

The Council of Universities' Affairs (CUA) Resolution  
No. (3/ 16/ 45), dated 14/ 2/ 1445 H.

**The Council of Universities' Affairs, in accordance with the powers officially granted to it**, operates under the provisions outlined in the System since its publication in the official newspaper, as stated in Paragraph (2) of Royal Decree No. (M/27) dated 2/3/1441 H. The Council of Universities' Affairs exercises the authorities previously vested in the (now revoked) Higher Education Council, as stipulated in the system of Universities and Higher Education Council, as mentioned in Paragraph (4) of the aforementioned Royal Decree.

In line with the Second Paragraph of Article (7) in the Universities' System issued after Royal Decree No. (M/27) dated 2/3/1441 H, one of the Council of Universities' Affairs responsibilities is to approve the Statutes regulating private colleges, universities, and foreign universities, as well as to oversee their operations.

**The following have been decided:**

**First:** The attached formula to this Resolution is approved as the "Statute Regulating Private Colleges and Universities".

**Second:** Private colleges and universities, existing at the time of the enforcement of the Statute, as specified in Paragraph (1) of this Resolution, are required to align their status with this Statute within a maximum period of one year from the date of its enforcement.

**May Allah grant success,**

**Minister of Education**

**Chairman of the Council of Universities' Affairs**

**Yousef bin Abdullah Al-Benyan**

Cc: Our office

Cc: His Excellency the Vice Minister of Education for Universities, Research, and Innovation

Cc: The Council's Secretariat

Cc: Notifications File

# Statute Regulating Private Colleges and Universities

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Statute Regulating Private Colleges and Universities issued by the Council of Universities' Affairs, Resolution No. (3/16/1445), issued in its sixteenth meeting held on 14/2/1445 H.

# Statute Regulating Private Colleges and Universities

## Chapter One: Goals and Definitions

### Article 1

The following words and expressions - wherever they appear in this Statute – shall carry the meanings indicated in front of each of them, unless the context means otherwise:

**Universities System:** The system of universities issued by Royal Decree No. (M / 27), dated 2/ 3/ 1441 H

**Statute:** The Statute regulating private colleges and universities

**Executive Rules:** The executive rules of the Statute Regulating Private Universities and Colleges

**Council:** The Council of Universities' Affairs (CUA)

**Minister:** Minister of Education, Chairman of the Council of Universities' Affairs

**General Secretariat:** The General Secretariat of the Council of Universities' Affairs

**Committee:** A permanent Committee to study the requests for establishing universities and private colleges

**University:** A higher private education institution that consists of three colleges/ institutes or more

**Independent College:** A private higher education institution comprising one or more scientific departments and operating autonomously, without affiliation to a university.

**College:** A scientific facility that belongs to the university and consists of one scientific department, which belongs to a general scientific field or more

**Higher Education Institution:** Independent college or university

**Board of Trustees:** The higher education institution's Board of Trustees

**Council of the Higher Education Institution:** University Council or independent College Council

**Owner:** The owner of higher education institution

**Basic System:** A legally sanctioned document endorsed by the Board of Trustees, which includes the official name of the higher education institution, its registered headquarters, specific ownership details, organizational structure, as well as comprehensive academic, financial, and administrative rules, regulations, procedures, and policies.

**Licensing:** A document issued by the General Secretariat– subsequent to the Minister's approval- to grant the higher education institution permission to embark on its operations.

**Teaching Staff:** Professors, Assistant Professors, Associate Professors, as well as similar positions like lecturers, teaching assistants, and language instructors

## Article 2

The primary objective of the higher education institution is to provide educational programs beyond secondary education. It aims to enhance the overall level of education, promote scientific research, engage in community service initiatives, offer relevant academic majors, and provide in-service training programs within the framework of the educational policy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## Article 3

This Statute is formulated with the objective of effectively organizing private higher education affairs in order to achieve outcomes characterized by high efficiency within the framework of the educational policy in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

## **Chapter Two: Establishment and Licensing**

### **Article 4**

The entity seeking to establish a higher education institution must submit a formal request to the General Secretariat, accompanied by the following required documents:

1. Legal documentation outlining the status and legal standing of the requesting entity.
2. A feasibility study, duly notarized by a licensed consulting office in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, demonstrating the viability of establishing a higher education institution.
3. Evidence demonstrating the financial stability and capacity of the entity to establish and operate the proposed higher education institution, as per the requirements stipulated in the executive regulations.
4. The proposed name and headquarters of the higher education institution.
5. A statement detailing the colleges/faculties (in the case of a university), scientific departments, and academic majors to be offered.

