

**Regulations on Student  
Management in Ordinary  
Higher Education  
Institutions**

Order No. 41 of the Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China

The "Regulations on the Management of Students in Ordinary Higher Education Institutions" were revised and approved by the 49th Ministerial Office Meeting of the Ministry of Education on December 16, 2016. The revised "Regulations on the Management of Students in Ordinary Higher Education Institutions" are now announced and will come into effect on September 1, 2017.

Minister of  
Education  
Chen  
Baosheng  
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in Ordinary Higher Education  
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**Chapter 1 General Provisions**

Article 1: In order to standardize the management behavior of students in ordinary higher education institutions, maintain the normal order of education, teaching, and life in ordinary higher education institutions, safeguard the legitimate rights and interests of students, and cultivate socialist builders and successors with comprehensive development in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, and other aspects, these regulations are formulated in accordance with the Education Law, the Higher Education Law, and relevant laws and regulations.

Article 2: These regulations apply to the management of graduate students and undergraduate, vocational (higher vocational) students (hereinafter referred to as students) receiving general higher education by ordinary higher education institutions and scientific research institutions (hereinafter referred to as schools) that undertake graduate education tasks.

Article 3: Schools shall adhere to the socialist direction of education, uphold the guiding position of Marxism, and fully implement the national education policy; We must adhere to the fundamental principle of cultivating virtue and educating people with ideals and beliefs as the core, cultivate and practice socialist core values, promote excellent traditional Chinese culture, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture, and cultivate students' sense of social responsibility, innovative spirit, and practical ability; We must adhere to the rule of law and scientific management of schools

Establish and improve management systems, standardize management behavior, combine management with education, and continuously improve management and service levels.

Article 4 Students should support the leadership of the CPC, work hard to learn Marxism Leninism, Mao Zedong Thought, and the theoretical system of socialism with Chinese characteristics, deeply study the spirit of General Secretary Xi Jinping's series of important speeches, new concepts, new ideas, and new strategies for governing the country, strengthen confidence in the path of socialism with Chinese characteristics, theory, system, and culture, and establish the common ideal of socialism with Chinese characteristics; Patriotic ideology should be established

To have the spirit of unity, love for peace, diligence, bravery, and self-improvement; We should enhance the concept of the rule of law, abide by the Constitution, laws, and regulations, observe the moral norms of citizens, abide by the school management system, and have good moral qualities and behavioral habits; We should study hard, explore boldly, actively practice, and strive to master modern scientific and cultural knowledge and

professional skills; We should actively exercise, improve physical and mental health, enhance personal cultivation, and cultivate aesthetic taste.

Article 5: In implementing student management, the legitimate rights and interests of students should be respected and protected, students should be educated and guided to assume their obligations and responsibilities, and students should be encouraged and supported to implement self-management, self-service, self-education, and self-monitoring.

## **Chapter 2: Rights and Obligations of Students**

Article 6: During their school years, students shall enjoy the following rights in accordance with the law:

(1) Participate in various activities arranged by the school's education and teaching plan, and use the educational and teaching resources provided by the school;

(2) Participate in social practice, volunteer service, work study programs, cultural and entertainment activities, as well as technological and cultural innovation, and receive guidance and services for employment and entrepreneurship;

(3) Apply for scholarships, grants, and student loans;

(4) Obtain scientific and fair evaluations in terms of ideological and moral character, academic performance, etc., and obtain corresponding academic certificates and degree certificates after completing the school's prescribed studies;

(5) Organize and participate in student organizations within the school, participate in school management in an appropriate manner, and have the right to be informed, participate, express, and supervise affairs related to school and student rights;

(6) If there are objections to the handling or punishment given by the school, appeal to the school or education administrative department, and file an appeal or file a lawsuit in accordance with the law against the school or faculty members for infringing on their legitimate rights and interests such as personal rights and property rights;

(7) Other rights stipulated by laws, regulations, and school bylaws. Article 7: During their school years, students shall fulfill the following obligations in accordance with the law:

(1) Comply with the Constitution, laws, and regulations;

(2) Comply with the school's constitution and rules and regulations;

(3) Adhere to academic ethics and complete prescribed studies;

(4) Pay tuition fees and related expenses according to regulations, and fulfill the corresponding obligations of obtaining student loans and grants;

(5) Adhere to student behavior norms, respect teachers and develop good moral character and behavioral habits;

(6) Other obligations stipulated by laws, regulations, and school bylaws.

