

Decision of the FIBAA Accreditation and Certification Committee



12th Meeting on November 29, 2023

PROGRAMME ACCREDITATION

Project Number:	21/005
Higher Education Institution:	Universitas Jambi
Location:	Jambi, Indonesia
Study programme:	Bachelor of Law (LL.B.)/Sarjana Hukum (SH)
Type of accreditation:	initial accreditation

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

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

Conditions:

- **Condition 1** (see chapter 3.1): The University re-designs the exams in terms of the weighting of knowledge-based and analytical assessment taking into account the aspired qualification level and the intended learning outcomes of the study programme.
- **Condition 2** (see chapter 3.2): In accordance with the ECTS User's Guide 2015 the University:
 - a. revises the course descriptions with regards to learning outcomes, prerequisites, and literature,
 - b. publishes binding regulations concerning the conversion of SKS to ECTS credits, and
 - c. supplies the Diploma Supplement with an ECTS grading table or a relative grade.
- **Condition 3** (see chapter 4.1): The University ensures English language proficiency of lecturers who teach in the international class (at least level C1 according to CEFR).
- **Condition 4** (see chapter 5): The University implements a student workload evaluation system for each course which includes a systematic control loop from the survey to the analysis of the results and the taking of appropriate measures.

Proof of meeting these conditions is to be submitted by August 28, 2024.

Period of Accreditation: November 29, 2023 until November 28, 2028.

The FIBAA Quality Seal is awarded.



**FOUNDATION FOR INTERNATIONAL
BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION ACCREDITATION**

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

Assessment Report

Higher Education Institution:

Universitas Jambi, Indonesia

Bachelor programme:

Bachelor of Law

Qualification awarded on completion:

Bachelor of Law (LL.B.)/Sarjana Hukum (SH)

General information on the study programme

Brief description of the study programme:

The Bachelor of Law study programme (BLSP) is a four-year undergraduate academic programme. Students will develop analytical skills to provide alternatives for problem solving and scientific knowledge on legal problems in the population, government, and business with reasonable approaches. The programme offers six concentrations: Criminal Law, Civil Law, Constitutional Law, State Administration Law, International Law, and Business Law.

Type of study programme:

Bachelor programme

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

4 years, 237 ECTS credits/148 SKS credits

Mode of study:

full-time

Didactic approach:

study programme with obligatory class attendance

Double/Joint Degree programme:

no

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

Capacity 2022: 525

20-50 students per class (currently, eleven parallel classes are running)

Programme cycle starts in:

summer semester (August)

Initial start of the programme:

1963

Type of accreditation:

initial accreditation

Procedure

A contract for the initial of the Bachelor of Law (LL.B.) was made between FIBAA and Universitas Jambi on September 15, 2022. On December 2, 2022, the HEI submitted a self-evaluation report, which included a detailed description of the programme and further documents in order to prove that the criteria for programme accreditation are met.

At the same time, FIBAA appointed a review panel¹. The HEI has agreed with the chosen experts. The panel consisted of:

Dr. Nurul Barizah

Universitas Airlangga, Indonesia
Head of Quality Assurance Board
(Law and Legal studies)

Christoph Fay

Deutsche Lufthansa AG, Frankfurt, Germany
Lawyer

Milan Nicholas Grammerstorf

RWTH Business School Aachen
University of Bielefeld, Germany
Law (State Examination)

Prof. Dr. Gabriel Lentner

University for Continuing Education Krems, Austria
Deputy Head of Department and Assistant Professor of International Law and Arbitration

Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Voegeli

University of Hamburg, Germany
Professor for Civil and Business Law, European and International Business Law

FIBAA project manager:
Christiane Butler

The assessment is based on the self-evaluation report, amended by further documents, as requested by the panel, and an online conference. The online conference took place on September 5, 6, and 7, 2023 via the video conferencing tool *Zoom*. At the end of the online conference, the panel has given a short feedback on its first impressions to representatives of the HEI.

The assessment report based on this was delivered to the HEI for comment on October 5, 2023. The statement on the report was given up on October 12, 2023. It has been taken into account in the report at hand.

¹ The panel is presented in alphabetical order.

Summary

The Bachelor of Law offered by Universitas Jambi fulfils with few exceptions the FIBAA quality requirements for bachelor programmes and can be accredited by the Foundation for International Business Administration Accreditation (FIBAA) for five years starting on November 29, 2023 and finishing on November 28, 2028, under conditions. The programme is in accordance with the national and the European Qualification Frameworks and the European Standards and Guidelines in their applicable version valid as of the time of the opening of the procedure, and in accordance with the Bologna Declaration.

The panel members identified need for improvement regarding the following aspects:²

- Level of assessment (see chapter 3.1),
- Course descriptions, ECTS Handbook, Diploma Supplement (see chapter 3.2),
- Lecturer's English level proficiency in international classes (see chapter 4.1) and
- Workload evaluation (see chapter 5).

They recommend the accreditation on condition of meeting the following requirements:

- **Condition 1** (see chapter 3.1): The University re-designs the exams in terms of the weighting of knowledge-based and analytical assessment taking into account the aspired qualification level and the intended learning outcomes of the study programme.
- **Condition 2** (see chapter 3.2): In accordance with the ECTS User's Guide 2015 the University:
 - a. revises the course descriptions with regards to learning outcomes, prerequisites, and literature,
 - b. publishes binding regulations concerning the conversion of SKS to ECTS credits, and
 - c. supplies the Diploma Supplement with an ECTS grading table.
- **Condition 3** (see chapter 4.1): The University ensures English language proficiency of lecturers who teach in the international class (at least level C1 according to CEFR).
- **Condition 4** (see chapter 5): The University implements a student workload evaluation system for each course which includes a systematic control loop from the survey to the analysis of the results and the taking of appropriate measures.

Proof of meeting these conditions is to be submitted by August 28, 2024.

Furthermore, the quality requirement that have not been fulfilled:

- Internationality of faculty (see chapter 3.4)

is not an asterisk criteria and therefore does not lead to a condition. The measures the HEI takes to solve the identified problems are to be considered during the re-accreditation.

² These aspects are asterisk criteria which means that they are essential for the study programme.

The panel members also identified several areas where the programme could be further developed. The panel recommends:

- extending counselling services for prospective applicants to include clarification of specific questions related to the study programme, personal aptitude, and career perspectives (see chapter 2),
- aligning the information regarding the international scholarship programme (websites, promotional flyer, self-evaluation report) (see chapter 2),
- increasing the English level required for the international class and publishing a translation of the JUELT score to make it internationally comparable and hence, transparent and useable (see chapter 2),
- analysing the curriculum again to get rid of overlaps (see chapter 3.1),
- adapting a GPA grading scale that is conform with international standards (see chapter 3.2),
- ensuring that the Khatam Qur'an as a graduation requirement does not discriminate against students whose religion does not entail a holy book and/or religious entity to hand-out such a certificate, and/or students without a religion (see chapter 3.2),
- informing all students about the rights of disabled students concerning affirmative actions regarding time and formal requirements when it comes to examinations (see chapter 3.2),
- increasing incentives for national students to join international mobility programmes (see chapter 3.4),
- increasing international experience of the faculty by sending lecturers overseas to pursue higher degrees (see chapter 3.4),
- increasing measures for the further qualification of the faculty members in terms of acquiring and/or promoting professors (see chapter 4.1),
- forming more international cooperations to increase international exposure, e.g., via the MBKM (see chapter 4.3),
- adding more partnerships with NGOs and private companies to present the students with a wider range of prospective working areas (see chapter 4.3),
- increasing English literature resources for the international class (see chapter 4.4), and
- creating a graphic overview of the programme's curriculum, exam regulations, and academic calendar (see chapter 5).

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

There is one criterion in which the programme exceeds the quality requirements:

- Student support by the faculty (see chapter 4.1)

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

List of Tables

Table 1: Integration of theory and practice 30
Table 2: Interdisciplinary courses 31
Table 3: Qualifications of Lecturers at the Faculty of Law 47
Table 4: Academic Position of Lecturers at the Faculty of Law 47
Table 5: Field of Expertise of Lecturers of the study programme 47
Table 6: List of Guest Lecturers and Practitioner Lecturers/Part-time 48
Table 7: Research Schemes 49
Table 8: Educational Qualifications of Administrative Staff of the Faculty of Law in 2021 54
Table 9: List of internship partner institutions odd semester of 2022/23, Faculty of Law 57

List of Figures

Figure 1: Drafting Mechanism Design of PLO 11
Figure 2: Admission Process..... 18

Information

Information on the Institution

In 1960, the entrepreneurship academy (*Akademi Perniagaan Djambi* under the *Jajasan Perguruan Tinggi Djambi*) was initiated by various educational figures, community leaders, the Jambi regional government and supported by multiple groups chaired by R. Soedarsono as the mayor of Jambi City. This academy is expected to establish educational institutions that produce human resources in the field of commerce. In 1963, the academy was transformed into a university based on the decree of the Minister of Higher Education and Science (MPTIP) Number 25 of 1963 and the Faculty of Law and the Bachelor of Law Study Programme (BLSP) were established.

Now, Universitas Jambi has seven faculties (Faculty of Law, Faculty of Education, Faculty of Agriculture, Faculty of Economy and Business, Faculty of Animal Science, Faculty of Technology, and Faculty of Medicine and Health Science) with in total 92 study programmes.

Universitas Jambi's vision is to "be a world-class entrepreneurship university," referring to its roots in business and commerce. The vision is embodied through strategic plans and milestones operated into five achievement targets (Universitas Jambi SMART): Student Achievement, Management Transformation, Academic Reputation, Relevance in Work Graduated, and Technology Digital Transformation.

The mission of Universitas Jambi is to provide broader access to education and implement high-quality higher education. This mission is embodied by strengthening digital services and improving the quality of education that focuses on Jambi province's local potential. Therefore, the University established a centre of excellence focusing on agro-industry and the environment. Furthermore, the University leaders have been strengthening innovations supported by good governance and implemented the Tri Dharma of higher education (comprising education and teaching, research and community service).

Referring to the University's vision, Faculty of Law Universitas Jambi develops a vision "Being a World Class Faculty of Law Based on Natural Resources and Entrepreneurship Values". This vision is implemented in six study programmes: Doctor of Law study programme, Master of Law study programme, Master of Law for Notary programme, Bachelor of Law study programme, Bachelor in Political Science study programme, and Bachelor in Governmental Studies.

The BLSP has been implementing the faculty vision with the commitment to international reputation reflected in curriculum design, cooperation, and academic mobility to achieve learning outcomes. The BLSP has six concentrations (Criminal Law, Civil Law, Business Law, Constitutional Law, State Administrative Law, and International Law), 94 lecturers, 43 staff, and 2.517 students. Since 2015, the study programme has been accredited "A" by the National Accreditation Agency for Higher Education (BAN-PT).

Further development of the programme, statistical data and evaluation results

The study programme's curriculum was modified in 2022 to comply with Article 18 of the Minister of Education Regulation Number 3 of 2020 concerning National Higher Education Standards. The difference between the 2022 and 2018 curriculum lies primarily in adding the Technology and Communication Law-Based Entrepreneurship course and supporting the MBKM programme.

The changes to the 2018 curriculum were formulated based on the discussion result of the "Law Curriculum Discussion with the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jambi" held on October 28, 2020, involving stakeholders of the study programme (lecturers, students, and alumni). This initial discussion was followed up in the workshop "Curriculum from a User's Perspective" which was held on November 7, 2020, and a curriculum workshop on November 10, 2021. To finalise the 2022 curriculum changes, an event, the "Curriculum for the Implementation of MBKM" was held on November 26, 2021.

The statistics for the programme are as follows:

	Path	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Capacity	SNMPTN ³	186	138	125	138	131
	SBMPTN ⁴	284	262	225	247	236
	SMMPTN ⁵	217	2011	150	168	158
	ADIK ⁶	0	2	1	1	0
Total Capacity		687	613	501	554	525
Applicants		3813	2460	2444	2369	2584
Application Rate		555,02 %	401,31 %	487,82 %	427,62 %	457,34 %
#First Year Student	Total	465	499	447	507	492
	Female	232	244	249	275	272
	Male	233	255	198	232	220
Rates of Female students		0,50	0,49	0,56	0,54	0,55
International Student		0	0	0	1	2
	Female	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	1	2
Rate of Foreign Student		0 %	0 %	0 %	0,2 %	0,4 %

³ National Selection for State University Admission (see chapter 2)

⁴ Joint Selection Test for State University Admission (see chapter 2)

⁵ Independent Selection for State University Admission (see chapter 2)

⁶ Affirmation for Higher Education path provided for students from frontier, outermost, or underdeveloped regions or Papuans (see chapter 2)

Percentage of Occupied Study Place		82,82 %	81,40 %	88,69 %	91,52 %	87,08 %
#Graduates		312	62	0	0	0
	Female	205	42	0	0	0
	Male	107	20	0	0	0
Success Rate		67,10 %	12,42 %	-	-	-
On Going Students		32,90 %	87,58 %	-	-	-
Dropout Rate		0	0	-	-	-
Average Duration Of study		4 years 2 months	3 years 9 months	-	-	-
Average Grade of Final Degree		3,65	3,77	-	-	-

Appraisal

The number of first year students is high, as are application rates. Not all available study places are filled. Students are divided into parallel classes and have the option (since 2021) to enrol in the international class of the study programme.⁷ The rate of female students has surpassed the rate of male students over the last three years. The rate of foreign students is low as the institution is just beginning to open up the study programme to a wider global audience (e.g., introducing the international class). Currently, two international students are enrolled in the international class. For the years shown, the study programme had a drop-out rate of zero percent. The University confirms that, because of their academic system that actively assists students to finish their studies on time, the drop-out rate is minimal.

⁷ See chapter 2

Programme Description and Appraisal in Detail

1. Objectives

1.1 Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)

The objective is drafted by the head of the study programme involving lecturers, and by considering inputs from alumni, employers, students, partners, legal practitioners, an association for law lectures, and the Cooperation Agency for Law Faculty (BKS FH). In addition, the process of objective formulation is based on the dynamics of legal science, technology, and art at international and national levels, as well as the phenomenon of natural resources law in various regions in Indonesia, particularly in Jambi province. Jambi province is rich in natural resources such as rubber, palm oil, and betel nut and other resources which encourages the study programme to emphasise its legal studies on natural resources laws and regulations.

