COUNTRY: **RUSSIA**

SCORE: 44.99 | RANK: 21/24

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. Russia requires personal data of Russian citizens to be stored on servers based in Russia. This requirement has a significant negative effect 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). Furthermore, only hardware and software that has been approved by the FSTEC and the Federal Security Service (FSB) can be used for personal data processing in Russia. Russian allows certain flexibility regarding whether local or international standards should be used but no preference is given to international standards.

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 law addresses copyright infringement liability, as well as "safe harbors" from such liability for intermediaries, including cloud service providers, that comply with relevant requirements. However, Russia has a poor record of intellectual property enforcement in general, and laws protecting against circumvention of technological protection measures are limited and poorly enforced.

Overall, Russia's place in the Scorecard rankings fell sharply in 2018. The negative effect of the data localization regulations and lack of promotion of free trade contributed to the country's ranking falling by four spots — from 17th to 21st.

# RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
DATA PRIVACY (SCORE: 4.5/12.5 | RANK: 19/24)		
1. Is a data protection law or regulation in place?	✔	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 (Personal Data Law), which is supplemented by numerous additional laws, regulations, and guidelines, including: • 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 February 5, 2010 • Government Resolution No. 781, dated November 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 on February 15, 2008.
2. What is the scope and coverage of the data protection law or regulation?	Comprehensive	The combination of a number of Russian laws provides comprehensive privacy protection across all sectors.
3. Is a data protection authority in place?	✔	The Federal Service for Supervision over Telecommunications, Informational Technologies, and Mass Communications (Roskomnadzor) <rkn.gov.ru>.
4. What is the nature of the data protection authority?	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 is responsible for protection on the rights of data subjects.

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
5.	Is the data protection authority enforcing the data protection law or regulation in an effective and transparent manner?	◑	The regulator (Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru>) takes an active role in enforcement, particularly in relation to foreign companies operating in Russia. In February 2017, the Code on Administrative Offences was amended to increase the number of fines imposed for violating Russian data protection laws. The regulator also announces its "inspection" plans each year, indicating a focus on compliance with the data localization requirements. The strong focus on the data localization requirements and the targeting of foreign companies is not an effective approach to the enforcement of data protection law in Russia.
6.	Is the data protection law or regulation compatible with globally recognized frameworks that facilitate international data transfers?	APEC framework & EU framework	The Russian law has many similarities with the EU Directive. However, enforcement of the law in relation to domestic organizations appears to be very limited. The Russian privacy law is broadly equivalent to the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) Privacy Principles, although Russia has not adopted the Accountability Principle. Russia is a member of APEC.
7.	Are data controllers free from registration requirements?	✖	The collection and processing of data requires formal registration by the data operators with 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.
8.	Are there cross-border data transfer requirements in place?	Detailed requirements	Cross-border data transfers are subject to the same registration requirements as domestic collection and processing. A general test is in place that requires data controllers to ensure that the recipient country provides adequate protection of personal data. Russia recognizes all countries that have ratified the Council of Europe Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data (Convention 108) as providing adequate protection. Additionally, a small number of other countries have been deemed adequate, including several countries in this scorecard (Argentina, Australia, Canada, Korea, Malaysia, and Mexico). In addition, 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> is tasked with implementing this law.
9.	Are cross-border data transfers free from arbitrary, unjustifiable, or disproportionate restrictions, such as national or sector-specific data or server localization requirements?	✖	The Russian requirements for cross-border data transfers are inconsistent with international best practice, as they rely on a strict data localization requirement rather than the more accepted approach of allowing transfers subject to conditions (such as consent and appropriate protection in the target country). This requirement has had a significant effect on foreign companies providing services in Russia. For example, in November 2016, the Moscow City Court sustained a lower court ruling that granted the request of the Russian regulator (Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru>) to block access to social network LinkedIn within Russian territory.
10.	Is there a personal data breach notification law or regulation?	✖	Russian law does not contain a general data breach notification requirement. However, Russia has some very limited notification requirements in place in Article 21 of the Personal Data Law. These differ from other jurisdictions in that they apply to personal data that has been the subject of unauthorized collection or processing, rather than just an unauthorized disclosure or security breach. In the event of locating or detecting unauthorized processing of personal data, the data operator must terminate the processing within three business days. If it is not possible to change the unauthorized processing of personal data into a lawful manner of processing, the data operator must destroy the personal data within ten business days. Following the termination of processing of personal data or destruction of personal data, the data operator must notify the data subject. In some circumstances the notification must also be sent to the regulator, Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru>.
11.	Are personal data breach notification requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	Not applicable	Article 21 of the Personal Data Law has a very limited scope and is aimed at unlawful processing by the organization, rather than a breach by a third party. In practice, Article 21 does not operate as a normal data breach notification requirement.
12.	Is an independent private right of action available for breaches of data privacy?	✔	Article 150 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, 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.

