

Considering the intent to Ukraine's integration into European structures, it would be appropriate to use Poland's experience in peacekeeping. International missions provide an opportunity to check the level of combat readiness, mobility, moral, psychological and humanitarian training of the Armed Forces of Ukraine and military units of law enforcement agencies. In this way it is an opportunity for Ukraine to get involved in international military cooperation and be able to use the opportunities to improve their training.

Language advisor **L. B. Dramaretska**

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S. O. CHYTIKOVA

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

NEW ZEALAND'S ROLE IN PEACEKEEPING

New Zealand has a long history of participation in peacekeeping activities. Despite being a small country in a relatively isolated geographic location, New Zealand has consistently been internationalist in its outlook and ready to contribute to international security. It was a founding member of the United Nations (UN) and supported the organization's efforts to promote peacekeeping. New Zealand has been involved in UN peacekeeping operations since the 1950s.

While peacekeeping is often seen as a military activity, civilian police are increasingly drawn in post-conflict situations. New Zealand police personnel have been posted to various countries around the world. The kind of work carried out during these missions has changed. Until the end of the 1990s policing in international peace operations typically revolved around the SMART model (support, monitoring, advising, reporting and training). In the 2000s key tasks for New Zealand police overseas typically concerned the «Three R's» – reforming, restructuring and rebuilding the local police force.

In 1999 peacekeeping operations came close to home when New Zealand police officers entered Bougainville as part of the Bougainville Community Policing Project (BCPP) to establish community-based policing in this autonomous region of Papua New Guinea. New Zealand police officers worked in advisory positions helping with the recruitment, training and operational management of the newly formed Community Auxiliary Police.

New Zealand police participated in the Solomon Islands Policing Project (SIPP). SIPP was created in 2001 after a short civil war that was

triggered by an ethnic conflict. In 2003 the New Zealand police joined the Regional Assistance Mission to the Solomon Islands (RAMSI). RAMSI was a 15-country international assistance programme to restore law and order in the Solomon Islands. This programme helped the Solomon Islands recover from civil conflict and eliminate corruption from public institutions.

In March 2005 the first contingent of New Zealand police officers as part of a German-led policing reform project was deployed to Afghanistan to help rebuild and educate the local police service. The establishment of an effective police force was a critical element in the restoration of law and order, protection of human rights and maintenance of security in Afghanistan where there were a range of problems such as illegal armed groups, opium production, widespread unemployment, etc. Despite the challenges the reality was that four years on Afghanistan became a very different place. While fragile, it was no longer a failing state. And New Zealand had made a significant contribution to that.

In addition to Afghanistan 45 personnel of New Zealand police were engaged in peacekeeping in the Kingdom of Tonga. They helped investigate crimes committed during the rioting in the capital and provided support to Tonga Police in the community.

Today New Zealand continues to be active in peacekeeping. Peacekeepers monitor and observe peace processes in post-conflict areas and assist ex-combatants in implementing the peace agreements they may have signed.

Language advisor I. L. Ivanova

UDC 341.123

A. V. DOMASHENKO, M. V. GADZAN

Kharkiv National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine

INDIAN WOMEN POLICE OFFICERS CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE IN LIBERIA

The society can no longer minimize or ignore the contributions of women to all stages of conflict resolution, peacemaking, peace-building, peacekeeping and reconstruction processes. Sustainable peace will not be achieved without the full and equal participation of women and men.

Policewomen are credible and effective peacekeepers who are often placed in the front lines in riots, as they can help calm crowds.

India is the third largest contributing country to UN peacekeeping operations. Its peacekeepers are at the forefront of UN peacekeeping operations with 7846 Indian peacekeepers were deployed around the world.