www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci
Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)
Humanities and Social Sciences
ISSN 2615-3076 Online)
ISSN 2615-1715 (Print)
Budapest Institute

Dissolution of Higher Education Foundation and Its Legal Consequences

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Abstract

This study focuses on the reasons for the dissolution of higher education foundations and their legal consequences. The research method used is Normative Juridical with a statutory approach, theories/concepts, cases related to the dissolution of higher education foundations. Then the data used is secondary data in the form of legal materials. The results of the study show that the reasons for dissolving or dissolving a foundation are 1)The period specified in the Articles of Association ends; 2) The goals of the Foundation set out in the Articles of Association have been achieved or not achieved; 3) Court decisions that have permanent legal force are based on the following reasons: The foundation violated public order and decency, was unable to pay its debts after being declared bankrupt, or the foundation's assets were insufficient to pay off its debts after the bankruptcy declaration was revoked(Article 62 UUY No.16 of 2001).However, according to Rudhi Prasetya, the Foundation can also be dissolved based on the decision of the Foundation Trustees Meeting which fulfills a 2/3 quorum and is approved by at least 2/3 of the votes present, this is not regulated in the Law or the Foundation's Articles of Association.The dissolution of the foundation must be followed by liquidation involving the builders, administrators, curators, prosecutors, creditors, and others who have an interest in the dissolving foundation.Foundations that are disbanded have legal consequences, namely that they cannot take legal action anymore, except for the Trustees and Management of the Foundation, they are obliged to follow the liquidation process until it is finished. The remaining assets resulting from the liquidation were handed over to other foundations that had the same activities as the disbanded foundation (Article 68 paragraph (1) UUY 2004). The dissolution of the foundation also has an impact on tertiary institutions as their activities/businesses, to be transferred to foundations of the same type or of the same nature and activities/business, in this case private higher education foundations (PTS).

Keywords
Legal consequences; dissolution; foundations; universities.

I. Introduction

The existence of the Foundation in Indonesia has been recognized since the Dutch colonial era in Indonesia. Many established foundations with various characteristics can be found today. Acting on behalf of non-profit organizations, it turns out that many foundations have departed from their social goals, including social educational goals. The state's efforts to restore the organization of foundations back to the aims and objectives at the time of their establishment; Law Number 16 of 2001 concerning Foundations was enacted. Which was later amended by Law Number 28 of 2004 concerning Amendments to Law Number 16 of 2001 concerning Foundations.

DOI: https://doi.org/10.33258/birci.v6i2.7578

Budapest International Research and Critics Institute-Journal (BIRCI-Journal)
Volume 6, No 2, May 2023, Page: 924-933
e-ISSN: 2615-3076 (Online), p-ISSN: 2615-1715 (Print)
www.bircu-journal.com/index.php/birci
email: birci.journal@gmail.com

Foundations as social bodies are given a juridical space to organize education together with the government. Organizing education, especially higher education, which is constitutionally a basic obligation of the state (Article 60 of the Law on Higher Education). and basic human needs.In addition, the spirit of the contents of Article 31 paragraph (4) of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia as a form of the basic obligation of the state to provide education by determining the minimum budget for education and state finances shows that the implementation of education is socially oriented or does not become an economic and social burden on citizens. Even in Article 3 of Law Number 12 of 2012 Concerning Higher Education (State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia of 2012 Number 158 and Supplement to the State Gazette of the Republic of Indonesia Number 5336) and hereinafter abbreviated as the Higher Education Law stipulates that one of the principles of higher education is justice. Higher Education Foundations often have deviations, it can be seen for example from Suryarama's identification results that Universities Private Universities (PTS) established by foundations are similar to family companies. The dominant orientation is business-profit. This opinion has relevance to Budi Untung's opinion that a number of foundations carry out business activities with profit orientation, pay management and record profits and losses in the books.

In the Articles of Association, the foundation stipulates that the position of the founder is eternal, can be inherited, has veto rights, and so on. Legal problems from the management side of the foundation that make it difficult for higher education foundations to achieve their social goals and objectives, which in the end the foundation gradually disbands/dissolves. The dissolution of a higher education foundation can have juridical consequences both for the foundation and for the tertiary institution which is its business activity.

Many recent legal cases related to the dissolution of higher education foundations, including: Surabaya High Court Decision No.169/Pid/2018/PT.SBY, dated 19 April 2018, regarding the Dissolution of the Jombang Darul Ulum University Foundation. Based on a letter with SK. Number .03/SK/DPY Univ./I/2004 Concerning the Dissolution of Darul Ulum University Jombang with Notary deed No.91 Notary Wiwiek Hidayati, SH, September 8 1988, etc. The transfer of the assets of the University 45 Makassar Higher Education Foundation to the Unibos Higher Education Foundation by means of buying and selling through the relevant notary, which in the end the University 45 Foundation disbanded/disbanded.

