ANALITICS AND INFOGRAPHICS

RATING OF AMICABLE ATTITUDE OF THE COUNTRIES COMMUNICATIVE REGIMES 2021

The article “Rating of friendliness of country communication regimes” was prepared for publication by:

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In 2021, the National Research Institute for Communications Development (NICRUS) made the assessment of friendliness of the countries communication regimes towards Russia (Scale from -100 to +100 points).

Scientific interpretation of the concept: COMMUNICATION REGIME is a manageable (with varying degrees of manageability), institutionalized (with varying degrees of institutionalization), and conventional (with varying degrees of conventionality) system of norms, rules, principles, traditions, patterns, structures, and actors that regulate information and communication processes. The communication regime regulates communication (the process, channels, institutions, and the result of establishing of bilateral and multilateral contacts within a country and among countries) and information (the contents and methods of dissemination of messages transmitted in the communication process or in a one-sided, unidirectional communication process). The communication regime adds to streamlining of communication and information, ensuring social order, reproducing social ties and the social political system, and allows the system to be self preserved and be sustainable[1].

The country communication regime was assessed in 2021 relative to 10 types of communication: (1) the status of Russia as a partner state (foreign policy communications); (2) attitude to Russia, to Russians (with Russians), identification of the Russian-speaking population; (3) communication in the sphere of education; (4) scientific communication in the Russian language. (5) communication of economic actors; (6) freedom of movement; (7) cultural communication; (8) media communication; (9) NGO communications; (10) other communication formats.

The rating of communication regimes did not imply an assessment of military technical and military political communications. Military political and military technical cooperation was not evaluated by experts.

1 See NICRUS published studies for details:

Гасумянов В.И., Комлева В.В. Коммуникационные режимы как фактор межстрановых взаимодействий: постановка проблемы // Международная жизнь. – 2020. – № 10. https://interaffairs.ru/jauthor/material/2409

Гасумянов В.И., Комлева В.В. Communication Regimes as a New Scientific Category // Коммуникология. – 2020. Т. 8. – № 3. – С. 43-50. https://elibrary.ru/item.asp?id=44116350

Комлева В.В. Страновой коммуникационный режим как социально-политический феномен // Россия и мир: научный диалог – Russia&World: Sc. dialogue. – 2021. – Т. 1. – № 1. – С. 13-26. https://doi.org/10.53658/RW2021-1-1-13-26

Комлева В.В. Коммуникационные режимы стран «догоняющих революций»: народ как бенефициар. Материалы конференции // Международная жизнь. – 2021.- № 3. – С. 130-133.

Комлева В.В. Секьюритизация национальной идентичности в коммуникационных режимах стран Центральной Азии. Материалы XII Международной ялтинской конференции «Особенности современных интеграционных процессов на постсоветском пространстве» // Международная жизнь. – 2021. – № 12. https://interaffairs.ru/jauthor/material/2594

Sampling countries: Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Ukraine, Estonia.

INFORMATION

The National Research Institute for Communication Development (NICRUS) is a non – profit, non-governmental scientific and analytical structure that develops research methodology and draft solutions in the field of international humanitarian dialogue. Within the scope of NICRUS interests are 26 countries. «Comparative analysis of the goals and technologies of international NGOs on the territory of post-Soviet countries» is a widely used research that was applied here.

In 2020, NICRUS started working at the concept of communication regimes of countries and regions, conducted comparative studies, published research articles, reviews and analytical reports, staged scientific debates and open discussions in the media.

In 2021, NICRUS evaluated the friendliness and published the First rating of the friendliness of communication regimes of neighboring countries

The friendliness of a communication regime of a country in relation to another country is expressed in the presence of legal, political and social and cultural conditions for the non-conflict development of various types of cross-country communications and information exchange between state and non-state actors. Friendliness promotes the development of relations based on friendship and good neighborliness. Friendliness implies benevolent relations between countries based on mutual respect, mutual interests and values of peaceful coexistence in a multipolar world[2].

