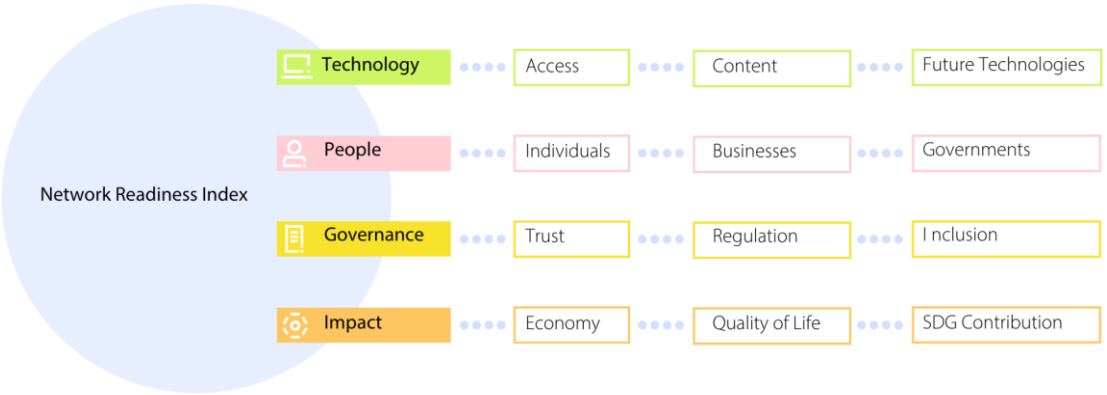
Russian Federation

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 2024 the NRI Report maps the network-based readiness landscape of 133 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 54 variables.

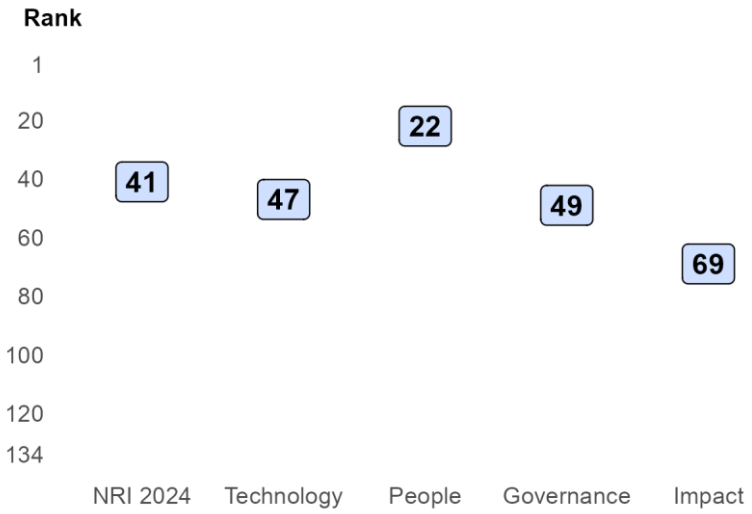
Figure 1: The NRI 2024 model



Global NRI position of Russian Federation

Russian Federation ranks 41st out of the 133 economies included in the NRI 2024 (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



