

COUNTRY: **RUSSIA**

SCORE: 56.39 | RANK: 17/24

Russia has a patchwork of laws that apply to the digital economy and cloud computing, and these laws contain significant gaps and limitations.

For example, its laws on both privacy and cybercrime do not follow recognized international standards. From September 2015, it is a legal requirement that data operators store the personal data of Russian citizens on servers based in Russia. Large foreign-based data operators have been given extra time to comply with the law (until early 2016), but the law will have a significant negative impact on the digital economy.

In addition, any personal data information system (even a simple database) must be certified by the Federal Service for Technical and Export Control (FSTEC). The personal data operator can use only hardware and software for personal data processing that has been approved by the FSTEC and the Federal Security Service (FSB). The local requirements are not compliant with generally accepted international standards, and Russia does not participate in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA).

Russia also has cumbersome Internet filtering and censorship regulations that act as a barrier to cloud computing. Russia mandates the use of certain products and software in government procurement opportunities.

Russian copyright law was amended in August 2013. The new law includes amendments to Part IV of the Civil Code, providing for third-party liability, as well as safe harbors from such liability for Internet service providers (ISPs) that comply with relevant requirements.

Amendments were also made to the Civil Procedure Code that provide injunctions after notice and takedown (and by court order only) to block infringing materials or limit access to infringing websites.

In June 2014, Russia announced plans to build a fiber-optic network that will reach settlements of over 250 people that are not already connected to a broadband network.

Overall, Russia’s score fell sharply in this year’s Scorecard. The negative impact of the data localization regulations contributed to the country’s ranking falling by three spots — from 14th in 2013 to 17th in 2015.

Q RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 4.5/10 RANK: 22/24)		
1. Are there laws or regulations governing the collection, use, or other processing of personal information?	✔	Russian privacy law is complicated, and the inconsistencies and complexity present barriers for both consumers and business. The key legislation is Federal Law No. 152-FZ on Personal Data 2006 (the Personal Data Law), which is supplemented by numerous additional laws, regulations and guidelines, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provisions on methods and means for protection of personal data information systems, enacted by Order of Federal Service for Technical and Export Control No. 58 dated Feb. 5, 2010; • Government Resolution No. 781 dated Nov. 17, 2007, on establishing the regulations on providing security of personal data in the process of its processing in the personal data information systems; • Main procedures for organizing and technical support of security of personal data processed in personal data information systems enacted Feb. 15, 2008.
2. What is the scope and coverage of privacy law?	Comprehensive	The combination of a number of Russian laws provides comprehensive privacy protection across all sectors.
3. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the EU Data Protection Directive?	●	The Russian law has many similarities with the European Union (EU) Directive. However, enforcement of the law appears to be very limited.

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4. Is the privacy law compatible with the Privacy Principles in the APEC Privacy Framework?	✓	The Russian privacy law is broadly equivalent to the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Principles. Russia is a member of APEC.
5. Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	Available	Article 150(2) of the Civil Code provides Russian citizens with a right to privacy, including the right to personal dignity, personal immunity, honor and good name, business name, personal secret, and family secret. In addition, Article 110 of Federal Law no. 149-FZ On Information, Information Technologies and Data Protection provides citizens with a “right to be forgotten” and remove some URLs from search results.
6. Is there an effective agency (or regulator) tasked with the enforcement of privacy laws?	National regulator	The Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <rkn.gov.ru/eng/>.
7. What is the nature of the privacy regulator?	Other government official	The regulator — Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru/eng/> — is a government agency, supervised by the Ministry for Communication and Informatization <minsvyaz.ru> and responsible for protection of the rights of data subjects.
8. Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✗	The collection and processing of data requires formal notification by the data operators to the Federal Service for Supervision Over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <www.rsoc.ru>. There are exceptions for simple, one-off collection of data and human resources data.
9. Are cross-border transfers free from registration requirements?	✗	Transfers are subject to the same registration requirements as domestic collection and processing. In addition, from September 2015, it is a legal requirement that data operators store the personal data of Russian citizens on servers based in Russia. The Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <rkn.gov.ru/eng/> is tasked with implementing this law. Large foreign-based data operators have been given extra time to comply with the law (until early 2016). The law only applies to data collected or updated after September 2015.
10. Is there a breach notification law?	✓	On paper, Russia has strict data breach notification requirements. In practice, they do not appear to be implemented or enforced. The requirements state that breaches must be rectified within three days, and that notification must be provided to individuals within three days of rectification.
SECURITY (SCORE: 4.8/10 RANK: 16/24)		
1. Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✓	The Russian Law on Electronic Digital Signatures was adopted in 2002.

