

Functioning of the Russian special services in the aspect of strategic documents shaping them.
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According to many analysts, the 21st century was dominated by armed conflicts, whose participants and main moderators are not armies, but organized groups whose activity is guerrilla or even terrorist. These people, in most cases, do not rely on their professionalism and charisma, but are supported by loyalty and ideological fanaticism of their supporters.

The information and the dimension of its functioning play a special role in the times of progressing changes. The power of information in conducting a war has a multi-faceted dimension and is based on the power of information transferred. In the case of an asymmetrical or irregular war, the center of gravity is shifted to a force with a regional dimension. Such an informational spread directs the entire population to antagonism. It covers all areas of the information space, including electronic media and cyberspace. Its scope covers areas such as political, social, economic, and cultural, while the aim is to shape the state of mind of recipients of information.

In Ottawa, probably on September 6, 1945, Igor Sergeyeovich Guzenko, one of the then-known cipher in the Embassy of the Russian Federation, revealed secret documents indicating the existence of an espionage network in Canada with international branches. Its members also included Commonwealth officers, representatives of the political sphere and scientists involved in research on nuclear weapons. This gave an impulse to the creation of special services in many Western countries, which in their current form also function today. Information that was then disclosed included detailed rules of GRU activity (Main Intelligence Directorate of the General Staff of the Armed Forces of the Russian Federation), ie infiltration of illegal agents, fabrication of identity based on the list of deceased persons, radio connections, encryption, distance financing. This became an incentive to carry out significant changes, including in the instructions and legal acts and doctrines governing the activities of the Russian special services.

The current concept of national security of the Russian Federation divides the national interests of the Russian Federation into:

- interests in the sphere of politics,
- interests in the social sphere
- interests in the cultural (spiritual) sphere,
- interests in the international sphere,
- interests in the information sphere,
- interests in the military sphere,
- interests in the sphere of border protection,
- interests in the ecological sphere.

An important role in shaping the Russian security policy and strategic documents defining the tasks and activities of the Russian special services are also played by internal and internal threats, which were used in the concept of an external enemy derived from the Soviet military doctrine of the 1920s. The concept developed at the time, headed by M. Frunze, pointed to the Soviet Union in terms of a country that is a beleaguered fortress, which despite the activities of hostile external forces, seeks to ensure unity of will and thought for all Soviet citizens in accordance with the current ideology. Importantly, making the public aware of the existence of an external enemy, as well as the existing internal threats, allowed to justify the need to increase the militarization of the country and related expenses. This was also an argument for the necessity of introducing totalitarian rule. In modern times, these arguments are directed mainly at the NATO's claim policy, anti-missile shield or policy implemented by the countries of Europe - mainly the Baltic States and the United States towards Russia.

In consideration of the documents regulating the activities of Russian special services, the Security Strategy of the Russian Federation of May 12, 2009 and the Military Doctrine of February 5, 2010, as well as the Federal Defense Act of April 24, 1996 and its further modifications. The Russian White Book also plays an important role.

These legal acts partly regulate the activities of Russian special services and, like the laws setting them to life, and defining the rules of work and assigning tasks to them, are easily accessible. However, these agendas have specific instructions for conduct that determine the forms and methods of their operational work, which, along with the issued ordinances, are unavailable. Difficulties are also available for instructions deemed to be out of date in the regulation of the activities of the Russian special services, the disclosure of which was unlawful and occurred by being stolen by their employees.