

AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY

SDG 7 CONSOLIDATED REPORT

THE Impact Rankings 2027 | Reporting Year 2026

Energy Efficiency, Carbon Management and Community Clean-Energy Engagement

11,296 GJ	72,529 m²	0 GJ
Energy reported, THE 2027	University floor space	Low-carbon sources reported

SDG 7

SDG 7 OVERVIEW

Campus energy operations, carbon practices and community engagement

Executive Summary

The following consolidated report reproduces the evidence statements, indicator-alignment tables and principal and complementary evidence contained in the supplied SDG 7 indicator reports. It also brings together the corresponding SDG 7 portal figures. All original indicator-specific accounts are retained and presented under the SDG 1 report's visual and structural layout.

THE Portal Metrics — SDG 7.3 and 7.5

Indicator	2027 submission	2026 submission
7.3.1 Total energy used	11,296 GJ	17,105 GJ
7.3.2 University floor space	72,529 m²	72,529 m²
7.5.1 Total energy used	11,296 GJ	17,105 GJ
7.5.2 Low-carbon sources	0 GJ	0 GJ

Indicator Coverage in This Consolidated Report

Indicator	Source document	Topic
7.2.1	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.1	Efficiency standards for buildings
7.2.2	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.2	Upgrades to existing buildings
7.2.3	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.3	Carbon management and CO_2
7.2.4	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.4	Energy efficiency plan
7.2.5	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.5	Energy reviews
7.2.6	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.2.6	Divestment policy
7.4.1	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.4.1	Community energy education
7.4.2	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.4.2	100% renewable-energy pledge
7.4.3	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.4.3	Local industry services
7.4.4	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.4.4	Energy policy advice
7.4.5	THE UY 2027 – SDG 7.4.5	Low-carbon start-up assistance

Indicator	Source document	Topic
SDG 7		7.2 UNIVERSITY ENERGY MEASURES Policies, infrastructure, energy efficiency and carbon management

7.2.1 — Energy Efficiency Standards for Renovations and New Buildings

Energy Efficiency Standards for Renovations and New Buildings

1. Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI has a relevant national regulatory and technical framework to guide energy efficiency in building renovations and new construction. Government Regulation No.

16 of 2021 on Building Implementation establishes national technical requirements, including provisions related to green buildings. Complementary Indonesian National Standards include SNI 6197:2020 for lighting, SNI 6390:2020 for air conditioning, and SNI 6389:2020 for building envelopes. These references provide a foundation for developing and implementing institutional requirements for energy-efficient building design, renovation, and construction.

The Bureau of Facilities and Infrastructure provides an institutional structure for facilities management and maintenance.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment Component	Evidence and Interpretation
THE assessment criterion	University-wide energy-efficiency standards for renovations and new buildings
National regulatory framework	Government Regulation No. 16 of 2021 provides a national framework for building technical requirements, including green-building provisions.
Relevant technical standards	SNI 6197:2020, SNI 6390:2020, and SNI 6389:2020 provide relevant technical references for lighting, air conditioning, and building-envelope energy efficiency.
Institutional implementation structure	The Bureau of Facilities and Infrastructure provides an institutional basis for facilities management and maintenance.
Policy adoption and project compliance	A signed institutional policy, its approval and review dates.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Government Regulation No. 16/2021

The attached 406-page Government Regulation No. 16 of 2021 establishes a national framework for building technical requirements and green-building provisions. It provides a relevant regulatory reference for developing institutional approaches to energy efficiency in building renovations and new construction.

Source: Government of the Republic of Indonesia. (2021). Government Regulation No. 16 of

2021 on the Implementation of Law No. 28 of 2002 on Buildings.

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1vJXoBj55LRHryDsp8SJ2pSWDcmM-

eAC6/view?usp=sharing

Evidence 2 — Indonesian National Standards (complementary)

The Indonesian National Standardization Agency (BSN) registers SNI standards addressing energy conservation in lighting, building envelopes, and air-conditioning systems. These standards provide relevant technical references for incorporating energy-efficiency considerations into building design, renovation, and construction requirements.

Source: Source: Badan Standardisasi Nasional (BSN). Indonesian National Standards (SNI)

Catalogue: Building Construction (ICS 91.040.01). Available at:

https://pesta.bsn.go.id/produk/by_ics?ics_no=91.040.01&key=

Evidence 3 — Facilities management mandate (complementary)

Universitas YARSI identifies its Bureau of Facilities and Infrastructure as responsible for facilities management and maintenance. This institutional function provides a relevant organizational basis for integrating energy-efficiency considerations into facilities planning and management.