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2. Are ISPs and content service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	●	<p>The Federal Law on Amendments to Federal Law on Protecting Children from Information Harmful to Their Health and Development and Certain Legislative Acts of the Russian Federation requires the media monitoring agency to maintain a list of content to be banned in four categories: child pornography, instructions or propaganda for drug use, material promoting suicide, and material that is subject of a court order. This last category is very broad and includes local and regional courts. Some sites have complained that they have been blocked for including relatively minor references to drug use.</p> <p>Russian anti-extremism legislation allows the Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <www.rsoc.ru> to block sites that host extremist content and prosecute the blocked sites' operators. The definition of what constitute extremist content is not clarified in the law, although legislators stated it was to target far-right and neo-Nazi groups. Opposition groups and journalists have claimed the law is used to block content critical of the Russian government.</p> <p>An Amendment to the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies and the Protection of Information (Bill No. 428884-6) requires operators of blog sites with a readership exceeding 3,000 to register as media services with the Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <www.rsoc.ru>. This forces blog operators to abide by the stricter requirements on content that had previously only been applied to traditional media services. Sites that do not comply are required to be blocked.</p> <p>In addition to the above, service providers are requested to block sites that are in contravention with certain legal requirements. For example, the requirement to host the personal data of Russian citizens on servers based in Russia.</p> <p>Some examples of filtering and censorship have occurred at the regional level, where local prosecutors have demanded that Internet service providers (ISPs) block specific content.</p>
3. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing general security requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	Detailed legislation	<p>A range of complex security requirements and certifications applies in Russia. General security requirements are set out in the Personal Data Law. Additional security requirements are in place for confidential information (President's Decree No. 188 on establishing the list of data of confidential nature). Protecting this confidential information requires a state license (federal law on licensing of various types of activities). In addition, Government Resolution No. 1119 dated Nov. 1, 2012, recommends the use of encryption or other technical and organizational measures to prevent any unauthorized access to personal data across the private sector.</p> <p>In addition, from September 2015, it is a legal requirement that data operators store the personal data of Russian citizens on servers based in Russia. The Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <rkn.gov.ru/eng/> is tasked with implementing this law. Large foreign-based data operators have been given extra time to comply with the law (until early 2016). The law only applies to data collected or updated after September 2015.</p>
4. Are there laws or enforceable codes containing specific security audit requirements for digital data hosting and cloud service providers?	None	There are no specific security audit requirements.
5. Are there security laws and regulations requiring specific certifications for technology products?	Comprehensive requirements	<p>Any personal data security or confidentiality products offered for sale in Russia must be certified by the Federal Service for Technical and Export Control (FSTEC) <www.fstec.ru>. In addition, there are some restrictions on using hardware and software for personal data processing unless it has been approved by the FSTEC and / or the Federal Security Service (FSB) <www.fsb.ru>. For example, many government procurement opportunities require encryption products that have been certified by the FSB.</p> <p>The local requirements are not compliant with generally accepted international standards, and Russia does not participate in the Common Criteria Recognition Agreement (CCRA) <www.commoncriteriaportal.org>.</p>