Based on this description, it is necessary to study the Dissolution of Higher Education Foundations and their juridical consequences in order to obtain legal certainty in realizing the social objectives of the Foundation.

II. Research Method

This research uses normative research methods through statutory approaches, concepts/theories, cases regarding the Legal Consequences of Higher Education Foundation Dissolution. The data used is secondary data sourced from legal materials. The data analysis used is descriptive qualitative.

III. Result and Discussion

3.1 Dissolution of Higher Education Foundations

a. The End of a Higher Education Foundation.

The management of foundations, especially those engaged in higher education, is the same as managing a business in other fields, which requires special skills both in terms of capital and human resources. Without the support of these two things, the Foundation is difficult to manage. When the foundation was established with good intentions for social, religious and humanitarian purposes, one day it is also possible that the foundation will need to be dissolved. For the sake of legal certainty, the dissolution needs to be guided by the applicable legal provisions or legislation. So it can be said that the foundation was dissolved because of the provisions of the law.

The foundation is dissolved due to the provisions of the law, also known as dissolution, which means an action that is carried out based on reasons and procedures that have been determined by the applicable law or legislation. According to Article 62 of Law No. 16 of 2001, that there are several reasons for the dissolution of a foundation, namely: 1)The period specified in the Articles of Association ends; 2) The goals of the Foundation set out in the Articles of Association have been achieved or not achieved; 3) Court decisions that have obtained permanent legal force are based on the following reasons:

- The Foundation violates public order and decency;
- Unable to pay its debts after being declared bankrupt; or
- The foundation's assets are not enough to pay off its debts after the bankruptcy declaration is revoked.

Not only that reason, according to Article 71 of Law Number 28 of 2004, foundations that have been established before the enactment of the a quo Law, but do not adjust their Articles of Association to the latest provisions in the a quo Law and do not apply for a legal entity to the Ministry Law and Human Rights within a period of no later than 3 (three) years, it can be dissolved based on a Court decision at the request of the Attorney or interested parties. However, in this case it is necessary to limit it and prove that the interested party previously had a certain legal relationship with the Foundation.

According toRudhi Prasetya that there is one reason that can cause dissolution which is not determined by law or the Articles of Association, but in my opinion it might happen. As for what is meant is that it is possible for a foundation to break up based on a decision of the Board of Trustees Meeting which is usually necessary for this to be valid 2/3 quorum and approved by at least 2/3 of the votes present.

Furthermore, in the event that one of the reasons as stated in Article 62 and Article 71 of Law Number 28 of 2004 occurs, the procedure that must be fulfilled in dissolving the foundation is to first appoint a liquidator in the context of settling the assets of the foundation.

If the foundation is dissolved for reasons of expiration in the Articles of Association or the goals of the foundation set in the Articles of Association have been achieved or not achieved, the Trustees appoint a liquidator to settle the foundation's assets. In the event that the Trustees do not appoint a liquidator, then the Management acts as a liquidator mutatis mutandis. Meanwhile, in the case of a foundation dissolving due to a Court decision, it is the Court that has the right to appoint a liquidator. Provisions regarding the process of liquidating foundations as stipulated in Article 65 - Article 68 of Law Number 16 of 2001 Concerning Foundations, are as follows:

1. The liquidator appointed to settle the assets of the dissolved or disbanded foundation, no later than 5 (five) days from the appointment date, must announce the dissolution of the foundation and its liquidation process in an Indonesian language daily newspaper.
2. The liquidator within a period of no later than 30 (thirty) days from the date the liquidation process ends, must announce the results of the liquidation in an Indonesian language daily newspaper.
3. The liquidator within 7 (seven) days from the date the liquidation process ends must report the dissolution of the foundation to the Trustees. In terms of reports
4. The liquidator within 7 (seven) days from the date the liquidation process ends must report the dissolution of the foundation to the Trustees. In terms of reports
5. Regarding the dissolution of the foundation and the announcement of the results of the liquidation is not carried out, the dissolution of the foundation does not apply to third parties.
6. The remaining assets from the liquidation proceeds were handed over to other foundations that had the same activities as the disbanded foundation. In the event that the remaining assets resulting from the liquidation are not handed over to other foundations or to other legal entities, these assets are handed over to the State and their use is carried out in accordance with the activities of the dissolved foundation.