Source: Universitas YARSI. Bureau of Facilities and Infrastructure (Biro Sarana dan

Prasarana). Available at: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/plt/lpf

7.2.2 — Plans to Upgrade Existing Buildings to Higher Energy Efficiency

Plans to Upgrade Existing Buildings to Higher Energy Efficiency

1. Evidence Statement

Photographic material supplied by YARSI shows electrical switches with energy-saving signage instructing users to switch off lighting and air conditioning when not in use. This demonstrates an observable behavioural initiative in the existing campus environment.

A 2026 MARS activity studying green hospital systems contributes knowledge, not proof of retrofits at YARSI.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

THE assessment criterion	Evidence interpretation
Existing-building conservation practice	Photographs of switch-off signage
2026 activity	External green-hospital visit by YARSI MARS students, not campus refurbishment

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Energy-saving photographs

At every light switch throughout Universitas YARSI's campus buildings, energy-saving reminder signs are displayed to encourage electricity conservation. These reminders aim to raise awareness among all members of the academic community, administrative staff, students, and visitors about the importance of using energy wisely and responsibly. Through messages placed directly beside light switches, users are reminded to turn off lights when rooms are not in use or when natural daylight provides sufficient illumination. This simple measure is part of the university's efforts to foster energy-saving habits across the campus, reduce unnecessary electricity consumption, and support more efficient and environmentally

responsible facilities management. The consistent placement of reminders beside every light switch demonstrates the integration of visual communication into daily activities at Universitas YARSI to encourage energy-conservation behaviour.



Figure 1. Energy saving reminder beside electric switches



Figure 2. Instruction to turn off lighting and AC when unused

Evidence 2 — 2026 MARS green-hospital learning (complementary)

The 23 June 2026 activity included learning about efficiency of energy and water at an external hospital. It is evidence of institutional learning by YARSI students.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 3 — Facilities management framework (complementary)

The facilities office is the appropriate holder of maintenance, replacement and retrofit plans; public description does not include an energy upgrade schedule.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/plt/lpf

7.2.3 — Carbon Management and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Reduction

Carbon Management and Carbon Dioxide Emissions Reduction

1. Evidence Statement

Operational evidence from 2026 indicates that Universitas YARSI has implemented greenhouse gas emissions accounting at the level of academic events. An event organized by the Master of Hospital Administration (MARS) Programme on 24 January 2026 at the Al Quddus Auditorium generated a carbon footprint of 1.71 tonnes of CO_2e and received a three-star event sustainability rating in the Disclosure & Action category. The calculation covered energy consumption during the event, participant transportation, and supporting materials.

This achievement demonstrates documented carbon emissions measurement practices in academic activities and provides a foundation for developing a more comprehensive carbon management system at the university level.

In addition, reported energy consumption figures for the THE Impact Rankings changed from 17,105 GJ in THE 2026 to 11,296.58 GJ in THE 2027. This change represents a reduction in energy consumption of 5,808.42 GJ, or approximately 33.96%. The reduction indicates lower energy use, which may reflect improvements in energy efficiency across Universitas YARSI.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

THE assessment criterion	Evidence interpretation
Carbon measurement process (2026)	Supported at academic-event level; 1.71 tonnes CO_2e
Scope of documented calculation	Energy, transportation and materials used for event
Prior vehicle emission test	5 November 2025 announcement; historical complementary evidence only

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — 2026 ESR 3-Star carbon-accounted YARSI MARS event (principal)

The official YARSI University publication, posted on 30 January 2026, reports that the postgraduate Master of Hospital Administration (MARS) programme held “Hospital Risk Management in Disaster” on 24 January 2026 at the Al Quddus Auditorium. The organisers quantified event-related greenhouse-gas emissions at 1.71 tCO_2e. The reported accounting boundary included three named activity groups: (i) energy consumed in running the event, (ii) travel by attendees, and (iii) materials supporting the event. The programme received a three-star Event Sustainability Rating (ESR), “Disclosure & Action”, from Carbon Accounting.

