

JSPS Summer Program 2024  
Organized by JSPS and SOKENDAI in Cooperation with Overseas Partners:  
CNRS, DAAD, Canadian Embassy/Mitacs and STINT

## **JSPS Summer Program 2024 Application Guidelines**

### **1. Objectives**

The Japan Society for the Promotion of Science (JSPS) provides a fellowship for young foreign researchers, namely the Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan. This fellowship offers opportunities for such researchers to pursue collaborative research at Japanese universities and research institutes, thereby allowing them to advance their own research while promoting scientific progress in both Japan and their respective countries.

“JSPS Summer Program” is implemented as a component of the Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan. It provides opportunities for young pre- and post-doctoral researchers from North American and European countries to receive an orientation on Japanese culture and research systems and to pursue research under the guidance of host researchers at Japanese universities and research institutes over a period of two months during the summer.

The secretariat for this program is the Overseas Fellowship Division within JSPS International Policy Planning Department Headquarters for International Affairs. It is assisted by the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI) in conducting the online kickoff meeting and the face-to-face orientation programs.

### **2. Overseas Partner Institutions**

JSPS seeks cooperation from the following overseas partners in recruiting and nominating candidates for the program:

- Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (France)
- Deutscher Akademischer Austauschdienst (Germany)
- Canadian Embassy in Japan/ Mitacs (Canada)
- The Swedish Foundation for International Cooperation in Research and Higher Education (Sweden)

\*As for the participants from the US and the UK, JSPS Washington Office and London Office recruit them, respectively.

### **3. Fields of Research**

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

#### 4. Program Elements

- Before coming to Japan, the online kickoff meeting including the speech by organizers, a talk session with the former fellows who studied in Japan is held around May 2024. In addition, the online Japanese language lessons are offered.
- After arriving in Japan, an orientation session on Japanese language, culture and research systems conducted by the Graduate University for Advanced Studies (SOKENDAI) is held. After the orientation program, the nominees have internship or a cooperative research opportunity at a research facility such as a university laboratory in a scientific research institution. The homestay program on weekend is also offered.

#### 5. Duration of Program

Fellowships are awarded for a period of two months starting from June 17 through August 27. A tentative schedule is provided below, though it is subject to minor changes. Successful candidates will be informed of the final program schedule.

Dates	Location	Housing (Tentative)	Activities
April - May, 2024	Online	-	- Online kickoff meeting - Online Japanese language lessons
June 17	Narita/ Haneda	Hotel at Narita/Haneda Airport	Arrival in Japan
June 18	Hayama	Accommodation of the Shonan Village Center	- Move from Narita/ Haneda to Hayama by bus - Opening ceremony - Reception
June 19- June 20	Hayama	Accommodation of the Shonan Village Center	Orientation session by SOKENDAI
June 21	Host institution	Housing facility of the host institution	Move to host institution
June 22- August 25	Host institution	Housing facility of the host Institution	-Research activities at the host institution -Homestay program on weekend
August 26	Tokyo	Hotel in Tokyo	-Move to Tokyo -Research report presentation - Farewell party
August 27	Narita/ Haneda		Departure from Japan

## **6. Candidate Eligibility**    \*Varying by country

### 1) Nationality

Be a citizen of the US, the UK, France, Germany, Canada, and Sweden (Others with equivalent status may apply if approved by the nominating authority in one of the above countries). Candidates of more than one nationality may not apply through more than one nominating authority.

### 2) Academic Status

When the program goes into effect, candidates must fulfill one of the following conditions:

- Be enrolled in a university graduate program.

- Hold a doctorate degree which must have been received on or after April 2, 2018.

- \* Note: Researchers who obtained their PhD 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 PhD was received.) In this case, separate submission of documents is required. Please consult with JSPS in advance via the nominating authority.

3) Candidates must receive in advance acceptance from their host researcher.

4) Candidates must aspire to become a researcher in future.

- \* Note: Those who have previously been awarded a fellowship under the JSPS Postdoctoral Fellowships for Research in Japan are not eligible.

## **7. 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.

## **8. Financial Support** \* Subject to change

### 1) International Travel (Round-trip Airfare)

In principle, JSPS will provide the fellow with a round-trip airfare (a discounted economy ticket), which as a rule will be between the international airport nearest to the institution at which he/she is currently affiliated and Narita or Haneda airport. Flight arrangements are made by JSPS's designated travel agent based on JSPS regulations. However, the fellow who stays in Japan for more than 120 days (including the fellowship tenure) may not be provided either his/her outward airfare or his/her homeward airfare.