COUNTRY: RUSSIA

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
	SECURITY (SCORE: 3.5/12.5 | RANK: 21/24)		
1.	Is there a national cybersecurity strategy in place?	◑	In December 2016 Presidential Decree No. 646 (Doctrine for Information Security of the Russian Federation) was published, setting out Russia's objectives and policies for information security with a defense and national security focus <mid.ru/en/foreign_policy/official_documents/-/asset_publisher/CptICkB6BZ29/content/id/2563163>. Russia has previously drafted several preliminary strategy documents, such as a Draft Concept for a Cybersecurity Strategy (2014) <council.gov.ru/media/files/41d4b3dfbdb25cea8a73.pdf>, but Russia has not yet developed or implemented a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy. It is unclear whether work on a national cybersecurity strategy is continuing, or whether the 2016 Doctrine for Information Security now represents the key strategic approach in this field.
2.	Is the national cybersecurity strategy current, comprehensive, and inclusive?	◑	The 2016 Presidential Decree No. 646 (Doctrine for Information Security of the Russian Federation) is not a comprehensive cybersecurity strategy, but it does cover some key issues regarding the detection of cybersecurity threats and the protection of critical infrastructure.
3.	Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing general security requirements for cloud service providers?	✔	A range of complex security requirements and certifications applies in Russia. General security requirements are set out in the Federal Law No. 15-FZ on Personal Data 2006 (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, Resolution No. 781, dated November 17, 2007, recommends the use of encryption or other technical and organizational measures to prevent any unauthorized access to personal data across the private sector. In addition, from September 2015, there has been a legal requirement that data operators store the personal data of Russian citizens on servers based in Russia (Federal Law No. 15-FZ on Personal Data 2006 (Personal Data Law), as amended).
4.	Are laws or guidance on security requirements transparent, risk-based, and not overly prescriptive?	✖	Local security requirements are cumbersome and are not compliant with generally accepted international standards. For example, 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>.
5.	Are there laws or appropriate guidance containing specific security audit requirements for cloud service providers that take account of international practice?	✖	There are no specific security audit requirements in place.
6.	Are international security standards, certification, and testing recognized as meeting local requirements?	✖	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. 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>.
	CYBERCRIME (SCORE: 8/12.5 | RANK: 20/24)		
1.	Are cybercrime laws or regulations in place?	✔	Articles 272-274 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation contain key computer crime provisions.
2.	Are cybercrime laws or regulations consistent with the Budapest Convention on Cybercrime?	◑	In 2008 Russia announced that it would not sign the Council of Europe Convention on Cybercrime. It has also proposed on numerous occasions that a new UN 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.

