



Report

Survey on

“International human resource  
development”

March 31, 2020

Japanese Dental Science Federation  
International Activities Advancement Committee

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## I. Purpose of the Survey

In this global era, it has become increasingly important to disseminate Japanese dental research, clinical dentistry, and dental education to locations overseas. Not only increasing internationalization of member societies, but also supporting the success of young dentists and dental researchers who will lead the next generation on the international stage seems to be of great interest to member societies.

To date, the International Activities Advancement Committee of the Japanese Dental Science Federation held forums that aimed to collect information and exchange opinions, thereby creating an environment that makes it easy for foreign exchange students to participate in member societies. Moreover, as a form of support for communicating the activities of our member societies to the world, we translated each society's profile into English.

In academic year (AY) 2019, as a project to examine ways to provide additional support, we conducted a survey focused on the internationalization of each member society, investigated the society members' current and future vision for international human resource development, and determined whether they will conduct development in the future for the same. This survey was conducted with the objective of facilitating information sharing between member societies.

## II. Survey Method

An online survey questionnaire (see Materials) was prepared by the International Activities Advancement Committee and addressed to 43 member societies, comprising 25 full and 18 associate member societies under the joint signature of Board chairperson Sumitomo of the Japanese Dental Science Federation and Committee chairperson Morio of the International Activities Advancement Committee. The results from the survey's responses from participating member societies were collected and compiled into this report.

### III. Survey Results

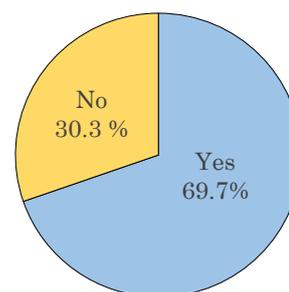
Survey responses were obtained from 22 of the 25 full member societies (response rate of 88%) and 11 of the 18 associate member societies (response rate of 61.1%) with a total response rate of 76.7%.

Societies participating in the survey (total of 33 societies)

	Full members		Associate members
1	Japanese Association for Oral Biology	1	Japanese Society of Psychosomatic Dentistry
2	The Japanese Society of Conservative Dentistry	2	The Japanese Academy of Clinical Periodontology
3	Japan Prosthodontic Society	3	Japan Academy of Esthetic Dentistry
4	Japanese Society of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgeons	4	Japan Dental Society of Oriental Medicine
5	The Japanese Orthodontic Society	5	Japanese Society for Jaw Deformities
6	Japanese Society for Oral Health	6	Japanese Academy of Maxillofacial Prosthetics
7	The Japanese Society for Dental Materials and Devices	7	The Academy of Clinical Dentistry
8	Japanese Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology	8	The Japanese Society of Magnetic Applications in Dentistry
9	The Japanese Society of Periodontology	9	Japan Association of Dental Traumatology
10	The Japanese Dental Society of Anesthesiology	10	Japanese Society of Oral Oncology
11	The Japan Society of Dental History	11	Japanese Society of Orofacial Pain
12	Japanese Society of Dental Practice Administration		
13	Japanese Society of Oral Therapeutics and Pharmacology		
14	The Japanese Society for Disability and Oral Health		
15	Japanese Society of Gerodontology		
16	Japanese Dental Education Association		
17	Japanese Society of Oral Implantology		
18	The Japanese Society of Oral Pathology		
19	Japan Society for Adhesive Dentistry		
20	Japan Endodontic Association		
21	Japanese Society for Laser Dentistry		
22	Japanese Academy of Sports Dentistry		

## 1. Presence of a committee handling internationalization and international projects

Presence of an international committee	No. of societies	%
Yes	23	69.7%
No	10	30.3%
Total	33	100.0%

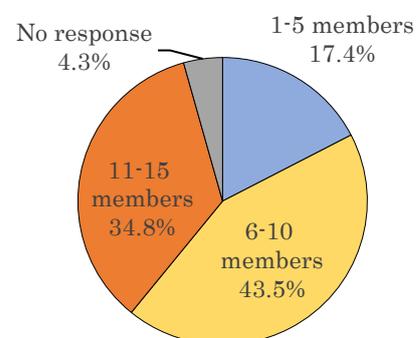


### 1-1 Committee name, if exists

Committee name	No. of societies	%
International Exchange Committee	11	47.8%
International Relations Committee	6	26.1%
International Academics Committee	1	4.3%
International Committee	1	4.3%
Asian International Association of Dental Traumatology (AADT) committee	1	4.3%
Committee for the Promotion of Education and Internationalization	1	4.3%
Academic Research Committee	1	4.3%
ISO Measures Committee	1	4.3%
Total	23	100.0%

### 1-2 Number of committee members

Number of committee members	No. of societies	%
1-5 members	4	17.4%
6-10 members	10	43.5%
11-15 members	8	34.8%
No response	1	4.3%
Total	23	100.0%



## 1-3 Committee activities

### **International exchange, coordination, and information sharing with international academic societies and foreign academic societies**

- International exchange/interaction between academic societies in the relevant field, information sharing about international academic societies, and encouraging young members to study or train at foreign institutions.
- International exchange/interaction with periodontal academic societies in other countries and support for jointly held projects with other countries.
- Coordination with international academic societies.
- Coordination with related groups in foreign countries and participation in exchange projects
- Examination of the current status of international academic exchange in the field of periodontology and broad communication with foreign groups as well as deliberating on policies for the promotion of interactive academic exchange between domestic and foreign periodontology researchers.
- Examination of the current status of international academic exchange in the field of oral hygiene and deliberation on policies for the promotion of interactive academic exchange through the exchange of ideas and information/knowledge and academic activities with foreign countries, beginning with South Korea.
- Examination of the current status of international academic exchanges in the field of sports dentistry and deliberation on policies for the promotion of interactive academic exchange through the exchange of ideas and information and academic activities with foreign countries.
- Coordination with international academic societies regarding the holding events of adhesive dentistry within Japan and internationally.
- Enrollment of the organization in and the dispatch of officers to international academic societies related to esthetics, and concluding agreements, exchanging presenters, and exchanging papers with foreign academic societies related to esthetics.
- The promotion of international exchanges to contribute to advances in the health and welfare of the citizenry through developments and progress in fields related to dental engineering (dental materials and equipments and dental technology).
- Exchanges with domestic and foreign related academic societies.
- Exchanges with foreign academic societies related to dental education and the communication of information related to Japanese dental education.
- Interactions with and the exchange of information with foreign associations related to dental esthetics.
- The promotion of exchange with the Taiwan Association of Orthodontists (TAO), World Federation of Orthodontists (WFO), Asian Pacific Orthodontic Society (APOS), etc., and work to promote the mutual exchange of young orthodontic trainees between academic societies.
- Academic exchange with foreign academic groups.

- Attendance at, presentation at, and exchange with foreign and international academic societies.
- Promotion of exchange and coordination with various countries in the area of dental anesthesiology, cooperating and supporting relevant international associations, etc.

**Promotion of international research collaborations**

- Contributing to research related to gerodontology and knowledge of society members, and working towards development and progress in health and medical care for the elderly through such research/knowledge, thereby aiming to contribute to the welfare of the citizenry and the development of science in Japan, in addition to the promotion of international research collaborations.

**Hosting international academic conferences, committees, symposia, etc.**

- Hosting international conferences.
- Hosting a clinical field committee for research and education related to dental traumatology with 8 Asian countries every two years in parallel with our academic conference. In accordance with the society’s bylaws, programs and summaries exist from 2004 to the present. Attendance at the globally recognized international dental traumatology conference and the submission of a newsletter to our academic society journal from the International Association of Dental Traumatology.
- Planning and running symposia with related foreign associations, etc.

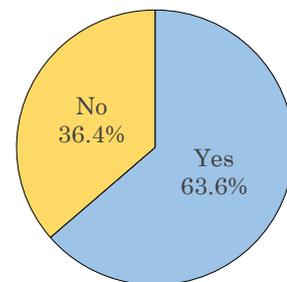
**Support for international standards, etc.**

- Formulation, acquisition, and maintenance of international standards ISO 13017 Dentistry—Magnetic attachments

**2. Agreements and exchange activities with foreign academic societies**

In all, 21 of the 33 academic societies reported that they had concluded agreements with foreign academic societies (63.6%). Partner countries for such agreements included many Asian countries, beginning with South Korea, and included Europe and the United States.

