

training evaluations, performance metrics, and after-action reviews enable law enforcement agencies to measure learning outcomes, identify strengths and weaknesses, and incorporate lessons learned into future training cycles. Soliciting feedback from participants and stakeholders allows for continuous refinement of training curricula and methodologies to ensure relevance and effectiveness. Training of law enforcement officers within the Ukrainian Ministry of Internal Affairs during martial law requires a multifaceted approach encompassing specialized training programs, international collaboration, ethical considerations, community engagement, continuity of operations, and evaluation mechanisms. The transition of Ukrainian law enforcement and other security agencies to the high standards of NATO member-states will help Ukraine not only to successfully defend and protect the state from armed aggression by hostile states but also to provide it with a number of other important privileges [3].

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LINGUISTIC INTELLIGENCE IN NATIONAL SECURITY

Security is protection of vital interests of personality, society and state against internal and external threats. Primary intent is to organize protection of rights, liberties and social protection of the citizens of the state in accordance with constitutional and international rules. Security is an outcome of social activity providing security of state, society and personality. States carry out the process of security provision in many aspects. In addition to provision of political, economic, social, ecological

and information security, provision of language safety is one of the main attributes of national security.

So let's compare linguistic and legal security in some countries.

1 United States.

The United States employs linguistic intelligence primarily through its Intelligence agencies like the CIA, NSA, and the Department of Defense, focusing on analyzing multilingual communications and employing language experts in regional dialects critical to counterterrorism and cybersecurity. In “Words of Intelligence: An Intelligence Professional’s Lexicon for Domestic and Foreign Threats” by Jan Goldman, it’s highlighted that linguistic skills are crucial for gathering signals intelligence (SIGINT) and open-source intelligence (OSINT), allowing analysts to interpret intercepted communications accurately. The U.S. government also uses forensic linguistics to detect and analyze threats, as seen in the works of scholars like Gerald R. McMenamin [1, 47].

2 China

China leverages linguistic intelligence through its sophisticated approach to cybersecurity and information gathering, often involving language analysis aimed at collecting information on both regional adversaries and Western nations. In “Chinese Intelligence Operations” by Nicholas Eftimiades, it’s noted that Chinese intelligence agencies invest heavily in recruiting language specialists who analyze communications for geopolitical insight. Furthermore, China’s use of linguistic analysis extends to data-driven surveillance, interpreting regional dialects to monitor ethnic groups [2, 157].

3 United Kingdom

The UK’s intelligence agencies, including MI5, MI6, and GCHQ, place a significant emphasis on linguistic intelligence, especially for counter-terrorism. In “MI6: The History of the Secret Intelligence Service 1909-1949” by Keith Jeffery,

the UK’s focus on language skills is highlighted as part of broader intelligence training. Modern applications involve linguistic expertise in identifying terrorist threats, including training operatives in Middle Eastern and South Asian languages to combat radicalization and intercept extremist communications effectively [3, 225].

These comparisons reveal that while each country values linguistic intelligence, the focus areas differ based on strategic priorities—ranging from counter-terrorism (U.S. and U.K.) to regional influence (China). This intelligence aspect is not merely about language skills but also includes understanding cultural nuances, regional dialects, and psychological tactics, essential for each country’s unique security landscape.

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LE RÔLE DE LA PRÉFECTURE DE POLICE DE PARIS POUR LA SÉCURITÉ DES CITOYENS

Depuis sa création en 1800, la préfecture de Police, dont le siège est situé à Paris, au cœur de l'Île de la Cité, est une administration unique en France. En tant que force humaine, force opérationnelle, force d'innovation et de modernisation, elle met depuis deux siècles ses multiples compétences au service de la population.

Près de 43 000 personnes travaillent pour la préfecture, témoignant de l'ampleur des missions à accomplir. Leurs profils sont variés pour répondre à toutes les situations: policiers, sapeurs-pompiers, experts scientifiques.... [1].

Il est à noter que la préfecture de Police est placée sous tutelle du Ministère de l'Intérieur. Le préfet de police de Paris est une figure centrale dans le maintien de l'ordre et de la sécurité dans la capitale française et sa région. Il dispose d'une vaste autorité sur les forces de police, les services spécialisés et les ressources financières nécessaires à leurs missions. Ses responsabilités s'étendent de la sécurité quotidienne à la gestion de crises majeures.

Le préfet de police a le commandement direct des forces de police de Paris et des départements limitrophes. Il décide des opérations à mener, des affectations des personnels et des moyens à déployer. Le préfet de police gère le budget et les effectifs des services placés sous son autorité, ce qui lui donne une grande marge de manœuvre pour adapter les moyens aux besoins. Il supervise des services spécialisés tels que le renseignement, la police judiciaire et des unités techniques, lui permettant de faire face à une large gamme de menaces [2].

En tant que préfet de zone de défense et de sécurité, il est responsable de la préparation et de la gestion des crises majeures, qu'elles soient naturelles ou d'origine humaine. Il assure la coordination entre les différents services de police et les autres acteurs de la sécurité civile, garantissant une réponse efficace et coordonnée en cas d'incident. Le préfet de police est un acteur clé dans la définition de la politique de sécurité à