doctor in Law Programme accepts students through general, scholarship, and collaboration pathways. The Doctor in Law Programme promotes and facilitates potential students to apply for government-based scholarships such as LPDP, BPI and local government scholarships. It is also possible to arrange funding collaboration pathways for all education costs from cooperation partner agencies. One example of this external funding was from Eka Tjipta Foundation. Current students may also receive financial support for conducting research through a research grant programme managed by the Research and Publication Unit. Apart from that, the faculty also provides financial assistance for students whose scholarship periods have expired, which is budgeted for in the Doctor in Law Programme's budget.

## Appraisal:

In accordance with the objectives, the finance planning takes into account the staff planning for doctoral positions. The necessary financial basic equipment and financing security are guaranteed for the period of accreditation.

In accordance with the objectives the higher education institution guarantees the financial protection of the Doctoral students.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>4.</b>	<b>ACADEMIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.5	Finance Planning and Financing					
4.5.1	Finance Planning and Financing of the Doctoral Programme			X		
4.5.2	Financial Support and Scholarship Programmes			X		

## 5. Quality Assurance

The Doctor in Law Programme adheres to the SPMI UGM cycle, which encompasses several stages: (1) establishment of academic standards, (2) implementation of standards, (3) monitoring, (4) self-evaluation, (5) internal quality audit, (6) formulation of corrective measures/management review, and (7) enhancement of standards and (8) continuous improvement. One of the processes undertaken within the SPMI cycle is the execution of an integrated Internal Quality Audit (AMI) on a regular basis, typically conducted annually. Additionally, external quality assurance is ensured through BAN PT accreditation, which is conducted once every five years. The most recent accreditation conducted by BAN PT is valid until December 30, 2025, with the awarding of an A status.

The SPMI at the Doctor in Law Programme has been incorporated within the management framework of UGM. This is evidenced from regular occurrences of University Management Review Meetings conducted annually by the UGM Audit Committee. These meetings offer recommendations to the University management regarding the actions to be taken based on the outcomes of the AMI. Data and information administration pertaining to the deployment of SPMI is effectively integrated with the University system (SI JAMU) and the Higher Education Data Base (PD Dikti). These systems are regularly updated, and the information is reported to the Faculty management twice per semester.

In addition, the Faculty of Law has adopted Quality Procedures (PPEPP cycle) to guarantee that the input, content, processes and outcomes generated align with the graduate competencies specified by both national standards and UGM standards. Since January 2023, these procedures have been implemented to ensure the adherence to national rules and UGM regulations, thereby ensuring the quality of learning. These procedures encompass the implementation, evaluation, control and enhancement of learning quality.

The quality procedures serve as a point of reference for the implementation of quality assurance within study programmes, faculty members (lecturers) and students. The evaluation and monitoring system employed by the Doctor in Law Programme to assess the quality of learning is structured as a control loop. This entails the dissemination of evaluation and monitoring outcomes to relevant stakeholders, who utilise this information to identify and implement action plans or corrective measures aimed at achieving ongoing enhancement.

Through the system of quality assurance i.e., the PPEPP cycle, the Doctor in Law Programme maintains and improves the quality of its academic programme. It meets the national standards for Doctor in Law Programme as stipulated in the Law on Higher Education and its implementing regulations. This is shown by its "A" accreditation from BAN PT in 2020, the highest rating in Indonesia. One of the criteria for BAN PT accreditation is content standard, with the programme's curriculum aligning with or exceeding national benchmarks. For instance, graduation requires a minimum GPA of 3.25, surpassing the national standard of 3.00.

To ensure its curriculum remains current with advancements in science, technology and user needs, the Doctor in Law Programme conducts major curriculum evaluations every five years, supplemented by annual minor evaluations. The latest major evaluation of the curriculum was conducted in 2021 by inviting internal and external stakeholders. During these evaluations, the

programme assesses its learning outcomes by receiving inputs from the internal and external stakeholders. It designed its new curriculum so that the learning outcomes could be achieved by students.