Agreements concluded with foreign academic societies	No. of societies	%
Yes	21	63.6%
No	12	36.4%
Total	33	100.0%



## 2-1 Partner countries (and regions)

One country or region		Societies spanning several countries	
South Korea	11	Asia / Pacific	4
USA	5	Europe	1
Taiwan	5	World	5
China	2		
Germany	1		
Philippines	1		
Mongolia	1		
Nepal	1		
Thailand	1		
Total	28	Total	10

## 2-2 Exchange activities

### **The joint academic conferences (symposia), promotion of mutual participation and information sharing**

- Representative participation in international conferences, the sharing of information pertaining to academic conferences, and the holding of joint academic conferences in the past.
- Sending information about the scientific conferences of the Japanese Society of Oral Oncology and inviting participation in these events.
- Holding joint symposia.
- Holding joint conferences and mutual participation in conferences.
- Exchange at our respective academic conferences (no cost to participate in partner academic conferences) and hosting combined board of director meetings twice per year (in each respective country).
- Conducting joint conferences and dispatching members to each other's conferences.
- Interactions during both country's academic conferences, joint sessions, etc.
- Holding academic conferences jointly.
- The biennial dispatch of speakers based on agreements with the Korean Academy of Periodontology and the Chinese Society of Periodontology. The Asian Pacific Society of Periodontology: we participate in this conference once every two years. We also host a joint conference once every two years with the American Academy of Periodontology.
- Coordination with respect to academic journals, conferences, and symposia.
- The mutual dispatch of speakers to each other's academic conferences and mutual submission of papers to each other's academic journals.
- The exchange of academic journals and mutual invitation of a lecturer from the partner academic society to the general meeting or academic conference once per year.
- The joint holding of academic conferences.

- Participation in academic conferences and business meetings and the conclusion of agreements.
- The joint holding of academic conferences, conclusion of agreements, and dispatch of speakers to conferences.
- The participation of members, greetings from the head of the International Association of Dental Traumatology, and presentations by our academic society to the International Association of Dental Traumatology.
- Holding a joint meeting (we may change the name to a joint symposium) between Japan and South Korea once every two years with the Korean Association of Orthodontists, the mutual dispatch of two residents to and from the annual academic conference of the Taiwan Association of Orthodontists and conducting of poster or oral presentations.
- Lectures and presentations at academic conferences, the holding of joint meetings, and academic/medical cooperation.
- Joint holding of academic conferences.
- Joint holding of academic conferences.
- Many members of the Japanese Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology participate in the committees and the academic conferences of the International Association of Dento-Maxillofacial Radiology (IADMFR). Our society takes the lead in the Asian Academy of Oral and Maxillo-Facial Radiology whose Secretary General is a member of the Japanese Society for Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology.
- Holding a Japanese and South Korean symposium biennially during the academic conference.
- Holding scientific meetings (IADR) and international conferences on a rotating basis with other member societies (IFDAS, FADAS).
- Our society has taken a leadership position in implementing the following international projects with other countries.
  - International Dental Materials Congress: We follow the custom of organizing every three to four years this congress, as a forum for discussion and research presentations of clinicians and researchers engaged in research on dental materials and instruments from all over the world, with a focus on Asian countries.
  - The Asian Network of Dental Materials Societies (ANDeMS): We help manage societies for dental engineering in the Asian region. These constitute an organization leading the development of academic research in the entirety of the said region.

**Joint publication of academic journals, joint research, and communication of information**

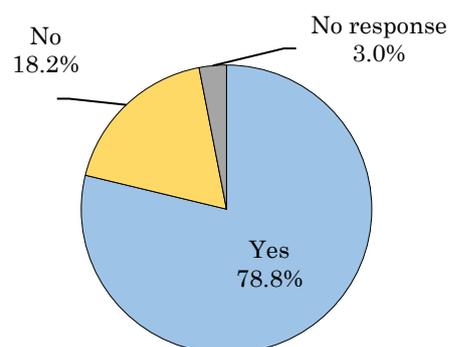
- J Oral Patho Med is our joint official journal. In addition, we cooperate with the IAOP academic conference.
- Joint research related to sports dentistry and effective use of the IJSD, the international academic journal in English, which is aimed at the global transmission of academic information.

- Hosting and dispatch of academic lecturers, joint publication of international journals, etc.

