

JSPS International Fellowships for Research in Japan

Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research in Japan (Standard)

Application through Overseas Nominating Authorities

FY 2024 Application Guidelines

1. PURPOSE

To provide opportunities for excellent postdoctoral researchers from other countries to conduct cooperative research under the guidance of their hosts with leading research groups in universities and other Japanese institutions. This program is intended to help advance the overseas researchers' research activities while advancing science and promoting internationalization in Japan.

2. FIELDS OF RESEARCH

All fields of the humanities, social sciences and natural sciences are included under this program.

3. DURATION OF FELLOWSHIPS

12 to 24 months

This fellowship is provided in full month units.

Note 1: The fellowship period covers the period from the day a fellow (invited overseas researcher) coming from abroad arrives at an airport in Japan, which is the day that the fellowship starts, to the day that the fellow departs from an airport in Japan, which is the day that the fellowship ends. (This does not apply to fellows who reside in Japan before or after the fellowship period.)

Note 2: The fellow must reside in Japan continuously over the duration of the fellowship. The duration of the fellowship may not be divided into multiple stays.

4. STARTING DATE

Fellows must start their Fellowship in Japan during **1April 2024 – 30November 2024**.

5. CANDIDATE ELIGIBILITY

Persons are eligible to apply who satisfy the following two conditions as of April 2024 and during the fellowship period.

- (1) Be a citizen of a country that has diplomatic relations with Japan. (JSPS treats Taiwanese and Palestinian researchers in this manner.)
- (2) Have obtained their doctoral degree within six years of the date the fellowship goes into effect (on or after 2 April 2018). Whether or not the candidate is employed in a full-time position is not considered.

Note 1: Those who have previously been awarded and started a fellowship under the JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowship for Research in Japan ([Standard (P)] and [Pathway to University positions in Japan (PU)]) are not eligible.

Note 2: Persons who are a Japanese citizen and a foreigner who has permanent residency in Japan are not eligible.

Note 3: Researchers who obtained their Ph.D. within six years minus time taken for maternity and/or parental leave. (Every four weeks of leave is counted as one month, with any remaining weeks also counted as one month. These months are subtracted from the number of years elapsed since the researcher's Ph.D. was received.) In this case, separate submission of documents is required. Please consult with JSPS in advance via the nominating authority.

Note 4: If the diploma or certificate certifying that the candidate has received a doctoral degree is not received by JSPS by the deadline, the fellowship will be cancelled or withdrawn. Details are set out in the Program Guidelines sent with the award letter.

Note 5: If it becomes known after being selected that a candidate does not possess application eligibility, their selection is to be cancelled or eligibility terminated during the fellowship period. In such cases, the candidate may be required to reimburse JSPS their already-paid allowances.

6. HOST RESEARCHER ELIGIBILITY

Host researchers are required to satisfy the following two conditions at the time of application, at the time of selection, and during the fellowship period.

- (1) Be affiliated with a research institution specified in Article 2(*) of the Procedure for the Handling of Grants-in-Aid for Scientific Research (KAKENHI), issued by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), be eligible to apply for a KAKENHI grant-in-aid, and wish to host an overseas researcher.
- (2) Be a full-time researcher. However, researchers who are not employed full time may be eligible if the host institutions judge them able to execute their responsibility to carrying out the program uninterruptedly throughout the fellow's tenure including providing them a suitable research environment (e.g., laboratory, space, facilities and personnel) in the same way that a full-time researcher would be able to do.

(*) Eligible host institutions specified under the above MEXT Procedure are as follows:

- 1) Universities and inter-university research institutes
- 2) MEXT-affiliated institutions engaged in research
- 3) Colleges of technology
- 4) Institutions designated by the Minister of MEXT

A fellow's host researcher may not be changed during the fellowship tenure. Therefore, if it is known at the time of application that the host researcher will retire, due to reaching retirement age or other reason, during a candidate's fellowship tenure, they should not be a host researcher.

7. TERMS OF FINANCIAL SUPPORT

The amounts of financial support are as follows. They are subject to change for budgetary reasons.

- (1) Airfare: A round-trip air ticket (based on JSPS's regulations)
- (2) Maintenance Allowance: ¥362,000 per month
- (3) Miscellaneous: A settling-in allowance of ¥200,000, overseas travel insurance.