**Chapter 3 Student  
Status  
Management  
Section 1  
Enrollment and  
Registration**

Article 8: New students admitted in accordance with national enrollment regulations shall present their admission notices and complete the admission procedures at the school in accordance with the relevant requirements and deadlines set by the school. Those who are unable to enroll on time due to unforeseen circumstances should request leave from the school. Those who have not taken leave or whose leave is overdue, except for legitimate reasons such as force majeure, shall be deemed to have forfeited their eligibility for admission.

Article 9: Schools shall conduct a preliminary review of the admission qualifications of new students upon registration, and those who pass the review shall proceed with the admission procedures and be registered as students; If the examination finds that the admission notice, candidate information and other supporting materials of the new student do not match their actual situation, or there are other violations of national enrollment examination regulations, their admission qualification will be cancelled.

Article 10: New students may apply to retain their admission qualifications. During the period of retaining admission eligibility, one does not have academic status. The conditions and deadlines for retaining admission qualifications shall be stipulated by the school.

New students should apply for admission to the school before the expiration of their enrollment qualification period. After passing the school's review, they can proceed with the admission procedures. Those who fail the review will have their admission qualifications cancelled; Those who fail to complete the enrollment procedures on time and have no legitimate reasons for delay due to force majeure shall be deemed to have forfeited their eligibility for enrollment.

Article 11: After students enroll, schools shall conduct a re examination in accordance with national enrollment regulations within three months. The review mainly includes the following aspects:

- (1) Whether the admission procedures and procedures comply with national enrollment regulations;
- (2) Whether the admission qualifications obtained are genuine and comply with relevant regulations;
- (3) Is my identity and proof consistent with the admission notice, candidate files, etc;
- (4) Whether the physical and mental health condition meets the physical examination requirements for the applied major or major category, and whether it can ensure normal learning and living in school;
- (5) Whether the professional level of students admitted to special types such as art and sports meets the admission requirements.

If it is found during the re examination that a student has engaged in fraud, favoritism, or other fraudulent activities, it shall be determined as unqualified for the re examination and their student status shall be cancelled; If the circumstances are serious, the school shall transfer it to relevant departments for investigation and handling.

If it is found during the re examination that a student's physical and mental condition is not suitable for studying on campus, and they need to rest at home after being diagnosed by a hospital designated by the school as a second-class or above, they may retain their admission qualification in accordance with the provisions of Article 10.

The procedures and methods for re examination shall be prescribed by the school.

Article 12: At the beginning of each semester, students shall complete registration procedures in accordance with school regulations. Those who cannot register as scheduled shall go through the procedures of deferred registration. Those who fail to pay tuition fees according to school regulations or do not meet other registration requirements will not be registered.

Students from economically disadvantaged families can apply for student loans or other forms of assistance, and register after completing relevant procedures.

Schools should provide educational assistance to students from economically disadvantaged families in accordance with relevant national regulations, improve the student financial aid system, and ensure that students do not give up their studies due to financial difficulties.

## **Section 2 Assessment and Record of Results**

Article 13: Students shall participate in the assessment of courses and various educational and teaching activities (hereinafter referred to as courses) specified in the school's education and teaching plan, and the assessment results shall be recorded in the score book and included in the student record.

Assessment is divided into two types: examination and assessment. The assessment and performance evaluation methods, as well as whether courses that fail the assessment should be retaken or retaken, shall be determined by the school.

Article 14: The assessment and appraisal of students' ideological and moral character shall be mainly based on Article 4 of these regulations, and shall be conducted in the form of personal summary, democratic evaluation by teachers and students, etc.

The evaluation of students' physical education performance should highlight process management, which can be comprehensively evaluated based on attendance, in class teaching, extracurricular exercise activities, and physical health.

Article 15: The courses or required scores taken by students each semester or academic year, as well as the requirements for promotion, skipping, repeating, and demotion, shall be determined by the school.

Article 16: Students may apply to minor in other majors on campus or take elective courses in other majors in accordance with relevant school regulations; You can apply for cross school minor programs or take courses, and participate in open online courses recognized by the school for learning. The course grades (credits) taken by students will be recognized after being reviewed and approved by the school.