In terms of teaching and learning, the Doctor in Law Programme follows a structured course plan (RPKPS) aligned with Outcome Based Education (OBE) standards developed by the University Academic Innovation and Study Directorate. Lecturers (team teaching) perform regular updates for the course plan at the beginning of semester (at the minimum of once per year). To increase lecturers' understanding of Outcome Based Education, the Faculty of Law conducts workshops featuring speakers from the SPMRU and the University Academic Innovation and Study Directorate. As stipulated in UGM Rector's Regulation, both RPKPS and course learning outcomes should be evaluated at least once per year.

The Doctor in Law Programme assesses the performance of its lecturers through three methods. Firstly, using a platform called EDOM; secondly, through frequent meetings with students' representatives; and thirdly, via a platform called SIMONI. Each semester, students are required to complete surveys distributed by the University through EDOM to assess lecturers. The feedback gathered is shared directly with lecturers, posted on the website and reported to the Dean. This feedback is utilised to enhance the teaching effectiveness of lecturers.

The Doctor in Law Programme also offers a platform for students to contribute feedback and review, conducted biannually. This process allows the Doctor in Law Programme to promptly implement improvements or consider suggestions for future enhancements.

The University offers a platform called SIMONI for the purpose of teaching and learning assessment, which serves as the third evaluation method. SIMONI is an acronym for *Sistem Informasi Monitoring Proses Pembelajaran*, which translates to Learning Process Monitoring Information System. The programme management is tasked with assigning the lecturers to complete surveys using SIMONI to evaluate how well each course aligns with learning outcomes, national and UGM standards and the RPKPS (Course Syllabus). The results of the SIMONI evaluation are discussed with the University's internal audit team during the Internal Quality Audit. Subsequently, the Doctor in Law Programme will devise and execute action plans aimed at improving the learning process in the future.

#### Inclusion of Quality Assurance in a Superordinate Quality Concept

The Doctor in Law Programme at UGM aligns its quality assurance measures with UGM's strategic objectives aimed at advancing higher education through a well-designed and sustained quality management system. This procedure encompasses the examination of content, processes, and outcomes, which are executed via *Pelaksanaan, Evaluasi, Pengendalian, dan Peningkatan* (the PPEPP cycle), involving the stages of determination, implementation, evaluation, control, and enhancement. These activities are conducted to uphold the standards set by Higher Education laws, specifically Law Number 12 of 2012, and ensure compliance with UGM Rector's Regulations on Curriculum and Education.

At University level, responsibility for quality assurance management lies with the University Quality and Reputation Assurance Unit (SPMRU), while at faculty level, it is overseen by the Quality Assurance Unit. Specifically, within the Faculty of Law, the Quality Assurance and Academic Innovation Unit manages the quality assurance system. At PDIH UGM, these

responsibilities are jointly managed by the Quality Assurance and Academic Innovation Unit and the programme's management. This organisational structure aligns with University guidelines, distributing responsibilities among three entities: the SPMRU, the Quality Assurance and Academic Innovation Unit and the management of the Doctor in Law Programme.

According to the provisions outlined in Article 53 of the Higher Education Law, the quality assurance framework for Higher Education comprises Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI) developed by institutions and External Quality Assurance System (SPME) implemented through accreditation processes, integrating national and UGM regulations.

At UGM, the establishment of a robust quality assurance framework is influenced not only by the national standards, but also by various sources such as British Standard 5750, the International Standards Organisation (ISO), the Malcolm Balridge Award, and quality assurance systems implemented in England, Australia and Western Europe. The implementation of the SPMI at UGM is based on the official UGM SPMI documents, encompassing both academic documents serving as reference materials and quality documents that outline the practical aspects of the implementation process.

In addition to University-level academic documents, the Faculty of Law maintains its own set of academic documents. The Doctor in Law Programme is responsible for the creation of several documents related to programme specifications, learning outcomes, curriculum and learning plans. The quality documents of Doctor in Law Programme include the Standard Operational Procedure (SOP) document along with several supporting documents. Access to both academic documents and quality documents of the Faculty of Law can be obtained through the Quality Assurance Unit menu on the official website. The utilisation of two distinct types of documents serves the purpose of informing all stakeholders about the System of Internal Quality Assurance (SPMI) at UGM. These documents serve as the foundation and guidance for defining standards within the SPMI framework and contribute to the development of the SPMI manual at UGM. Furthermore, they serve as the basis for fostering a culture of quality at the University.

