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**TOPICAL ISSUES OF USING THE TECHNOLOGY OF PROFILING IN  
ACTIVITY OF TRANSPORT POLICE AS MEANS TO ENSURE ANTI-  
TERRORIST SECURITY ON TRANSPORT**

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The main signs of crimes of a terrorist nature on transport are considered in the article. The authors argue the need for synthesis of tactical, psychological and legal actions to prevent crimes of a terrorist nature on transport.

The authors justify the need for the use of profiling technology in the work of transport police to identify potentially dangerous individuals and to prevent terrorist crimes on transport.

**Keywords:** transport police, transportation security, anti-terrorism activities, profiling technology.

Issues of ensuring security, preventing crimes on objects of transport currently are very relevant. The greatest threat is represented by acts of terrorism, which usually occur in crowded places, kill dozens of innocent people, and inflict considerable material damage. The number of victims of terrorist attacks is significant. Here are some examples: as a result of the terrorist attack of December 29, 2013 at the train station in Volgograd 15 people were killed and more than 40 wounded; January 24, 2011 at Domodedovo Airport 35 people were killed and 180 wounded; March 29, 2010 at Moscow metro stations "Lubyanka" and "Park Kultury" 39 people were killed and 33 wounded; November 27, 2009 when attacking the "Nevsky express train" 28 people were killed and 95 wounded and etc.

The goals terrorist acts on transport are not only the violation of its proper functioning, damage to life and health of citizens, implementation of total intimidation of the population, but also pressure on the authorities.

For the Russian Federation, which is a link between Europe and Asia, as well as North America through the small space of the Bering Strait, "ensuring the safety of transport infrastructure is much more important than for the majority of countries in the world, due to the size of the territory, presence of all transport types (rail, road, air and water)" [21, 2]. The turnover of the Russian market of transport services in 2014, including the revenues from cargo handling in ports and airports, will exceed 72 billion \$ [16, 5].

It is clear that, under the circumstances, prevention crimes of terrorist nature on transport requires the synthesis of tactical, psychological and legal actions, the implementation of which is within the competence of law enforcement officers, there is a need for "decisive measures and new technologies that can be used not only against the threat of terrorist acts, but also against other types of crime on transport objects" [20].

Goals, objectives, directions of activity of public authorities to counter terrorism are defined by the Constitution of the Russian Federation [4], generally accepted principles and norms of international law, international treaties of the RF [1; 2; 3], "The National Security Strategy of the Russian Federation until 2020" [11] approved by the Decree of the RF President No. 537 from May 12, 2009, "The Concept of Counter-terrorism in the Russian Federation" [12] approved by the President of the Russian Federation on October 5, 2009, as well as by Federal Laws: No. 115-FL from August 7, 2001 (as amended on July 21, 2014, No. 213-FL) "On Combating Terrorism" [6], No. 390-FL from December 28, 2010 "On Security" [7], No. 3-FL from February 7, 2011 (as amended in Federal Law No.258-FL from July 21, 2014) "On the Police" [8], No. 40-FL from April 3, 1995 (as amended

in Federal Law No. 178-FL from June 28, 2014) "On the Federal Security Service" [5], by Decrees of the RF President: No. 1167 from September 13, 2004 "On Urgent Measures to Improve the Effectiveness of Combating Terrorism" [9], No. 116 from February 15, 2006 (as amended in Decree of the RF President No. 479 from June 27, 2014) "On Measures to Combat Terrorism" [10], No. 851 from June 14, 2012 «On the Procedure for Establishing Levels of Terrorist Threat, which Provide for Additional Measures to Ensure the Security of an Individual, Society and the State" [13], and by other normative legal acts that define the system, competence and powers of the units to counter terrorist activities.

According to paragraph 3 article 3 of the Federal Law "On Combating Terrorism", terrorist act is a commission of an explosion, arson or other acts that frighten people and create the risk of loss of human lives, infliction of significant property damage or other serious consequences, in order to destabilize the activity of public authorities or international organizations, or to impact on their decisions, as well as a posing of threat to commit such acts for the same purposes.

The main signs of crimes of a terrorist nature on transport, according to the shared by us opinion of E. N. Savinkovoy, are [19, 36]:

- 1) the use of extreme forms of violence or threats of such violence;
- 2) goals of attacks go outside of really caused, actual consequences (killed, wounded, panic, etc.);
- 3) goals of attack are achieved through psychological impact on people who, as a rule, are not direct victims of violence;
- 4) objects, which are significant for terrorists, are traditionally the objects of transport representing high-risk sources; including objects of citizens concentration – railway stations, airports, etc. Victims of attacks are chosen randomly, independently from the status in the system of public authorities (passengers of Metro, train, aircraft, employees of terminals, airports, etc.).

According to paragraph 5 article 12 of the Federal Law "On the Police", the duties of police officers include "ensuring the safety of citizens and public order ... on highways, railway stations, airports, sea and river ports and other public places". Moreover, the police, in accordance with paragraph 6 of the said article, bears the responsibility "to ensure, together with the representatives of executive authorities of the subjects of the RF, bodies of local self-government and the organizers... of public events, the security of citizens and public order ...".

The reality is that in modern conditions to ensure anti-terrorism security on transport objects the use of formal monitoring activities and inspection techniques is not enough, since they often do not allow early identification of criminal intent.

Only transport police staff specially trained the technology of profiling with high probability, using analysis of psycho-physiological reactions of a man, can identify its unlawful intention and take immediate actions to prevent terrorist acts [14: 15].

Profiling (English – profile) is based on forming the profile of a passenger. With respect to the use by the police on the objects of transport, profiling technology is a system of special measures to detect potentially dangerous passengers and situations. It can be seen as a) totality of the ways for assessing and prediction, based on analysis of external signs that characterize human behavior; b) surveillance technologies used to detect potentially dangerous persons in crowded places (including on transport objects).

Profiling technology was used for the first time during pre-flight inspection in the registration area by the Israeli airline company “El Al” at the end of the 1970-ies. Israeli profiling concept is based on the fact that any passenger could be a terrorist, and its baggage items – weapons or explosive devices. The experts are to confirm or refute this statement. The use of profiling technology allows the identification of potentially dangerous persons in significant crowding of passengers, but it should not be a substitute for a thorough inspection of a passenger and its baggage.

Profiling technology is directly based on the identification of potentially dangerous persons and situations on the basis of a comprehensive analysis of factors such as human behavior, physical appearance and its luggage, etc. This technology involves the use of psychology methods, with emphasis on human abilities to perceive and to read information when observing the conduct of people.

The use of profiling technology, which allows decoding of non-verbal components of human behavior, makes it possible to obtain the most objective information about a person planning a terrorist act on transport objects and to take preventive measures to prevent it. It is based on two main methods that allow control of situation: a) psychological monitoring (implies identification of visual discrepancies); b) poll (it is based on the study of the response of a suspected person to specially designed questions asked by experts).

To successfully counter crimes of a terrorist nature on transport the bodies of transport police must be provided with qualified personnel. It is obvious that the effectiveness of law enforcement officers is largely dependent on the quality of training, one form of which is professional development of existing employees, including those working at the objects of transport [12, 18]. Today, one of the most significant tasks for the system of education and advanced training of employees of the transport police is the organization of learning profiling technology.

According to article 46 of The Concept of Counter-terrorism in the Russian Federation, training and retraining of staff to counter terrorism is based on interdepartmental and departmental training centers and educational institutions, as well as the educational institutions of higher professional education.

Successful experience of professional development of transport police officers specializing in profiling, ensuring security (including against terrorist threats) on transport is realized in the All-Russian Institute of Further Education of the Employees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia - a leading educational institution of additional vocational education of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia. In accordance with the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation, Training center for employees in the sphere of transportation security, which carries out professional training and professional development of police officers providing security on transport objects, has been formed in the institute since December, 2006. The Center provides training for students in the following disciplines [17; 18; 21]: activity of internal affairs bodies on transport aimed at countering terrorism; peculiarities of the service duties to maintain public order at objects of transport; peculiarities of the regulations for carriage of passengers, hand baggage and luggage on objects of air transport; tactics of checking the documents of citizens on objects of transport; profiling (method of detecting potentially dangerous people and situations during pre-flight inspection).

The widespread introduction in educational institutions of the Russian MIA the system of staff training and professional development of transport police officers, which is based on the study of profiling technology, will allow most efficiently resolve professional tasks of operational activity, develop practical skills aimed at recognition persons that plan a terrorist act that, ultimately, will help to minimize the manifestations of terrorism and achieve the main goal - protection of individuals, society and the State from terrorist acts.

Application of profiling as one of the most important ways of ensuring transportation security allows prevention of wrongful activity through revealing potentially dangerous people and situations, makes it possible to classify an individual according to the identified signs for its potential danger of committing not only terrorist crimes on transport, but also other crimes, to identify the so-called potentially hazardous situations that lead to the conclusion about preparation for a terrorist act on transport (for example, unattended things, baggage, etc.).



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