Article 17: Students' experiences and achievements related to professional learning and academic requirements, such as participating in innovation and entrepreneurship, social practice, publishing papers, obtaining patent authorizations, etc., can be converted into credits and included in their academic performance. The specific measures shall be formulated by the school.

Schools should encourage, support, and guide students to participate in social practice and innovation and entrepreneurship activities, and may establish innovation and entrepreneurship files and set up innovation and entrepreneurship credits.

Article 18: Schools shall establish a sound system for managing students' academic achievements and student records, truthfully and completely recording and issuing students' academic achievements. Grades obtained through make-up exams or retakes shall be marked.

If a student seriously violates the assessment discipline or cheats, the assessment results of the course shall be deemed invalid, and corresponding disciplinary actions shall be taken depending on the circumstances of the violation or cheating. Those who receive warnings, serious warnings, demerits, and school probation may be given the opportunity to retake or retake the course if they have performed well in education.

Students who suspend their studies due to reasons such as dropping out should have their courses taken and

credits earned during their school years recorded. If a student re takes the entrance examination, meets the admission requirements, and re enters the school, they have already obtained credits, which can be recognized by the admitting school. Specific methods to be learned School regulations.

Article 19: Students shall participate in the activities specified in the education and teaching plan on time. Those who cannot attend on time should take leave in advance and obtain approval. Those who are absent without reason shall be subject to criticism and education in accordance with relevant school regulations. If the circumstances are serious, corresponding disciplinary actions shall be taken.

Article 20: Schools shall carry out student integrity education, record students' integrity information in academic, academic, and moral aspects in an appropriate manner, and establish mechanisms for restraining and punishing dishonest behavior; For those who engage in serious acts of dishonesty, corresponding disciplinary sanctions may be imposed, and for those who violate academic integrity, restrictions may be imposed on their ability to obtain degrees, academic titles, honors, etc.

### **Section 3: Transfer of Major and School**

Article 21: Students who are interested in and have expertise in other majors during their studies may apply to transfer majors; Students admitted through special enrollment methods are not allowed to transfer majors if there are relevant national regulations or clear agreements with the school before admission.

Schools should formulate specific measures for students to transfer majors, establish fair and just standards and procedures, and improve the public disclosure system. If schools need to adjust their majors appropriately based on the development and changes in the demand for talents in society, they should allow current students to transfer to other related majors.

Students who take a leave of absence to start a business or return to school after retirement and need to switch majors due to their own circumstances should be given priority consideration by the school.

Article 22: Students should generally complete their studies at the admitted school. Those who are unable to continue studying at this school or do not meet the learning requirements of this school due to illness or special difficulties or needs can apply for transfer. Under any of the following circumstances, transfer is not allowed:

- (1) Those who have not completed one semester of enrollment or one year before graduation;
- (2) If the college entrance examination score is lower than the corresponding admission score of the same student source in the relevant major of the intended transfer school in the corresponding year;
- (3) Transitioning from a low educational level to a high educational level;
- (4) Admission through targeted employment recruitment;
- (5) Graduate students who plan to transfer to schools or majors with admission control standards higher than those of their current schools or majors;
- (6) Without legitimate reasons for transferring schools.

If students need to transfer schools due to changes in school training conditions or other reasons beyond their own control, the school shall provide a certificate, and the provincial education administrative department in their location shall coordinate the transfer to schools at the same level.

Article 23: Students who transfer schools shall submit their own applications, explain the reasons, and with the consent of their school and the intended transfer school, the transfer school shall be responsible for reviewing the transfer conditions and relevant certificates. If it is deemed that the transfer meets the training requirements of the school and the school has the ability to cultivate, the transfer can be made after discussion and decision by the school principal's office or special meeting. The transfer of graduate students should also be approved by the intended transfer supervisor.

For cross provincial transfer, the provincial education administrative department of the transferring place shall negotiate with the provincial education administrative department of the transferring place, and handle the transfer procedures after confirming the transfer conditions. For those who need to transfer their household registration, the provincial education administrative department of the transferring place shall copy the relevant documents to the public security organ of the transferring school's location.

Article 24: Schools shall establish and improve specific measures for student transfer in accordance with relevant national regulations; The transfer situation should be promptly publicized, and within 3 months after the transfer is completed, the transferring school should report to the provincial education administrative department where it is located for filing.