Please note that this dissolved foundation cannot take legal action, except to settle matters related to its wealth during the liquidation process. All processes for outgoing letters must include "in liquidation" behind the name of the foundation.

Not all organizations or business entities can be called aslegal entity.There are several conditions that must be met in order for an organization or business entity to be called a legal entity. We can find these requirements in laws and regulations, customary law, jurisprudence and doctrine.

The requirements for legal entities in statutory regulations are divided into general rules and specific rules. We can find examples of general rules in Article 1653 of the Civil Code which briefly states that there are three types of legal entities, namely: 1) Legal entities established by the government; 2) legal entity recognized by the government; 3) legal entity with civil construction. Meanwhile, special rules contain specific provisions for one or several types of legal entities. For example Law No. 40 of 2007 concerning Limited Liability Companies (PT).

Custom and jurisprudence constitutesource of law, sso that if the laws and regulations do not contain rules regarding a legal entity, then the arrangements will be sought in custom and jurisprudence. Doctrines or opinions of legal experts are often used to solve problems faced and become a consideration for judges in deciding a case. According to Sri Soedewi Masjchoen Sofwan, legal entity status can be given in the form of:

1. A collection of people who together aim to establish a legal entity, which is in the form of an association.
2. A collection of assets set aside for certain purposes, namely in the form of a foundation.

According to Wirjono Prodjodikoro, the criteria for a legal entity are based on two things, namely the needs of the community and the provisions of the law. Meanwhile, according to H. TH. Ch. Kal and VFM den Hartog, for a legal purusa to be valid, several conditions must be met, namely: 1) Purpose; 2) property; 3) and organizational fittings. Then Ali Rido stated that there are several conditions that must be met by a legal entity, namely:

1. The existence of separate assets;
2. have a specific purpose;

3. has its own interests;
4. regular organization.

It's a different matter with opinionSoenawar Soekowati, there are several elements that can be used as criteria to determine whether an organization or business entity can be called a legal entity or not, namely:

1. There must be separate assets from the assets of the members;
2. There must be interests that are recognized and protected by law, and these interests are not the interests of one person or only a few people.
3. Even though the interest does not lie with certain people, it must be stable, valid for the long term.
4. The existence of separate assets that do not only function as an object of claim, but also as an effort to maintain the interests of a legal entity that is separate from the interests of its members.

3.2 Higher Education Foundation Dissolution Procedure

a. Parties Involved in the Foundation Dissolution Procedure

The management of foundations, especially those engaged in higher education, is of course not easy because apart from the manager/administrator must understand the rules regarding foundations and higher education, the mentality of the manager/management of the foundation is also important. Foundation legal entities consist of Trustees, Managers and Supervisors who have their respective duties and authorities and responsibilities. These foundation organs are obliged to carry out their duties and authorities properly so that the aims and objectives of establishing the Foundation can be achieved, namely social, humanitarian and religious goals (Article 1 Paragraph 1 of UUY No.16 of 2001). If there is a deviation in the management of the foundation, it is this organ that is first questioned about what and how actually happened so that the foundation disbanded/disbanded.

1. Coach

   Articles 62 and 63 paragraph (1) of the Foundation Law explicitly explain that the builder will be the party involved in the dissolution and settlement of the foundation's assets by appointing a liquidator. The role of the Trustees here is to provide input or suggestions to all those involved in the management of the foundation to check their performance until the foundation is proposed to be dissolved. The data or information obtained will be taken into consideration regarding the dissolution of the foundation.

2. Manager.

   The management will also play an important role when dissolving the foundation. The management usually becomes the liquidator and if the foundation disbands, they will also be the ones who will later take part in managing the status of the foundation's assets if it disbands.

3. Third Party

   When receiving a court decision, other parties or third parties will also follow a series of court decisions. This does not mean they are taking legal action, but it could be because their funds are stuck in the Foundation.

4. The Prosecutor's Office

   The prosecutor's office will be the enforcer of public order while the dissolution procedure is in progress. The prosecutor's party will represent all public interests, and they will arrange all parties to remain conducive.

5. Creditors of the Foundation

   When the foundation is about to disband, creditors must be submitted in order to get legal protection for their receivables from the foundation as debtors. Creditors are involved in the settlement of the Foundation's assets, especially in terms of matching debts between the Creditor and the Debtor (Foundation), to then carry out settlement in accordance with the remaining assets of the Foundation.

b. Important Steps in the Foundation Dissolution Process.

