16
PEACE, JUSTICE
& STRONG
INSTITUTIONS

SDG 16 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

UNIVERSITAS YARSI

Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

11 Governance / government indicators reviewed	**965** **Graduates reported for 2027**	**131** **Law and enforcement course graduates**

SDG 16 OVERVIEW

Universitas YARSI's SDG 16 evidence for THE Impact Rankings 2027 is organised around two governance themes documented in the supplied evidence package: university governance measures (16.2) and working with government (16.3). The WUR Portal SDG 16 export additionally records graduate counts for law and civil-enforcement-related courses under 16.4. The consolidated report integrates the ten indicator-level evidence reports in the ZIP archive, checks them against the portal screenshot export, and distinguishes established policy, documented implementation, contextual evidence and remaining evidence gaps.

Executive Summary

The evidence package demonstrates a range of institutional governance arrangements: academic staff representation in the University Academic Senate; recognition and engagement of student organisations; a documented ISO 21001:2018 stakeholder-identification and engagement framework; institutional partnership and community-engagement mechanisms; academic integrity rules; and policy protections for academic freedom. YARSI also documents government-facing expert contributions, capacity-building activities and research partnerships with public-sector health institutions.

The strength of evidence varies by indicator. The clearest documentary evidence concerns stakeholder identification procedures (16.2.3) and academic freedom (16.2.6). Some portal selections require further validation: elected student and non-faculty staff representation on the highest governing body (16.2.1), meaningful external stakeholder participation in university decision-making (16.2.4), and policy-focused research conducted jointly with government departments (16.3.3). The Bawaslu Goes to Campus event cited for 16.3.4 took place in 2024 and is historical context, not a 2026 activity.

THE Portal Metrics – SDG 16

Indicator	Portal 2027 entry (as shown in supplied export)	2026 portal entry	Verification note
16.2.1	Yes; students, faculty and staff checked	Yes; all three checked	Evidence report directly supports faculty representation; elected student and non-faculty staff representation not established by supplied statute/decree.
16.2.2	Yes; governance input, student support, social activities checked	Yes	BEM recognition decree period ended 31 Oct 2025; 2026 NGASO and official Ormawa policy support ongoing engagement.
16.2.3	Yes; Public; policy created 2023; reviewed 2025	Yes; policy created 2023; reviewed 2024	ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual is primary written framework.
16.2.4	Yes; Public	Yes; Public	Partnership and community consultation evidenced; formal decision-making influence by external stakeholders needs stronger minutes/decision records.
16.2.5	Yes; Public	Yes; Public	Academic integrity and anti-gratification evidence; no comprehensive organised-crime / anti-corruption / anti-bribery policy shown.
16.2.6	Yes; all four freedoms checked; created 2021; reviewed 2024	Yes; all four freedoms checked; created 2025 appears in export	Primary policy framework is Statute 2020 and Academic Atmosphere Guideline 2021; 2024 guidelines reinforce.
16.2.7	No	Yes; Public	2026 evidence was annual work plans/budgets 2024–2025; no equivalent public financial-data evidence supplied for 2027.

16.3.1	Yes; national checked	Yes; national checked	Expert advisory appointment reported; fiscal policy article is public commentary; ministerial audience is contextual.
16.3.2	Yes	Yes	Capacity-building activity exists, but target group includes educators/academic community; direct policymaker training needs confirmation.
16.3.3	Yes	Yes	Government-hospital partnerships and proposed policy brief/consultation; joint policy-research output with department not fully demonstrated.
16.3.4	Yes	Yes	Bawaslu dialogue is dated 2024; 2026 public policy commentary is not itself a neutral multi-stakeholder platform.
16.4.1	965	1,135	Portal numerical values transcribed from page 5 of supplied export.
16.4.2	131	131	Portal numerical values transcribed from page 5 of supplied export.

Source for all portal values and checkbox states: WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf supplied in the ZIP archive (pages 1–5; screenshot dated 2 November 2026). The portal export is treated as the primary source for reported numerical values and selected fields; it does not independently validate the sufficiency of uploaded evidence.

Indicator Coverage

Section	Indicator	Focus	Principal evidence base
16.2 University governance measures	16.2.1	Elected representation on highest governing body	YARSI Statute 2020, Arts. 50–59 and 80; Rector's Decree 010.01/INT/SK/REK/UY/VII/2021.
	16.2.2	Recognition of independent students' union	BEM Rector's Decree 2024/2025; official Ormawa policy; NGASO 2026; Student Activities Guide.
	16.2.3	Written policy to identify and engage local stakeholders	ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual SPMI-UY-MAN0-01 (2023), §§4.1–4.2, 7.4, 8.1, 9.1.
	16.2.4	Meaningful local stakeholder participation in decision-making	Partnership portal and templates; partner forum 11 March 2026; Kelompok Tani Mustika engagement.
	16.2.5	Published principles on organised crime, corruption and bribery	Academic Integrity Guidelines 2024; Rector's Regulation 001/2025; Academic Integrity Committee Decree 2024–2029.
	16.2.6	Academic freedom for senior and junior academics	Statute 2020, Arts. 16–19; Academic Atmosphere Development Guideline 2021; Academic Integrity Guidelines 2024.
	16.2.7	Publication of university financial data	Portal entry; annual work plans and budgets 2024–2025 evidence for 2026 submission.

16.3 Working with government	16.3.1	Specific expert advice to government	Prof. Fasli Jalal expert advisory role; fiscal policy commentary; ministerial audience.
	16.3.2	Outreach and capacity-building for policymakers/lawmakers	KPSI VI Congress 2026; BRIN–YARSI interlibrary-loan session.
	16.3.3	Policy-focused research with government departments	RSUD partner register; digital mental-health research and planned policy brief.
	16.3.4	Neutral platform for political stakeholders	Bawaslu Goes to Campus (2024); 2026 policy commentary and ministerial audience as contextual evidence.
16.4 Graduates in law and civil enforcement	16.4.1–16.4.2	Graduate counts	WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf, page 5.