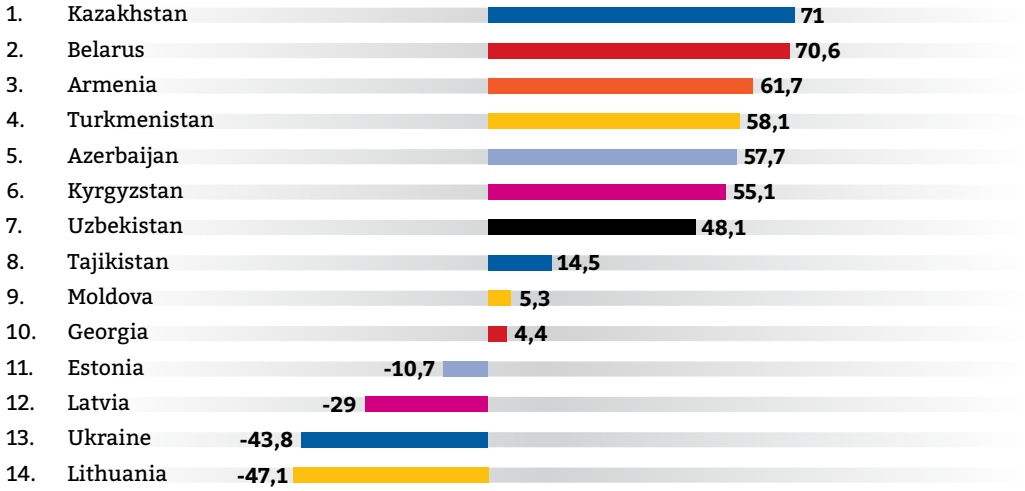
As for the end of 2021, Kazakhstan, Belarus, Armenia, Kyrgyzstan, and Azerbaijan are among the five most friendly communication regimes.

As for the end of 2021, Lithuania, Latvia, Ukraine, and Estonia have been assessed as the most unfriendly communication regimes

1 See NICRUS published studies for details:

Гасумянов В.И., Комлева В.В. Дружественность страновых коммуникационных режимов: интерпретация и оценка // Международная жизнь. – 2021. – № 8. https://interaffairs.ru/jauthor/material/2547.

Звонова М.Е. Дружественность страновых коммуникационных режимов: на примере российско-эстонских отношений в образовании // Научно-аналитический журнал «Обозреватель» – Observer. – 2021. – № 10(381). – С. 40-53. DOI 10.48137/2074-2975_2021_10_40.



Country friendliness profiles of communication regimes

Country profiles of the friendliness of communication regimes allow you to see which types of communication have created the most favorable (or least favorable) communication mode. Profiles are based on assessments of each type of communication that is relevant to country communication regimes.

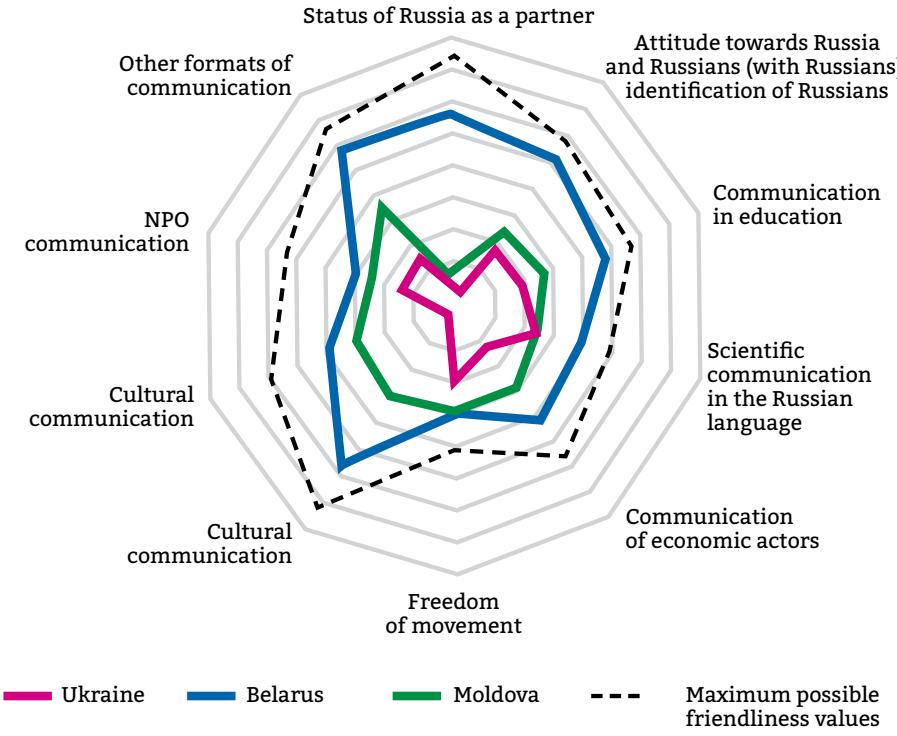
Figure 1. Profiles of Lithuania, Latvia, and Estonia

