

There exists a close correlation between historical conditions, the political system of the state and the treatment of crimes against the state. Throughout history, Russia has tended to protect the current political class in power more strongly than the state itself. Poland focused more on the criminal law protection of statehood against a potential attack by other states. The Polish and Russian criminal codes show significant differences when it comes to crimes against the state. The Russian catalog of crimes against the state is wider than the Polish catalog. It also includes those which are related to extremism, sabotage and activity in unwelcome organizations which, to some extent, do not even have Polish equivalents. The Polish catalog of crimes against the Republic of Poland also includes acts against state symbols, representatives of other countries and members of Polish authorities, which in Russia are categorized as crimes against public order. It can be identified, in both legal systems, treason, espionage and coup d'état as the three main crimes against the state as a common legal good. Under Russian law, espionage is regulated both as a crime of treason of the Russian citizen and as an independent crime of a foreigner or a stateless person.