16.2 UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE MEASURES

This section consolidates institutional arrangements, written policies and implementation evidence relating to representation, student organisation, stakeholder engagement, integrity, academic freedom and financial disclosure.

16.2.1 Elected representation on the university's highest governing body

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

The YARSI University Statute (2020) distinguishes the Foundation, University Academic Senate and Rectorate. Article 80(1) assigns the University Academic Senate an academic policy function subject to Foundation approval; Article 80(2) includes permanent professors and one lecturer representative from each study programme alongside ex-officio university leaders. Rector's Decree No. 010.01/INT/SK/REK/UY/VII/2021 establishes the university organisational structure for 2021–2026 and places the University Academic Senate at university level. The supplied evidence directly supports faculty/academic staff representation in academic governance, but does not establish elected student or non-faculty staff seats on the university's highest governing body.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Highest governing body	Statute Articles 50–59 and 80 distinguish the Foundation's institutional authority from the University Academic Senate's academic-policy role.
Faculty representation	Article 80(2) includes permanent professors and one lecturer representative from each study programme.
Student representation	No supplied provision or election record establishes undergraduate/graduate student membership on the highest governing body.
Non-faculty staff representation	No supplied provision establishes elected non-faculty employee membership on the highest governing body.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — YARSI University Statute (2020)

The Statute is the foundational institutional document governing organisational structure, authority and decision-making. Articles 50–59 distinguish the academic policy-making body, university leadership and Foundation. Article 80(1) defines the Senate's academic policy function, subject to Foundation approval; Article 80(2) specifies membership composition.

Source: YARSI Foundation Regulation No. 231/PEN/BIA/XII/2020, December 2020, Articles 50–59 and 80. Supplied source: https://drive.google.com/file/d/1qvX-Eq1eDsNRcHQ8L_r0gZzoKrgL_W6L/view?usp=sharing

Evidence 2 — Rector's Decree on University Organisational Structure (2021–2026)

Rector's Decree No. 010.01/INT/SK/REK/UY/VII/2021, issued 29 July 2021, formally establishes the organisational structure for 2021–2026. Its annexed chart identifies the University Academic Senate at university level, alongside the Rector, and distinguishes faculty senates.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2021). Rector's Decree No. 010.01/INT/SK/REK/UY/VII/2021, 29 July 2021, PDF pp. 1–2. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1likC8ZTUcNYOWWaPKkhW89BH8qafxSvX/view?usp=sharing

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected, with students, faculty and non-faculty staff all checked. The evidence supplied substantiates faculty representation only. The 2026 portal also shows Yes and all three categories checked. The institution should not retain student and staff checkboxes without additional evidence such as statute provisions, senate membership lists, election results or appointment records showing elected representation on the highest governing body.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): Universitas YARSI's governance framework includes faculty representation in the University Academic Senate through permanent professors and lecturer representatives from study programmes. The available statutory evidence does not establish elected student or non-faculty staff representation on the highest governing body.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Verify whether the University Academic Senate is THE's intended highest governing body in YARSI's governance context; the Statute places overall institutional authority with the Foundation.
- Obtain current 2026 Senate membership list and appointment/election records, distinguishing elected representatives from ex-officio members.
- If no evidence exists, revise the student and non-faculty staff selections; do not infer representation from student organisation structures or staff attendance in other committees.

16.2.2 Recognition of an independent students' union

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI formally recognises student organisations, including the university-level Student Executive Board (BEM). The official Ormawa webpage identifies independence (mandiri) as a guiding principle and lists KKM, BEM, BPM, faculty student senates, student associations and student activity units. The 2026 NGASO meeting documents dialogue between approximately 40 student-organisation representatives and university administrators. The BEM Rector's Decree supplied for the 2024/2025 period, however, expired on 31 October 2025 and is historical evidence rather than proof of the 2026 BEM leadership appointment.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Recognition and independence	Official Ormawa policy identifies student organisations as non-structural institutions and includes "mandiri" (independent) among guiding principles.
Governance input	KKM is described as the highest student legislative body; NGASO 2026 provided a channel for student organisations to discuss proposals with university management.
Student support	The BEM organisational structure includes portfolios for advocacy, health, social affairs and student development.
Social activities	NGASO 2026 addressed student participation in PENTAS for the university's 59th anniversary.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Rector's Decree on BEM Management 2024/2025

The Rector's decree formally establishes and appoints the BEM management. It was signed on 5 February 2025 and states that its validity runs from 31 January to 31 October 2025. It names officers and portfolios, including advocacy, health, external relations, social affairs, arts and sports.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2025). Rector's Decree on BEM management 2024/2025. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1WRf_mVLO8LP7Zg0AM8SHzBhIzwblUIXW/view?usp=sharing

Evidence 2 — Official YARSI Student Organisations Policy

The university webpage defines Ormawa as non-structural institutions for co-curricular and extracurricular development, states the independence principle and lists student organisation types. It identifies KKM as the highest student legislative body and BEM as coordinator of extracurricular student activities at university level.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Organisasi Kemahasiswaan. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kemahasiswaan/ormawa

Evidence 3 — NGASO 2026

On 17 April 2026, the student affairs, career and alumni unit convened the inaugural NGASO meeting with approximately 40 student-organisation representatives. Students and administrators discussed proposals, coordination and participation in PENTAS. The article was published 22 April 2026.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, April 22). NGASO 2026: Ngopi Santai Perdana Bahas PENTAS Mahasiswa Dies Natalis ke-59. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/ngaso-2026-ngopi-santai-perdana-bahas-pentas-mahasiswa-dies-natalis-ke-59