The black dotted line shows the maximum possible values for each type of communication. Different types of communications and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.
Visualization in the figures shows: the farther from the center the peak of communication, the more friendly the country is for this type of communication

- Estonia (11th place in the ranking, the sum of points for all types of communications -10.7 points)
- Latvia (12th place in the ranking, the sum of points for all types of communications -29 points)
- Lithuania (14th place in the ranking, the sum of points for all types of communications -47.1 points)

Evaluation scales: friendly (+100) / unfriendly (-100)

Figure 2. The most and least friendly types of communication



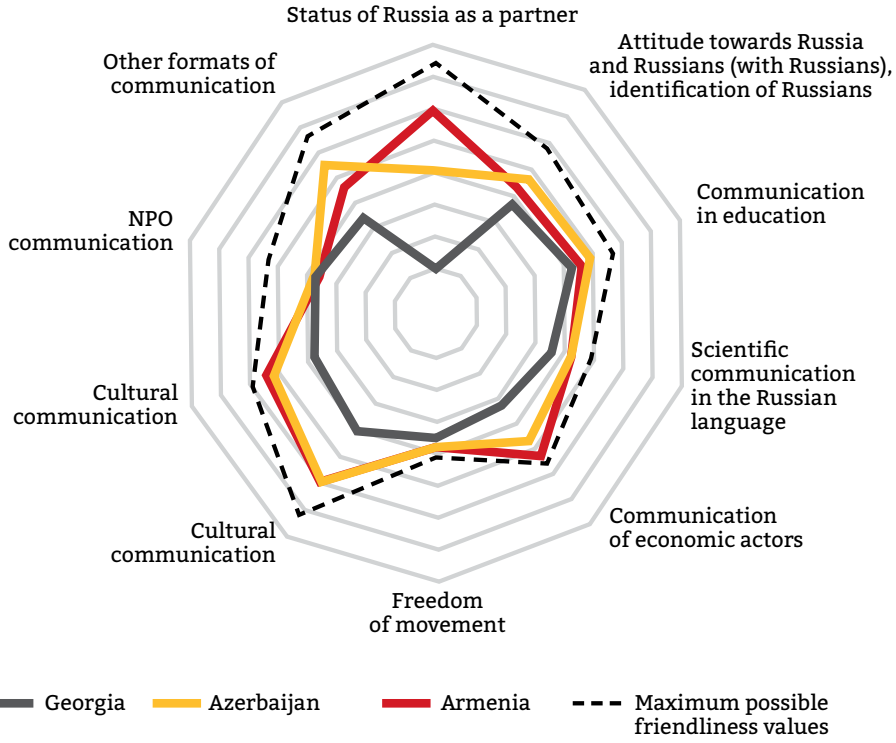
The black dotted line shows the maximum possible values for each type of communication. Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.
The visualization in the figures shows that the further the peak of communication is from the center, the more friendly the country is in this type of communication.

- Belarus (2nd place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +70.6 points);
- Moldova (9th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +5.3 points);
- Ukraine (13th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications -43.8 points).

Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.

