

BRICS

Goa, India 2016



BRICS

Joint Statistical Publication

2016



Brazil



Russia



India



China



South Africa





BRICS

Joint Statistical Publication
2016



Brazil



Russia



India



China



South Africa

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BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, 2016 contains data on key socio-economic indicators relating to BRICS countries and includes 15 chapters: Chapter 1 has a summary of the entire publication and general information with comparable statistics of the five countries; the other 14 chapters have data on the past development on different aspects and current status of the individual countries. Each of the last 14 chapters contains a summary table (presenting comparable picture of all the BRICS Countries), country specific tables specific to each country, graphs and explanatory notes.

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Foreword

In the Foreign Ministers meeting of Brazil, Russia, India and China during the 64th General Assembly of UN, held in New York in September, 2009, a strong need was felt to put on a single platform all the important data of all these 4 Countries and then disseminate the same for mutual benefit of all such countries. South Africa joined this association called BRICS during the year of 2010. To put on a single platform all the important data of all these Countries, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa i.e. BRICS countries brought out their first Edition of BRICS Joint Statistical Publication in the year of 2010. Every year, one of these BRICS countries brings out this publication. Last year, Year 2015 Edition which was the sixth issue of this publication was brought out by Russia, and this year, the present issue which is the seventh issue of this annual publication has been brought out by India.

This publication has 15 Chapters. The first Chapter is a summary of the remaining 14 chapters, presenting general information with comparable statistics of the five countries, while the other 14 chapters reflect the different aspects of the past development and current status of the individual countries. In each of the last 14 chapters, there are two components, summary table with graphs followed by country tables. The summary table and graphs present the most comparable information among the five countries while the country tables show more detailed information specific to the individual countries. We fully hope that this edition will be highly useful to all the stakeholders.

Paulo Rabello de Castro

President

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics [IBGE]

Alexander Surinov

Head

Federal State Statistics Service
of the Russian Federation [ROSSTAT]

G C Manna

Director-General

Central Statistics Office of India [CSO]

Ning Jizhe

Commissioner

National Bureau of Statistics of China [NBS]

Pali Lehohla

Statistician-General

Statistics South Africa [Stats SA]



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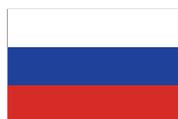
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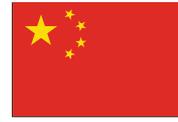
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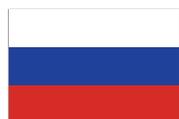
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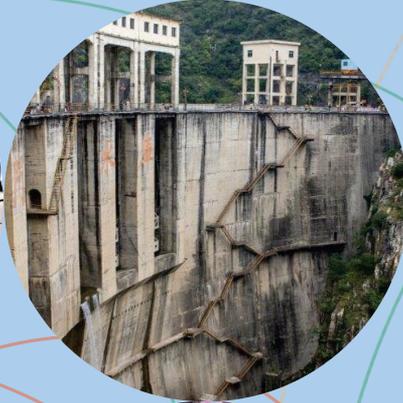
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Symbols used

- ... Figure not available;
- Not Applicable;
- 0;0.0 Originally positive numerical data rounded to zero.





General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2015

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8,516	Brasília	204 ⁽¹⁾	24.0	Real - R\$
Russia	17,125 ⁽²⁾	Moscow	146	8.6	Rouble - Rub
India	3,287	New Delhi	1,254 ⁽³⁾	396 ⁽³⁾	Rupee - ₹
China	9,600	Beijing	1,371	143	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	1,221	Pretoria	55	44.2 ⁽⁵⁾	Rand - ZAR

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, India 2016.

China

a) China National Tourism Administration.

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Abstract 2015*

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators, were obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000-2060.

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

India

(3) Projected population as on 1st March, 2015 based on Census 2001. The Area used for working out population density by National Census Authority of India viz Registrar General of India is 3 166 414 sq kms (not 3 287 264 sq kms).

South Africa

(4) Data pertains to year 2014

(5) Based on 2011 Census and 2014 mid-year population estimates.



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	204
Russia ⁽²⁾	2015	146
India ⁽³⁾	2015	1,254
China	2015	1,371
South Africa	2015	55.0
Male (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	49.4
Russia ⁽²⁾	2015	46.3
India ⁽³⁾	2015	51.8
China ⁽⁴⁾	2015	51.2
South Africa	2015	26.9
Female (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	50.6
Russia ⁽²⁾	2015	53.7
India ⁽³⁾	2015	48.2
China ⁽⁴⁾	2015	48.8
South Africa	2015	28.1
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	24.0
Russia	2015	8.6
India ^{(3) (5)}	2015	396.0
China	2015	142.8
South Africa	2014	44.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	14.2
Russia	2015	13.3 ^(P)
India	2013	21.4
China	2015	12.1
South Africa	2015	22.7
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	6.1
Russia	2015	13.1 ^(P)
India	2013	7.0
China	2015	7.1
South Africa	2015	9.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	13.8
Russia	2015	6.5 ^(P)
India	2013	40.0
China	2014	8.9
South Africa	2015	34.4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil	...	...
Russia	2014	10.8
India	2013	167.0
China	2014	21.7
South Africa	...	...



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Labour Force		
Share (%)		
Brazil ^{(6) (7)}	2014	66.5
Russia	2015	52.5
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	39.5
China ⁽⁹⁾	2015	56.3
South Africa	2015	38.4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	2014	6.9
Russia	2015	5.6
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	2.2
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	2015	4.1
South Africa	2015	25.3
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2015	1,772
Russia	2015	1,332 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	2,035
China ^{(13) (14)}	2015	11,006 ^(P)
South Africa	2015	313
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2015	8,668
Russia	2015	9,098 ^(P)
India ^{(12) (15)}	2015	1,586
China ⁽¹³⁾	2015	8,027 ^(P)
South Africa	2014	6,483
People's living Standards		
Share of public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	5.2
Russia	2015	3.8 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	3.0 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	2014	4.2
South Africa	2012	6.9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	4.9
Russia ⁽²⁾	2015	3.6 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	1.3 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁷⁾	2014	5.5
South Africa	2012	4.1
Gini coefficient		
Brazil ⁽¹⁸⁾	2014	0.494
Russia ⁽¹⁹⁾	2015	0.412 ^(P)
India ⁽²⁰⁾		
Rural	2011-12	0.280
Urban	2011-12	0.367
China ⁽²¹⁾	2015	0.462
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	2011	0.650



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2015	91.7
Russia	2015	96.6 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	102.4
China	2015	106.1 ^(P)
South Africa	2015	100.0
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2013	454
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2015	101 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	128.9 ^(P)
China	2015	1,381 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2013	51.9
Russia	2015	69.4 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	89.0
China	2015	804 ^(P)
South Africa (million Rand)	2010	92,180
Passenger cars production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2013	3,171
Russia	2015	1,213 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	2,591
China	2015	11,630 ^(P)
South Africa (million ZAR)	2012	93,049
TV sets production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2013	14,960
Russia	2015	8,636 ^(P)
India	...	...
China ⁽²³⁾	2015	144,757 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2015	123
Russia	2015	533 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	38
China	2015	215 ^(P)
South Africa	2007	26
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2013	9.0
Russia	2015	372 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	612.4 ^(P)
China	2015	3,750 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Natural gas (billion cu.m)		
Brazil	2014	31.9
Russia	2015	633 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	33.7 ^(P)
China	2015	135 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2015	561
Russia	2015	1,063
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	1,256 ^(P)
China	2015	5,811 ^(P)
South Africa	2015	250
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2014	273
Russia	2014	1,917
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	337 ^(P)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2015	2,534 ^(P)
South Africa	2012	164
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2014	306
Russia	2014	1,338
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	537 ^(P)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2015	3,010 ^(P)
South Africa	2012	63
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2014	75
Russia	2014	122
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2012	155
China	2014	135
South Africa	2011	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2015	103
Russia	2015	105
India ^{(25) (26)}	2015	235
China	2015	572
South Africa	2015	12
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2014	42
Russia	2015	20
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2014	257
China	2015	1,059
South Africa	2011	10
Meat production (1 000 tons)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2015	24,062
Russia	2015	9,484 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	6,691
China	2015	86,250
South Africa	2015	3,289



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Year	Value
(concluded)		
Fish catch (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2011	803
Russia	2009	3,728
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	10,072 ^(P)
China	2015	12,929
South Africa	2013	2,556
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2015	30
Russia	2015	86
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2015	66
China	2015	121
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2015	1,571
Russia	2015	1,045
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2015	265 ^(P)
China	2015	4,577
South Africa	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons/km)		
Brazil	2015	127,535
Russia	2015	226,843
India ⁽¹²⁾	2014	126,903
China	2015	728,255
South Africa	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Directorate of Surveys.
- b) National Petroleum Agency - ANP.
- c) Energy Research Company - EPE.
- d) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture - MPA.
- e) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Agency for Air Transport.
- d) Federal Road Agency.

India

Data in this table has been taken from tables of other chapters of this publication. Data sources are given in those chapters.

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- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2015*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook of Health and Family Planning 2015*.
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- m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2011-2014*.



n) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2015*.

Footnotes

Specific footnotes and sources of data may be seen from the respective chapters of the indicators. Some data are provisional (P); Provisional and (BE); Budget Estimates

Brazil

(1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000 - 2060.

(6) Revised data, according the last population estimate.

(7) Population 15 years old and over.

(11) Preliminary estimation.

(18) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

(19) Calculations of Gini Index are based on macroeconomical per capita income data and information of sample household budget survey.

India

(3) As on 1st March 2015, based on Census 2001 estimate.

(5) The Area used for working out population density by National Census Authority of India viz Registrar General of India is 3,166,414 sq kms (not 3,287,264 sq kms).

(8) The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table). For example information for the year 2000 pertains to survey period July 1999 to June 2000.

(12) The information is as per the financial year i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year.

(15) Per capita GDP has been calculated on the basis of population as on 1st October 2015, projected as per census 2011.

(20) The information is as per National Sample Survey.

(25) The information is as per agricultural year, i.e. July of the (indicated in the table) to June of the next year.

(26) As per Third advances Estimates.

(27) The information is as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

China

(4) Year-end population.

(9) Share of number of employed persons to national population.

(10) Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas.

(13) GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.

(14) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.

(16) Refers to government appropriation for education to GDP.

(17) Refers to total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.

(21) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.

(23) Refers only to Color TV.