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CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 7/10 RANK: 19/24)		
1. Are cybercrime laws in place?	✓	Articles 272-274 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation contain key computer crime provisions.
2. Are cybercrime laws consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	●	Russia announced in 2008 that it would not sign the Convention on Cybercrime. It has also proposed on numerous occasions that a new United Nations treaty on cybercrime be developed. Despite this political stand-off, Russia's criminal code contains some offenses that are broadly compatible with the Convention on Cybercrime.
3. What access do law enforcement authorities have to encrypted data held or transmitted by data hosting providers, carriers or other service providers?	Unlimited access	The Russian security service, the FSB <www.fsb.ru>, has been active in seeking access to encryption keys. Russia's complex security laws, which require registration and cooperation by providers, allow considerable scope for the exchange of information with law enforcement agencies, without warrants or other oversight. Furthermore, Russia legislated a mandatory six-month log-file retention requirement for operators of websites and networks. This data must be provided to the FSB when requested.
4. How does the law deal with extraterritorial offenses?	Limited coverage	The Criminal Code uses either the principle of "territory" (all crimes committed on the territory of Russia) or the principle of "citizenship" (all crimes committed by citizens of Russia). Broader jurisdiction may be applied for specific offenses, but this appears to be limited to serious crimes such as genocide and torture.
INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 13/20 RANK: 17/24)		
1. Is the country a member of the TRIPS Agreement?	✓	Russia joined the World Trade Organization (WTO) in August 2012 and was required to comply with the TRIPS Agreement from that date.
2. Have IP laws been enacted to implement TRIPS?	●	Russian law covers elements of the TRIPS Agreement but currently falls short in several key areas. Substantial amendments were made to Russia copyright law in August 2013 with the passage of Federal Law No. 187. Further amendments were contained in Federal Law No. 364-FZ of Nov. 24, 2014, "On Amendment of the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection and the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation." The later provisions came into force in May 2015.
3. Is the country party to the WIPO Copyright Treaty?	✓	The WIPO Copyright Treaty entered into force in Russia in 2009.
4. Have laws implementing the WIPO Copyright Treaty been enacted?	✓	Russia has implemented the WIPO Copyright Treaty in Part IV of the Civil Code. In 2006, Russia rewrote its intellectual property laws and included them in Part IV of the Civil Code. These laws entered into force in 2008 and replaced all previous intellectual property laws, including the separate copyright law of 1993. Further amendments were made in August 2013 with the passage of Federal Law No. 187, but key provisions were initially restricted to movies and television programs. Further amendments were contained in Federal Law No. 364-FZ of Nov. 24, 2014, "On Amendment of the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection and the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation." The later provisions came into force in May 2015 and removed the restriction to movies and television programs. Enforcement of the law has yet to assessed.
5. Are civil sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	●	The Russian courts have been active in this field and have had some success applying existing laws in specific circumstances. Russia's Federal Law No. 187 came into force Aug. 1, 2013, and updated Russia's copyright law for online content. It was initially restricted to certain categories of material, but was broadened by Federal Law No. 364-FZ of Nov. 24, 2014, "On Amendment of the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection and the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation." The law came into full effect in May 2015, and its impact has yet to be assessed.
6. Are criminal sanctions available for unauthorized making available (posting) of copyright holders' works on the Internet?	✓	Article 146 of the Criminal Code provides for criminal sanctions for copyright infringement including fines and deprivation of freedom for a period of up to two years. Criminal cases are rare.