Rating scale: friendly (+100) unfriendly (-100)

Figure 3. The most and least friendly types of communication



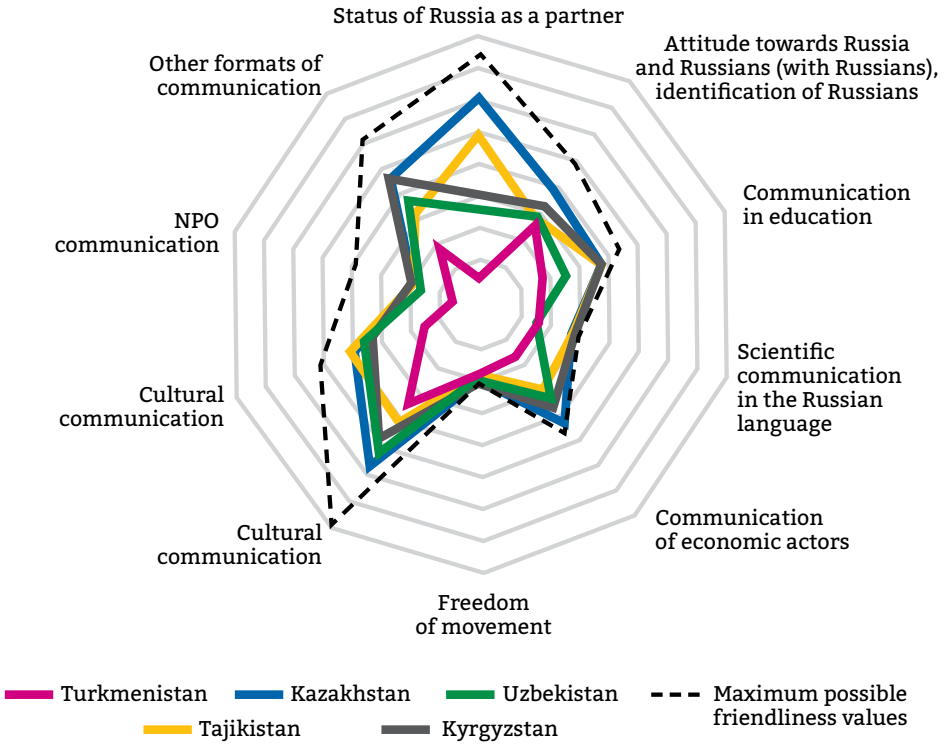
The black dotted line shows the maximum possible values for each type of communication. Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.
The visualization in the figures shows that the further the peak of communication is from the center, the more friendly the country is in this type of communication.

- Armenia (3rd place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +61.7 points);
- Azerbaijan (5th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +57.7 points);
- Georgia (10th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +4.4 points).

Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.

Rating scale: friendly (+100) / unfriendly (-100)

Figure 4. The most and least friendly types of communication



The black dotted line shows the maximum possible values for each type of communication. Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.
The visualization in the figures shows that the further the peak of communication is from the center, the more friendly the country is in this type of communication.

- Kazakhstan (1st place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +71 points);
- Kyrgyzstan (4th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +58.1 points);
- Tajikistan (6th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +55.1 points);
- Uzbekistan (7th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +48.1 points).
- Turkmenistan (8th place in the rating, total points for all types of communications +14.5 points).

Different types of communication and their indicators had different weights in the overall assessment of friendliness.

Rating scale: friendly (+100) / unfriendly (-100)

Methodology for comprehensive assessment of the friendliness of country communication regimes

The methodology was developed taking into account the possibility of obtaining reliable information, data fixing, and grouping objective facts. The rating of communication modes did not imply the assessment of military technical and military political cooperation.

Evaluation criteria and indicators were developed for each type. In general, the communication regime was evaluated according to 68 indicators on the "friendliness – hostility" scale. Indicators have different weights. The weight of each indicator in the overall friendliness assessment is calculated based on an expert assessment.

The final integral rating was composed by using the method of the sum of places in the ratings obtained from the evaluation of different groups of experts: (1) practitioners – specialists for each country from a given sample of countries, (2) employees of international organizations and international departments, (3) scientists – experts in the field of international relations.

The assessment was carried out to check: (1) regulatory legal acts that create conditions and regulate 10 types of communications in each country; (2) actual practices (decisions and actions) of actors of 10 types of communication; (3) current, reproducible traditions, customs, and used patterns that affect the communication regime.

Methods: expert survey, content analysis, discourse analysis, event analysis, statistical methods, variance calculation, average value, aggregate sum of seats method.

A rating score for each country is possible from +100 (the most friendly communication regime) to -100 (the most unfriendly communication mode).