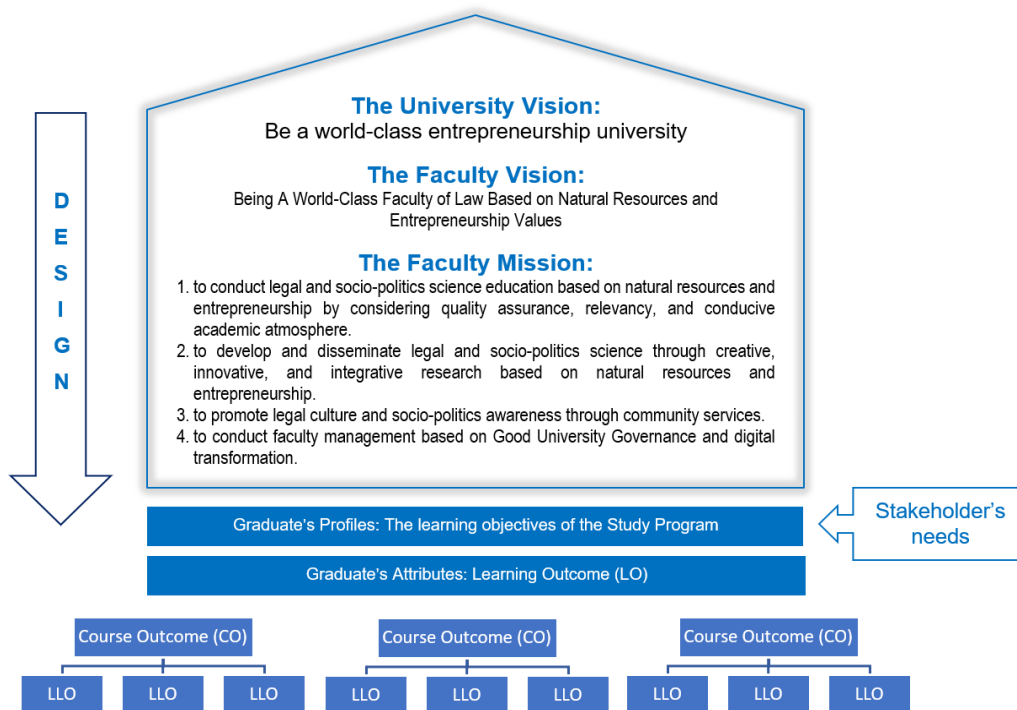


Figure 1: Drafting Mechanism Design of PLO

Based on the regulation in the Rectors Decision Letter,⁸ the objectives of the study programme are dedicated to the following:

1. Produce law graduates that have academic, professional, moral, and global competitiveness based on natural resources and the values of entrepreneurship.
2. Produce academic works and publications of legal science internationally recognised as a reference for the development of legal science, policy, and legal practice based on natural resources and the values of entrepreneurship.

⁸ Number 315.UN21/KR/2022 of 2022 concerning the curriculum of the undergraduate study programme in law

3. Contribute to society and a good legal culture.
4. Implement a management of the study programme with high quality and international standards.

The programme offers six concentrations: Criminal Law, Civil Law, Business Law, Constitutional Law, State Administrative Law, and International Law.

The achievement of the study programme’s objectives is assessed with eight main key performance indicators (IKU) reported to the University leaders and submitted to the Ministry of Education.

The learning outcomes are designed to target the following graduate profiles with respective skills:

1. Law enforcement: Graduates are able to fulfil obligations and be fair and responsible in law enforcement such as investigators, prosecutors, judges, officials or executor staff.
2. Legal consultant or lawyer (advocate): Graduates are able to provide alternative solutions to legal problems faced by governments, companies, and society.
3. Graduates are able to develop their knowledge independently and continue their studies to a higher level, legal and notary education.
4. Officials/staff: Graduates are able to work in government institutions/state institutions.
5. Chairman/legal staff of a company/corporation: Graduates with leadership skills.
6. Social activists: Graduates are able to make a contribution through social activities.

Appraisal:

The qualification objectives of the law programme are explained and convincingly presented. The University describes various professional fields for law graduates and puts the objectives in a wider societal context of the discipline (politics around natural resources and values/societal impact of entrepreneurship). The objectives include academic achievements (e.g., publications). Employability and the development of the individual student’s personality are supported by means of six concentrations offered.

The qualification objectives and skills to be acquired correspond with the aspired level at graduation. They take into account the requirements of the Indonesian qualification framework.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.1*	Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

1.2 International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)

The international orientation of the study programme is derived from the global vision of Universitas Jambi “be a world-class entrepreneurship university”. Furthermore, the international orientation is reflected through the vision of the programme, which says “Be a world-class study programme in law based on natural resources and the values of entrepreneurship”.

The international orientation is implemented by strengthening international literacy, which includes the use of external learning resources. The curriculum stresses internationally oriented content (e.g., International Law, Environmental Law, International Marine Law, International Trade Law).

Additionally, the study programme also conducts international classes taught in English. Furthermore, the international class is also being held to encourage the students to be able to settle transnational cases. The study programme aims to enhance the international employability of the graduates.

The international orientation is also realised through various academic mobility activities such as research collaborations with lecturers from different universities in Indonesia and other countries. The study programme invites domestic and foreign lecturers as guest lectures or visiting lectures. The study programme also organises seminars and international conferences on natural resource law.⁹ The study programme also managed student mobility and internship programs in national and international institutions and encouraged the students to participate in national or international competitions.¹⁰

The MBKM programme organised by the Ministry of Education provides opportunities for the students to study a maximum of two semesters or the equivalent of 20 SKS credits (equivalent to 32,4 ECTS credits) per semester in other partner universities. This programme includes student exchanges, internships, teaching assistance in formal education schools, research, humanitarian projects, entrepreneurial activities, independent studies/projects, and village development/thematic courses. This programme is experiential learning with a flexible path aimed at facilitating the development of potential according to talent and passion, increasing the competence of graduates to be more prepared and relevant to the needs of changing job markets, and preparing graduates as future leaders of the nation.¹¹

The BLSP cooperates with various government agencies, corporations, universities, agencies, and international institutions. Some study programme partners include the Faculty of Law Rangsit University (Thailand), School of Law Charles Darwin University (Australia), School of Law Erasmus University Rotterdam (Netherlands), Huachiew Chalermprakiet University (Thailand), Thammasat University (Thailand), School of Law Leiden Universiteit (Netherlands), Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate General of ASEAN Cooperation, Secretariat General of the Constitutional Court, Corruption Eradication Commission, Ministry of Law and Human Rights. According to the University's statement a newly cooperation with the University of Ljubljana was formed to build more ties with Europe. The collaborations aim to provide opportunities for academic staff and students to build, develop and maintain networks to support the achievement of the learning outcomes of the study programme.

⁹ <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/fakultas-hukum-universitas-jambi-adakan-seminar-internasional-tahun-2020/>, last access on August 16, 2023

¹⁰ <https://www.unja.ac.id/mahasiswa-unja-raih-2nd-runner-up-award-di-asean-intervarsity-youth-competition-2022-thailand/>, last access on August 16, 2023

¹¹ <https://kampusmerdeka.kemdikbud.go.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 16, 2023

Appraisal:

Considering the programme's focus on national (Indonesian) law, the international orientation as mirrored in international content, partnerships and strategic measures (e.g., international class) is sufficiently represented. The institution aspires to form more international cooperations especially with European institutions to enhance the intentional outlook of the programme (e.g., newly formed cooperation with the University of Ljubljana). The entrepreneurial aspect of the programme widens graduates' opportunities to find employment on the international stage.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.2* International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

1.3 Positioning of the study programme

Positioning of the Study Programme in the Educational Market

Founded in 1960, Universitas Jambi started as an entrepreneurship academy intending to elevate human resources in the field of business and commerce. In 1963, the academy became a university and established the Faculty of Law with the BLSP.

Since its formation, the Law programme has become an essential part in Universitas Jambi and has contributed to developing professional, competitive human resources and integrity. The formulation of the University vision includes the word '*entrepreneurship*' – an embodiment of Universitas Jambi's focus on the field of business/commerce. The values of entrepreneurship are actualised in the study programme through initiative and innovation in solving legal problems faced by the government, corporations and society.

According to the University, the BLSP has become a superior programme in the study of natural resource law which is discussed consistently in various activities of the Tri Dharma of higher education.¹² BLSP lecturers took part in various national and international indexed publications and joint research related to natural resource law issues.

Geographically, Universitas Jambi is located almost in the middle of Sumatra, easily accessible by students from various regions in Sumatra, from other islands and neighbouring countries. In addition, this area has a rich history and culture, such as the site of the Muaro Jambi temple area and the potential for abundant natural resources. This situation contributes significantly to the study programme's existence and the Tri Dharma of higher education implementation. The programme got A (superior) accreditation by the BAN-PT.

The BLSP has advantages such as the availability of various scholarship schemes, very affordable education and living costs, the availability of facilities and infrastructure (such as dormitories,

¹² See p. 5 self-evaluation report and HEIs statement

sports facilities, health facilities, free Wi-Fi, a green campus) that support the development of student's abilities. In terms of interest, in the last five years, this study programme has become ranked 5th most favourite study programme out of 92 study programmes within Universitas Jambi.¹³

Positioning of the Study Programme on the Job Market for Graduates

The BLSP targets several professions in government agencies and companies and in international organisations or institutions. In addition, graduates can establish their own companies such as law firms or notary offices. The graduates can target a wide range of jobs or professions in any agency, corporation, or non-government organisation.

Every year, the BLSP uses a tracer study to track graduates.¹⁴ The tracer study aims to identify the employability of graduates. The tracer study results show that the graduates acquire work at the international level, such as working at the Dubai Islamic Bank, and at the national level, such as working at the Indonesian Attorney General's Office, Inspectorate, Jambi District Court, Bank 9 Jambi, Indonesian Army, Attorney General's Office, Director of Tanjung Redeb Hutani. According to tracer studies from 2022, 26 % of graduates find jobs in corporate entities with a position in legal leadership or as legal staff. The majority works at government institutions. Only 3,3 % continue studies as legal educators and notaries.

74,6 % of alumni work in Jambi province, and some are scattered in several provinces on the island of Sumatra and on islands outside Sumatra in Indonesia. Meanwhile, alumni who work abroad are in Switzerland and Singapore.

The tracer study results are used as an evaluation for the study programme to develop and improve the quality of the sustainability of the learning implementation process.

Positioning of the Study Programme within the HEI's Overall Strategic Concept

The vision of Universitas Jambi to be achieved in 2029 is realised through strategic plans and milestones in the form of five achievement targets (Universitas Jambi SMART): Student Achievement, Management Transformation, Academic Reputation, Relevance in Work Graduated and Technology for Digital Transformation.

The vision of the BLSP is formulated by referring to the faculty and the vision of the Universitas Jambi to achieve the University and faculty vision. In addition, the study programme is active in decision-making at the University and faculty levels by providing criticism and suggestions through the Development Planning Consultation Forum (*Musrembang*) of the University and faculty. The faculty accommodates the input from the study programme, which is then proposed to the University during the University forum.

The study programme's management is appointed by the Rector of Universitas Jambi and is directed to achieve the IKU objectives. These indicators are: graduates obtain proper jobs, students gain experience outside campus, lecturers have off-campus activities, practitioners teach on campus, lecturers works are used by the community or gain international recognition, the study programme collaborates with world-class partners, classes are collaborative and participatory, and the study programme obtains international standards.

¹³ See p. 5 self-evaluation report

¹⁴ Rector's Regulation Number 7 of 2017 concerning Implementing the Tracer Study at Universitas Jambi

The Universitas Jambi provides opportunities for all lecturers to be involved in leadership at the University level. Several units in the University can only be acted by lecturers with a legal background, for instance, the Legal Substance Administration Coordinator, the Intellectual Property Rights Team, the Centre for Legal Studies, and Development.

Appraisal:

The reasons given for the positioning in the educational market of this study programme are mainly based on the geographic location of the institution. Students said that the University is the most favoured institution in Jambi province. Due to its access to natural resources and proximity to big trading locations like Jakarta and Singapore, the study programme's focus on natural resources and entrepreneurship is very plausible.

This diversified portfolio (law, entrepreneurship, and natural resources) supports graduate's employability.

This diversification ties in seamlessly with the HEI's overall strategic concept (world-class entrepreneurship University with focus on natural resources). However, the goal of the University to become a world-class institution is quite ambitious. The panel suggests that the study programme formulates specific and realistic milestones to go step by step towards achieving the HEI's vision (formulation of mission and strategic planning). For each of the University's "SMART" indicators, measurable goals should be defined, so that the institution can keep track of their progress.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market			X		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates („Employability“)			X		
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			X		

2. Admission

Admission requirements

New student admissions for the BLSP follow the path organised by the Universitas Jambi which refers to:

- Law Number 20 of 2003 concerning the National Education System,
- Law Number 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education,
- Law Number 21 of 2021 concerning Special Autonomy for the Province of Papua,
- Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation and the Management of Higher Education,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 3 of 2020 concerning the National Higher Education Standards,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Education and Culture Number 6 of 2020 concerning the Admission of New Students to the Undergraduate Programme of Higher Education,
- Regulation of the Ministry of Education, Culture, Research, and Technology Number 48 of 2022 concerning New Students' Admissions.

The system and requirements for new student admissions comply with the central government policy through the University Entrance Test Institute (LTMP).¹⁵ The admission requirements are set out in Ministry of Education and Culture's regulation. Based on the ministerial regulation, Universitas Jambi organises three admission paths, namely:

1. The National Selection for State University Admission (SNMPTN). The SNMPTN is the admission selection path for new students conducted based on academic achievement results obtained from Senior High Schools. Students with excellent academic achievements are eligible to participate in this selection.
2. Joint Selection Test for State University Admission (SBMPTN). The SBMPTN is a national university entrance examination system that aims to select new prospective students who have good academic abilities and are predicted to be able to complete their studies in higher education.
3. The Independent Selection for State University Admission (SMMPTN) is a selection path conducted by each State University in the Western part of Indonesia. The selection is conducted to enable the prospective students to take an independent test.¹⁶

Prospective students who do not pass the admission of the SNMPTN scheme can enter by registering for the SBMPTN. When prospective students still fail, they have the last chance to participate in the Independent Selection (SMMPTN) of the Western Indonesia State Universities. The admission for the SBMPTN and the SMMPTN paths are based on the results of a written test applied using CBT (Computer Based Test) systems to guarantee fairness and objectiveness. Since the admissions process in SNMPTN and SBMPTN is governed and managed centrally by the Government, Universitas Jambi does not have independent discretion over the decision. The University so far identifies the quota (capacity) of incoming students in both schemes and proposes it to the Ministry

¹⁵ See <https://www.ltmpt.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 9, 2023

¹⁶ See <https://smmptnbarat.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 9, 2023

of Education. For SNMPTN, the University is coordinating with high schools to motivate their students with high academic achievement to send their applications.