Provincial education administrative departments should strengthen supervision and management of school transfer behavior within the region, and promptly correct illegal transfer behavior.

#### **Section 4 Suspension and Resumption of Education**

Article 25: Students may complete their studies in stages, and unless otherwise specified, they shall complete their studies within the maximum study period (including suspension and retention of student status) prescribed by the school.

If a student applies for a leave of absence or if the school deems it necessary, they may take a leave of absence with the approval of the school. The number and duration of absences are determined by the school.

Article 26: Schools may establish and implement flexible learning systems according to the situation. For students who take a leave of absence to start their own businesses, a separate maximum length of study can be set and the approval process for taking a leave of absence can be simplified.

Article 27 Freshmen and students in school should be recruited to join the Chinese People's Liberation Army (including the Chinese People's Armed Police Force), and the school should retain their enrollment qualifications or student status until two years after retirement.

Students participate in cross school joint training programs organized by the school, and during their study period at the joint training school, the school also retains their student status. During the period when students retain their academic status, they establish management relationships with their actual units, schools, and other organizations.

Article 28: Students who take a leave of absence shall complete the necessary procedures to leave the school. During the student's leave of absence, the school should retain their student status, but they do not enjoy the same treatment as students studying on campus. Medical expenses for students who take a leave of absence due to illness shall be handled in accordance with relevant national and local regulations.

Article 29: Students shall submit an application to resume their studies within the time limit prescribed by the school before the end of their leave of absence. Only after passing the school's re examination can they resume their studies.

**Article 30: If**  
a student **falls** under any of the following circumstances, the school may expel them:

(1) Failure to meet school requirements in academic performance or failure to complete studies within the prescribed study period set by the school;

(2) Those who have taken a leave of absence or have completed the retention period, but have not submitted an application for resumption of studies within the prescribed time limit by the school, or whose application for resumption of studies has been reviewed and found to be unqualified;

(3) According to the diagnosis from the designated hospital of the school, those who suffer from illness or accidental disability and cannot continue their studies on campus;

(4) Not participating in the school's designated teaching activities for two consecutive weeks without approval;

(5) Those who fail to register within the school's prescribed time limit and fail to complete the procedures for deferred registration;

(6) Other situations stipulated by the school where students are unable to complete their studies and should be expelled. If a student applies to withdraw from school, the withdrawal procedures will be processed after approval by the school.

Article 31: Students who drop out of school shall complete the withdrawal procedures and leave the school within the prescribed time limit. Graduate students who have dropped out of school and are eligible for employment based on their existing graduation qualifications and employment policies shall have their school report to the provincial graduate employment department where they are located to handle relevant procedures; If there is no employing unit within the prescribed time limit of the school, the procedures for dropping out should be completed and the student should leave the school.

The files of dropouts shall be returned by the school to their home location, and their household registration shall be moved back to their original registered residence or home registered residence in accordance with relevant national regulations.

## **Section 6 Graduation and Graduation**

Article 32: If a student completes the prescribed content of the education and teaching plan within the prescribed study period of the school, passes the examination, and meets the graduation requirements of the school, the school shall grant graduation and issue a graduation certificate to the student before leaving the school.

For those who meet the conditions for degree granting, the degree granting unit shall issue a degree certificate.

Students who complete the prescribed content of the education and teaching plan in advance and obtain the required credits for graduation can apply for early graduation. The conditions for students to graduate early shall be stipulated by the school.

Article 33: If a student completes the prescribed content of the education and teaching plan within the prescribed study period of the school, but does not meet the graduation requirements of the school, the school may allow them to graduate and issue a certificate of completion.

Whether it is possible to take make-up exams, retake courses, or make up for graduation projects, theses, and defenses after graduation, as well as whether to issue graduation certificates and degree certificates, shall be determined by the school. The graduation certificate and degree certificate issued after qualification shall be filled in according to the date of issuance, including the graduation date and the time of obtaining the degree.

For students who have dropped out of school, the school should issue a certificate of non completion or a realistic proof of learning.

## **Section 7 Academic Certificate Management**

Article 34 Schools shall strictly follow the types of education and learning forms determined during enrollment, as well as the personal information filled in by students during enrollment, to fill in and issue academic certificates, degree certificates, and other academic certificates.

