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## **THE DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE AS A TOOL OF REALIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS**

**Introduction.** The diplomatic intelligence is viewed as a kind of legal strategic intelligence, which involves collecting information of political, economic, social and military spheres of the country where the diplomatic mission is accredited. While searching such the kind of information, diplomats use methods that are allowed and opened to them according to a number of existing regulations, such as The Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, The Vienna Convention on Consular Relations of 1963 and others. But still we often hear that a particular representative of a diplomatic agency exceeded his or her authority and acted like a spy, as if it were just to call workers of such a unique occupation as thieves, who are able to make something harmful to a country of their temporary residence. So what does the real diplomatic intelligence look like?

**Brief review of recent achievements and publications.** Generally, historiography of the problem is not expanded a lot. In his article A.M. Kuzmenko claims [2]: "Exploration activity of the era of globalization and information-psychological confrontation: the special legal form and specific means of political practice." Shortly before this article he had published another one: "Intelligence Activities as a Phenomenon of Contemporary International Relations. Another scholar who is certainly worth mentioning is I.V. Bocharnikov [3], who wrote an article entitled "Diplomacy and Intelligence – Similarities and Differences."

**The objective of the paper** is to establish the nature of the diplomatic intelligence; to highlight its role and importance in international relations of different periods; to show the impact of the diplomatic intelligence on the implementation of the foreign policy of a state.

**Results of the research.** The objects of the diplomatic intelligence can be a specific country or group of countries, international (intergovernmental and non-governmental) organizations as well as specific areas relating to the conduct of state, such as economic, cultural, social, political, military, strategic, scientific and technical. Taking into account a particular period of time and following historical circumstances that are relevant only for an exclusive century or even a decade, areas on which diplomatic intelligence is focused can be quite different. In the process of making the implementation of intelligence in international relations, key role is typical of the actors, who are the representatives of the official authorities of the country abroad, primarily embassies and consulates, as well as trade and other offices.

Methods of obtaining information differ as well, from the simplest such as dialogue, visual observation, to more serious like copying, eavesdropping, and so on.

While working, diplomats are seeking open methods of collecting information that is available all the time [4]. These include the review of periodicals, TV news, political and other issues. In addition, we should not forget about a diplomatic protocol and diplomatic archives. A Diplomatic Protocol is viewed as a political tool of diplomacy; a document that contains a record of everything that happens at meetings, events of different kinds and so on [5]. The diplomatic archives — another way of obtaining information. Typically, access to it, is open only to diplomatic agents. But not all the ways that diplomats use are open, there are also those that cause suspicion and in case of exposure, the charges of espionage: the interception of data, restricted of communication etc.

Intelligence, carried out by representatives of the diplomatic and consular institutions is different from intelligence, carried out by specially trained people — spies. Diplomatic agents are provided with a wide range of rights that allow them to deal with Intelligence. In particular, the aspect that they can legally be present at different types of events in a public life of the host country, note required data and easily send information to their own state distinguish diplomatic intelligence from other types of intelligence.

Intelligence in international relations appears in its modern form only with the beginning of realization of diplomats as representatives of a special class of society. Members of such a class not only negotiate as a part of a state, reach agreements on different spheres of society's life, but also gain intelligence, making a brief description of the real situation in the state of their residence. This intelligence had existed long before that, although it was carried by members of other communities and in other forms: merchants, religious persons, etc. [6]. In its first stages, such intelligence was carried out in international relations by persons, who came from different social classes, but all of them had something in common: relatively unobstructed entry to a specific country and continued presence in it.

According to existing regulations, diplomatic residences cannot be subjects of free access, archives and documents are inviolable at any time. According to Articles 29, 31 of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961, diplomatic agents have immunities, they cannot be subjects to arrest and detent in any form. In other words, this is an exclusion from the jurisdiction and the impossibility of liability (criminal and partly civil, administrative). However, under Article 9 of the same Convention, a country of residence at any time, without having to explain its decision, notify the sending state that the head of mission or any one of the members of the diplomatic mission is a persona non grata and his or her stay in a country is unacceptable [1].

What is more, the closer relationship between nations, the more diplomatic missions are located within them. The proceedings and the range of diplomats are wider, and therefore the implementation capacity becomes larger as well. At the same time, if the relationship between two countries is quite hostile, tense, unstable, the number of diplomatic missions is low. In this case, the intelligence involvement by diplomatic agents is complicated.

**Conclusion.** Cases of diplomatic intelligence are becoming increasingly visible

throughout the world these days. Modern information systems and technologies provide new high-speed channels to disseminate information gained by diplomatic agents in favor of the sending state. In view of this study can be reached and concluded that in the nearest future we will hear about more cases when countries withdraw representatives from each other as a result of their not quite legitimate intelligence activities. The present conditions make it possible to say that diplomatic intelligence will be displayed in a new phase made by comprehensive development in all the spheres of public life and the possibilities offered by the global net — the Internet.

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## **MAIN ISSUES AND ASPECTS OF DEATH PENALTY IN WORLD PRACTICE**

**Introduction.** Death penalty also known as capital punishment is a government sanctioned practice whereby a person is put to death by the state as a punishment for a crime. There are 2 general types of death penalty: death sentence and execution.

Crimes that are punishable by death are known as capital crimes or capital offences and commonly include offences such as murder, war crimes, crimes against humanity and genocide. So, **the objective of the paper** is to discuss the main issues and aspects of death penalty in world practice.

Today 58 countries still have death penalty in active use and even in countries of First World, for example, in the U.S., Japan, South Korea, China. According to Amnesty International, 25 countries are known to have performed executions in 2015, three more than in 2014

The researchers find out main executors in the world 2015-2017:

China – more than 2000 executed

Iran – 977

Pakistan – 326

Saudi Arabia – 158

The USA – 28 [3].

Only one country of Europe still has death penalty. It is Belarus. According to Amnesty International, in 2015 were executed at least 2 individuals and in 2016 – 4. South Korea is going to get back death penalty. According to the poll, in 2015 approximately 69% of Koreans support returning of death penalty [3]. Support for capital punishment has sagged in recent years, but it remains strong in a situation where the offense is so outrageous, the process so open, the defense so robust and guilt beyond dispute.

The following methods of execution were used in the world: