PROFILING AS A MODERN LAW ENFORCEMENT TECHNOLOGY TO FIGHT TERRORISM

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Annotation: *This article discusses the main applications of a special profiling method, which is mainly used in forensic science. It should be noted that there is no single position regarding its role and place in the forensic field; in this regard, the thesis analyzes the emergence, development and current state of "profiling". Based on a comparative analysis, the main approaches are examined in detail, as well as the problems that arise in the implementation of this direction.*

Key words: *profiling, criminal identification, terrorism, criminal profiling, applied psychology, airport control, special practice.*

Threats are increasing in the modern world, including terrorism, which is one of the main risks. The evolution of terrorist organizations is leading to the need for military presence and military action. Profiling technology can become a powerful weapon in the fight against it and in its prevention.

Most sources believe that profiling was first introduced into the activities of one of the Israeli airlines as a method of identifying potentially dangerous subjects, and was further refined by American psychologists. In practice, we can say that these specialists systematized the schools of working with criminals and suspects that existed before them. Based on this, the first profiling portraits were created in England at the end of the last century. Then the method of describing the personality of the criminal and classifying him into a certain type based on the traces left at the scene of the crime, the methods used, and the order of action entered criminology.

It is not possible to effectively identify a potential terrorist or saboteur with the help of screening equipment alone. This does not allow solving many problems, especially in the context of military operations or when communicating with a person who emphasizes his inviolability and high social status. The most effective method is the use of methods that use a person's ability to read and perceive emotional and verbal information, detect deviations in behavior, and detect threats at the level of instinctive manifestations. Modern profiling uses several methods, each of which has an independent meaning. Almost all of them are used in military operations, in particular:

- conducting a survey;

- reading facial expressions and other non-verbal expressions (verbal and non-verbal actions);
- drawing a psychological portrait (characteristics of criminals);
- definition of a lie (proving the fakeness of the lies used);
- behavior prediction;
- quick decision making.

Profiling is one of the most effective tools in the fight against terrorism. The first appearance of profiling on the world stage was associated with the increase in terrorist attacks on air transport. At that time, the method from the arsenal of special services became the basis for creating request scripts to determine the behavior of passengers and indicate possible criminal intent, as well as to determine the presence of possible deviations. After the research conducted by a group of American scientists, profiling is a psychological method for evaluating and predicting human behavior based on appearance characteristics, analyzing the features that best express personal identity, and determining a psychotype based on the dominant emotion. began to represent the collection. In airports, large shopping malls, mass events and other crowded places, it is equally used to identify potentially dangerous subjects. Its use began to prevent illegal interference in the infrastructure. Its capabilities were limited both by the profiler's abilities and by the time required to conduct the survey. Generally, airport regulations allow one and a half to two minutes to avoid departure delays. Nevertheless, the method proved its effectiveness by forcing the potential criminal to abandon his intention.

Scientists introduced the term "practical psychology" to the science, which refers to a set of actions that allow establishing the probable participation of certain individuals who show signs of suspicious behavior in planned terrorist acts. Their training of any public assembly facility security officer can significantly reduce the risk of terrorist acts. The Israeli concept, which operates in most airports around the world and is used in other cases involving terrorist acts, is based on the fact that anyone can easily become a terrorist and any object is potentially dangerous. This creates a level of questioning that no one, regardless of social status, age or race, can escape analysis.

The system allows you to identify a possible presence, a quick decision on future arrest, interrogation or baggage search helps to determine the real presence of a threat.

The security services of American airports and their special services have developed a comprehensive methodology for working with potentially dangerous subjects, including smugglers, drug couriers and terrorists. The search is carried out by passengers, concertgoers, discotheques or crowded places. At US airports, up to 3,000 law enforcement officers are engaged in rapid profiling to determine the behavior of individuals.At airports,

microemotions are considered according to the methodology developed by the American scientist Paul Ekman. They are helped in their work by a technique in which every behavioral, motor, emotional and verbal reaction of the interlocutor is evaluated by a security officer on a special scale. This system is called SPOT - screening of passengers by tracking technique. It was included in the practice of airports in 2006. At the same time, there are other software tools that can help you work with potential terrorists.

According to the program, the main behavioral signs that can be concluded about a potential threat are:

- photographing the main elements of structures, constructions, engineering infrastructure. It is interesting that people pay attention to this in Russian railway stations and airports;

- keeping any records covering the main elements of the security infrastructure;

- clear but hidden interaction within the group;

- any problems related to safety or life support systems of transport infrastructure facilities;

- refusal to use the transit infrastructure of the airport;

actions designed to determine the boundaries of protected areas;

refuse visual contact with any representatives of security services;

All these methods are suitable for use in combat conditions, where the terrorist is hiding under the guise of a civilian, and the purpose of which is to destroy infrastructure elements.

Profiling has long been used by services to identify terrorists and subversives, from Smersh to Mossad. As an interesting description of the work of military profiling, we can cite an episode from Vladimir Bogomolov's book "August 44", when a well-trained officer was able to identify a saboteur as part of an interrogation interview. "Grandma's here" may be more evidence of profiling techniques than the classic question of "did you pack your own luggage?"

Analyzing the episode, it can be concluded that profiling methods were used by military intelligence long before they were introduced into the operational practice of aviation security.

Methods in use:

- Conducting research;

- identifying inconsistencies in answers.

- study of documents.

- provocations.

- clarification of important information intended to eliminate incorrect versions and leave correct ones;

- predicting the interlocutor's intended actions;

- making operational decisions.

At the same time, it can be noted that in addition to the recommended methods, the following methods are also used: determining the purpose of the interview, emphasizing that the survey is conducted for the purpose of public necessity.It can be argued that this is intended to mitigate the severity of the situation if the suspect is not associated with terrorist activities. It can be assumed that profiling methods are actively used in the work of intelligence and counterintelligence units, not only for identifying potentially dangerous individuals, but also for recruitment. They allow you to identify a person's core values and feelings and use them to program the person's behavior.

Profiling of potential terrorists, according to scientists, should be done on the basis of creating a typical psychological portrait of representatives of the main terrorist organizations, identifying common signs in their appearance, behavior and gestures. To do this, it is necessary to analyze the identity of all arrested terrorists and saboteurs, describe them and enter them into a common database that can be used for the purposes of many services. This information helps not only to typify individual characters, but also to predict the occurrence of illegal intervention actions.

The use of profiling in warfare and the prevention of terrorist acts is essential to the safety of society. Therefore, the training of specialists should be carried out at a high professional level.

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