Students who need to fill in personal information such as name and date of birth on certificates during their school years should have reasonable and sufficient reasons, and provide relevant information corresponding proof documents of legal validity. If the school needs the assistance of the provincial education administrative department and relevant departments in the student's place of origin to conduct a review, the relevant departments should cooperate.

Article 35 Schools shall implement the electronic registration management system for higher education student status and academic qualifications, improve the management measures for student status and academic qualifications information, and timely complete the electronic registration of student status and academic qualifications in accordance with relevant regulations.

Article 36: Students who have completed their studies in this major while also taking minor courses in other majors and meet the requirements for minor courses in that major shall be issued a minor certificate by the school.

Article 37: For those who violate the national enrollment regulations and obtain admission qualifications or student status, the school shall cancel their student status and shall not issue academic certificates or degree certificates; The school shall revoke the issued academic and degree certificates in accordance with the law. Schools shall revoke academic credentials and degree certificates obtained through academic misconduct such as cheating, plagiarism, or other improper means in accordance with the law.

If the revoked academic certificate or degree certificate has already been registered, the school shall cancel it and report to the education administrative department to declare it invalid.

Article 38: If academic certificates and degree certificates are lost or damaged, the school shall issue corresponding certificates after verification upon the applicant's application. The certificate has the same legal effect as the original certificate.

#### **Chapter 4 Campus Order and Extracurricular Activities**

Article 39 Schools and students shall jointly maintain normal order on campus, ensure the safety and stability of the school environment, and guarantee the normal learning and life of students.

Article 40: Schools shall establish and improve organizational forms for student participation in management, and support and ensure that students participate in school management in accordance with the law and regulations.

Article 41: Students shall consciously abide by civic moral norms, school management systems, create and maintain a civilized, clean, beautiful, and safe learning and living environment, establish awareness of safety risk prevention and self-protection, and safeguard their legitimate rights and interests.

Article 42: Students shall not engage in illegal activities such as excessive drinking, fighting, gambling, drug abuse, spreading, copying, or selling illegal books, periodicals, and audiovisual products; Not allowed to participate in illegal pyramid schemes and engage in cult or feudal superstitious activities; Do not engage in or participate in activities that damage the image of college students or violate social order and good customs.

If a school discovers that a student has engaged in illegal behavior or serious mental illness on campus that may cause harm to others, it may take or assist relevant departments in taking necessary measures in accordance with the law.

Article 43: Schools shall adhere to the principle of separating education from religion. No organization or individual is allowed to engage in religious activities in schools.



Article 44: Schools shall establish and improve the system of student representative assemblies, provide necessary conditions for student unions, graduate student unions, and other organizations to carry out activities, and support play a role in student management.

Students can establish and participate in student organizations on campus. Students who establish groups shall submit written applications in accordance with relevant school regulations, obtain approval from the school, and implement registration and annual inspection systems.

Student organizations should operate within the scope of the Constitution, laws, regulations, and school management system, and accept the leadership and management of the school. Student organizations inviting external organizations and individuals to hold lectures and other activities on campus require approval from the school.

Article 45: Schools promote and support students and student organizations to engage in academic, technological, artistic, cultural, and sports activities that are beneficial to their physical and mental health and growth.

Students engaging in extracurricular activities shall not affect the normal educational and teaching order and daily life order of the school.

Students participating in work study programs should comply with laws, regulations, and the management systems of schools and employers, and fulfill relevant agreements for work study programs.

Article 46: Students holding large-scale gatherings, marches, demonstrations, and other activities shall obtain approval in accordance with legal procedures and relevant regulations. Schools should dissuade or stop those who have not been approved in accordance with the law.

Article 47: Students shall comply with the relevant regulations of the state and schools on network use, and shall not log in to illegal websites or disseminate illegal text, audio, video materials, etc. They shall not fabricate or disseminate false or harmful information; Do not attack or invade others' computers and mobile communication networks  
Unified.

Article 48: Schools shall establish and improve a system for managing student accommodation. Students should comply with the school's regulations on student accommodation management. Encourage and support students to implement self-management through the formulation of conventions.

## **Chapter 5 Rewards and Punishments**

Article 49 Schools, provinces (regions, cities), and relevant departments of the state shall commend and reward students who have comprehensively developed in morality, intelligence, physical fitness, aesthetics, or have outstanding performance in ideological and moral character, academic achievements, scientific and technological creation, sports competitions, literary and artistic activities, volunteer service, and social practice.