### **Article 5**

The General Secretariat Committee is established subsequent to a decision made by the Minister, which outlines its structure and functions. The Committee assumes the responsibility of evaluating applications for the establishment of higher education institutions, as well as requests for the conversion of independent colleges into universities, and recommending them to the Council for approval.

### **Article 6**

The approval for establishing the higher education institution must adhere to the universities system and any potential amendments.

### **Article 7**

Once the approval for the establishment of the higher education institution has been obtained, the owner is required to apply for a license. The higher education institution is prohibited from commencing its operations until it has obtained the

necessary license from the General Secretariat. The specific requirements and procedures for obtaining the license are determined by the executive rules, which outline the requirements and the process of licensing.

## **Article 8**

The General Secretariat is responsible for overseeing the following duties:

1. Examining requests for licensing, including initial applications, renewals, and amendments, and recommending their submission to the Minister for approval.
2. Assessing requests for establishing colleges and institutes within the university, as well as requests for merging or cancelling them, and recommending their submission to the Council.
3. Reviewing requests for establishing scientific departments, merging or cancelling them, changing their names, as well as establishing research centres, and recommending their submission to the Council.
4. Granting approval for study programs.
5. Granting approval for the hosting conferences and seminars.
6. Monitoring and evaluating the performance of the higher education institution.

The General Secretariat is entitled to request assistance and support from public or private entities to carry out specific tasks and procedures.

## **Chapter Three: Board of Trustees**

### **Article 9**

1. The higher education institution should appoint a Board of Trustees based on the Minister's decision for a three-year renewable period as follows:
  - a. Four highly experienced and specialized professionals in the financial, investment, and legal domains, who are not employed by the higher education institution are nominated by the owner.
  - b. Three highly experienced and specialized professionals from the higher education sector, who are not employed by the institution, are nominated by the owner.
  - c. President of university or Dean of the independent college
  - d. A General Secretariat representative

2. The Board of Trustees selects a Chairman and Vice Chairman whose names are not mentioned in Paragraphs (c) and (d) in this article. The Chairman of Board of Trustees shall be accountable to the Minister.
3. The number of owners should not exceed one-third of the total members of the Board of Trustees.
4. The number of Board of Trustees members can be increased with the Minister's approval.
5. If approved by the Minister, the owner has the option to request the formation of a single Board of Trustees for two or more independent colleges. In such a scenario, the Deans of the respective colleges will also become members of the Board of Trustees.
6. In the event that a position within the Board of Trustees becomes vacant, the Minister's approval is required to appoint a replacement for the remaining duration of the term.
7. With the Minister's approval, it is possible to extend the tenure of the current Board of Trustees for a maximum period of one year.

## **Article 10**

The Board of Trustees is responsible for the following tasks and duties:

1. Approving and modifying the Basic System to ensure compliance with the systems and statutes in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.
2. Planning administrative, financial, and academic policies.
3. Governing the higher education institution, approving its vision, mission, and goals, and ensuring their achievement.
4. Approving developmental plans.
5. Nominating the President of the university and appointing Vice Presidents, Deans of colleges, and supporting Deanships.
6. Nominating the Dean (in the independent college) and appointing the Vice Deans.
7. Approving the statutes and internal regulations that govern academic, administrative, and financial affairs.
8. Approving regulations that govern scholarships, training of teaching staff, and similar matters.
9. Approving regulations that govern support for scientific research, innovation, authoring books, translation, and publication.
10. Approving regulations that govern consultation and academic services.

11. Approving investment and endowment policies, accepting donations, grants, and gifts that align with the goals of the higher education institution and comply with relevant regulations.
12. Recommending the approval of study programs for scientific degrees granted by the higher education institution and submitting them to the General Secretariat.
13. Approving financial compensation for study programs.
14. Approving the formation of the Scientific Council.
15. Recommending the approval of establishing colleges, institutes, scientific departments, research centres, merging them, cancelling them, or modifying their names, and submitting them to the General Secretariat.
16. Approving the establishment of the Scientific Chairs.
17. Approving the establishment of advisory boards, identifying their specialties, and setting rules for their work.
18. Approving cooperation agreements, scientific and technical agreements, and memoranda of understanding.
19. Approving the social responsibility plan.
20. Appointing one or more external auditors for the accounts of the higher education institution.
21. Approving the annual report of the higher education institution and providing a copy to the owner and General Secretariat.
22. Approving the final account of the higher education institution and submitting it to the owner.
23. Recommending the approval of the annual budget for the higher education institution and submitting it to the owner.
24. Reviewing matters referred to the Board of Trustees by its Chairman or any suggestion recommended by any of its members.