Note 1: For the candidate staying in Japan (and has a mailing address) before the fellowship starting date, the "airfare" for the flight to Japan and the "settling-in allowance" will not be paid.

Note 2: A Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research (Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Research Fellows) is available to cover cooperative research-related expenses. Application for this grant is made by the host researcher through their institution. For details, please see the application guidelines for the Grant-in-Aid for JSPS Research Fellows.

8. APPLICATION PROCEDURE FOR PROGRAM

Applications for this program must be submitted to JSPS through an overseas nominating authority. The application process is as follows:

- (1) Contact is made between the candidates who wish to conduct cooperative research in Japan and their prospective hosts.
- (2) Candidates submit an application to a nominating authority.
- (3) The nominating authority conducts a scientific evaluation to select candidates and nominates them to JSPS.
- (4) Approximately three months after the nomination, JSPS sends out a notice of selection decision to both the candidates and the nominating authorities.

Note 1: JSPS does not find or introduce host researchers or institutions.

Note 2: Application deadlines and selection procedures differ by each nominating authority.

Note 3: When setting the starting date of fellowships, adequate time should be allowed for application processing: e.g. application screening by the nominating authority (time differing by authorities) and selection decision-making by JSPS (about three months).

Note 4: In addition to receiving applications through overseas nominating authorities, JSPS also accepts applications for candidates from their prospective host researchers in Japan (open recruitment).

Note 5: Parallel applications for the same program through multiple overseas nominating authorities and/or with different host researchers in the same fiscal year are not allowed.

9. MATERIALS TO BE SUBMITTED

- (1) FY2024 Application Form for JSPS International Fellowships for Research in Japan, Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan (Standard), for Application through Overseas Nominating Authorities. The application form is to be completed by the candidate.
- (2) Letter of acceptance/invitation from the candidate's prospective host researcher in Japan, stating that they accept the candidate at their institution during the period of the fellowship tenure.
The letter should be signed by the host themselves. It is preferable that the letter be written on letterhead paper.
- (3) Letter of recommendation signed by the candidate's doctoral supervisor (etc.) (The writer of the letter must be a person other than the candidate's prospective host researcher in Japan). It is preferable that the letter be written on letterhead paper.
- (4) The candidate's Ph.D. degree diploma or Ph.D. degree certificate.
If the degree has not yet been awarded, a letter is required from the candidate's institution stating **the date** that they will officially be awarded the degree. In that case, the candidate should submit to JSPS the Ph.D. degree certificate or the Ph.D. diploma promptly before starting their fellowship. The diploma or certificate should be signed or stamped with an official seal.

Note1: All documents must be in either English or Japanese. When the original document is in another language, please be sure to attach an English translation (which does not need to be an official translation, and may be done by the host or candidate).

Note 2: Under the JSPS program, the date of degree award is the date that the issuing university awarded the degree. It is not the date that Fellows orally defended their dissertation (viva voce) or completed a doctoral course.

10. NOTIFICATIONS OF SELECTION RESULTS BY JSPS HEAD OFFICE

JSPS will send by email a copy of award letter and accompanying documents to successful applicants. A hard copy of award letter and related documents for successful applicants and host researchers will be sent to host institutions.

NOTICE

1. False information, etc., in the application form

Should JSPS determine any information in an application to be falsified, plagiarized or otherwise flawed, including a forged signature, the application will be rejected or, if already awarded, the fellowship withdrawn.

2. Response to acts of research misconduct and funding misuse

Measures such as the termination of application screening, cancellation of selection decisions, requirement to refund part or all of already allocated funding may be taken when researchers or others are determined to have done the following: misused research funds or committed specific research misconduct (forgery, falsification, plagiarism) when conducting research activities; committed any form of human rights violation (e.g. racial discrimination, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, academic harassment, power harassment, abuse of authority, neglect); violated laws; made false statements in an application (including an unauthorized diversion of signature).

JSPS's policy for handling the misuse of research funds, etc. is specified in the publicly released "Rules for Responding to Misconduct and Misuse of Funds in Research Activities" (Enacted on December 6, 2006 (Rule No. 19 of 2006)). Please refer to it for detailed information.

https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-inv/guideline/data/regulation_e.pdf

3. System for implementing the "Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research"

When making proposals to JSPS and conducting research activities, research institutions are to follow the "Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research" (adopted by the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT), August 26, 2014). If MEXT judges via the results of an inspection that a research institution's system is inadequate or defective, it or an independent administrative institution under MEXT's jurisdiction may cut or reduce the indirect budget allocation of the institution's competitive funding.

Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research

https://www.mext.go.jp/a_menu/jinzai/fusei/1359618.htm

4. Research ethics education coursework

To promote the proper conduct of research activities and prevent misconduct in advance, it is first necessary to raise the level of researcher ethics within research institutions. Host institutions (host researcher's institutions) are therefore to establish educational courses for fellows to take in research ethics.

(References) Learning materials on avoiding misconduct in research activities

- 1) For the Sound Development of Science—The Attitude of a Conscientious Scientist—by Editing Committee of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science;
<https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-kousei/ethics.html>
- 2) e-Learning Course on Research Ethics [eL CoRE] ;
<https://elcore.jsps.go.jp/top.aspx>
- 3) APRIN e-learning program (eAPRIN)
- 4) Research ethics courses conducted by institutions based on the "Guidelines for Responding to Misconduct in Research" (Adopted by MEXT, August 26, 2014)

5. Issues relevant to human right protection and legal compliance

When the proposed research involves issues such as a requirement to obtain the research subject's consent or the cooperation of a third party, or consideration in the handling of personal information, or actions related bioethics and/or biosafety (including guidelines and policies used by the counterpart country in conducting international joint research and by the countries/regions in which the research will be implemented), describe the measures and actions planned for handling such issues.

This applies to research activities that require approval by an internal or external information committee or ethics jury, such as for research involving questionnaire surveys, interviews and/or behavior surveys (including personal histories and images), surveys of domestic or overseas cultural properties, research involving personal information, the handling of donated specimens, invasive properties, human genome analysis, recombinant DNA, and experimentation with animals. In such cases, describe concretely the status of your processing and procedures.

6. Ability to conduct international joint research activities, feasibility

Applicants who are or have carried out international joint research activities should clearly specify those activities if their content is related to the Postdoctoral Fellowship for which they are currently applying. If the counterpart country has travel restrictions, etc., please prepare your application to include specific plans for travel overseas and to Japan based on the best possible assumptions given the situation of travel restrictions at the time of application.

7. Handling of personal information

Personal information contained in application materials will be strictly controlled in accordance with the “Act on the Protection of Personal Information” and JSPS’s own regulations for protecting personal information. JSPS uses such information exclusively for the purpose of implementing its program (JSPS may use personal data when disseminating information about its operations and programs, and it may entrust personal data to external companies for the purpose of conducting electronic processing and management of the data.)

If selected for a fellowship, candidates should note that their name, nationality, title and affiliated organization, research theme, fellowship tenure, host institution, host researcher’s name and title, and research reports may be given public access.

For researchers located within the European Economic Area including the EU and in the UK, their agreement is to be obtained to follow the above-stated “handling of personal information” in line with the “General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR).”

<https://www.ppc.go.jp/enforcement/infoprovision/laws/GDPR/> (Japanese only)

8. Ensuring research integrity against new risks as a consequence of the globalization and openness of research activities

In order to promote the augment of science, technology, and innovation in Japan, we must continue to enhance overseas joint research with various partners based on the principle of open science. Concurrently, the new risks as a consequence of the globalization and openness of research activities have been possible to impair the basis of research environment such as openness and transparency, and to unknowingly involve researchers to take risk of a conflict of interest or a conflict of responsibilities. In such climate, it is vital for our country to build a globally reliable research environment to protect the values that constitute the basis of research environment while encouraging necessary global collaboration and international exchanges.

Therefore, universities and institutions are required to establish regulations/rules and control management related to the conflict of interest and the conflict of responsibility based on “Policy on Measures to Ensure Research Integrity Against New Risks as a Consequence of the Globalization and Openness of Research Activities (April 27, 2021, Decision of Council for Science, Technology and Innovation).” It is significantly essential for researchers and universities/institutions to proactively ensure the research integrity in each research activity.

9. Security trade control (preventing technology leakage outside Japan)

Much research on cutting-edge technologies is being conducted in Japan’s research institutions. Along with Japan’s advancing internationalization, there has been an increase in the number of foreign students and overseas researchers residing in Japan. This has increased the risk of advanced technologies and research materials and equipment leaking out and for them to be used in the development and production of weapons of mass destruction (WMD). Therefore, when research institutions conduct research activities of any kind, including the contracted program, they should take systematic measure to keep research results and products that can be diverted to military use out of the hands of WMD developers, terrorist groups, and other persons whose activities are suspect.