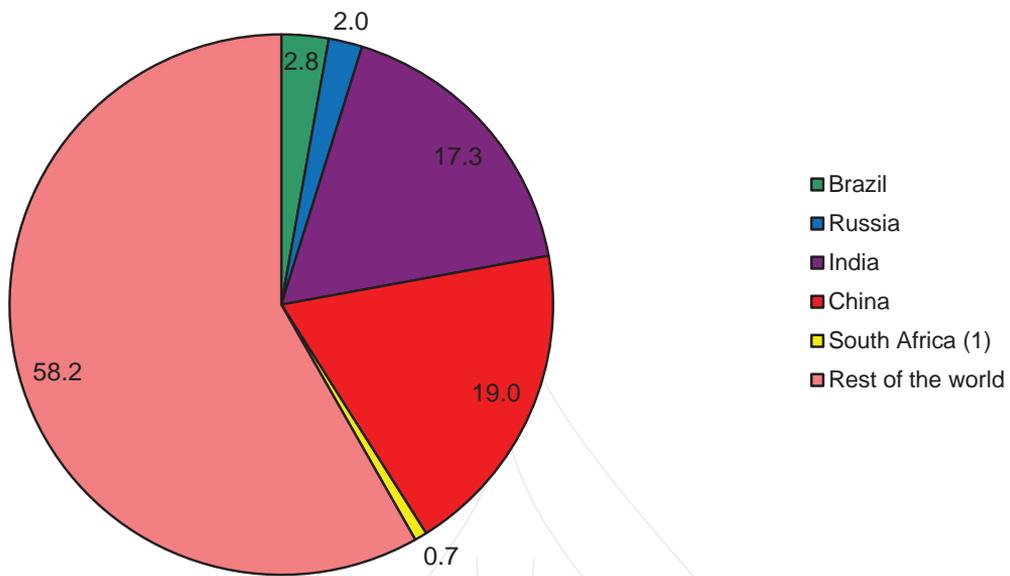
(24) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.

South Africa

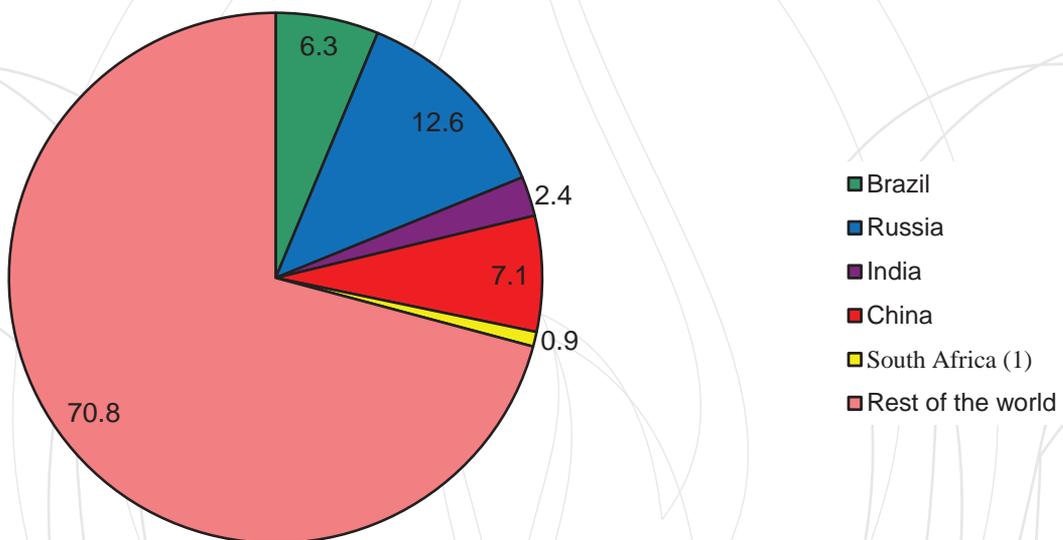
(22) Gini is *per capita* expenditure excluding taxes.



Graph 1.1 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Population, 2015 (%)



Graph 1.2 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Territory, 2015 (%)



(1) Data pertains to year 2014







Population

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	Population (million persons)										
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	173.4	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8	204.5
Russia ⁽²⁾	146.9	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.7	146.3
India ⁽³⁾	996.9	1,112.0	1,128.5	1,144.7	1,160.8	1,176.7	1,192.5	1,208.1	1,223.6	1,238.9	1,254.0
China ⁽⁴⁾	1,262.6	1,311.0	1,317.9	1,324.7	1,331.3	1,337.7	1,344.1	1,350.7	1,357.4	1,364.3	1,371.2
South Africa	44.4	47.9	48.6	49.3	50.0	50.8	51.6	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.0
Male											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	86.2	92.8	93.8	94.8	95.8	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.2	101.0
Russia ⁽²⁾	68.7	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.4	66.6	67.8
India ⁽³⁾	516.0	575.5	584.0	592.5	600.8	609.1	617.3	625.4	633.5	641.5	649.4
China ^{(4) (5)}	654.4	677.3	680.5	683.6	686.5	687.5	690.7	694.0	697.3	700.8	704.1
South Africa	21.0	23.1	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.4	26.9
Female											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	87.3	94.5	95.6	96.7	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.5
Russia ⁽²⁾	78.2	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.0	77.1	78.5
India ⁽³⁾	481.0	536.7	544.5	552.3	560.0	567.6	575.2	582.7	590.1	597.4	604.6
China ^{(4) (5)}	613.1	637.2	640.8	644.5	648.0	653.4	656.7	660.1	663.4	667.0	670.5
South Africa	23.0	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1
Urban											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	140.9	155.7	158.0	160.4	162.7	164.9	167.1	169.2	171.3	173.4	175.4
Russia ⁽²⁾	107.4	104.8	104.7	104.9	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.7	106.1	106.5	108.3
India ⁽³⁾	283.7	321.4	328.6	335.9	343.2	350.6	357.9	365.4	372.8	380.3	387.8
China ^{(4) (5)}	459.1	582.9	606.3	624.0	645.1	669.8	690.8	711.8	731.1	749.2	771.2
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾
Rural											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	35.2	31.6	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.1
Russia ⁽²⁾	39.5	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	37.3	37.2	37.1	38.0
India ⁽³⁾	713.2	790.8	799.9	808.8	817.6	826.2	834.6	842.7	850.8	858.6	866.3
China ^{(4) (5)}	808.4	731.6	715.0	704.0	689.4	671.1	656.6	642.2	629.6	618.7	603.5
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, *Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1996 - 2006 and 2001-2026*.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2015* and *Statistical Communiqué* of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Data derived from Population Projection by Sex and Age for the Period 2000-2060.

(6) Urban percentage estimated by linear interpolation for the intercensal period 2000-2010 and designed by the methodology of the United Nations from 2010.

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

India

(3) The information is as on 1st March and is based on population projection. Explanatory notes may be seen for Census 2011 figures.



China

(4) Data in 2000 and 2010 are estimated from the fifth and sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2005 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national survey on population changes.

(5) Year-end population.

South Africa

(7) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified. Population estimation series does not split population in to rural/urban.

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (mid-year) (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	173.4	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8	204.5
Under 15 years	52.1	51.2	51.0	50.7	50.3	49.9	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.0	47.4
15 to 24 years	34.4	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2
25 to 59 years	72.7	83.9	85.8	87.8	89.7	91.5	93.1	94.7	96.2	97.6	98.9
60 years and older	14.2	16.9	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.1	23.0	23.9
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	98.7	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.5
Under 15 years	103.6	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4
15 to 24 years	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.8
25 to 59 years	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.5
60 years and older	81.1	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.3
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	20.9	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.2	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.1
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽¹⁾	69.8	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4
Total fertility rate (per woman) ⁽¹⁾	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	29.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.4	13.8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	35.5	25.3	23.8	22.4	21.1	19.8	18.9	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽²⁾	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes

(1) Data on population and sex ratios were derived from Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 2000-2060.

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2014.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2014, Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.



Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	146.9	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.7	146.3
Under 15 years	27.1	21.5	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.7	21.8	22.2	22.8	23.4	24.4
15 to 24 years	23.1	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.0	20.6	20.4	19.2	18.0	16.9	16.1
25 to 59 years	69.9	73.3	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.6	74.6	75.0	75.3	75.6	76.7
60 years and older	26.8	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.0	26.0	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.8	29.1
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.9	86.2	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.3	86.3
Under 15 years	104.4	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.2
15 to 24 years	102.7	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.6	103.4	103.8	104.0	104.3	104.6
25 to 59 years	94.0	91.2	91.0	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.1	91.4	91.8	92.1	92.5
60 years and older	53.1	50.7	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.9	52.4	52.8	53.1	53.5	53.9
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.7	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3 ⁽²⁾
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.1 ⁽²⁾
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	-6.6	-4.8	-3.3	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.2 ⁽²⁾
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	66.7	67.6	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.8	70.2	70.8	70.9	71.4 ⁽²⁾
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8 ⁽²⁾
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	10.2	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.2	7.4	6.5 ⁽²⁾
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	13.0	11.8	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.1	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	23.7	22.0	20.7	22.0	16.5	16.2	11.5	11.3	10.8	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.2	7.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9 ⁽²⁾
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2 ⁽²⁾
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.17
Dependency ratio (%)	0.58	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.55	0.58

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data on the 1st of January.

(2) Preliminary data.



Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	996.9	1,112.2	1,128.5	1,144.7	1,160.8	1,176.7	1,192.5	1,208.1	1,223.6	...	...
Under 15 years	342.0	357.0	362.0	368.0	357.0	363.7	346.9	351.5	348.7	...	...
15 to 24 years	194.0	222.0	225.0	230.0	227.0	237.0	239.8	243.0	245.9	...	...
25 to 59 years	389.0	449.6	460.0	465.0	464.0	487.0	507.3	513.0	526.1	...	...
60 years and older	72.0	83.6	82.0	81.0	85.0	88.3	98.5	100.3	101.6	...	...
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	107.3	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.4	...	...
Under 15 years	110.4	109.0	110.5	109.1	111.6	111.6	111.0	112.6	112.4	...	...
15 to 24 years	109.7	112.0	108.3	109.1	109.5	108.8	110.0	107.9	107.9	...	...
25 to 59 years	105.8	106.0	104.9	106.7	105.7	105.5	106.0	105.6	106.1	...	...
60 years and older	94.6	95.0	93.0	101.2	98.4	97.7	96.0	97.5	95.2	...	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	...	...
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	...	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4	...	...
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽²⁾	62.9	65.4	65.7	66.1	66.1	66.1	...	...	...	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68.0	57.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	42.0	40.0	...	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	99.1	74.3	...	69.0	64.0	59.0	55.0	52.0	49.0	...	...
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)⁽³⁾	327.0	254.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	178.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	...	...

Source

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1996-2006; Sample Registration System Statistical Reports and Bulletins on Maternal Mortality in India.

Footnotes

(1) The information pertaining to population is as on 1st March and is based on population projections incorporating the information of Census 2001 (except for 2000 which is based on the information from previous Census i.e. 1991). Actual data for 2011 on the basis of Census 2011 has also been released by Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.

(2) Information on Life Expectancy at Birth till 2008 pertains to mid year of the five year period starting from 1998-02 to 2006-10. Projected Life Expectancy for 2011-2015 is 67.3 years for male and 69.6 years for female.

(3) Information on Maternal Mortality Ratio pertains to the period 1997-2001, 2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010 and 2011-13.



Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1,262.6	1,311.0	1,317.9	1,324.7	1,331.3	1,337.7	1,344.1	1,350.7	1,357.4	1,364.3	1,371.2
Year-end (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1,267.4	1,314.5	1,321.3	1,328.0	1,334.5	1,340.9	1,347.4	1,354.0	1,360.7	1,367.8	1,374.6
Under 15 years ⁽²⁾	290.1	259.6	256.6	251.7	246.6	222.6	221.6	222.9	223.3	225.6	227.2
15 to 59 years ⁽²⁾	846.4	905.9	911.3	916.5	920.8	940.5	940.7	937.3	935.0	929.8	925.5
60 years and older ⁽²⁾	130.9	149.0	153.4	159.9	167.1	177.8	185.0	193.9	202.4	212.4	222.0
15 to 64 years ⁽²⁾	889.1	950.7	958.3	966.8	974.8	999.4	1,002.8	1,004.0	1,005.8	1,004.7	1,003.6
65 years and older ⁽²⁾	88.2	104.2	106.4	109.6	113.1	118.9	122.9	127.1	131.6	137.6	143.9
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	106.3	106.2	106.1	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.1
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	...	...	...	...	74.8	...	...	...	...	76.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)⁽³⁾	32.2	17.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.1	10.3	9.5	8.9	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)⁽³⁾	39.7	20.6	18.1	18.5	17.2	16.4	15.6	13.2	12.0	11.7	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)⁽³⁾	53.0	41.1	36.6	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	21.7	...

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2015* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2015*.

Footnotes

- (1) Data in 2000 and 2010 are estimated from the Fifth and Sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2005 and 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes.
- (2) Breakdowns do not add up to totals for selected years due to rounding up or down of dimensions in the tolerance stack.
- (3) Data refers to the surveillance areas.



Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	44.4	47.9	48.6	49.3	50.0	50.8	51.6	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.0
Under 15 years	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.6
15 to 24 years	9.0	9.6	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4
25 to 59 years	17.0	19.3	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.5
60 years and older	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
Sex ratio (female = 100)	92.4	93.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	94.4	94.7	94.9	95.2	95.5	95.7
Under 15 years	101.4	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3
15 to 24 years	92.1	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4
25 to 59 years	88.6	91.5	91.8	92.1	92.4	92.7	93.5	94.2	94.9	95.6	96.2
60 years and older	71.4	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	24.0	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.7
Death rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	13.0	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.5	9.6
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	10.9	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	...	55.3	57.5	58.7	59.7	60.0	59.7	60.2	61.3	62.5	62.5
Total fertility rate (per woman)	...	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	51.8	50.0	48.4	43.6	41.0	39.7	39.0	36.4	35.3	34.4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	78.2	75.4	71.6	66.4	59.5	56.4	54.0	48.8	46.5	45.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 persons)⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3.3	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	...	...	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 persons)⁽³⁾	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	...	...	...

Source

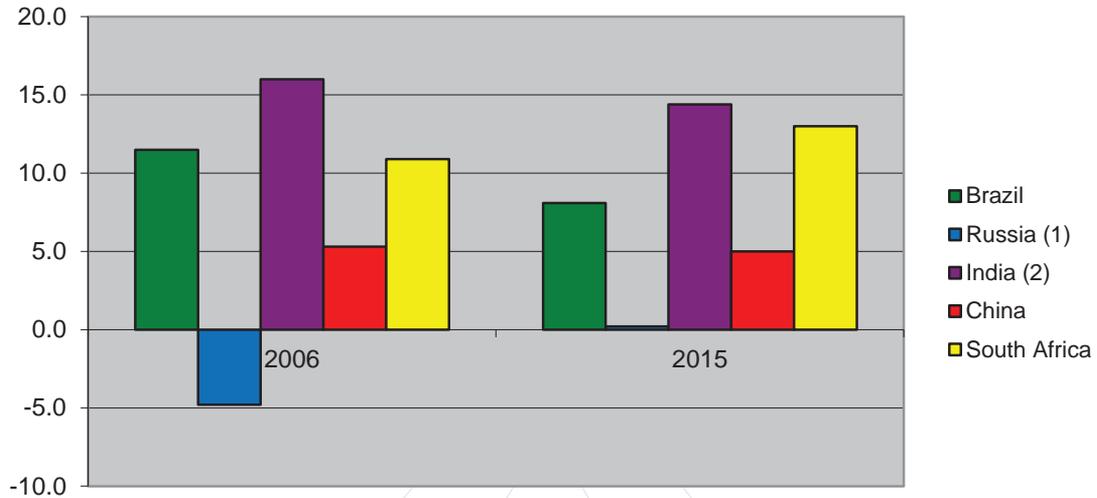
Statistics South Africa, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2015 and Vital Statistics 2012.

Footnotes

- (1) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified.
(2) Only registered marriages and divorces used in analysis (until 2012).
(3) Data for civil unions starts from 2007.

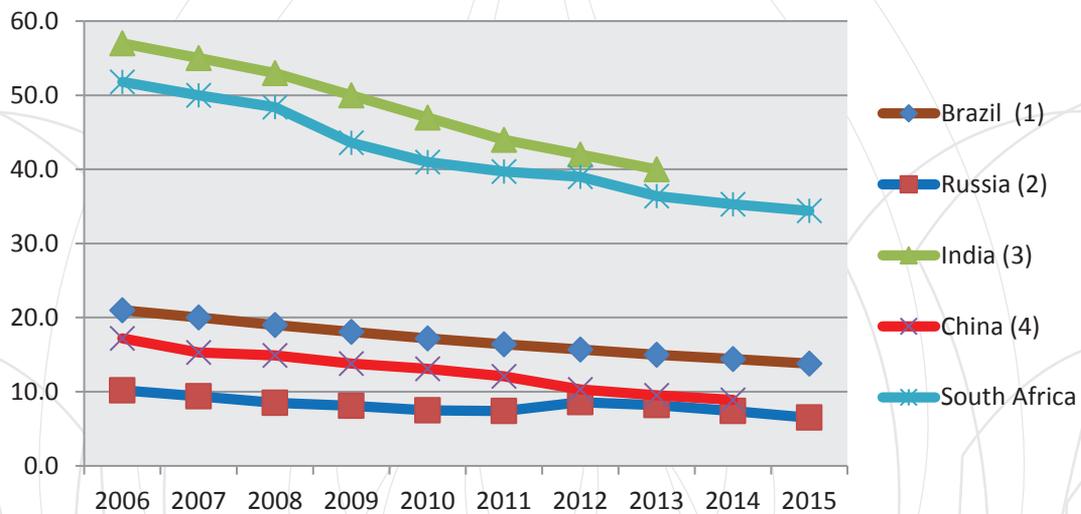


**Graph 2.1 Natural Increase Rate of Population
(per 1000 persons)**



- (1) Preliminary data in respect of 2015
- (2) Data for India relates to year 2013 instead of 2015.

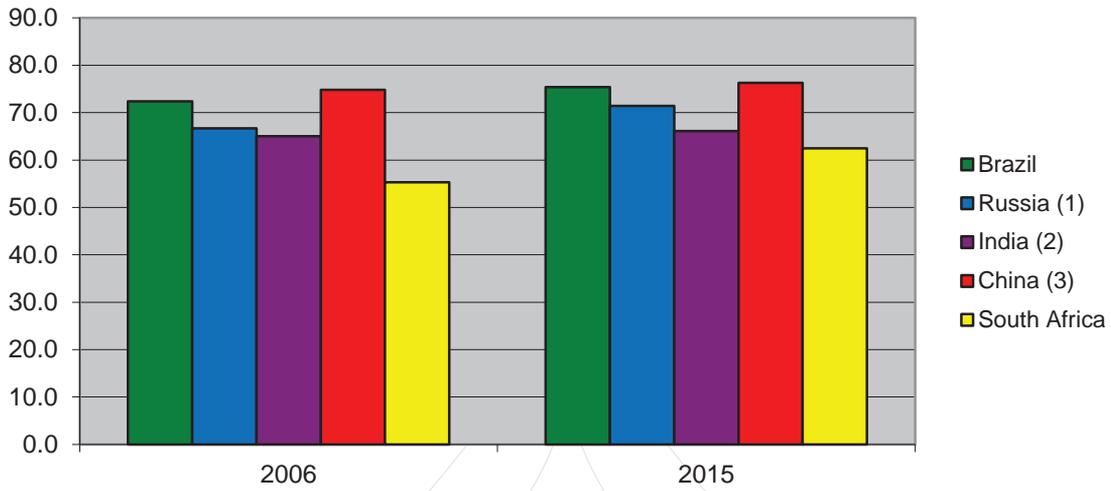
**Graph 2.2 Infant Mortality Rate
(per 1000 live births)**



- (1) Data on population and sex ratios were derived from Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 2000-2016
- (2) Preliminary data in respect of year 2015
- (3) Information on Life Expectancy at Birth till 2008 pertains to mid year of the five year period starting from 1998-02 to 2006-10. Projected Life Expectancy for 2011-2015 is 67.3 years for male and 69.6 years for female.
- (4) Data refers to surveillance areas

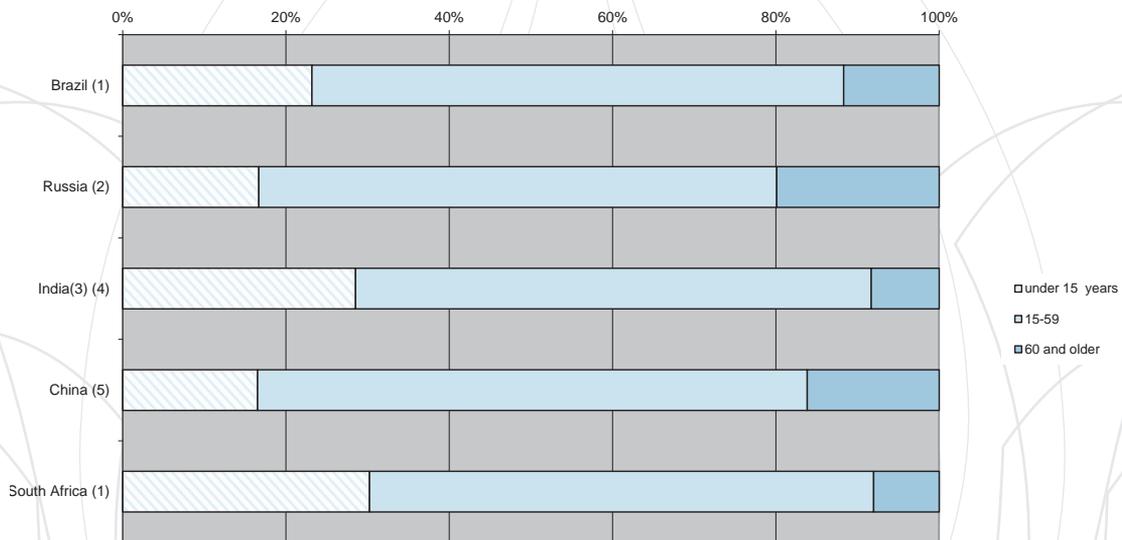


Graph 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth (years)



- (1) Preliminary data in respect of the year 2015
- (2) Data is for 2010 instead of 2015.
- (3) Data is for 2010 instead of 2006.

Graph 2.4 Population by Age Groups, 2015 (% of total population)



- (1) Population data of mid-year
- (2) Population data as on 1st January
- (3) Data for India relates to year 2013
- (4) Population data as on 1st March
- (5) Population data of year-end



Explanatory Notes:

General Notes

Crude Birth rate: Number of Births per 1000 population in a given year. This definition excludes fetal deaths.

Crude Death Rate: Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Natural Increase in Population = Crude Birth Rate – Crude Death Rate.