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3.	Do local laws and policies on law enforcement access to data avoid technology-specific mandates or other barriers to the supply of security products and services?	✖	In July 2016 Russia passed a package of anti-terrorism legislation that included a provision that requires communications companies to hand over encryption keys to state security agencies on demand, allowing them to read encrypted data. Fines of up to 1 million rubles (US$ 15,000) can be imposed for non-compliance. The provisions are highly controversial and are considered to be among the most prescriptive and technology specific barriers to the supply of security products and services in any jurisdiction. The Russian security service, the FSB <www.fsb.ru>, has been active in seeking access to encryption keys for many years. Russia's complex security laws, which require registration and cooperation by providers, also allow considerable scope for the exchange of information with law enforcement agencies, without warrants or other oversight.
4.	Are arrangements in place for the cross-border exchange of data for law enforcement purposes that are transparent and fair?	◑	Russia has a large number of Mutual Legal Assistance Treaties (MLATs) in place, including agreements with key trading partners such as Canada, most European nations, India, and the United States. Russia's use of MLATs is highly controversial and numerous requests for extradition and/or assistance have been rejected on the grounds that the requests are targeting high profile opposition figures and they appear to be politically motivated. Russia is not a party to the Cybercrime Convention (and its mutual assistance provisions), and many countries face significant difficulties in relation to the exchange of law enforcement data with Russia when the individual is in Russia.
	INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS (SCORE: 5.8/12.5 | RANK: 19/24)		
1.	Are copyright laws or regulations in place that are consistent with international standards to protect cloud service providers?	◑	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 November 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. Russian law covers elements of international standards, but currently falls short in several key areas. Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers was included in amendments to Russia Copyright law in August 2013.
2.	Are copyright laws or regulations effectively enforced and implemented?	✖	Russia has a very poor record of copyright enforcement. A significant barrier to effective enforcement is the very low administrative penalties imposed on organizations that breach copyright and are regarded as too low to serve as deterrents against further infringements. For example, in the software sector, the administrative fines are often lower than the cost of obtaining a legitimate license. Copyright "safe harbor" protection for intermediaries such as cloud service providers is available, but there have been some difficulties in implementing the provisions. The safe harbor provisions have been criticized as allowing knowing facilitators of copyright infringing services to escape liability.
3.	Is there clear legal protection against misappropriation of trade secrets?	✔	Russia has a unique approach to protecting trade secrets. The two keys laws are the Federal Law on Information, Information Technologies, and Information Protection and the Trade Secret Law. To protect a trade secret in Russia, an organization must complete the following proactive steps: • Determine the scope of the trade secrets and note it in a formal List of Trade Secrets; • Issue a written policy governing access to the trade secrets and control over such access; • Keep and regularly update a list of the persons who have access to the trade secrets; • Mark all documents concerning trade secrets with the words "Trade Secret" and a note on ownership.
4.	Is the law or regulation on trade secrets effectively enforced?	◑	Russia has a specific court for intellectual property cases, and a wide range of sanctions and compensation are available for breaches of trade secrets law. However, many cases are dismissed because the organization failed to implement the four technical steps (detailed above). This approach is inconsistent with international best practice.
5.	Is there clear legal protection against the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures?	◑	Russian law on the circumvention of technological protection measures is severely restricted by court interpretation of Article 1229 of the Civil Code, which has limited civil liability for commercial trafficking of circumvention devices to devices that are specifically advertised as circumvention devices.

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
6.	Are laws or regulations on the circumvention of Technological Protection Measures effectively enforced?	✖	The law on trafficking of circumvention devices in Russia is restricted to devices that are specifically advertised as circumvention devices. This restriction provides a significant loophole for the distributors of circumvention devices in Russia.
7.	Are there clear legal protections in place for software-implemented inventions?	◑	Under the Civil Code some software-related inventions may be patented. They must be more closely related to other subject matter (such as a device) than to computer programs (Article 1350 of the Civil Code of Russia).
8.	Are laws or regulations on the protection of software-implemented inventions effectively implemented?	◑	It is very difficult to protect software-implemented inventions in Russia. However, specialists in Russian patent law advise that inventions can potentially be patented if they are characterized as "a method and a device for processing, transmitting and transforming data."
	STANDARDS AND INTERNATIONAL HARMONIZATION (SCORE: 7.5/12.5 | RANK: 21/24)		
1.	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, Meteorology, and Certification and represents Russia in regional and international standards development processes.
2.	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.
3.	Does the government participate in international standards setting process?	✔	Russia is an active participant in regional and international standards development processes. Russia is a participant in the top-level ICT standards committee at the ISO (JTC-1) <www.iso.org/isoiec-jtc-1.html>.
4.	Are e-commerce laws or regulations in place?	◑	The Law of the Russian Federation on Information, Information Technologies, and Information Protection (2006) 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.
5.	What international instruments are the e-commerce laws or regulations 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 August 1, 2014.
6.	Is there a law or regulation that gives electronic signatures clear legal weight?	✔	The federal law "On Electronic Signature," No. 63-FZ, was adopted in 2011.
7.	Are cloud service providers free from mandatory filtering or censoring?	✖	Russia has an increasingly severe and politicized approach to online censorship. The 2012 Federal Law on Amendments to Federal Law on Protecting Children from Information Harmful to Their Health and Development requires the regulator, Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru>, 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. Russian anti-extremism legislation allows Roskomnadzor to block sites that host extremist content and prosecute the blocked sites' operators. The definition of what constitutes extremist content is not clarified in the law, although legislators stated it was to target far-right and neo-Nazi groups. In practice the law is regularly used to block content critical of the Russian Government or sites and blogs that promote political protests. The 2013 Federal Law for the Purpose of Protecting Children from Information Advocating for a Denial of Traditional Family Values — widely known in English as the "gay propaganda law" — has also resulted in numerous websites and online blogs being blocked by the regulator. Many of these sites previously reported abuse of LGBT citizens or promoted discussion of human rights issues among the LGBT community. 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 (Federal Law No. 15-FZ on Personal Data 2006 (Personal Data Law), as amended).
	PROMOTING FREE TRADE (SCORE: 0/12.5 | RANK: 24/24)		
1.	Is a national strategy or platform in place to promote the development of cloud services and products?	✖	Russia does not have a policy of promoting cloud services, and instead has engaged in a series of initiatives to promote local software and products, including the establishment of an official register of local products that are pre-approved for government procurement (the Unified Register of Russian Programmes for Computers and Databases). International cloud services are regularly blocked (usually temporarily) under a range of telecommunications and online censorship provisions, and Russian data localization rules also limit cloud opportunities for services that carry personal data. Some cloud services are still offered in Russia, and there are also opportunities for the provision of private cloud infrastructure.

# RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
2. 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.
3. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that either mandate or give preference to the use of certain products, 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 on December 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 <minsvyaz.ru> 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 calls for support for the joint development of software for which no Russian solution is available. • The third part calls for financial support for local, Russian developers creating industry-specific software for specific sectors, including fuel, energy, healthcare, and financial services. These rules came into force in January 2016. Further changes, potentially requiring the mandatory selection of open source software, were mooted in late 2016, but have not yet progressed to the legislative stage.
4. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws, procurement policies, or licensing rules that discriminate based on the nationality of the vendor, developer, or service provider?	✖	The Federal Law on Procurement (2005) contains domestic procurement arrangements in key sectors. These tend to change regularly owing to economic conditions. In 2016 amendments to the procurement law created a registry of Russian software (Unified Register of Russian Programmes for Computers and Databases) and implemented a three-year import substitution plan, which would result in government agencies switching to Russian software. Russia has complemented the plan by supporting local (Russian) software, including direct funding and tax incentives. New data localization requirements came into force in Russia on September 1, 2015, and these also have the effect of promoting local vendors.
5. Has the country signed and implemented international agreements that ensure the procurement of cloud services is free from discrimination?	✖	Russia is not a member of the World Trade Organization (WTO) plurilateral Agreement on Government Procurement. However, they have been an observer since May 2013 and they have informed the WTO that they intend to initiate negotiations for full membership <www.wto.org/english/tratop_e/gproc_e/gp_gpa_e.htm>.
6. Are services delivered by cloud providers free from tariffs and 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, and Russia's software import substitution plan acts as a significant non-tariff trade barrier.
7. Are cloud computing services able to operate free from laws or policies that impose data localization requirements?	✖	Russia has strict data localization requirements in place. These requirements have already had a significant effect on foreign companies providing services in Russia. For example, in November 2016, the Moscow City Court sustained a lower court ruling that granted the request of the Russian regulator (Roskomnadzor <rkn.gov.ru>) to block access to social network LinkedIn within Russian territory.
IT READINESS, BROADBAND DEPLOYMENT (SCORE: 15.7/25 | RANK: 11/24)		
1. Is there a National Broadband Plan?	By 2018: • 80% of Russian households to have at least 100 Mbps	Russia has set ambitious targets for broadband access in the document: Main Directions of the Activities of the Russian Government until 2018, adopted in 2013 <government.ru/en/info/761>. The key target is that 80% of Russian households will have access to broadband at a speed of at least 100 Mbps by 2018. As part of the effort to reach its 2018 target, the Russian government tasked Rostelecom (a largely state-owned enterprise and the dominant firm in Russia's broadband market) with the responsibility of connecting 4 million people (about 2.8% of all households) in small, widely scattered settlements throughout Russia by installing 200,000 kilometers of fiber-optic cable providing speeds of at least 10 Mbps <worldbank.org/en/country/russia/publication/broadband-in-russia>.
2. Is the National Broadband Plan being effectively implemented?	✔	According the World Bank, currently, 57% of Russian households have access to fixed broadband (compared with a 79% penetration for the European Union), but Russia's progress toward its 2018 goal of bringing "fiber to the home" (FttH) is encouraging. Russia has been projected by the World Bank to achieve "fiber maturity" (FTTH for at least 20% of households) by 2018 <worldbank.org/en/country/russia/publication/broadband-in-russia>.

# RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
3. Are there laws or policies that regulate "net neutrality"?	No regulation	There is no formal policy framework in Russia regarding net neutrality. However, in practice shaping is commonly used by ISPs to manage network traffic. In February 2016, the national competition regulator, Expert Council on Communications of the Federal Antimonopoly Service (FAS) released an outline of basic principles regarding the relationship between Russia's anti-monopoly laws and the principles of network neutrality, titled the Fundamental Document on Network Neutrality <en.fas.gov.ru/press-center/news/detail.html?id=44823>.
4. Base Indicators		
4.1. Population (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,700 million	142	In 2015, the population of Russia decreased by -0.3%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
4.2. Urban Population (%) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 73%	74%	In 2015, the urban population of Russia increased by 0.1%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Urban Population (Jan. 2017) <data. worldbank.org/indicator/SP.URB.TOTL.IN.ZS>]
4.3. Number of Households (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 1,249 million	52	In 2015, the number of households in Russia decreased by -0.2%. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
4.4. Population Density (people per square km) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 471	9	In 2015, the population density of Russia increased by 0.2%. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators, Population Density (Jan. 2017) <data. worldbank.org/indicator/EN.POP.DNST>]
4.5. Per Capita GDP (US$ 2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 22,649	$9,093	In 2015, the per capita GDP for Russia decreased by -3.7% to US$ 9,093. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -3.2%. This ranks Russia 16th for value of per capita GDP and 19th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: GDP Per Capita, Current US$ (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.PCAP.CD> and GDP Growth, Annual % (Jan. 2017) <data.worldbank.org/indicator/NY.GDP.MKTP.KD.ZG>]
4.6. ICT Service Exports (billions of US$) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: US$ 978 billion	$17	In 2015, the value of ICT service exports for Russia decreased by 21.9% to US$ 16.58 billion. This was below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 2.1%. This ranks Russia 14th for value of ICT service exports and 19th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Bank, Data Catalog, Indicators: ICT Service Exports US$ (Jan. 2017) <data. worldbank.org/indicator/BX.GSR.CCIS.CD>]
4.7. Personal Computers (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	73%	In 2015, 72.5% of households in Russia had personal computers. This is an increase of 2.2% since 2014 and ranks Russia 49th out of 236 countries surveyed. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010 to 2015 of 5.7%. This ranks Russia 13th for the number of personal computers (as a % of households) and 8th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
5. IT and Network Readiness Indicators		
5.1. ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) (2016) (score is out of 10 and covers 175 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 6.58	6.95	Russia's ITU ICT Development Index (IDI) for 2016 is 6.95 (out of 10), resulting in a rank of 43rd (out of 175 economies). The 2016 IDI for Russia increased by 2.4%, and the IDI ranking declined by 1 from a rank of 42nd since 2015. This ranks Russia 12th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 13th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), Measuring the Information Society (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/net4/ITU-D/idi/2016>]

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
5.2.	World Economic Forum Networked Readiness Index (NRI) (2016) (score is out of 7 and covers 139 countries) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 4.77	4.54	Russia has a Networked Readiness Index (NRI) score of 4.54 (out of 7), resulting in a rank of 41st (out of 139 economies) and a rank of 12th (out of 20) in the High income: non-OECD grouping of economies. The 2016 NRI for Russia increased by 0.2% and the ranking has remained the same since 2015. This ranks Russia 12th in the ITU ICT Development Index and 13th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [World Economic Forum, Global Information Technology Report (2016) <reports.weforum.org/global-information-technology-report-2016>]
6.	Internet Users and International Bandwidth		
6.1.	Internet Users (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,330 million	100	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.2.	Internet Users (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 67%	70%	In 2015, 70% of the population in Russia used the Internet, resulting in a ranking of 62nd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This is a decrease of -0.6% since 2014 and is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 10.3%. This ranks Russia 12th in the proportion of the population using the Internet and 7th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <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.
6.3.	International Internet Bandwidth (total gigabits per second (Gbps) per country) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 117,736 Gbps	2,800	Russia has increased its international Internet bandwidth by 6% since 2014 to 2,800 Gbps and is ranked 18 out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2009–2014 of 20.5%. This ranks Russia 13th for total international Internet bandwidth and 16th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
6.4.	International Internet Bandwidth (bits per second (bps) per Internet user) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 97,747 bps	28,113	The international Internet bandwidth (per Internet user) of Russia has increased by 7% since 2014. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 9.6%. This ranks Russia 19th for international Internet bandwidth per user and 20th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.	Fixed Broadband		
7.1.	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 697 million	27	Russia has increased the number of fixed broadband subscribers by 8% since 2014 to 26.88 million, and is ranked 5th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The growth from 2014 is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 11.4%. This ranks Russia 5th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions and 6th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.2.	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 63%	52%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.