Evidence 4 — Student Activities Guide

The guide sets out procedures for student-organisation activity proposals, including sign-off by BEM, KKM and other organisation leaders. It supports formal recognition and channels for organised student initiatives.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Panduan Kegiatan Kemahasiswaan. https://layar.yarsi.ac.id/pluginfile.php/45975/mod_resource/content/1/PANDUAN%20KEGIATAN%20KEMAHASISWAAN%20UNIVERSITAS%20YARSI.pdf

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and all three functions are checked: governance input, student support and social activities. The 2026 portal entry also records Yes. The official Ormawa policy and 2026 NGASO activity support recognition and social/consultative functions; the current-period BEM appointment should be retained to demonstrate continuity in 2026.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI recognises independent student organisations as non-structural bodies. The KKM and BEM provide student representation and organisational support, while the 2026 NGASO forum enabled approximately 40 student-organisation representatives to discuss proposals and student activities with university administrators.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Obtain the Rector's Decree appointing BEM/KKM leadership for the 2025/2026 or 2026 period; the supplied decree expired 31 October 2025.
- Retain meeting minutes from NGASO showing proposals, management responses and any decisions or follow-up.
- Confirm that the independent student union is formally recognised and operates independently in practice, not solely that student organisations exist.

16.2.3 Written policies and procedures to identify and engage external local stakeholders

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI has an institution-wide written educational quality management manual, Document SPMI-UY-MAN0-01, issued in June 2023. The ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual describes procedures to identify interested parties, assess their needs and expectations, translate relevant requirements into university processes, communicate with stakeholders, and monitor feedback and institutional performance. Sections 4.1–4.2 identify external parties including surrounding communities, employers, external suppliers, government and accreditation bodies. Sections 7.4, 8.1 and 9.1 address communication, operational engagement, evaluation and feedback. Activities in 2026 provide complementary evidence of implementation.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Written institutional policy	Quality Manual SPMI-UY-MAN0-01 approved by the Rector; sections 4.1–4.2 establish identification and assessment of interested parties.
External local stakeholders	Section 4.2 and stakeholder-needs table include surrounding community, employers, suppliers, alumni and government/regulatory bodies.
Engagement procedures	Sections 7.4 and 8.1 describe communication methods, consideration of stakeholder requirements, collaboration and operational planning.
Monitoring and feedback	Section 9.1 addresses satisfaction monitoring, feedback, complaints and evaluation of parties involved or affected.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual (2023)

The Quality Manual is the principal evidence. The Rector's approval appears on PDF page 2; revision history records changes in 2023 (p. 5). Section 4.1 (p. 9) requires attention to internal/external issues. Section 4.2 (pp. 10–12) requires identification and assessment of interested parties and lists surrounding communities, employers, suppliers, government agencies, alumni and others.

Source: Universitas YARSI, Direktorat Pangkalan Data, Jaminan Mutu, dan Akreditasi. (2023). Manual Mutu Sistem Manajemen Mutu Organisasi Pendidikan ISO 21001:2018, Document No. SPMI-UY-MAN0-01, issued June 2023. https://drive.google.com/file/d/1feWm_bXmFc_vBdze9ihOIsaCcTP-bQh1/view?usp=sharing

Evidence 2 — Communication, Engagement, Monitoring and Evaluation

Section 7.4 (PDF p. 28) outlines internal/external communication methods; section 8.1 (p. 29) requires operational planning to consider interested-party requirements and describes collaboration, feedback and process evaluation; section 9.1 (pp. 52–53) addresses beneficiary satisfaction, feedback, complaint handling and identification of interested parties involved in or affected by evaluations.

Source: Same Quality Manual, Document No. SPMI-UY-MAN0-01, §§7.4, 8.1 and 9.1.

Evidence 3 — Statute and Institutional Objectives

The Statute and institutional objectives provide broader governance context for participatory management and cooperation.

Source: YARSI Foundation. (2020). Statuta Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pdjama/wp-content/uploads/STATUTA-YARSI-TAHUN-2020.pdf ; Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Profil: Visi, Misi dan Tujuan. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/profil

Evidence 4 — 2026 Mental-Health Stakeholder Dialogue

On 12 February 2026, YARSI Psychology academics disseminated research findings on digital mental-health services in a stakeholder dialogue. This is complementary evidence of direct engagement between university researchers and external stakeholders.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026). Layanan kesehatan mental digital di Indonesia diminati. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/layanan-kesehatan-mental-digital-di-indonesia-diminati

Evidence 5 — Kelompok Tani Mustika Engagement

During 2026, YARSI academics engaged Kelompok Tani Mustika through digital-marketing mentoring and green-enterprise/financial-management assistance. The 20 October reports describe partner needs and programme responses.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas YARSI dampingi kelompok tani optimalkan pemasaran digital. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dampingi-kelompok-tani-optimalkan-pemasaran-digital ; Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas YARSI dorong Kelompok Tani Mustika kembangkan UMKM Go Green. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dorong-kelompok-tani-mustika-kembangkan-umkm-go-green

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected; policy created 2023 and policy reviewed 2025. The 2026 portal records Yes, created 2023 and reviewed 2024. The Quality Manual provides the strongest written evidence. Review years should be supported by the formal revision history, management-review records or controlled-document revision records.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI's ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual establishes procedures to identify relevant external stakeholders, assess their needs and expectations, communicate with them, incorporate relevant requirements into university processes, and monitor feedback. In 2026, the University engaged community and institutional partners through stakeholder dialogue and needs-responsive community programmes.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Retain the controlled copy of the Quality Manual and formal evidence for its 2024/2025 reviews (revision log, management-review minutes or approval record).
- For 2026 implementation, retain minutes and follow-up records showing how feedback from local residents, government or civil-society groups informed institutional processes.
- Do not describe every community-service activity as a university-level policy decision; distinguish programme design from formal governance decisions.

