

Some facts and thoughts on the matter of immigration: EU, Japan and Ukraine  
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Developmental aspects and brain drain

- Example of Poland: POLONEZ BIS  
“POLONEZ BIS is co-funded by the European Commission and the Polish National Science Centre under the Marie Skłodowska-Curie COFUND grant. In three calls to be announced in 2021 and 2022 the programme will recruit 120 experienced researchers from all over the world. They will move to Poland for 24 months to conduct their basic research in public or private institutions of their choice”

In order to apply for this fellowship, you need a host institution and a supervisor within that institution. The application process requires close cooperation with them, indicating that the researchers are expected to make a contribution to the host institution in the long run. I have participated Zoom session for the applicants, hosted by the Polish National Science Centre. Some of the former fellows were introduced during the webinar, all of whom are currently working in Polish institutions, indicating that the fellowship has a longer-term goal of addressing the brain-drain problem in Poland that was pointed out in the paper.

- JSPS (the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science)  
Standard programme: encourages qualified researchers to come to and conduct joint research activities with colleagues at Japanese universities and research institutes. Lasting two years.  
Pathway to University Positions in Japan (ended in FY 2017)  
It is extremely difficult for foreign scholars to secure tenure positions at Japanese universities and research institutions (it is the case with Japanese nationals, though...). As a result of that, many talented scholars wishing to remain in Japan are obliged to seek positions elsewhere, mainly in the US.  
JSPS India office: strategically recruit students to study IT, engineering, etc. at Japanese universities, in an attempt to secure skilled workers in IT sectors in Japan.
- The situation of academics in Ukraine  
It used to be the hub of scientific research in USSR. As was rightly pointed out in the draft paper, brain-drain is a serious problem in Ukraine. The wages are too low to keep talented academics in the countries. Moreover, the poverty means that providing quality education is not always easy, with very limited infrastructures. Ukrainian universities are trying to address the matter by adjusting its programme for their students: 1) increasing programmes available in English language; 2) promoting participation into Erasmus Programme; 3) addressing the issue of non-recognition of diplomas and qualifications in other parts of the world.

The phenomenon is not limited to academia but also in other sectors as well. Ukrainian population has been decreasing steadily since around 2015 (after the signing of Association Agreement). Majority of the recent migrants do not necessarily settle down in the EU in a longer period, due to the high cost of living.