COUNTRY: RUSSIA

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
7.3.	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 21%	19%	Russia has increased its fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 8% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 11.6%. This ranks Russia 68th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Russia 14th for the number of fixed broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 5th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.4.	Fixed Broadband Subscriptions (% of Internet users) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 29%	27%	[International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
7.5.	Average Broadband Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 12 Mbps • Average peak for all countries in this scorecard: 70 Mbps	12	In Russia the Q1 2017 average broadband data connection speed was 11.85 Mbps and is ranked 53rd out of 239 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Russia 11th for average broadband data connection speed in this scorecard. Additional connection metrics for Q1 2017 in Russia include: • Average peak broadband connection speed: 69.29 Mbps (ranked 42nd globally and 9th in this scorecard) • Above 4 Mbps: 91% (ranked 38th globally and 6th in this scorecard) • Above 10 Mbps: 49% (ranked 44th globally and 10th in this scorecard) • Above 15 Mbps: 21% (ranked 54th globally and 11th in this scorecard) • Above 25 Mbps: 5% (ranked 60th globally and 13th in this scorecard) [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]
8.	Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX)		
8.1.	Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 258 million	18.4	Russia has increased the number of FttX subscribers by 15% since 2014 to 18.407 million, and is ranked 3rd out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Russia 3rd for the number of FttX subscriptions and 15th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]
8.2.	Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of households) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 18%	35.6%	Russia has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to households by 15% (since 2014) to 35.58%. This ranks Russia 5th for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to households and 15th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>] Note: This may be skewed by business usage in some countries.
8.3.	Proportion of Fiber-to-the-home/building (FttX) Internet Subscriptions (% of fixed broadband subscriptions) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 23%	68.5%	Russia has increased the proportion of FttX subscribers to fixed broadband subscribers by 15% (since 2014) to 68.47%. This ranks Russia 3rd for the proportion of FttX subscriptions to fixed broadband subscriptions and 15th for growth (from 2014) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/publications/wtid.aspx>]

#	RUSSIA	RESPONSE	EXPLANATORY TEXT
9.	Mobile Broadband		
9.1.	Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 4,823 million	227	In 2015, Russia increased the number of mobile cellular subscriptions by 2.8% since 2014, which is above the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of -0.9%. Russia is ranked 6th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. The number of subscriptions account for 160% of the population. This ranks Russia 6th for the number of mobile cellular subscriptions and 23rd for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] 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.).
9.2.	Number of Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (millions) (2015) • Total for all countries in this scorecard: 2,506 million	101	In 2015, Russia has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions by 8%, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 15.3%. Russia is ranked 7th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Russia 7th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions and 19th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>]
9.3.	Active Mobile Broadband Subscriptions (% of population) (2015) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 77%	71%	Russia has increased the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) by 8% since 2014, which is below the five-year compound annual growth rate (CAGR) from 2010–2015 of 15.6%. Russia is ranked 46th out of 236 countries surveyed by the ITU. This ranks Russia 14th for the number of active mobile broadband subscriptions (as a % of the population) and 16th for growth (CAGR) for this indicator in this scorecard. [International Telecommunication Union (ITU), World Telecommunication/ ICT Indicators Database (Dec. 2016) <www.itu.int/en/ITU-D/Statistics/Pages/ publications/wtid.aspx>] 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.
9.4.	Average Mobile Data Connection Speed (total megabits per second (Mbps) per country) (Q1 2017) • Average for all countries in this scorecard: 11 Mbps	10	In Russia the Q1 2017 average mobile data connection speed was 9.9 Mbps and is ranked 37th out of 70 countries measured by Akamai. This ranks Russia 13th for average mobile data connection speed in this scorecard. [Akamai, The State of the Internet (1st Quarter, 2017) <www.akamai.com/us/en/ about/our-thinking/state-of-the-internet-report/>]