In Japan, export controls (*1) are carried out under the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (Act No. 228 of 1949) (hereinafter referred to as “FEFTA”). Therefore, in principle, in order to export (provide) goods and technologies regulated by the FEFTA, it is necessary to obtain permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry.

Starting with the FEFTA, Fellows must follow all of Japan’s pertinent laws and ordinances, guidelines, and directives. If research is conducted in violation of these laws and ordinances, measures and penalties prescribed in them may be enforced along with the termination of the candidate’s research funding or their scheduled allocation of research funding.

(*1) Export controls

Japan's Security Export Control System established on the basis of international agreements mainly consists of (1) “List Control” which requires permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry in principle

when exporting goods or providing technologies that carry specifications and/or functions higher than certain levels, such as carbon fiber and numerically controlled machine tools, etc., and (2) “Catch-all regulation” which requires permission of the Minister of Economy, Trade and Industry when exporting goods or providing technologies that are not subject to regulation under the List control but do fall under certain regulatory requirements (application requirements, consumer requirements and/or informed requirements).

Not only export of goods but also provision of technologies can be subject to regulation under the FEFTA. When providing a “List Control” Technologies to nonresidents (including residents in the Specific Categories (*2)) or providing it in a foreign country, prior permission for the provision is required. “Provision of technologies” includes not only providing technical information such as design drawings, specifications, manuals, samples, and prototypes via storage media such as paper, mail, CD, USB memory, but also providing work knowledge and technical assistance at seminars through technical instruction, skill training, etc. Researchers should be aware that there may be cases in which technologies subject to regulation under the FEFTA are involved when mentoring foreign students and/or doing joint research activities with overseas groups. Please also bear in mind that the provision of technologies acquired in the contracted program or the provision of technologies already in possession with the use of the contracted program may also be subject to restrictions.

(*2) The term “Specific Categories” refers to the types of residents that are heavily influenced by nonresidents. It also indicates the specific types of residents who fall under the clauses in 1 (3)Sa ①thru ③ of the “Notification for Transactions or Acts of Transferring Technology Requiring Permission pursuant to Article 25 (1) of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act (FEFTA) and Article 17 (2) of the Foreign Exchange Order (FOE).”

In accordance with FEFTA, a security export control structure must be established when exporting List Control Goods or providing List Control Technologies to a foreign country. (*3) For this reason, prior to entering into a contract (when the grant decision is made), Fellows may be asked if they have any plans to export goods and/or technologies that are subject to export restrictions under the FEFTA as a result of this contracted program and, if there is an intent to export, they will be asked whether or not there is a management system in place to control such exports.

(*3) Exporters are mandated to comply with the "Compliance Requirements for Exporters" set forth in Article 55-10 (1) of the FEFTA. The security export control structure here refers to an organization's internal control system to prevent unauthorized exports and other acts by appropriately exporting List Control Goods or providing List Control Technologies to foreign countries, based on the control system in the "Compliance Requirements for Exporters".

For details on Security Export Control, please see the following websites.

○Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: Security Export Control (General)

<https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/englishpage.html>

○Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry: “Handbook on Security Export Control”

<https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/seminer/shiryo/handbook.pdf> (Japanese only)

○Center for Information on Security Export Controls

<https://www.cistec.or.jp/english/index.html>

○“Guidance for the Control of Sensitive Technologies for Security Export for Academic and Research Institutions 3rd Edition”

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/law_document/tutatu/t07sonota/t07sonota_jishukanri03.pdf (Japanese only)

○Notification for Transactions or Acts of Transferring Technology Requiring Permission pursuant to Article 25 (1) of the Foreign Exchange and Foreign Trade Act and Article 17 (2) of the Foreign Exchange Order

https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/law_document/tutatu/t07sonota/t07sonota_jishukanri03.pdf (Japanese only)

10. Strict enforcement of United Nations Security Council Resolution 2321

In response to North Korea’s conducting nuclear tests in September 2016 and its successive ballistic missile launches, the UN Security Council met on 30 November 2016 (New York local time) and adopted Resolution 2321, which added and significantly strengthened sanctions imposed on North Korea. Consequently, on 17 February 2017, MEXT issued a request to its cognizant organizations to strictly enforce United Nations Security Council Resolution 2321.

