

Graduate Students are Members of the Research Community

GSFS Ethics Extensive Guidance

2024 Spring

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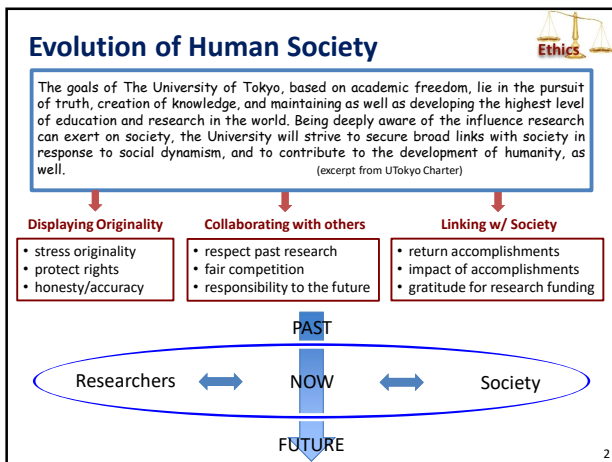


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1. Displaying Originality

- Research must genuinely be original.
- The benefits of the originality of your own research accomplishments and taking steps to protect your reputation.
- Researchers who falsify originality are ousted from the community of researchers.


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1-1 Pursuing originality in research

- Advances in science are an accumulation of individual original discoveries obtained through research.
- After evaluating the originality of the research of others, you must objectively assert the originality of your own research.

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1-2 Sentences and Wording

Concise and easy to understand sentences
 avoid vague wording that could invite misunderstanding

Specific, detailed descriptions
 – clarify the relationships of your research to new laws and regulations, applicability, to other research as well
 – describe the necessary information sufficiently so that other researchers can reproduce and confirm your research data

Use suitable wording
 use field-specific terminology that is standard in the field of research properly

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1-3 Data Management



Objectivity, Reproducibility

Research notebooks (lab notes, field notes)

Researchers should maintain a daily record of primary data (raw data) and the details of the observation environment. This record will also provide reference material when problems occur in addition to being the basics of your own research.

Sound data management, documents, programming

Adequate verification of data collection, reproducing experiments, and additional experiments are generally required elements. Records of experiment conditions, data, additional information, programs, etc. must be recorded and protected in a safe manner by maintaining back-ups (password-protected when necessary).

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1-4 Patent and Inventions



Applying for patents

Before applying for a patent, if part or all of the content is made public inadvertently (presentation at an academic organization, journal papers, website announcements, or any other type of public announcement of the content when a non-disclosure agreement was concluded), the novelty/originality of the invention and the chance of obtaining a patent may very well be lost.

Exception: Article 30 Item 2 of the Japan Patent Law states that patent applications should be made within six months after making the research public at a professional organization or other acceptable venue)

<http://www.japaneselawtranslation.go.jp/law/detail/?ft=1&re=02&dn=18.coi01&x=46&y=17&ky=patent+law&page=21>

Work-related inventions (judged by Office of Intellectual Property)

- research carried out at UTokyo by public or university funds
- inventions resulting from research done at UTokyo facilities (property of organization)

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1-5 Authorship



Copyrights

All copyrighted works such as dissertations, publications, videos, pictures, music, etc. are protected under the Copyright Law of Japan. During the period of copyright protection, the copyright is still valid even if the 「©」 is not printed in the material.

Copyright holders

Since many professional organizations and publishers require authors to transfer the copyright of the material published in their journals and international conference proceedings to them.

The author generally ceases to be the owner of the copyright (copyright holder) in such cases.

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1-6 Misconduct



Fabrication

inventing data or results and recording or reporting them

Falsification

manipulating research materials, equipment, or processes, or changing or omitting data/results that make research records inaccurate

Plagiarism

- using another person's ideas, processes, results, or words without giving appropriate credit
- even when using part or all of one of your research papers without the proper citation (self-plagiarism)

Untruth

different from the truth

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1-7 Grey areas of misconduct



Failure to confirm reproducibility

- confirm sufficient reproducibility by repeating your experiment.
- when encountering perplexing data when repeating experiments, handle the data according to the guidelines of your field

Arbitrary data

Trimming: eliminating outliers from data

cooking: using "convenient" data because it "looks good"

With the exception of the discovery of defective instruments and equipment, arbitrary data should be avoided.

