

Valdai | Discussion
Club

Russia
Development
Index
2010-2011
[Valdai Index]

The Valdai International Discussion Club is presenting its second expert survey under the Russia Development Index (Valdai Index) project, aimed at measuring changes in the Russian political and economic system and in society and the country position in the world.

The results of a survey of international analysts in 2010–2011 indicate worsening stagnation as the prevailing trend in Russia, which, judging by the results of a similar survey in 2009–2010, manifested itself most of all in the sluggishness of the country's economic and scientific research development, as well as the development of its culture. Adding to it, a steady trend towards stagnation revealed itself in Russia's politics during the past year // The survey was held from late August to early September 2011, prior to President Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin's statements at the United Russia party conference where they announced the future configuration of the tandem//.

The Valdai experts use the expectations of the parliamentary and presidential elections to explain the dormant political field. "The Russian political stage is very static at the moment. This situation may change once the presidential race kicks off," one of the analysts said.

The assessments that the respondents provided suggest that Russian and foreign analysts view the relationship within Russia's ruling tandem differently. Foreign analysts

expects that the two leaders will eventually become locked in a battle for power: "The rivalry between President Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin will grow over the next few months." Russian analysts maintain that they have been rivals from the start and remain as such: "The past year saw more activity from the prime minister, and a growing trend of public opinion that compares the two leaders, with the president clearly losing points."

Importantly, though, most analysts noted that **the level of confidence in political institutions is alarming low, and falling.** Political parties, with the exception of the ruling party, have no real power. According to respondents, the decision-making authority and political influence is concentrated within the executive branch – the president, his administration, the prime minister and the government. As for all other political institutions including the State Duma, the Public Chamber, courts, NGOs and opposition parties (especially those that are not represented in parliament), they exert little or no influence. "The lack of true political campaigning and compromise is compensated only by the people's low expectations of the political system and their leaders, or by the fact that they pay very little attention to political developments."

Although their assessments of regional governments do not reflect fluctuations, rather remaining quite stable, the Valdai experts note in their comments that Moscow residents seem slightly disappointed in their

new mayor: “The decline of people’s confidence in regional governments is to a large extent the result of the new Moscow mayor’s failure to live up to expectations.”

Russia’s economic development index has remained flat, on the same level as last year. A number of respondents pointed out that “the business climate has slightly deteriorated,” and that “investors and business leaders have not seen any significant improvements,” while “many opportunities to improve the economic situation were missed due to a deficiency of investment, and to corruption and erroneous decisions.” The analysts voice concerns about this trend of stagnation. “Treading water is not a good option. When important reforms are not implemented, this harms the investment climate.”

In their assessments, the Valdai analysts cited last year’s price increases in consumer products and inflation, as well as the lingering imbalance of extraction and manufacturing in the economy. However, they note positive signs along with the negative trends, including the government’s growing attention toward innovative industries, changes in labor legislation aimed at attracting highly-qualified foreign professionals, and Russian innovation and energy sectors’ movement to become more open to foreign companies. Some analysts also said that although the global financial crisis has certainly affected Russia’s economy, it fell exclusively within the framework of global trends.

The analysts surveyed noted **a decline in the quality of life in Russia while maintaining that living standards have not changed over the year.** “The recent wave of technical accidents and disasters has undermined people’s feeling of confidence in their safety,” they wrote, citing a “greater frequency of terrorist attacks not only in the North Caucasus but in big cities across Russia, the growing influence of extremist groups preaching intolerance and violence toward other ethnic groups, the growing number of attacks on journalists and the impotence of law-enforcement agencies.”

At the same time, respondents noted a new trend of decreasing tolerance. “Immigra-

tion has increased the pressure on society, mainly in big cities, which causes interethnic clashes, raises the rate of ethnically-motivated crime against individuals, and eventually suppresses the levels of security and tolerance in society.”

The analysts also warned the authorities against flirting with groups that promote xenophobic and nationalist ideas: “As long as the executive and legislative authorities demonstrate tolerance or even encouragement of nationalism and xenophobia, Russia will never be viewed by Western countries as a modern state.”

While foreign experts made these pessimistic comments, their Russian counterparts noted a positive trend, which they describe as “a slow recovery of society’s morale following the collapse of the 1990s–2000s.”

In their assessment of the current status of education and science in Russia in 2010–2011, both **Russian and foreign analysts pointed out a new trend of a certain decline in the quality of secondary school education.** They explain this by the practice of holding a Unified State Examination. “The scandals around this practice have shown that admissions criteria for enrollment in universities are degrading.”

The Valdai experts believe that Russian colleges and universities still provide education of a high quality, and that they are even improving: “Russian universities have become more open and more competitive as a result of joint Masters’ programs with foreign universities,” while “federal and national research universities began exercising their right to set their own teaching standards, which enabled them to develop their education programs and bring them up to a high level.” Considering this trend, **the brain drain becomes a very sensitive problem.** According to foreign experts, the modern mindset suggests that receiving an education in Russia in order to apply their potential and skills abroad is a proper course of action for an individual. The brain drain is also promoted by “the lack of progress in reforming intellectual property laws,” “universities’ insufficient autonomy with regard

to post-graduate education,” and the fact that “Russian academic standards are not recognized abroad.” With regard to modernization, respondents confirm the high intellectual potential of Russia, while at the same time noting the problem of bringing innovations to production. They believe that foreign investment could promote this, along with anti-corruption policies and a system of incentives.

Russia’s foreign policy during the past year received the most positive feedback from Valdai experts. In their assessment of Russia’s international position over this period, they noted an increase in the country’s diplomatic activity with a resulting consolidation of its position within international organizations. They cited Russia’s growing role in APEC and CSTO, its constructive dialogue with OSCE and its active participation in the peace process in Libya and Iran under UN auspices.

The analysts noted that Russia has been formulating its stance on major international issues more clearly and has been conveying this to the international community more successfully, especially in comparison with the somewhat tangled U.S. and EU policies. “Moscow is finally demonstrating a balanced approach in foreign policy.” At the same time, they pointed out Russia’s weak economic position, which limits its influence in major global economic organizations.

In general, global security has declined over the past year; this trend is projected to linger into the future due to a growing number of hot spots and other challenges to international stability that require attention, as well as a host of problems facing major world powers. In this respect, Russia’s problems do not differ much from those with which other countries are struggling. The Valdai experts also lamented that “Russia still displays a mentality of a country surrounded by enemies, and readily blames others for its problems. On the other hand, Russia is making efforts to develop contacts with its neighbors and to cooperate with them on security issues, which contributes to national and global security.”

Some of the most serious threats to the nation’s security come from internal sources, as is the case with other countries as well. The Valdai experts hesitated in their assessment of whether Russia’s current defense potential is sufficient to deal with these threats without developing a new political strategy. There are no clear results of military reform currently underway, nor any confirmed information on changes in the armed forces over the past twelve months at this stage. Respondents believe that military reform “still has a long way to go” and that “it should eventually create a more compact and efficient military force, better suited to respond to external threats.” According to them, in 2010–2011, “there were many signs that Russia is becoming incapable of manufacturing modern military equipment.”

In their assessment of Russia’s openness to the world, the analysts admitted that **the country has become more open both for foreigners as well as Russians.** “Freedom of movement tops the list of improvements that have taken place since the collapse of the Soviet Union, and this is one of the natural rights of Russian citizens.” Over the past year, the Valdai analysts have identified further progress in this respect, namely the continuation of talks on easing visa regulations with the West.

With a critical need for foreign investment, Russia’s regions have grown more open, following the example of the two biggest cities. “Foreigners are finding that Russian officials are becoming more accessible, although this is more characteristic of Moscow than other regions,” the experts said.

On the other hand, they believe that Russians continue to be biased towards foreigners as a result of the image formed of them by the media. The Valdai experts said they hope that widespread access to the internet, along with broader opportunities to live and study abroad, will help correct these stereotypes.