### 3. Presentations in English at academic conferences

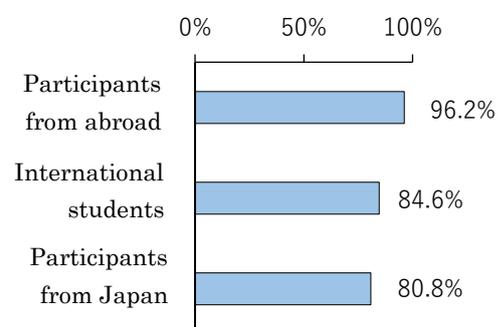
When asked if they have a program where attendees can present in English at academic conferences, 26 societies answered “Yes,” while 6 answered “No.”

Program to present in English	No. of societies	%
Yes	26	78.8%
No	6	18.2%
No response	1	3.0%
Total	33	100.0%



Of the societies that answered “Yes,” in response to a question about what kind of presenter they would expect to present in English, 25 expected international participants, 22 expected international students, and 21 expected participants from Japan.

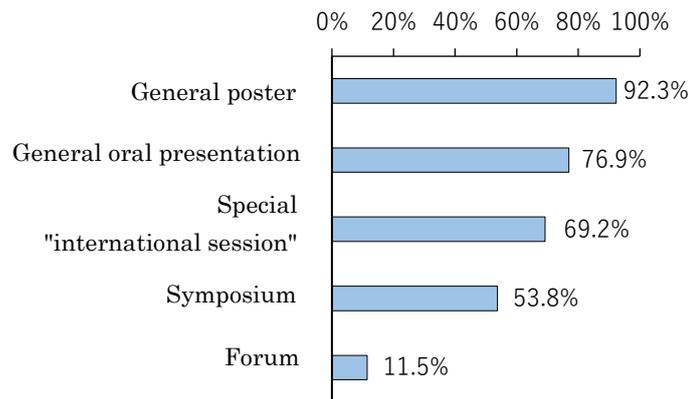
Presenter who would present in English	No. of societies	%
Participants from abroad	25	96.2%
International students	22	84.6%
Participants from Japan	21	80.8%
Total no. of societies able to present in English	26	100.0%



(Multiple responses possible)

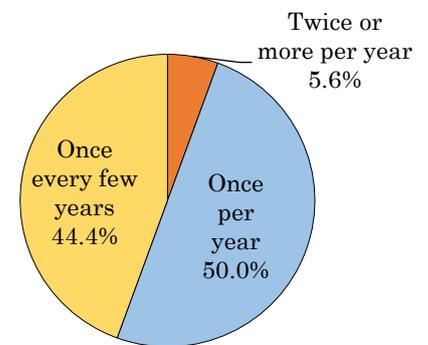
Moreover, regarding the question on the format of the sessions at which English presentations are allowed, 24 societies responded general poster presentations, 20 responded general oral presentations, 18 responded limited (specially provided) “international sessions,” 14 responded symposia, and 3 responded a forums. The frequency of holding “international sessions” was twice or more per year for 1 society, once per year for 9 societies, and once every few years for 8 societies.

Sessions at which English presentations are allowed	No. of societies	%
General poster	24	92.3%
General oral presentation	20	76.9%
Special "international session"	18	69.2%
Symposium	14	53.8%
Forum	3	11.5%
Total number of societies at which English presentations are allowed	26	100.0%



(Multiple responses possible)

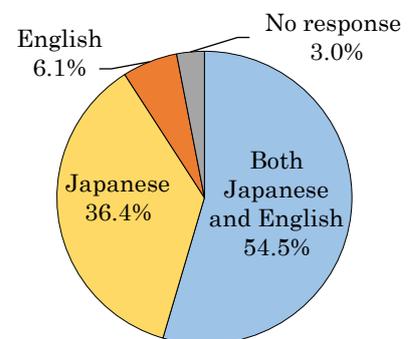
Frequency of "international sessions"	No. of societies	%
Twice or more per year	1	5.6%
Once per year	9	50.0%
Once every few years	8	44.4%
Total	18	100.0%



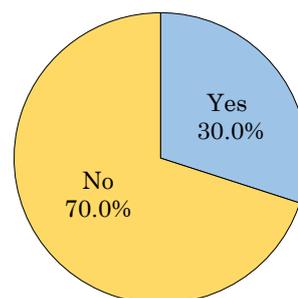
#### 4. Language of academic journals published by the society

In all, 18 societies responded both Japanese and English, 12 responded only Japanese, and 2 responded only English. Moreover, 6 responded that an impact factor was calculated for their English journal publications (Most recent impact factor (IF): 2.636, 2.03, 1.46, 1.424, 1.424, 0.681).