This source is direct evidence of measurement, reporting and external recognition for a defined academic activity in 2026.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/yarsi-university-masters-program-in-hospital-administration-achieves-3-star-esr-certificate.htm

Evidence 2 — Free vehicle emissions test (historical, attached)

The institutional attachment (7.2.3.pdf, pp. 1–2) contains a dated announcement and a registration-form image for a free motor-vehicle emissions test planned for Wednesday, 5

November 2025, at the rear parking area of RS YARSI. The announcement states that RS YARSI cooperated with the Central Jakarta Environmental Agency to support the Langit Biru Jakarta programme, improve public understanding of air quality, and encourage emission testing of motorcycles and petrol/diesel vehicles. The form requests the participant's name, vehicle type and registration number.



Figure. Announcement for free vehicle-emission testing, dated 5 November 2025

https://drive.google.com/file/d/1NFCyn6p3ONErUXRWuZ4461IZHok_gzo5/view?usp=shari

ng

7.2.4 — Energy Efficiency Plan to Reduce Overall Energy Consumption

Energy Efficiency Plan to Reduce Overall Energy Consumption

1. Evidence Statement

Efforts have been made to promote responsible daily energy use through the placement of reminder signs near light switches and air-conditioning controls. These signs encourage users to switch off lights and air conditioning when they are not in use. This practical energy-conservation measure in university workspaces aims to raise awareness among students, lecturers, administrative staff, and other campus users about the importance of using electricity efficiently and responsibly.

By placing these messages near the relevant switches and controls, the university provides direct visual reminders to help integrate energy-saving practices into everyday activities.

Users are encouraged to turn off lights and air conditioning when leaving a room, when the room is unoccupied, or when these devices are no longer needed. Consistent implementation of these simple practices can help reduce unnecessary electricity consumption, promote more efficient use of campus facilities, and foster a culture of energy conservation throughout the university.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

THE assessment criterion	Evidence interpretation
Implemented awareness measures	Photos of campus switches and conservation signage
Accountability and review	Facility management bureau identified

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Energy-saving signage (attached)

Universitas YARSI has installed energy-saving reminder signs at strategic locations across the campus, particularly near light switches and air-conditioning (AC) controls. These signs communicate messages to all users of campus facilities, including lecturers, students, administrative staff, and visitors, encouraging them to switch off lights and air conditioning when not in use. Placing these messages in clearly visible locations is intended to provide direct reminders and encourage users to pay greater attention to their electricity consumption in daily activities.nnThese reminders represent a practical measure to promote energy-saving behaviour and raise awareness of the importance of using electricity efficiently and responsibly. Users are encouraged to develop the habit of switching off lights and air conditioning when leaving a room, when a room is unoccupied, or when these devices are no longer needed. Through visual reminders placed at strategic points, Universitas YARSI seeks to integrate energy-conservation practices into the daily routines of the university community and other users of campus facilities.nnThe installation of these reminder signs also forms part of the university's efforts to foster an environmentally conscious culture on campus. If consistently followed by all users, these simple habits have the potential to reduce unnecessary electricity consumption, support more efficient use of campus facilities, and reinforce the university's commitment to sustainable energy management.



Figure 1. Energy saving reminder beside electric switches



Figure 2. Instruction to turn off lighting and AC when unused

Evidence 2 — YARSI facilities management webpage

Universitas YARSI has an organizational structure that supports the management and maintenance of campus facilities. This clearly defined organizational structure provides an important foundation for coordinating the management of facilities and infrastructure and supporting systematic campus operational planning. With clearly assigned roles and responsibilities, facilities management can be carried out in a more organized manner, creating opportunities to integrate energy-efficiency principles into the maintenance and use of university facilities.nnThe existence of a dedicated facilities management unit also provides institutional support for developing more responsible energy-use practices, including promoting efficient electricity consumption and maintaining campus equipment. A structured facilities management framework can serve as a foundation for the gradual development, implementation, and evaluation of energy management plans, in line with the university's commitment to operational efficiency and environmental sustainability

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/plt/lpf

Evidence 3 — UI GreenMetric session reported in 2026 (context)

Universitas YARSI has also addressed sustainability governance through its coverage of a UI GreenMetric session in 2026, which discussed the role of higher education institutions in translating sustainability visions into concrete action. This discussion highlights the importance of leadership, institutional governance, and the engagement of the university community in integrating sustainability principles into university activities.nnIn the context of energy management, sustainability governance provides a foundation for promoting resource-use efficiency, raising environmental awareness, and developing more responsible campus operational practices. This report complements the evidence on facilities management by demonstrating the broader institutional context for strengthening the sustainability agenda at Universitas YARSI

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/from-vision-to-action-the-session-empowering-universities-to-lead-in-sustainability

7.2.5 — Energy Reviews to Identify Areas of Highest Energy Wastage

Energy Reviews to Identify Areas of Highest Energy Wastage

1. Evidence Statement

An official facilities management service and a description of the university's campus facilities are available. This information demonstrates that responsibility for building management and maintenance has been established.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment Component	Available Evidence and Evidence Gaps
THE assessment criterion	Institutional energy review process
Available evidence	The official facilities management function is documented.