The Board of Trustees has the authority to delegate some of its responsibilities to its Chairman, who can form permanent or temporary committees from Board members or external to it.

## **Article 11**

The Board of Trustees, in coordination with the President of the university or the Dean of the independent college, appoints an appropriate employee from the higher education institution to serve as the Secretary of the Council. The Secretary does not have the right to vote within the Board of Trustees and is not included in the count of attendees.



## **Article 12**

The Board of Trustees of the higher education institution convenes a minimum of once every four months during the academic year. The Chairman has the authority to call for additional meetings as necessary. A meeting cannot proceed unless at least two-thirds of the members are present, including the Chairman or Vice Chairman, as well as the representative of the Secretariat or their appointed representative. Decisions are made based on a majority vote among the attendees. In the event of a tie, the Chairman's vote determines the outcome.

## **Chapter Four: The Council of the Higher Education Institution**

### **Article 13**

The university has a Council known as "The University Council," which is chaired by the President of the university. The Council consists of the following members:

1. Vice Presidents, with the more senior Vice President, serving as the Vice Chairman of the Council.
2. Deans of colleges and supporting Deanships.
3. Three experienced, efficient, and specialized faculty members who possess expertise in university education. These individuals are nominated by the University Council, and their appointment decision is issued by the Board of Trustees for a period of three years, which can be renewed.

### **Article 14**

Each independent college should have a Council named "The College Council" chaired by the Dean of the independent college. Its members should be as follows:

1. Vice Deans of the college; the Vice Dean with more seniority, will serve as the Vice Chairman of the College Council
2. Chairmen of the scientific departments
3. Three experienced, efficient, and specialized faculty members who have experience in university education. These should be nominated by the

College Council and their appointment decision is issued by the Board of Trustees for three renewable years.

## **Article 15**

The Council of the higher education institution is responsible for the following:

1. Recommending the vision, mission, goals, as well as the administrative, financial, and academic policies of the higher education institution and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.
2. Approving the recruitment of faculty members.
3. Approving admission policies, standards, and determining student numbers based on available capacity.
4. Recommending the approval of regulations governing faculty member scholarships, training, and their equivalents, and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.
5. Recommending the approval of regulations governing scientific research support, innovation, authoring, translation, and publication, and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.
6. Granting diplomas to graduating students.
7. Recommending the approval of study programs for different degrees offered by the higher education institution and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.
8. Approving the academic calendar details within the framework that sets the start and end of the academic year in Saudi Arabia.
9. Suggesting financial compensation for study programs and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
10. Recommending the approval of the formation of the Scientific Council and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
11. Suggesting the establishment, merging, cancellation, or modification of colleges, institutes, scientific departments, and centres, and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
12. Approving the establishment of scientific chairs and submitting to the Board of Trustees.
13. Recommending the approval of advisory councils, determining their specialties, and establishing their working regulations, and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.
14. Recommending the approval of scientific and technical cooperation, memoranda of understanding between the higher education institution and

local and international institutions, and submitting them to the Board of Trustees.

15. Recommending the approval of the social responsibility plan.
16. Approving the provision of services for faculty members in the private and public sectors and civil community institutions through sponsorship or recruitment.
17. Approving sabbatical and scientific communication for faculty members.
18. Approving scientific promotions for faculty members based on the recommendation of the Scientific Council.
19. Approving the issuance of journals and periodicals.
20. Approving students' activities plans.
21. Recommending the approval of the annual report for the higher education institution and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
22. Recommending the approval of the final account for the higher education institution and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
23. Suggesting the annual budget and submitting it to the Board of Trustees.
24. Reviewing matters referred by the Chairman or suggested by any of its members for discussion.

The Board of Trustees is authorized to delegate certain powers to its Chairman or other councils within the higher education institution. However, it is a prerequisite that the Council remains informed about any decisions made under this delegation. The Council has the flexibility to establish both permanent and temporary committees, consisting of members from within or outside the Council, to thoroughly examine and address any assigned tasks.