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1-8 Multiple Manuscript Submission



Double/Multiple submission

Almost every academic journal and international meeting prohibit double or multiple submissions (submitting unpublished material and submitting to only one venue at the same time) of research manuscripts for publication or use.

Manuscript submission of existing content

When including previously announced information in invited papers, review papers, invited presentations, and the like the source must be cited properly.

Dividing up a thesis or dissertation

Researchers should not take one paper and divide it up into several smaller papers on purpose merely to increase their number of publications.

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1-9 Corrections



When an important error is discovered in a manuscript that has been published or is pending publication, and neglected:

1. withdraw your thesis, dissertation, journal article, or paper
2. submit a corrected version

Take the proper action!

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1-10 Sanctions



Fabrication/falsification/plagiarism irregularities

- **disciplinary action** (while enrolled)
- **rescind degree** (discovered after graduation)

Research misconduct

- will be treated as an incompetent researcher

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1-11 Publicizing on the Web



Doctoral dissertations made public on the internet

Doctoral dissertations

PDF versions of doctoral dissertations have been made available to the public from the National Diet Library since 2013

Master theses

You can choose not to publish it. However, in the case of a thesis containing novel ideas, it is expected that the acquisition of patents and the application of utility models by others will be suppressed by publishing them at an appropriate time, so please consider carefully.

Irregularities and problem points become more easily detectable.

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1-12 Degree Conferral Rules



Article 17 When it becomes clear that a degree from UTokyo was obtained through fraudulent means, The President of UTokyo, upon due deliberation at a department faculty meeting or the proper academic committee of a graduate school, may rescind the conferred degree and have the degree diploma returned to the university.

2 Department faculty meeting or graduate school academic committee take a vote on a matter related 17.1, the quorum of such meeting shall be a minimum two-thirds, and agreement by a minimum of three-fourths shall be required except as otherwise stipulated in the exception stated in Article 12.

3 The President of UTokyo, according to 17.1, when the President does rescind Master's degree, PhD degree, or Specialist degree, such rescinding shall be made public.

★ unofficial translation

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1-13 Disciplinary Action Rules



Article 3 Behavior subject to disciplinary action includes the following:

- (1) criminal behavior
- (2) that which infringes on people's rights
- (3) sexual harassment
- (4) that which is contrary to academic ethics in the production of thesis, dissertation, and other research documents AND misconduct related to experiments and other similar activities
- (5) that which is contrary to (established) information ethics
- (6) that which is in violation of UTokyo Rules and Regulations
- (7) that which is unjust and violates the legitimate activities of the operations of UTokyo by faculty and other employees; the academic pursuits and research of students, researchers, and others by means of violence, force, or other fraudulent means

Article 4 Types of disciplinary action shall include expulsion and fixed-period suspension.

★ unofficial translation

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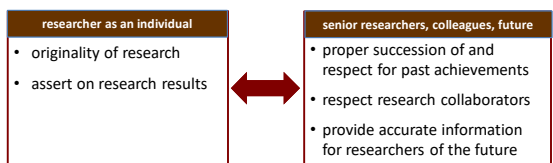
2. Collaboration among Researchers

- Past research achievements make today's research possible.
- All research would be impossible without colleague researchers and mentors
- Mentioning such contributions shows respect and forms the evaluation base for future researchers.

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2-1 Member of Research Community



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2-2 Authorship (1)



Co-authorship

Co-authors are , and must include, all those and only those who contributed to the research achievements. The borrowing of lab equipment, provision of data, comments on research, and other similar activities that did not substantially contribute to the actual research itself shall be limited to a recognition of appreciation, and shall not be included in the list of authors.

In the case of collaborative research, all those involved shall discuss and decide the co-authorship.

Order of authors

Most fields require that the leader author should be the author that contributed the most to the paper. It is necessary to obtain agreement of all authors concerning the order of authors involved prior to the submission on any paper for publication.