### Evaluation by Students

Several surveys conducted among doctoral students during and after their studies have shown that the programme has been successful in catering to their academic and personal needs as an individual. Each semester, the Doctor in Law Programme invites students and lectures to evaluate the progress of their studies. Additionally, the programme conducts occasional hearings with the students and lectures to respond to emerging issues.

Doctoral students assess their lectures using an online form (EDOM). Current evaluations reveal high ratings across various aspects of the learning process, with nearly all areas receiving 'good' or 'very good' ratings from 100 percent of respondents in the exit survey. Particularly noteworthy are the novelty and depth of learning materials and the practical learning opportunities, both of which received over 72 percent ratings as 'good' and the remainder as 'very good'. Specific areas closely linked to school-to-workforce transition also scored well, with 64 percent rated as 'good' and 36 percent as 'very good' respectively. Additionally, faculty members score consistently high across the roster when it comes to mastery of content and preparation of learning materials.

Graduates of the programme go on to pursue various careers across Indonesia. Around two-thirds continue in academia, working in the education sector. Nearly 17% enter the service

industry. A large portion of them work in government or government-affiliated institutions, including public universities, while around eight percent have gone on to work in multinational institutions. Aside from that, at least 16% of graduates have made the choice to be self-employed.

Surveys completed by doctoral students during and after their studies, along with other forms of inputs, are integral to the programme's evaluation process. These evaluations provide invaluable insights for the programme's management, guiding efforts towards continuous quality improvement. The feedback collected is discussed in the management and analysed to inform the development of better policies, ensuring that the programme evolves to meet the needs and expectations of its students more effectively.

There are two notable instances where student evaluations were actively discussed within the management, leading to the implementation of improved policies and best practices.

First, the establishment of Joint Promotory Meeting (Bimbingan Bersama) sessions. This initiative was launched following a "Hearing Session" arranged by the Doctor in Law Programme with the students. During this session, many students expressed difficulties in communicating with their promotores and/or co-promotores. Some students reported challenges in scheduling meetings or receiving responses from their Promotores and/or Co-promotores, while others encountered conflicting guidance from their Promotor and Co-promotor, which hindered their dissertation writing process.

In response to these issues, the Doctor in Law Programme's management sought a solution, leading to the establishment of the Joint Promotory Meeting mechanism. In this mechanism, the Head of the study programme convenes a meeting with the Promotor, Co-promotor, and student to discuss pressing issues related to the student's dissertation. A representative from the study programme also attends the meeting to act as a mediator, ensuring smooth and effective communication. The Joint Promotory Meeting has proven effective in resolving communication issues and has now become an integral mechanism within the study programme.

Second, the simplification of Dissertation Supporting Courses. The issue with the Dissertation Supporting Courses (Mata Kuliah Pendamping Disertasi / MKPD) was identified during the 2015 curriculum evaluation, which included input from alumni of the Doctor in Law Programme. Alumni reported difficulties in completing the MKPD in a timely manner, which subsequently hindered their ability to apply for the comprehensive examination. Under the 2015 curriculum, students were required to complete four MKPD courses (each worth 3 SKS credits) distributed across the first, second, third, and fourth semesters. Additionally, students could not apply for the comprehensive examination until all MKPD courses were completed.

In response to this feedback, the Doctor in Law Programme adjusted the curriculum for 2022. The revised curriculum consolidated the MKPD into three mandatory courses (each worth 3 SKS credits), all scheduled in the second semester. This adjustment was designed to facilitate easier completion of the mandatory courses for students and to expedite the overall study process.

### Evaluation by Promotores

Professors acting as Promotores and Co-promotores in the doctoral programme regularly host meetings to improve the programme's operation in respect of its design, and their active roles in ensuring the students' success in their studies and personal development. There is a continuous

effort in optimising the programme, which is done through routine meetings among Promotors. These meetings allow Promotors to share the progress of their students' work and best practices, whether developed by the Promotors themselves or sourced externally. It is not uncommon for completely new ideas for improvements in the programme's design and teaching methods to be introduced in this forum.