## **Article 16**

The Council of the Higher Education Institution convenes at least once a month during the academic year, as called by its Chairman. The Chairman has the authority to call for a meeting when necessary, or if a written request is submitted by one third of the members. For a meeting to be considered valid, it is required that at least one third of the members, including either the Chairman or the Vice Chairman, are present. Decisions are made based on a majority vote among the attendees. In the event of a tie, the side that the Chairman votes with shall prevail.

## **Article 17**

1. The Council of the higher education institution has the authority to appoint a Secretary from its members. This decision is made by the Council based

- on a nomination put forth by the Chairman of the Council. The appointed Secretary serves for a period of three years, with the possibility of renewal.
2. The Secretary of the Council is responsible for various tasks related to the Council's meetings. These include preparing the agenda for each meeting, notifying the members about upcoming meetings, overseeing the recording of meeting minutes, and maintaining proper documentation of the minutes. Additionally, the Secretary sends the meeting agenda to the members in advance and receives their suggestions for the agenda items.

## **Chapter Five: The Scientific Council**

### **Article 18**

1. The formation of a Scientific Council at the university is contingent upon obtaining approval from the Board of Trustees.
2. The Scientific Council is established for a duration of three years, and its composition is as follows:
  - a. The Chairman of the Council is responsible for overseeing scientific research at the university.
  - b. Each institute, college, or faculty is represented by a member who holds a rank of at least associate professor.
  - c. Three Associate Professors from external academic institutions or organizations are appointed as members of the Council. These individuals are chosen from faculty members who are not affiliated with the university.

The Board of Trustees may approve adding two professors or associate professors for the university's faculty members, and who have enough experience in scientific research. The representation for each college/ institute should not exceed two members.

3. The Scientific Council has a Secretary who is selected from the university's faculty members. The nomination for the Secretary position is made by the Chairman of the Scientific Council. The appointment of the Secretary is approved by the President of the university and is valid for a period of three years, with the possibility of renewal.

The Secretary does not possess the right to vote during Council meetings, and their presence does not contribute to meeting the attendance quorum.

## **Article 19**

The primary responsibilities of the Scientific Council include overseeing various aspects of the faculty members' scientific, research, study, and publication affairs. The Council places particular emphasis on the following areas:

1. Recommending the approval of faculty member recruitment at the university.
2. Recommending the approval of promotions for faculty members.
3. Recommending the approval of sabbatical leaves, scientific communication, and academic participation of faculty members outside the university.
4. Providing suggestions for regulations that govern scholarships, training opportunities, and similar programs for faculty members.
5. Offering suggestions for policies that foster scientific research, innovation, authorship, translation, and publication.
6. Studying matters referred to it by the University Council.

The Council has the authority to establish Committees composed of its own members or individuals from outside the Council to assist in carrying out its tasks and responsibilities.

## **Article 20**

The Scientific Council convenes at the discretion of its Chairman or any member representing the Chairman. Meetings are held when there is a need, upon a written request from at least one third of the members, or if the President of the university specifically requests it. The President has the authority to include additional topics on the meeting agenda and assumes the role of Chairman of the Council if present.

For a meeting to proceed, it is required that at least two thirds of the Council members are in attendance, including either the chairman or a representative designated by the Chairman.

## **Article 21**

Decisions within the Scientific Council are reached through a voting process, with the majority of votes from the attendees determining the outcome. In the event of a tie, the side that the chairman votes with shall prevail.

Once decisions are reached, they are considered valid and enforceable unless the President of the university raises an objection within a twenty-day period from the date of receipt. If an objection is received, the President returns the decisions to the Chairman of the Scientific Council, accompanied by their viewpoint, for further review.

If the Council members do not change their opinions upon reconsideration, the disputed decisions are referred to the university's Council for discussion during the next regular or exceptional session. The Council of the university has the authority to approve, modify, or revoke these decisions, and its decision becomes final.

## **Article 22**

In situations where a higher education institution does not have its own Scientific Council, it may seek assistance from a Scientific Council located within another university inside the Kingdom. This arrangement is made possible through an agreement between the two parties involved.