3. Primary and Supporting Evidence

Evidence 1 — Universitas YARSI Facilities Management Service (institutional governance;

supporting evidence) The official "Facilities Management Service" webpage explains that the Bureau of Facilities and Infrastructure is responsible for managing, maintaining, and supporting the university's facilities and equipment. The webpage explicitly lists repair services, room and facility requests, and supporting forms. This information is useful for identifying the unit responsible for providing review documentation and explaining operational oversight.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/plt/lpf

Evidence 2 — SNI 6196:2011, Energy Audit Procedures for Buildings (technical framework;

external source) SNI 6196:2011 establishes nationally recognized procedures for conducting energy audits of buildings in Indonesia. The International Energy Agency reports that this standard is in force and can be applied to offices, schools, hospitals, and other buildings. The standard provides an accountable methodology for collecting utility data, examining major energy-consuming systems, evaluating energy-use intensity, and identifying energy-saving opportunities.

Sources: https://www.iea.org/policies/7870-sni-61962011-on-energy-audit-procedure-for-building

7.2.6 — Policy on Divestment from Carbon-Intensive Energy Industries

Policy on Divestment from Carbon-Intensive Energy Industries

1. Evidence Statement

Indicator 7.2.6 asks whether Universitas YARSI, as an institution, has a formal policy to divest investments from carbon-intensive energy industries, particularly coal and oil. The criterion concerns the university's or authorised governing body's financial investment

rules—not general energy-saving initiatives, academic publications, or emissions-awareness campaigns.

The available 2026 evidence review and the uploaded WUR Portal SDG 7 extract do not identify an approved YARSI or Yayasan YARSI policy requiring fossil-fuel investment divestment or exclusions. The portal extract (1 November 2026, p. 2–3) shows “No” selected for the 2027 response to 7.2.6, with no creation or review year supplied. This is consistent with the currently verifiable record; it is not proof that no internal document could exist.

The Universitas YARSI Statute (2020) establishes Yayasan YARSI as the university’s organising foundation. It is important for determining which governing or financial authority should confirm investment policies, but the statute alone does not document divestment from coal and oil.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

THE assessment criterion	Verified evidence and interpretation
University/foundation policy authority	2020 Statute identifies Yayasan YARSI as the organising foundation; investment-policy authority and coverage still require confirmation.
2026 reporting relevance	Portal screenshot dated 1 November 2026 records

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Universitas YARSI Statute (2020): institutional governance (principal contextual evidence)

The official statute describes Yayasan Rumah Sakit Islam Indonesia (Yayasan YARSI) as the badan penyelenggara (organising foundation) of Universitas YARSI and identifies the statute as a basic framework for university governance. This provides a verifiable institutional starting point for requesting investment-policy decisions, oversight records and foundation resolutions from the appropriate authority. However, identification of the governing entity is not equivalent to a policy on divestment: the reviewed text does not explicitly instruct the university to sell investments in coal or oil companies, prevent new fossil-fuel investments, or screen portfolio holdings against carbon-intensive industry criteria.

Assessment relevance: Useful for governance attribution; insufficient to support “Yes” for the divestment-policy criterion.

Source: https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pdjama/wp-content/uploads/STATUTA-YARSI-TAHUN-2020.pdf

Evidence 2 — THE sustainability impact methodology: formal interpretation of the criterion

The official THE methodology identifies 7.2.6 as a divestment-policy measure and explicitly refers to carbon-intensive energy industries, notably coal and oil. It distinguishes a formal, evidenced investment policy from unrelated sustainability actions and recognises the importance of policy documentation and public accessibility. Accordingly, suitable YARSI evidence should describe the scope of covered portfolios, the restricted sectors or companies, the decision-making authority, whether existing holdings must be exited, whether new investment is prohibited, and the adoption or review dates. A methodology document defines what must be demonstrated but is not evidence of YARSI implementation.

