

The diplomatic intelligence of NATO member countries is a powerful way of gaining and refuting information, its being spread and localized. A common practice in the modern world is the "diplomatic solidarity policy" when some unlawful act was committed in relation to another country that adopts measures, imposes sanctions, and the other «allies» put their sanctions in solidarity. Another common practice that is directly related to the implementation of diplomatic intelligence is expulsion outside the country and the announcement of diplomatic representatives by «persona non grata» in response to previous actions and allegations of espionage of the first diplomats.

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EDUCATIONAL MIGRATION OF UKRAINIAN CITIZENS TO CHINA, SOUTH KOREA AND JAPAN

Introduction. Globalization processes in the world economy are becoming more and more intense in the course of time. On the one hand, globalization expands the opportunities of individual countries regarding the use of intellectual resources; on the other hand, global processes greatly exacerbate the competition that poses a real threat to countries with low and middle incomes. Educational migration is one of the main factors of global redistribution of intellectual and labor resources in favor of those countries that are more developed bringing significant investment to the national economies of the recipient countries, including their education systems. Moreover, this type of migration significantly increases the consumption of goods and services.

Among the East Asian countries, Ukrainian students often choose China, South Korea and Japan. In addition, in recent years the countries of Asia have become attractive for Ukrainian young people due to not only the exotic nature and resorts, but also the opportunity to earn well and be provided with continuous professional development.

Objective of this paper is to analyze the peculiarities of educational migration in China, South Korea and Japan and the prospects for the citizens of Ukraine to stay in these countries after graduating from higher educational institutions.

Review of recent publications. The issue of educational migration has been focused upon in the research works of Ukrainian scholars: in particular, L.I. Beztelesna considers educational migration as a tool for implementing strategic management of human capital [3]; in his turn L.Semiv projects the educational impact of international migration on the territorial economic system [6]. Trends in international educational migration in the context of globalization have been under consideration in the pieces of research carried out by L.A. Zhurakovska [4] and V.M. Filatov.

Results of the research. In fact, the motives of the students from Ukraine seem very simple and banal. All the three above-mentioned scholars when discussing this issue in their works, highlighted the fact that South Korea is viewed as the safest country in the world for young people to get higher education [1]. Japan is also ahead of most countries due to its high technological developments. China, with its madly growing economy, also attracts the attention of the world educational community.

The higher education system of Ukraine differs a lot from the system of South Korea where one can make their curriculum independently and can have a guarantee that one will surely get a job after graduation.

Work and career issues are also worth mentioning in this piece of research. Business that comes originally from China can now be found almost in every corner of the world creating new jobs. In order to be involved into this business, it is desirable to know the Chinese language. Therefore, China is the number one country in Asia that attracts foreign students. Japanese multinationals are also growing day by day, and they are very interested in graduates from the Japanese universities and can offer jobs in their branches across the whole world. In South Korea during training

one can get a scholarship from such giants as *Samsung*, *Hyundai* and *LG*. Usually, they provide an opportunity to work in their company after graduation and internship in their company in Korea [1].

So, we have generally discussed what kind of relations Ukraine has with these countries and what agreements have been implemented in the field of education. The best partner for Ukraine is China, which provides state scholarships and grants for Ukrainian students. Requirements for students are roughly equal, and there are no substantial differences in these countries.

Conclusion. Summarizing, it should be mentioned that nowadays one may observe a trend of educational migration of Ukrainian citizens to China, South Korea and Japan. We have come to a conclusion that the main and the most significant cause of educational migration is globalization. The concept of "soft power" is mostly typical of China, whereby students worldwide can learn Chinese. After all, the desire to study in China and master the Chinese language has become a global trend [5].

Analysis of the statistical data showed that the flow of students from Ukraine to East Asian countries has been growing for the recent years. Educational migration of Ukrainian citizens to China, South Korea and Japan is considered by some scholars to be a negative phenomenon for the scientific community and is often called "brain drain", though leading to closer international cultural and economic cooperation with these countries.

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THE RULE OF LEGAL PRINCIPLE: GENERAL THEORETICAL DESCRIPTION

Introduction. The process of development of the world's legal system, including Ukrainian one, functions with the help of the best law achievements of mankind. It is necessary not only to accelerate the implementation of the law achievements, but to start the exploration of the general law ambushes of this process, that means to carry out the general theoretical analysis for the success achieving in the reforming of the legal system of Ukraine.

Reveiling the characteristics of the Rule of Law as one of its variety, determination of its place in the system of the Rule of Law and filling with the relevant content are to clarify the concept of the general notion and nature of the Principles of Law. These things will help us to fully explore the Rule of Legal Principle in Ukraine.

Review of recent publication. The outstanding example of this issue research is "The Rule of Legal Principle in Ukraine" written by the Doctor of Law, Professor, Head of the Department of General Theoretical and State-Law Sciences of the National University Kyiv-Mohyla Academy, Judge of the Constitutional Court of Ukraine in retirement, M. I. Koziubra.

The purpose of the paper. The main objective of this work is to analyze the Ukrainian law system, its general theoretical characteristics and development in the current world.