Currently, some ideas being discussed in depth during these meetings include the student-to-faculty ratio and Promotory structure, and collaborations with the doctoral programmes of other universities. The programme is now in the process of introducing regular colloquia where students will be expected to present the progress of their research to faculty members and peers, who will in turn provide feedback. Furthermore, there are ongoing talks to engage in formal partnerships with other universities for mutual sharing of best practices.

Every meeting of the Promotors, whether regular and ad hoc, is documented in the form of a minutes of meeting, written by one of the attending faculty members on a rotating basis. The results of these meetings are firstly circulated among the Promotors for clarification and then reported to the university management. Key actionable items are especially highlighted to be processed outside of the meeting schedules and later revisited to be further decided upon.

Where appropriate, the results of the regular meetings are put into application. For instance, discussions on research methodologies employed by certain Promotors had been introduced and subsequently incorporated into the research of the students under other Promotors in different areas of law. Additionally, there are conversations about changing the programme design so that each student can be well-catered depending on their unique circumstances, done by making two study scheme options: course-focused and research-focused. Within the course itself, an initiative has been set with regards to putting a strong emphasis on legal theory in each of the students' learning journey to improve their fundamental understanding of the legal field.

#### Evaluation by Third Parties

Evaluation by external entities is carried out using a variety of methods, primarily through a tracer study mechanism. At Universitas Gajah Mada, there are two distinct types of tracer studies. The University-level tracer study is initiated by the Directorate of Partnership, Alumni and Global Initiatives in collaboration with the Universitas Gadjah Mada Task Force Tracer Study Team. Additionally, faculty-level tracer studies are conducted with a specific focus on the Faculty of Law, organised by the Law Career and Development Centre (LCDC) Unit.

The University-level tracer research is conducted annually, while the faculty-level tracer study is conducted incidentally and unscheduled at the request of each study programme. Both Faculty and University-level tracer research target alumni and employers, surveying them about the methods employed by the faculty members in conducting learning activities and the extent to which they met professional requirements.

Alumni, employers, and third parties provide feedback and evaluation regarding the institution via their attendance at academic and non-academic activities, including seminars, workshops and training. They are frequently invited to annual gatherings, most notably the Faculty Anniversary. Through these forums, the Faculty of Law has been able to maintain relationships with Doctoral programme alumni and obtain evaluations and feedback to enhance the academic programme's

quality. It is imperative to ascertain graduate profiles and gather input from relevant stakeholders concerning the quality and proficiency of the graduates required by these stakeholders.

During the most recent Dies Natalies, the Faculty of Law hosted a webinar and reunion with former law students of UGM. The programme featured a dialogue and solicited input from attendees concerning the progress and growth of the University's Faculty of Law.

External evaluation, as previously stated, is implemented in a various way to enhance academic and non-academic aspects, including collaboration with alumni and infrastructure development and curriculum and syllabus reviews. Additionally, alumni frequently participate in *Keluarga Alumni Hukum UGM* (KAHGAMA, UGM Law Alumni Family) activities, including debriefing prospective law graduates.

Additionally, aside from the five-year cycle evaluation of Learning Outcomes, the Doctor in Law Programme has also conducted periodic evaluations of Course Learning Outcomes (CLO) and Semester Learning Programme and Activity Plans (RPKPS) annually. The latest evaluation was conducted through a workshop held on June 5, 2024, involving teaching staff and stakeholders.

Key points derived from the review of CPMK and CPL in the PDIH Curriculum include:

1. The need to incorporate more Indonesian context into the Legal Philosophy course.
2. The necessity to add substance to the Research Methodology and Dissertation Writing Technique course and the Law and Globalization course in relation to advancements in Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, and the Internet of Things (IoT), to provide new perspectives in legal scholarship through the use of these instruments in dissertation research.
3. Simplification of the process sequence in courses related to dissertations to accelerate students' study period.

Constructive feedback from graduate users will be utilised by the Doctor in Law Programme to enhance the substance of teaching in the upcoming academic year. This continuous improvement aims to enhance the quality of graduates capable of advancing legal scholarship, both theoretically and practically, within their respective institutions or professions.

### **Appraisal:**

There is a quality assurance procedure in place which is systematically used for continuous monitoring and the further development of quality in terms of content, processes and results. The responsibilities are clearly defined.