Assessment relevance: Directly defines the assessment test; not institutional implementation evidence.

Source: https://www.timeshighereducation.com/cms-academic/sites/default/files/2025-08/THE.SustainabilityImpactRantings.METHODOLOGY.2026.v1.pdf

Evidence 3 — WUR Portal SDG 7 (1 November 2026): current submission status

The university-provided five-page portal extract records the 7.2.6 question on page 2 and its "Policy created" and "Policy reviewed" year fields on page 3. For 2027, the "No" option is selected and the comment and policy-year fields appear unfilled. This contemporaneous reporting extract establishes how the indicator is presently being entered, while also highlighting the absence of an uploaded policy document in the displayed section. As a reporting screenshot, it must not be mistaken for an independent audit of all internal financial records.

Assessment relevance: Direct evidence of portal entry; not independent evidence of a divestment policy.

Source: User-supplied attachment: WUR Portal SDG 7.pdf, pp. 2–3 (captured 1 November 2026).

Evidence 4 — University of Cape Town fossil-fuel divestment (external benchmark only)

The University of Cape Town publicly announced an in-principle Council commitment to fossil-fuel divestment in March 2022, describing steps to exit fossil-fuel investments and prioritise renewable-energy or green-economy opportunities. Its responsible-investment governance webpage identifies a dedicated institutional panel and links to relevant policies and recommendations. These documents illustrate the specificity expected in a defensible university divestment policy: authorisation, covered investment categories, restrictions and transition arrangements. They provide a practical benchmark for how YARSI might document its own policy if one is adopted; they are not YARSI evidence and must not be uploaded as proof of YARSI compliance.

Assessment relevance: External illustration of policy design only; exclude from claims about Universitas YARSI.

Source: https://www.uct.ac.za/explore-uct-sustainability/university-panel-responsible-investment ; https://www.news.uct.ac.za/images/userfiles/downloads/media/2022_03_18_FossilFuelDivestment.pdf

4. Evidence Assessment and Verification Requirements

Evidence determination: An affirmative "Yes" is NOT substantiated by the currently verified records. The safest reporting response is "No" unless the authorised YARSI/Yayasan YARSI investment or finance authority produces an approved, applicable, dated policy.

Priority evidence requested from the authorised authority: (1) investment or responsible-investment policy bearing approval/signature; (2) provisions addressing coal/oil assets, including existing holdings and new allocations; (3) documented decision-making scope (university, foundation or endowment); (4) supporting approval minutes / resolutions; (5) policy creation and last-review dates; and (6) optional investment-portfolio screening or compliance reporting. A statement that the institution currently has no coal/oil holdings would not, by itself, establish a divestment policy.

5. Suggested THE 2027 Submission Narrative (maximum 1,000 characters)

Universitas YARSI's institutional governance is established under its 2020 Statute, which identifies Yayasan YARSI as the university's organising foundation. For SDG 7.2.6, the available public institutional documents and 2026 reporting materials do not verify a formally approved policy requiring divestment from coal, oil or other carbon-intensive energy

industries. The university therefore does not claim an implemented divestment policy on the basis of environmental programmes alone. Confirmation of any investment restrictions, policy adoption and review dates requires an authorised foundation or university financial-governance document.

Character count (including spaces): 646 / 1,000

6. Recommended Portal Entries

7.2.6 institutional divestment policy: No (until a valid approved policy is verified) Policy created (yyyy): Leave blank / not verified; do not use 2020 merely because that is the Statute year Policy reviewed (yyyy): Leave blank / not verified Evidence status: No indicator-specific public policy verified; governance statute is contextual only

SDG 7	7.3 ENERGY USE DENSITY Submitted energy and floor-space figures	
Indicator	**2027**	**2026**
7.3.1 — Total energy used	11,296 GJ	17,105 GJ
7.3.2 — University floor space	72,529 m²	72,529 m²

THE 2027 portal source: user-supplied WUR Portal SDG 7(1).pdf. Figures reproduced without methodological revision.