Total Fertility Rate (TFR): Average number of children that would be born to a woman if she experiences the current fertility pattern throughout her reproductive span (15-49 year).

Expectation of life at birth: Average number of years a new born child is expected to live under current mortality conditions.

Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.

Under-five Mortality Rate (according to WHO methodology): The probability of dying of a child born in a specific year before reaching the age of five, expressed per 1000 live births.

Crude Divorce Rate refers to ratio of divorce couples to the annual average population for the reference year, the formula is:

Crude divorce rate = $\frac{\text{Number of couples divorced for the reference year}}{\text{Annual Average population}} \times 1000$

Dependency rate – number of people aged 0-15 and 60 and over to the population 15-59.

Census: A canvass of a given area, resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and often the compilation of other demographic, social and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.

Brazil

Total Population (Mid-Year) - Information about the population in half of the year, was obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method. This method consists of working separately each component of population dynamics of the population; fertility, mortality and migration.

Sex ratio - expressed as the number of males for every 100 females. It is obtained from the ratio of the male and female populations by age group.

Crude Marriage Rate - The nuptiality rate is obtained by dividing the number of marriages of spouses 15 years of age or older by the population of this same age group multiplied by a thousand.

Crude Divorce Rate - The overall divorce rate is obtained by dividing the number of divorces by population aged 20 years or more multiplied by a thousand. Divorces granted without recourse or notary performed in people 20 years or older on the date of sentence and the population of the same age was considered.

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate expresses the number of children who, on average, would a woman belonging to a hypothetical cohort of women during their fertile life that had their children according to the fertility rates by age study period and were not exposed to the risk of mortality from birth to the end of the fertile period.

Crude Birth Rate of Population - Represents the frequency with which occur births in a given population. It is the ratio of live births occurring in a given year and the mid-year population, by 1000.

Crude death rate - Represents the frequency with which deaths occur in a given population. It is the ratio of the deaths in a given year and the mid-year population by 1000.

Natural Increase Rate of Population - The rate of natural increase is obtained by the difference between the crude birth rates and mortality, both divided by 10.

Life expectancy at birth - is the average number of years that a newborn would expect to live from the moment of birth.

Infant mortality rate - The infant mortality rate is defined as the number of deaths of infants under one year of age (per thousand live births) in a given geographical area and time period, and is interpreted as the estimated risk of a born live to die during their first year of life.

Total Population (Mid-Year) - Information about the population in half of the year, was obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method. This method consists of working separately each component of population dynamics of the population; fertility, mortality and migration.



Russia

The information on births, deaths, marriages and divorces is received on the basis of annual processing of data contained in the records of Civil Registrar Offices.

India

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) - Refers to the number of women who die as a result of complications of pregnancy or childbearing in a given year per 100,000 live births in that year. This is different from Maternal Mortality Rate which is defined as the number of maternal deaths to women in the ages 15-49 per lakh of women in that age group.

Census in India is conducted at interval of ten years and the last census was conducted in 2011. The population projection for intercensal period and that for the future is based on Component Method using data from Census and Sample Registration System with the latter providing time series data on fertility and mortality. Accordingly, population from 2005-13 provided in the tables is based on projections using 2001 census information while that for 2000 is based on 1991 Census as per the Report of Technical Committees of 2006 and 1996 respectively.

Census 2011 figures are also available and as per the same, Population of India in 2011 was 1211 million. As per the Census 2011, the total population comprised of 378 Million Urban & 833 Million Rural Population and 625 Million Males & 586 Million Females.







Labour Force

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Share of Labour Force to national population (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	Total	...	69.0	68.6	68.6	68.6	...	66.2	65.9	65.5	66.5	...
	Male	...	81.0	80.4	80.5	80.2	...	78.3	77.9	77.3	77.9	...
	Female	...	58.0	57.7	57.6	57.9	...	55.0	54.9	54.6	56.1	...
Russia	Total	49.5	52.0	52.7	53.0	53.0	52.8	53.0	52.9	52.7	52.6	52.5
	Male	54.7	56.7	57.6	58.5	58.3	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.3	58.1	58.1
	Female	44.9	47.9	48.4	48.3	48.4	48.1	48.3	48.1	47.8	47.6	47.4
India ⁽³⁾	Total	40.6	42.3	...	41.3	...	40.0	...	39.5	...	...	...
	Male	54.0	56.2	...	56.3	...	55.7	...	55.6	...	...	...
	Female	26.3	27.6	...	25.4	...	23.3	...	22.5	...	...	...
China ^{(4) (5)}	Total	56.9	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.3
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	36.8	36.2	35.7	38.2	37.2	36.1	36.3	36.7	37.1	37.4	38.4
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	Total	...	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.8	...	13.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	...
	Male	...	16.7	17.2	17.0	16.3	...	15.1	15.6	15.0	14.7	...
	Female	...	12.6	12.7	13.0	12.7	...	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.1	...
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	Total	29.2	29.3	29.2	29.0	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.5	27.2
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ⁽⁸⁾	Total	15.8	18.8	...	18.7	...	21.5	...	24.3	...	...	...
	Male	17.7	20.8	...	21.1	...	23.5	...	25.9	...	...	...
	Female	11.7	14.6	...	13.0	...	16.3	...	20.0	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	22.5	25.2	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.9	29.3
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	20.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.9	22.1	21.8	20.9	20.7	20.6	21.0
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2005/2015.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, *Labour Force Sample Survey*.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *National Sample Survey Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India* (various issues).

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2015 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development.



South Africa

Statistics South Africa, *Mid-Year Population Estimates (Statistical Release P0302)*; *Labour Force Survey (Statistical Release P0210)*; and *Quarterly Labour Force Survey (Statistical Release P0211)*.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

(1) Population 15 years old and over.

(2) Share of the Labour Force to national population 15 years and over.

(6) Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Russia

(7) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction.

India

(3) The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table). For example information for the year 2000 pertains to survey period July 1999 to June 2000.

(8) The information is based on Usual Activity Status taking into account both Principal & Subsidiary activity. Secondary Industry includes Mining & Quarrying, Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity Gas & Water Supply.

China

(4) Share of number of employed persons to national population.

(5) The total number of employed persons since 2001 are revised according to the 6th National Population Census.



Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(continued)

		2001 ⁽¹⁾	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014
Labor Force (million persons)	Total	82.7	95.9	97.1	99.1	100.8	100.4	101.5	102.5	105.9
	Male	47.9	53.9	54.6	55.8	56.4	56.8	57.5	57.9	59.2
	Female	34.8	42.0	42.5	43.3	44.4	43.6	44.1	44.6	46.7
Employed population (million persons)	Total	75.0	87.9	89.2	92.1	92.5	93.7	95.3	95.9	98.6
	Male	44.3	50.5	51.3	52.9	53.0	54.1	54.8	55.0	56.0
	Female	30.7	37.4	37.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	40.4	40.9	42.6
Age groups (%)										
15 to 24 years	Total	23.0	20.9	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.9	17.7	16.9	16.5
	Male	23.5	21.7	21.2	20.7	19.7	18.5	18.3	17.4	17.2
	Female	22.1	19.7	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.8	16.1	15.6
25 to 59 years	Total	70.7	72.4	73.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	75.1	75.6	75.3
	Male	69.5	70.9	71.4	71.6	72.5	73.6	73.5	74.0	73.6
	Female	72.5	74.5	75.2	75.5	76.5	77.4	77.3	77.8	77.5
60 years and older	Total	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.2
	Male	7.0	7.5	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.2
	Female	5.4	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.9
Sector (million persons)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	15.0	16.5	15.9	15.7	15.4	14.3	13.6	13.6	14.0
	Male	10.2	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.5
	Female	4.8	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.5
Industry ⁽²⁾	Total	11.0	13.1	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.6	13.4	12.9	13.0
	Male	7.2	8.4	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2
	Female	3.8	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7
Construction	Total	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.1
	Male	5.1	5.6	5.9	6.7	6.7	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.8
	Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Trade	Total	12.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.9
	Male	8.1	9.4	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.4
	Female	4.6	6.0	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.5
Services	Total	30.8	36.7	37.4	39.2	39.9	42.0	43.0	43.4	44.6
	Male	13.5	15.7	15.9	16.8	17.0	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.0
	Female	17.3	21.0	21.4	22.4	22.9	23.6	24.3	24.8	25.6
Other	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	Total	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.3
	Male	3.6	3.4	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1
	Female	4.1	4.6	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.1
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	Total	7.4	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.8
	Male	3.4	3.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9
	Female	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9



Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

		(concluded)								
		2001 ⁽¹⁾	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.1	8.3	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.9
	Male	7.5	6.3	6.0	5.1	6.1	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.3
	Female	11.9	11.0	10.8	9.6	11.0	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.8
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	10.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	9.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5
	Male	8.8	7.4	6.9	5.9	7.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.9
	Female	13.4	12.1	11.9	10.5	12.0	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.5
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	Total	17.9	17.7	16.8	15.5	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.0	17.0
	Male	14.7	13.8	12.9	11.8	13.8	12.1	11.4	12.3	13.8
	Female	22.5	22.9	21.9	20.5	23.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	21.2

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2001/2014*.

Footnotes

Revised data, according the last population estimate.

Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Excluding the rural population of the States of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá in the year 2001.

(2) Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.



Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	74.4	75.3	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.5	75.4	76.6
Male	37.6	37.6	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.4
Female	35.1	36.8	37.2	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.7	37.2
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	69.2	70.8	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.9	71.5	71.4	71.5	72.3
Male	33.6	34.8	35.7	36.1	35.1	35.6	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.1
Female	31.5	34.4	35.1	34.9	34.3	34.4	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.2
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.2	11.3	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.0	9.2	8.4	7.6
25 to 59 years	82.8	85.2	85.0	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.4	86.4	86.1	86.8	87.3
60 years and older	5.0	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9
Industry ⁽¹⁾	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2
Construction	3.3	4.5	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5
Trade	8.0	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Services ⁽²⁾	28.6	31.5	32.8	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.6	36.3
Other ⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	5.3	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3
Male	4.1	2.8	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3
Female	3.6	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	7.1	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	16.4	14.4	14.0	18.5	16.9	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	16.0

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Labour Force Sample Survey.

Footnotes

(1) Including Energy.

(2) Including: hotels and restaurant; transport and communication; financial activity; real estate, renting and business activities; public administration and defence; social security; education; health and social work; other community, social and personal service activities.

(3) Including activities of households and activities of extraterritorial organisations.



Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Labour Force (million persons)	Total	373.6	412.7	...	416.8	...	408.4	...	429.9
	Male	255.6	282.2	...	292.0	...	293.4	...	310.9
	Female	118.0	130.5	...	124.8	...	115.0	...	119.0
Employed population (million persons)	Total	365.4	402.9	...	407.5	...	400.0	...	420.5
	Male	249.4	274.9	...	284.9	...	287.7	...	304.3
	Female	116.0	128.0	...	122.6	...	112.3	...	116.1
Age wise break up of those employed (million persons)⁽¹⁾									
15 to 24 years	Total	75.8	81.5	...	77.0	...	68.8	...	67.8
	Male	52.1	58.0	...	55.6	...	50.4	...	49.9
	Female	23.8	23.6	...	21.4	...	18.5	...	17.9
25 to 59 years	Total	255.2	286.3	...	295.7	...	296.8	...	316.4
	Male	173.5	192.5	...	203.8	...	212.0	...	227.4
	Female	81.7	93.7	...	91.9	...	84.8	...	89.1
60 years and older	Total	24.6	28.0	...	29.8	...	30.1	...	32.9
	Male	18.6	20.5	...	22.5	...	22.6	...	25.1
	Female	6.0	7.5	...	7.2	...	7.4	...	7.8
Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	225.6	233.7	...	233.5	...	212.8	...	205.6
	Male	137.0	140.2	...	143.0	...	135.5	...	132.7
	Female	88.5	93.3	...	90.4	...	77.2	...	72.9
Mining and quarrying	Total	2.1	2.4	...	2.0	...	2.4	...	2.3
	Male	1.7	2.2	...	1.7	...	2.3	...	1.9
	Female	0.4	0.4	...	0.4	...	0.3	...	0.3
Manufacturing	Total	39.1	48.8	...	46.9	...	44.0	...	53.0
	Male	27.8	32.7	...	34.2	...	31.9	...	37.4
	Female	11.4	15.9	...	12.6	...	12.1	...	15.6
Electricity, gas, water etc.	Total	0.9	1.1	...	1.1	...	1.2	...	2.2
	Male	0.9	1.1	...	1.1	...	0.9	...	1.9
	Female	0.0	0.0	...	0.0	...	0.1	...	0.3
Construction	Total	15.8	23.4	...	26.1	...	38.4	...	44.6
	Male	13.9	20.9	...	23.4	...	32.5	...	37.5
	Female	1.9	2.3	...	2.8	...	5.7	...	7.1
Trade, hotel and restaurant	Total	35.8	40.3	...	42.0	...	43.2	...	46.1
	Male	31.3	35.5	...	37.0	...	38.5	...	40.4
	Female	4.6	4.7	...	4.7	...	4.8	...	5.6
Transport, storage and communication	Total	12.9	16.5	...	17.1	...	17.2	...	20.3
	Male	12.5	16.2	...	16.8	...	17.0	...	19.6
	Female	0.4	0.4	...	0.5	...	0.4	...	0.8
Other services	Total	33.5	36.3	...	38.7	...	41.2	...	46.5
	Male	24.6	25.8	...	27.4	...	29.3	...	32.9
	Female	9.0	10.6	...	11.3	...	11.5	...	13.6
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	2.2	2.4	...	2.2	...	2.0	...	2.2
	Male	2.4	2.6	...	2.4	...	2.0	...	2.1
	Female	1.7	1.9	...	1.7	...	2.3	...	2.4
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	4.7	4.8	...	4.1	...	3.4	...	3.4
	Male	4.5	4.5	...	3.8	...	2.8	...	3.0
	Female	5.7	6.3	...	5.2	...	5.7	...	5.2

Source

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NSS Survey Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India (various issues).

Footnotes

The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table). For example, information for the year 2000 pertains to survey period July 1999 to June 2000.

The information is based on Usual Activity Status taking into account both Principal & Subsidiary activity.

(1) There is some population in the age group of 0-14 (especially in the age group of 10-14) which is also employed



Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - China

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Employed population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	720.9	749.8	753.2	755.6	758.3	761.1	764.2	767.0	769.8	772.5	774.5
By age (%) ⁽¹⁾											
16 to 24 years	15.9	12.4	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.3	13.4	12.0	11.4	10.4	9.5
25 to 59 years	77.8	79.4	79.5	79.1	78.7	78.2	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.7	81.4
60 years and older	6.4	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.1
By sector (million persons)⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	319.4	307.3	299.2	288.9	279.3	265.9	257.7	241.7	227.9	219.2
Industry ⁽²⁾	162.2	188.9	201.9	205.5	210.8	218.4	225.4	232.4	231.7	231.0	226.9
Services	198.2	241.4	244.0	250.9	258.6	263.3	272.8	276.9	296.4	313.6	328.4
Total Labor Force											
Male											
Female											
Unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7
Unemployment rate in urban areas (%)	3.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2015* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

- (1) The total number of employed persons since 2001 are revised according to the 6th National Population Census.
- (2) Including Energy and Construction.



Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽²⁾
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	17.3	17.3	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.1	21.0
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.2	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7
25 to 59 years	84.4	85.5	85.8	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.6	89.1	88.9	89.0	88.7
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Utilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4
Trade	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
Transport	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Finance	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2
Community and social services	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6
Private households	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	46.7	46.5	45.6	48.3	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1

Source

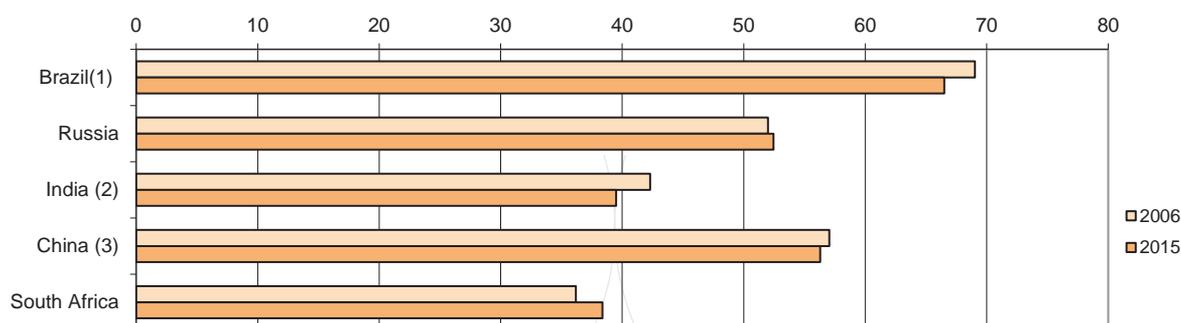
Statistics South Africa, *Labour Force Survey (Statistical Release P0210)* and *Quarterly Labour Force Survey (Statistical Release P0211)*.

Footnotes

- (1) 2000 data are for the September wave only (not annual figures) since the March wave was a pilot.
 (2) 2015 estimates is from the 2013 Master Sample.



Graph 3.1 Share of Labour Force to National Population (%)



(1) In case of Brazil, data used pertains to year of 2006 and 2014 (not 2015).

(2) In case of India, data used pertains to year of 2006 and 2012 (not 2015).

(3) Share of number of employed persons to national population.

Explanatory Notes:

General notes

1 Labour Force: Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. This is for a particular reference period.

2 Unemployment Rate (UR):UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force(which includes both employed and unemployed)

3 Workers (or employed persons): Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non farm activities were also considered as workers.

4 Activity status, Labour Force, Employment, Unemployment: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during reference period:

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity .
- (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if 'work' is available and
- (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for (work)

Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employed' and 'unemployed' respectively.

Brazil

Reference Week is the last complete week of September of each year.

Work

It was considered as work in the exercise of economic activity:

- a) Occupation paid in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc.) in the production of goods and services
- b) Occupation paid in cash or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc) in domestic services
- c) Occupation without pay in the production of goods and services, performed at least one hour per week:
 - Helping a member of the household who had work as: employee in the production of primary goods (which includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetable or mineral extraction, hunting, fishing and fish farming); or own account or employer in any activity;
 - Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute or
 - As apprentice or trainee, or



- d) Occupation developed for at least one hour per week:
- In the production of goods, of the branch that includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetal extraction, fishing and fish farming, for own consumption or for the consumption of at least one member of household, or
 - In construction of buildings, private roads, wells and other improvements (except only repairs work) for their own use or for the use of at least one member of the household.

Employed Person - who performed some work during all or part of the reference week. It is also included as employed persons who have not exercised their paid work during the reference week due to vacation, leave, strike etc.

Unemployed - Person without work which had taken specific action to seek work (getting in touch with employers; enrolling or going in for official examination for a government job; registration at employment agency, union or similar body, placing or answering job advertisement; seeking assistance of relative, friend or colleague to find a job; taking an action to start a business; etc.) in the reference week.

Russia

Data on labour force are presented in accordance with the standards of the International Labour Organization. The number of labour force includes data on employed and unemployed based on the results of employment population surveys. The monitoring of economically active population is carried out for persons of 15 - 72 years old.

India

The National Sample Survey Office, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation carries out survey on the subject of employment and unemployment and labour force characteristics at the National and State levels.

The Survey is conducted Quinquennially along with some annual surveys in between. The Reference Period is usually July to June. However some surveys were conducted in six months. The Report includes status based on Usual Activity (Reference Period 365 days), Current Weekly Status (Reference Period 7 days) & Current Daily Status (Reference Period 1 day).

Usual Principal Activity Status - The usual activity status refers to the activity status of a person during the reference period of 365 days preceding the date of the survey. The activity status on which a person spent relatively longer time during the 365 days is considered as the usual principal activity status of the person.

Usual Subsidiary Economic Activity Status - A person whose usual principal status was determined on the basis of the major time criterion could have pursued some economic activity for a shorter time throughout the reference year of 365 days preceding the date of survey or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person.

Usual Activity Status Considering Principal and Subsidiary Status Taken Together - The usual status, determined on the basis of the usual principal activity and usual subsidiary economic activity of a person taken together, is considered as the usual activity status of the person and is written as usual status (ps+ss). According to the usual status (ps+ss), workers are those who perform some work activity either in the principal status or in the subsidiary status. Thus, a person who is not a worker in the usual principal status is considered as worker according to the usual status (ps+ss), if the person pursues some subsidiary economic activity for 30 days or more during 365 days preceding the date of survey.

Unemployed: Persons, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, intermediaries, friends or relatives or by making applications to prospective employers or expressed their willingness or availability for work under the prevailing conditions of work and remuneration, were considered as those who were 'seeking or available for work' or unemployed

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour, has also been conducting Annual Surveys on Employment & Unemployment in India since 2010-11.

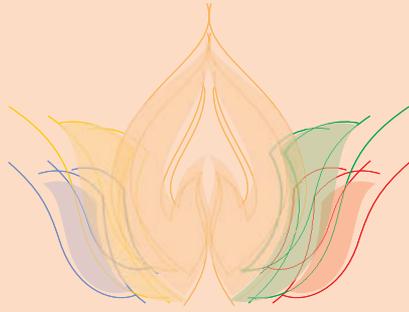
China

Employed Persons refer to persons above a specified age who had labour capacity and performed some social work for compensation or business gains. Specifically, it refers to all persons, aged 16 and over, who performed some work for compensation or business gains for one hour or more during the reference period; or who had work units or sites but were temporarily not at work during the reference period.

Registered Unemployed Persons in Urban Areas refer to the persons with non-agricultural household registration at certain working ages (16 years old to retirement age), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply for a job.

Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas refers to the ratio of the number of the registered unemployed persons to the sum of the number of persons employed in various units (minus the employed rural labour force, re-employed retirees, and Hong Kong, Macao, Taiwan or foreign employees), laid-off staff and workers in urban units, owners of private enterprises in urban areas, owners of self-employed individuals in urban areas, employees of private enterprises in urban areas, employees of self-employed individuals in urban areas, and the registered unemployed persons in urban areas.







National Accounts

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	655	1,107	1,397	1,695	1,669	2,208	2,612	2,459	2,464	2,417	1,772
Russia ⁽³⁾	260	990	1,300	1,661	1,223	1,525	2,034	2,154	2,232	2,053	1,332
India	477	985	1,247	1,105	1,435	1,744	1,824	1,830	1,863	2,044	2,035
China ^{(4) (5) (9)}	1,211	2,753	3,554	4,601	5,110	6,101	7,576	8,560	9,611	10,483	11,006 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	136	272	299	287	297	375	417	397	366	350	313
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	3,778	5,911	7,373	8,852	8,623	11,295	13,231	12,343	12,258	11,919	8,668
Russia ⁽³⁾	1,772	6,920	9,101	11,635	8,563	10,675	14,227	15,044	15,551	14,053	9,098
India	468	878	1,096	958	1,227	1,470	1,495	1,481	1,489	1,613	1,586
China ^{(4) (9)}	959	2,100	2,697	3,473	3,839	4,561	5,636	6,338	7,081	7,684	8,027 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	3,034	5,664	6,146	5,818	5,938	7,389	8,090	7,592	6,890	6,483	...
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	4.4	4.0	6.1	5.1	-0.1	7.5	3.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	-3.8
Russia ^{(3) (7)}	10.0	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.5	1.3	0.7	-3.7
India	7.6	16.3	16.1	12.9	15.1	20.2	12.2	13.9	13.3	10.8	8.7
China ⁽⁹⁾	8.5	12.7	14.2	9.7	9.4	10.6	9.5	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.9 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	4.2	5.6	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.5	1.3
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.2
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.2	4.6
India ⁽⁸⁾	25.3	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.3	21.0	21.7	21.4	21.2	20.0	19.6
China ⁽⁹⁾	14.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.9 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	10.7	10.7	11.3	12.4	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.3	10.9	10.4
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	26.7	27.7	27.1	27.3	25.6	27.4	27.2	26.1	24.9	24.0	22.7
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	37.2	36.4	35.9	33.7	34.8	33.8	33.5	32.9	32.1	32.6
India ⁽⁸⁾	23.7	26.1	26.3	25.7	25.2	24.3	29.3	28.6	28.0	27.4	27.1
China ⁽⁹⁾	45.5	47.6	46.9	46.9	45.9	46.4	46.4	45.3	44.0	43.1	40.9 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	24.5	21.3	21.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.0	20.7
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	67.7	67.2	67.7	67.3	69.2	67.8	67.7	69.0	69.8	70.8	72.0
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	58.2	59.2	59.7	61.7	61.4	62.2	62.9	63.3	63.7	62.8
India ⁽⁸⁾	51.0	52.9	52.7	53.9	54.5	54.6	49.0	50.0	50.9	52.6	53.3
China ⁽⁹⁾	39.8	41.8	42.9	42.8	44.3	44.1	44.2	45.3	46.7	47.8	50.2 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	64.8	68.0	67.4	65.5	66.6	67.2	67.5	67.9	67.8	68.1	68.9

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2014.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office.

Foreign Exchange Rates have been taken from Reserve Bank of India (RBI)/FEDA (Foreign Exchange Dealer's Association of India)

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.



Footnotes

Brazil

- (1) Data for 2012, 2013 and 2014 are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data of 2012, 2013 and 2014 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

- (3) Data for 2013-2014 and 2014-15 are preliminary.
- (7) At Constant Prices.

India

Data for 2000 to 2010 relate to old base year (2004-05 prices) while that for 2011 and onwards relate to new base year (2011-12 prices).

- (8) For the years up to 2010-11, the share in total GVA at factor cost and from the year 2011-12 onwards, share in total GVA at basic prices has been given.

China

- (4) GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (5) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.
- (6) Preliminary data.
- (9) In 2016, China move R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data have since been revised.



Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,687	5,904
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104.0	106.1	105.1	99.9	107.5	103.9	101.9	103.0	100.1	96.2
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	106.8	106.4	108.8	107.3	108.4	108.3	107.8	107.4	106.9	108.0
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	2.7	4.9	4.0	-1.2	6.5	2.9	1.0	2.1	-0.8	-4.6
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	106.7	112.0	112.3	97.9	117.9	106.7	100.8	105.8	95.5	85.9
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,687	5,904
Primary industry	105	120	142	149	160	190	201	240	255	264
Secondary industry	567	629	718	729	904	1,011	1,065	1,132	1,169	1,149
Tertiary industry	1,377	1,570	1,767	1,971	2,239	2,517	2,820	3,166	3,454	3,642
Net taxes on products (billion R\$)	360	401	483	483	583	656	721	778	809	849
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,687	5,904
Final consumption expenditures	1,915	2,144	2,443	2,720	3,079	3,453	3,842	4,284	4,656	4,934
Gross fixed capital formation	415	490	603	637	798	901	996	1,114	1,147	1,072
Inventory	15	50	69	-10	49	53	33	42	39	-27
Net exports of goods and services	65	37	-6	-13	-40	-34	-65	-123	-155	-76
Final consumption rate (%)	79.5	78.8	78.6	81.6	79.2	79.0	79.9	80.6	81.9	83.6
Gross capital formation rate (%)	17.2	18.0	19.4	19.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	20.2	18.2

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000 - 2015.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results. Preliminary estimation.



Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia ⁽¹⁾

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7,305.6	26,917.2	33,247.5	41,276.8	38,807.2	46,308.5
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.5
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	115.2	113.8	118.0	102.0	114.2
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	108.5	108.7	105.3	92.2	104.5
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	118.0	121.0	110.6	85.6	105.9
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)						
Total ⁽²⁾	...	22,977.3	28,484.5	35,182.7	33,831.3	40,040.1
Primary industry	...	1,039.4	1,256.4	1,549.3	1,585.1	1,548.5
Secondary industry	...	8,554.4	10,380.6	12,707.9	11,381.0	13,892.4
Tertiary industry	...	13,383.6	16,847.5	20,925.5	20,865.3	24,599.2
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)						
Final consumption expenditures	4,476.8	17,809.7	21,968.6	27,543.5	29,269.6	32,514.6
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232 ,0	4,980.6	6,980.4	9,200.8	8,535.7	10,014.3
Inventory	133.7	718.2	1,053.7	1,325.3	-1,190.9	458.3
Net exports of goods and services	1,463.1	3,425.9	2,866.6	3,812.6	2,887.7	3,739.7
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.6
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	18.5	21.2	22.0	21.7	21.4



Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia ⁽¹⁾

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	59,698.1	66,926.9	71,016.7	77,945.1	80,804.3
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	104.3	103.5	101.3	100.7	96.3
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	115.9	108.3	104.8	...	107.7
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	104.2	103.3	101.1	99.0	96.1
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	109.1	106.0	100.9	97.4	92.4
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)					
Total ⁽²⁾	51,499.7	57,759.2	61,752.3	67,652.9	72,364.7
Primary industry	2,040.5	2,119.3	2,361.5	2,845.4	3,350.5
Secondary industry	17,423.6	19,332.5	20,296.0	21,718.0	23,594.2
Tertiary industry	32,035.6	36,307.3	39,094.7	43,089.5	45,420.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)					
Final consumption expenditures	41,061.6	47,084.4	52,323.8	56,487.6	59,067.3
Gross fixed capital formation	11,936.0	13,521.9	14,356.6	16,651.0	17,667.8
Inventory	1,846.1	1,831.9	649.9	-215.4	-906.4
Net exports of goods and services	4,854.4	4,537.9	3,988.4	5,167.9	6,727.5
Final consumption rate (%)	68.7	70.3	73.3	72.4	71.7
Gross capital formation rate (%)	20.1	20.2	20.2	21.3	21.3

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data since 2014 are given according to SNA 2008 methodology and they are not strictly comparable with data for previous years.

(2) Gross value added by economic activity at basic prices.



Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	2,177,412.7	4,294,705.9	4,987,089.6	5,630,063.1	6,477,827.5	7,784,115.0
GVA at factor cost (current prices)	2,000,742.7	3,953,275.9	4,582,085.6	5,303,566.1	6,108,903.5	7,248,860.0
GNI (current prices)	2,154,679.7	4,261,471.9	4,966,577.6	5,597,139.1	6,439,827.5	7,702,308.0
GVA at factor cost (constant prices) ⁽¹⁾	2,348,480.7	3,564,363.8	3,896,636.4	4,158,675.9	4,516,070.9	4,918,533.0
<i>Per capita GVA at factor cost (current prices/₹)</i>	19,634.4	35,234.2	40,264.4	45,958.1	52,212.9	61,120.2
<i>Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)</i>	21,368.1	38,277.2	43,823.3	48,787.4	55,366.0	65,633.3
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	103.8	109.3	109.8	103.9	108.5	110.3
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices ⁽²⁾	...	9.3	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.3
Growth rate of per capita GVA (factor cost, constant prices) (%)	2.3	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.1	7.4
Components of GVA (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)						
Primary industry	506,475.8	829,771.0	961,330.0	1,083,032.0	1,242,818.0	1,524,552.0
Secondary industry	474,322.5	1,033,410.0	1,205,458.0	1,360,426.0	1,536,492.0	1,763,584.0
Tertiary industry	1,019,944.4	2,090,094.9	2,415,297.6	2,860,108.1	3,329,593.5	3,960,723.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)						
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	1,680,060.7	2,920,144.0	3,353,748.0	3,864,617.0	4,478,717.0	5,250,459.0
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	528,299.1	1,531,432.9	1,900,761.8	1,931,380.1	2,363,132.2	2,841,457.0
Gross fixed capital formation	495,196.0	1,343,773.6	1,641,673.4	1,821,098.8	2,055,772.0	2,407,069.0
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	15,157.6	147,101.0	201,534.0	106,791.0	179,171.0	273,509.0
Final consumption rate (%)	77.2	68.0	67.2	68.6	69.1	67.5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	24.3	35.7	38.1	34.3	36.5	36.5
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	- 19 397	- 135 663	-200,201.9	-285,275.0	-348,359.0	-339,989.0
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	515,545.1	1,485,908.5	1,836,331.7	1,802,619.4	2,182,338.2	2,621,742.0
Population (Crore) ⁽⁶⁾	101.9	112.2	113.8	115.4	117.0	118.6
Exchange rate US\$/₹ average⁽⁷⁾	45.7	43.6	40.0	50.9	45.1	44.6



Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India
(Base Year 2011-12=100)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(concluded)				
GDP at market prices (current prices, ₹ crore)	8,736,039.0	9,951,344.0	11,272,764.0	12,488,205.0	13,576,086.0
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	8,106,656.0	9,210,023.0	10,380,813.0	11,472,409.0	12,279,410.0
GNI (current prices)	8,659,215.0	9,834,581.0	11,132,877.0	12,340,772.0	13,418,745.0
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) ⁽¹⁾	8,106,656.0	8,546,552.0	9,084,369.0	9,727,490.0	10,427,191.0
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	66,448.0	74,575.1	82,980.1	90,547.8	95,708.6
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	71,607.0	80,578.0	90,110.0	98,565.0	105,815.2
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	8,736,039.0	9,226,879.0	9,839,434.0	10,552,151.0	11,350,249.0
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	...	4.3	5.3	5.9	6.2
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices ⁽²⁾	...	5.6	6.6	7.2	7.6
Components of GVA at basic prices by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)					
Primary industry	1,762,851	1,966,577.0	2,198,430	2,299,550.0	2,411,753.0
Secondary industry	2,374,017	2,636,743.0	2,902,222	3,138,379.0	3,331,175.0
Tertiary industry	3,969,788	4,606,703.0	5,280,162	6,034,480.0	6,536,482.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)					
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	5,878,822.3	6,732,289.0	7,660,925.1	8,558,508.9	9,516,758.0
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	3,402,895.0	3,842,743.0	3,911,601.0	4,276,158.0	...
Gross fixed capital formation	2,997,619	3,321,413	3,564,320	3,844,366	3,972,401
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	206,854	212,363	179,971	220,557	234,444
Final consumption rate (%)	67.3	67.7	68.0	68.5	70.1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	39.0	38.6	34.7	34.2	...
Net exports of goods and services (₹ crore)	-571,623.0	-668,721.0	-335,639.0	-372,057.0	-344,113.0
Gross domestic savings (current prices, ₹ crore)	3,026,724.0	3,364,823.0	3,725,046.0	4,116,700.0	...
Population (Crore)⁽⁶⁾	122.0	123.5	125.1	126.7	128.3
Exchange rate US\$/₹ average ⁽⁷⁾	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	66.7

Source:

National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note (First revised Estimate), released on 29th Jan 2016 and Provisional Estimates released on 31st May 2016.

Footnotes

(a) All Information pertains to Financial Year i.e. April of Year mentioned in the table above to March of next year.

(b) Data for 2000 to 2010 relates to old base year at 2004-05 prices while that for 2011 and onwards relates to new base year at 2011-12 prices.

(c) Data for 2014 is revised estimate and Data for 2015 is provisional estimate.

(d) One Crore is equal to ten millions.

(1) Base year for data for 2000 and 2006 to 2010 is 2004-05 and base year for data for 2011 to 2015 is 2011-12.

(2) Figures for the years 2006 to 2010 are based on 2004-05 as base year and those for years 2012 onwards are based on 2011-12 as base year.

(3) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(4) Includes valuables.

(5) Does not include Valuables.

(6) Population as on 1st October of the year indicated in the table.

(7) Exchange rate upto the year 2014 is as per RBI/FEDAI where as for the year 2015, it is as per www.irs.gov.in. Thus, for example, during the financial year 2015-16, one US \$ was equal to ₹ 66.7 on an average.



Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China ⁽⁵⁾

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	10,028.0	21,943.8	27,023.2	31,951.6	34,908.1	41,303.0	48,930.1	54,036.7	59,524.4	64,397.4	68,550.6
GNI (current prices/billion US\$) ⁽²⁾	1,196.7	2,747.5	3,561.9	4,629.2	5,101.7	6,075.3	7,505.3	8,540.5	9,533.4	10,496.7	10,960.1
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.5	112.7	114.2	109.7	109.4	110.6	109.5	107.9	107.8	107.3	106.9
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (%)	7.6	12.1	13.6	9.1	8.9	10.1	9.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.4
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) ⁽³⁾											
Total	10,028.0	21,943.8	27,023.2	31,951.6	34,908.1	41,303.0	48,930.1	54,036.7	59,524.4	64,397.4	68,550.6
By Sector⁽⁴⁾											
Primary industry	1,471.7	2,331.7	2,778.8	3,275.3	3,416.2	3,936.3	4,616.3	5,090.2	5,532.9	5,834.4	6,087.0
Secondary industry	4,566.5	10,436.2	12,663.4	14,995.7	16,017.2	19,163.0	22,703.9	24,464.3	26,195.6	27,757.2	28,056.0
Tertiary industry	3,989.8	9,176.0	11,581.1	13,680.6	15,474.8	18,203.8	21,609.9	24,482.2	27,795.9	30,805.9	34,407.5
By industry⁽⁴⁾											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1,494.4	2,403.6	2,862.4	3,369.9	3,522.3	4,053.0	4,748.3	5,236.9	5,697.4	6,016.6	6,291.9
Industry	4,026.0	9,223.8	11,169.4	13,172.8	13,809.5	16,512.6	19,514.3	20,890.6	22,233.8	23,385.6	23,518.3
Construction	553.4	1,245.0	1,534.8	1,880.8	2,268.1	2,725.9	3,292.7	3,689.6	4,089.7	4,488.0	4,654.7
Wholesale and retail trades	815.9	1,653.1	2,093.8	2,618.2	2,900.2	3,590.4	4,373.1	4,983.1	5,628.4	6,242.3	6,620.4
Transport, storage and post	616.2	1,218.6	1,460.5	1,636.8	1,652.2	1,878.4	2,184.2	2,376.3	2,604.3	2,850.1	3,037.1
Hotels and catering services	214.6	479.3	554.8	661.6	695.7	771.2	856.5	953.7	1,022.8	1,115.8	1,215.9
Financial intermediation	483.6	995.2	1,517.4	1,831.3	2,179.8	2,568.0	3,067.9	3,518.8	4,119.1	4,666.5	5,750.0
Real estate	414.9	1,037.0	1,381.0	1,473.9	1,896.7	2,357.0	2,816.8	3,124.8	3,598.8	3,800.1	4,130.8
Others	1,409.1	3,688.2	4,449.2	5,306.3	5,983.5	6,846.4	8,076.4	9,262.9	10,530.3	11,832.3	13,331.5
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	10,057.7	22,120.7	27,169.9	31,993.6	34,988.3	41,070.8	48,603.8	54,098.9	59,696.3	64,718.2	69,659.4
Final consumption expenditure	6,366.8	11,472.9	13,622.9	15,746.6	17,272.8	19,899.8	24,102.2	27,111.3	30,033.8	32,831.3	35,951.6
Gross fixed capital formation	3,352.8	8,722.3	10,505.2	12,800.2	15,673.5	18,582.7	21,967.1	24,460.1	27,092.4	29,005.3	30,196.1
Change in inventories	99.8	260.0	699.5	1,024.1	538.3	1,082.6	1,365.6	1,063.9	1,114.9	1,266.4	1,111.0
Net exports of goods and services	238.3	1,665.5	2,342.3	2,422.7	1,503.7	1,505.7	1,168.8	1,463.6	1,455.2	1,615.2	2,400.7
Final consumption rate (%)	63.3	51.9	50.1	49.2	49.4	48.5	49.6	50.1	50.3	50.7	51.6
Capital formation rate (%)	34.3	40.6	41.2	43.2	46.3	47.9	48.0	47.2	47.3	46.8	44.9

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.

(3) The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producers' prices.

(4) After 2014, China economic activities are categorized into three strata of industries according to the "Three Strata of Industries Classification Regulations" enacted by NBS in 2012, and historical data are revised accordingly. Three strata of industry in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (except support service activities to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries). Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (except auxiliary activities of mining and quarrying), manufacturing (except repairs for metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, steam, gas and water, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

(5) In 2016, China move R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data have since been revised.



Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	946.3	1,839.4	2,109.5	2,369.1	2,507.7	2,748.0	3,025.0	3,262.5	3,534.3	3,796.5	3,991.0 ⁽¹⁾
Indices of GDP (year 2010 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	71.1	90.7	95.5	98.6	97.0	100.0	103.2	105.5	107.8	09.5	110.9
GDP deflator (year 2010 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	48.4	73.8	80.4	87.5	94.0	100.0	106.7	112.5	119.3	126.2	130.9
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (% change)		4.0		1.9	-2.7	1.9	2.1	1.1	0.9	0.1	
	2.1	4.2	3.9	1.8	-2.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1	...
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100) (billion ZAR)	68.0	112.1	127.8	143.9	134.3	129.1	136.5	141.4	152.2	151.6	153.7
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2010 = 100) (billion ZAR)	52.7	86.9	98.8	111.5	104.1	100.1	105.7	109.5	117.9	117.4	119.1
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	946.3	1,839.4	2,109.5	2,369.1	2,507.7	2,748.0	3,025.0	3,262.5	3,534.3	3,796.5	...
Primary industry ⁽³⁾	92.0	175.7	213.4	265.4	268.9	296.0	331.0	341.7	358.3	371.3	370.0
Secondary industry ⁽⁴⁾	211.4	349.7	401.9	472.4	490.9	522.1	553.4	602.5	663.8	716.6	736.1
Tertiary industry ⁽⁵⁾	559.0	1,116.8	1,269.4	1,399.4	1,517.4	1,676.8	1,840.7	1,995.5	2,150.9	2,316.6	2,454.5
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953.3	1,811.1	2,087.3	2,373.9	2,519.8	2,748.1	3,006.0	3,239.0	3,490.1	3,773.2	3,977.9
Final consumption expenditures	771.2	1,471.6	1,672.8	1,863.8	1,990.4	2,177.7	2,400.7	2,625.5	2,859.3	3,071.1	3,239.7
Gross fixed capital formation	147.8	348.1	435.5	557.0	539.4	529.4	566.7	614.5	708.4	769.2	800.1
Inventory	7.1	23.1	7.1	-8.6	-20.2	6.8	12.4	41.1	2.8	3.6	-21.5
Net exports of goods and services	27.3	-31.8	-28.2	-38.4	10.2	34.1	26.2	-42.0	-80.3	-70.7	-40.4
Final consumption rate (%)	81.5	80.0	79.3	78.7	79.4	79.2	79.4	80.5	80.9	80.9	81.2
Gross capital formation rate (%)	15.7	20.2	21.0	23.2	20.7	19.5	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.4	19.5

Source

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

(1) Data for 2014 is derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Base year 2010 = 100

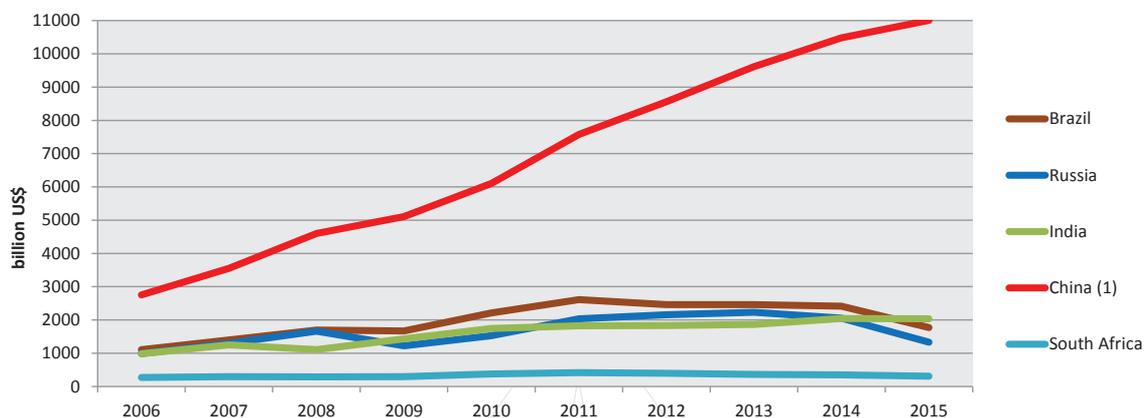
(3) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying

(4) Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction

(5) Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services. General government and Personal services.