Performance at sub-pillar level

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

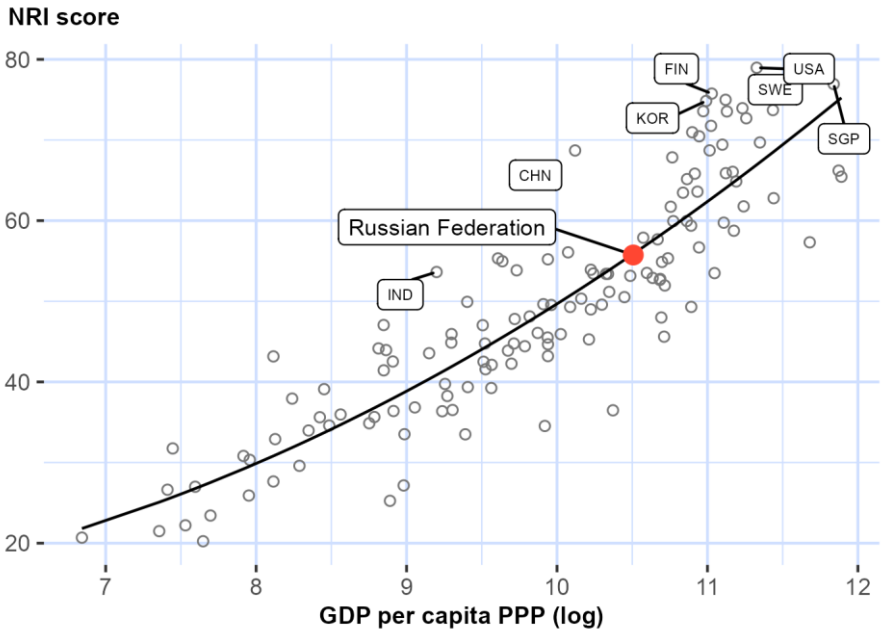
Table 1: Russian Federation rankings by sub-pillar

Sub-pillar	Rank	Sub-pillar	Rank
Individuals	5	Economy	41
Access	30	Businesses	44
Trust	33	Quality of Life	77
Content	37	SDG Contribution	88
Inclusion	40	Future Technologies	104
Governments	41	Regulation	112

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 below 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), SWE = Sweden (4), KOR = Republic of Korea (5), CHN = China (17), and IND = India (49). Russian Federation belongs to the group of high-income countries, where the best performer is United States of America (USA). The top performer of its region-CIS-is Russian Federation (RUS).

Performance against its income group and region

High-income countries

Russian Federation is ranked 38th in the group of high-income countries (Figure 4, left panel). In terms of pillar performance, it has a score higher than the income group average in one of the four pillars: People. At the sub-pillar level, it outperforms high-income countries in two of the twelve sub-pillars: Access and Individuals.

CIS

Russian Federation is ranked 1st within CIS (Figure 4, right panel). It has a score above the regional average in three of the four pillars: NRI, Technology, People and Governance. With regard to sub-pillars, it outperforms the average in CIS in eight of the twelve sub-pillars: Access, Content, Individuals, Businesses, Governments, Trust, Inclusion and Economy.

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

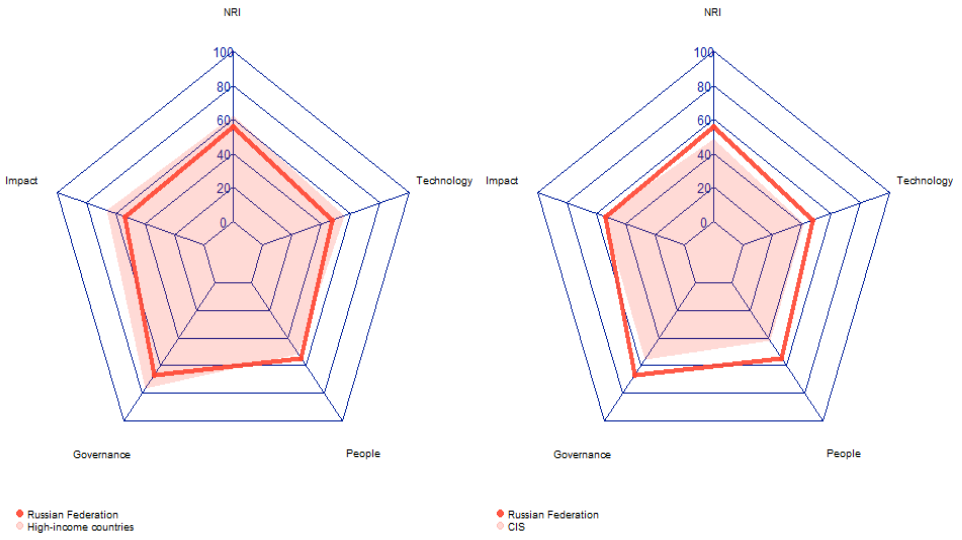


Table 2: Russian Federation scores vs. averages of its income group and region, overall and by pillar

Dimension	Russian Federation	High-income countries	CIS
NRI	55.74	62.50	48.48
Technology	47.69	55.84	40.94
People	54.58	51.81	42.30
Governance	66.74	76.61	55.72
Impact	53.95	65.73	54.97

Strongest and weakest indicators

The indicators where Russian Federation performs particularly well include 3.2.4 E-commerce legislation, 2.1.4 Adult literacy rate, and 2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country (Table 3). By contrast, the economy's weakest indicators include 3.2.1 Regulatory quality, 3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment, and 4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy.