Not limited to technologies restricted under Japan's Foreign Exchange Law, Item 11 of this Resolution suspends all scientific and technical cooperation with North Korea with the exception of medical exchanges. Research organizations are required to bear the stipulations of this Resolution in mind when carrying out their various research activities.

To read United Nations Security Council Resolution 2321, please go the following website:

[https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2321\(2016\)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False](https://www.undocs.org/Home/Mobile?FinalSymbol=S%2FRES%2F2321(2016)&Language=E&DeviceType=Desktop&LangRequested=False)

11. Use of Generative AI

Using generative AI when preparing your application risks an unintentional infringement of copyrights and leakage of personal or confidential information. It is the applicant's responsibility to consider this risk when deciding whether to use generative AI.

12. Approximate number of fellowships awarded and amounts of financial support

The approximate number of fellowships awarded and amounts of financial support are subject to change for budgetary reasons.

13. Obligations and procedures after being provisionally selected

Candidates, host researchers and host institutions should read the "Program Guidelines" enclosed with the award letter for information on their obligations under the program, procedures to be carried out, and rules to be followed (e.g. conditions for taking temporary leaves of absence, for using the research support allowance). You may refer to the past Program Guidelines posted below.

https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/guideline_03.html

14. FAQ

FAQ on this program are provided on the following websites. Please refer to them if there is something unclear to you with regard to making an application or procedures to follow after you are selected.

<https://www.jsps.go.jp/english/e-fellow/faq.html>

OBLIGATION OF THE CANDIDATES, HOST RESEARCHERS AND HOST INSTITUTIONS (INCLUDING MEASURES AGAINST MISCONDUCT AND MISUSE OF FUNDS)

The host researchers, candidates and host institutions should bear the following ten points in mind when applying for the program, and should observe them if selected for a fellowship. After selection, they will be expected to observe the regulations and procedures stipulated in the Program Guidelines for the JSPS International Fellowships Program. If either the fellow or host researcher should fail to do so, the fellowship may be withdrawn, allowances (including airfares) stopped, and already-paid allowances (including research grants) reclaimed.

- (1) So as to allow the smooth progress of the candidate's research in Japan, before submitting an application, the host researcher is to fully inform the candidate of conditions at the host laboratory, including their status under the fellowship, and ascertain the candidate's agreement to accept those conditions.
- (2) The host researcher will, in cooperation with the administration office of the host institution, provide a suitable arrangement for the candidate to pursue their joint research and other research activities. The host researcher will also assist the fellow, when needed, with immigration processing (including applying for a "certificate of eligibility"), securing domicile and other matters related to their stay in Japan.
- (3) During the fellowship tenure, the host researcher is advised not to commit such acts equivalent to human rights violations (e.g. discrimination, gender discrimination, sexual harassment, academic harassment, power harassment, abuse of authority or neglect) and should be particularly careful not to say or do anything that could be interpreted as committing such acts. If a researcher should commit such an unethical act and be punished via measures imposed by the host institution, they will be restricted from applying for a JSPS International Fellowship for a period of five years starting from the day that the punishment is administered.
- (4) During fellowship tenure, candidates shall not, either in or outside the host institution, infringe in any way on the human rights of others, including racial or gender discrimination or other forms of abuse.
- (5) As a rule, candidates are to stay in Japan continuously during their fellowships and concentrate on their research at the host institution. Candidates may not engage in other work, neither paid nor unpaid, during their tenures. Candidates may, however, suspend their fellowships for the purpose of childbearing or infant nursing. Candidates may not receive any remuneration for their research activities carried out under the JSPS Fellowship Program for Research in Japan.
- (6) The host researchers and candidates shall follow the rules established by the host institution and JSPS prohibiting acts of research misconduct, (e.g. fabricating or falsifying research results) and the misuse of research funds.
- (7) The candidate and host researcher must submit a research report using separately prescribed format before the deadline set by JSPS.
- (8) When presenting or publishing the content or results of research conducted under the fellowship, the JSPS fellowship should be acknowledged.
- (9) The host institution shall inform both the host researcher and the candidate of the rules that it and JSPS have established to prevent research misconduct (e.g. fabricating or falsifying research results) and misuse of research funds (e.g. personal use of funds or use of funds for other purposes) and of the penalties for violations. It shall take action to see that these rules are obeyed.
- (10) The host institution is to take primary responsibility for the candidate's actions, so it must be proactive in preventing any human rights violations, research misconduct or misuse of research funds on the part of the candidate during their tenure. If any such problems should occur, the host institution will endeavor to resolve them. If requested by JSPS, it is to report such problems.