However, despite obvious progress in this direction, the West still does not see Russia as an open country. The Valdai experts

believe that Russia's image as "a country open to foreigners and foreign activity has been undermined by frequent corruption scandals, the Magnitsky case, a clear understanding that the forthcoming elections will not be free, as well as reports on the Russian government's activities that are perceived as threats to the operation and status of both Russian and foreign NGOs."

With regard to **Russia's influence in the world**, the analysts above all point to the consistently high level of culture in the country. They uniformly praise Russia's "historical contribution to global culture" which "continues to be recognized and admired." Russian immigrants are largely viewed as well educated and gifted individuals. The continued practice of holding Years of Russia in other countries (Italy and Spain

took over in 2011) "contributes to boosting Russia's cultural image abroad."

Summarizing these results, Russia, according to leading global experts, is taking a breath prior to next year's presidential elections, following which it will face the challenges of consolidating political institutions, raising people's confidence in the government, curbing corruption and the brain drain, making Russia an attractive investment destination and reducing the economy's dependence on commodity exports, focusing instead on innovation.

To affirm its status as a global leader, Russia needs to improve its defenses, contribute more efforts to international peace and security and build a strong and responsible civil society.

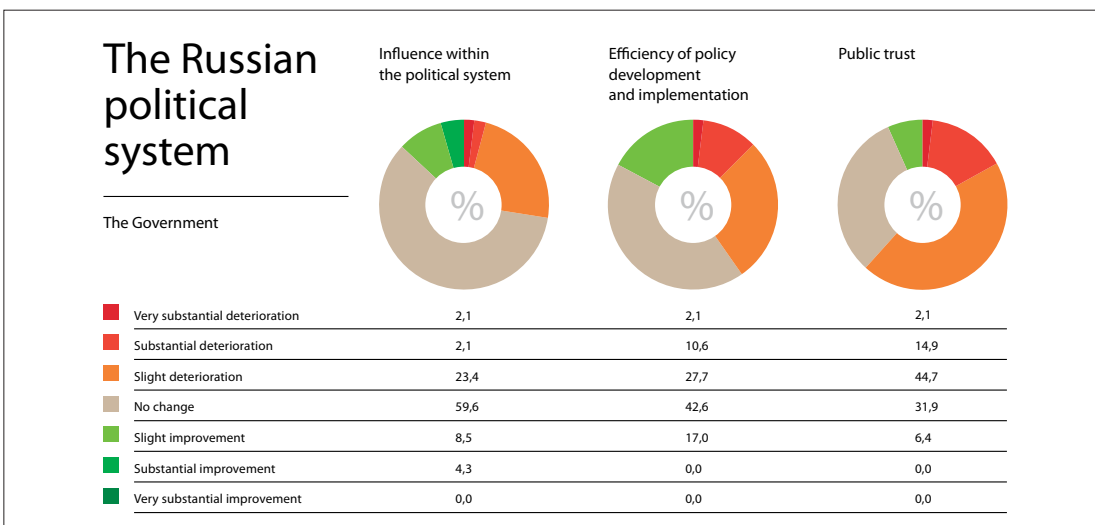
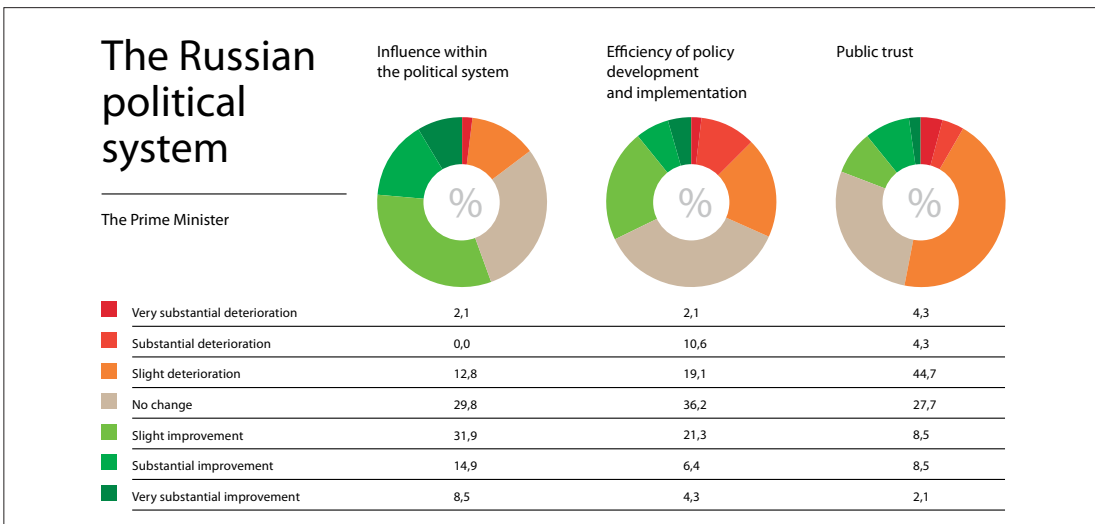
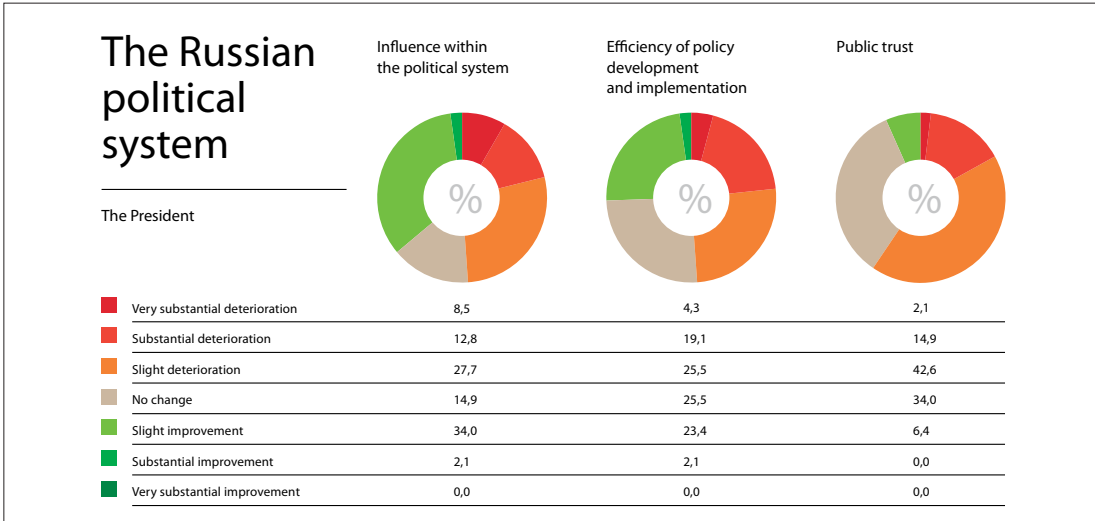
About the project:

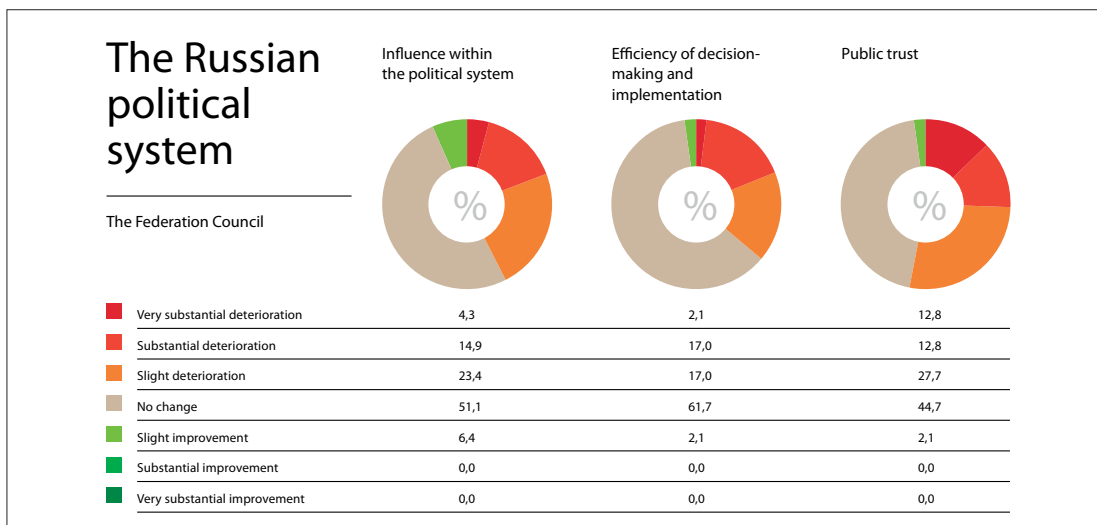
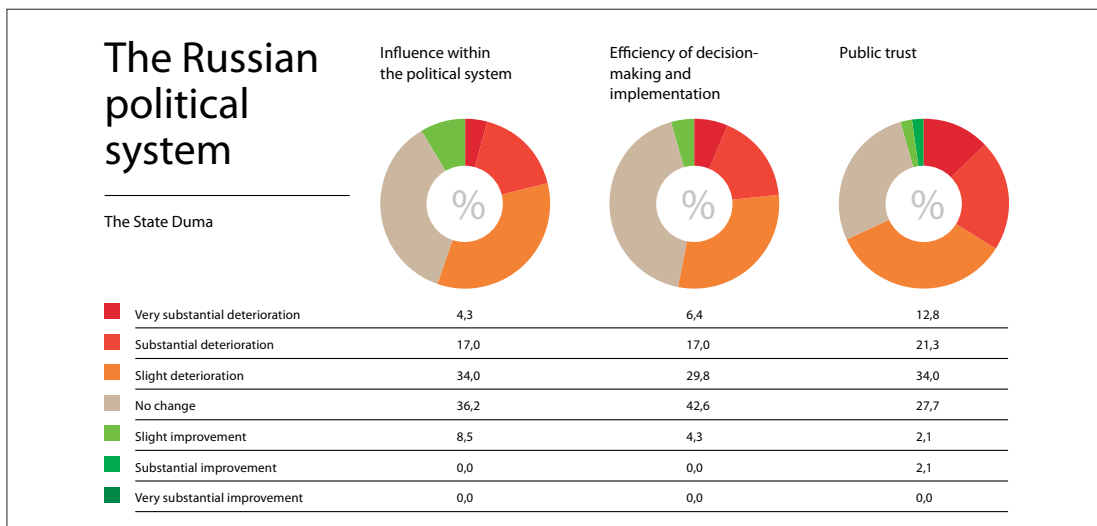
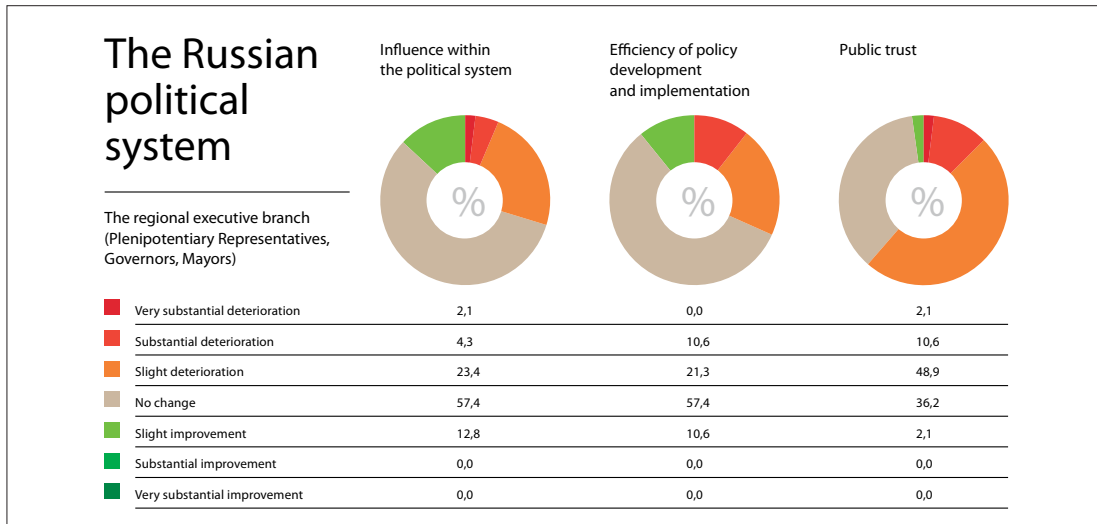
The Russia Development Index (Valdai Index) reflects the combined opinion of the world's leading experts on Russia as regards Russia's political, economic, social, cultural and international performance.

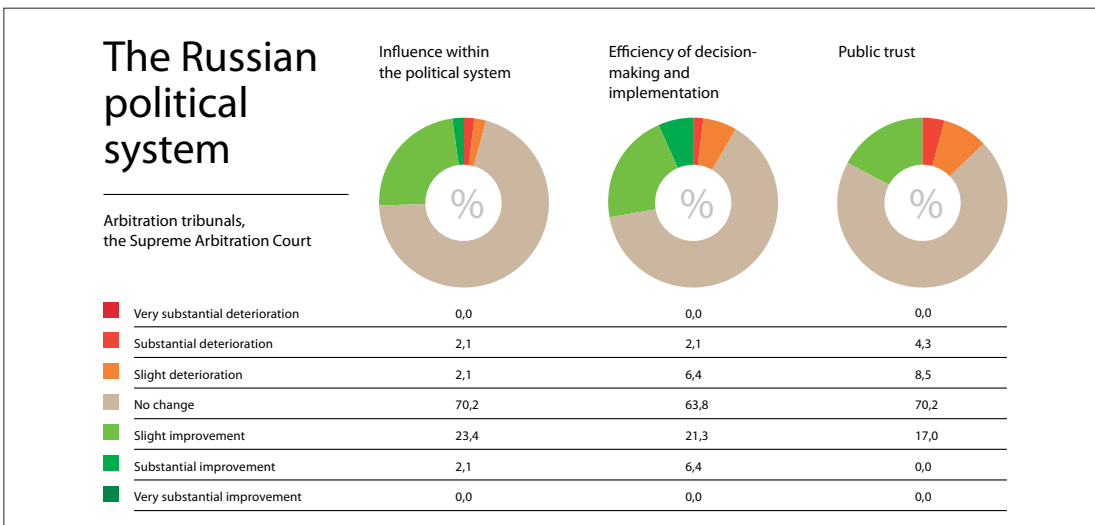
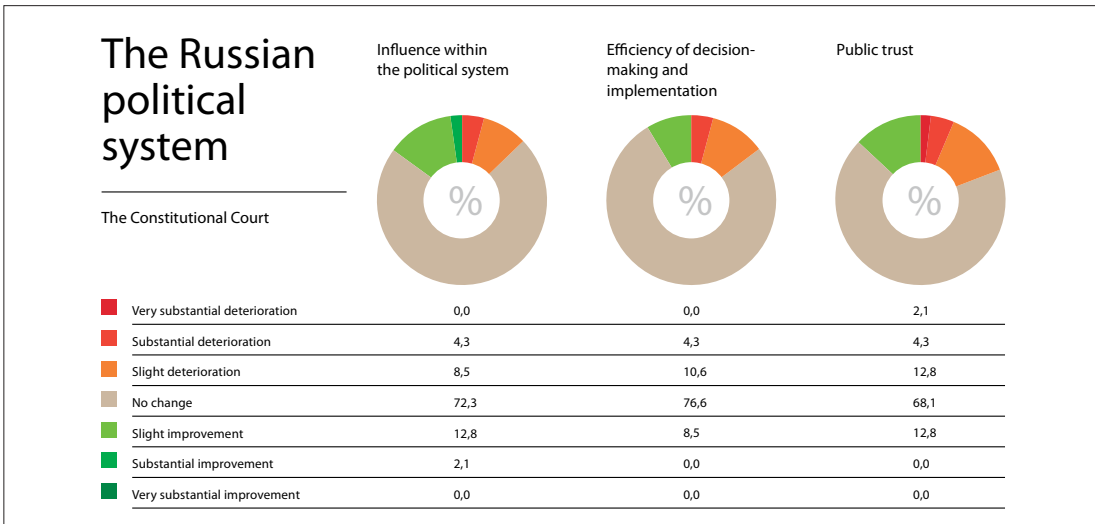
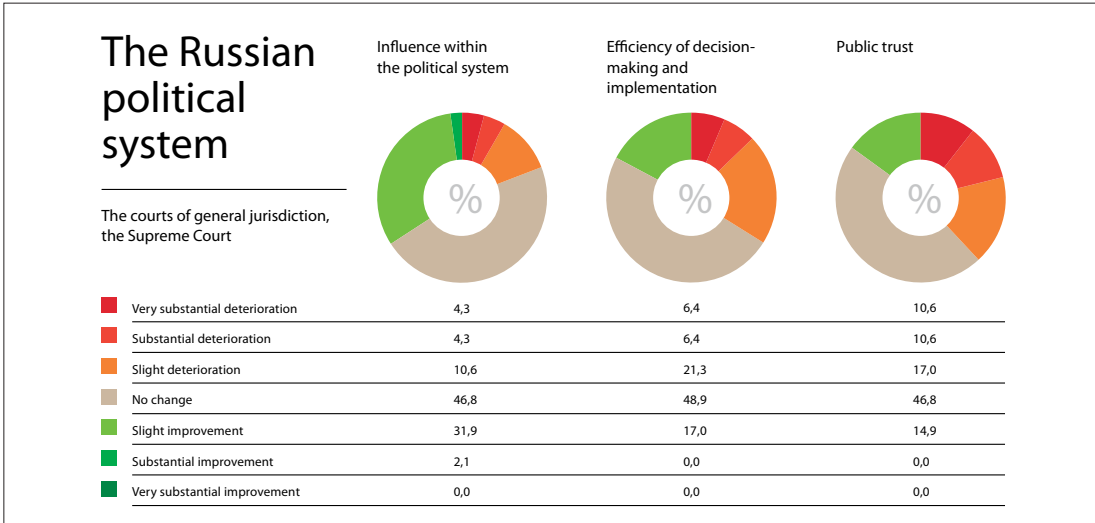
The first Valdai Index survey was conducted at the seventh annual conference of the Valdai International Discussion Club in 2010. A report with the final results of the 2009–2010 survey was presented to Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin during his traditional meeting with the Valdai Club experts on September 6, 2010 and distributed among Russian and foreign government agencies, experts and academics.