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2-2 Authorship (2)



Author responsibility

In principle, all authors share responsibility for the content of research . There are also cases in which the lead author (responsible author) has the most responsibility.

Checking paper before submitting for publication

All authors must read through the entire research paper, and must agree on the form to be submitted for publication. Also, it must be confirmed that all authors understand the content and agree to its final form.

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2-3 Patents



Collaboration (Research)

When an application for a patent is made as a result of collaborative research, this must be carried out in accordance with the agreement or contract involved. In the absence of any such agreement or contract, the researchers must achieve agreement prior to making a patent application.

Graduate school procedures

Regarding inventions and discoveries by university employees related to their work activities, UTokyo shall retain the patent right and the UTokyo Division of University Corporate Relations (DUCR) shall make the patent application. If DUCR determines that the university does not merit this right, then the patent right shall revert back to the inventors . (This same concept applies to students as well).

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2-4 Citing References (1)



Citing references according to the Copyright Act of Japan

Article 32 (Quotations)

Item 1: It shall be permissible to quote from and thereby exploit a work already made public, provided that such quotation is compatible with fair practice and to the extent justified by the purpose of the quotation, such as news reporting, critique, or research.

Article 48 (Clear indication of source)

Item 1 : ... the source of the work as provided for in such item must be clearly indicated in the manner and to the extent deemed reasonable in light of the manner of the reproduction and/or exploitation.

Item 2: When clearly indicating the source in accordance with the preceding paragraph, the name of the author that appears on said work must be indicated, except in cases where the author's name is clearly identifiable as a result of such clear indication or where the work is anonymous.

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2-4 Citing References (2)



Citing references

You can use tables, figures, data, etc. from existing studies with slight changes in such information, even without the author's permission.

However, even if only part of the words of figures/charts is used and such is published in another journal or publication, there are cases in which you are required to obtain the prior permission of the author to use that material.

Respecting originality and uniqueness

Any author or presenter who deliberately uses past research data of others or even himself/herself and uses it as "new" data is committing research misconduct. Also, when using past research data, be careful so as not to mislead readers of an audiences that it is "new", and cite past research properly.

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2-4 Citing References (3)



Indicating the source (publisher) of the citation

Cite the medium in which the cited information is found, the name(s) of authorship, year of first publication, and other necessary specific pertinent information. Also, the publisher must also be indicated somewhere nearby.

How to quote other research

When quoting references, the actual wording used. Any paraphrasing must be noted.

Limits of quoting other sources and amount

The limitations of quoting a reference without author permission may vary according to the medium, field, or whatever following conventional practices. When in doubt, every effort must be made to clearly state the publication or source of the cited information and the copyright holder.

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2-4 Citing References (4)



Citing unpublished research

Unpublished research information may not be quoted. Use or reprinting, however, is possible but only upon obtaining the permission of the author(s). In doing so, the person providing the information should be acknowledged. Some fields may consider this as *personal communication* so appreciation should be cited accordingly.

Citing yourself/your research group

Even when quoting research of your own or that of others in your research team, you must cite the source of information as when citing the references of others: make the source of the information clear and treat the information in the same manner as if it were from someone else's. Especially, in the case of ownership of copyright transfer, precaution must be taken.

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2-4 Citing References (5)



Citing electronic sources

More and more academic and scientific journals are moving to online publishing. Even so, merely citing a URL is insufficient. All online sources of information must be cited properly as with conventional publishing: journal name, volume and issue numbers, article number, DOI, and other pertinent information.

When certain information is available only online, give the author's name, URL, most recent access date when citing the source of the information.

(Some journals have their own established format for citing online sources.)

Cautions about using information from the Internet

Unclear author or copyright holder information, or illegal copied material are prevalent among much of the information available on many websites. Avoid citing unreliable information.