In the admission process through the SNMPTN and SBMPTN schemes, there is a special path of affirmation called Affirmation for Higher Education (ADIK). This path is provided for students from three specific regions (frontier, outermost, or underdeveloped) or Papuans based on a Law from 2021 concerning special autonomy for the province of Papua. This affirmation also includes prospective students of Indonesian migrant workers. Information and requirements regarding this are available on the website of ADIK.¹⁷ Details on the BLSP admission is provided on the website of Universitas Jambi.¹⁸

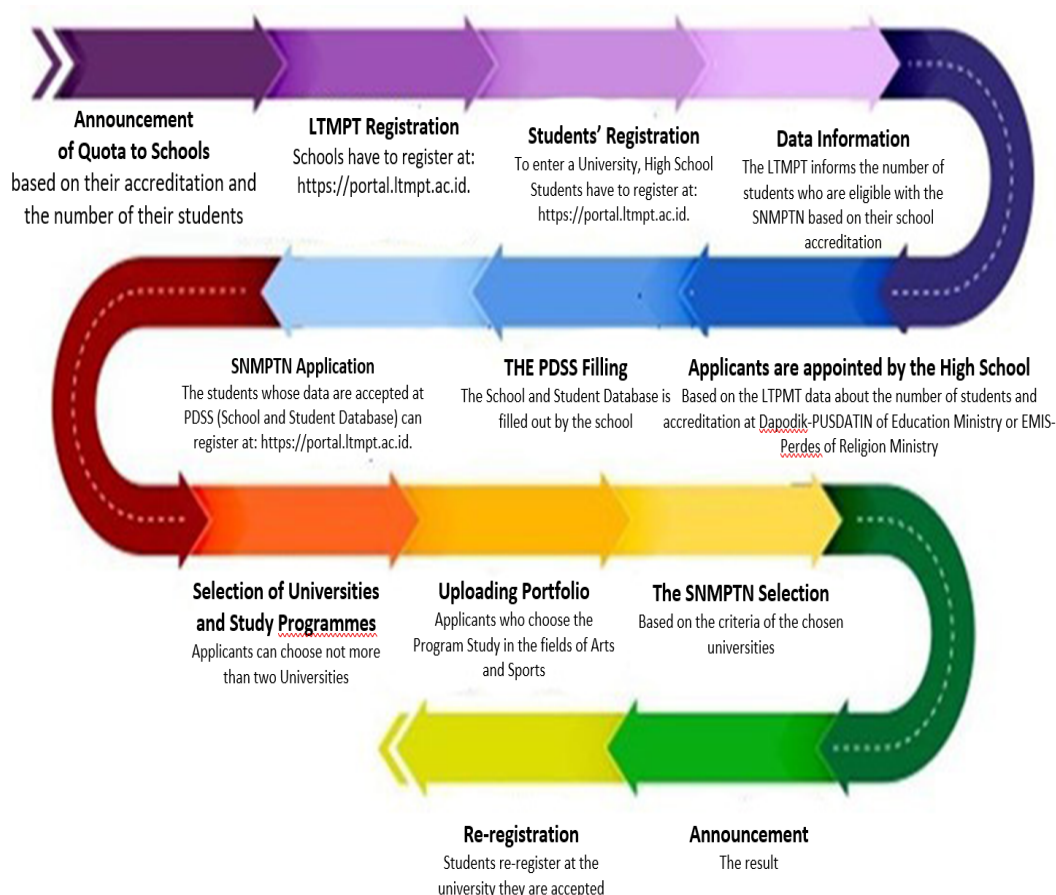


Figure 2: Admission Process

According to Article 17 Ministerial Regulation during admission the PTN is required to provide access for prospective students with disabilities. The same regulation in article 19 stipulates that the PTN is required to seek and recruit prospective students who have high academic potential but are economically disadvantaged and/or prospective students from the frontier, outermost, and underdeveloped areas to be accepted by at least 20 % of all new students.

¹⁷ See <https://adik.kemdikbud.go.id/syarat-dan-ketentuan-adik-2022/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 9, 2023

¹⁸ See <https://pmb.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 9, 2023

Since 2021, the BLSP has opened an international class. To be accepted in the international class, administrative requirements and a Jambi University English Language Test (JUELT) score of 450 have to be fulfilled. According to the University, JUELT is a standard exclusively used at Universitas Jambi. It is not comparable to TOEFL and other International English test standards, yet the method of the test is similar to the TOEFL test. Therefore, the test score cannot be used for external purposes.

International students can apply for a scholarship to study at the University.¹⁹ All international students go through two interviews. The first interview is with the Faculty of Law and the International office members. The second is conducted with the appointed University leaders. Those interviews are aggregated to determine the results. Interview questions have been provided by the University and include motivation and knowledge about Indonesia and the institution. All applications forms can be downloaded from the website.²⁰

Counselling for prospective students

The BLSP offers information and counselling to prospective students about the admissions process. It also provides and prepares a help desk where applicants can acquire direct information regarding new students' admissions. The officers at the help desk are available during office hours (Monday to Friday, 8 am to 4 pm). Further, online counselling regarding new student admissions is also provided to reach distance students (across area/region/country) and made available through the website,²¹ telephone: 082179884053 or Email: *pusat_utbk_unja@unja.ac.id*. In addition to online and offline counselling, the study programme also shares information with prospective students at senior high schools, which is usually organised annually by the University's promotion team. International students can contact the International Office with the information given on the flyer.

Selection Procedure

The registration process and the entrance exams are always conducted centrally by the Ministry of Education in coordination with the new students' admissions committee. Conducted centrally, its implementation complies with the SN-Dikti and adheres to the principles of fairness, accountability, flexibility, efficiency, and transparency as referred to in Article 2 of the Ministry of Education Regulation Number 6 of 2020. In order to guarantee transparency, any information related to the admission procedure for new students is presented openly on the LTMPT website.

Ensuring Foreign Language Proficiency

English proficiency is tested during the entrance test, and it is also a compulsory subject of BLSP students to ensure their ability to communicate and help them access legal resources in English. During the study process, students are also required to get a minimum JUELT score of 400 from 677 to accomplish their course following the academic regulations of the Universitas Jambi. Although the University claims that the JUELT score is not comparable to international test scores, the equal set up of the test to a Toefl test, allows for a comparison. A score of 450 equals the higher end of a

¹⁹ See <https://internationaloffice.unja.ac.id/universitas-jambi-international-scholarship-is-coming/>, last access on October 12, 2023

²⁰ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/alur-pendaftaran-mahasiswa-asing/>, last access on September 1, 2023

²¹ <https://pmb.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on September 1, 2023

B1 (CEFR)²² level. The minimum score should allow for a translation into a B2 level according to CEFR, or a Toefl score of 500 respectively.

The first-semester students who have already achieved a JUELT score of 450 from 677 and above can enrol in the international class where English is the main language in the teaching and learning process. To improve English language skills, students can use the UPT-Language Centre of Universitas Jambi. UPT organises English language assistance and tests to help the students achieve the desired English score. To ensure the quality of English tests, the UPT develops and reviews the accuracy of the test.

Transparency and Documentation of Admission Procedure and Decision

To ensure transparency in student admissions, Universitas Jambi, as the test executor, has decided on a quota for prospective students who will be accepted into the BLSP. Once they pass the test, they are announced by the Rector through a Rector's Decree, which is issued every period of new student admission based on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education. The test results are made accessible to the participants of the admission test, which is available on the LTMPT website. To ensure the transparency of student admissions, the study programme is involved in determining the quota of new students and recommending it to the Rector. The Rector proposes the quota to the Ministry of Education through LTMPT. In its implementation, the study programme considers the ideal ratio of lecturers and students to set the quota. The quota determination is based on the Ministry of Education and Culture Regulation Number 6 of 2020.

Appraisal:

The admission requirements are defined and comprehensible. The national requirements are presented and taken into account.

The University's counselling service includes a help desk with defined office hours, online counselling, a telephone line, and e-mail. The promotion team also shares information about the study programme with prospective students at high schools. The panel **recommends** extending counselling services for prospective applicants to include clarification of specific questions related to the study programme, personal aptitude, and career perspectives.

The selection procedure is transparent and ensures that qualified students are admitted. The selection procedure for international students lacks coherency (e.g., documents required, number of interviews). According to the statement of the University, there are two interviews during the admission procedure. This information is also provided on the general admission's page for international students.²³ However, neither the revised self-evaluation report nor the link provided by the University does list the interviews or additional documents like a reference letter from the embassy, from school or motivation statement. The panel **recommends** aligning the information regarding the international scholarship programme (websites, promotional flyer, self-evaluation report).

²² Common European Framework of Reference for Languages

²³ <https://internationaloffice.unja.ac.id/admission/>, last access October 12, 2023

The admission requirements including the required language proficiency level ensure that students are able to successfully complete the regular study programme. For the international class the panel **recommends** increasing the English level required. A score of 450 in the JUELT test equals the higher end of a B1 (CEFR) level. The minimum score should allow for a translation into a B2 level according to CEFR, or a Toefl score of 500 respectively. The University should also publish a translation of the JUELT score to make it internationally comparable and hence, transparent and useable.

The admission procedure for all three entrance schemes is described, documented, and accessible for interested parties. The admission decision is based on transparent criteria and is communicated in writing.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
2.1* Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2 Counselling for prospective students			X		
2.3* Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*) Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5* Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6* Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3. Contents, structure and didactical concept of the programme

3.1 Contents

The general description of the curriculum of the BLSP embodies the mission and vision of Universitas Jambi and the Faculty of Law.

The curriculum aims to support the learning process by providing theoretical and practical skills for addressing legal problems as professionals based on outcome-based education (OBE). The content of the curriculum is divided into courses required by the University, courses required by the faculty, elective courses, elective legal proficiency courses, and concentration courses. Students can specialise in Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Civil Law, Business Law, Criminal Law, and International Law through concentration courses.

The aspect of *attitude* is an essential part of the LO, and it is included in several courses, such as Pancasila, International Legal Theory, Natural Resources Law, Law and Gender, and in legal proficiency courses. For one semester, lecturers observe student's attitude in class during discussions. There are official "Guidelines for Attitude Observation" in place, including a spiritual and a social attitude aspect.

The curriculum is as follows:

Modul Code	Title of Module / Course Unit	Compulsory (C) or Elective (E)		Credit Points per Semester (ECTS)							Workload		Method of Teaching i.e. Lecture Course, Seminar, Training	Form and Duration of Examinations*	Weight of Exam Related to Final Grade (percentage)**
		C	E	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	Hours in Class	Hours Self-Study			
M1	1th Semester														
UNS211	Religion 1	√		3,2							23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
UNS111	Pancasila	√		3,2							23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
UNS112	Civic Education	√		3,2							23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
UNS212	Bahasa Indonesia	√		3,2							23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins)	70:30
UNJ111	English	√		3,2							23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HUK211	Introduction to Law	√		4,9							35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HUK212	Introduction to Indonesian Law	√		4,9							35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HUK213	Theory of State	√		4,9							35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
UNJ112	Agroindustry and Environment-Based- Entrepreneurship	√		4,9							35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
M2	2nd Semester														
UNS221	Religion 2	√			3,2						23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HKM321	Administrative Law	√			4,9						35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM322	Islamic Law	√			4,9						35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM323	International Law	√			4,9						35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins) and written exams (100 mins)	70:30

HKM324	Environmental Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HKM325	Private Law	√			4,9					35	42	L	Discussion (55 mins) written exams (100 mins), Observation (15 mins)	50:30:20
HKM326	Criminal Law	√			4,9					35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HKM327	Constitutional Law	√			4,9					35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
M3	3rd Semester													
HKM331	Adat Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L	Discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins), Observation (10 mins)	50:30:20
HKM332	Agrarian Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM333	Commercial Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM431	Labour Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM432	State Institutional Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM433	International Law of The Sea	√			4,9					35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM434	Attempt, Participation, Concurrent in Criminal Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM435	International environmental Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM436	Islamic Inheritance Law	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM437	General Crimes	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM334	Legislation Science	√			3,2					23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
M4	4th Semester													
HKM341	Criminal Procedural Law	√				3,2				23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30

HKM342	Constitutional Court Procedural Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM343	Private Procedural Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM345	State Administrative Court Procedural Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM441	Human Rights Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM442	Intellectual Property Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM443	International Trade Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM444	Obligation Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM445	Natural Resources Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM446	Information and Communication-Technology-Based Entrepreneurship	√					4,9			35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM447	Specific Crimes	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
M5	5th Semester													
HKM451	Ethics and Professional Responsibilities	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM452	Tax and Retribution Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM453	Consumer protection Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM454	Space Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM455	Introduction to Philosophy of Law	√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM456	Methodology of Legal Research and Its Writing	√					4,9			35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
HKM 457	Natural Resources-Based-Entrepreneurship	√					4,9			35	42	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM451	Anthropology of Law****		√				3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30

EHM452	Advocacy and Legal Aid****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM453	Jambi-Melay Adat Law****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM454	Law and Gender****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM455	Health Law ****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM456	Corruption Law****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
	Concentration course							3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
	Concentration course							3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
M6	6th Semester														
EHM461	Disaster Mitigation Law****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM462	Women and Children Protection Law ****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM463	Logic and Legal Interpretation****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EHM464	Management and Leadership ****		√					3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH461	Alternative Dispute Resolution *****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S	Paper presentation and discussion (60 mins), written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH462	Practice of Criminal Court *****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH463	Practice of Civil Court *****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH464	Practice of State Administrative Court *****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH465	Practice of Constitutional Court *****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH466	Contract Drafting*****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
EKH467	Legislative Drafting*****	√						3,2			23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30

	Concentration course								3,2		23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
	Concentration course								3,2		23,3	28	L/S/T	Case Study (60 mins), Written exams (100 mins)	70:30
M7	7th Semester														
HKM471	Internship for Legal Professional	√							6,5	46,6	56		T	Paper presentation (60 mins)	100
HKM472	Seminar of Research Proposal	√							3,2	23,3	28		S	Proposal seminar presentation (60 mins)	100
HKM473	Final Assessment (Undergraduate Thesis)	√							13,0	93,3	112		S	Thesis Defense (100 mins)	100
TOTAL				36	36	37	37	36	32	23	1842	2268			

L: Lecture

S: Seminar

T: Tutorial

** Based on national qualification standards*

****** Final Grade for a whole semester for each course

******** Students choose 5 Courses (10 credits or 16 ECTS) from the 11 offered courses

********* Students choose 4 Courses (8 credits or 12,5 ECTS) from the 8 offered courses

Courses that can be substituted for the MBKM scheme are elective courses (up to 20 SKS or 32,4 ECTS credits).

Students choose four courses (eight SKS credits or 12,5 ECTS credits) from the concentration programme offered courses.

International Law Concentration Programme:

- Diplomatic and Consular Law
- International Dispute Law
- International Air and Space Law
- International Treaty Law
- International Organisation Law
- Humanitarian Law
- International Transaction Law
- Artificial Intelligence Law
- International Criminal Law

Criminal Law Concentration Programme:

- Criminology
- Crimes on Natural Resources
- Cyber Crime
- Victimology
- Medical Law and Judiciary
- Penitentiary's Law
- Convict Correctional System
- Military Criminal Law
- Islamic Criminal Law

Business Law Concentration Programme:

- Natural Resources Investment Law
- Banking Institutions
- Law and Value Document
- Insurance Law
- International Business Law
- Transportation Law
- Bankruptcy Law
- Company Law

Civil Law Concentration Programme:

- Family Law
- Private International Law
- Adat Inheritance Law
- Inheritance Law of the Civil Code
- Construction Contract Law
- Adat Land Law

- Guarantee Law
- Zakat and Waqf Law (Islamic Law of Alms)

Constitutional Law Concentration Programme:

- Defence and Security Law
- Village Government Law
- State History
- Constitution Law
- "Citizenship, Immigration and Population Law"
- Politics of Law
- Party and Election Law
- State of Law and Democracy
- "Comparison of Constitutional Law
- Constitutional Law"
- Regional Autonomy Law

State Administrative Law Concentration Programme:

- Local Governance Law
- Public Service Law
- Legislation Method
- State/Local Finance Law
- State Property Law
- State Civil Apparatus Law
- Permission Law
- Village Administration Law

Rationale for the Degree and Programme Name

The Bachelor of Law/*S1 Sarjana Hukum* (SH) is regulated in Government Regulation Number 4 of 2014 concerning the Implementation of Higher Education and Management of Higher Education, Ministry of Education Regulation Number 154 of 2014 concerning the Cluster of Science and Technology and Higher Education Graduate Degrees, Ministry of Education Regulation Number 33 of 2018 concerning Naming of Study Programs in Higher Education. Programme name and degree are based on the contents and the objectives of the study programme.