SDG 7	7.4 ENERGY AND THE COMMUNITY Education, advocacy, local industry services and start-up support

7.4.1 — Community Programmes on Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy

Community programmes on energy efficiency and clean energy

1. Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI published public-facing analysis of energy-saving work practices in April 2026 and engaged MARS students in sustainable-hospital learning in June 2026. These activities show relevant energy-efficiency communication and academic engagement.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion Evidence interpretation Energy-efficiency or clean-energy Present in expert commentary and hospital-learning learning content 2026 implementation 2026 YARSI publications are dated; a qualifying community-training agenda, attendee list, or activity report remains unverified.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public dissemination of energy efficiency, 1 April 2026

The YARSI expert article discusses fuel savings, reduced work-related travel and public transport under the national work-culture transformation programme. It provides a publicly accessible explanation of energy-efficient behaviour.

Source: YARSI expert commentary, 1 April 2026 — Saat Hemat Energi Menjadi Ujian Baru Budaya Kerja. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/saat-hemat-energi-menjadi-ujian-baru-budaya-kerja

Evidence 2 — Green-hospital efficiency learning, 23 June 2026

The MARS programme documented exposure to hospital energy and water efficiency as part of a sustainability-related learning and community-service series.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 29 June 2026 — Menggabungkan Layanan Unggul dan Kelestarian Lingkungan

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

Evidence 3 — Historical Earth Hour / community awareness

Prior sustainability awareness and herbal-environment projects provide continuity of general environmental outreach.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 7 November 2025 — Kampus YARSI Bangun Ekosistem Ekonomi Hijau

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampus-yarsi-bangun-ekosistem-ekonomi-hijau-dan-literasi-lingkungan.htm

7.4.2 — Public Pledge Towards 100% Renewable Energy Beyond Campus

Public Pledge Towards 100% Renewable Energy Beyond Campus

1. Evidence Statement

In 2026, Universitas YARSI contributed to raising public awareness of energy conservation and energy policy through published expert commentary addressing fuel efficiency, sustainable mobility, and national energy policy. These activities provide a foundation for expanding sustainability advocacy and encouraging stakeholder participation in the energy transition. Earth Day and Earth Hour materials further reinforce environmental awareness.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment Criterion	Contribution and Evidence Development
Explicit commitment to 100% renewable energy	Universitas YARSI's publications on energy conservation provide a foundation for sustainability communication.
Advocacy beyond the university	The 2026 expert commentary has reached the public and addressed energy-saving behaviour.
Petitions, meetings, or events	Publications and environmental awareness activities provide a starting point for developing campaigns, petitions, stakeholder meetings, or public events specifically promoting a commitment to 100% renewable energy.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Public policy commentary on energy efficiency

This publication discusses national fuel efficiency, transportation, and biodiesel policy. It broadens public discussion of energy conservation and sustainable energy policy while providing a foundation for developing more targeted advocacy for 100% renewable energy and support from external stakeholders.

Source: YARSI expert commentary, 7 April 2026 — Menguji Ketangguhan Ekonomi Dalam

8 Butir Transformasi Budaya Kerja [Testing Economic Resilience Through Eight Points of Workplace Culture Transformation]

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menguji-ketangguhan-ekonomi-dalam-8-butir-transformasi-budaya-

kerja

Evidence 2 — Expert commentary on energy-saving behaviour, April 2026

The publication Saat Hemat Energi Menjadi Ujian Baru Budaya Kerja [When Energy Conservation Becomes a New Test of Workplace Culture] supports the dissemination of knowledge about energy-saving behaviour. It also provides an opportunity to extend the energy-conservation message into public advocacy explicitly supporting the transition towards 100% renewable energy.

Source: YARSI expert commentary, 1 April 2026 — Saat Hemat Energi Menjadi Ujian Baru

Budaya Kerja

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/saat-hemat-energi-menjadi-ujian-baru-budaya-kerja

Evidence 3 — Earth Day activities and environmental education

Universitas YARSI's Earth Day materials and environmental literacy activities support greater public awareness of sustainability. These initiatives can serve as a foundation for developing messages and activities that specifically encourage public commitments to 100% renewable energy.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 7 November 2025 — Kampus YARSI Bangun Ekosistem

Ekonomi Hijau [YARSI Campus Builds a Green Economy Ecosystem]

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampus-yarsi-bangun-ekosistem-ekonomi-hijau-dan-literasi-

lingkungan.htm

7.4.3 — Direct Services to Local Industry for Energy Efficiency and Clean Energy

Direct services to local industry for energy efficiency and clean energy

1. Evidence Statement

In September–October 2026 YARSI delivered practical Go Green business-management assistance to around 20 members of Kelompok Tani Mustika, Kramat Jati. Production-resource efficiency was discussed and assessed, making this the closest available 2026 service evidence.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion Evidence interpretation Direct assistance to external economic Yes: microenterprise/group mentoring, actors September–October 2026.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — 2026 UMKM Go Green mentoring (closest current-year evidence)

Universitas YARSI S1 Accounting, Faculty of Economics and Business, conducted business and financial-management mentoring for approximately 20 Kelompok Tani Mustika members

in Kramat Jati. Participants evaluated environmental indicators in production and finance, including more efficient resource use, eco-friendly processes and waste handling.