## **Chapter Six: The Councils of Colleges and Institutes Affiliated with the Private University**

### **Article 23**

The Chairman of the Council is the Dean of the college or institute, and the Council consists of the following members:

1. Vice Deans, with one of them serving as the Secretary of the Council.
2. Heads of scientific departments within the college or institute.

The President of the university has the authority to appoint up to three faculty members from within the college or institute to serve on the Council.

The President may appoint up to two external individuals from outside the college or institute, provided that they possess sufficient expertise in the relevant fields

of study within the college or institute. The nominations for these external members should be put forth by the Council of the respective college or institute. The term for these members is two years, with the possibility of renewal.

The Council of the college or institute also has the option to invite suitable students to attend Council sessions and participate in discussions related to students' affairs.

#### **Article 24**

The primary responsibility of the college/institute Council is to oversee the scientific, administrative, and financial affairs within the college or the institute. The Council has the authority to delegate some of its powers to the Chairman of the Council.

The Council has the ability to establish Committees composed of its own members or individuals from outside the Council to look into tasks assigned by the Council.

#### **Article 25**

1. The Council convenes regularly, at least once a month during the academic year, based on the Chairman's call. For a meeting to proceed, a minimum of one third of the Council members, including the Chairman or their designated representative, must be in attendance. Decisions are reached through a voting process, with the majority of votes from the attendees determining the outcome. In the event of a tie, the side that the Chairman votes with shall prevail.
2. The decisions made by the Council are considered valid and enforceable unless the President of the university raises an objection within a twenty-day period from the date of receipt. If an objection is raised, the President returns the decisions to the Chairman of the Scientific Council, along with their viewpoint, for further review. If the Council members persist in their opinion, the disputed decisions are referred to the university's Council for discussion during the next regular or exceptional session. The Council of the university has the authority to approve, modify, or cancel these decisions, and its decision will be final.

## **Chapter Seven: Department Councils**

### **Article 26**

Each scientific department is required to have its own Council, which includes a chairman (head) who serves as the Chairman of the Council. The members of the Council are comprised of the faculty members within that specific department.

In certain circumstances, the President of the university or the Dean of an independent college has the authority to add additional faculty members from other departments. These additions are made based on the nominations provided by the Dean of the college at the university or the head of the department in the independent colleges.

### **Article 27**

The department Council has a specialized role in managing the scientific, administrative, and financial affairs specific to the department it represents. The Council is responsible for forming committees from its members or others to look into matters assigned to them by the council.

### **Article 28**

1. The Council convenes regularly, at least once a month during the academic year, based on the chairman's call. For a meeting to proceed, a minimum of one third of the Council members, including the chairman or their designated representative, must be in attendance. Decisions are reached through a voting process, with the majority of votes from the attendees determining the outcome. In the event of a tie, the side that the chairman votes with shall prevail.

2. The decisions made by the Council are considered valid and enforceable unless the Dean of the college, institute, or independent college raises an objection within a seven-day period from the date of receipt. If an objection is raised, the chairman returns the decisions to the Chairman of the Scientific Council, along with their viewpoint, for further review. If the Council members persist in their opinion, the disputed decisions are referred to the Council of the respective college, institute, or independent college for a final decision.



## **Chapter Eight: Presidents and Vice Presidents of Universities**

### **Article 29**

1. The appointment of the President of the university is made through a decision by the Chairman of the university's Board of Trustees and approved by the Minister. The Board of Trustees determines the President's salary and other financial benefits. The appointment is initially for a period of three years and can be renewed.
2. The President of the university is appointed in the initial stages of establishing the university and before the formation of the Board of Trustees. This appointment is made by the Minister, upon the nomination of the university's owner. The Board of Trustees nominates a President for the university during the Board's first session.

### **Article 30**

The appointed President of the university should meet the following criteria:

1. Possess appropriate scientific qualifications and expertise.
2. Have prior experience in academic, administrative, and leadership roles.
3. Be fully committed and dedicated to the position without any other conflicting commitments.
4. Not have any ownership stake in the university.

### **Article 31**

Considering the roles and responsibilities of the Board of Trustees and University Council, the President of the university holds the following key accountabilities:

1. Overseeing the university's academic, financial, and administrative affairs.
2. Ensuring compliance with the university's Statutes, rules, and decisions made by the Board of Trustees and other University Councils.
3. Presenting an annual report on the university's performance to the Board of Trustees after discussion at the University Council. This report includes key performance indicators (KPIs), scientific research outcomes, and the university's community service and other activities.
4. Nominating Vice Presidents, Deans of colleges, and Deans of supporting Deanships.
5. Representing the university in interactions with external institutions.
6. Appointing Vice-Deans for colleges and supporting Deanships, department heads, and directors of scientific and research centres.