Integration of Theory and Practice

Several courses have been established to support general skills and specific skills to equip students to work in the field of law after graduation, according to the graduate profile. Especially in the sixth semester, practical skills are trained while students need to take at least two of the following elective courses:

Course Name	Practical Skills	Relevant Alumni Profiles
Alternative Dispute Resolution (elective)	1. Mediation 2. Arbitration	1. Law Enforcement

	3. Negotiation 4. Conciliation 5. Adjudication	2. Legal Consultant or Lawyer (advocate)
Practice of Civil Court (elective)	1. Investigation 2. Prosecution 3. Judiciary 4. Legal advocacy 5. Court administration	1. Law Enforcement 2. Legal Consultant or Lawyer (advocate)
Practice of Civil Court (elective)	1. Judiciary 2. Legal advocacy 3. Legal Consultant 4. Mediator 5. Arbitrator	1. Law Enforcement 2. Legal Consultant or Lawyer (advocate)
Practice of State Administrative Court (elective)	1. Judge 2. Lawyer 3. Legal Consultant	1. Law Enforcement. 2. Legal Consultant or Lawyer (advocate)
Judicial Practice of the Constitutional Court (elective)	1. Judge 2. Lawyer 3. Legal Consultant	1. Law Enforcement. 2. Legal Consultant or Lawyer (advocate)

Table 1: Integration of theory and practice

Moreover, students are obliged to do an internship in their seventh semester (for four SKS credits). The internship supports the development of learning based on the National Qualifications Framework for Indonesia (KKNI) and supporting the development of students' hard skills (including legal skills, problem solving, analytical skills) and soft skills (covering professional work ethics, cooperation). The study programme offers internships in various institutions, for instance, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Law and Human Rights, National Law Development Agency (BPHN), Supreme Court, Attorney General's Office, Advocate's Office, Finance and Development Supervisory Agency (BPKP), and local government agencies. Students can also suggest a company or organisation by themselves.

Interdisciplinary Thinking

The professional ability of legal science graduates needs to be supported by understanding and skills from various disciplines. Interdisciplinary courses include:

No.	Courses	Interdisciplinary Areas
1.	Pancasila	Economics, Philosophy, Political Science, Sociology
2.	Civic Education	Politics, Sociology
3.	Indonesian	Sociology and Anthropology
4.	English	Sociology and Anthropology
5.	Agro-Industrial and Environmental Based Entrepreneurship	Economic, Technology, and Natural Science
6.	Information and Communication-Based Entrepreneurship	Economics and IT
7.	Natural Resources-based Entrepreneurship	Natural Science and Economics

8.	Jambi Malay Customary Law (elective)	Sociology, Anthropology
9.	Ethics and Professional Responsibility	Philosophy, Ethics
10.	Management and Leadership (elective)	Economics and Business
11.	Disaster Mitigation and Management Law (elective)	Public Administration, Natural Science

Table 2: Interdisciplinary courses

Ethical Aspects

Learning outcomes in the study programme are categorised into attitude, knowledge, and skills (special and general skills). In terms of attitude students are required to uphold human values in carrying out their duties based on religion, morals, and ethics. This translates academic values, norms, and ethics into behaviour. In this case, aspects of academic ethics have also been contained in the Academic Regulations of the Universitas Jambi and strengthened by courses like Religion I and II, Pancasila, Civic Education, Indonesian, and Ethics and Professional Responsibility which are mandatory courses and aim to equip students with moral and ethical values.

Methods and Scientific Practice

Both research and community service activities are part of the Tri Dharma of higher education conducted by lecturers involving students. Student involvement is regulated in the Rector Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning the Universitas Jambi Academic Regulations, and it is enshrined in the Guidelines for Research and Community Service of the Universitas Jambi. The study programme has seven journals. Two journals are ranked in Sinta 2 (*Undang Law Journal*²⁴ and *Jambe Law Journal*²⁵), one Journal is ranked in Sinta 5 (*Uti Possidetis: Journal of International Law*²⁶) and four journals are in the stage of applying for national accreditation (*Pampas: Journal Of Criminal Law*²⁷, *Mendapo: Journal of Administrative Law*²⁸, *Zaaken: Journal of Civil and Business Law*²⁹, and *Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law*³⁰).

Students gain methodological competencies in the course “Methodology of Legal Research and its Writing” (obligatory) in their fifth semester.

Examination and Final Thesis

Lecturers assess the student's learning achievements through mid-test and final tests (in the form of written exams or essays) and class assignments, including quizzes, papers, summaries,

²⁴ <https://ujh.unja.ac.id/index.php/home> (in Indonesian), last access on September 08, 2023

²⁵ <https://ilj.unja.ac.id/index.php/home>, last access on September 08, 2023

²⁶ <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/Utipossidetis> (in Indonesian and English), last access on September 08, 2023

²⁷ <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/Pampas> (in Indonesian), last access on September 8, 2023

²⁸ <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/Mendapo> (in Indonesian and English), last access on September 8, 2023

²⁹ <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/Zaaken> (in Indonesian), last access on September 8, 2023

³⁰ <https://online-journal.unja.ac.id/Limbago> (in Indonesian), last access on September 8, 2023

presentations, case studies, and discussions. Evaluation of learning outcomes is also carried out through *observations*³¹ and project assessment (videos, practice and assistance in case resolution, consultation, and legal practice), task assessment (writing articles/structured tasks) or in the form of group presentations. Especially for class assessment mechanisms, the diversity of assessment methods is adjusted to the learning outcomes in each course. The determination of its application is obliged to lecturers by adjusting the needs and student conditions in the classroom. For the implementation of the examination and evaluation lecturers must consider the cognitive, affective and skill aspects of students, as well as aspects of attitudes and ethics/behaviour.³²

Lecturers are obliged to convey feedback to the student assignments through the Learning Management System Universitas Jambi (i-LMS Unja)³³ and direct responses in the classroom. Immediate feedback are corrections to the assignment (paper), which must be revised and improved by students, while feedback on mid-test or final exams is an opportunity for students to take re-examinations.

The students are required to write a thesis. Consultation processes of the thesis are conducted face to face and online through the Integrated Electronic System for Student Final Project (Elista).³⁴ The assessment stages of the thesis consist of two steps, the thesis proposal exam, and the thesis examination session.

Another graduation requirement is the *Khatam Quran*. This activity requires Muslim students to accomplish reading the Koran (Muslim Holy Book) during their study. A similar obligation is also applied to other students of Catholics, Protestants, Hindus, Buddhists, and other religions or beliefs, based on their respective religions.

Appraisal:

The curriculum adequately reflects the qualification objectives of the study programme. A broad variety of subjects is covered. The University could think about decreasing this variety a bit and go deeper into the core subjects of law. A course on taxes could be helpful for students, too.

The contents of the courses are in general well-balanced, logically connected and oriented towards the intended learning outcomes. There is considerable overlap within the following courses: International Trade Law (obligatory), International Transaction Law (optional in International Law concentration), Private International Law (optional in Civil Law concentration), and International Business Law (optional in Business Law concentration). The panel **recommends** analysing the curriculum again to get rid of these overlaps. The six areas of specialisation enable students to acquire additional competences and skills.

The degree and programme name are regulated by the Indonesian government, and they correspond to the contents of the curriculum and the programme objectives.

³¹ See Guidelines for Attitude Observation

³² Based on Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) set by the Dean

³³ <https://elearning.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 16, 2023

³⁴ <https://elista.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 16, 2023

From the respective interviews the panel got to know that theoretical questions are explained by means of practical examples (e.g., case studies) throughout the curriculum. However, this stringent integration is not represented in the documentation (curriculum overview, course descriptions). From the curriculum overview it looks like practical skills are only taught in special courses in the sixth and seventh semester. The University should make the integration of practical examples transparent in their course descriptions.³⁵

There are plenty of courses that support interdisciplinary thinking, like Ethics, Environmental Law, Agrarian Law, Law and Gender, Health Law, Anthropology of Law, and specific entrepreneurship courses (Agroindustry and Environment-Based-Entrepreneurship, Information and Communication-Technology-Based Entrepreneurship, Natural Resources-Based-Entrepreneurship).

Ethics play a fundamental role in Indonesian higher education. In courses like Pancasila, Civic Education, and Religion, students gain an ethical foundation. Moreover, there is a course on Ethics and Professional Responsibilities addressing ethics in their legal professional careers.

Students acquire appropriate methodological competences and are enabled to do scientific work on a bachelor's level. Methodology of Legal Research and Its Writing is an obligatory course in the fifth semester.

The panel finds room for improvement regarding the level of the assessments. The final and mid-term examinations focus entirely on knowledge reproduction and make up 70 % of the course grade. The case-based and analytical assessment students and lecturers described during the interviews are part of the paper presentations throughout the courses which only make up 30 % of the course grade. Therefore, more weight is given to knowledge-based assessment. Therefore, **the panel recommends the following condition:**

The University re-designs the exams in terms of the weighting of knowledge-based and analytical assessment taking into account the aspired qualification level and the intended learning outcomes of the study programme.

The final theses are evaluated based on previously published and coherently applied criteria, rules, and procedures.

The students prove, especially in their thesis, their ability to do scientific work and the achievement of the study programme's qualification objectives.

³⁵ See condition in chapter 3.2 concerning course descriptions

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.1	Contents					
3.1.1*	Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.2*	Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3*	Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4	Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5	Ethical aspects			X		
3.1.6*	Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.7*	Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	

3.2 Structure

Projected study time	7 Semesters
Number of credits (national credits and ECTS credits)	148 SKS credits (237 ECTS credits)
Workload per credit	1 credit equals 170 minutes of workload consisting of 50 minutes of face-to-face learning, 60 minutes of structured assignment, and 60 minutes of independent assignments (independent study)
Number of modules/courses	62 Modules consisting of 49 compulsory courses and 13 compulsory electives
Time required for processing the final thesis/project and awarded credits	1 semester, 8 SKS (13 ECTS credits)

Study and Exam Regulations

The Rector Regulation Number 9 of 2020 concerning Academic Regulations of the Universitas Jambi is the foundation and direction for good academic implementation within the University. Within this framework the study programme carries out adjustments and strengthening, especially in academic administration with developments and changes in the national education system.

The arrangements referred to in this academic regulation are the implementation of education, workload and study period, curriculum, student course planning (KRS), learning standards, quality standards for lecturers and educational personnel, quality standards for learning assessments, student final project guidance, evaluation of learning outcomes, certification of graduation requirements and graduation, diplomas, competency certificates, professional certificates, academic cooperation, and academic violations.

In addition to coursework, the study programme also requires an internship/work practice. Internships are carried out through collaborations with internship partners and contribute to the learning outcomes of the study programme. Internship partners are selected and tailored to the needs of graduates. Guidelines and regulations are written down in an official document (Internship Guidelines). Students need to fulfil several formal requirements before starting their internships, like:³⁶

- Having taken courses for at least 110 SKS credits and having passed the Legal Research Methods and Writing course;
- Not currently attending face-to-face lectures except the online class with no more than six SKS credits;
- Having a minimum GPA of 3.25.

During their internship students get a Student Internship Supervisor (DPMM) from the University and a tutor from the internship location. The DPMM plays a key role in coordinating the

³⁶ See p. 11 Internship Guidelines

implementation of the internship. In addition, the DPMM monitors the implementation of student internships according to the specified schedule. Tutors are mentors appointed by the partner practice institution who will coordinate with the DPMM in providing guidance during the internship.

If students have taken at least 110 SKS credits they are allowed to start the final project (thesis). The thesis must follow the Guidelines for Writing the Final Assessment.³⁷ The Final Assessment can be in the form of a thesis of at least 60 pages³⁸ or a “Legal Memorandum” of at least 40 pages. The study programme requires every student to publish the research results in an online journal in the Faculty of Law or other journals to ensure the thesis quality and the relevance for the field of law.

The regulations for the optional MBKM scheme are set in the Academic Regulation.³⁹

Feasibility of Study Workload

The study programme applies the Semester Credit System (SKS) with 148 credits (equivalent to 237 ECTS credits), which can be completed within seven semesters. Each course comprises a workload of two to four SKS credits.

The workload is not limited to the learning process in the classroom, but also includes independent assignments and structured tasks. One credit equals 170 minutes of workload per week consisting of 50 minutes of face-to-face learning, 60 minutes of structured assignment, and 60 minutes of independent assignments (independent study). Each academic year consists of two semesters. Each semester comprises 16 weeks per semester consisting of 14 meetings in class and two meetings for evaluations (mid-term and final-term that together make up 160 to 170 minutes according to the curriculum overview). One SKS credit is equal to 42,5 working hours (170 minutes multiplied by 14 meetings plus 170 minutes for exams), compared to 26,6 working hours per semester in the ECTS system. Therefore, one SKS credit equals 1,6 ECTS credits.

Each student is guided by an academic supervisor for the learning process. The guidance process is not only related to the course plan. Students can also discuss related assignments, the internship process and writing scientific papers. In addition, the University provides e-counselling (online-based)⁴⁰ to serve and counsel students.

For writing the final project, students are given two supervisors, who will also accompany the student concerned in writing articles related to the final assignment, which must be published in faculty journals. The supervisor's task is to ensure the correctness of the substance of the writing and the task of the second supervisor is to ensure the systematics of writing and language in accordance with the thesis guidelines.

³⁷ according to the Dean Decree of the Faculty of Law Number 54/UN21/KR/2022

³⁸ See p.13 Guidelines for Writing the Final Assessment

³⁹ See p. 11 f. of 2020 Rector Regulation, Part Two, Article 14

⁴⁰ <https://ekonseling.unja.ac.id/>, last access on August 16, 2023

Equality of Opportunity

Gender equality in the study programme is represented by the number of female students which is slightly higher than male students. Admission of new students is given equally in the concept of gender, which is carried out through several admission paths: SNMPTN, SBMPTN, SMMPTN. The admissions process includes affirmative action to reach three specific regions in Indonesia and Indonesian immigrant workers.

The BLSP has advantages such as the availability of various scholarship schemes,⁴¹ very affordable education costs and costs of living, the availability of facilities and infrastructure such as dormitories, sports facilities, health facilities, free Wi-Fi, and a green campus.⁴²

Appraisal:

The programme structure supports the smooth implementation of the curriculum and helps students to reach the defined learning outcomes. The programme consists of courses and assigns credits per course on the basis of the necessary student workload. Practical components are integrated (internship and practice courses in sixth semester).