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2-5 Copyrighted Material (1)



Researchers must adhere to the same rules even when quoting non-research-related materials:

- articles in publications or news releases
- oral presentations made at academic meetings
- mass media reports (newspapers, TV, magazines) etc.
- websites on the Internet
- resumes/CVs, application and report forms
- reports related to lectures, experiments, and practical exercises

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2-5 Copyrighted Material (2)



Handling images, photos, and the like

Images and photos are protected by the Copyright Law much in the same way that your dissertation is.

When you want to use someone else's photo images, pictures, tables or figures, materials related to paintings, or images or photographs in printed publications, or the like, you must obtain the permission of the copyright holder in all cases. This also applies to images and photos on websites and other electronic media.

When there is a person in an image, portrait rights apply.

In images taken during fieldwork or related experiments, in principle, you must obtain the permission of those in the picture before use.

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3. Collaborating with Society

- All research should contribute to the development of human society, but we must always be aware that sometimes such research may hinder development.
- Researchers must communicate the originality of their research and acknowledge the financial support from the sources of research funding.
- Researchers must be aware of their accountability for public research funds, and adhere to the rules for proper use.

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3-1 Privacy Policy (1)



Confidentiality in joint research

In the existence of a joint research agreement, all parties are naturally bound by the confidentiality clause. In the same vein, in the absence of a joint research agreement, no research findings may be made public (neither revealed or leaked in any manner) without the consent of all researchers involved.

Confidentiality of information obtained during research

In presentations and seminars in your laboratory and/or department, master thesis, doctoral defense, faculty and other students have access to research information. Concerning unpublished information, no such information, ideas, or the like should be revealed or made public to any other unrelated third party without the writer's or speaker's permission. You must adhere to this rule even after graduation.

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3-1 Privacy Policy (2)



Publishing and presentation of research results

When publishing or making a presentation of research results and other information to those outside your attached research group, you must obtain the permission of all researchers involved (including your advisor) before agreeing to any such publishing or presentation.

Duty of confidentiality in peer review

When agreeing to referee any academic or scientific paper, symposium proceedings article, or the like, you have the responsibility to keep any and all information confidential. Use of the information for any purpose is prohibited.

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3-2 Human Subjects (1)



Biological and psychological experiments on human subjects

Researchers must obtain that approval of the *Rinri Shinsa Senmon linkai* (Ethics Review Committee, which is part of [Life Sciences Research Ethics Committee](#)) in advance for all research involving human subjects. Research of any sort outside the scope permitted experimental items must not be carried out.

Free will of human subjects

Informed consent must be obtained from all those cooperating in experiments and social surveys (questionnaires).
Experiments must be conducted only under the free will cooperation of the human subjects.

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3-2 Human Subjects (2)



Ethics and safety concerning biological and psychological research involving human subjects

- Due consideration must be paid to the safety, protection of human rights and other ethical aspects of the human subjects in research.
- You must undergo a review of the *Rinri Shinsa Senmon linkai* (Ethics Review Committee) in addition to being responsible for adhering to all laws, regulations, rules, or guidelines and safety that pertain to your research plan.
- Even when conducting joint research at a research organization outside Japan, you should make every effort to abide by the all laws, regulations, rules, or guidelines related to research in Japan. However, researchers must also follow the ethical standards that reflect the social, cultural, and religious diversity of that culture.

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3-3 Social Survey Research



- Personal and private information of survey subjects and their human rights must be given the utmost respect at all times.
- Every consideration must be made to avoid any discrimination, and social surveys should be carried out in a way that is based on the free will of the human subjects.
- Regarding survey subjects and their community, an effort must be made to return the results to the survey subjects in addition to making the results public. Researchers must always be conscious of their responsibilities to society.

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3-4 Personal Information



Unintended use prohibited

Personal and private information obtained by research must never be used for any unstated purpose without the individual's permission.

Making research public

When making research public, sufficient care must be taken to avoid harm or damage to any or all of the human subjects and/or survey respondents.

Discarding personal information

When personal and private information is no longer necessary, such information is deleted from all electronic storage devices, and all paper copies must be shredded for safe disposal.

Safe handling of personal information

All information must be handled to avoid any leaks. All data files that include personal or private information attached to e-mail messages must be password-protected. All such data must be handled carefully at all times.