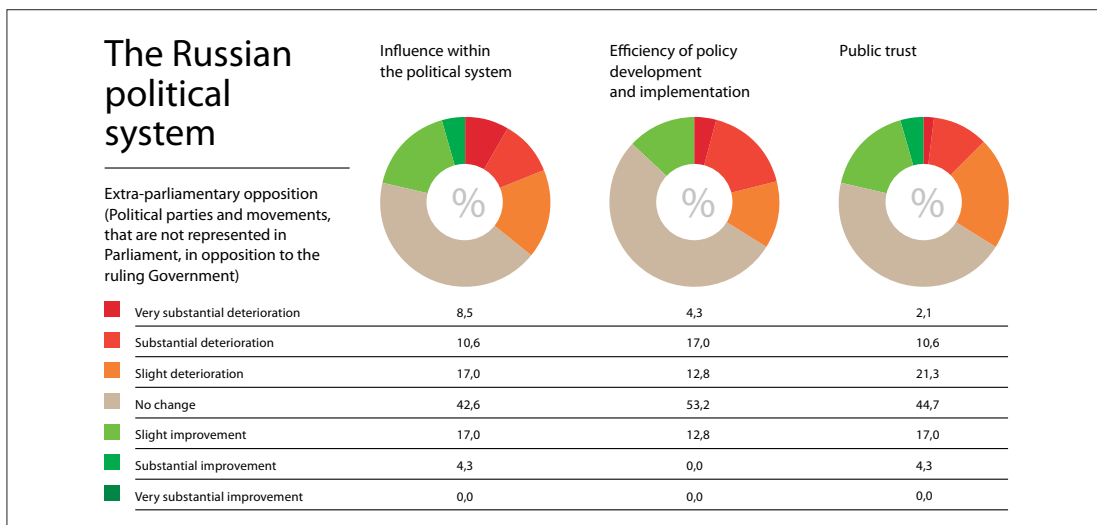
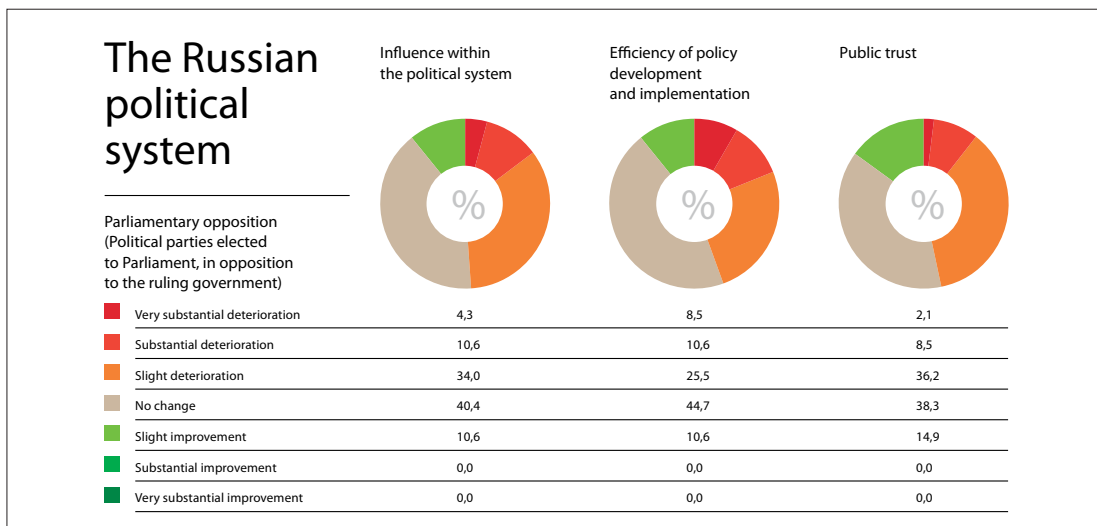
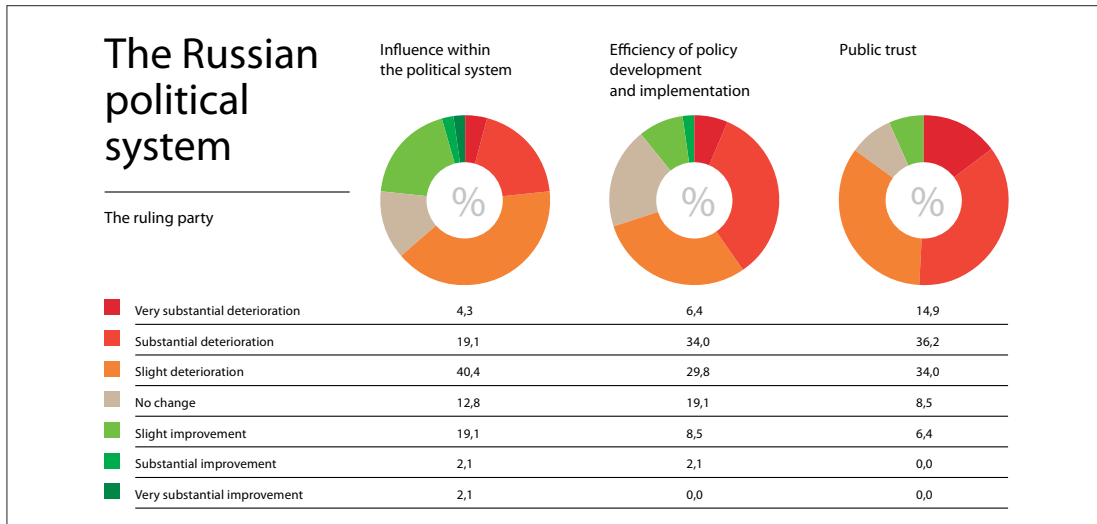
In 2011, the Valdai Index structure was changed significantly. The questionnaire modules were expanded, each containing a number of categories that specify and define more accurately the changes that happened in Russia's life during the year. The participants were asked to choose one mark on a seven-point scale for each category in eight modules that best describes the current trend. The marks range from “-3” (significant deterioration) to “+3” (significant improvement).