The President has the authority to delegate some of their responsibilities to Vice Presidents or appropriate university employees, based on their areas of expertise. Delegation should be done in writing, specifying a defined timeframe. The President has the discretion to establish Committees as necessary.

### **Article 32**

The President of the university is responsible for appointing one or more Vice Presidents, with their specific number determined by a decision from the Board of Trustees. The appointment is initially for a three-year term and can be renewed.

The Vice President(s) should possess the following qualifications:

1. Sufficient academic experience.
2. Previous roles in academic, administrative, and leadership positions.
3. Full commitment and dedication to the Vice President position without any conflicting commitments.
4. Not being one of the owners of the university.

### **Article 33**

The Vice Presidents assist the President of the University in managing its affairs, and the most senior of them replaces the President of the University in the event of his absence or vacancy.

## **Chapter Nine: Deans and Vice Deans**

### **Article 34**

1. The appointment of a Dean for an independent college is decided by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and approved by the General Secretariat. The nomination of the Dean is made by the Board of Trustees, and their salary and financial benefits are determined by the Board. The initial appointment is for a period of three years and can be renewed once.
2. The Dean of the independent college is appointed at the inception of the university, prior to the formation of the Board of Trustees. This appointment is made based on the decision of the Minister and the

nomination of the owner, with the condition that the Board of Trustees nominates the Dean during its first session after its formation.

### **Article 35**

Each college, institute, or supporting deanship at the university must have a Dean appointed by the Board of Trustees, based on the nomination of the university President. The initial appointment is for a period of two years and can be renewed.

### **Article 36**

The appointed Dean should meet the following criteria:

1. Possess sufficient academic experience.
2. Be available and dedicated exclusively to the position of Dean.
3. Not be one of the owners.

### **Article 37**

The Dean undertakes managing the scientific, educational, administrative, and financial affairs of the college or institute according to this Statute and the decisions made by the Board of Trustees at the higher education institution.

### **Article 38**

1. Each independent college, college, institute, or deanship at the university should have at least one Vice Dean who is selected from the faculty members.
2. The appointment of the Vice Dean is initially for a period of two years and can be renewed. The Vice Dean assists the Dean in their duties. In the absence of the Dean or in the event of a vacant position, the most senior Vice Dean assumes the role of the Dean.

## **Chapter Ten: Heads of Departments**

### **Article 39**

The position of the Head of Department should be filled by an exceptional faculty member known for their scientific and administrative capabilities. The appointment is made by the university President or the Dean of the independent college, and it is initially for a period of two years, renewable thereafter.

In the event of a vacancy in the position of the Head of Department, the Dean of the college or institute assumes the responsibilities temporarily until a new Head of Department is appointed. The appointment of a new Head of Department should be completed within a maximum period of four months.

### **Article 40**

The head of department is responsible for overseeing and managing the department's financial, scientific, research, administrative, and educational affairs in accordance with the established rules and regulations, as well as the decisions made by the College Council, University Council, or the independent College Council.

Additionally, the head of department is required to submit an annual report to the Dean, providing an overview of the department's activities and accomplishments throughout the year.

## **Chapter Eleven: General Provisions**

### **Article 41**

1. The independent College Council assumes the authority of the University Council as outlined in the Statute Regulating Study and Exams for the University Stage, Statute Regulating Graduate Studies in Universities, and other regulations, decisions, and statutes related to university education.
2. The Councils mentioned in this Statute have the discretion, upon the request of the Council Chairman or a member with the approval of the Council Chairman, to invite relevant attendees to participate in meetings

and engage in discussions pertaining to their respective fields. However, these attendees do not have voting rights.

3. Members of the aforementioned Councils are prohibited from participating in Council discussions that directly concern themselves or their immediate family members.
4. The owner of the higher education institution determines the rewards and financial benefits for the Head of the Board of Trustees, members of the Board of Trustees, and members of the Councils who are appointed from outside the institution.

#### **Article 42**

The medium of instruction in the higher education institution is Arabic Language. However, the Council of the higher education institution has the authority to make a decision allowing the use of other languages.