### 2) Maintenance Allowance (534,000 yen)

JSPS provides maintenance allowances to cover living expenses and domicile costs related to fellows' stay in Japan for the purpose of carrying out research activities in collaboration with their Hosts.

\*JSPS will cover the following expenses separately from the maintenance allowance: accommodation charges at Narita or Haneda (June 17) and Tokyo (August 26), and meals and accommodation charges during the orientation session (June 18-20).

### 3) Insurance

Under the Overseas Travel Accident Insurance Policy in force between JSPS and the designated insurance company, all JSPS fellows are insured collectively during their fellowship tenures in Japan and are eligible to receive accident and sickness benefits under the policy.

### 4) Research Support Allowance at the Institution (Up to 158,500 yen)

A research support allowance of up to 158,500 yen is available to the Host for the purpose of covering research-related expenses.

## **9. Application and Selection Procedures**

### 1) Nomination

JSPS receives applications for this program only through its nominating authorities, which are CNRS, DAAD, Canadian Embassy/Mitacs, STINT, JSPS Washington Office and JSPS London Office. They are invited to make nominations to JSPS as soon as they decide upon their nominees.

## 2) Selection

JSPS asks the prospective Institutions whether they will officially accept the nominees; and upon confirmation, selects the successful applicants, and then notifies the nominating agencies of the results. Concurrently, JSPS sends a formal letter of invitation to each successful applicant through the designated nominating agencies. It should be noted that it takes about two months for JSPS to process the nominations once received.

## 3) Forms to be submitted

- PDF files of the application form
- The list of nominees

# 10. 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](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](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 current application for JSPS Summer Program 2024.

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 technology 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 case 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\\_ji\\_shukanri03.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/law_document/tutatu/t07sonota/t07sonota_ji_shukanri03.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\\_ji\\_shukanri03.pdf](https://www.meti.go.jp/policy/anpo/law_document/tutatu/t07sonota/t07sonota_ji_shukanri03.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). Particularly in view of the time required for the issuance of the Certificate of Eligibility (CoE), candidates are encouraged to confirm promptly with each host institution whether or not a visa is required. Candidates should also carefully read the following sections 11 and 12 and refer to the previous program guidelines below:

JSPS Summer Program 2023 PROGRAM GUIDELINES:

[https://www.jsps.go.jp/file/storage/e-fellow/e-summer/JSPS\\_Summer\\_Program2023\\_PROGRAM\\_GUIDELINES\\_r2.pdf](https://www.jsps.go.jp/file/storage/e-fellow/e-summer/JSPS_Summer_Program2023_PROGRAM_GUIDELINES_r2.pdf)

14. FAQ

FAQ on this program is 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>

## **11. 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 JSPS Summer Program. If either of the fellow or the 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 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 Program 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 must submit a research report using 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 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.

## **12. Other Point to Bear in Mind**

### Obtaining Host's Informal Acceptance

To facilitate the selection process, applicants should obtain in advance of applying the informal acceptance of their host researchers.

### Lodging Arrangements

As the allowance provided to fellows under the program is to cover their subsistence and lodging costs over the entire 2 months period, fellows are strongly advised to ask their host researchers in advance to arrange public domicile, e.g. at international students' lodges or dormitories of the host institution, for them.

### Pre-departure Consultation with Host

Before coming to Japan, fellows should discuss with their host researchers both their research plan and life in Japan. It is also requested to receive instructions from their Host on how to get to their Institutions from the nearest Japanese international airports and on the time they should arrive.

### Resident Status

Before departing for Japan, Fellows are to consult with their Host and Host Institution as to whether or not they will need to obtain a visa. (Some Japanese research institutions require all foreign researchers to acquire a visa.) If you are asked to have a visa, please apply by yourself and obtain a visa that coincides with your purpose and

length of stay in Japan. Hosts and Institutions are asked to apply for the Fellows' Certificate of Eligibility and to assist them in applying for and obtaining a proper visa. Please note that JSPS does not answer inquiries or help to process visa applications for Fellows and their family members. Regarding the need to obtain a visa by Fellows from Countries and Regions for Visa Exemptions as specified by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the Immigration Services Agency informs us that there is no set policy as visa handling is done on an individual basis since foreign researchers reside in differing places and ways while in Japan.

#### Change of Fellowship Tenure

In principle, neither shortening nor lengthening of the fellowship tenure is allowed, except in some cases when due to unavoidable circumstances the fellow must return home early. (In such cases, the unused portion of the fellow's maintenance allowance must be returned to JSPS.)

### **13. 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](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/>