OTHER RELEVANT ISSUES

(1) Cooperation in carrying out site surveys and questionnaires

Site surveys are carried out on host institutions for the purpose of verifying the program's implementation system and the management, execution and auditing of program funding. Host researchers and candidates are asked to cooperate in these surveys. Also, questionnaires are carried out for the purpose of improving JSPS programs. Host researchers, candidates and host institutions will be asked to fill out these questionnaires.

(2) Promotion of “Open Access” to the research papers supported by JSPS International Fellowships for Research in Japan

It is JSPS's policy to provide open access to research papers. Beginning with research supported by Grants-in-Aid (KAKENHI) and other JSPS funding, research papers should, as a rule, be given open access. Note that open access is not mandatory if there are justifiable reasons for deferral such as copyright-related issues, or insufficient repository infrastructure at the research institution. The open access implementation policy of JSPS is described on the following webpage:

https://www.jsps.go.jp/data/Open_access.pdf (Japanese only)

(a) [Reference 1: What is “Open Access”]

“Open Access” refers to the basic idea that research papers published in peer-reviewed journals should be made freely accessible by anyone.

(b) [Reference 2: Different Routes to Open Access]

There are three main ways of open access implementation:

- 1) Opening access to articles published in conventional subscription fee type academic journals after a certain period of time (Embargo) (*1) (for example 6 months later) by opening the final manuscript to an Institutional Repository (*2) established by the research institution to which the author belongs, or by opening the final manuscript to the website, etc. established by the researchers (self-archiving) (*3).
- 2) Opening access to articles by posting them on a Web established by the research community or public institution.
- 3) Opening access to articles immediately by paying the publication fee (APC: Article Processing Charge) by the author of the article.

*1: “Embargo”

The predetermined period from the time an article is published in an academic journal to the time it is released so that it can be posted on an online open-access archiving system (repository).

*2: “Institutional Repository”

An online archiving system created by a university or research institution for storage and dissemination of intellectual products. Institutional repositories play important roles in the reform of academic information distribution by enabling researchers to register their own articles. They also allow the transmission of research and education achievements of research institutions, PR for both the research institution and the researcher, guaranteeing the accountability of research and education activities toward society, and long-term conservation of intellectual products.

*3: “Self-archiving”

Self-archiving refers to online posting of articles published in academic journals, dissertations, or data by those other than the publisher (the researcher or research institution) generally on their institutional repositories.

(3) Acknowledging research results

When announcing research results obtained under this fellowship, please indicate the support you've received through the program.

Please provide an acknowledgment in research papers. Below is an example of how to write one.

Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan

1. International Research Fellow of Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan)
2. JSPS International Research Fellow (Graduate School of XX, XX University)

(4) Registration of the Researcher Information in researchmap

“researchmap” is, as a general guide to Japanese researchers, Japan’s largest researcher information database. Registered information on research results can be openly disseminated over the Internet using researchmap. As research map is linked to e-Rad and many university faculty databases, it allows registered information to be accessed by other systems. Furthermore, the Japanese Government plans to further utilize researchmap, so please register your researcher information on the researchmap site.
<http://researchmap.jp/>

(5) Registration on JSPS-Net

JSPS Research Network (JSPS-Net) is a social networking service oriented to researchers who have experienced participating in JSPS programs. It supports the networking of researchers who carry out activities across national borders and the creation of researcher communities.

In addition to supporting researchers in the similar fields, JSPS-Net provides a platform for establishing communities and networks among researchers carrying out activities in different fields and among researchers conducting activities in the same region—communities and networks that can also include other researchers and research-support people who are interested in those activities. In such ways, JSPS-Net works to promote future international collaborations and to advance international joint research while assisting each registered researcher in carrying out their activities on the world stage.

JSPS-Net also assists young and overseas researchers in finding host researchers and institutions in Japan. The service it provides matches young researchers with prospective hosts.

We look forward to the participants in this fellowship program registering on JSPS-Net. We’re pretty sure you’ll find it both interesting and useful.

<https://www-jsps-net.jsps.go.jp/>