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3-5 Off-campus research (1)



Adhering to Laws, Regulations, and Guidelines

- Check the information (laws, guidelines, need for applying for permits, etc.) related to your research site (country, region, non-university organization, and other important matters) beforehand
- When conducting research in a country outside Japan or in a non-university organization, you must adhere to both the rules and regulations of such organization in addition to the rules and regulations of the UTokyo. When a conflict occurs between either set of rules and regulations, you must adjust your research activities in accordance with prescribed proper procedures.

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3-5 Off-campus research (2)



Emergency contact information

Confirm all emergency contact information and inform the university (your advisor and Student Affairs) before conducting any off-campus research.

Surveys outside Japan

Understand well and behave according to the culture (national character, customs and practices, history, economic conditions and other factors) of the survey area in addition to obeying the local laws and regulations.

- ensure you have the proper insurance coverage
- take health precautions (vaccinations and observing your own health after returning to Japan from overseas fieldwork)
- students must notify Student Affairs whenever going abroad.

(by paper application at Student Affairs)

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3-6 Laws & Guidelines



Know laws, regulations and guidelines involving your research

- Laws: laws, regulations, ordinances
 - Guidelines, Rules, etc. issued by government ministries and agencies, academic organizations, universities, and the like.
- ↓
- Know and adhere to the spirit of the laws, regulations, and guidelines
 - "I didn't know." is an unacceptable excuse

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3-7 Basic Guidelines (1)



Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT)

- **Guidelines concerning Improper Conduct in Research**
http://www.mext.go.jp/b_menu/shingi/gijyutu/gijyutu12/houkoku/06082316.htm
- **Guidelines on Established Practices concerning the Response to Improper Conduct in Government-funded Scientific Research**
http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/shinkou/hojyo/1242622.htm
- **Bioethics and Safety** http://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/shinkou/seimei/main.htm

Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)

- **Principles of Research**
<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/seisakunitsuite/bunya/hokabunya/kenkyujigyou/i-kenkyu/index.html>

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3-7 Basic Guidelines (2)



Science Council of Japan (SCJ)

- **Code of Conduct for Scientists**
<http://www.scj.go.jp/en/report/Code%20of%20Conduct%20for%20Scientists-Revised%20version.pdf>

Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS)

- **Rules concerning the Response to Improper Conduct in Scientific Research**
http://www.jps.go.jp/j-daikokai/data/10_saitakugo/fuseikou.pdf

The University of Tokyo (UTokyo)

- **Standards of Conduct for Scientific Research**
<http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/ja/administration/codeofconduct/>
 - University President's Position Statement on the Standards of Conduct and the Establishment of Rules
 - The University of Tokyo Standards of Conduct for Scientific Research
 - Standards of Conduct for Scientific Research leaflet

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3-7 Basic Guidelines (3)



Office for Life Science Research Ethics and Safety, UTokyo

<http://sres.adm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/index.html>

- ethical review of research involving human subjects
- recombinant DNA
- non-human animal experiments
- microbes and micro-organisms
- human subjects • cloning
- others

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3-7 Basic Guidelines (4)



Research collaboration • intellectual property

UTokyo Division of University Corporate Relations

English: <http://www.ducr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/>

Japanese: <http://www.ducr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/>

•Rules concerning Collaborative Research • Entrusted Research

•Rules concerning the Intellectual Property (patents, publications, knowhow, trademarks)

English: http://www.ducr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/en/forms_and_rules.html/

Japanese: http://www.ducr.u-tokyo.ac.jp/jp/rules_and_forms/index.html

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3-8 Safe use of laboratory equipment



Safe use of laboratory equipment/facilities

Read necessary safety use manuals and undergo any necessary training in advance to ensure safe use of laboratories, their equipment, and their materials. When danger may accompany an experiment, never conduct the experiment alone.

Preventive measures for emergencies

Confirm emergency contact information concerning your home institution(s) and/or related public institutions that provide emergency services so that you can take appropriate action in the event of an emergency.

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3-9 Public research funds (1)



General

Researchers must not betray expectations and trust of the Japanese government and private organizations when using public research funds.