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
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	3	2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	79
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	4	1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	91
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	91
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	6	4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	96
3.1.2 Cybersecurity	8	4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	109
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	10	3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	121
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	11	4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	122
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	17	3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	124
4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	25	3.2.1 Regulatory quality	125
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	27		

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

Network Readiness Index 2024

NRI 2024 At-A-Glance: Russian Federation

Network Readiness Index — Rank: 41 (out of 133) — Score: 55.74

Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score	Pillar/sub-pillar	Rank	Score
A. Technology pillar	47	47.69	C. Governance pillar	49	66.74
1st sub-pillar: Access	30	76.47	1st sub-pillar: Trust	33	74.09
2nd sub-pillar: Content	37	42.38	2nd sub-pillar: Regulation	112	52.66
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	24.23	3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion	40	73.47
B. People pillar	22	54.58	D. Impact pillar	69	53.95
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	5	75.84	1st sub-pillar: Economy	41	39.55
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	44	41.05	2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	77	62.31
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	41	46.84	3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	88	60.00

The Network Readiness Index in detail

Indicator	Rank	Score		Indicator	Rank	Score	
A. Technology pillar	47	47.69		**C. Governance pillar**	49	66.74	
1st sub-pillar: Access	30	76.47		*1st sub-pillar: Trust*	33	74.09	
1.1.1 Mobile tariffs	31	79.35		3.1.1 Secure Internet servers	40	75.73	
1.1.2 Handset prices	33	86.74		3.1.2 Cybersecurity	8	98.08	●
1.1.3 FTTH/building Internet subscriptions	6	67.16	●	3.1.3 Online access to financial account	28	69.66	
1.1.4 Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network	91	66.68	○	3.1.4 Internet shopping	42	52.91	
1.1.5 International Internet bandwidth	17	82.41	●	*2nd sub-pillar: Regulation*	112	52.66	
1.1.6 Internet access in schools	NA	NA		3.2.1 Regulatory quality	125	21.22	○
2nd sub-pillar: Content	37	42.38		3.2.2 ICT regulatory environment	124	55.36	○
1.2.1 GitHub commits	47	14.83		3.2.3 Regulation of emerging technologies	52	53.49	
1.2.2 Internet domain registrations	44	9.53		3.2.4 E-commerce legislation	1	100.00	●
1.2.3 Mobile apps development	34	71.81		3.2.5 Privacy protection by law content	121	33.22	○
1.2.4 AI scientific publications	10	73.32	●	*3rd sub-pillar: Inclusion*	40	73.47	
3rd sub-pillar: Future Technologies	104	24.23		3.3.1 E-Participation	57	59.31	
1.3.1 Adoption of emerging technologies	NA	NA		3.3.2 Socioeconomic gap in use of digital payments	37	89.13	
1.3.2 Investment in emerging technologies	47	48.75		3.3.3 Availability of local online content	39	76.68	
1.3.3 Robot density	48	1.02	○	3.3.4 Gender gap in Internet use	40	69.53	

