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**"Krasnoyarsk Cooperative Technical School of Economics, Commerce and Law"**

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# **Annotation**

The topic of the research is devoted to the study of the secrecy regime in the internal affairs bodies, which ensures the protection of state and official information. In the context of growing security threats, information is becoming a key resource that requires reliable protection. The current regulatory legal acts and practical aspects of the implementation of secrecy in the activities of the Department of Internal Affairs are analyzed.

The risks of information leaks and their consequences, as well as the impact of the secrecy regime on the interaction of the Department of Internal Affairs with other government agencies and citizens are also identified. The project offers recommendations for optimizing information protection, which contributes to improving the efficiency of the work of internal affairs bodies and strengthening law and order.

**Keywords:**

Secrecy regime, information protection, state secrets, confidentiality**,** information leakage, information security, service information, data protection

# **Introduction**

**The relevance of the project** lies in the fact that in modern conditions the civil service of police officers is often associated with classified information. That is why it is necessary to comply with a set of measures to prevent the leakage of such information, which can harm state interests and, ultimately, national security.

**The object of** the research is the system of legal relations that have developed in the field of ensuring the regime of secrecy in the internal affairs departments.

**The subject of the research** is the regulatory framework for ensuring the secrecy regime in the activities of internal affairs bodies.

**The purpose of the project** is to provide organizational and legal support for the secrecy regime in the internal affairs bodies of the Russian Federation.

**Tasks:**

 − To reveal the concept and essence of state secrets.

 − To consider the concept, provisions and principles of the secrecy regime.

 − Determine theprocedure for access and work of police officers with classified documents.

**Hypothesis:** to analyze the current state of the secrecy regime in the ATS, identify problems and offer recommendations for its improvement.

**Method:** a systematic approach to this topic, as well as the collection of thematic information, the study of primary documents, the analysis of the text of regulatory legal acts.

# **Theoretical foundations of the concept of secrecy regime**

 **1.1 The Concept and Essence of State Secrets**

The secrecy regime in the internal affairs bodies (OVD) is a system of measures aimed at protecting confidential information contained in the documents of the internal affairs bodies.

Article 139 of the Civil Code of the Russian Federation regulates official and commercial secrets. Official secrets include information protected by the state in various areas, the disclosure of which may harm state interests. Information is considered an official or commercial secret if it has value due to its unknown to third parties, is not available without permission and is protected by confidentiality measures. The law defines information that cannot constitute a secret. According to the Law of the Russian Federation of 21.07.1993 No5485-1 "On State Secrets", state secrets include protected information in the military, foreign policy, economic and other spheres, the dissemination of which may threaten the security of Russia.

State secrets in the Russian Federation include information that may harm the interests of the country, and are divided into three levels of secrecy:

1.  **Information in the field of military, foreign policy, economic and intelligence activities is** of particular importance.

2. **Top secret** – information the transfer of which may harm the interests of a particular ministry or department.

3. **Secret** – information that may harm the interests of the economy in one or more of these areas.

* 1. **The concept, provisions and principles of the secrecy regime**

The secrecy regime in the system of internal affairs bodies (OVD) is a set of requirements and measures aimed at protecting information constituting a state secret. The main legal acts governing this regime include:

• The Constitution of the Russian Federation• The Laws of the Russian Federation "On Security", "On State Secrets", "On Information, Informatization and Protection of Information", "On the Police", "On the OIA"• Resolutions of the Government of the Russian Federation and Decrees of the President of the Russian Federation• Departmental Orders and Instructions of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation

The main elements of the secrecy regime are:1. Rules for classifying information.2. Requirements for employees admitted to classified documents.3. Procedure for Conducting Secret Records Management.4. State and departmental control over the observance of the order.5. Responsibility of officials for violation of the secrecy regime.

On the basis of the list of information classified as state secrets, the Ministry of Internal Affairs forms departmental lists, which are approved by orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.

On the basis of the list of information classified as state secrets approved by the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia compiles departmental lists containing information the dissemination of which may harm the security of the state and the interests of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. These lists are approved by orders of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and include such concepts as:

• **Military equipment and special equipment**: technical means to support operational activities.

• **Military facilities**: training grounds, communication centers and warehouses for military units.• **Armament**: means of destruction of the enemy.• **Enterprises and organizations**: legal entities of all forms of ownership.• **Information on the ATS system**: information that threatens the security of the Russian Federation or the interests of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.• **Sensitive facilities**: important state facilities with increased security measures.• **Special facilities**: command posts and automated systems of the Ministry of Internal Affairs.• **Large-scale special operations**: measures to suppress illegal activities.

In order to protect information and maintain secrecy, access and intra-facility security regimes are established, including rules for entering/exiting the territory of internal affairs bodies, the organization of checkpoints and the identification of prohibited items to be brought into the restricted territory.