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7. Are there laws governing ISP liability for content that infringes copyright?		Russian copyright law was amended in August 2013. The new law includes amendments to Part IV of the Civil Code, providing for third-party liability, as well as safe harbors from such liability for ISPs that comply with relevant requirements. Amendments were also made to the Civil Procedure Code that provide injunctions after notice and takedown (and by court order only) to block infringing materials or limit access to infringing websites.
8. Is there a basis for ISPs to be held liable for content that infringes copyright found on their sites or systems?		The Russian courts have recently found ISPs liable for copyright infringement in a wide variety of circumstances, broadening rather than narrowing the liability requirements. For example, in VKontakte v. Gala Records (13th Commercial Court of Appeal, May 2012), the court ruled that a social networking site was liable for copyright infringement, despite its taking some limited action to prevent infringements. This case is important, as the website in question offered users an application that integrated their accounts with file-sharing applications. The 2013 amendments to Russian copyright law include a test for whether an ISP knew or should have known about infringing material.
9. What sanctions are available for ISP liability for copyright infringing content found on their site or system?	Civil and criminal	Civil and criminal sanctions are now both available in Russia.
10. Must ISPs take down content that infringes copyright, upon notification by the right holder?		Russia's Federal Law No. 187 came into force Aug. 1, 2013, and updated Russia's copyright law for online content. It was initially restricted to certain categories of material, but was broadened by Federal Law No. 364-FZ of Nov. 24, 2014, "On Amendment of the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies and Information Protection and the Civil Procedure Code of the Russian Federation." The legislation requires website owners to remove infringing content within 24 hours upon an electronic request from the rights-holder. There are no requirements to specify the URL of the pirated content in the request, just the domain name or Internet protocol (IP) address. For two repeated violations the website can be permanently blocked by court order for the whole territory of the Russian Federation. Under the Russian legislation, rights-holders are not required to contact the uploader or the ISP, but can go directly to court and block the website by reference to the domain name or the IP address. The law came into full effect in May 2015, and its impact has yet to be assessed.
11. Are ISPs required to inform subscribers upon receiving a notification that the subscriber is using the ISP's service to distribute content that infringes copyright?		There are no general notice requirements in the Russian legislation at this stage.
12. Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of cloud computing services, including effective enforcement?	Comprehensive protection	Russian legislation does have gaps in intellectual property protection that may expose cloud computing services to risk. Data protection legislation is adequate, although new data localization requirements may prove detrimental. Russia's cybercrime legislation also provides a moderate level of protection, but overall, gaps in IP legislation and enforcement still need to be addressed.
SUPPORT FOR INDUSTRY LED STANDARDS & INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION OF RULES (SCORE: 6.2/10 RANK: 22/24)		
1. Are there laws, regulations or policies that establish a standards setting framework for interoperability and portability of data?		The Russian Federal Law on Technical Regulation covers standards. It was amended in 2009 by Federal Law No. 385-FZ to provide greater flexibility about whether local or international standards should be applied to specific sectors.
2. Is there a regulatory body responsible for standards development for the country?		GOST-R <www.gost-r.info> is the State Committee of the Russian Federation for Standardization, Metrology and Certification and represents Russia in regional and international standards development processes.
3. Are e-commerce laws in place?		The Law of the Russian Federation on Information, Informatization and Information Protection (1995) incorporates some basic e-commerce law provisions, although it does not include the type of electronic contract and electronic signature provisions that are expected in this type of law.