Article 50: Commendation and rewards for students can take various forms such as conferring the title of "Three Good Students" or other honorary titles, awarding scholarships, etc., and providing corresponding spiritual encouragement or material rewards.

Schools should establish open, fair, and just procedures and regulations for commending and rewarding students, as well as recommending candidates for exemption from entrance exams, national scholarships, and public overseas study programs to benefit students. Corresponding selection and publicity systems should also be established and improved.

Article 51: Schools shall provide criticism and education to students who violate laws, regulations, these regulations, and school discipline, and may consider the situation The following disciplinary actions will be

imposed based on the severity of the offense:

- (1) Warning;
- (2) Serious warning;
- (3) Record a demerit;
- (4) Stay on campus observation;
- (5) Expulsion from school.

Article 52: If a student falls under any of the following circumstances, the school may impose a disciplinary action of expulsion:

- (1) Violating the Constitution, opposing the Four Cardinal Principles, disrupting stability and unity, and disrupting social order;
- (2) Violating national laws and constituting a criminal offense;
- (3) Those who have been punished by public security management, with serious and malicious circumstances;
- (4) Acting on behalf of others or allowing others to participate in exams on one's behalf, organizing cheating, using communication devices or other equipment to cheat, selling exam questions or answers to others for profit, and other serious cheating or disrupting exam order behaviors;
- (5) Academic misconduct such as plagiarism, tampering, forgery, etc. exists in academic theses and publicly published research results, and the circumstances are serious, or those who write papers on behalf of others or buy and sell papers;
- (6) Violating these regulations and school rules, seriously affecting the order of school education and teaching, daily life, and public place management;
- (7) Infringing upon the legitimate rights and interests of other individuals or organizations, resulting in serious consequences;
- (8) Repeatedly violating school regulations and receiving disciplinary action, but refusing to change after education.

Article 53: Schools shall issue a disciplinary decision when imposing sanctions on students. The disciplinary decision shall include the following contents:

- (1) Basic information of students;
- (2) The facts and evidence of the disciplinary action taken;

- (3) The type, basis, and duration of disciplinary action;
- (4) The channels and deadlines for appeal;
  
- (5) Other necessary content.

Article 54: When schools impose disciplinary actions on students, they should adhere to the combination of education and punishment, and be appropriate to the nature and severity of the student's illegal or disciplinary behavior. The punishment of students by schools should be based on sufficient evidence, clear evidence, accurate characterization, proper procedures, and appropriate punishment.

Article 55: Before making disciplinary or other unfavorable decisions against students, schools shall inform students of the facts, reasons, and basis for the decision, and inform them of their right to make statements and defenses, and listen to their statements and defenses.

The handling, disciplinary decisions, and disciplinary notices shall be directly delivered to the student himself/herself. If the student refuses to sign for them, they may be delivered by detention; Those who have left school can be delivered by mail; For those that are difficult to contact, they can be delivered through announcements on the school website, news media, etc.

Article 56: If a decision is made to cancel the admission qualification, cancel the student's enrollment status, withdraw from school, expel the student, or make other decisions or disciplinary actions that involve the significant interests of the student, it shall be submitted to the President's Office or a special meeting authorized by the President for deliberation and decision, and a legal review shall be conducted in advance.

Article 57: In addition to the disciplinary action of expulsion from school, the disciplinary action given to students should generally be set for a period of 6 to 12 months, and shall be lifted according to the school's prescribed procedures upon expiration. After the disciplinary action is lifted, students will receive recognition, rewards, and other benefits, and will no longer be affected by the original disciplinary action.

Article 58: The school shall truthfully and completely include the materials for rewarding, handling, punishing, and lifting disciplinary actions against students in the school's document archives and personal archives.

Students who have been expelled from school will be issued a study certificate by the school. Students shall leave the school within the time limit specified by the school, and the files shall be returned by the school to their home location, and their household registration shall be moved back to their original registered residence or home registered residence in accordance with relevant national regulations.

## **Chapter 6: Student Appeals**

Article 59: Schools shall establish a student appeal handling committee, responsible for accepting appeals filed

by students who are dissatisfied with the handling or disciplinary decisions. The Student Appeal Handling

Committee shall be composed of relevant school officials, functional department heads, teacher representatives,

student representatives, and responsible for legal affairs

Officials from relevant institutions can be invited to participate, and experts in legal, educational, and other fields from outside the school can be hired.