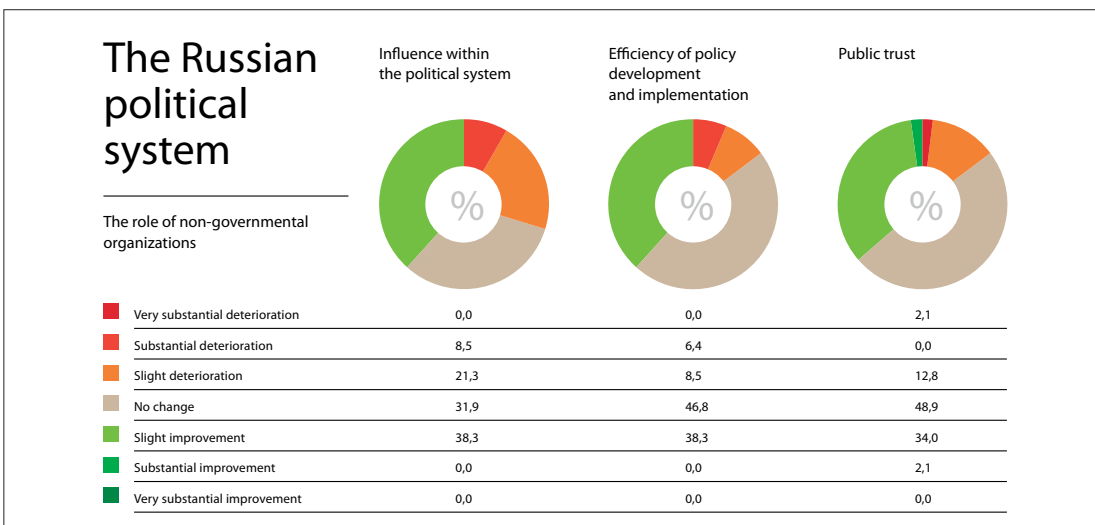
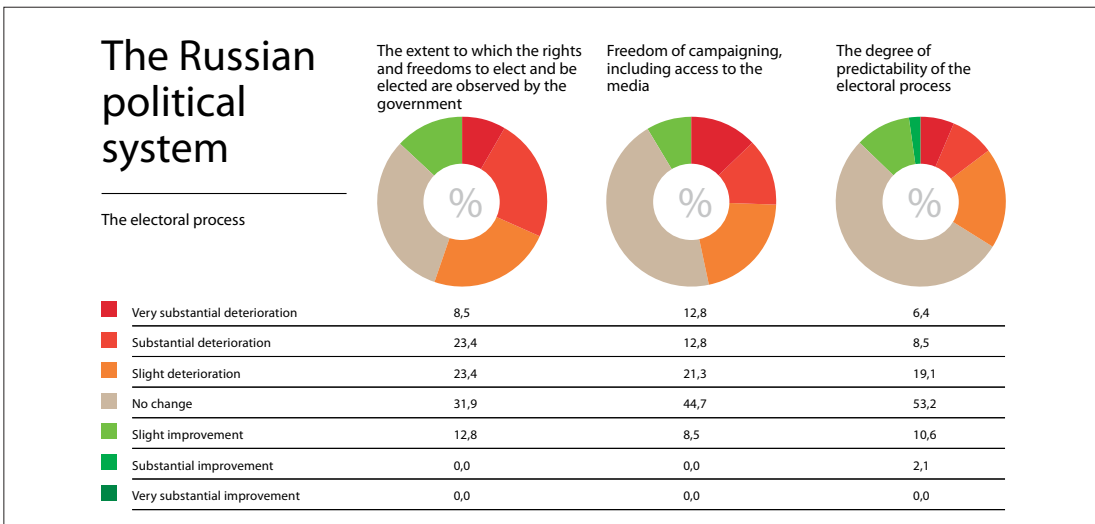
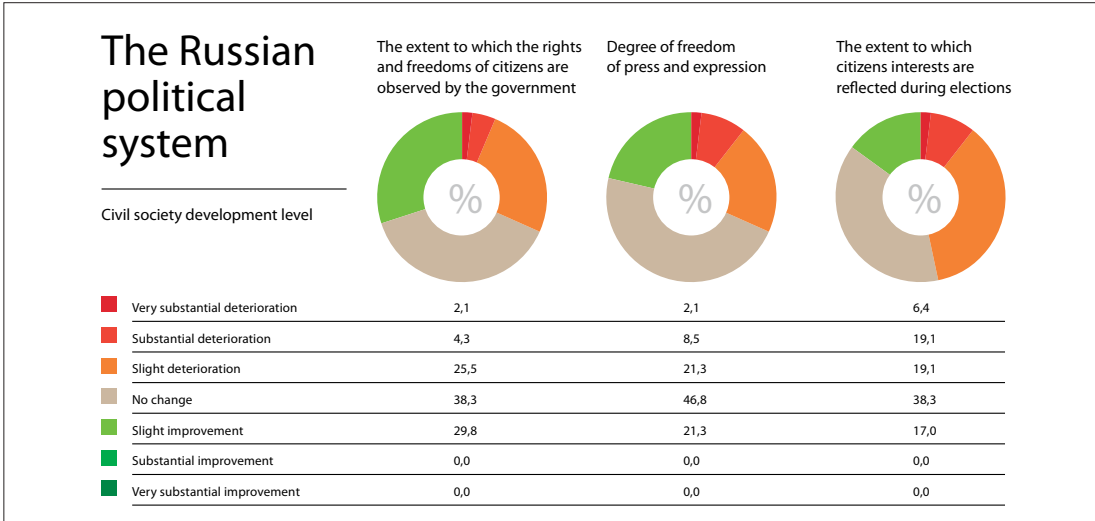
The focus group included over 200 participants of the Valdai Club conferences, and the survey polled 25% of respondents from 12 countries: Great Britain, Hungary, Germany, China, Spain, Italy, Norway, Russia, the United States, France, Switzerland and Japan. Among them, 89.4% were foreign experts.







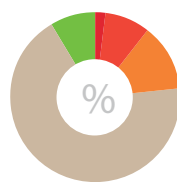




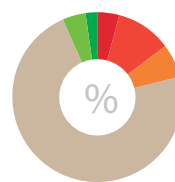
The Russian political system

The role of the Public Chamber

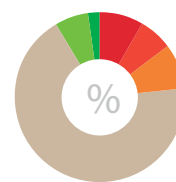
Influence within the political system



Efficiency of policy development and implementation



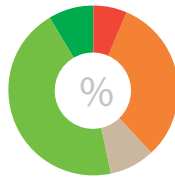
Public trust



Very substantial deterioration	2,1	4,3	8,5
Substantial deterioration	8,5	10,6	6,4
Slight deterioration	12,8	6,4	8,5
No change	68,1	72,3	68,1
Slight improvement	8,5	4,3	6,4
Substantial improvement	0,0	2,1	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

The Russian economy

Macroeconomic parameters
(GDP trends, external debts,
the trade balance and inflation)

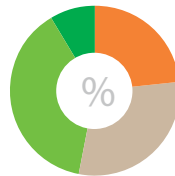


Very substantial deterioration	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4
Slight deterioration	31,9
No change	8,5
Slight improvement	44,7
Substantial improvement	8,5
Very substantial improvement	0,0

