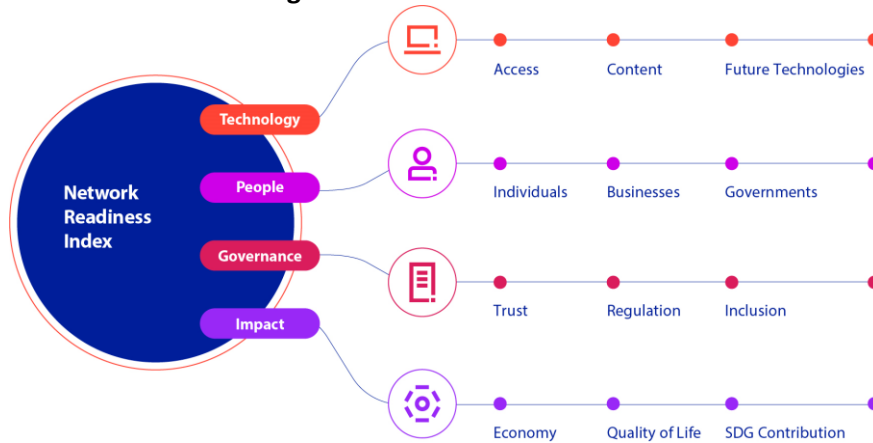




Russian Federation

The Network Readiness Index (NRI) is one of the leading global indices on the application and impact of information and communication technology (ICT) in economies around the world. In its latest version of 2023 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 134 economies based on their performances in four different pillars: Technology, People, Governance, and Impact. Each of these pillars is itself comprised of three sub-pillars (see Figure 1) that have been populated by a total of 58 variables.

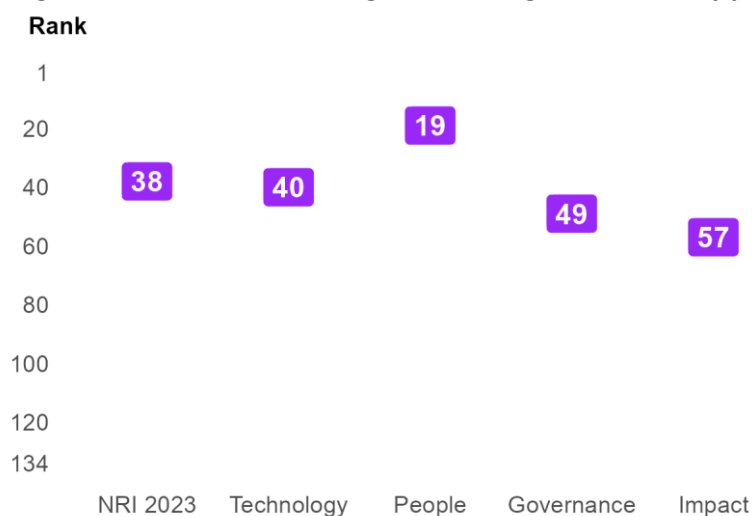
Figure 1: The NRI 2023 model



Global NRI position of Russian Federation

Russian Federation ranks 38th out of the 134 economies included in the NRI 2023 (Figure 2). Its main strength relates to People. The greatest scope for improvement, meanwhile, concerns Impact.

Figure 2: Russian Federation global ranking, overall and by pillar



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Performance at sub-pillar level

When it comes to sub-pillars, the strongest showings of Russian Federation relate to Individuals, Access and Governments, among others (Table 1). More could be done, though, to improve the economy's performances in the Quality of Life, SDG Contribution and Regulation sub-pillars.