Language of academic journal	No. of societies	%
Both Japanese and English	18	54.5%
Japanese	12	36.4%
English	2	6.1%
No response	1	3.0%
Total	33	100.0%

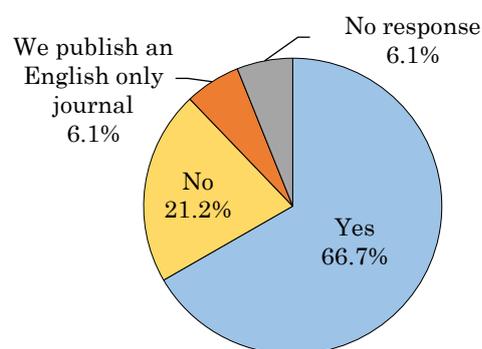


IF estimates for English journals	No. of societies	%
Yes	6	30.0%
No	14	70.0%
Total number of journals able to accept English articles	20	100.0%



There were 22 journals in Japanese that accepted English submissions.

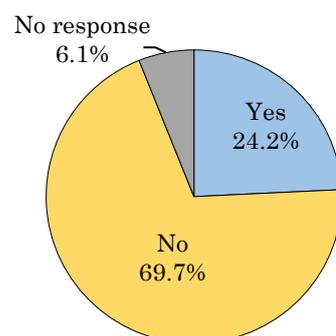
Possibility of submitting English articles to journals in Japanese	No. of societies	%
Yes	22	66.7%
No	7	21.2%
We publish an English only journal	2	6.1%
No response	2	6.1%
Total	33	100.0%



## 5. Support for sending young researchers overseas and hosting foreign researchers

Overall, 8 societies (24.2%) implement projects to support dispatching young researchers overseas.

Project to support dispatching young researchers overseas	No. of societies	%
Yes	8	24.2%
No	23	69.7%
No response	2	6.1%
Total	33	100.0%



### Contents of projects

#### Short-term overseas training programs for young researchers

- A short-term overseas training programs for young researchers is conducted once every two years. The coordinator contacts research facilities and the training occurs for approximately 3 days. The society covers the travel costs.

### Support for presentations at international conferences

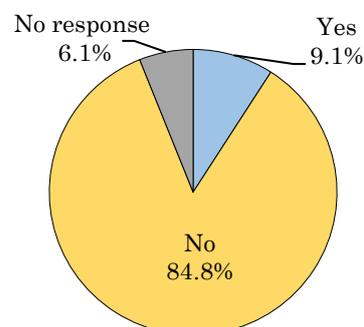
- The International Orthodontic Congress is held once every 5 years. The 9<sup>th</sup> congress is planned in Yokohama, and as part of the promotion purposes, two young orthodontic trainees chosen by the society were dispatched as ambassadors to cultivate global mind-sets at the 8<sup>th</sup> congress held in London in 2015. Moreover, an academic promotion fund has been established since 2019 at this society and we are considering the dispatch of young orthodontic trainees to international conferences in the future and providing support for short-term studying abroad.
- Through the International Dental Materials Congress (IDMC) we offer a place for presentations and encourage them.
- At academic conferences held by related foreign academic groups, we plan joint sessions and take other similar actions—to offer a place for presentations and encourage presentations. Through an exchange agreement with the Taiwan Academy of Geriatric Dentistry, in cases in which members of our society present at the conference of the Taiwan Academy of Geriatric Dentistry or participate in training, an agreement has been reached whereby participation is free.
- We provide financial support for presentations at conferences of the American Academy of Periodontology and the Taiwan Academy of Periodontology.

### Incentive/scholarship system

- An incentive system has been instituted through a researcher training fund. A maximum of two researchers are chosen each year, who receive a grant of JPY one million.
- With the goal of increasing international interactions, a system has been set up in which members who have conducted excellent presentations at related international academic conferences are granted incentives.

Only 3 societies (9.1%) maintain projects for supporting the hosting of foreign researchers.