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4. What international instruments are the e-commerce laws based on?	UN Convention on E-Contracting	Russia signed the United Nations Convention on the Use of Electronic Communications in International Contracts (2005) in 2007 and ratified the Convention in early 2014. It came into force in Russia on Aug. 1, 2014.
5. Is the downloading of applications or digital data from foreign cloud service providers free from tariff or other trade barriers?	●	There are no relevant tariffs or other trade barriers for cloud computing in Russia. However, data localization requirements may act as a form of trade barrier for some international cloud services that rely on access to personal data.
6. Are international standards favored over domestic standards?	●	Since 2009, Russian law has allowed flexibility regarding whether local or international standards should be used. No particular preference is given to international standards.
7. Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✓	Russia is an active participant in regional and international standards development processes.
PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 3.8/10 RANK: 17/24)		
1. Are there any laws or policies in place that implement technology neutrality in government?	●	There are no specific laws or policies on technology neutrality. The law on procurement is silent on this topic. Instead, significant policy work has been undertaken on promoting open-source software, and local (Russian) software.
2. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that mandate the use of certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✗	The Ordinance on The Transition of Federal Executive Bodies and Agencies of the Federal Budget [to] the Use of Free Software from 2011-2015 (Government Order No. 2299-p) was signed by the Russian president Dec. 17, 2010. It required government agencies to switch to open-source software by 2015 and established a repository of specific open-source providers, standards, and solutions that are "approved" for use. In 2015, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced further plans to replace proprietary software with open-source and locally produced software. The plan consists of three parts: The first part establishes a preference for Russian products when procuring software for government needs. Public agencies must look for local solutions providing business applications, antivirus software and information security software. The second part of the plan calls for support for the joint development of software for which no Russian solution is available. The third part of the Russian plan calls for financial support for local, Russian developers creating industry-specific software for specific sectors, including fuel, energy, healthcare and financial services. A draft decree implementing these measures is in the early stages of development <minsvyaz.ru/en/events/32967/>.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that establish preferences for certain products (including, but not limited to types of software), services, standards or technologies?	✗	In 2015, the Russian Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communications announced further plans to replace proprietary software with open-source and locally produced software. The plan includes a preference for Russian products when procuring software for government needs. Public agencies must look for local solutions providing business applications, antivirus software and information security software. A draft decree implementing these measures is in the early stages of development <minsvyaz.ru/en/events/32967/>.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer or service provider?	●	The Federal Law on Procurement (2005) contains some domestic procurement arrangements in key sectors. These tend to change regularly owing to economic conditions. Throughout 2015, Russia has been pursuing the development of policies that support local (Russian) software, including direct funding, tax incentives and government procurement policies. Russia is not a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement. However, it has been an observer since May 2013, and this is often a step towards full membership. New data localization requirements came into force in Russia on Sept. 1, 2015, and these have the effect of promoting local vendors.

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IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 17.1/30 RANK: 14/24)		
1. Is there a national broadband plan?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All settlements of over 250 people connected to a broadband network • By 2015, 35% of the population to have broadband access • By 2015, 75% of households to be connected to the Internet 	<p>In June 2014, Russia announced plans to build a fiber-optic network that will reach settlements of over 250 people that were not already connected to a broadband network. The network will be installed by the national telecom operator Rostelecom. No further details have been released.</p> <p>Additionally, some general targets were set in October 2010 as part of the "Information Society 2011-2020" <government.ru/en/docs/3369> federal program with a budget allocation of RUB 89 billion (US \$3 billion).</p> <p>The current government goals are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By 2015, 35% of the population to have broadband access • By 2015, 75% of households to be connected to the Internet
2. Are there laws or policies that regulate the establishment of different service levels for data transmission based on the nature of data transmitted?	No regulation and limited public debate	<p>There is no formal policy framework in Russia regarding net neutrality. However, in practice, shaping is commonly used by ISPs to manage network traffic.</p> <p>In June 2011, the national competition regulator, Expert Council on Communications of the Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) announced that it would establish a working group to inquire into the relationship between Russia's anti-monopoly laws and the principles of network neutrality.</p> <p>As of September 2015, the FAS working group is active, having reported to the government in 2012 <en.fas.gov.ru/press-center/news/detail.html?id=44277>, having held public hearings in April 2014 and January 2015, and having met throughout 2015 <en.fas.gov.ru/press-center/news/detail.html?id=44325>.</p>
3. Base Indicators		
3.1. Population (millions) (2014)	143	<p>In 2014, the population of Russia decreased by -0.2%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.2. Urban Population (%) (2014)	74%	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS >]
3.3. Number of Households (millions) (2014)	52	<p>In 2014, the number of households in Russia decreased by -0.3%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>
3.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2014)	9	[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (2015) < data.worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST >]
3.5. Per Capita GDP (US\$ 2014)	\$12,736	<p>In 2014, the per capita gross domestic product (GDP) for Russia increased by 0.6% to US \$12,736.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP per capita, current US\$ (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP growth, annual % (2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]</p>
3.6. IT Service Exports (2014) (billions of US\$)	21.24	<p>In 2014, the value of IT service exports for Russia decreased by -6.1% to US \$21.24 billion. The five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009-2014 was 8.7%.</p> <p>[World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US\$ (Dec 2015) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]</p>
3.7. Personal Computers (2014) (% of households)	71%	<p>In 2014, 71% of households in Russia had personal computers. This is an increase of 1.8% since 2013 and ranks Russia 50 out of 183 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009 to 2014 of 7.7%.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]</p>