Researchers must be well aware of their accountability for proper use of public research funds to maintain this trust and support.

Researchers must learn the rules of proper procedures and operations (purchases, travel expenses, honorariums, and the like) related to public research funds.

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3-9 Public research funds (2)



Validity of research plan

- develop valid research plan (research team organization, Effort Commitment, etc.) based on a purpose with scientific significance
- avoid receiving public research funds for projects with overlapping purposes

Safety/Security/Compliance

- go through necessary application procedures for Ethics Committee approval when required
- pay due consideration to safety of research environment, security export controls, and "dual-use" issues of research findings

Conflict of interest

- pay due consideration to possible conflict of interest between individuals and organizations to avoid improper economic benefit
 - objectivity of research can undermined when private business funding is involved and/or conducting joint research with outside organizations
- ★ The University of Tokyo requires written confirmation of having successfully completed advanced ethics training when graduate students apply for public research funds (since AY 2015).

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3-9 Public research funds (3)



Improper Use vs. Proper Use ←

Improper causes usually lead to improper use of public research funds: 1) self-interest excuses ("Everyone's doing it!" or "We just had to have this for our laboratory"), 2) work becoming meaningless routine, 3) collusion with vendors, or other similar improper causes.

Researchers benefiting from public research funds should continually enhance their knowledge of ethics by participating in training, adhering to manual procedures, and consulting appropriate individuals about unclear points.

Should any improper use of public research funds be revealed, UTokyo as well as the researchers involved assume collective responsibility. This may greatly influence other researchers' funds: overhead allotments may be reduced, funds may be suspended, or repayment of research funds may be required.

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3-9 Public research funds (4)



Proper use of research funds (facilities, supplies, travel, and other expenses)

- improper or unauthorized use is strictly prohibited
- must adhere to UTokyo's accounting rules and procedures

Proper use of goods and materials (facilities, equipment, consumables, etc.)

- such goods are to be used for research and education purposes only
- strict location and security controls on highly re-sellable goods must be maintained

Vendors pooling money

Asking vendor to issue fabricated or padded invoice, requesting payment from UTokyo, and then making vendor take care of such funds for "your own personal use"

Improper!

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3-9 Public research funds (5)



Fabricated Business Trip Expenses

Requesting UTokyo to pay for fabricated or padded "research-related" trip expenses and pocketing money for yourself

- non-existent business trip
- business trip extension for personal reasons (padded invoice)
- claiming regular airfare reimbursement for discounted ticket
- claiming reimbursement for travel expenses from UTokyo, and also receiving travel expense payment from another organization for same travel (double invoicing)

Fabricated Personnel Expenses

- requesting compensation from UTokyo for fabricated work or padding project work hours
- using funds to attend a conference or other unauthorized use
- making those who receive payments for non-related work return part or all of the money to your own personal bank account

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3-9 Public research funds (6)



Verification

"Verification" refers to a person in a laboratory that confirms the delivery of ordered goods. Graduate students generally assist in "verification" by confirming that the goods delivered correspond to the description on the packing slip or other documentation, and by writing date received and their signature on this documentation. The person responsible for incoming inspections in your laboratory must also do the same. Double signature verification is required by UTokyo procedures for payment. This task requires conscious responsibility as an integral part of operational management of research funds.

Extreme care must be taken to avoid any fraudulent relationships with vendors, or work becoming meaningless routine.

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3-10 Life Science Experiments



When conducting experiments related to the life sciences such as recombinant DNA, non-human animal subjects, micro-organisms, human subjects, and cloning ... be aware of the information regarding pertinent laws, rules, guidelines, university internal procedures, etc. on the official website of the UTokyo's *Office for Life Science Research Ethics and Safety*, and all researchers much follow all such laws, rules, guidelines, university internal procedures, etc when conducting research.

If there is something that you do not understand, consult UTokyo's *Office for Life Science Research Ethics and Safety*.