16.2.4 Meaningful mechanisms for local stakeholder participation in university decision-making

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

YARSI's partnership management portal provides cooperation guidance and templates for MoUs, cooperation agreements, implementation plans and reports. During 2026, engagement included a partner forum and community programmes designed in response to partner needs. The available evidence demonstrates external consultation and

collaborative programme design, but does not independently establish a formal mechanism through which local residents, local government and civil-society representatives participate meaningfully in university-level decision-making.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Written participation framework	Partnership guidance and templates establish an administrative process for cooperation with external parties.
Local stakeholder coverage	Evidence identifies government/institutional partners and Kelompok Tani Mustika; the evidence package also references local communities.
Meaningful input	The Mustika digital-marketing programme was organised around partner difficulties in marketing products; this demonstrates needs-responsive programme design, not necessarily participation in university-wide decisions.
2026 implementation	A partner gathering was held on 11 March 2026; community engagement continued during 2026.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Institutional Partnership Management Framework

YARSI's public partnership portal lists a cooperation management guide and templates for MoUs, cooperation agreements, implementation plans and implementation reports. This demonstrates an administrative channel for working with external parties.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Panduan & Template Kerjasama. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kerjasama/panduan

Evidence 2 — 2026 Institutional Partners Forum

A university news item published 13 March 2026 documents a meeting with institutional partners on 11 March, including the Ministry of Law and education/research institutions. The report confirms dialogue and relationship management but does not provide formal minutes showing stakeholder decisions or votes.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, March 13). Kuatkan kemitraan, Yarsi gelar buka puasa dengan mitra. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kuatkan-kemitraan-yarsi-gelar-buka-puasa-dengan-mitra

Evidence 3 — Community Input Shaped Programme Design

A 20 October 2026 article reports assistance to 15 administrators of Kelompok Tani Mustika from January through October 2026. The project coordinator stated that training was organised around partner difficulties in marketing products.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas YARSI dampingi kelompok tani optimalkan pemasaran digital. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dampingi-kelompok-tani-optimalkan-pemasaran-digital

Evidence 4 — Community-Based Joint Problem Solving

During September–October 2026, YARSI supported around 20 Mustika leaders with green-business practice assessment and follow-up priorities, documenting participation in local programme planning.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 20). Universitas YARSI dorong Kelompok Tani Mustika kembangkan UMKM Go Green. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/universitas-yarsi-dorong-kelompok-tani-mustika-kembangkan-umkm-go-green

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and evidence is classified Public; 2026 also records Yes. The available evidence supports stakeholder engagement and co-design of local programmes. To substantiate the full indicator, YARSI should show how local residents, government and civil-society representatives participate in decisions about university policies, plans or governance.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI maintains formal partnership procedures and engages external partners through consultation, institutional forums and community programmes. In 2026, partner needs informed programme design, including support for Kelompok Tani Mustika. The University continues to strengthen mechanisms for stakeholder input into institutional planning and decision-making.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Obtain forum minutes, attendance lists, consultation records and decision logs from the 11 March 2026 partner meeting.
- Provide evidence that local residents, local government and civil-society representatives can participate in university-level decision-making, not only in individual service projects.
- Document examples where stakeholder recommendations were accepted, modified or formally considered in institutional decisions.

16.2.5 Publication of principles and commitments on organised crime, corruption and bribery

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI has formally issued academic-integrity and ethical-conduct documents: the 2024 Academic Integrity Guidelines, Rector's Regulation No. 001/PER/REK/OT.10.01/VI/2025, and Rector's Decree No. 011.01/SK/REK/KP.40.03/VI/2024 establishing the Academic Integrity Committee for 13 June 2024–12 June 2029. The 2024 Guidelines instruct lecturers to reject gifts connected to their work (Section 3.1, item 7), a relevant anti-gratification safeguard. The 2025 Regulation addresses conflicts of interest and academic-integrity violations. These documents support integrity and anti-gratification commitments, but do not fully demonstrate a published institutional policy explicitly covering organised crime, corruption and bribery in their entirety.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Published principles	Academic Integrity Guidelines (2024) and Rector's Regulation (2025) formally express conduct and integrity norms.
Bribery / improper benefits	Guidelines §3.1 item 7 instructs lecturers to reject gifts in any form connected to their work.
Corruption / conflicts of interest	2025 Regulation Article 12(e) recognises conflicts of interest as an academic-integrity offence; Article 13(5) explains the conflict-of-interest concept in scientific works.
Implementation structure	The Academic Integrity Committee has a term covering reporting year 2026, but the decree alone does not prove 2026 case-handling activity.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Academic Integrity Guidelines (2024)

The Guidelines set out codes of conduct for lecturers, non-academic staff and students. Section 3.1 item 7 (printed p. 4; PDF p. 11) directs lecturers to refuse gifts in any form connected to their work; item 8 stresses honesty and truthfulness. Chapter VII outlines supervision and enforcement of the code of ethics.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2024). Pedoman Integritas Akademik, §3.1 and Chapter VII. Supplied Google Drive archive: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dnkTLWC5yuiBuKCT0wsX9hUV2_ReD8UQ

Evidence 2 — Rector's Regulation on Academic Integrity in Scientific Works (2025)