Projects supporting the hosting of foreign researchers	No. of societies	%
Yes	3	9.1%
No	28	84.8%
No response	2	6.1%
Total	33	100.0%



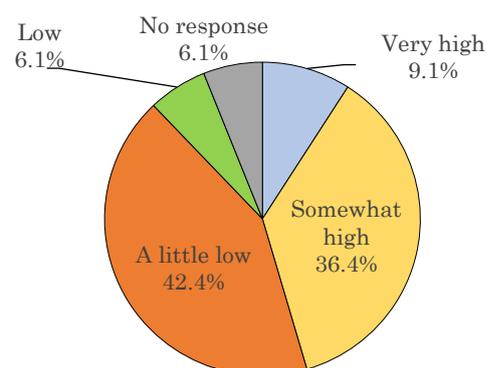
## Project contents

- We keep a general presentation opportunity open at the academic conference held by our society. Through the International Dental Materials Congress (IDMC) we offer an opportunity for presentations and encourage presentations.
- We keep a general presentation opportunity open at the academic conference held by our society. In our exchange agreement with the Taiwan Academy of Geriatric Dentistry, we have undertaken measures by which participation fees are not charged to members of the society presenting at the Japanese Society of Gerodontology or participating in training.

## 6. Degree of priority of “international human resource development” and factors inhibiting “international human resource development”

When asked about the degree of priority of “international human resource development,” 3 societies responded “very high,” 12 responded “somewhat high,” 14 responded “a little low,” and 2 responded “low.” In all, 45.5% of the societies prioritized international personnel training at “very high” or “somewhat high” levels.

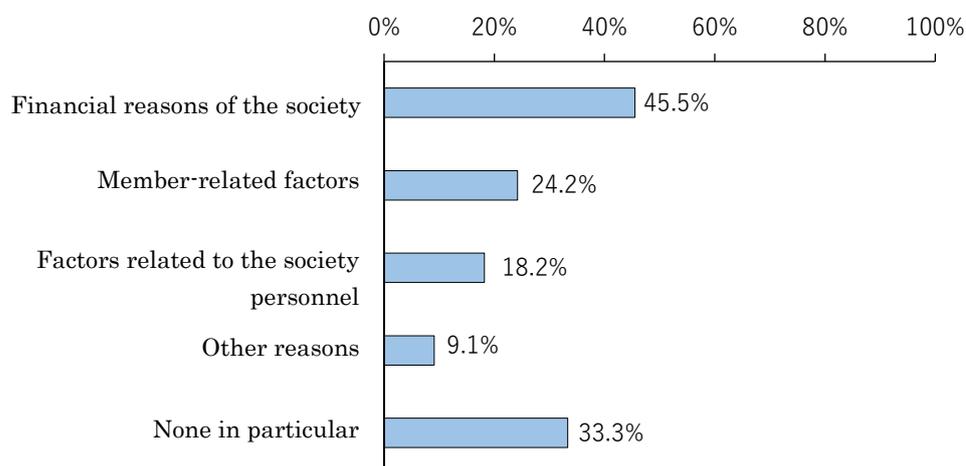
Degree of priority of international personnel training	No. of societies	%
Very high	3	9.1%
Somewhat high	12	36.4%
A little low	14	42.4%
Low	2	6.1%
No response	2	6.1%
Total	33	100.0%



Regarding factors that inhibit “international human resource development” (multiple responses possible), the reasons most commonly stated by societies were financial reasons of the society.

Inhibiting factor	No. of societies	%
Financial reasons of the society	15	45.5%
Member-related factors	8	24.2%
Factors related to the society personnel	6	18.2%
Other reasons	3	9.1%
None in particular	11	33.3%
Total	33	100.0%

(Multiple response possible)



Factors inhibiting “international human resource development”:

#### **Financial reasons of the society**

- Financial resources, which form the basis for performing international activities, are necessary, but the number of society members is insufficient to collect such resources. We are actively working to increase the number of members, but the effect of these efforts is not significant enough to be seen in the short term.
- Within the society’s limited budget, it is not an easy task to ensure financial support for all of our projects. This includes international human resource development.
- Our society does not have enough budget to provide financial support for studying abroad.
- We do not have the budget.
- The subsidies provided to present at international academic conferences are insufficient.
- While we support participation in international academic conferences, we are only able to compensate members for participation fees.

- The necessary funds are not available.
- We lack the funds to support international human resource development.
- We have a reserve of funds for international projects but lack the budget to allocate it to training young members.
- In order to conduct international human resource development, it is necessary to dispatch members overseas or for them to study abroad. Our society lacks the economic strength to facilitate this.
- In the past we have held international academic conferences, but at present, it is difficult to do so due to financial constraints. Personnel exchanges face the same problems.
- As our society is small in scale, we lack the budget to fund overseas training.
- We do not have any room in our economic budget to proactively conduct exchange programs.