The course descriptions provide information with regards to the ECTS User's Guide.⁴³ However, they need to be revised with regards to the following issues:

- Formulated learning outcomes: They are still quite abstract and don't adequately represent what students are taught and which skills they acquire considering the Bachelor level of the courses (e.g., International Trade Law). The course description for International Law of the Sea is well done.
- The prerequisites for some courses are unclear (e.g., Constitutional Law lists International Law and Local Government Law as prerequisites and it is not clear why), and
- the literature needs to be updated and/or added (e.g., for Humanitarian Law no standard literature is given).

Moreover, there are no binding rules regarding the conversion from SKS credits to ECTS credits (ECTS Handbook).

The recognition of degrees and periods of study at other HEIs is regulated. However, the panel noticed that the regulations are not in accordance with the Lisbon Recognition Convention as it is not specified that the burden of proof for reasons of non-recognition must lie with the recognising institution. Meanwhile, Indonesia did not ratify the Lisbon Recognition Convention, so the University is not required to act conform with it but could think about it in terms of their internationalisation strategy. Moreover, the final grade is not supplied with an ECTS grading table or relative grade nor is the specific GPA grading system further explained.

⁴¹ See chapter 2 and <https://www.unja.ac.id/daftar-beasiswa/#ppabbm> (in Indonesian), last access on September 8, 2023

⁴² See pp. 5 and 33 self-evaluation report

⁴³ See https://www.ehea.info/media.ehea.info/file/ECTS_Guide/77/4/ects-guide_en_595774.pdf, last access on September 8, 2023

The panel **recommends the following condition**: In accordance with the ECTS User's Guide 2015 the University:

- a. revises the course descriptions with regards to learning outcomes, prerequisites, and literature,
- b. publishes binding regulations concerning the conversion of SKS to ECTS credits, and
- c. supplies the Diploma Supplement with an ECTS grading table.

The panel further **recommends** adapting a GPA grading scale that is conform with international standards.

The panel was impressed with the Rector Decree 315 regulating the structure of the programme. It is highly precise and concise. Moreover, legally binding study and exam regulations contain all necessary rules and procedures and take into account national requirements. They also include regulations concerning the MBKM. The MBKM is designed so that students can study for a certain time at other HEIs or do internships without any extension of their overall study time. As a specialty at Jambi University, the regulations include a Khatam Qur'an as graduation requirement. This obliges students to read the Quran (or other holy book respective to their religion). This requires every Indonesian resident to produce a document issued by a religious authority in order to be able to graduate. The panel also learned that this requirement is very specific for Jambi University, especially not being an Islamic higher education institution. The panel discussed with the University about what this requirement means for students who are atheists or members of religious groups that have no holy texts or no religious service persons. This requirement is in fact a discrimination against those aforementioned students. They strongly **recommend** ensuring that the Khatam Qur'an as a graduation requirement does not discriminate against students whose religion does not entail a holy book and/or religious entity to hand-out such a certificate, and/or students without a religion.

The feasibility of the study programme's workload is ensured by a suitable curriculum design. The calculation of workload is regulated by the government. Students find the amount of workload and the number and frequency of examinations adequate. Moreover, the University provides excellent support services in the form of academic student counselling. As mentioned before, this translates into zero or close to zero drop-outs.⁴⁴ The academic advisors actively approach students to support them to finish their studies on time.

The HEI ensures gender equality and non-discrimination. There are physical and non-physical measures taken: there is access to student companions, and consultation. Lectures are translated into sign language, digital access to literature is provided, and special training for lecturers is given to promote inclusivity. The regulation concerning students with disabilities includes affirmative actions concerning time and formal requirements when it comes to examinations. This was a new addition based on feedback by the panel during the site-visit. The panel **recommends** informing all students about these rights in an appropriate way.

⁴⁴ See statistics in chapter O

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2	Structure					
3.2.1*	Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
3.2.2*	Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
3.2.3*	Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4	Equality of opportunity			X		

3.3 Didactical concept

Logic and Plausibility of the Didactical Concept

The learning process at the study programme is conducted by applying various learning methods, including case methods and practical projects (PjBL), which emphasise student activity/participation. The case method is held as an analysis of court decisions related to cases in the courses taught. While the practical projects are implemented in the form of making learning videos where students raise legal issues that occur, to then be analysed and narrated in the video, which must later be uploaded to social media (Instagram, YouTube, Facebook).

The learning process employs student-centred learning (SCL) to encourage active participation of students during the learning process, including classroom discussions, independent and structured assignments, student presentations resulting from group discussions, simulations, and practices (litigation and non-litigation procedures). This method is supposed to motivate students to actively search literature and analysing and exploring new areas in law. In addition, the application of problem-based learning approaches and PjBL (Project Based Learning) requires students to be able to apply their understanding and scientific knowledge in legal practice, contract drafting, legal drafting, and administrative procedures for issuing permits.

Course Materials

The course materials are in the form of physical and digital literature. In addition to books in the form of handbooks, lecturers also make teaching materials/modules and seminar result materials that lecturers have presented at various seminars and conferences, which students can own. Teaching materials like lecturer presentations are made available for students.

Guest Lecturers

In order to improve academic quality and support the learning process, the University routinely invites guest lecturers from other Universities to give public lectures like the following:

- a lecturer of International Law from Universitas Gadjah Mada on “Contemporary Human Rights Issues in Indonesia and International Judicial Procedural Law.”,⁴⁵
- a lecturer of Criminal Law from Universitas Riau on “*Makar Using Social Media*” for students of the criminal law specialisation,⁴⁶
- a Ph.D. Professor of International Law from Universitas Indonesia on “State Obligations to Transform Post-Participation International Agreement Provisions into Legislation: Case Study of Indonesia's Post-Participation Obligations *Captown Convention*”,⁴⁷
- a Professor of International Law from Universitas Diponegoro on “Implications of Globalisation on Human Rights”,⁴⁸
- the chairman of the Business Competition Supervisory Commission (KPPU) Republic of Indonesia (RI) on “Business Competition Law”,⁴⁹
- a Professor of International Law, Universiteit Utrecht, the Netherlands on “Understanding Ocean Governance through regime interaction”,⁵⁰
- a Professor of Business Law at Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin at an international seminar titled “A Better Environment for All, Towards ASEAN Haze-Free Region”.,⁵¹ and
- As part of the Part of “The 3rd International Seminar The Natural Resources Law For People’s Welfare” held by the Faculty of Law in 2018, public lectures were held by Dr. Danial Kelly from Charles Darwin University lecture title Comperative Law: Indonesia and Australia, Prof. Prasit Aekaputra title UN Declaration on the right of Indigenous people and State Responsible in Transnational Haze Pollution; Prof. Ros Vicker Title Insurance Liabilities in Environmental Law; Peerapon Jaderajanant, LL.M Judul Thailand’s Policy and Law on Atmosphere Management for People’s Welfare: The Fight Against Climate Change. Provide material on the perspective of international natural resource law issues and various countries.⁵²

The tutoring system is not formalised but exists according to the lecturers. Lecturers ask students with higher GPAs to tutor first year students and to support students in the sixth semester during their practice courses.

⁴⁵ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/bagian-hukum-internasional-fh-unja-adakan-kuliah-umum-dengan-tema-hukum-acara-peradilan-internasional-dan-masalah-ham-kontemporer-di-indonesia/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁴⁶ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/mengambil-tema-makar-dengan-menggunakan-media-sosial-akademisi-universitas-riau-adakan-kuliah-umum-di-fakultas-hukum-universitas-jambi/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁴⁷ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/prof-hikmanto-juwana-s-h-ll-m-ph-d-adakan-kuliah-umum-kepada-ratusan-mahasiswa-i-fakultas-hukum-universitas-jambi/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁴⁸ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/kuliah-umum-implikasi-globalisasi-terhadap-hak-asasi-manusia/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁴⁹ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/kuliah-umum-hukum-persaingan-usaha/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁵⁰ See <https://www.uu.nl/en/news/seline-trevisanut-gives-a-guest-lecture-at-the-university-of-jambi-faculty-of-law-sumatra>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁵¹ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/fakultas-hukum-universitas-jambi-adakan-seminar-internasional-tahun-2020/?lang=en>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁵² See <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/kuliah-umum-the-natural-resources-law-for-peoples-welfare/>, last access on August 17, 2023

Appraisal:

The didactical concept of the study programme is well described in the self-evaluation report, plausible, and oriented towards the programme objectives. However, this still needs to be translated in the course descriptions.⁵³ Different teaching and learning methods are applied, including case studies and practical projects. Students are encouraged to take an active role in creating the learning process.

The accompanying course materials are oriented towards the intended learning outcomes and correspond to the required qualification level. They are up to date and digitally accessible for the students. They are user-friendly and encourage students to engage in further independent studies.

Guest lecturers are invited and contribute to the students' qualification process with their special experience. The study programme could select some more representatives from different occupational areas (e.g., private law practice, NGOs).

Student tutors support other students in the learning process and help them develop competences and skills.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.3	Didactical concept				
3.3.1*			X		
3.3.2*			X		
3.3.3			X		
3.3.4			X		

3.4 International outlook

International Contents and Intercultural Aspects

The faculty's compulsory courses that contain international content include but are not limited to:

- Human Rights Law,
- International Law, and
- International Law of the Sea.

Elective courses at the faculty with international content include Health Law and Gender Law.

Moreover, there are the legal proficiency courses (e.g., alternative dispute resolution) and specificity programme courses (e.g., International Organisation Law and International Relations,

⁵³ See condition in chapter 3.2

International Criminal Law, Humanitarian Law, Specific Criminal Law, and English) incorporating international and intercultural content.

The curriculum incorporates a comparative law approach, contrasting international and national law with local law. The course on Jambi-Malay Adat Law integrated the concept of local wisdom. The specificity of the localised content contained in the curriculum structure is a form of appreciation for the needs of the Jambi community but also reflects the conditions and interests within the institution and the Jambi Region.

Internationality of the Student Body

In 2021 there was one and in 2022 there were two foreign students in the international class from Pakistan, Thailand, and Gambia. Students are encouraged to take part in international competitions, trainings, and camps.

International students have the same opportunity to be involved in student organisations organised by both university and faculties. Their involvement can be specifically regulated through the articles of association and regulations that exist in each student organisation of the student body. This includes the LSO (Law Science Organisation) which is a student organisation providing a forum for interacting among students of the programme. Membership in the LSO consists of all students who are willing to join, both regular class students and students in the international classes.

Internationality of Faculty

Eight faculty members have experience studying abroad (Malaysia, Egypt, USA) or have attended short courses or trainings abroad. To develop the study programme on the international level, collaborations were formed with universities in other countries for instance:

- With Thammasat University (Thailand) concerning visiting professors and joint research,⁵⁴
- With Faculty of Law Rangsit University (Thailand) concerning visiting professors, joint research, and internships,⁵⁵ and
- Omdurman Islamic University (Sudan) concerning joint research.⁵⁶

Foreign Language Contents

Besides the English compulsory course with two credits the programme started an international class in 2021 entirely taught in English. Every student is required to take the TOEFL (Test of English as a Foreign Language)/JUELT (Jambi University English Language Test) before taking the final education exam (final project exam), which is carried out in collaboration with the UPT-Central Language of Universitas Jambi.

Appraisal:

⁵⁴ See <https://www.unja.ac.id/fh-unja-jalin-kerjasama-internasional/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 17, 2023

⁵⁵ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/fakultas-hukum-jalin-kerjasama-internasional/>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁵⁶ <https://www.unja.ac.id/tiga-fakultas-tanda-tangani-kerjasama-dengan-omdurman-islamic-university-of-sudan/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 17, 2023

International contents are appropriately integrated into a programme that is focused on national law. For example, there are courses on International Law, International Law of the Sea, International Environmental Law, International Trade Law, and a concentration on International Law. Meanwhile international content is also integrated into other concentrations (e.g., International Business Law in the Business Law concentration, and Private International Law in the Civil Law concentration).

Intercultural skills are taught in courses on Human Rights, International Trade and they are integrated in other courses through international case studies. With these courses students are well prepared to work in an international environment.

There are two international students in the international class programme. The panel considers this an appropriate amount for a programme with a focus on national Indonesian Law. However, with the introduction of the international class, the programme aims for more international students. The panel suggests reconsidering if a national law programme is the adequate programme to attract foreign students. Motivation for international students might be enhanced by summer schools or internet based specialized programmes in areas where the faculty has special competences. For national students, the panel **recommends** increasing incentives to join international mobility programmes (e.g., the MBKM programme). Students need to be encouraged more to use this opportunity to go abroad.

There are only few faculty members with international experience. Two part-time lecturers are from abroad. The panel **recommends** increasing international experience of the faculty by sending lecturers overseas to pursue higher degrees.

The proportion of foreign language courses and required foreign language materials corresponds with the qualification objectives of the study programme. The international class is taught in English and lecture slides are provided in English. More English language literature should be provided to ensure the class format is adequate for foreign students.⁵⁷

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.4	Internationality					
3.4.1*	International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.4.2	Internationality of the student body			X		
3.4.3	Internationality of faculty				X	
3.4.4	Foreign language contents			X		

3.5 Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)

The study programme provides multidisciplinary competencies and skills through courses that aim to support the ability to cooperate, to communicate, to speak (public speaking) and to solve problems (dispute resolution). Courses like English, Bahasa Indonesia, Agro-Industrial and

⁵⁷ See chapter 4.4

Environmental-Based Entrepreneurship, Natural Resources-Based Entrepreneurship, and Alternative Dispute Resolution support the development of these multidisciplinary skills.

Paper presentations include oral group presentations that train public speaking and cooperation and conflict handling skills of the students.

In addition, extra-curricular activities encourage multidisciplinary skills and competences, like participation in the LSO, through debate competition activities and student participation in the Unja Expo. In Moot Courts (see Moot Court Community - Kopermu)⁵⁸ students can compete with other students at the national level.

Appraisal:

The students acquire communication and public-speaking skills as well as cooperation and conflict handling skills through group presentations, the teaching methods employed,⁵⁹ and via extra-curricular activities.

The acquisition of further multidisciplinary competences, such as leadership skills and broad contextual knowledge, can be acquired in the entrepreneurship courses that play a special role in the study programme with regards to the University's vision (world-class entrepreneurship University).

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.5*	Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		

3.6 Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)

To enhance students' legal proficiency they are required to take courses managed by the law laboratory. The courses are Criminal Justice Practice, Civil Justice Practice, State Administrative Justice Practice, and International Justice Practice, the Practice of the Constitutional Court, the Role of Contracts, the drafting of legislation, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and Ad Hoc Courts.

In addition, before completing the final project, each student is required to take part in an internship programme in which the Faculty of Law collaborates with various government institutions and the private sector (approximately 75 institutions)⁶⁰. The internship course is accredited with four SKS to introduce students to the world of work in the field of law.

The UPT-Student Development of Universitas Jambi⁶¹ conducts activities to improve the competencies of students and graduates. The UPT organises trainings to enhance soft skills and provides information on job vacancies. The UPT has held several seminars and workshops for

⁵⁸ <https://www.instagram.com/kopermufh.unja/?hl=id>, last access on August 17, 2023

⁵⁹ Described in chapter 3.3

⁶⁰ See p. 23 self-evaluation report

⁶¹ See <https://uptpk.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 17, 2023

students to encourage them to compete in the local and global labour market. For example, the Seminar entitled “Road Safety, Career Challenges and Opportunities” in collaboration with the Indonesia Career Centre Network, and the “Seminar on Industrial Career Insight”. Periodically, the study programme distributes questionnaires to see where its graduates end up.

