

cannot avoid it. There are not stable rules or ‘eternal allies’. The state’s decisions must be based on national (weal) interests.

Conclusion. The conception of pragmatism has undergone a long way of evolution from a simple theoretical idea to political practice. Proponents of pragmatism make an accent on material value and practical usage of any idea that is useful for a country. They talk about importance of mind and intellect, rejecting the emotional or moral part of decisions. The given viewpoint has received a large number of critical discussions in other political schools. The opposition says that pragmatism is just a derivation from American materialism, that this conception is too cynical, narrow and minutely precise. Nevertheless, pragmatism is here, it endures the test of time and shows its viability as a theoretical conception and political practice.

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SIGNIFICANCE OF DIPLOMATIC INTELLIGENCE IN THE SECURITY SECTOR OF NATO MEMBER STATES

Introduction. The importance of this study is connected with the fact that a number of European states are now expressing the intention to join the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in order to obtain all the benefits of such kind of a membership. Undoubtedly, for admission to the Organization, countries need to follow long-term stages of transformation in all spheres of public life. In relation to countries that consider joining NATO, the Organization implements a partnership policy: gets familiarized with NATO standards and provides advice in the process of transferring public sectors to those standards. According to the current world requirements, it is important to pay additional attention to the changes that need to be achieved in the security sector of potential member states. Diplomatic intelligence as an element of functioning of the countries' security sector, as well as realization of the information function of diplomatic agents, is the crucial aspect which future NATO members should carefully focus attention on. In order to maintain high cooperation with the NATO leading member states, in line with the challenges of the present, potential member states countries should transform the mechanism of the conduct of diplomatic intelligence.

Review of recent publications. In general, the issue of diplomatic intelligence is not of great importance among Ukrainian researchers, they write separately about intelligence or diplomacy, without having a detailed consideration of the information function. Still there are people, who feel a keen interest in the mentioned above issue: in particular A. M. Kuzmenko published an article: "Intelligence as a Phenomenon of Modern International Relations" [3]. The problem of diplomatic intelligence, its influence, mechanisms of implementation is mostly taken into science by foreign researchers and scholars, led by Philip Hughes and Peter Oleson [4]. In the International Journal of Intelligence, Security and Public Relations in 2016, Julian Richards published an article on intelligence, including the information about diplomatic intelligence [5].

The objective of the paper is to highlight the main characteristics of diplomatic intelligence on the current stage; to establish the essence of «security sector» concept, which exists among NATO member states; to demonstrate the steps of security sector transformation of countries on the way to joining the Alliance.

Results of the research. Nowadays we are witnesses of how countries expel diplomatic agents of each other from their own territory, blaming them for espionage in favor of the accrediting state, distributing unrealistic information and propaganda on the territory of the host country, etc.

At the same time, diplomatic representatives are often declared as «persona non grata». The common practice in the field of international relations is the expulsion of diplomats in response to a previous deportation from the state of their own representative.

Today's conditions do not in any way limit the scope of the diplomats' activities, in particular the realization of the information function, but, on the contrary, facilitate the conduct of diplomatic intelligence. At this stage, the powerful factor is the information systems and technologies that allow the transmission of information

without the use of a diplomatic mail.

After analyzing the North Atlantic Treaty [1] as a fundamental NATO document for understanding the concepts of «security» and «security sector», justifying the components of the security sector in accordance with the views of the member states of the Alliance and considering recent developments in the security sector of the countries-participants, we have come to the following conclusions. First of all, NATO countries are not only pursuing a common defense policy, but also political, cultural, economic, etc. They consider the security sector as a set of institutions that direct their activities to maintain order within the state and identify and counteract the dangers that come from the outside world. NATO member states are engaged in joint military operations in order to support and improve their own armed forces, to acquire new skills in using modern technology. These countries are characterized by high level of information protection, which constitutes state secrets and other important data, including personal information. They quickly respond to threats and challenges they face and give a timely and adequate response.

There are a number of programs, created in order to improve states fields and become closer to NATO standards, for instance «Partnership for Peace» and «Membership Action Plan» [2]. The Alliance promotes faster and easier adaptation of potential NATO member states to existing standards.

A kind of facsimile, branched instructions, meetings, makes the process of security sector transformation to the specified standards more qualitative. Diplomatic intelligence as an integral element of the functioning of the security sector and the fulfillment of the information function of diplomatic agents should also move to a new stage, to acquire new outlines, which will make it relevant to the leading world countries.

Among the listed changes, which should include diplomatic intelligence, or in other words, intelligence in international relations, they also distinguish close cooperation with intelligence agencies of the Alliance's partners, consideration of common threats to the normal functioning of diplomatic intelligence, expansion of the circle of diplomatic methods, activation of cooperation with leading diplomats, businessmen and other specialists in the areas relevant to the accrediting country are also distinguished. The above mentioned changes should take place within the framework of conducting diplomatic intelligence of potential NATO member states along with the introduction of operational, logistical and administrative standards regarding the functioning of the country's overall security sector.

Conclusion. In order to preserve the image of their own state, the diplomats of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization member states often work in vain, quickly trying to transfer high-quality information to the accrediting country. It should be mentioned that for countries that are a part of NATO (currently 29), besides the security field of their own state there is also one more security field that is common to all states represented in the Alliance. According to the documents reviewed and analyzed during the research work, we can talk about special understanding of the security sector and the definition of a security field that exists among all member countries. Moreover, aggression against one member is observed as an aggression against all the participants.

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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