Rector's Regulation No. 001/PER/REK/OT.10.01/VI/2025 Article 12 lists fabrication, falsification, plagiarism, unlawful authorship, conflicts of interest and duplicate submission. Article 13(5) defines conflict of interest in relation to producing scientific works to benefit or disadvantage particular parties. The regulation includes prevention, assessment and sanctions.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2025). Peraturan Rektor No. 001/PER/REK/OT.10.01/VI/2025, Articles 12–13. Supplied Google Drive archive: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dnkTLWC5yuiBuKCT0wsX9hUV2_ReD8UQ

Evidence 3 — Academic Integrity Committee Decree (2024–2029)

Rector's Decree No. 011.01/SK/REK/KP.40.03/VI/2024, dated 12 June 2024, establishes the University Academic Integrity Committee for 13 June 2024 to 12 June 2029. Its term covers reporting year 2026, indicating an institutional structure for academic integrity oversight.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2024, June 12). Keputusan Rektor No. 011.01/SK/REK/KP.40.03/VI/2024. Supplied Google Drive archive: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dnkTLWC5yuiBuKCT0wsX9hUV2_ReD8UQ

Evidence 4 — Institutional Governance Context

The YARSI University Statute (2020) and ISO 21001:2018 Quality Manual (2023) provide broader governance context for accountability and systematic review.

Source: YARSI Foundation. (2020). Statuta Universitas YARSI. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pdjama/wp-content/uploads/STATUTA-YARSI-TAHUN-2020.pdf ; Universitas YARSI, PDJAMA. (2023). Manual Mutu ISO 21001:2018, SPMI-UY-MAN0-01.

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and evidence classified Public. The supplied documents provide published academic-integrity principles and an anti-gratification rule. However, THE's wording explicitly covers organised crime, corruption and bribery. The University should ensure the public evidence clearly covers these subjects, or qualify the claim rather than implying that academic-integrity rules comprehensively address all three.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): Universitas YARSI's Academic Integrity Guidelines require lecturers to reject gifts connected to their work and establish ethical conduct and oversight. The 2025 Rector's Regulation addresses conflicts of interest and academic misconduct, supported by an Academic Integrity Committee whose appointment period includes 2026.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- The current documents do not explicitly establish a comprehensive policy on organised crime and general corruption/bribery across all university operations.
- Search for and attach institutional anti-corruption, anti-bribery, gratification, procurement-integrity, conflict-of-interest or whistleblowing policies if they exist.
- Retain evidence of publication/accessibility and 2026 implementation, such as training, declarations, reports or anonymised committee activity.

16.2.6 Policy supporting academic freedom for senior and junior academics

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI protects academic freedom, freedom of academic expression and scientific autonomy under the 2020 Statute (Articles 16–19), reinforced by the Academic Atmosphere Development Guideline (2021). The 2024 Academic Integrity Guidelines explicitly require lecturers to respect academic freedom and freedom of academic expression among colleagues and recognise lecturers regardless of permanent or non-permanent status. Together, these documents support research and teaching freedom across academic career levels, within the boundaries of scholarly responsibility and expertise.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Senior academics – research freedom	Statute Articles 16–17 and 19 and 2021 Guideline §4.1 support academic autonomy and freedom to choose academic/research areas.
Junior academics – research freedom	The framework applies to lecturers generally; 2024 Guidelines §2.1(13) define lecturers to include permanent and non-permanent academic staff.
Senior academics – teaching freedom	Statute Articles 16–18 and 2021 Guideline §§4.1–4.3 recognise academic expression in instruction and academic forums.
Junior academics – teaching freedom	2024 Guidelines §3.1(15–16,18) support junior colleagues and require respect for academic freedom and responsible academic expression.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — YARSI University Statute (2020)

Articles 16–19 establish freedom in academic work, academic expression and disciplinary autonomy. Article 18 addresses responsible public scholarly expression by professors and qualified lecturers.

Source: YARSI Foundation. (2020). Statuta Universitas YARSI, Articles 16–19. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pdjama/wp-content/uploads/STATUTA-YARSI-TAHUN-2020.pdf

Evidence 2 — Academic Atmosphere Development Guideline (2021)

Sections 4.1–4.3 address freedom to choose fields of study and research, scholarly exploration, discussion and academic expression within teaching, seminars and academic settings.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2021). Pedoman Pengembangan Suasana Akademik Universitas YARSI, §§4.1–4.3. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pdjama/wp-content/uploads/PEDOMAN-PENGEMBANGAN-SUASANA-AKADEMIK-UNIVERSITAS-YARSI-2021.pdf

Evidence 3 — Academic Integrity Guidelines (2024)

Chapter II §2.1(13) defines lecturers as permanent and non-permanent academic staff. Chapter III §3.1(15) encourages support for junior lecturers; §3.1(16) instructs lecturers to respect academic freedom and freedom of academic expression among colleagues; §3.1(18) requires responsible academic expression within the limits of expertise.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2024). Pedoman Integritas Akademik, Chapter II §2.1(13), p. 3; Chapter III §3.1(15–18), pp. 4–5. Supplied Google Drive archive: https://drive.google.com/drive/folders/1dnkTLWC5yuiBuKCT0wsX9hUV2_ReD8UQ

Evidence 4 — Rector's Regulation and Academic Integrity Committee

The 2025 Rector's Regulation and 2024 Committee Decree support responsible scholarly practice and integrity oversight; they are complementary rather than primary guarantees of research-topic selection or freedom to teach.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2025). Rector's Regulation No. 001/PER/REK/OT.10.01/VI/2025; Universitas YARSI. (2024). Rector's Decree No. 011.01/SK/REK/KP.40.03/VI/2024.

Evidence 5 — Scholarly Engagement in 2026

The May 2026 YARSI–BRIN interlibrary-loan dissemination illustrates access to research resources and an enabling academic environment; it is operational context rather than direct evidence of guaranteed freedoms.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, May 26). Perpustakaan Universitas YARSI dan BRIN perkuat akses informasi ilmiah melalui sosialisasi Interlibrary Loan. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/perpustakaan-universitas-yarsi-dan-brin-perkuat-akses-informasi-ilmiah-melalui-sosialisasi-interlibrary-loan

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and all four sub-options are checked. Policy created is entered as 2021 and reviewed as 2024. The primary framework is the 2020 Statute and 2021 Guideline; the 2024 Guidelines strengthen protections. The 2024 date should be described as policy reinforcement unless a formal review record confirms a formal review of the 2021 policy.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI University protects academic freedom, freedom of academic expression and scientific autonomy through its Statute (2020) and Academic Atmosphere Development Guideline (2021). The 2024 Academic Integrity Guidelines reinforce respect for academic freedom among lecturers, including permanent and non-permanent staff, and support responsible scholarly expression in research and teaching.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Retain the formal controlled policy and evidence supporting the 2024 review date if this date is reported as a policy review rather than a supplementary guideline.
- Keep the distinction between academic freedom and academic integrity: integrity procedures should not be described as restrictions on legitimate scholarly debate.
- The portal 2026 column appears to show policy created 2025; reconcile this against the 2020 Statute/2021 Guideline and source record before submission.

16.2.7 Publication of university financial data

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

The supplied 2026 portal evidence refers to a recapitulation of annual work plans and budgets for 2024–2025. This is evidence of planning and budget information, but the THE guidance asks for publication of university financial data sufficient to analyse financial probity and viability, with consolidated accounts prepared to recognised accounting

standards given as an example. The supplied 2027 portal export records No, and no new 2025 consolidated financial statement or publicly accessible audited financial report is included in the ZIP archive.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Publication requirement	THE guidance requires financial data to be published at a level sufficient for analysis of financial probity and institutional viability.
2026 evidence	Recapitulation of annual work plans and budgets 2024–2025 was uploaded for the 2026 portal entry.
2027 evidence status	No 2027 evidence file is included in the ZIP archive; portal 2027 entry is No.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Annual Work Plans and Budgets Recapitulation 2024–2025

The portal screenshot lists “16.2.7 recapitulation of annual work plans and budgets 2024–2025.pdf” as the 2026 evidence. The underlying file is not included in the present ZIP package, so its contents and public accessibility cannot be independently verified here.

Source: WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf, page 3 (2026 evidence entry).

Evidence 2 — THE financial-data guidance

The portal prompt states that data may be consolidated but should be sufficient for analysis of institutional financial probity and viability; consolidated accounts produced to GAAP standards are cited as a good example.

Source: WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf, page 3 (indicator guidance text).

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: No is selected. Portal 2026: Yes is selected and the annual work plans/budgets recapitulation is attached as Public. If a 2025 audited or consolidated financial statement was publicly disclosed elsewhere, it should be assessed separately before finalising the No response.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): Universitas YARSI prepares annual work plans and budgets to guide resource allocation and institutional operations. For the 2027 reporting submission, the University has not provided a publicly accessible consolidated financial statement or equivalent financial publication sufficient for external assessment of financial probity and viability.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- The underlying 2024–2025 RKAT recapitulation PDF was not included in the ZIP; retrieve it to verify its content and publication status.
- Search for audited financial statements, annual reports, consolidated accounts, financial statements and public disclosure pages for the 2025 reporting period.
- Do not treat an internal budget plan alone as equivalent to published financial statements or audited consolidated accounts.

16.3 WORKING WITH GOVERNMENT

This section examines YARSI's provision of expert advice, capacity-building for policymakers and law-makers, policy-focused research with government departments, and its role as a neutral platform for political dialogue. Evidence is assessed by level of government, intended beneficiary, date and whether the documented activity meets the specific indicator requirement.

16.3.1 Specific expert advice to local, regional or national government

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

In 2026, YARSI-affiliated experts contributed public policy analysis and government-facing expertise. A September 2026 YARSI article reports that former Rector Prof. Fasli Jalal was appointed to an expert advisory team for Indonesia's Minister of Religious Affairs. A YARSI academic also published specific recommendations on national fiscal policy. A 19 October 2026 audience with the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology documents direct institutional engagement, although its published agenda primarily concerned international higher education cooperation rather than formal policy advice.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
National expert advisory role	A 2026 YARSI article reports Prof. Fasli Jalal's appointment to an expert advisory team of the Minister of Religious Affairs.
Specific policy guidance	A 23 April 2026 policy commentary by Prof. Perdana Wahyu Santosa proposes fiscal discipline, transparent financing and financial sustainability measures.
Formal government engagement	YARSI leadership met the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology on 19 October 2026; the meeting focused on ACAPHEI and higher-education cooperation.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — National ministerial expert advisory role

A September 2026 university article reports that Prof. Fasli Jalal, formerly Rector of Universitas YARSI, was appointed to an expert advisory team of the Minister of Religious Affairs in 2026. The article supports a national-level expert role; the appointment letter or ministerial decree should be retained to establish the exact mandate and institutional affiliation.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, September). Prof Fasli, kematangan sang pemimpin. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/prof-fasli-kematangan-sang-pemimpin

Evidence 2 — Fiscal policy recommendations

On 23 April 2026, Prof. Perdana Wahyu Santosa, Dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business, published specific proposals concerning fiscal deficit discipline, funding transparency and financial sustainability.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, April 23). Membaca rapor merah outlook peringkat kredit Indonesia. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/membaca-rapor-merah-outlook-peringkat-kredit-indonesia

Evidence 3 — Ministerial audience

A 23 October 2026 report describes the 19 October meeting between YARSI's Rector and the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology, regarding ACAPHEI cooperation, scholarships and international higher education. This is government engagement, but not necessarily expert advice.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 23). Yarsi tuan rumah ACAPHEI, Mendiktisaintek terima Rektor dan siap hadir di Yarsi. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/yarsi-tuan-rumah-acaphei-mendiktisaintek-terima-rektor-dan-siap-hadir-di-yarsi

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and only national is checked. Portal 2026 also records Yes and national. National is the best-supported level. The expert advisory appointment is the strongest item; obtain the appointment instrument and evidence of advice provided (minutes, policy memo, recommendations or committee record).