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

Evidence 2 — Green-hospital efficiency exchange

The MARS visit covered hospital energy and water efficiency, but YARSI participants primarily learned from the host hospital.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 17 July 2026 — Pahami Integrasi Kesehatan dan Lingkungan
https://www.yarsi.ac.id/pahami-integrasi-kesehatan-dan-lingkungan-prodi-mars-yarsi-gelar-pkm-dan-studi-banding

Evidence 3 — 2025 herbal/eco-enzyme community service (historical)

The programme supports environmental and enterprise outreach but not a specific energy service to industry; it is also dated 2025.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 7 November 2025 — Kampus YARSI Bangun Ekosistem Ekonomi Hijau
https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampus-yarsi-bangun-ekosistem-ekonomi-hijau-dan-literasi-lingkungan.htm

7.4.4 — Support to Government in Clean Energy and Efficiency Policy Development

Support to government in clean energy and efficiency policy development

1. Evidence Statement

YARSI academic experts published national policy analysis during April 2026 discussing fuel use, mobility, energy conservation and B50 biodiesel. This demonstrates academic knowledge dissemination relevant to government policy.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion Evidence interpretation Policy-relevant academic expertise Verified public commentary in April 2026.

Level: local/regional/national/global National topics are discussed.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — National work-culture and energy policy analysis, 1 April 2026

YARSI-hosted expert discussion examines work-from-home measures, efficiency of business and public-sector travel, mobility and the need to monitor energy savings. It is policy commentary for public readership, not documentary proof of government consultation.

Source: YARSI expert commentary, 1 April 2026 — Saat Hemat Energi Menjadi Ujian Baru Budaya Kerja. https://www.yarsi.ac.id/saat-hemat-energi-menjadi-ujian-baru-budaya-kerja

Evidence 2 — Fuel policy and B50 analysis, 7 April 2026

The article by Prof. Perdana Wahyu Santosa, identified as FEB YARSI Dean, discusses national fuel-efficiency measures and biodiesel B50 and makes policy recommendations

Source: YARSI expert commentary, 7 April 2026 — Menguji Ketangguhan Ekonomi Dalam

8 Butir Transformasi Budaya Kerja

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menguji-ketangguhan-ekonomi-dalam-8-butir-transformasi-budaya-

kerja

Evidence 3 — 2026 applied community sustainability learning

The learning activities concern environmental practice, not government clean-energy policy.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 29 June 2026 — Menggabungkan Layanan Unggul dan

Kelestarian Lingkungan

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/menggabungkan-layanan-unggul-dan-kelestarian-lingkungan-aksi-

nyata-mahasiswa-mars-yarsi-angkatan-6-dalam-rangkaian-pkm

7.4.5 — Assistance to Low-Carbon Start-ups or Technology Ventures

Assistance to low-carbon start-ups or technology ventures

1. Evidence Statement

Universitas YARSI publicly lists a business incubator, and its Accounting programme conducted 2026 environmentally oriented mentoring for community microenterprises. These sources confirm entrepreneurship support capacity and green-enterprise outreach.

2. Evidence-to-Indicator Alignment

Assessment criterion Evidence interpretation Existence of start-up assistance capacity Business incubator listed in current academic profile.

Assistance actually provided in 2026 2026 UMKM Go Green mentoring demonstrated, but no low-carbon start-up support specifically demonstrated.

3. Principal and Complementary Evidence

Evidence 1 — Institutional business-incubator capacity

Universitas YARSI has established institutional capacity to support entrepreneurship and emerging businesses through the Business Incubator operated within its Management Study Programme, Faculty of Economics and Business. According to the university's official academic profile, the programme operates a business incubator that has contributed to the development of young Indonesian entrepreneurs who have achieved recognition at the national level.

