

perform different tasks, for example to gather and exchange information, to conduct reconnaissance of enemy formations and to provide fire support correction.

However, it should be kept in mind that UMFV can be used by the enemy or terrorist groups. Thus, Russian UMFV “Orlan” suppressed signals sent by cell phone operators and sent messages to the cell phones of Ukrainian military personnel with the aim to affect them morally.

Therefore the task to destroy enemy UMFV becomes of primary importance. But existing means of air defense and small arms show low effectiveness since modern aircraft become smaller and more maneuverable and fly at the comparatively high altitudes, which makes them almost invisible for human eyes and that leads impossibility to destroy them.

Besides, it should be taken into consideration the fact that own firing positions can be disclosed. That is why to destroy UMF cylindrical phased array are applied, which enables using less energy (in comparison with usual antenna array) and concentrating about 90 percent of energy in the main array petal.

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MAIN TASKS AND PROBLEMS OF PEACEKEEPING OF POLAND

Poland has a long tradition of participation in international missions. Since the early 1950s, nearly 84,000 Polish military personnel have participated in 71 military operations abroad. The Strategy for the participation of the Polish armed forces in international operations document adopted on 13 January 2009 by the Council of Ministers outlines the strategic aims and objectives of the Polish Armed Forces in operations abroad. The UN peacekeeping remains a very relevant issue in Polish foreign policy, but today prevails in cooperation with NATO and the EU. Participation in missions abroad has clearly increased the capabilities of Poland’s militants. This is manifested in the following tasks: traffic control in separation zones, monitor the safety of civilians, ensure peace and the rule of law in a supervised area, provide support in their areas of responsibility, and arrest war criminals. An important problem associated with participation in missions abroad, especially for soldiers injured while on duty, was the issue of care for the injured, their rehabilitation and possible protection.

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.

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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