Responsibility for the organization and maintenance of access control rests with the heads of economic units and internal affairs bodies. The on-site regime includes organizational and technical measures to ensure secrecy and preserve state secrets. It provides for the allocation of premises for classified work, the procedure for using classified documents and explanatory work among employees.

1. **Secrecy regime in the Russian Federation Department of Internal Affairs**

## **2.1 Compliance with the secrecy regime as an obligation of police officers**

Information constituting an official or commercial secret is protected by the laws of the Russian Federation. Persons who illegally obtained such information are obliged to compensate for losses, as well as employees who disclosed the secret.

Responsibility for the organization of information protection rests with the management of the relevant bodies and organizations. Local units for the protection of state secrets are created in accordance with regulatory documents approved by the Government of the Russian Federation.

The Interdepartmental Commission for the Protection of State Secrets coordinates the activities of federal and regional authorities to protect state secrets. It is headed by a chairman with two deputies appointed by the President of the Russian Federation. The commission consists of the heads of federal authorities.

Compliance with the secrecy regime is ensured through the established rules enshrined in legislative and by-laws. This includes the development, circulation, storage and access to information containing state secrets.

The main measures to ensure the secrecy regime:

1. Non-disclosure of information constituting a state secret is fixed in the employment contract and non-proliferation agreement.
2. Obligation to inform about the existence of circumstances that impede access to state secrets.
* Reporting attempts to obtain classified information.

## **Procedure for Access and Work of Internal Affairs Officers with Classified Documents**

The procedure for access of police officers to classified documents is regulated by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia dated 16.09.2019 No625 and amendments coming into force on 01.02.2024. The main changes relate to the simplification of the procedure for admitting citizens called up for military service, as well as the replacement of heads of federal executive bodies.

Now such citizens do not need to submit a questionnaire and consent to obtain admission. The decision on the admission of deputy heads is made by the interdepartmental commission for the protection of state secrets. Inspections are carried out by the FSB of Russia, and the conclusion of an employment contract before their completion is prohibited.

Access to state secrets includes:

1. Obligations on non-dissemination of information.2. Written consent to temporary restrictions of rights.3. Consent to verification activities.4. Definition of social guarantees.5. Familiarization with the legislation on state secrets.6. Decision of the head of the Department of Internal Affairs on admission.

Officials may be temporarily restricted in their rights, including departure from the Russian Federation, if there is information of special importance. The interdepartmental commission has the right to make binding decisions on such restrictions.

Employees admitted to restricted information are required to comply with the secrecy regime. This applies to various departments and services. However, persons who have signed obligations of non-disclosure of information obtained during the preparation or conduct of operational-search activities do not fall under this regime. These include, for example, undercover employees and specialists involved in such events. For this category of citizens, the law does not provide for the procedure for access to state secrets

## **Problems and Ways to Solve the Violation of the Secrecy Regime in the Internal Affairs Department of the Russian Federation**

According to Article 26 of the Law of the Russian Federation "On State Secrets", officials and citizens who violate the secrecy regime are liable in accordance with the law. An analysis of judicial practice in cases of violation of the secrecy regime revealed several problems:1. Errors in the termination of access to state secrets and bringing to disciplinary responsibility.2. Violations of the secrecy regime, including failure to register classified materials and improper storage of documents.3. Some branches of the Ministry of Internal Affairs do not have a license to conduct secret work due to the lack of a secret unit.

The problems of violation of the secrecy regime are of an organizational and legal nature and are associated with insufficient control over compliance with norms. Modern challenges, such as informatization and international instability, require scientific study in the field of protecting state secrets.

Clear regulatory prescriptions are needed to allow police officers to implement their life strategies in the interests of the state. Targeted training and advanced training of officials will help develop their expertise and improve the protection of state secrets.

Thus, the following conclusions can be distinguished:1. To ensure information security, it is necessary to develop a secrecy regime, including the wider use of technical means, such as chipping and coding of classified documents. The system of bodies ensuring the protection of state secrets should take into account the impact on public consciousness and develop clear models of behavior in response to challenges related to the transfer of classified data

# **Conclusion**

In the course of preparing the work, the goals were achieved and conclusions were formulated on the secrecy regime in the system of internal affairs bodies, based on the Federal Law of the Russian Federation of 21.07.1993 No5485-1 "On State Secrets". State secrets include protected information, the dissemination of which may threaten the security of Russia.

The secrecy regime is a set of measures aimed at protecting such information. Compliance with the regime is ensured through normative acts governing the development, storage and access to classified information, as well as the procedure for access to it.

The procedure for working with classified documents is regulated by the Order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia dated 16.09.2019 No625. The main problems include errors in access decisions, violations of the secrecy regime (for example, lack of registration of classified materials) and the lack of licenses from some branches of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to conduct secret work.

To solve these problems, it is necessary to strengthen control over compliance with the secrecy regime, improve technical means of protecting documents (chipping, coding) and develop the awareness of employees about the importance of observing state interests in the context of new information technologies.

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