



UNIVERSITAS
INDONESIA

Veritas, Probitas, Justitia
EST. 1849

UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA SUSTAINABILITY REPORT



2018

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INTRODUCTION

HISTORY

The Dutch Occupation (1849-1946)

In 1849 the Dutch government established an institute of higher education for medicine. In January 1851 the school was officially named Dokter-Djawa School (School for Javanese Doctors). This institute of higher education specialised in medicine, especially for the education of doctors. After undergoing a change of name at the end of the 19th century, or in 1898, the name Dokter-Djawa School was changed to *School tot Opleiding van Indische Artsen* (School of Medicine for Indigenous Doctors) or also known as STOVIA. For 75 years STOVIA provided the best education for medical doctor candidates in Indonesia, before it was closed in 1927. However, another School of Medicine was established along with four other institutes of higher education in a number of cities in Java.

Those institutes of higher education were *Technische Hoogeschool te Bandoeng* (Faculty of Engineering) which was established in Bandung in 1920, *Recht Hoogeschool* (Faculty of Law) in Batavia in 1924, *Faculteit der Letteren en Wijsbegeerte* (Faculty of Letters and Humanities) in the Batavia in 1940, and one year after that *Faculteit van Landbouwwetenschap* (Faculty of agriculture) was established in Bogor. These five institutes of higher education became the pillars in developing *Nood-universiteit* (Emergency University) which was established in 1946.



University of Indonesia Logo

Independence Era (1947-1960s)

Nood-universiteit changed its name to *Universiteit van Indonesië* in 1947 and was based in Jakarta. A number of nationalistic professors, one of them Prof. Mr. Djokosoetono, continued their roles as teaching staff at *Universiteit van Indonesië* in Yogyakarta, which at that time was the capital city.

In 1949, the capital city of Indonesia returned to Jakarta after the Dutch acknowledged the sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia. *Universiteit van Indonesië* also relocated from Yogyakarta to Jakarta.

Universiteit van Indonesië then was merged to become *Universiteit Indonesia* in 1950. This University had various

Faculties namely the faculty of Medicine, Law, Letters, and Philosophy in Jakarta, the Faculty of Engineering in Bandung, the Faculty of Agriculture in Bogor, the Faculty of Dentistry in Surabaya, and the Faculty of Economics in Makassar.

The Faculties located outside of Jakarta developed and became independent universities between 1954-1963. Universitas Indonesia's campus in Jakarta was on Jl. Salemba, one of the main streets in Central Jakarta, and consisted of a number of faculties such as Medicine, Dentistry, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Letters, Law, Economics, and Engineering.

In its further development other faculties were established, namely, the Faculty of Psychology, the Faculty of Social Science and Politics, the Faculty of Community Health, the Faculty of Computer Sciences and finally the Faculty of Nursing.

Modern Era (1970s-now)

After 2000, Universitas Indonesia became one of the universities with the status of State Owned Legal Entity in Indonesia. This change in status brought about significant changes to the university, *i.e.* more autonomy in academic development and financial management.

In the reformation era, the government considered Universitas Indonesia to have adequate management capabilities to be independent, autonomous, and to be given more responsibility in the role of building moral strength to support national development. Based on this, the government stipulated Governmental

Regulation (PP) number 152/2000 which established Universitas Indonesia as a State Owned Legal Entity (BHMN). In the period of implementation of Universitas Indonesia as BHMN, the government stipulated a number of important policies such as Law number 20/2003 regarding the National Education System and PP number 19/2005 concerning the National Education Standards which in a number of ways did not fully supported the implementation of Universitas Indonesia as a BHMN.

In the last decade, internal and external dynamics of development surrounding Universitas Indonesia have influenced the ebb and flow of the university. Among others is the ratification of UU number 12/2012 concerning Higher Education which determined the legal status of Universitas Indonesia. According to that Law, BHMN Institutes of Higher Education and BHMN Institutes of Higher Education which became Institutes of Higher Education operated by the government with the financial pattern of Public Service, was stipulated as Legal Entity State University (PTN-BH). The implementation of this Law, especially Article 66 paragraph (2) lead to the stipulation of PP number 68/2013 concerning Statuta Universitas Indonesia.

Currently Universitas Indonesia has 13 Faculties, Postgraduate Programs and Vocational Programs. The 13 Faculties are the Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry, Nursing, Pharmaceutical, Mathematics and Natural Sciences, Engineering, Psychology, Social Sciences and Politics, Law, Economy, Public Health, Humanities, and Computer Sciences. There are 291 programs of study currently available with 47,166 students.

Visions

“Establishing Universitas Indonesia as an independent and superior university that is capable of resolving problems and challenges nationally and globally, as an elite university in South East Asia.”

Missions

1. To provide quality higher education easily accesible to everyone;
2. Conduct the Tri Dharma (education, research and community service) that is capable to meet the national and global challenges;
3. Create highly intellectual graduates with good virtues that can compete globally;
4. Creating a nurturing academic climate that will support the realization of the university’s vision.

Goals

1. Creating an inclusive educational community based on civility, trust, integrity, mutual respect, and diversity in a safe and friendly environment;
2. Preparing students to become intelligent and conscientious graduates through a clear and focused education program, so they can implement, develop, enrich the advancement of science, technology, and culture;
3. To develop and spread science, technology, and culture, and also seeking its application to improve the quality of life in the community and enriching the national culture;
4. Promoting and strengthen the development of existing sciences, whilst also pushing the envelope on new sciences and studies in every field to answer the increasing complexity of issues in human life and existence;
5. Encourage and supports active participation of academics in the development of a democratic, prosperous, civilized, and independent society;
6. Strengthen the role of Universitas Indonesia as a higher education provider, and strengthen the cooperation with professional certification associations, so that our graduates can obtain professional certifications;
7. Increase the quantity and quality of service through collaborations and partnerships for cultural enrichment and continuous education;
8. Invest in professional development for Universitas Indonesia’s students, teachers, and staffs. And also invest in useful technologies in order to achieve competitive advantage through education, research, and community service.