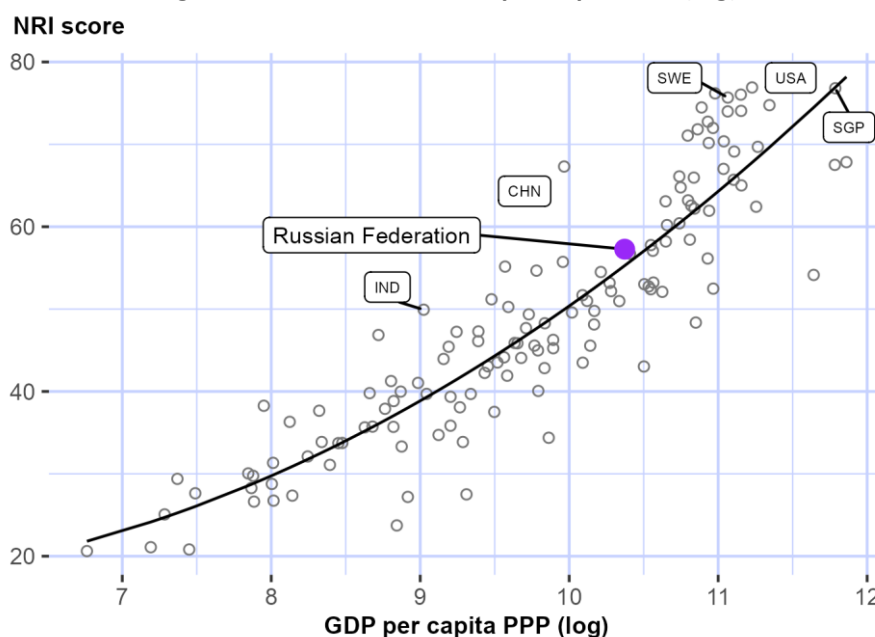
Table 1: Russian Federation rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	3	Content	41
Access	8	Businesses	42
Governments	30	Future Technologies	67
Trust	34	Quality of Life	70
Economy	39	SDG Contribution	77
Inclusion	40	Regulation	102

NRI score and income

Figure 3 shows the position of Russian Federation in terms of both NRI score and GDP per capita (PPP). The trend line shows the expected NRI score given an economy's income level. As can be seen, Russian Federation is slightly above the trend line, which suggests that its network readiness is more or less in line with what would be expected given its income level.

Figure 3: NRI score and GDP per capita PPP (log)



Note: USA = United States (rank: 1), SGP = Singapore (rank: 2), FIN = Finland (3), NLD = Netherlands (4), SWE = Sweden (5), CHN = China (20), IND = India (61). Russian Federation belongs to the group of upper-middle-income countries, where the best performer is China (CHN). The top performer of its region-CIS-is Russian Federation (RUS).

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Performance against its income group and region

Upper-middle-income countries

Russian Federation is ranked 2nd in the group of upper-middle-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in each of the four pillars. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms upper-middle-income countries in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Inclusion, Economy and Quality of Life.

CIS

Russian Federation is ranked 1st within CIS (Figure 4, right panel). It outperforms its region in each of the four pillars. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in CIS in ten of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Future Technologies, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Regulation, Inclusion and Economy.

Figure 4: Performance of Russian Federation against its income group and region, overall and by pillar

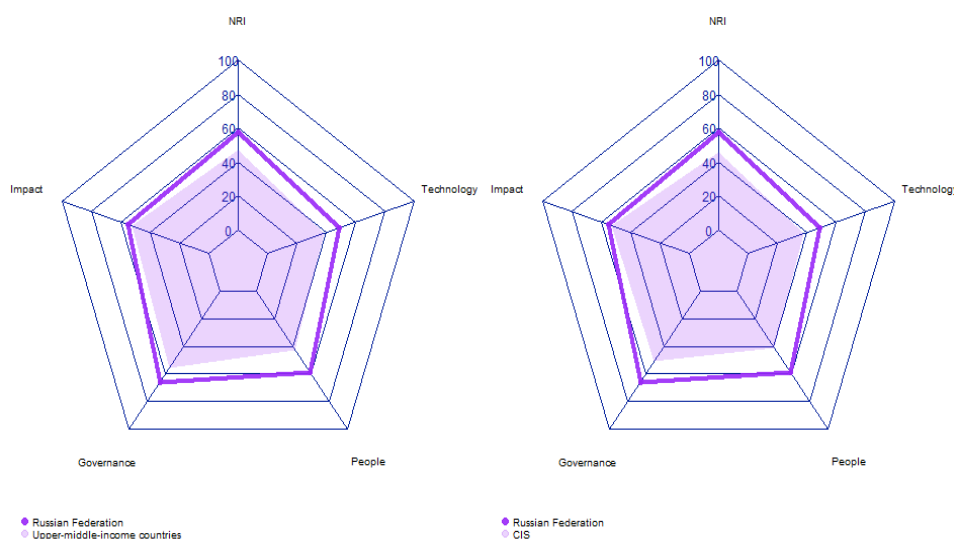


Table 2: Russian Federation scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Russian Federation	Upper-middle-income countries	CIS
NRI	57.27	47.35	45.81
Technology	48.76	38.48	38.11
People	59.23	42.59	41.35
Governance	66.33	55.90	51.08
Impact	54.77	52.43	52.69