Schools should formulate specific measures for student appeals, improve the composition and working rules of

student appeal handling committees, provide necessary conditions, and ensure that they can objectively and fairly fulfill their duties.

Article 60: If students have objections to the school's handling or disciplinary decision, they may submit a written appeal to the school's student appeal handling committee within 10 days from the date of receiving the school's handling or disciplinary decision.

Article 61: The Student Appeal Handling Committee shall review the appeals submitted by students and make a review conclusion within 15 days from the date of receiving a written appeal, and inform the appellant. If the situation is complex and a conclusion cannot be reached within the prescribed time limit, with the approval of the school's responsible person, an extension of 15 days may be granted. Student application If deemed necessary by the Complaints Handling Committee, it may recommend that the school temporarily suspend the implementation of relevant decisions.

The Student Appeal Handling Committee, after review, believes that the facts, basis, procedures, etc. that led to the handling or punishment are inappropriate. It may make a review opinion recommending revocation or change, and request relevant functional departments to study and resubmit to the President's Office or a special meeting for a decision.

Article 62: If students have objections to the review decision, they may file a written appeal to the provincial education administrative department where the school is located within 15 days from the date of receiving the school's review decision.

The provincial education administrative department shall handle the issues raised by the appellant and make a decision within 30 working days from the date of receiving the student's written appeal.

Article 63: Provincial education administrative departments shall listen to the opinions of students and schools when handling student appeals filed due to dissatisfaction with school handling or disciplinary decisions, and may conduct necessary investigations as needed. Based on the review conclusion, the following measures will be taken for different situations:

(1) If the facts are clear, the basis is clear, the nature is accurate, the procedure is legitimate, and the punishment is appropriate, it shall be maintained;

(2) If it is determined that the facts do not exist, or if the school exceeds its authority or makes a decision in violation of higher-level laws and regulations, the school shall be ordered to revoke it;

(3) If the facts are clearly determined, but the circumstances are incorrect, the characterization is inaccurate, or the applicable basis is incorrect, the school shall be ordered to change or make a new decision;

(4) If the facts are unclear, the evidence is insufficient, or if the school violates the procedures and authorities stipulated in this regulation and the school's regulations, the school shall be ordered to make a new decision.

Article 64: From the date of delivery of the self handling, disciplinary, or review decision, if a student fails to file an appeal within the appeal period, it shall be deemed as giving up the appeal, and the school or provincial education administrative department shall no longer accept their appeal.

If the decision on handling, disciplinary action or review does not inform the student of the deadline for appeal, the appeal deadline shall be calculated from the date when the student knows or should know about the handling or disciplinary decision, but shall not exceed 6 months at most.

Article 65: Students who believe that the school and its staff have violated these regulations and infringed upon their legitimate rights and interests; If the rules and regulations formulated by the school conflict with laws, regulations, and these provisions, a complaint can be made to the provincial education administrative department where the school is located.

If the education regulatory department discovers that schools and their staff have violated laws, regulations, and these regulations or have not fulfilled their corresponding obligations in accordance with these regulations during the implementation of supervision or handling of appeals and complaints, or if schools have independently formulated relevant management systems and regulations that infringe upon the legitimate rights and interests of students, they shall be ordered to make corrections; If any illegal or disciplinary violations are found, they shall be investigated and dealt with in a timely manner or transferred to relevant departments, and the responsible persons shall be held accountable in accordance with relevant laws and regulations.

## **Chapter 7 Supplementary Provisions**

Article 66: The management of students receiving continuing education for higher education, students from Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan, and overseas students by schools shall be implemented in accordance with these regulations.

Article 67: Schools shall formulate or modify their student management regulations or disciplinary provisions in accordance with these regulations, report to the competent education administrative department for filing (and copy to the provincial education administrative department where the school is located), and promptly publicize them to students.

Provincial education administrative departments shall guide, inspect, and supervise the student management work of local higher education institutions in accordance with these regulations.

Article 68: These regulations shall come into effect on September 1, 2017. The original Regulations on the Management of Students in Ordinary Higher Education Institutions (Order No. 21 of the Ministry of Education) are simultaneously abolished. If there is any inconsistency between other relevant documents and this regulation, this regulation shall prevail.