SUSTAINABILITY ASPECT CONCERNED IN UNIVERSITY OF INDONESIA



SETTING AND INFRASTRUCTURE



ENERGY



WASTE



WATER



TRANSPORTATION



EDUCATION



SETTING AND INFRASTRUCTURE

Total Area and Distance

University of Indonesia has 3.00 km² or 1.16 mi² total area and 7.78 km or 4.84 mi total distance. Detailed area are shown in the picture.



Detailed Area of University of Indonesia

92

92% of total campus area is an open space

22

More than 22% campus area are covered in forest vegetarian

SUB
URB

Main campus setting are located in Suburban

47

There are 47.000 students and staff in University

Main Campus Setting



Campus Setting of University of Indonesia



ENERGY

University of Indonesia committed to reduce the usage of energy by efficiently using them. Electricity usage in 2018 was reduced 6.9% from 2017.

Renewable Energy

3 types of renewable energy sources planted in University.



Solar Panels

The use of solar panels for office needs and street lights



Fuel Cells and Wind Power

The use of fuel cells with hydrogen (Clean Biomass).

Appliance Usage

Increase in energy saving appliance usage ($\pm 25\%$ from last year)



LED Lights

The use of low-energy lamp for office needs



Solar Heat AC

Air Conditioner that uses solar heat as its energy.

Green and Smart Building

In 2018, about **25%** from total floors in University are categorized as smart building



Smart Building

The use of CCTV and Audio Call in building



Smart Building

Automatic Fire Alarm System



Green Building

The use of natural lighting



Green Building

Plants inside the building





WASTE

Organic Waste Treatment

About **50-75%** of organic waste in University is treated. Almost all organic waste processed with Dry Aerobic Digestion (DAD). Almost **90%** of the total waste is converted into compost and the rest is sent to the UI Waste Bank. Illustration about how organic waste processed in University is shown below.



Organic Waste Management at University of Indonesia

Inorganic Waste Treatment

About **50-75%** of inorganic waste in University is treated. Example about how inorganic waste treated in University is shown below.



Inorganic Waste Management at University of Indonesia

Toxic Waste Treatment and Sewerage Disposal

More than **75%** toxic waste in University is treated and recycled. The handling of toxic waste at University is carried out by separating or grouping the toxic waste. All toxic waste is handled separately and disposed of with special handling by the K3L team. Sewerage disposal is treated technically using a grease trap before being discharged to septic tanks, so that the waste can be handled separately by DPPF UI.



Toxic Management at University of Indonesia



Sewerage Disposal at University of Indonesia

Reduce Paper and Plastic Program



Electronic Apps Usage

University have mobile application that contains academic guidebooks, online complaints, academic regulations and maps. University also use electronic mail service to reduce paper usage.



Double-sided Printing Policy

University encourage employees, lecturers and students to print using used paper or print on two sides of paper.



Drinking Water Fountain Usage

Drinking Water Fountain are available in each building to reduce plastic bottle waste.





WATER

50 - 75% water consumed in University are coming from water treated sources. This number are increased by 25% from last year. University of Indonesia also have some sustainability programs related to water, such as below:

Water Conservation Programs

More than 80% faculties in University of Indonesia have water conservation programs, such as Biophore, Ground Water Tank, Artificial Lake as Water Reservoirs. About 50 - 75% water in University of Indonesia are conserved



Water Conservation - Ground Tank



Water Conservation - Artificial Lake

Water Recycling Programs

About 75% water in Indonesia University are recycled. Many faculties in University of Indonesia have water recycling programs such as **Water Treatment Plant** and **Rain Water Recycling**.



Reuse Air Coinditioner Water

Water Efficient Appliance Usage

About **50 - 75%** of appliances used in University are **water-efficient**. The example of this appliances are **Urinoir** and **Semi Automatic Water Tap**. This number are increased by **25%** from last year.



Water Efficient Appliance - Automatic Water Tap



Water Efficient Appliance - Automatic Dishwasher





TRANSPORTATION

80+

More Than 80.000 m²

or 7% campus area are utilized for
parking lot in University.

It is increased 5.5%
from last year.



Parking Area Inside UI.

+ Shuttle Services

15 free shuttles (50% increased from 2017) operated 8 times per day in University. There are 49 cars actively used and managed by University in 2018. The number are decreased by 50% from 2017.

+ Pedestrian Path

University of Indonesia have policy about pedestrian path. We support pedestrian with many facilities such as path for people with special needs, lights and motion sensors equipped roof path; so that pedestrian could feel safe and comfort.

+ Zero Emission Vehicles on Campus

Averaged 800 zero emission vehicles (0.009 in ratio of campus population) per day are used on campus. The average are increased by 78% from last year. University support cyclist with providing bicycles for a free usage that they can borrow from the available shelters.



EDUCATION AND RESEARCH

Activities

There are **59** student organizations related to sustainability, with **198** events related to sustainability. More than **300** scholarly publications on sustainability are published



Education - Paper Bank (Student Activity)



Education - 1000 Tree Program

Course and Research



About **22%** of course offered are related to Environment and Sustainability (**14%** increased)



About **160,920,652,793** rupiah (**27%** from total fund) is dedicated to Sustainability Research