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Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Russian Federation performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country, and 1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy, 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, and 3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content.

Table 3: Highlight of Strengths and Opportunities for Russian Federation

Strongest indicators	Rank	Weakest indicators	Rank
3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	1.3.3 Robot density	48
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	107
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	117
4.1.4 Domestic market size	6	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	124
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	8	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	125
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	10		
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	12		
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	13		
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	14		
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	16		
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	16		

Note: For the full list of strengths and weaknesses, see At-A-Glance table.

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NRI 2023 At-A-Glance: Russian Federation

Network Readiness Index

Rank: 38 (out of 134)

Score: 57.27

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	40	48.76	C. Governance pillar	49	66.33
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	80.76	1st sub-pillar: Trust	34	69.33
2nd sub-pillar: Content	41	33.63	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	102	56.10
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	67	31.88	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	73.55
B. People pillar	19	59.23	D. Impact pillar	57	54.77
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	3	72.59	1st sub-pillar: Economy	39	36.35
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	42	53.57	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	70	67.56
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	30	51.53	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	77	60.40

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	40	48.76	C. Governance pillar	49	66.33
1st sub-pillar: Access	8	80.76	1st sub-pillar: Trust	34	69.33
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	14	86.73	3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	39	75.80
1.1.2 Handset prices	36	67.17	3.1.2 Cybersecurity	8	98.03
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	67.47	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	34	50.60
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	85	98.87	3.1.4 Internet shopping	42	52.91
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	16	83.55	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	102	56.10
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	99	37.63
2nd sub-pillar: Content	41	33.63	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	124	55.88
1.2.1 GitHub commits	48	16.09	3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	52	50.13
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	45	9.70	3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	31	73.80	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	117	36.86
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	12	34.94	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	73.55
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	67	31.88	3.3.1 E-Participation	57	59.31
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	42	58.81	3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	38	89.13
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	47	48.75	3.3.3 Availability of local online content	39	76.68

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Indicator	Rank	Score	Indicator	Rank	Score
1.3.3 Robot density	48	1.06	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	40	69.91
1.3.4 Computer software spending	73	18.92	3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	39	72.70
B. People pillar			D. Impact pillar		
<i>1st sub-pillar: Individuals</i>			<i>1st sub-pillar: Economy</i>		
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	3	72.59	4.1.1 High-tech and medium-high-tech manufacturing	42	35.44
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	4.1.2 High-tech exports	49	17.33
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	51	69.01	4.1.3 PCT patent applications	48	6.98
2.1.4 Tertiary enrollment	16	56.48	4.1.4 Domestic market size	6	81.89
2.1.5 Adult literacy rate	10	99.59	4.1.5 Prevalence of gig economy	25	63.66
2.1.6 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	4.1.6 ICT services exports	68	12.82
<i>2nd sub-pillar: Businesses</i>			<i>2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life</i>		
2.2.1 Firms with website	53	56.61	4.2.1 Happiness	50	68.66
2.2.2 GERD financed by business enterprise	59	36.15	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	81	66.82
2.2.3 Knowledge intensive employment	22	69.60	4.2.3 Income inequality	56	67.84
2.2.4 Annual investment in telecommunication services	13	89.58	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	85	66.90
2.2.5 GERD performed by business enterprise	35	15.91	<i>3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution</i>		
<i>3rd sub-pillar: Governments</i>			4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	48	77.13
2.3.1 Government online services	61	70.91	4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	31	60.11
2.3.2 Publication and use of open data	19	63.24	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	107	61.95
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging tech	34	52.37	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	125	41.33
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	37	19.61	4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	74	61.48

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

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