Tracer studies show that 75 % of graduates are employed, 40 % of graduates find a job in less than three months after graduation, 20 % get a job in three to six months after graduation, and 20 % get a job in six to twelve months after graduation.⁶²

Appraisal:

Employability is especially promoted through the obligatory internship. The internship is regarded as an entrance into the job market by students and programme management. The practice courses prepare students for this professional experience. The multidisciplinary competences and skills mentioned in the previous chapter further support student’s employability.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.6* Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)			x		

⁶² See p. 23 self-evaluation report

4. Academic environment and framework conditions

4.1 Faculty

Structure and Quantity of Faculty in Relation to Curricular Requirements

To meet the needs and quality of the lecture implementation process, the BLSP is supported by lecturers who have academic qualifications with a balanced ratio to the presence of students and the needs of the study programme. The faculty consists of 94 full-time lecturers and 23 part-time lecturer practitioners. The number of active students in the even semester of 2021/2022 is 2.650 so that the ratio between lecturers and students is around 1:23. Practitioner lecturers have competencies in their respective professional fields as prosecutors, lawyers, notaries, and advocates. They can provide students with comprehensive knowledge in both theoretical and practical aspects.

Academic Qualification of Faculty

The qualifications and competencies of lecturers are regulated in:

- Law Number 14 of 2005 concerning Teachers and Lecturers.
- Government Regulation Number 37 of 2009 concerning Lecturers.
- Government Regulation Number 4 of 2022 concerning Amendments to Government Regulation Number 57 of 2021 concerning National Education Standards.
- Rector's Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning Planning Management of Lecturers and Education Personnel of the Universitas Jambi.

Lecturers are required to have academic qualifications, competencies, and educator certificates, be physically and spiritually healthy and meet qualifications needed for the University and have the ability to realise national education goals. Lecturers need to have at least academic qualifications obtained through higher education in accredited postgraduate programmes following the field of expertise. They need to have a master's degree for teaching in diploma or undergraduate programmes and a doctoral degree for teaching in postgraduate programmes.

To ensure the qualifications and competencies of lecturers in the study programme, an assessment is conducted according to the rector's regulation.⁶³ Based on the rector's regulation, the recruitment of lecturers is announced publicly on the official website of the Ministry of Education by stating the available formations, including the requirements and qualifications. In addition, recruitment through a special invitation to a person who is considered to have expertise with extraordinary achievements of global repute is possible.

General Requirements for full-time lecturers are Indonesian citizenship and education of at least equivalent to a master's degree with an achievement index of at least 3.5. For prospective lecturers who graduated abroad, the diploma concerned has been ratified by the Ministry of Education as stipulated in the Regulation of the Minister of Research, Technology, and Higher Education concerning the Equalisation of Diplomas and Conversion of Grade Points of Cumulative

⁶³ Rector's Regulation Number 18 of 2016 concerning the Planning Management of Lecturers and Education Personnel of the Universitas Jambi

Achievement Index of Graduates of Foreign Universities.⁶⁴ In addition, the prospective lecturer is required to have English language skills with a TOEFL score of at least 500 (five hundred) and a potential academic test of at least 550 from Universitas Jambi or another credible/recognised institution.

Qualification	Sum
Doctor	31
Ongoing Doctor	17
Master's degree	46
Total	94

Table 3: Qualifications of Lecturers at the Faculty of Law

The Naming of the academic position of lecturers is based on the Decree of the Ministry of Education Number 164/M/KPT/2019 concerning the Naming of Academic Position in English is as follows:

Academic Position	Sum
Professors	3
Associate Professor (Lektor Kepala)	40
Assisten Professor (Lector)	37
Lecturer	14
Total	94

Table 4: Academic Position of Lecturers at the Faculty of Law

Areas of Expertise	Sum
Criminal law	16
Civil law	29
State Administrative Law	16
Constitutional Law	14
International Law	9

Table 5: Field of Expertise of Lecturers of the study programme

Besides meeting the standards as lecturers at Indonesian universities, lecturer quality standards also meet the requirements as regulated in the Academic Regulation of the Universitas Jambi.⁶⁵ In addition to the full-time lecturers, the study programme also involves guest lecturers and practitioner lecturers who are experts in certain fields (Table 1.8).

Institution	Country	Areas of Expertise
Thammasat University	Thailand	Criminal law
Utrecht University	Nederland	International Law/ Environmental Law
Charles Darwin University	Australia	Environmental Law
Charles Darwin University	Australia	Criminal law
NIDA	Thailand	Environmental Law
Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin	Malaysia	Civil law
Rangsit University	Thailand	Criminal law
Rangsit University	Thailand	International Law

⁶⁴ Number 59 of 2017

⁶⁵ Number 9 of 2020 Article 31 to Article 35

Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	International Law
Prosecutor	Indonesia	Criminal law
Advocate	Indonesia	Procedural Law
Prosecutor	Indonesia	Criminal law
Advocate	Indonesia	Procedural Law
Notary	Indonesia	Notarial Law
Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia	Administrative Law
Universitas Malikussaleh	Indonesia	Islamic Law
Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	Environmental Law
Universitas Indonesia	Indonesia	International Law
Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia	Criminal law
Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia	Constitutional Law
Notary	Indonesia	Civil law
Prosecutor	Indonesia	Criminal Justice Practices
Universitas Gadjah Mada	Indonesia	International Law
Rangsit University	Thailand	International Law

Table 6: List of Guest Lecturers and Practitioner Lecturers/Part-time

Pedagogical/Didactical Qualification of Faculty

Prospective lecturers are required to take a written and teaching test conducted by the University. For prospective full-time lecturers with the status of civil servants, they must meet national requirements.

The Universitas Jambi provides training to lecturers to develop teaching strategy skills which include academic coaching, non-academic coaching, Expertise coaching, Case Method and Team-Based Learning, Classroom Action Education (PTK), Intelligence Training, CIQAR research ability training, CQnR, internships, workshops/seminars, and technical guidance.

The *Instructional Technique Basic Skill Improvement Training* (Pekerti) is a basic pedagogical training programme the new lecturers have to take before they teach in the class.

The *Applied Approach* (AA) is the advanced level of pedagogical training the lecturers have to take and requires the PEKERTI training before following this programme. The objective of this programme is to train lecturers with pedagogical materials like Lecturer Professionalism Development Policy in the Implementation of Quality Learning, Moral Ethics in Learning, Integrated Quality Management, Constructivism in learning, Reconstruction of Courses, Writing Teaching Materials, Basic Concepts and Paradigm of Curriculum Development, Active and Innovative Learning Models, Evaluation, Alternative Assessments, and Classroom Action Research Applications.

Meanwhile, the career development of lecturers is carried out through the facilitation of further studies for lecturers, assistance in the implementation of research and community service activities, and the acceleration programme of associate professors and professors. The career development of lecturers is also carried out through research and the publication of articles involving students.

Research funding from the Faculty of Law allocates research funds up to Rp. 4.955,000,000 (14.99 % of the total Budget Work Plan of the Ministry for Institutions of BLSP). In addition to funding from the faculty, the study programme is supported by funds from the University and the Ministry. Currently, the Faculty of Law is developing a collaboration to support international collaborative research with university partners from Southeast Asia. The research of lecturers at the Faculty of Law consists of several fund schemes, like:

No.	Research Scheme	Sum	Funds
1.	Basic Research	30 Titles	IDR 1.050.000.000.-
2	Applied Research	35 Titles	IDR 2.275.000.000.-
3	Assignment Research	2 Titles	IDR 260.000.000.-
4	Learning Innovation Research	15 Titles	IDR 300.000.000.-
5	PPM (Community Service)	46 Titles	IDR 920.000.000.-
6	Joint Research	1 Title	IDR 150.000.000.-
Sum			IDR 4.955.000.000.-

Table 7: Research Schemes

Practical Business Experience of Faculty

In addition to having an obligation to teach, several lecturers have other professions, such as expert witnesses in trials, legislation drafting teams and as speakers at national and international conferences.

Internal Cooperation

Some courses are taught by a teaching team formed of BLSP and also lecturers from other study programmes (e.g., Religion Courses, Citizenship Courses, Entrepreneurship Courses, English and Bahasa Indonesia).

In the Concentration level, lecturers usually have meetings at the beginning of the semester to discuss RPS/course plan, and at the end of the semester to evaluate the process of teaching and learning.

At the study programme level, lecturers meet to discuss the course distribution based on the lecturer's expertise. At this level, lecturers are also evaluated with respect to the previous semester to make some improvement. In addition, the lecturers are also informed of the schedule of the academic calendar.

Lecturers also meet as parts of the teaching team to discuss the course plan and the responsibilities of members of the teaching team.

Student Support by the Faculty

Student mentoring is carried out online and face to face. The implementation of online guidance is expected to carry out communication between students and lecturers more effectively. Online

advice is carried out through an online system called Siakad.⁶⁶ If necessary, consultation can be continued through face-to-face consultation.

Appraisal:

The structure and number of the faculty correspond to the programme requirements and ensure that the students reach the intended qualification objectives. The faculty's composition, consisting of full-time and part-time (visiting) lecturers, guarantees that both the academic standards and the requirements of professional practice are fully satisfied.

Meanwhile, only 15 lecturers teach in the international class according to information from the University given during the online conference. Considering the number of courses, the panel suggests increasing faculty staff for the international class.

The academic and pedagogical qualification of the faculty are ensured by appropriate government regulations. The HEI verifies the qualifications of the faculty members by means of an established procedure including a teaching test (microteaching session). The HEI ensures that assessors are familiar with existing testing and examination methods and receive support in developing their own skills in this field. Specific measures for the further qualification of the faculty members are implemented (Pekerti and AA).

The panel **recommends** increasing measures for further qualification of the faculty members in terms of acquiring and/or promoting professors. In this regard the panel underlines the recommendation in chapter 3.4: increasing international experience of the faculty by sending lecturers overseas to pursue higher degrees. Lecturers in the international class could also benefit from further English language training. The panel was surprised that some of the lecturers who teach in the international class were relying on a translator during the interviews. This issue needs to be addressed more quickly by the University. **The panel recommends the following condition:**

The University ensures English language proficiency of lecturers who teach in the international class (at least level C1 according to CEFR).

The practical business experience of the faculty corresponds to the requirement of the programme to integrate theory and practice. This was confirmed during the interviews. However, it should have been obvious from the lecturer's CVs as well. The panel regards it necessary for a prospective re-accreditation to complete the CVs of lecturers with all the necessary information, not only regarding practical skills, but also information on where degrees were acquired.

The panel highlights the internal cooperation of faculty members. Lecturing teams hold regular meetings of all those involved. This is quite standard in Indonesia but can be positively underlined from a European perspective.

Student support is an integral part of the services provided. It is offered on a regular basis and serves to help students study successfully.

⁶⁶ See <https://siakad.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian, last access on August 11, 2023)

The panel was impressed that not only full-time, but also part-time faculty members are available for the students outside the specified office hours as well (via WhatsApp groups). The students are “fully content” with the support they receive.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.1	Faculty					
4.1.1*	Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2*	Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
4.1.3*	Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4	Practical business experience of faculty			X		
4.1.5*	Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6*	Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
4.1.7(*)	Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended-learning/distance learning programmes)					X

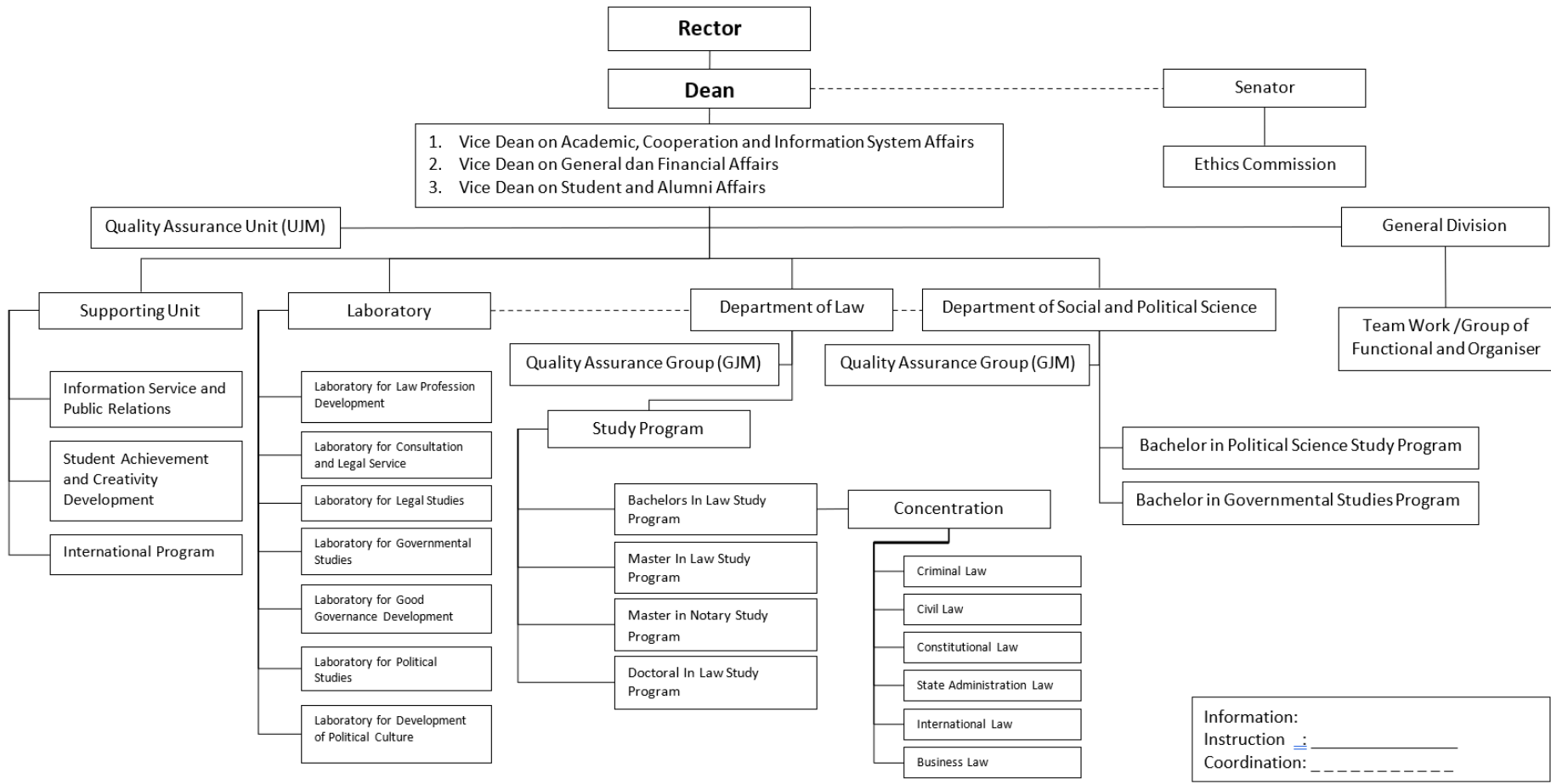
4.2 Programme management

Programme Director

The organisational structure of the Faculty of Law is based on a Rector's Regulation.⁶⁷ According to Chapter III Article 3 Paragraph 1 on the organisational structure, the faculty consists of:

- Dean and Deputy Dean
- Faculty Senate
- General Section
- Department
- Study Programs and Sections
- Laboratory
- Ethics Commission
- Quality Assurance Unit
- Supporting Units
- Functional Position Group

⁶⁷ Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Organisational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jambi



Source: Rector Regulation of Universitas Jambi Number 5 Of 2022 Concerning Organizational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions, Faculty of Law Universitas Jambi

The faculty is led by a Dean who is assisted by three deputy deans, namely, the Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Cooperation and Information Systems, the Deputy Dean for General Affairs, Planning, Finance and Staffing and the Deputy Dean for Student Affairs and Graduates. The Dean is reporting to the Rector, who has the task of leading the implementation of education, research and community service as well as faculty administration, fostering lecturers, students and educational staff. In carrying out the main duties, the Dean performs the functions of:

- preparation of a strategic plan based on University policies that contains the goals and objectives of the faculty to be achieved within the term of leadership;
- preparation and formulation of work plans and budgets of the year of the faculty based on University policy.;
- implementation of education, research, and community service by establishing rules and benchmarks for the implementation of academic activities in general by referring to the regulations set by the University;
- optimal management of the entire wealth of the faculty and utilising it for the benefit of the faculty, and,
- the performance of other duties by order of the Rector.