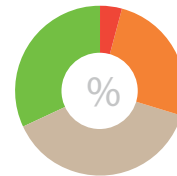
The Russian economy

Development of economic sectors

Extraction industries

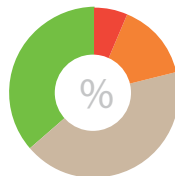


Producing and Processing industries

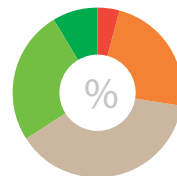


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	0,0	4,3
Slight deterioration	23,4	25,5
No change	29,8	38,3
Slight improvement	38,3	31,9
Substantial improvement	8,5	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0

Innovation industries



Financial services

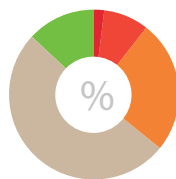


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4	4,3
Slight deterioration	14,9	23,4
No change	42,6	38,3
Slight improvement	36,2	25,5
Substantial improvement	0,0	8,5
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0

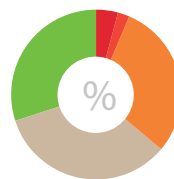
The Russian economy

Economic modernization

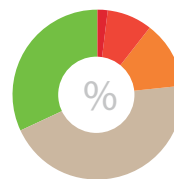
Level of diversification of the economy



The efficiency of measures taken to modernize the economy



Russia's balance of payments forecast

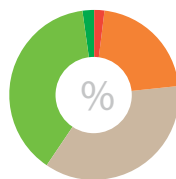


Very substantial deterioration	2,1	4,3	2,1
Substantial deterioration	8,5	2,1	8,5
Slight deterioration	25,5	29,8	12,8
No change	51,1	34,0	44,7
Slight improvement	12,8	29,8	31,9
Substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

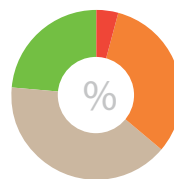
The Russian economy

The Russian investment climate

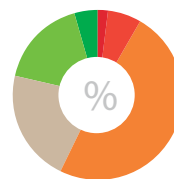
Level of Russia's integration in the global economy



The Russian market's openness

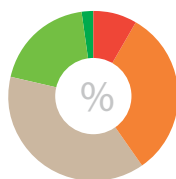


Investment attractiveness (direct investment)

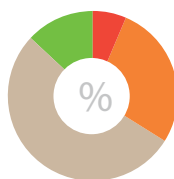


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	2,1	4,3	6,4
Slight deterioration	21,3	31,9	48,9
No change	36,2	40,4	21,3
Slight improvement	38,3	23,4	17,0
Substantial improvement	2,1	0,0	4,3
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

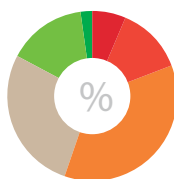
Investment attractiveness (portfolio investment)



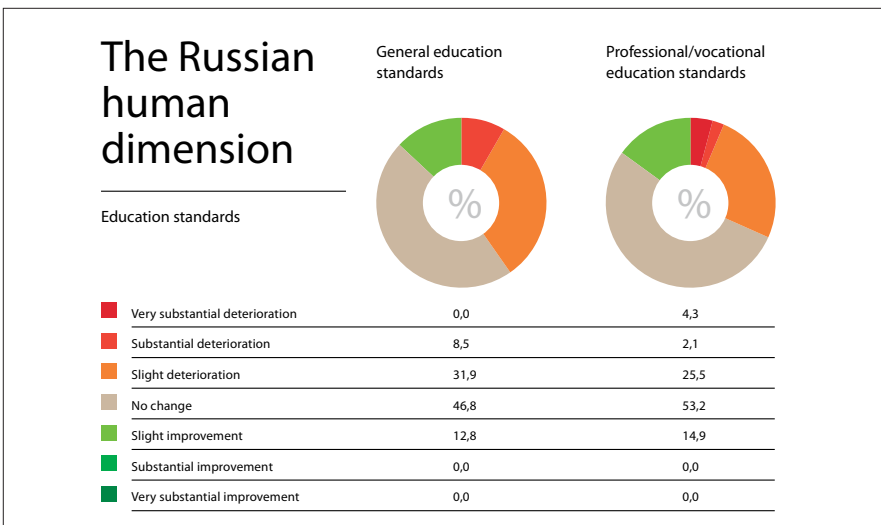
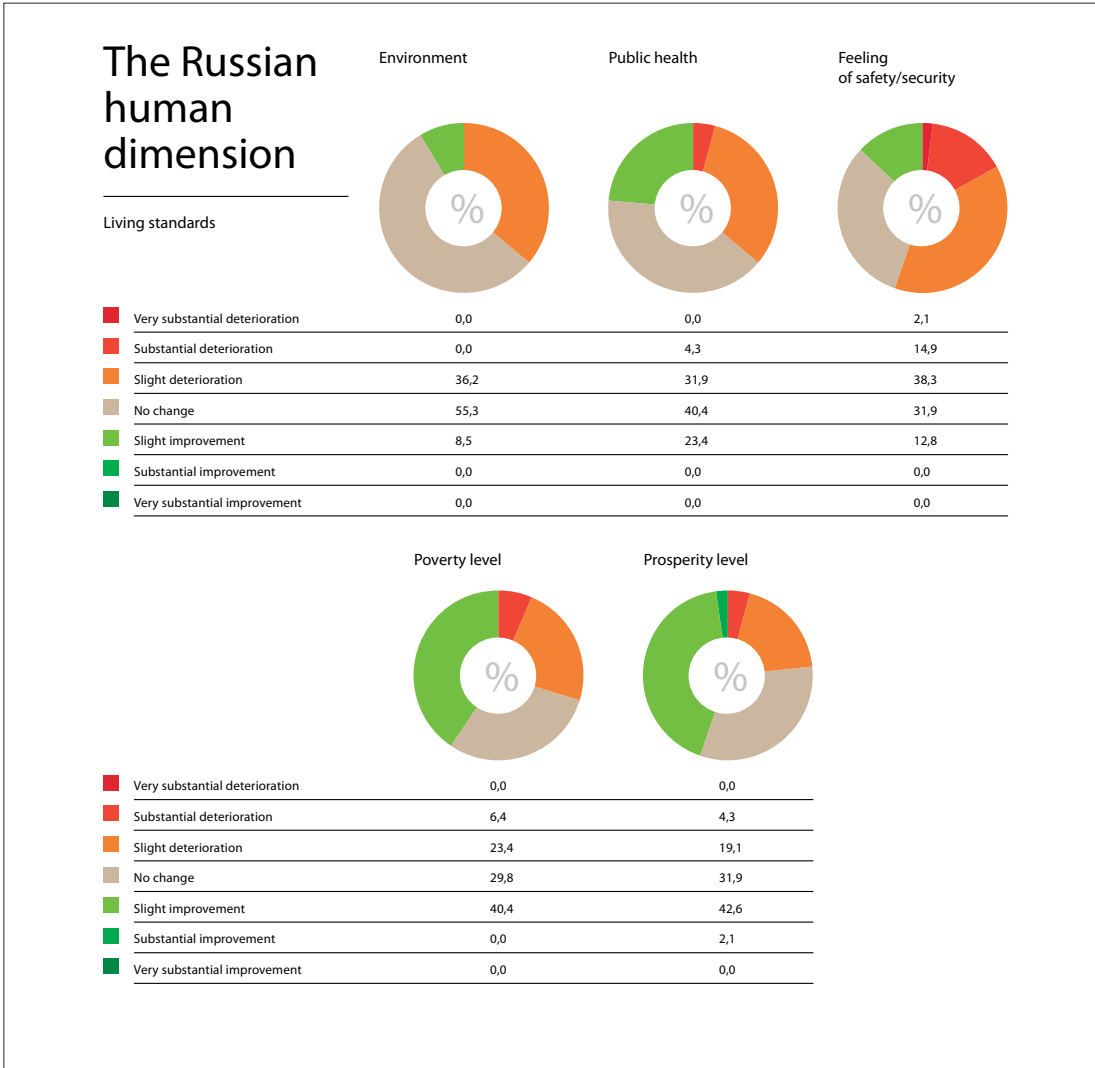
Tax legislation development level