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3-11 Generative AI (chatGPT, etc.) (1)



Generative AI like ChatGPT has great potential, but it is a developing tool and should be used responsibly. Please keep the following in mind when using generative AI:

- **Proper citation.** When using information or quotations from generative AI, make sure to clearly indicate the source and cite it appropriately. Failure to do so may be considered plagiarism.
- **Accuracy of information.** Information provided by generative AI may not always be accurate. Check it against other reliable sources.
- **Prevention of copyright violation.** Make sure that content created by a generative AI does not violate copyrighted works or intellectual property rights of others. For example, if a text or image generated by a generative AI is similar to an existing article or copyrighted work, its use as is may constitute copyright violation.

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3-11 Generative AI (chatGPT, etc.) (2)



- **Protect confidential information.** Protect confidential information. Do not enter any personal information, private information of others, experimental data, or other sensitive information into the generative AI to avoid the leakage of input information. If there is a setting that avoids using the input data for training the AI, select it. However, do not be overconfident in these settings.
- **Use AI in a responsible manner.** Do not rely too much on AI. Generative AI is only an auxiliary tool. Develop your own knowledge and judgment. Use it appropriately as a graduate student or in light of social common sense.
- **Compliance with policies and regulations.** Be aware that different policies and regulations may apply in other universities and countries. Do not use the AI in situations where its use is prohibited.

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3-12 Where to go for help



Advisor, department head

any problems in general

Lectures, courses units & items related to degree conferral

see faculty responsible for degree requirements and educational matters in your department, or Student Affairs

Scholarships & study abroad

See the International Liaison Office (ILO), or Student Affairs

Public research funds

Preventing Misuse of Competitive Funds website

<http://gaibushikin.adm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/huseitaisaku/>

★ staff/faculty in charge of financial matters in your group can help

others

Nandemo Sodan Corner

(<http://dcs.adm.u-tokyo.ac.jp/nsc/>)

Nandemo Sodan Corner/Kashiwa Campus

Transdisciplinary Science Bldg, 2Fl. Room 2B5

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3-13 Who to Notify



- When a problem occurs, or seems likely to occur, in your daily research activities report it to your advisor to avoid breaking the law.
- If reporting a problem to your advisor is impossible for whatever reason, use the **Compliance Hotline** to find a solution. Those who use the Hotline are protected from retaliation that might possibly result from reporting irregularities.
- **Compliance Hotline**
Illegal activities that go against laws, regulations, rules, and guidelines
- **Research Funds Hotline**
Improper use of public research funds
- **Committee on Code of Conduct in Scientific Research**
Misconduct involving research and paper irregularities that go against the code of conduct for scientific research
- **Committee on Information Ethics**
Use of the UTokyo information resource (network, computers, etc.) operated and managed by UTokyo

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3-14 Harassment



Prohibition & elimination of all forms of harassment

- **Academic harassment**
inappropriate faculty-student, *sempai-kohai* (senior student-junior student), same grade students, or other similar comments or behavior
- **Sexual harassment**
- **Alcohol harassment**
- **others**
inappropriate comments or behavior concerning nationality, religion, matriculated university, etc.



For help: **UTokyo Harassment Office** <http://har.u-tokyo.ac.jp>

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Submission of Doctoral Thesis



Guide for Doctoral Theses and Copyrights

- review “*Guide for Doctoral Theses and Copyrights*” carefully before writing your thesis cf. <http://hdl.handle.net/2261/55511>
- submit a statement that you have read this document

Plagiarism Checking Software Use

- supervisors must confirm the originality, novelty, and the appropriateness of citations in theses that they supervise

Pledge of Compliance with UTokyo’s Ethical Research Standards

- submit a pledge that you have followed the standards for scientific research set forth in “The University of Tokyo Code of Conduct for Scientific Research” and the “Graduate School of Frontier Sciences Guidelines for Research Ethics”.

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UTokyo Charter (excerpt)

The goals of The University of Tokyo, based on academic freedom, lie in the pursuit of truth, creation of knowledge, and maintaining as well as developing the highest level of education and research in the world. Being deeply aware of the influence research can exert on society, the University will strive to secure broad links with society in response to social dynamism, and to contribute to the development of humanity, as well.

http://www.u-tokyo.ac.jp/gen02/b04_01_e.html

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