#### **Member-related factors**

- Balancing such programs with regular business.
- We feel that there are many cases where it is difficult to take time away from clinical and research practices in their affiliated institutions.
- The opinion or viewpoint that there is no need for international color in a domestic society results in a passive attitude toward English presentations.
- There is a sense that specialist areas are important, while education is secondary.
- We have very few foreign members.
- Most of our members are private clinicians, so English presentations and reports are difficult for them.
- Although we have recruited young researchers, there were only few applicants.
- There are more important matters than dealing proactively with this issue. We lack the time.

#### **Factors related to the society personnel**

- The executive members have not reached a sufficient consensus with respect to “international human resource development.”
- We have very few experienced members who studies abroad in education fields and participants in international academic conferences.
- Few members are good at English.
- Many of the societies officers work for universities, are busy with their regular duties, and find it difficult to engage in international human resource development through our society.
- Few members are acquainted with the directors or other personnel at foreign academic societies.
- Few of our society members have experience overseas in comparison with the number of society member.

## **Other reasons**

- General anesthesia is not normally practiced by dentists outside Japan, so international exchanges are difficult.
- Even in cases when we have dispatched members to international conferences to represent the society, the executive members have not come to a sufficient consensus regarding “international human resource development,” therefore, in unexpected situations distributions from the society’s budget are not sufficient.
- Evaluation for educators at various institutions is low.
- Until now, no system has existed for scholarships or similar measures within the society.

## **7. Expectations to the Japanese Dental Science Federation with respect to “globalization/internationalization” and “international human resource development”**

### **Support for information sharing between societies (exchange) and the global information provision**

- With respect to international human resource development, we would like assistance with the sharing of information between societies and the exchange of information.
- We would like information to be provided regarding the globalization of related societies and international coordination.

### **Financial and personnel (linguistically proficient personnel) support**

- If financial support or the provision of linguistically proficient personnel was possible, we would certainly appreciate it.
- Financial support or subsidies for academic exchange, etc.
- We would like financial support.
- We would like a system to be introduced to support projects aiming to strengthen coordination with related foreign societies.
- First, we would like the contribution of the funds necessary for human resource development.

### **Conferral of qualifications on foreign dentists, etc.**

- We would like a mechanism for conferring qualifications that correspond to certified dentists and specialists on foreigners who do not hold a dentist's license.

### **Provision of excellent case studies or concrete examples**

- We would like to know about excellent examples of international human resources development.
- Due to our society’s financial problems, we are concerned about human resource development for the next generation who will take the lead in globalization/internationalization. We consider this issue is important/pressing as an academic society. We expect concrete support for this issue, such as good ideas.

- We would like to be contacted if seminars are held that we can reference when promoting globalization/internationalization.
- Regarding international personnel training at the academic society level, more than support for studying abroad, we consider encouragement for international joint research and the provision of opportunities for short-term training at international institutions (internships) to be pragmatic forms of support. It would be preferable if the financial support (funds) to support these uses were supplied in sufficient quantities. Moreover, we consider a complete English website to be an effective tool for sending and receiving information, which is indispensable to the globalization/internationalization of our society. At our society, we are currently engaged in the work to provide web contents entirely in English and would like to see information about and explanations of each member society of the Japanese Dental Science Federation fully provided in English on the web. Although researchers from foreign countries may be interested in the activities of Japanese academic societies, the amount of English information pertaining to these academic societies available on the web is insufficient. One criticism is that only details on publications are available. Even if foreign lecturers are invited to academic conferences, the impact on the other party of the conference in question will vary considerably based on the presence of English information on the web, or lack thereof. We think it would be helpful to offer guidelines that address these concerns.

#### **Assistance with holding academic conferences**

- Support for holding international academic conferences and inviting foreign speakers would be appreciated.
- It would be helpful if an international conference could be sponsored by the Japanese Dental Science Federation.
- We think it would be good if English sessions could be held.

#### **Support for studies abroad**

- We would like the Federation to serve as a contact point to give advice regarding the selection of places to study abroad and to help host applicants who desire to study here.