The steps required in the process of dissolving the foundation are inseparable from the reasons for the dissolution / dissolution of the foundation concerned, are as follows:

1. Appoint a liquidator to settle the assets of the foundation.
   The first procedure is a matter of funds. The liquidator, who at the time of the dissolution procedure was held by the management, is obliged to settle the assets of the disbanded foundation no later than 5 days after the announcement of the dissolution.
2. Announcing Liquidization Results
   When the distribution of wealth has been completed, the liquidator is also required to calculate the liquidation and make an announcement no later than 30 days. This aims to prevent new problems from occurring when dissolution and complex procedures are disrupted.
3. Report the dissolution to the Trustees
   Trustees must receive a report that the dissolution has been successful as a result of the liquidation. Usually, the liquidator or curator within 7 (seven) days from the date the liquidation process ends is required to report the dissolution of the foundation to the Trustees. If the Management acts as a liquidator and reports to the supervisor about the dissolution and liquidation process that has been carried out, this is also a vertical pattern of accountability in the Foundation, because the management as liquidator apart from being responsible for the liquidation process is also implied to be responsible for managing the Foundation's funds so far.
4. Submission of Liquidation Results to Other Foundations.
   When the foundation disbands, the remaining assets resulting from the liquidation are handed over to the foundation that has the same relationship and field as the one that dissolved. It cannot be handed over arbitrarily because in the law it has been explicitly explained for this. The supervisor to the prosecutor are actors who will play a role and be involved in the process of a foundation dissolving. With all the proceedings for the dissolution, one must not forget the procedures for dissolving a foundation that must be passed so as not to cause other problems.

c. Legal Consequences of Dissolving Higher Education Foundations

The dissolution of a higher education foundation can have juridical consequences both for the foundation and for the tertiary institution which is its business activity, described as follows:

3.3 Legal Consequences for Disbanded Foundations

The process of dissolving a foundation in accordance with applicable legal provisions creates legal consequences for the foundation, starting from the dissolution process to the end of liquidation. Foundations that are dissolving cannot take legal action except to settle their assets in the liquidation process (Article 63 Paragraph (3) UUY No. 16 of 2001). This can be seen in some of the obligations that arise in its dissolution, as follows:

a. Announcement to Involved Parties

When a foundation is about to disband or be dissolved, it must be announced by the liquidator or foundation management appointed as liquidator in accordance with the provisions of Article 63 paragraph (2) Article 65 , Article 66 , and Article 67 paragraph (2) Foundation Law No.16 of 2001. This announcement is important reason to know what should be done and has been done by the liquidator. Likewise, this announcement is important for parties related or interested in the dissolution of the foundation, this is also a form of horizontal accountability to the wider community in general and the stakeholders it serves. The legal reasons for dissolving the foundation must be presented firstthrough an announcement in an Indonesian language newspaper no later than 5 (five) days after the appointment of a liquidator or curator (Article 65 UUY No. 16 of 2001), especially foundations that are dissolving due to bankruptcy, or due to certain cases, so that third parties are aware of this, and can respond to obtain legal protection related to their interests in foundations that are dissolving or about to be dissolved.

If the Liquidator or Curator does not announce the dissolution of the Foundation, then the dissolution of the Foundation does not apply to third parties (Article 67 paragraph (2) UUY No.16 of 2001), this means that interested third parties can sue the Foundation for not being involved in the dissolution and the process of sorting out the assets of the Foundation.

b. Managers and Trustees Must Follow the Liquidation Process

Liquidation is a process to settle assets acquired by a legal entity. In the event that the Foundation is disbanded because the period specified in the Articles of Association has ended or the goals of the Foundation set out in the Articles of Association have been achieved or not achieved, the Trustees immediately appoint a liquidator, and if there is no liquidator appointed, the Foundation Management acts as Liquidator (Article 63 Paragraphs (1) and (2)) This means that the management has the duty to settle the foundation's assets.

In liquidation, the legal regulations for the dissolution of this foundation are carried out immediately and will be given a limit of up to 7 (seven) days from the announcement of the dissolution in Indonesian language daily newspapers. Within the same 7 (seven) day grace period, the supervisor must receive a report.

After receiving the report, the management and supervisor will jointly follow the entire liquidation process until it ends. This liquidation process usually takes no later than 30 (thirty) days from the time the liquidation process ends (Article 66 UUY No.16 of 2001).

c. Must Submit the Remaining Assets from the Foundation

If the liquidation process has been completed and there are remaining assets from the dissolved foundation, then they are transferred to another party, because the dissolved foundation has no authority to store the remaining assets resulting from liquidation. Thus the status of the assets of the foundation if it disbandswill be transferred to another party. These other parties are foundations, which have the same business or activities, in this case Higher Education Foundations.