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI-affiliated experts contribute to national policy development through expert advisory roles and evidence-informed public policy recommendations. In 2026, Prof. Fasli Jalal was reported as appointed to an expert advisory team of the Minister of Religious Affairs, while YARSI academics published recommendations on fiscal governance and financial sustainability.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Obtain the formal ministerial appointment letter/decree and evidence of the expert's 2026 advice or committee participation.
- Distinguish a public opinion article from advice formally submitted to government.
- The 19 October ministerial audience is contextual government engagement; do not represent it as policy advice without meeting minutes or recommendations.

16.3.2 Outreach, general education, upskilling and capacity-building for policymakers and law-makers

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

YARSI delivered or hosted knowledge-sharing activities in 2026 involving government agencies and education professionals. The KPSI VI Congress 2026 at YARSI included seminars and workshops on AI, literacy and education practice, with a YARSI faculty presentation and a national ministry official's keynote. A 22 May 2026 BRIN–YARSI session on scientific information provision and interlibrary loan attracted more than 100 participants, although its intended beneficiaries were primarily YARSI lecturers, students, librarians and educational staff rather than policymakers or lawmakers.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Capacity-building programme	KPSI VI Congress 2026 included seminars/workshops and a YARSI faculty presentation on AI in school libraries.
Government involvement	A national ministry official delivered a keynote at the congress; direct participation by policymakers as trainees is not established in the supplied summary.
Complementary knowledge-sharing	BRIN–YARSI interlibrary-loan session on 22 May 2026 reached more than 100 participants, mainly academic and library staff.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — KPSI VI Congress 2026

The congress hosted at YARSI included seminars, workshops and sessions on AI, literacy and education practice. YARSI faculty member Dr. Ummi Azizah Rachmawati presented practical applications and challenges of AI in school libraries; a national ministry official delivered a keynote.

Source: Perpustakaan Universitas YARSI. (2026). Universitas YARSI menjadi tuan rumah KPSI VI dan Kongres 2026. https://lib.yarsi.ac.id/berita/universitas-yarsi-menjadi-tuan-rumah-kpsi-vi-dan-kongres-2026/

Evidence 2 — BRIN–YARSI Scientific Information Capacity-Building

On 22 May 2026, YARSI and BRIN held a virtual session on scientific information provision and interlibrary loan, attended by more than 100 people. Reported intended beneficiaries were YARSI lecturers, students, librarians and educational staff.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, May 26). Perpustakaan Universitas YARSI dan BRIN perkuat akses informasi ilmiah melalui sosialisasi Interlibrary Loan. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/perpustakaan-universitas-yarsi-dan-brin-perkuat-akses-informasi-ilmiah-melalui-sosialisasi-interlibrary-loan

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected. The evidence supports educational outreach and professional knowledge-sharing, but the indicator specifically asks for capacity-building to policy- and law-makers. The KPSI congress included a ministry

speaker and education professionals; the BRIN session targeted academic/library audiences. The beneficiary list and training agenda should be checked before asserting direct policymaker upskilling.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI hosted professional learning and knowledge-sharing activities in 2026, including the KPSI VI Congress on AI and school-library practice with participation from a national ministry official, and a BRIN–YARSI scientific-information session attended by more than 100 participants.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Obtain the KPSI participant list, workshop materials, and evidence that policy- or law-makers were among those trained, not only speakers or guests.
- For BRIN–YARSI, identify participants by role; current evidence primarily identifies university staff, students and librarians.
- If no policymakers/lawmakers received training, reconsider Yes or identify a more directly aligned 2026 activity (e.g., legal training for prosecutors or policy-official capacity-building).

16.3.3 Policy-focused research in collaboration with government departments

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

YARSI's research and cooperation portals document institutional partnerships with public-sector health organisations, including RSUD Pasar Rebo and other government hospitals. In February 2026, YARSI reported research on integrating digital mental-health services and described plans to prepare a policy brief and consult health authorities. These sources demonstrate government partnership infrastructure and policy-relevant research capacity, but the supplied evidence does not yet fully demonstrate a completed policy-focused research project jointly undertaken with a government department.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Government research partner	YARSI's research and cooperation pages identify RSUD Pasar Rebo and other public hospitals as partners.
Policy-focused topic	The 2026 digital mental-health research addresses service integration and potential health-system policy implications.
Joint research with government department	The article describes a proposed policy brief and future consultation with health authorities; completed joint research outputs or formal government co-investigation are not supplied.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public-Sector Research Partnerships

YARSI's research site describes research cooperation including RSUD Pasar Rebo. The cooperation database lists RSUD Pasar Rebo as a government partner with an agreement. These establish partnership existence and institutional capacity.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Penelitian; Portal Kerjasama: Daftar Mitra. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/penelitian

Evidence 2 — Digital Mental-Health Policy Research (2026)

A YARSI February 2026 article describes research on integration of digital mental-health services, with plans to prepare a policy brief and conduct hearings/consultations with health authorities.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, February). Yarsi dorong integrasi layanan kesehatan mental digital, adaptasi sistem Australia. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/yarsi-dorong-integrasi-layanan-kesehatan-mental-digital-adaptasi-sistem-australia