Business climate



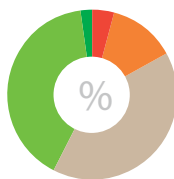
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	6,4
Substantial deterioration	8,5	6,4	12,8
Slight deterioration	31,9	27,7	36,2
No change	38,3	53,2	27,7
Slight improvement	19,1	12,8	14,9
Substantial improvement	2,1	0,0	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0



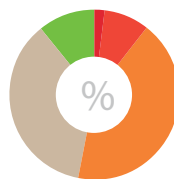
The Russian human dimension

Ideology and politics

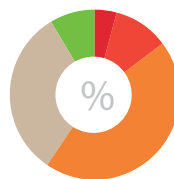
Level of national pride, patriotism



Sense of freedom

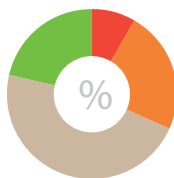


Level of mutual trust

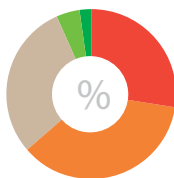


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	2,1	4,3
Substantial deterioration	4,3	8,5	10,6
Slight deterioration	12,8	42,6	44,7
No change	40,4	36,2	31,9
Slight improvement	40,4	10,6	8,5
Substantial improvement	2,1	0,0	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

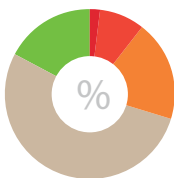
Level of good will, support to compatriots, compassion



Tolerance level



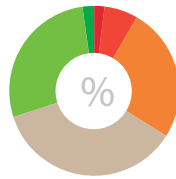
Cultural level of the population



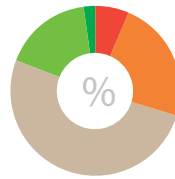
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	8,5	27,7	8,5
Slight deterioration	23,4	36,2	19,1
No change	46,8	29,8	53,2
Slight improvement	21,3	4,3	17,0
Substantial improvement	0,0	2,1	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

Russian science and the country's innovative development

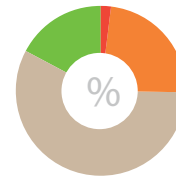
Competitiveness of Russian higher education, post-graduate and doctorate courses



The creative potential of academics/scientists

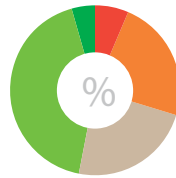


The creative potential of engineers

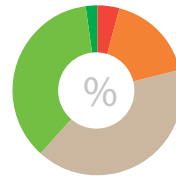


Very substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4	6,4	2,1
Slight deterioration	25,5	23,4	23,4
No change	36,2	51,1	57,4
Slight improvement	27,7	17,0	17,0
Substantial improvement	2,1	2,1	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

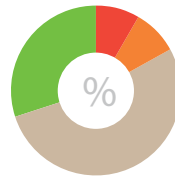
Infrastructure incentives for innovation



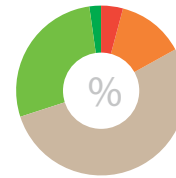
Tax incentives for innovation



The business community's willingness to be involved in venture investment

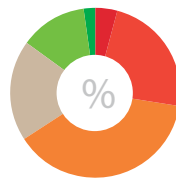


Venture investment in R&D projects

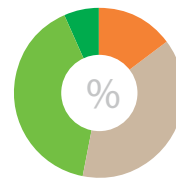


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4	4,3	8,5	4,3
Slight deterioration	23,4	17,0	8,5	12,8
No change	23,4	40,4	53,2	53,2
Slight improvement	42,6	36,2	29,8	27,7
Substantial improvement	4,3	2,1	0,0	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

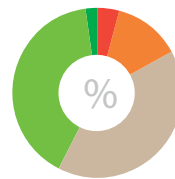
The "brain drain"



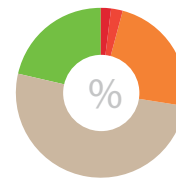
The level of state financing for science



The existence of competitive innovation projects



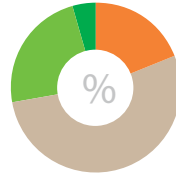
The extent to which R&D results are applied in the economy/mechanisms governing the commercialization of scientific innovations



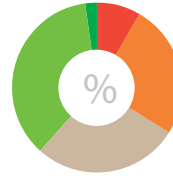
Very substantial deterioration	4,3	0,0	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	23,4	0,0	4,3	2,1
Slight deterioration	38,3	14,9	12,8	23,4
No change	19,1	38,3	40,4	51,1
Slight improvement	12,8	40,4	40,4	21,3
Substantial improvement	2,1	6,4	2,1	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Russia in the system of national, regional and global security

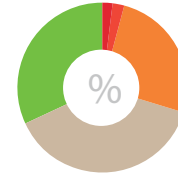
External border security



Level to which the Russian Armed Forces is equipped with modern weapons

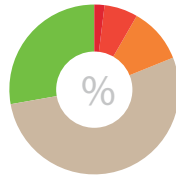


Level of advanced military R&D projects

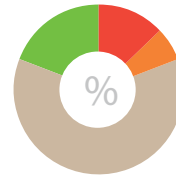


	External border security	Level to which the Russian Armed Forces is equipped with modern weapons	Level of advanced military R&D projects
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	0,0	8,5	2,1
Slight deterioration	19,1	25,5	25,5
No change	53,2	27,7	38,3
Slight improvement	23,4	36,2	31,9
Substantial improvement	4,3	2,1	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

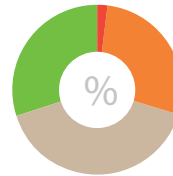
Professional qualities of officers and commanders



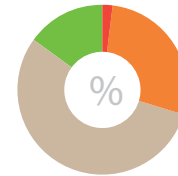
Professional qualities of Russian soldiers



Ability to quickly respond to a threat from abroad



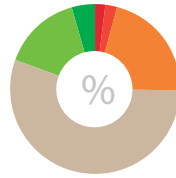
Ability to respond to a threat which arises within Russia



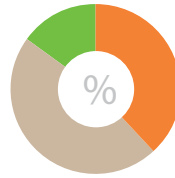
	Professional qualities of officers and commanders	Professional qualities of Russian soldiers	Ability to quickly respond to a threat from abroad	Ability to respond to a threat which arises within Russia
Very substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4	12,8	2,1	2,1
Slight deterioration	10,6	6,4	27,7	27,7
No change	53,2	61,7	40,4	55,3
Slight improvement	27,7	19,1	29,8	14,9
Substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

Russia in the system of national, regional and global security

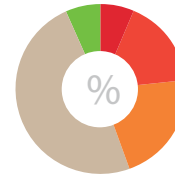
Ability to conduct operations outside Russia



Ability to combat the terror threat

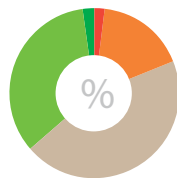


Ability to conduct a global war

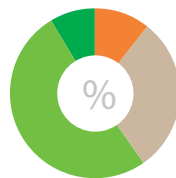


	Ability to conduct operations outside Russia	Ability to combat the terror threat	Ability to conduct a global war
Very substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	6,4
Substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	17,0
Slight deterioration	21,3	38,3	21,3
No change	55,3	46,8	48,9
Slight improvement	14,9	14,9	6,4
Substantial improvement	4,3	0,0	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

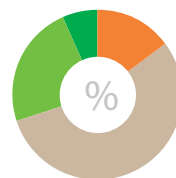
Russia as a guarantor of international security, including peacekeeping missions