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4. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
4.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2015) (Score is out of 10 and covers 167 countries)	6.91	Russia's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2015 is 6.91 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 45 (out of 167 countries). The 2015 IDI for Russia increased by 3.1%, and the IDI ranking declined by three places from a rank of 42 since 2013. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/mis2015.aspx >]
4.2. World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2015) (Score is out of 7 and covers 143 countries)	4.53	Russia has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.53 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 41 (out of 143 countries) and a rank of 11 (out of 19) in the high income: non-OECD grouping of economies. The 2015 NRI for Russia increased by 5.4% and improved from a rank of 50 since 2014. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2015) < reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2015/ >]
4.3. International Connectivity Score (2014) (Score is out of 10 and covers 52 countries)	6.04	Russia has an International Connectivity Score of 6.04 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 2 (out of 26) in the resource-driven grouping of countries. [International Connectivity Scorecard (2013) < www.connectivityscorecard.org/ >]
5. Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
5.1. Internet Users (millions) (2014)	88	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.2. Internet Users as Percentage of Population (2014)	61%	In 2014, 61% of the population in Russia used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 65 out of 199 countries surveyed. This represents a decrease of -3.8% since 2013. The decrease from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 18%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx >] Note: There may be some variations as to how countries calculate this. Some countries base this upon all or part of the population, such as between 16 and 72 years of age.
5.3. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (bits per second per Internet user)	29,860	The International Internet Bandwidth (per Internet user) of Russia has increased by 26% since 2013. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 9.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
5.4. International Internet Bandwidth (2014) (total gigabits per second [Gbps] per country)	3,000	Russia has increased its International Internet Bandwidth by 30% since 2013 to 3,000 Gbps, and is ranked 16 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is above the five-year CAGR from 2008-2013 of 30.3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6. Fixed Broadband		
6.1. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	24	Russia has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 15% since 2013 to 24 million, and is ranked 6 out of 215 countries surveyed. The growth from 2013 is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 20.7%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.2. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of households (2014)	46%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
6.3. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of population (2014)	18%	Russia has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 5.3% since 2013, which is below the five-year CAGR from 2009-2014 of 14.3%. This ranks Russia 68 out of 215 countries surveyed. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]
6.4. Fixed Broadband Subscriptions as % of Internet users (2014)	27%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (June 2014) < www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html >]

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7. Mobile Broadband		
7.1. Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	221	<p>In 2014, Russia increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 1.3%, and is ranked 6 out of 215 countries surveyed. The number of subscriptions account for 155% of the population.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This figure may be inflated due to multiple subscriptions per head of population, but excludes dedicated mobile broadband devices (such as 3G data cards, tablets, etc.).</p>
7.2. Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions per 100 inhabitants (2014)	66	<p>Russia has increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 9% since 2013. This ranks Russia 42 out of 215 countries surveyed.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p> <p>Note: This refers to the sum of standard mobile-broadband and dedicated mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet. It covers actual subscribers, not potential subscribers, even though the latter may have broadband-enabled handsets.</p>
7.3. Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2014)	94	<p>In 2014, Russia increased the number of active mobile-broadband subscriptions by 9% and is ranked 5 out of 215.</p> <p>[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec 2015) <www.itu.int/ITU-D/ict/publications/world/world.html>]</p>