While the duties of each deputy dean according to their fields are:

- The Deputy Dean for Academic Affairs, Cooperation and Information Systems is in charge of assisting the Dean in leading the implementation of education, research, community service, information systems and cooperation.
- The Deputy Dean for General Affairs, Planning, Finance and Personnel is in charge of assisting the Dean in leading the implementation of activities in the fields of planning, general affairs, and finance.
- The Deputy Dean for Student and Alumni Affairs is in charge of assisting the Dean in leading the implementation of activities in the field of student affairs and alumni.
- Head of Department who has the task of carrying out academic, vocational, and/or professional education in one branch of science and management of supporting resources for study programs. The Head of the Department in carrying out her/his duties is assisted by a secretary of the department.
- Head of Undergraduate/bachelor study programme.

The study programme is led by a head who reports to the Dean through the Head of the Department. The head of the study programme has the task of organising scientific development activities in law and implementing the Tri Dharma at the undergraduate level.

Process Organisation and Administrative Support for Students and Faculty

According to a Rector Regulation⁶⁸ the faculty's operations are supported by support staff at the level of the study programme. Administrative support staff handle academic affairs, student affairs, home affairs, state property, reporting and preparation of cooperation and public relations

⁶⁸ No. 5 of 2022 concerning the Organisational Structure, Work Procedures, Duties and Functions of the Faculty of Law, Universitas Jambi Article 12

materials within the faculty. This general section is led by a section chief and is responsible to the Dean.

The study programme is supported by 46 administrative staff members. In 2022, the ratio of students to administrative staff is 1:58. This ratio meets the standards set by the Ministry of Education. The educational qualifications of organisational staff are presented in the following Table:

educational qualifications				
	High School	Diploma	Bachelor	Master
Sum	10	3	27	4

Table 8: Educational Qualifications of Administrative Staff of the Faculty of Law in 2021

The qualifications of administrative staff meet the requirements stipulated in the Ministry of Education.

Appraisal:

The programme director coordinates the activities of everyone involved in the programme and ensures that the programme runs smoothly.

Faculty members and students are supported by the administration in the organisation of the study programme. Sufficient administrative staff is available. Decision-making processes, authority, and responsibilities are clearly defined. Teachers and students are included in the decision-making processes where their areas of work are involved.

The opportunities of electronic service-support are used and supplement personal one-to-one counselling. The HEI offers the administrative staff opportunities for continuous professional development (e.g., English language training).

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.2	Programme management					
4.2.1*	Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			x		
4.2.2	Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty			x		

4.3 Cooperation and partnerships

Cooperation with HEIs and Other Academic Institutions or Networks

The study programme has carried out various cooperation activities at the regional, national, and international levels in the form of student internships, visiting students, public lectures, short courses, and independent learning campuses (MBKM). The parties that have signed the cooperation agreement include:

- the Faculty of Law Rangsit University (Thailand),

- the School of Law Charles Darwin University (Australia),
- the School of Law Erasmus University Rotterdam (Netherlands),
- Huachiew Chalermprakiet University (Thailand),
- Thammasat University (Thailand),
- School of Law Leiden Universiteit (Netherlands),
- Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate General of ASEAN Cooperation,
- Secretariat General of the Constitutional Court,
- Corruption Eradication Commission,
- Ministry of Law and Human Rights,
- Cooperatives Office and agencies in regencies/cities in Jambi.

Cooperation activities that are still being carried out include:

1. Memorandum of Cooperation with the Faculty of Sharia UIN Sulthan Thaha Saifuddin Jambi, Number 3062/UN21.4/HK.07.01/2021.
2. Memorandum of Agreement on Cooperation with the Faculty of Sharia UIN Raden Fatah Palembang, Number B.114/UN.09/1/PP.00.9/03/2021.
3. Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD)-Merangin Regency, Number 6151/UN21.4/KS/2021.
4. Cooperation Agreement with the FHSIP UT Bandung, Number 7596 / UN21. FAK.3/HK.08.00/2021.
5. Cooperation Agreement with the Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK), Number 101 of 2021 1486/UN21.4/HK.07.00/2021.
6. Cooperation Agreement with the Director General of Consumer Protection of the Republic of Indonesia, Number 04/DKTN/PERJ/12/2021 5747/UN21.4/HK,07.00/2021.
7. Memorandum of Understanding with the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD)-Batanghari Regency, Number 170/01/DPRD/2022 329/UN21.4/HK.07.00/2022.
8. Cooperation Agreement with the Regional Legislative Council (DPRD)-Tanjung Jabung Barat Regency, Number 175/Setwan/2022/.
9. Memorandum of Agreement with the Faculty of Law, Universitas Malikussaleh, Number 21/UN45.1.5/KS.08.02/2022.

Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations

The DPMM (*Dosen Pembimbing Magang Mahasiswa*) or Student Internship Supervisors play a key role in coordinating the implementation of the internship. In addition, the DPMM monitors the implementation of student internships according to the specified schedule.⁶⁹

The Internship is obligatory and DPMM coordinates students with institutions. In the following is a list of internship partner institutions of the Faculty of Law.

⁶⁹ See p. 13 Internship Guidance

No	NAME OF INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS
1	National Legal Development Agency, Ministry of Law and Human Rights
2	Government Goods/Services Procurement Agency
3	Special Crimes Attorney General of the Republic of Indonesia
4	Regional Office of the Ministry of Law and Human Rights of the Republic of Indonesia Jambi
5	Regional Revenue and Financial Management Board of Jambi Province
6	Jambi High Court
7	Jambi Religious Court
8	Jambi State Administrative Court
9	Jambi Religious High Court
10	Leadership Council of the Jambi Indonesian Advocates Association Cang
11	Audit Board of the Republic of Indonesia Jambi Representative
12	Jambi Province Finance and Development Supervisory Agency
13	Provincial National Land Agency
14	Office of Communication and Information Jambi Province
15	Legal Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of Jambi Province
16	Government Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of Jambi Province
17	General Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of Jambi Province
18	Organizational Bureau of the Regional Secretariat of Jambi Province
19	Office of Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises Jambi Province
20	Jambi Regional Police
21	Regional People's Representative Council of Jambi Province
22	Jambi Province National Narcotics Agency
23	Jambi Province Environmental Service
24	Employment Agency and Human Resources Development Jambi Province
25	Investment and One-Stop Service Office of Jambi Province
26	Banks 9 Jambi
27	Tourism Office of Jambi Province
28	General Election Commission of Jambi Province
29	Department of Manpower and Transmigration Jambi Province

30	Jambi Provincial Election Supervisory Board
31	Regional Planning and Development Agency Jambi Province
32	INSPECTORATE Jambi Province
33	Jambi City Regional Secretariat Legal Entities
34	JW CONSULTING
35	Nyimas Belvi Larassati, S.H., M.Kn. Notary Office
36	Notary Dr. Firdaus Abu Bakar, S.H., M.Kn
37	Jambi District Court
38	Jambi City National Narcotics Agency
39	Jambi District Attorney
40	General Election Commission of Jambi City
41	Investment and One-Stop Service Office of Jambi City
42	Jambi City Election Supervisory Board
43	Jambi City INSPECTORATE
44	Kuala Tungkal District Court
45	West Tanjung Jabung Election Supervisory Body
46	Regional People's Representative Council of West Tanjung Jabung Regency
47	Regional Secretariat of Batanghari Regency
48	Muara Bulian Religious Court
49	Muara Bulian District Attorney
50	Sarolangun District Court
51	Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Merangin Regency
52	Bangko Religious Court
53	Bangko District Court
54	District Prosecutor of Bangko
55	Tebo District Attorney
56	Tebo District Court
57	Tebo Religious Court
58	General Election Commission of Tebo Regency
59	General Election Commission of Bungo Regency
60	Bungo District Attorney
61	Muaro Bungo Religious Court
62	Legal Section of the Regional Secretariat of Bungo Regency
63	Muaro Bungo District Court
64	Regional Secretariat of Sungaipuh City
65	District Prosecutor's Office of the City of Full River
66	District Court of the City of Full River
67	General Election Commission of SungaiFull City
68	Faculty of Law
69	National and Political Unity Agency of Jambi Province
70	Jambi Provincial Information Commission
71	Jambi City Environment Service
72	Association of Jambi Humanities Legal Consultation and Aid Centers
73	LKBH Garuda Law Office
74	Office of the Indonesian Law Enforcement Association
75	Law Firm M. Syahlan Samosir, S.H., M.H. & Colleague

Table 9: List of internship partner institutions odd semester of 2022/23, Faculty of Law

Appraisal:

The scope and nature of cooperation with other HEIs relevant for the programme are plausibly presented. The agreements forming the basis of the cooperation are documented. All such activities

contribute to the development of the students' qualification and skills. In order to increase international exposure, e.g., via the MBKM, the panel **recommends** forming more international cooperations for this purpose.

The list of cooperations that the HEI actively pursues with various government institutions for the students' internships is impressive. The agreements forming the basis of these cooperations are documented. The internship especially adds to the student's development of practical qualifications and skills. Moreover, the HEI reported that the internship is the step in the door for future employment of students. This was confirmed by the alumni. The panel **recommends** adding more partnerships with NGOs and private companies to present the students with a wider range of prospective working areas.

For the internship, the HEI ensures that the quality standards are met. A specific regulation is dedicated for this purpose (Internship Guideline). The internship supervisors support the students during their internship.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3	Cooperation and partnerships					
4.3.1(*)	Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		
4.3.2(*)	Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)			X		

4.4 Facilities and equipment

Quantity, Quality, Media and IT Equipment of Teaching and Group Rooms

The Faculty of Law provides IT facilities for implementing all academic activities, such as blended learning, student activities, and research. Some of the academic services administered online are:

- E-Counselling Application
- Meeting Application (Siraja)
- Final Project Application (Elista) version 2.0
- Academic Information System Siakad
- University Performance Report (LAKIN)
- Online Quick Help Application
- SIAKAD application of MBKM programme.

The University WIFI has an average speed of 30 Mbps and spreads over 215 access points.

Facilities for people with disabilities are available such as toilets and parking lots for the disabled, and a ramp for access to the buildings. The green campus provides open spaces, gazebos (student

lounges), sports facilities such as tennis courts, rock climbing facilities, ball courts, badminton halls, fitness centres, and parks.⁷⁰

Access to Literature

The faculty of Law has a computer room integrated with the Legal Document Library. The library is open every weekday (Monday-Friday) from 08.00 to 17.00. The library has a collection of 4,893 copies of books, 47 journals, and access to online journals to support teaching and research materials.

Digital library resources

- National / International:
 - Indonesian e-library is an open-access library for all Indonesian citizens.⁷¹
 - *Garuda* is the best Indonesian journal indexation. Accessing this portal allows the students to search all Indonesian journals.⁷²
 - *Moraref* is an Indonesian Journal indexation, specifically for Islamic journals. It is developed by the Ministry of Religious Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia.⁷³
 - *Hukum Online* is an Indonesian Law Portal for the latest legal opinion posted on the web.⁷⁴ The BLSP has formally organised cooperation so the students can become a member.
- Universitas Jambi E-Library.⁷⁵
- Indonesian Law Journals:
 - Indexed by Scopus/Sinta 1: 21 Journals
 - Sinta 2: 59 Journals
 - Sinta 3: 75 Journals
 - Sinta 4: 129 Journals
 - Sinta 5: 125 Journals
 - Sinta 6: 24 Journals
- Faculty of Law literature and journals.

The study programme also has developed eight online journals. They are Jambe Law Journal (Sinta 2), Undang: Jurnal Hukum (Sinta 2), Uti Possidetis: Journal of International Law (Sinta 5), Mendapo: Journal of Administrative Law (Sinta 5), Zaaken: Journal of Civil Law, Pampas: Journal of Criminal Law, Limbago: Journal of Constitutional Law.

⁷⁰ See p. 33 self-evaluation report

⁷¹ <https://e-resources.perpusnas.go.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁷² <https://garuda.kemdikbud.go.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁷³ <https://moraref.kemenag.go.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁷⁴ [https://www.hukumonline.com/https://www.hukumonline.com](https://www.hukumonline.com/), last access on August 18, 2023

⁷⁵ <https://library.unja.ac.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

The faculty also provides a representative reading room with computers connected to the internet and a self-study room for those who need a more personal and quieter atmosphere.

UPT-Library⁷⁶ provides various facilities such as a mini studio, reading room, studio room, digital room, and access to online journals and local wisdom reference related to the Orang Rimba (indigenous people settled in Jambi) which can be accessed online. Other services provided by the library are plagiarism checking services (*Turnitin*) and OPAC (Online Public Access Catalogue)⁷⁷. The Universitas Jambi Library is continuing to develop its various facilities and services.⁷⁸

Appraisal:

During the online conference, the panel got the impression, that the quantity, quality, media and IT facilities of the teaching rooms meet the standards required for the programme. In his welcoming speech, the Rector pointed out that further facilities are being constructed (e.g., new building for administrative staff) and other buildings are being modernised (classrooms).

There is barrier-free access to the facilities. Access to the internet via wireless LAN is provided free of charge. A sufficient number of group rooms is available.

The opening hours of the library take students' needs sufficiently into account. Access to the literature and journals as well as to digital media (e.g., electronic media, databases) is ensured. The literature expressly required for the study programme is available in the library and also kept up to date.

For the international class, more English language literature should be provided. As foreign students are not required to speak Indonesian, they need resources they can understand. National students in the international class would also benefit from more international English resources. The panel strongly **recommends** increasing English literature resources for the international class for example via

- forming cooperations with other HEIs and national libraries, and
- engaging in the national network for public Universities.