The incubator is complemented by an entrepreneurship-oriented academic ecosystem encompassing Digital Business, Digital Marketing, Product Management, Innovation and Entrepreneurship, and Social Entrepreneurship. The programme also provides supporting facilities, including a Digital Business Laboratory, and prepares students to establish, manage, and develop start-up enterprises.

These institutional resources demonstrate that entrepreneurship development is embedded within the university's academic activities and facilities. They provide a potential mechanism through which early-stage businesses, including environmentally oriented enterprises, could receive business development support, mentoring, and access to entrepreneurial knowledge.

Source: Universitas YARSI, official Management programme — Business Incubator
https://www.yarsi.ac.id/akademik/fakultas-ekonomi/manajemen

Evidence 2 — 2026 green microenterprise mentoring

During September–October 2026, Universitas YARSI implemented a community engagement programme entitled Model Penguatan Usaha Mikro melalui Manajemen Bisnis Berwawasan Lingkungan (UMKM Go Green), initiated by the Accounting Study Programme, Faculty of Economics and Business.

The programme provided direct assistance to Kelompok Tani Mustika in Kramat Jati, East Jakarta, involving approximately 20 participants. The initiative aimed to strengthen environmentally responsible microenterprise management while improving business competitiveness and long-term sustainability.

Muhammad Faisal led the programme and delivered material on environmentally oriented business management, while Andika Nuraga Budiman facilitated participants' understanding and assessment of Go Green microenterprise indicators.

The mentoring activities addressed two complementary dimensions:

• Environmentally responsible production: participants evaluated existing business practices, identified opportunities to improve resource-use efficiency, examined environmentally friendly production processes, and considered waste-management improvements.

• Financial management and enterprise sustainability: participants received guidance on structured financial management, enabling them to assess business conditions, identify areas requiring improvement, and establish realistic priorities for enterprise development.

The assessments were intended to provide a basis for progressively strengthening the environmental performance and competitiveness of the participating microenterprises. The university also announced plans to continue mentoring through December 2026, focusing on implementing priorities identified during the assessment.

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

Evidence 3 — 2025 eco-enzyme and herbal garden

Universitas YARSI's community engagement initiative reported on 7 November 2025 demonstrates an earlier approach to integrating environmental innovation, community empowerment, and environmentally oriented entrepreneurship.

The programme, entitled Optimalisasi Lahan Fasum untuk Pemberdayaan Ekonomi Petugas Kebersihan dan Keamanan: Budidaya Tanaman Herbal sebagai Solusi Kesehatan Masyarakat, transformed community public-facility land in the Banjar Wijaya residential area, Tangerang, Banten, into Taman Herbal Surgawi Nusantara.

Led by academic contributors including Dr. Juniarti of the university's Herbal Research Centre, the initiative combined community learning, productive land use, herbal education, and economic empowerment. The herbal garden functioned as a living laboratory where

students and community members could participate in environmental and health-related learning.

A significant component was practical training in the production of eco-enzyme, a multipurpose fermented liquid made from organic materials. The programme featured Sutini Wardi, an eco-enzyme practitioner and producer, who demonstrated a formulation using molasses, fruit residues, and water in a 1:3:10 ratio.

The publication describes potential applications of the resulting liquid in organic fertilisation, household cleaning, water treatment, and organic-waste processing. It also describes related products, including liquid organic fertiliser, solid compost, and local microorganisms, which offer opportunities for value creation from organic materials.

To strengthen commercial opportunities, participants received digital-marketing instruction from Muhammad Ghazali, covering social-media promotion, educational content, consumer trust, and digital platforms such as Instagram, TikTok, and WhatsApp Business.

This combination of organic-waste utilisation, product development, and market-oriented entrepreneurial training demonstrates a community-based approach to circular-economy practices.

Source: Universitas YARSI, 7 November 2025 — Kampus YARSI Bangun Ekosistem Ekonomi Hijau

https://www.yarsi.ac.id/kampus-yarsi-bangun-ekosistem-ekonomi-hijau-dan-literasi-lingkungan.htm

SDG 7	7.5 LOW-CARBON ENERGY USE Energy used and energy sourced from low-carbon supplies	
Indicator	**2027**	**2026**
7.5.1 — Total energy used	11,296 GJ	17,105 GJ
7.5.2 — Total energy used from low-carbon sources	0 GJ	0 GJ

Source: WUR Portal SDG 7(1).pdf; reporting date 1 November 2026.