Military cooperation with foreign countries and organizations



Russia as a potential threat to peace

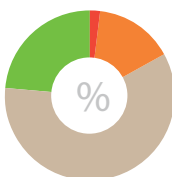


	Russia as a guarantor of international security, including peacekeeping missions	Military cooperation with foreign countries and organizations	Russia as a potential threat to peace
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	0,0
Slight deterioration	17,0	10,6	14,9
No change	44,7	29,8	55,3
Slight improvement	34,0	51,1	23,4
Substantial improvement	2,1	8,5	6,4
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

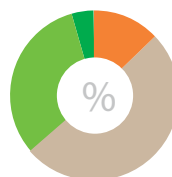
Russian diplomatic activity on the international scene

Russia's participation in international organizations

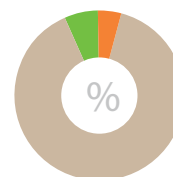
Participation in the G8



Participation in the G20

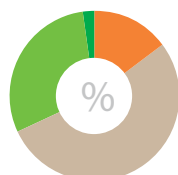


The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

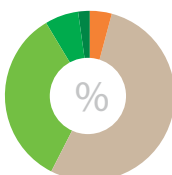


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	0,0
Slight deterioration	14,9	12,8	4,3
No change	59,6	51,1	89,4
Slight improvement	23,4	31,9	6,4
Substantial improvement	0,0	4,3	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

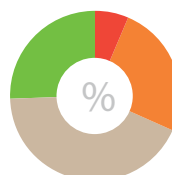
The Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO)



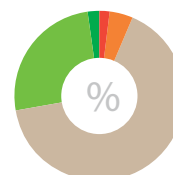
The Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC)



The Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

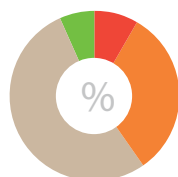


Participation in UN activities

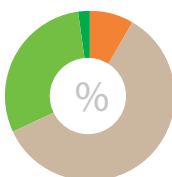


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	6,4	2,1
Slight deterioration	14,9	4,3	25,5	4,3
No change	53,2	53,2	42,6	66,0
Slight improvement	29,8	34,0	25,5	25,5
Substantial improvement	2,1	6,4	0,0	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0

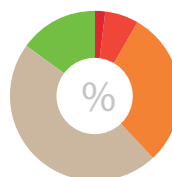
Participation in Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) activities



The Collective Security Treaty Organization (CSTO)



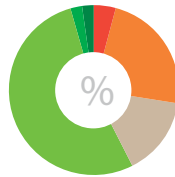
The Council of Europe



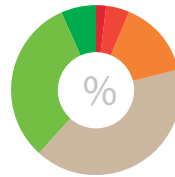
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	8,5	0,0	6,4
Slight deterioration	31,9	8,5	29,8
No change	53,2	59,6	46,8
Slight improvement	6,4	29,8	14,9
Substantial improvement	0,0	2,1	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

Russian diplomatic activity on the international scene

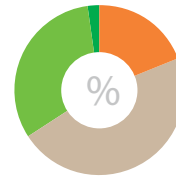
Russia's international influence



Mediation work to resolve international conflicts

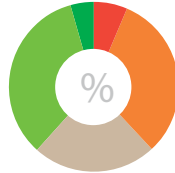


Involvement in international aid efforts

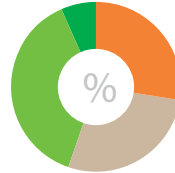


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	2,1	0,0
Substantial deterioration	4,3	4,3	0,0
Slight deterioration	23,4	14,9	19,1
No change	14,9	40,4	46,8
Slight improvement	53,2	31,9	31,9
Substantial improvement	2,1	6,4	2,1
Very substantial improvement	2,1	0,0	0,0

Perception of Russia abroad



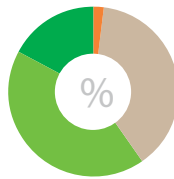
Russia's diplomatic initiatives



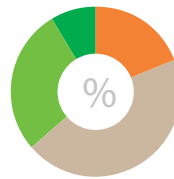
Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	6,4	0,0
Slight deterioration	31,9	27,7
No change	23,4	27,7
Slight improvement	34,0	38,3
Substantial improvement	4,3	6,4
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0

Russia's openness to the world

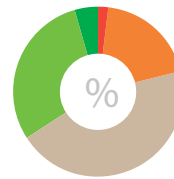
Degree to which Russian citizens are free to travel internationally



Degree to which foreign citizens are free to travel within Russia

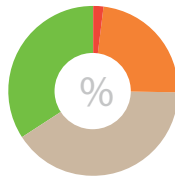


The Russian population's attitude toward foreign citizens

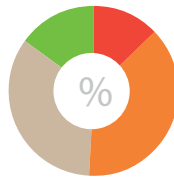


Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	2,1
Slight deterioration	2,1	19,1	19,1
No change	38,3	44,7	44,7
Slight improvement	42,6	27,7	29,8
Substantial improvement	17,0	8,5	4,3
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

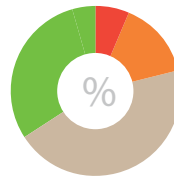
Foreign perception of Russian citizens



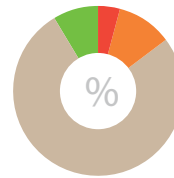
Foreign perception of Russia as an open country



Accessibility of information on Russia to foreign citizens

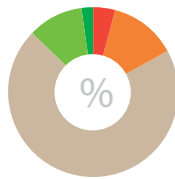


Openness and accessibility of representatives of federal government bodies to foreign citizens



Very substantial deterioration	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Substantial deterioration	2,1	12,8	6,4	4,3
Slight deterioration	23,4	38,3	14,9	10,6
No change	40,4	34,0	44,7	76,6
Slight improvement	34,0	14,9	29,8	8,5
Substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	4,3	0,0
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0

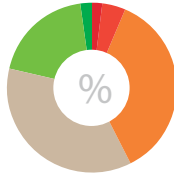
Openness and accessibility of representatives of regional government bodies to foreign citizens



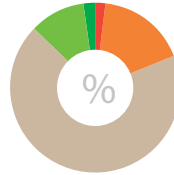
Very substantial deterioration	0,0
Substantial deterioration	4,3
Slight deterioration	12,8
No change	70,2
Slight improvement	10,6
Substantial improvement	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0

Soft power

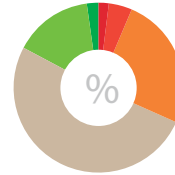
The attractiveness of Russia's cultural and civilizational models



The extent to which Russia's political values are reflected in its foreign policy

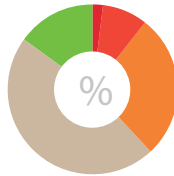


The national idea (values that predominate nationwide)

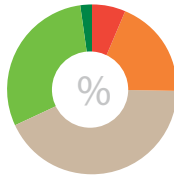


	2,1	0,0	2,1
Very substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	2,1
Substantial deterioration	4,3	2,1	4,3
Slight deterioration	36,2	17,0	25,5
No change	36,2	68,1	51,1
Slight improvement	19,1	10,6	14,9
Substantial improvement	2,1	2,1	2,1
Very substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0

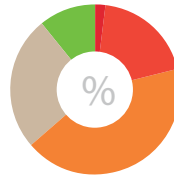
The global role of the Russian language



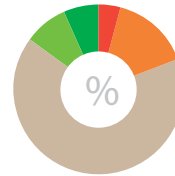
The global popularity of Russian culture



Russia's attractiveness as a place of permanent residence



Foreign perception of Russian emigrants



	2,1	0,0	2,1	0,0
Very substantial deterioration	2,1	0,0	2,1	0,0
Substantial deterioration	8,5	6,4	19,1	4,3
Slight deterioration	27,7	19,1	42,6	14,9
No change	46,8	42,6	25,5	66,0
Slight improvement	14,9	29,8	10,6	8,5
Substantial improvement	0,0	0,0	0,0	6,4
Very substantial improvement	0,0	2,1	0,0	0,0