## IV. Discussion and Recommendations

This survey has clarified that approximately 70% of the member societies who responded to the survey had committees related to international affairs, and were involved in globalization/internationalization and interact with partners in other nations in various ways, such as concluding agreements with foreign societies, publishing journals in English, conducting conference presentations in English, etc. In particular, approximately 80% of these societies were capable of accepting presentations in English at conferences, of which 90% or more were capable of accepting a general poster presentation in English, indicating a proactive stance with respect to the globalization / internationalization of academic exchange.

However, with regards to supporting the dispatch of young researchers overseas and supporting the hosting of foreign researchers, there were not enough active initiatives, and only 45.5% of societies placed a “very high” or “somewhat high” priority on international human resource development. The reasons cited for this were economic problems, a lack of personnel, etc. Overall, it appeared that many societies remained stuck at the stage of searching for concrete initiatives or goals.

The circumstances for the societies that did not respond to this survey (10 societies) were unknown, and further collection of information, investigations and endeavors are necessary to clarify how “international human resource development” should be conducted at member society and Federation levels.

It seemed that all member societies, based on their founding goals, needed to consider the promotion of high-quality academic research and the communication of those results from Japan to the outside world to be important.

- Member societies already implementing international exchange programs for academic research, are expected to have further quantitative and qualitative improvements to these programs.
- Member societies whose activities are/were limited to the domestic realm expect to examine the possibility of future international development and begin activities in an accomplishable form.

With the goal of supporting the previously described expectations, the International Activities Advancement Committee considered the following responses as necessary with respect to the future activities of this committee.

1. Introduce cases or examples of member societies that are proactively engaged in international development.
2. Hold forums to provide information and exchange opinions related to the international activities of young society members who will take a lead/are responsible for the future activities of their societies.

3. Use homepages to broadly communicate the activities of member societies to the world and continue support to understand how information is being communicated in English and other similar topics.

## Materials: Questionnaire Survey Sheet

### Regarding the organization of member societies

1. Do you have a committee handling globalization/internationalization and international projects?

Yes  No

2. If you answered “Yes” to Question 1, please record the committee name, number of committee members, and contents of the committee’s activities.

Committee name:

Number of members:

Contents of activities:

### Interactions with foreign academic societies

3. Do you have any agreements with foreign academic societies?

Yes  No

4. If you answered “Yes” to Question 3, please record the name and country or region of the partner societies.

Society name:

Country (region):

5. What sort of interactions do you have with foreign academic societies? (Example: Jointly holding academic conferences)

( )

### Regarding academic conferences

6. Do you have academic conference programs such as general presentations, sessions, or symposia that can be conducted in English?

Yes  No

7. If you answered “Yes” to Question 6, what sort of presenters would present in English? Please check all applicable options.

Participants from Japan

International students

Participants from abroad

8. Please check all the options that describe programs that can be presented in English.

Limited (specially provided) “international sessions”



## Support, degree of priority, and inhibiting factors for international human resource development

14. Do you implement projects that support dispatching young researchers overseas?
- Yes  No
15. If you answered “Yes” to Question 14, please briefly describe the contents of such projects.
- ( )
16. Do you implement projects that support hosting foreign researchers?
- Yes  No
17. If you answered “Yes” to Question 16, please briefly describe the contents of such projects.
- ( )
18. Is the degree of priority of “international human resource development” high for your academic society?
- Very high  Somewhat high  A little low  Low
19. If there are factors that inhibit your academic society from conducting “international human resource development,” please check all the applicable options and specifically describe such factors.
- Factors related to the society personnel (Example: Lack of educators)
- Financial reasons of the society (Example: A decrease in sources providing funding for studying abroad)
- Member-related factors
- (Examples: A tendency to be inwardly focused, balancing life obligations with opportunities to study abroad, balancing regular work with such opportunities)
- Other
- None in particular
20. If you have other expectations to the Japanese Dental Science Federation with respect to “globalization/internationalization” and “international human resource development,” please describe them here.
- ( )

**International Activities Advancement Committee,**

**Japanese Dental Science Federation**

Chairperson: MORIO Ikuko (Tokyo Medical and Dental University)

Committee member: FUJITANI Morioki (Aichi Gakuin University)

FUJII Makiko (Hiroshima University)

STEGAROIU Roxana (Niigata University)

Manager: SEKI Naoko (Tokyo Medical and Dental University)

Board member of the committee: KAWAGUCHI Yoko (Vice-chairperson)