ЧАСТНОЕ ПРОФЕССИОНАЛЬНОЕ ОБРАЗОВАТЕЛЬНОЕ УЧРЕЖДЕНИЕ “КРАСНОЯРСКИЙ КООПЕРАТИВНЫЙ ТЕХНИКУМ ЭКОНОМИКИ, КОММЕРЦИИ И ПРАВА”

Учебный межпредметный проект по дисциплине “МДК. 01.05. Делопроизводство и режим секретности” и “Английский язык”

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SUBJECT:

SECRET MODE IN THE OVD

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**Annotation**

In this project, I explore the institution of state secrets, as well as the associated mechanism for ensuring secrecy due to the need to protect against unauthorized access and dissemination of the most valuable information contained in information resources and related to political, economic, scientific, technical, military and other areas of activity. The importance of protecting information constituting state secrets and, accordingly, ensuring a regime of secrecy in the internal affairs department

**Keywords**

Secrecy regime, authorities, information, state secrets, information, documents, national security, internal affairs bodies, employees of internal affairs bodies, official secrets.

**Introduction**

**Relevance:** In modern conditions, the civil service of police officers often involves classified information. That is why it is necessary to comply with a set of measures to prevent the leakage of such information, which could harm state interests and, ultimately, national security.

**Problems:**The Russian Ministry of Internal Affairs, like many other government bodies, is the owner of created, acquired and accumulated information resources, some of which are confidential. Their leak could harm the security of the country.

**Objective of the project:** organizational and legal support for the secrecy regime in the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.

**Project tasks:**

- reveal the concept and essence of state secrets;

- consider the concept, provisions and principles of the secrecy regime;

- study compliance with the secrecy regime as the duty of police officers;

- determine the procedure for access and work of police officers with secret documents;

- identify problems and solutions to violations of the secrecy regime in the Department of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation.

**Hypothesis:**Official secrets are state-protected information in any field of science, technology, production and management, the disclosure of which may harm the interests of the state.

**Method:**collection and analysis of information, systematization and translation into English

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1. The concept and essence of state secrets

In the Civil Code of the Russian Federation, Art. 139 “On official and commercial secrets”, provides legal regulation of official secrets, which is combined with the rules on the protection of commercial secrets.

Official secrets are state-protected information in any field of science, technology, production and management, the disclosure of which may harm the interests of the state.

Information constitutes an official or commercial secret in cases where it contains an actual or potential commercial secret, has value due to its unknownness to third parties, and there is no free access to it on a legal basis (that is, without permission or instructions from the management of the department or organization that owns this information is obtained in the course of the activities of executive authorities) and the owner of the information takes measures to protect its confidentiality.

Information that cannot constitute an official or commercial secret is determined by law and other legal acts.

According to the Law of the Russian Federation of July 21, 1993 No. 5485-1 “On State Secrets”, state secret is “information protected by the state in the field of its military, foreign policy, economic, intelligence and counterintelligence, as well as operational investigative activities, the dissemination of which could harm the security of the Russian Federation.” Federation" Information constituting a state secret is determined by federal legislation.

These include:

- “information in the military field: on the content of strategic and operational plans;

- information in the field of economics, science and technology: on the content of plans to prepare the Russian Federation and its individual regions for possible military actions, the mobilization capacities of the industry for the production of weapons and military equipment;

- information in the field of foreign policy and economics: about the foreign policy and foreign economic (trade, credit and currency) activities of the Russian Federation, the premature dissemination of which could harm its interests;

- information in the field of intelligence, counterintelligence and operational investigative activities: about forces, means, sources, methods, plans and results of intelligence, counterintelligence and operational investigative activities"

Three degrees of secrecy of information constituting a state secret are established, and the secrecy stamps corresponding to these degrees for information carriers are established:

- “of special importance” - the first form of admission;

- “top secret” - the second form of clearance;

- “secret” - the third form of admission.

To implement a unified state policy in the field of classifying information, the interdepartmental commission for the protection of state secrets creates a List of information classified as state secrets. The government bodies vested with the authority to dispose of this information are also indicated. The list is approved by the President of the Russian Federation, is subject to open publication and is revised as necessary.

To protect state secrets, a special administrative and legal regime is implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies - the secrecy regime.

With changes from 01.02. In 20204, the Law of the Russian Federation dated July 21, 1993 No. 5485-1 introduced changes regarding the concept of “secrecy regime” - a set of requirements, rules, organizational, technical and other measures aimed at protecting information constituting a state secret.

## 2. Maintaining secrecy as the responsibility of police officers

Information constituting an official or commercial secret is protected by methods provided for by the laws of the Russian Federation. Persons who have obtained information that constitutes an official or commercial secret through illegal methods are obliged to compensate for the losses caused. The same obligation is imposed on employees who disclosed official or commercial secrets contrary to an employment contract, including a contract, and on contractors who did this contrary to a civil contract.