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.4 Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1* Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			x		
4.4.2* Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)			x		

⁷⁶ <https://librarynew.unja.ac.id/koleksi-jambi-dan-sad-corner/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁷⁷ <https://librarynew.unja.ac.id/layanan-opac/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁷⁸ See p. 34 self-evaluation report

4.5 Additional services

Career Counselling and Placement Service

The University provides career counselling through UPT-Student Development.⁷⁹ The UPT provides career information, training/seminars as well as support in the development of students and graduates to find work, facilitating activities such as internships/training for students to get to know government institutions and corporate/industrial partners. Likewise, the Faculty of Law also uses a bulletin board, a website and social media channels to announce job vacancies. UPT-Student Development holds job fairs, entrepreneurship training, and soft skills training.⁸⁰

Alumni Activities

The Universitas Jambi established the alumni organisation Universitas Jambi Alums Family Association (IKA Unja), and the Faculty of Law has the Alums Family Association (IKA FH). Graduates of the study programme automatically become members of IKA Unja. IKA FH Universitas Jambi members come from graduates of all study programs, both Bachelor, Master and Doctorate (in Law). This association builds networks and organises various scientific activities such as seminars, forum group discussions, and social activities to strengthen alumni networks. The alumni networks are maintained by activities such as the Grand Reunion.⁸¹ The study programme regularly communicates with alumni using multiple platforms to share information about alumni careers and input to improve the study programme. The study programme distributes questionnaires to trace alumni.

Appraisal:

Career counselling and placement services are offered to the students and graduates to promote their employability. The HEI provides sufficient resources.

An alumni organisation has been set up with the aim of developing an alumni network. The ties with former students is strong. A lot of alumni continue their studies at Jambi and or start working at the University or return for guest lectures and the annual alumni event. The administration team reported a return rate of 80 % for the tracer studies which is relatively high (compared to participation of alumni in Germany).

	Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.5 Additional services					
4.5.1 Career counselling and placement service			x		
4.5.2 Alumni Activities			x		

⁷⁹ <https://uptpk.unja.ac.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁸⁰ <http://uptpk.unja.ac.id/2023/02/16/workshop-softskill/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁸¹ <https://www.unja.ac.id/kembali-ke-kampus-fh-unja-angkatan-90-gelar-reuni/>, last access on August 18, 2023

4.6 Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)

Funding for the study programme comes from several sources, namely: Tuition Fee (UKT) and Cooperation Grants with both government and private institutions. This can be seen from the Budget Work Plan of the of Ministry or Institutions (RKA-KL):

Table 1.11: The Budget Work Plan

Year	Sum
2019	IDR 12,017,973,000. -
2020	IDR 16,202,141,000. -
2021	IDR 9.398.119.000.-
2022	IDR 13.225.579.000.-

There was a significant decrease in funds in 2021 related to the Covid-19 Pandemic, due to decreasing and offering tuition exemptions to students. For students who compile the final project, tuition fees are waived, and for students whose parent's income is affected by the Covid-19 pandemic based on the Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture.⁸² This policy of decreasing tuition fees has been continuing in the 2022 budget.

Furthermore, students can get scholarships from the government and industries. The deputy dean of student affairs and alumni assists the administrative staff in assessing if the requirements for getting a scholarship are met by the student (e.g., the student's achievement index above 3.00). In the period from 2019 to 2023 there have been 56 recipients of the government's scholarship.

Appraisal:

Universitas Jambi is a public University and ensures that each cohort of students starting within the accreditation period can complete the study programme.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.6*	Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			x		

⁸² Number 25 of 2020 concerning Standards for Higher Education Operational Cost Units at State Universities within the Ministry of Education

5. Quality assurance and documentation

Quality Assurance and Quality Development with Respect to Contents, Processes and Outcomes

Quality assurance aims to improve governance and accountability, starting from the planning and financing system. The implementation of an Internal Quality Assurance System (SPMI) at Universitas Jambi follows the cycle of continuous quality improvement, following Law Number 12 of 2012 article 52 in paragraph (1), it is stated that Higher Education Quality Assurance is a systemic activity to improve the quality of Higher Education in a planned and sustainable manner. It is further stated that quality assurance is carried out through the determination, implementation, evaluation, control, and improvement of higher education standards. To oversee the achievement of Universitas Jambi's vision to become “a World Class Entrepreneurship University” in the next five years, has been formulated in the Universitas Jambi’s Strategic Plan 2020-2024.⁸³

The Tri Dharma of higher education is implemented by the Faculty of Law, the department and the study programs, and monitoring and evaluation of the implementation is carried out by them. In the Internal Quality Audit (AMI) the compliance is checked of all stakeholders (leaders, lecturers, employees, and students) to the standards that have been set. The results obtained from these various stages are coupled with input from external stakeholders, both who are involved in empowering the potential students and as graduate users from Universitas Jambi, which are then used as considerations in improving quality in the next cycle.

Implementing the SPMI at Universitas Jambi, especially related to the recognition of student learning experiences through the MBKM, is primarily determined by the commitment of all users, ranging from leaders, lecturers, and employees, including the team involved in the quality assurance organisation itself.

The SPMI documents are drafted by the Learning Development and Quality Assurance Body (LP3M) based on the Rector Decree Number 7 of 2021 concerning Quality Standards of the Universitas Jambi.⁸⁴ At the Faculty level, it is monitored and evaluated by the Quality Assurance Unit (UJM) and at the study programme level by the Quality Assurance Group (GJM). The responsibilities for the quality assurance according to each level are:

- at the University level by the University Leader through LP3M, at the faculty level by the Dean, at the Department level: the Head of the Department of Law and
- at the study programme level: the head of study programme.⁸⁵

Instrument of Quality Assurance

To ensure quality, the BLSP conducts internal surveys of students, lecturers, alumni, and users and considers the realisation of internal quality audits and accreditation results from BAN-PT.

⁸³ See https://www.unja.ac.id/wp-content/uploads/2023/08/677565_11_RENSTRA-Universitas-Jambi-2020-2024-REVISI-TERBARU.pdf (in Indonesian), last access on September 18, 2023

⁸⁴ <https://lp3m.unja.ac.id/index.php/dokumen-spmi/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁸⁵ in accordance with Rector Regulation Number 5 of 2022 concerning the Organisation of Internal Quality Assurance System Management at Universitas Jambi

Evaluation by Students

Assessments by students are carried out periodically at the end of each semester, following standard operating procedures. The study programme conducts a lecturer performance evaluation by students to assess and evaluate the learning process (EDOM), which can be accessed through the student's Siakad account. The assessment indicators include lecturers' scientific competence, learning media, learning models, and updating lecture materials. The assessment is given with a score scale, and the faculty follows up on the results by evaluating the performance of lecturers. The faculty also provides a suggestion box placed in the student centre. There are also boxes provided to receive all complaints related to the performance of lecturers, employees, and faculty services.

Evaluation by Faculty

The faculty carries out online evaluations periodically, including evaluation of faculty leadership, facilities, and services and includes vision and strategy, lecture process, research, and community service. In addition, the faculty also holds regular and incidental meetings involving lecturers. Lecturer's feedback will be evaluated in faculty meetings attended by leaders. Warnings to lecturers can be made with a letter of reprimand regarding attendance, promotion, and discipline.

External Evaluation by Alumni, Employers and Third Parties

Alumni evaluate lecturers, academic staff, and third parties using the survey method. For this purpose, there is direct communication where alumni and users are invited to come to the faculty. Input networking is also carried out through IKA FH Universitas Jambi in a yearly grand reunion meeting.

Programme documentation

Programme Description

Information regarding the study programme can be accessed on the faculty web⁸⁶, or via Instagram.⁸⁷ The academic calendar is also available online.⁸⁸

All activities must be implemented and evaluated and well documented and must be updated regularly. In general, the documentation is divided into the following three main parts:

- Information for the general public via the website: The content includes faculty and programme profiles, academic manuals, academic calendars, curriculum structure and content, details of regulatory examinations, MBKM guidelines and academic behaviour and regulations, and facilities
- Internal Information: Contains student data, academic data, study plans, academic advisers, financial data, academic supervision, and evaluation.

⁸⁶ See <https://law.unja.ac.id/en/>, last access on August 9, 2023

⁸⁷ See <https://www.instagram.com/fhunjaofficial?hl=id>, last access on August 9, 2023

⁸⁸ See <https://www.unja.ac.id/kalender-akademik/>, last access on August 18, 2023

The existence of Siakad aims to organise data in academic management and speed up and facilitate the delivery of Information to students, ranging from new student registration information, filling in course planning, lecture schedules to student graduation can be managed with an academic information system. Siakad serves students, lecturers, and the entire scholarly community can also use it.

Information on Activities During the Academic Year

All Information about activities during the academic year can be found online through the website of Universitas Jambi,⁸⁹ Siakad,⁹⁰ Elista,⁹¹ and Humas Unja.⁹²

All Information on academic activities is broadcasted by the Deputy Dean for Academics, Cooperation and Information Systems. The technicalities will be carried out by public relations and existing information systems starting from the University, faculty, and study programme levels. The academic activities in the study programme are stipulated in the decision of the rector of Universitas Jambi which is published every year. As for those related to information on faculty activities, the entire academic community of the Faculty of Law can access it through the website⁹³ and social media owned by the faculty.⁹⁴

Appraisal:

A quality assurance and development procedure, which systematically and continuously monitors and develops the quality of the programme with respect to its contents, processes, and outcomes, has been set up. It takes into account the evaluation results. However, at the time of the online conference, there is no student survey at the course level, which includes a question regarding the workload. A question to quantify the actual workload of students (hours spend on each course) is necessary to implement appropriate measures (e.g., redistribution of course contents, in case the workload is too high in one course). With their statement, the University handed in proof of accomplishing one survey for course workload in the course “International Law”. Comprehensive surveys in all courses are still in the planning stage. Therefore, the panel **recommends the following condition:**

The University implements a student workload evaluation system for each course which includes a systematic control loop from the survey to the analysis of the results and the taking of appropriate measures.

Results of current student and lecturer evaluations are published on the website.⁹⁵

⁸⁹ <https://www.unja.ac.id/kembali-ke-kampus-fh-unja-angkatan-90-gelar-reuni/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁹⁰ <https://siakad.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁹¹ <https://elista.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁹² <https://humas.unja.ac.id/> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁹³ <https://law.unja.ac.id/>, last access on August 18, 2023

⁹⁴ <https://www.instagram.com/fhunjaofficial/?hl=id> (in Indonesian), last access on August 18, 2023

⁹⁵ <https://law.unja.ac.id/the-students-and-lecturers-evaluation-edom/>, last access October 12, 2023

Faculty members and students participate in the respective committees to plan and assess the quality assurance and development procedures. The responsibilities between the different quality departments at University, faculty, and study programme level, are clearly defined.

Quality control by the faculty is carried out on a regular basis and in accordance with a prescribed procedure; the outcomes are communicated and provide input for the quality development process.

An external evaluation is carried out on a regular basis and in accordance with a prescribed procedure; the outcomes are communicated and provide input for the quality development process.

The study programme's content, curriculum and examination scheme have been suitably documented and published (e.g., course plan and exam regulations). The course plans need revision.⁹⁶ The regulations have already been highlighted by the panel. They are very concise and detailed. However, for documentation to the public and prospective and current students, a better readable document should be developed and published. The panel **recommends** creating a graphic overview of the programme's curriculum, exam regulations, and academic calendar.

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)					condition
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year			X		

⁹⁶ See chapter 3.2

Quality profile

HEI: Universitas Jambi

Bachelor programme: Bachelor of Law (LL.B.)

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
1	Objectives					
1.1*	Objectives of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
1.2*	International orientation of the study programme design (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
1.3	Positioning of the study programme					
1.3.1	Positioning of the study programme in the educational market			X		
1.3.2	Positioning of the study programme on the job market for graduates („Employability“)			X		
1.3.3	Positioning of the study programme within the HEI's overall strategic concept			X		
2	Admission					
2.1*	Admission requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.2	Counselling for prospective students			X		
2.3*	Selection procedure (if relevant)			X		
2.4(*)	Professional experience (if relevant; Asterisk Criterion for master programmes that require professional experience)					X
2.5*	Ensuring foreign language proficiency (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
2.6*	Transparency and documentation of admission procedure and decision (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3	Contents, structure and didactical concept					
3.1	Contents					
3.1.1*	Logic and conceptual coherence (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.2*	Rationale for degree and programme name (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.3*	Integration of theory and practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.4	Interdisciplinary thinking			X		
3.1.5	Ethical aspects			X		
3.1.6*	Methods and scientific practice (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.1.7*	Examination and final thesis (Asterisk Criterion)					condition
3.2	Structure					
3.2.1*	Modular structure of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)					condition

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
3.2.2*	Study and exam regulations (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
3.2.3*	Feasibility of study workload (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.2.4	Equality of opportunity			X		
3.3	Didactical concept					
3.3.1*	Logic and plausibility of the didactical concept (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.2*	Course materials (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.3.3	Guest lecturers			X		
3.3.4	Lecturing tutors			X		
3.4	Internationality					
3.4.1*	International contents and intercultural aspects (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.4.2	Internationality of the student body			X		
3.4.3	Internationality of faculty				X	
3.4.4	Foreign language contents			X		
3.5*	Multidisciplinary competences and skills (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
3.6*	Skills for employment / Employability (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.	Academic environment and framework conditions					
4.1	Faculty					
4.1.1*	Structure and quantity of faculty in relation to curricular requirements (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.2*	Academic qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
4.1.3*	Pedagogical / didactical qualification of faculty (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.4	Practical business experience of faculty			X		
4.1.5*	Internal cooperation (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.1.6*	Student support by the faculty (Asterisk Criterion)		X			
4.1.7(*)	Student support in distance learning (only relevant and an Asterisk Criterion for blended-learning/distance learning programmes)					X
4.2	Programme management					
4.2.1*	Programme Director (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.2.2	Process organisation and administrative support for students and faculty			X		
4.3	Cooperation and partnerships					
4.3.1(*)	Cooperation with HEIs and other academic institutions or networks (Asterisk Criterion for cooperation programmes)			X		

		Exceptional	Exceeds quality requirements	Meets quality requirements	Does not meet quality requirements	n.r.
4.3.2(*)	Cooperation with business enterprises and other organisations (Asterisk Criterion for educational and vocational programmes, franchise programmes)			X		
4.4	Facilities and equipment					
4.4.1*	Quantity, quality, media and IT equipment of teaching and group rooms (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.4.2*	Access to literature (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
4.5	Additional services					
4.5.1	Career counselling and placement service			X		
4.5.2	Alumni Activities			X		
4.6*	Financing of the study programme (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5	Quality assurance and documentation					
5.1*	Quality assurance and quality development with respect to contents, processes and outcomes (Asterisk Criterion)				condition	
5.2	Instruments of quality assurance					
5.2.1	Evaluation by students			X		
5.2.2	Evaluation by faculty			X		
5.2.3	External evaluation by alumni, employers and third parties			X		
5.3	Programme documentation					
5.3.1*	Programme description (Asterisk Criterion)			X		
5.3.2	Information on activities during the academic year			X		