The quality assurance of the doctoral programme is systematically embedded in the quality concept for the research of the faculty and the higher education institution.

There is a regular evaluation concerning the implementation of the programme carried out by the doctoral students, by the supervisors and by external stakeholders according to a predefined procedure. The results are discussed internally and find their way into the process of quality development.

<b>Quality Ratings</b>		<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Exceeds quality requirements</b>	<b>Meets quality requirements</b>	<b>Does not meet quality requirements</b>	<b>n.r.</b>
<b>5.</b>	<b>QUALITY ASSURANCE</b>					
5.1	Quality Assurance in terms of Contents, Processes and Results			X		
5.2	Inclusion of Quality Assurance in a Superordinate Quality Concept			X		
5.3	Evaluation by Doctoral Students			X		
5.4	Evaluation by Supervisors			X		
5.5	Evaluation by Third Parties (Graduates, external Peers, Stakeholders)			X		

# Quality Profile

HEI: Gadjah Mada University

Doctoral programme: Doctor in Law

		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
<b>1.</b>	<b>STRATEGY AND OBJECTIVES</b>					
1.1	Objectives of the Doctoral Programme			X		
1.2	Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the education market			X		
1.3	Positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the Job Market for Graduates					
1.3.1	In the research fields			X		
1.3.2	Outside the research fields			X		
1.4	The positioning of the Doctoral Programme in the Strategic Concept of the Higher Education Institution			X		
1.5	Gender Equality and Equal Opportunities			X		
<b>2.</b>	<b>ADMISSION</b>					
2.1	Admission conditions and procedures			X		
2.2	Selection procedure			X		
2.3	Transparency of the Decision on Admission			X		
<b>3.</b>	<b>IMPLEMENTATION</b>					
3.1	Structure					
3.1.1	Structural Setup of the Doctoral Programme			X		
3.1.2	Doctoral Degree Regulation			X		
3.1.3	Status of the Doctoral Students			X		
3.1.4	Module Description			X		
3.2	Contents					
3.2.1	Logic and Conceptual Consistency			X		

		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2.2	Science and Research Based Teaching			X		
3.2.3	Focus of the Curriculum on Qualification and Competency Development			X		
3.2.4	Technical Offers			X		
3.2.5	Multidisciplinary Qualifications			X		
3.3	Examination Procedures					
3.3.1	Examination			X		
3.3.2	Organisation of the Examination Procedure			X		
3.4	Didactic Concept					
3.4.1	Logic and Comprehensibility of the Didactic Concept			X		
3.4.2	Diversity of the Teaching Methods			X		
3.4.3	Networking of the Doctoral Students			X		
3.4.4	Scientific Supervision			X		
3.5	Professional Competencies/Employability			X		
4.	<b>SCIENTIFIC ENVIRONMENT AND FRAMEWORK CONDITIONS</b>					
4.1	Teaching Staff					
4.1.1	Structure and Number of Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.2	Scientific Qualification of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.3	Pedagogical Qualification of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.4	Internationality of the Teaching Staff			X		
4.1.5	Internal Cooperation within the Faculty			X		
4.2	Cooperation and Partnership					
4.2.1	Scientific Integration of the Doctoral Students			X		
4.2.2	Networking the Scientists			X		
4.3	Programme Management					

		Excellent	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3.1	Structural Organisation			X		
4.3.2	Management Support			X		
4.3.3	Documentation of the Doctoral Programme			X		
4.4	Material Resources					
4.4.1	Quality of the Classrooms and Working Places			X		
4.4.2	Equipment (Literature, Magazines, Databases) for the Library			X		
4.5	Finance Planning and Financing					
4.5.1	Finance Planning and Financing of the Doctoral Programme			X		
4.5.2	Financial Support and Scholarship Programmes			X		
5.	<b>QUALITY ASSURANCE</b>					
5.1	Quality Assurance in terms of Contents, Processes and Results			X		
5.2	Inclusion of Quality Assurance in a Superordinate Quality Concept			X		
5.3	Evaluation by Doctoral Students			X		
5.4	Evaluation by Supervisors			X		
5.5	Evaluation by Third Parties (Graduates, external Peers, Stakeholders)			X		