The delivery of the remaining assets must be followed by the supervisor and management so that there is no misappropriation of the remaining liquidation assets.An example of a case with the dissolution of the Makassar 45 University Higher Education Foundation, resulted inTransfer of Makassar 45 University Higher Education Foundation assets to Unibos Higher Education Foundation by way of buying and selling through related notaries, which in the end the 45 University Foundation disbanded/was dissolvedbar. The transfer of the foundation's assets is actually contrary to Article 68 paragraph (1) of the Foundation Law which requires the transfer by way of handover without buying or selling.

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d. Documents Can No Longer Be Handled

The following legal consequence after the foundation officially disbands, is that the Trustees, Managers and Liquidators must contact the parties involved and revoke all agreement letters or documents related to the foundation, including investments and debts. Following the series of dissolution proceedings is the initial obligation for the foundation's management. But if the trial process has passed, then there are still things that must be done, namely the announcement of the dissolution of the foundation in question.

3.4 Legal ConsequencesAgainst Higher Education As Its Business

Foundations that have been dissolved or disbanded due to reasons according to statutory regulations, as an organizing legal entity that disbands will have an impact on Higher Education as a business.

As explained in the previous discussion, a disbanding foundation must be followed by a liquidation process for the foundation's assets. The remainder of the liquidation proceeds from the foundation's assets will be handed over to the same foundation or similar legal entity and its activities or business.

Likewise with Higher Education Institutions whose business will result in the transfer of management to other Foundations engaged in higher education. The form of the foundation referred to as specified in Article 60 paragraph (2) of Law No. 12 of 2012 concerning Higher Education (UU Dikti) PTS is established by the community by forming an organizing body with a legal entity with non-profit principles and is required to obtain permission from the Minister. Meanwhile, according to Article 60 paragraph (3) of the Higher Education Law, the organizing body referred to in Paragraph (2) above can take the form of: a. Foundation; b. association; and c. other forms in accordance with the applicable laws and regulations. As an example of the case: the East Indonesia Foundation which manages the East Indonesia University, was dissolved based on the Bankruptcy Decisionby the Makassar Commercial Court in case Number 4/Pdt/-sus/-pkpu/2021/PN Niaga Makassar on behalf of the East Indonesia Foundation was declared bankrupt with all the legal consequences.

Transfer of management of Private Higher Education (PTS) is proposed by the implementing body which will take over the management of a PTS to the Mensristekdikti by submitting a proposal for transferring the management of PTS which contains the fulfillment of all requirements. Completeness of requirements to find out: a) the legality of the administering body that transfers management and the implementing agency that receives management transfer; b) fulfillment of the minimum accreditation requirements of the PTS that are transferred, or the accreditation of study programs in the PTS that will be transferred. The accredited status and ranking of the study program (Prodi) and of the PTS that are transferred remain valid until the end of the validity period of the accredited status and rating of the study program and PTS as determined by the National Accreditation Board for Higher Education (BAN.PT) or the Independent Accreditation Institute (LAM).

IV. Conclusion

1. The reasons for dissolving or dissolving a foundation according to Article 62 UUY No.16 of 2001 are: 1)The period specified in the Articles of Association ends; 2) The goals of the Foundation set out in the Articles of Association have been achieved or not achieved; 3) Court decisions that have permanent legal force are based on the following reasons: The foundation violated public order and decency, was unable to pay its debts after being declared bankrupt, or the foundation's assets were insufficient to pay off its debts after the bankruptcy declaration was revoked. However, according to Rudhi Prasetya, the Foundation can also be dissolved based on the decision of the Foundation Trustees Meeting which fulfills a 2/3 quorum and is approved by at least 2/3 of the votes present, this is not regulated in the Law or the Foundation's Articles of Association.
   The dissolution of the foundation must be followed by liquidation involving the builders, administrators, curators, prosecutors, creditors, and others who have an interest in the dissolving foundation. The remainder of the liquidation proceeds is handed over to other foundations that have the same activities as the disbanded foundation (Article 68 paragraph (1) UUY of 2004) in this case the Higher Education Foundation
2. A foundation that is disbanded has legal consequences, namely that it cannot take legal action anymore, except for the founders and management of the foundation, which are obliged to follow the liquidation process until it is finished. The rest of the proceeds from the liquidation will be handed over to other foundations that have the same activities as the disbanded foundation (Article 68 paragraph (1) UUY 2004). The dissolution of the foundation also has an impact on tertiary institutions as their activities/businesses, to be transferred to foundations of the same type or of the same nature and activities/business, in this case private higher education foundations (PTS).

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