

* The Japanese version is the authoritative version, and this English translation is intended for reference purposes only. Should any discrepancies or doubts arise between the two versions, the Japanese version will prevail.

Policy Regarding Disciplinary Action for Arrested or Detained Students

1. If a student is arrested, detained or indicted, the University of Tokyo shall independently determine whether or not that student should be subject to disciplinary action. It is possible for the University to decide not to take any disciplinary action against the student if: (i) the University judges the crime committed by the student to be minor and thus non-problematic; (ii) the University concludes that the crime is not worthy of disciplinary action in light of academic freedom and the University's autonomy or (iii) the student is judged to have already been punished through a court conviction.
2. In a case where the accused student's act is, if true, serious enough to warrant a disciplinary action by the University, it will start its disciplinary action procedures under the Regulations on Disciplinary Action against Students (hereinafter referred to as the "Regulations") if the student pleads guilty to the crime. If the University cannot meet with the student, the dean (as set forth in Article 2, paragraph 3 of the Regulations; the same shall apply hereinafter) of an academic organization (as set forth in Article 2, paragraph 2 of the Regulations; the same shall apply hereinafter) will inform the Student Disciplinary Committee to that effect. Based on a deliberation by the Student Disciplinary Committee, the President will permit the dean to form an opinion about disciplinary action without conducting an investigation set forth in Article 6 of the Regulations. If this matter is proposed to the Student Disciplinary Committee, the Committee may proceed with the disciplinary action procedures without confirming the intent set forth in Article 8 of the Regulations. In such a case, however, the disciplinary action proposal prepared by the Student Disciplinary Committee must be subject to deliberations of the advisory group. The academic organization and the Student Disciplinary Committee must pay due attention so as not to significantly impair the rights of the student as the decision is made without interviewing or confirming the student's intent.
3. In a case where the accused student's act is, if true, serious enough to warrant a disciplinary action by the University, it will carefully determine whether any disciplinary action is warranted based on its own investigation if the student pleads not guilty. If a disciplinary action is deemed necessary, the University may take disciplinary action by referring to a judicial judgment even when the student continues to plead not guilty. If the dean of an academic organization cannot meet with the student despite his/her decision warranting a disciplinary action, the dean will inform the Student Disciplinary Committee to that effect. Based on a deliberation by the Student Disciplinary Committee, the President will permit the dean to form an opinion about the disciplinary action without conducting the investigation set forth in Article 6 of the Regulations. If this case is proposed to the Student Disciplinary Committee, the Committee may proceed with the disciplinary action procedures without confirming the student's intent set forth in Article 8 of the Regulations. In such a case however, the disciplinary action proposal prepared by the Student Disciplinary Committee must be subject to deliberations of the advisory group. The academic organization and the Student Disciplinary Committee must pay due attention so as not to significantly impair the rights of the student as the decision is made without interviewing or confirming the student's intent.
4. In a case where the accused student's act is, if true, serious enough to warrant a disciplinary action by the University but the student pleads not guilty, if the University

determines that there is a possibility of the accusation being unjust, but the student may be remanded in custody for a long period, then the University may grant leave of absence if the student or representative of the student makes an application based on the provision of Article 19, paragraph 3 of the General Rules on Faculties (or the *mutatis mutandis* application of the provision in Article 29, paragraph 3 of the Rules on Graduate Schools for graduate students) in order for the accused to maintain the status of student.

5. In a case where the accused student's act is deemed not serious enough to warrant a disciplinary action in view of academic freedom and the University's autonomy, the University may grant leave of absence if the student or representative of the student makes an application based on the provision of Article 19, paragraph 3 of the General Rules on Faculties, if it is believed that the student will be detained for a long period..
6. In a case where a student suspected of a crime flees and the University cannot conduct an investigation as a result, the University may invoke the provisions of this Policy.