Compliance with the secrecy regime is ensured through established rules that are enshrined in regulations at the legislative and subordinate levels. This concerns issues of both the development, circulation, storage, and handling of information containing information constituting state secrets, as well as the procedure for admission and access to it for a certain circle of persons.

Bodies protecting state secrets include:

- interdepartmental commission for the protection of state secrets;

- federal executive authorities (Ministry of Security of Russia, Ministry of Defense, Federal Agency for Government Communications and Information under the President of the Russian Federation);

- Foreign Intelligence Service of the Russian Federation, State Technical Commission under the President of the Russian Federation and their local bodies. They organize and ensure the protection of state secrets in accordance with the functions assigned to them by Russian legislation;

- public authorities, enterprises, institutions, organizations and their structural units for the protection of state secrets, which in turn ensure the protection of information in accordance with the tasks assigned to them within their competence.

## 3. The procedure for access and work of police officers with secret documents

The procedure for access and work of police officers with secret documents is set out in detail in the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia dated September 16, 2019 No. 625 “On the organization of work on obtaining access to state secrets for officials and citizens of the Russian Federation in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia” (together with the “Instructions on the procedure for access officials and citizens of the Russian Federation to state secrets in the system of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia").

Admission of employees (candidates) to state secrets provides for:

1. Acceptance of obligations to the state to not disseminate information entrusted to them that constitutes a state secret.
2. Written consent to partial, temporary restrictions of their rights in accordance with Article 24 of the Law on State Secrets.
3. Written consent for inspection activities to be carried out in relation to them by the authorized bodies.
4. Determination of the types, sizes and procedures for providing social guarantees provided for by the legislation of the Russian Federation.
5. Familiarization with the norms of the legislation of the Russian Federation on state secrets, providing for liability for its violation.
6. The head of the internal affairs body makes a decision (in writing) on ​​the admission of the employee (candidate) to information constituting a state secret.

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## 4. Problems and solutions to violations of the secrecy regime in the Department of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation

According to part one of Article 26 of the Law of the Russian Federation of July 21, 1993 No. 5485-1 “On State Secrets,” officials and citizens guilty of violating the legislation of the Russian Federation on state secrets bear criminal, administrative, civil or disciplinary liability in accordance with current legislation.

The difficult international situation, the informatization of society, the active use of technical means in the process of building public communications are a catalyst for unfavorable conditions and factors that require scientific study in the field of protecting state secrets and maintaining secrecy.

Therefore, with an integrated approach to the analysis of state security problems, considerable attention should be paid to the issues of protecting information as a valuable resource, which has been repeatedly discussed at government platforms at various levels.

Taking into account the strategic national priorities of the Russian Federation, in order to ensure national security, all information classified as “secret” must be under reliable protection.

In the conditions of the unstable state of the country, the most important task of each head of the body, organization, unit that ensures the protection of state secrets, despite all the difficulties, is to ensure effective management of personnel who have access to information constituting state secrets and compliance with the secrecy regime.

Thus, the conclusions should be noted:

1. In order to ensure information security, compliance with the secrecy regime requires further development and improvement in terms of wider use of technical means of marking secret documents - chipping, coding.

2. A complex system of bodies, organizations, units that ensure the protection of state secrets, based on a legal institution, operates in conditions of influence on public consciousness; more clear forms and models of behavior should be worked out in response to typical calls for the transfer of secret data.

3. Fostering the prevalence of state interests over personal interests, high responsibility and practical awareness of the importance of state interests in the context of the active introduction of new information technologies into the processes of processing information protected by the state is a serious threat to national security.

**Conclusion**

During the preparation of the work, the problems were solved and the goal was achieved, and the following conclusions were formulated.

According to the Law of the Russian Federation of July 21, 1993 No. 5485-1 “On State Secrets”, state secret is “information protected by the state in the field of its military, foreign policy, economic, intelligence and counterintelligence, as well as operational investigative activities, the dissemination of which could harm the security of the Russian Federation.” Federation".

To protect state secrets, a special administrative and legal regime is implemented in the system of internal affairs bodies - the secrecy regime.

The main problem areas are:errors in decision-making related to termination of access to state secrets and disciplinary action for violating the secrecy regime;violation of the requirements of the secrecy regime, namely the lack of registration of classified materials, improper storage of documents and other media containing state secrets; Some branches of the subject Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia do not have a license to conduct secret work due to the small area of ​​​​the branch office premises, where there is no sensitive secret unit in the branch, but there are secret cases.

These problems are primarily of an organizational and legal nature, that is, they consist in the lack of proper control over compliance with the secrecy regime and the movement of secret documents within the organization.

In order to ensure compliance with the secrecy regime, further development and improvement is required in terms of wider use of technical means of marking secret documents - chipping, coding. Clearer forms and patterns of behavior should be developed for typical calls that require the transfer of sensitive data. Fostering the prevalence of state interests over personal interests, high responsibility and practical awareness of the importance of state interests in the context of the active introduction of new information technologies into the processes of processing information protected by the state is a serious threat to national security.

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