Evidence 3 — Government Hospital Partnership Register

The published partner list includes government hospitals such as RSUD Pasar Rebo, RSUD Kota Cilegon and RSUD dr. Slamet Garut. A partnership register does not itself establish that a specific research project was jointly designed or conducted.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (n.d.). Kerjasama: Mitra. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kerjasama/mitra

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected. The evidence package supports public-sector partnerships and a policy-relevant research agenda. Before final submission, attach the research agreement, joint research protocol, government department participation, policy brief, meeting minutes or formal recommendations to demonstrate collaboration in the research itself.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): YARSI has research partnerships with public-sector health institutions and is developing policy-relevant research on digital mental-health service integration. The University intends to translate research findings into a policy brief and consultation with health authorities.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- Obtain a signed joint-research agreement or project document identifying the government department as a research collaborator.
- Provide a completed research report, co-authored output, policy brief or formal evidence submitted to the government department.
- A hospital cooperation agreement or general partner listing is not sufficient on its own to prove policy-focused research collaboration.

16.3.4 Neutral platform and safe space for political stakeholders to discuss challenges

Reporting year: 2026 | THE Impact Rankings 2027

Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI hosted Bawaslu Goes to Campus on 12 November 2024, bringing election oversight officials, a YARSI lecturer and students together for civic education on electoral integrity. This is historical evidence of a university-hosted government–student dialogue, not a 2026 event. A 2026 YARSI policy commentary on Indonesia's credit outlook contributes to public debate but does not establish a neutral platform where different political stakeholders meet directly. The 19 October 2026 ministerial audience concerns institutional coordination and is not evidence of multiparty political dialogue.

Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment dimension	Documented evidence and interpretation
Neutral university venue	YARSI hosted the Bawaslu civic programme in 2024; no 2026 equivalent is documented in the supplied evidence.
Different political stakeholders	The 2024 programme included Bawaslu officials, students and academic leadership; it does not establish participation by different political parties or political stakeholders.
Frank discussion of challenges	The event discussed electoral oversight and citizen participation; evidence of an open multi-party dialogue is not provided.
2026 contextual material	Public policy commentary and a ministerial audience show engagement with public policy but not a neutral political-dialogue platform.

Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Bawaslu Goes to Campus (historical, 2024)

The programme was held on 12 November 2024 as part of public outreach for the 2024 Jakarta Regional Election. It featured Rini Rianti Andriani (Bawaslu DKI Jakarta) and YARSI law lecturer Indah Nadilla, S.H., M.H. Students discussed voter participation, electoral oversight and citizen responsibilities in safeguarding democratic integrity.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2024, November 21). Bawaslu Goes To Campus di Yarsi, mahasiswa punya 3 peran penting di Pemilu. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/bawaslu-goes-to-campus-di-yarsi-mahasiswa-punya-3-peran-penting-di-pemilu

Evidence 2 — Public Policy Commentary (2026)

On 23 April 2026, YARSI published Prof. Perdana Wahyu Santosa's analysis of Indonesia's credit-rating outlook, fiscal sustainability, government spending and financing transparency. This contributes to public policy discourse but does not prove direct dialogue between political stakeholders.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, April 23). Membaca rapor merah outlook peringkat kredit Indonesia. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/membaca-rapor-merah-outlook-peringkat-kredit-indonesia

Evidence 3 — Ministerial Audience (2026)

On 19 October 2026, the Rector and university leadership met the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Technology to discuss ACAPHEI, international cooperation, LMS-based learning, distance education and scholarships. The published report does not describe a multi-stakeholder political debate.

Source: Universitas YARSI. (2026, October 23). Yarsi tuan rumah ACAPHEI, Mendiktisaintek terima Rektor dan siap hadir di Yarsi. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/yarsi-tuan-rumah-acaphei-mendiktisaintek-terima-rektor-dan-siap-hadir-di-yarsi

THE Portal Entry and Assessment

Portal 2027: Yes is selected and evidence classified Public. The 2024 Bawaslu event is relevant historical context, but does not establish a 2026 platform or participation by different political stakeholders. A current-year forum with neutral facilitation, multiple political perspectives and documented discussion would be needed to substantiate the 2027 claim.

Suggested Comments (portal-ready): Universitas YARSI has previously provided a university venue for civic education and dialogue with election oversight officials through Bawaslu Goes to Campus. In 2026, YARSI academics also contributed to public policy discussion through published analysis. These activities support civic literacy and public debate, while the University continues to develop opportunities for inclusive dialogue among diverse stakeholders.

Evidence Gaps and Verification Notes

- The Bawaslu event took place in 2024, not the 2026 reporting year.
- A neutral platform requires evidence of different political stakeholders meeting together, safe facilitation and frank discussion; a single-agency civic education event may not satisfy all elements.
- Identify 2026 debates, public forums or roundtables with parties, elected representatives, government, civil society and other stakeholders, and retain agendas, invitations, minutes and participant lists.

16.4 PROPORTION OF GRADUATES IN LAW AND CIVIL ENFORCEMENT

The supplied WUR Portal SDG 16 export includes two quantitative fields under Section 16.4. These values are reproduced exactly as displayed. The ZIP archive does not contain separate supporting graduate lists or programme-level evidence for these two figures; therefore, the portal is the sole numerical source available in this package.

Indicator	Description	THE 2027 value	THE 2026 value	Source / note
16.4.1	Number of graduates	965	1,135	WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf, page 5.
16.4.2	Number of total graduates from law and enforcement-related courses	131	131	WUR Portal SDG 16.pdf, page 5.

Before final submission, reconcile these values with the official academic information system, graduation records and the list of programmes classified as law- and enforcement-related. The supplied portal export should remain the primary reference for the reported values unless an approved correction is made in the portal.