#### **Article 43**

The higher education institution has the option to seek assistance from faculty members of other higher education institutions, exceptional professionals in teaching, or regular and part-time teachers, while adhering to the relevant rules, statutes, and decisions in place.

#### **Article 44**

1. The higher education institution is obligated to pursue institutional accreditation from the Education and Training Evaluation Commission.
2. The higher education institution must attain program accreditation for each of its programs from the Education and Training Evaluation Commission or from an internationally recognized commission accredited by the Education and Training Evaluation Commission.

#### **Article 45**

The resources of the higher education institution include the following:

1. Allocation from the owner.
2. Tuition fees.

3. Scholarship grants.
4. Revenues generated from research, consultations, and training courses.
5. Donations, subsidies, wills, endowments, and aids.
6. Income from property rent, investments, endowments, and other forms of utilization.
7. Any additional revenue approved by the Board of Trustees, provided it aligns with this Statute and the objectives of the higher education institution. These revenues must also comply with the laws, statutes, and guidelines of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

#### **Article 46**

1. The higher education institution is required to have an annual budget that is approved by the owner.
2. The higher education institution is responsible for maintaining and controlling regular financial records and accounts in accordance with the approved accounting standards in the Kingdom.
3. The annual financial statements and records of the higher education institution should be audited and reviewed by the external auditor.

#### **Article 47**

The owner of the higher education institution is responsible for providing guarantees to ensure that all necessary financial obligations for the operation of the institution are met. The executive rules determine the conditions and the procedures to do so.

#### **Article 48**

The higher education institution is obligated to regularly provide the General Secretariat with the data, documents, and information as outlined in the executive rules. This includes the data, documents, and records of all registered students and graduates. The executive rules should define the mechanism for handling this information under all circumstances, including procedures to be followed in the event of the suspension or cessation of the institution's activities.

## **Article 49**

The higher education institution is not permitted to suspend its activities or transfer its ownership without obtaining the approval of the Minister.

## **Article 50**

In the event that the higher education institution encounters financial, administrative, or academic challenges, the Council of Universities' Affairs has the authority to make decisions that ensure the continued study of the students.

## **Article 51**

1. The following penalties, without prejudice to any more severe penalties stipulated by law, may be imposed on violators of regulations, rules, and standards governing institutions in higher education as prepared by the Council or the Minister:
  - a. Written warning
  - b. Temporary reduction in the number of students admitted into one or more study programs for one academic semester or more
  - c. Suspension of acceptance into one or more study programs for one academic semester or more
  - d. Dissolution of one or more Councils within the higher education institution and restructuring them based on a decision by the Minister for one academic semester or more
  - e. Revocation of the institution's license
2. The executive rules outline a classification for violations according to their severity and frequency, and the penalty that applies to each is determined from the penalties mentioned in Paragraph (1) in this article.
3. The classification should indicate the violations that require the higher education institution to rectify them within a specified period or revert to the situation prior to the violation. The institution is responsible for covering the associated costs. Failure to rectify the violations within the given deadline will result in the recording of a new violation against the institution.
4. The executive rules should outline the procedures for addressing violations and grievances, as well as specify the authority responsible for imposing the penalties mentioned in this article.

## **Article 52**

The Council is responsible for overseeing the governance, academic performance, financial management, and administrative operations of the higher education institution.

## **Article 53**

The General Secretariat is responsible for determining the financial compensation required for the services it provides to the higher education institution, such as issuing licenses and renewing licenses.

## **Article 54**

Higher education institutions can establish an advisory Council upon a decision by the Minister. The decision specifies the structure and operations of the Council and its Secretariat.

## **Article 55**

In the absence of specific provisions in this Statute, the applicable Statutes, regulations, and decisions in the Kingdom shall be followed.

## **Article 56**

The Minister issues the executive rules for this Statute within a period of 60 days following the approval of the Council. The Board of Trustees in the higher education institution approves specific executive rules in alignment with this Statute and its executive rules.

## **Article 57**

The Council holds the authority to interpret the articles of this Statute.



## **Article 58**

This Statute supersedes the Statute of Private Colleges issued under the Council of Ministers' Resolution No. (212) dated 1/9/1421 H, as well as the Statute of Private Universities issued under the decision of the Council of Higher Education No. (4/28/1424) dated 15/1/1424 H

## **Article 59**

This Statute must be published in the official newspaper and shall become effective from the date of its publication.