PORTULANS INSTITUTE

Network Readiness Index 2024

Indicator	Rank	Score	
1.3.4 Computer software spending	60	22.91	
B. People pillar	22	54.58	
1st sub-pillar: Individuals	5	75.84	
2.1.1 Mobile broadband internet traffic within the country	4	63.68	●
2.1.2 ICT skills in the education system	NA	NA	
2.1.3 Use of virtual social networks	38	63.95	
2.1.4 Adult literacy rate	3	99.89	●
2.1.5 AI talent concentration	NA	NA	
2nd sub-pillar: Businesses	44	41.05	
2.2.1 Firms with website	66	51.89	
2.2.2 Number of venture capital deals invested in AI	79	0.00	○
2.2.3 Annual investment in telecommunication services	11	73.89	●
2.2.4 Public cloud computing market scale	27	38.40	●
3rd sub-pillar: Governments	41	46.84	
2.3.1 Government online services	61	70.91	
2.3.2 Data Capabilities	30	50.00	
2.3.3 Government promotion of investment in emerging technologies	NA	NA	
2.3.4 R&D expenditure by governments and higher education	37	19.61	

Indicator	Rank	Score	
3.3.5 Rural gap in use of digital payments	39	72.70	
D. Impact pillar	69	53.95	
1st sub-pillar: Economy	41	39.55	
4.1.1 ICT patent applications	40	2.61	
4.1.2 Domestic market scale	6	81.99	●
4.1.3 Prevalence of gig economy	25	63.66	●
4.1.4 ICT services exports	77	9.94	
2nd sub-pillar: Quality of Life	77	62.31	
4.2.1 Happiness	70	59.36	
4.2.2 Freedom to make life choices	96	63.60	○
4.2.3 Income inequality	59	71.72	
4.2.4 Healthy life expectancy at birth	91	56.22	○
3rd sub-pillar: SDG Contribution	88	60.00	
4.3.1 SDG 3: Good Health and Well-Being	41	80.65	
4.3.2 SDG 4: Quality Education	24	59.56	
4.3.3 SDG 5: Women's economic opportunity	109	63.25	○
4.3.4 SDG 7: Affordable and Clean Energy	122	46.13	○
4.3.5 SDG 11: Sustainable Cities and Communities	74	61.48	

NOTE: ● a strength and ○ a weakness.

Sources

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2024). The Network Readiness Index 2024. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2023). The Network Readiness Index 2023: Trust in Network Society: A Crisis of the Digital Age. Oxford, UK; Washington DC, USA.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2022). The Network Readiness Index 2022: Benchmarking the Future of the Network Economy. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Berry, B. (2019). berryFunctions: Function Collection Related to Plotting and Hydrology. R package version 1.18.2. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=berryFunctions

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2019). The Network Readiness Index 2019: Towards a Future-Ready Society. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2020). The Network Readiness Index 2020: Fostering Digital Transformation in a post-COVID Global Economy. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Dutta, S., & Lanvin, B. (eds.) (2021). The Network Readiness Index 2021: Shaping the Global Recovery. How digital technologies can make the post-COVID world more equal. Washington DC: Portulans Institute.

Gohel, D. (2019). officer: Manipulation of Microsoft Word and PowerPoint Documents. R package version 0.3.6. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=officer

Gohel, D. (2019). flextable: Functions for Tabular Reporting. R package version 0.5.6. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=flextable

Milton Bache, S. & Wickham, H. (2014). magrittr: A Forward-Pipe Operator for R. R package version 1.5. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=magrittr

Nakazawa, M. (2019). fmsb: Functions for Medical Statistics Book with some Demographic Data. R package version 0.7.0. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=fmsb

R Core Team (2018). R: A language and environment for statistical computing. R Foundation for Statistical Computing, Vienna, Austria. URL: https://www.R-project.org/.

Slowikowski, K. (2019). ggrepel: Automatically Position Non-Overlapping Text Labels with 'ggplot2'. R package version 0.8.1. URL: https://CRAN.R-project.org/package=ggrepel

Wickham, H. (2007). Reshaping Data with the reshape Package. Journal of Statistical Software, 21(12), 1-20. URL: http://www.jstatsoft.org/v21/i12/.

Wickham, H. (2016). ggplot2: Elegant Graphics for Data Analysis. Springer-Verlag. New York.

Wickham et al., (2019). Welcome to the tidyverse. Journal of Open Source Software, 4(43), 1686, URL: https://doi.org/10.21105/joss.01686