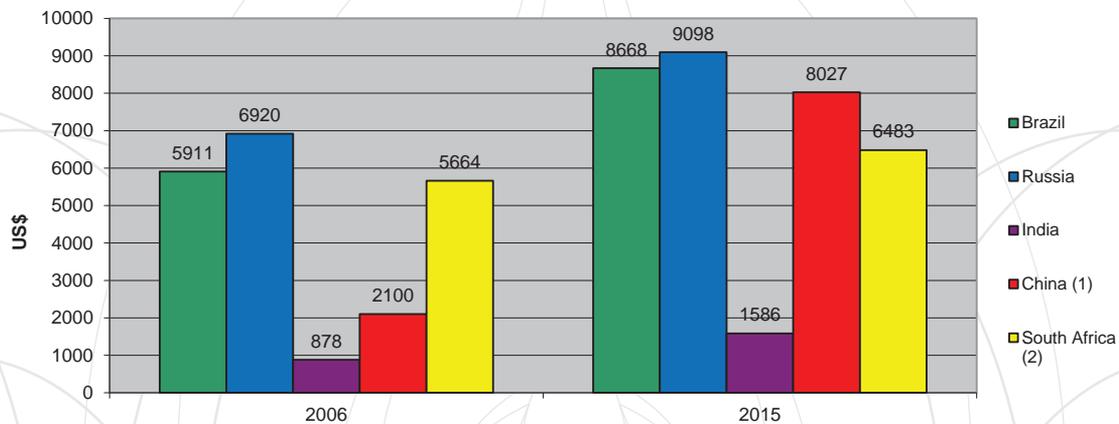


**Graph 4.1 Gross Domestic Product
(current prices; billion US\$)**



(1) Preliminary Data for China in respect of 2015

**Graph 4.2 Gross Domestic Product per Capita
(current prices; US\$)**

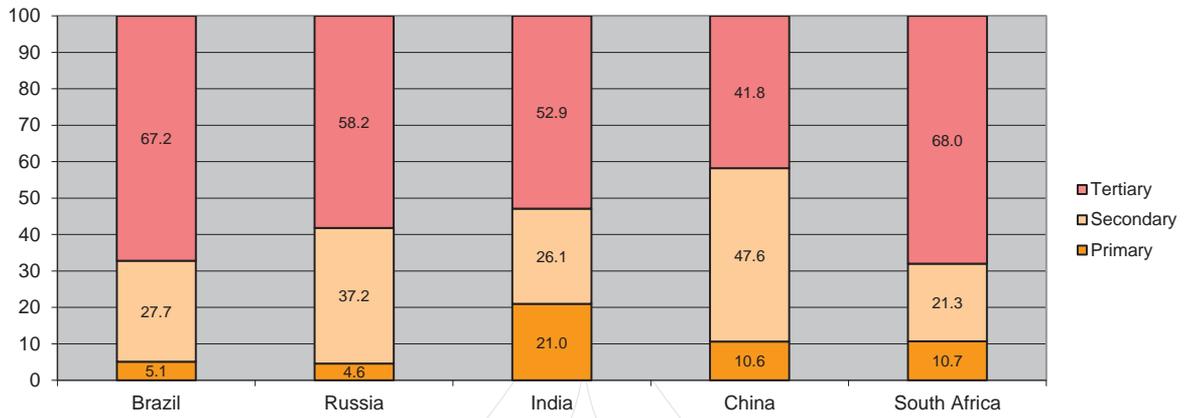


(1) Preliminary data for 2015.

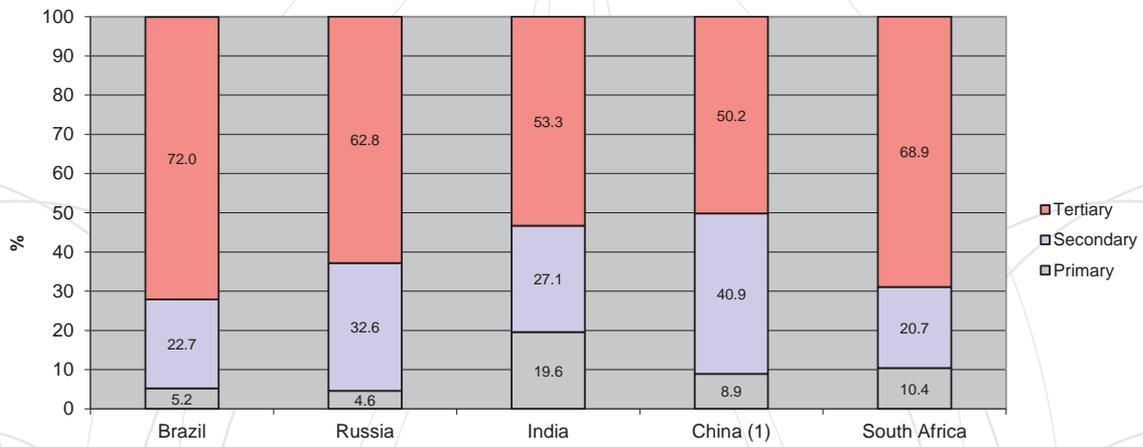
(2) Data against Year 2015 is actually for Year 2014.



Graph 4.3 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2006 (%)



Graph 4.4 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2015 (%)



(1) Preliminary data.



Explanatory Notes:**General notes**

National product by definition is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. The measure obviously has to be in value terms as the different units of production and different measures of services are not directly added. In the case of a closed economy, the measure amounts to domestic product (Gross Domestic Product).

Gross National Income (GNI)

GNI = GDP + compensation of employees and property income receivable from the rest of the world – compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world.

Government final consumption expenditure

Government final consumption expenditure comprises the compensation of employees and purchases of goods and services by the government including purchases abroad. Compensation of employees of general government consists of wages and salaries and social security contribution.

Primary Industry: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Mining.

Secondary Industry: Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water and Construction.

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Brazil

The Brazilian System of National Accounts reference 2010, as established by international recommendations, is in accordance with the new manual of the System of National Accounts 2008, SNA 2008.

Expenditure measure of GDP The expenditure measure of gross domestic product (GDP) is derived as the sum of expenditure on final consumption plus gross capital formation plus exports less imports.

Gross fixed capital formation in a particular category of fixed asset consists of the value of producers' acquisitions of new and existing products of this type less the value of their disposals of fixed assets of the same type.

Gross fixed capital formation is measured by the total value of a producer's acquisitions, less disposals, of fixed assets during the accounting period plus certain specified expenditure on services that adds to the value of non-produced assets.

Gross capital formation shows the acquisition less disposal of produced assets for purposes of fixed capital formation, inventories or valuables.

Expenditures on goods and services are defined as the values of the amounts that buyers pay, or agree to pay, to sellers in exchange for goods or services that sellers provide to them or to other institutional units designated by the buyers.

Goods and services account The goods and services account shows the balance between the total goods and services supplied as resources to the economy as output and imports (including the value of taxes less subsidies on products not already included in the valuation of output) and the use of the same goods and services as intermediate consumption, final consumption, capital formation and exports.

Final consumption expenditure is the amount of expenditure on consumption goods and services.

Household final consumption expenditure consists of the expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by resident households on individual consumption goods and services, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant and including consumption goods and services acquired abroad.

General government final consumption expenditure consists of expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by general government on both individual consumption goods and services and collective consumption services.

Final consumption expenditure of NPISHs consists of the expenditure, including expenditure whose value must be estimated indirectly, incurred by resident NPISHs on individual consumption goods and services and possibly on collective consumption services.

Inventories are produced assets that consist of goods and services, which came into existence in the current period or in an earlier period, and that are held for sale, use in production or other use at a later date.

Primary Industry: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Secondary Industry: Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water and Construction.

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Russia

Primary Industry: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Secondary Industry: Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water and Construction.

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of all producer units within a country area. It may be estimated using three methods: production, use of incomes (or expenditure method) and GDP formation by income sources. GDP, measured by production method, is defined as a difference between total output of goods and services for the whole economy, on the one hand, and intermediate consumption, on the other, or otherwise as a sum of value added in the sectors of the economy. GDP, measured by the method of use of incomes, represents a sum of expenditures of all the institutional units – residents for final consumption, gross capital formation and net exports. GDP calculated on the basis of income sources reflects primary incomes accumulated in the process of production by all institutional units grouped by sectors of the economy.



Final consumption expenditures comprise final consumption expenditures of households, final consumption expenditures of public administration on individual goods and services and collective services, final consumption expenditures of non-profit institutions serving of households.

Gross Capital Formation indicates net acquisition by resident units of goods and services produced in the current period or imported, but not consumed in that period. Gross capital formation includes gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories, as well as net acquisition of valuables.

Net Exports of Goods and Services are calculated as a difference between exports and imports and include trade turnover of Russia with foreign countries.

India

Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Ministry of Statistics & PI compiles estimates of national accounts aggregates and publishes them in its annual publication called National Accounts Statistics. The estimates are based on performance during the Financial year (April- March (next year)). CSO brings out First Revised Estimates in January for the preceding year along with revision of estimates for a few earlier financial years using detailed and more comprehensive data. CSO also compiles Advance Estimates for the current financial year and releases it two months before the close of the year. Various aggregates brought out by CSO include GDP, NDP, GNI, and NNI, Product and Production taxes and subsidies, Consumption of Fixed Capital, Net National Disposable Income, Personal Disposable Income, Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), exports and imports, Gross & Net Capital Formation, Savings, etc.

The economy of India is not closed as there are transactions with rest of the world in the form of exports, imports, loans etc. This gives rise to the concept of national or domestic. Gross Domestic Product refers to production of all resident units within the borders of a country, which is not exactly same as the production of all productive activities of residents. Some of the productive activities of residents may take place abroad. Conversely, some production taking place within a country may be attributed to temporary and seasonal foreign labour.

$GNI = GDP + \text{compensation of employees and property income receivable from the rest of the world} - \text{compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world}$

Final consumption Expenditure includes both Private Final Consumption Expenditure & Government Final Consumption Expenditure.

Private Final Consumption Expenditure: The household consumption expenditure referred to as private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) in National Accounts Statistics (NAS), consists of expenditure by households and non-profit institutions serving households on durable, semi-durable and non-durable consumer goods and services.

Government final consumption expenditure: Government final consumption expenditure comprises the compensation of employees paid and purchases of goods and services by the government used for production of non-market services. Compensation of employees of general government consists of wages and salaries.

Final Consumption Rate is total Final Consumption expenditure expressed as percent of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Current Prices).

Gross Capital Formation Rate is total Gross Capital Formation expressed as percent of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Current Prices).

Following categorization has been used for industry wise estimates in case of India :

Primary Sector of industries includes Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Mining & Quarrying.

Secondary Sector of industries includes Manufacturing, Electricity Gas & Water Supply and Construction.

Tertiary Sector of industries includes other industries of national economy.

China

Gross Domestic Product (GDP) refers to the final products at market prices produced by all resident units in a country (or a region) during a certain period of time. In the practice of national accounting, GDP is calculated from three approaches, namely production approach, income approach and expenditure approach, which reflect GDP and its composition from different angles.

Per Capita GDP = $GDP / \text{annual average population}$.

Three Strata of Industry - in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (except support service activities to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries). Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (except auxiliary activities of mining and quarrying), manufacturing (except repairs for metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, steam, gas and water, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Indices of GDP measure the change of GDP at constant prices. GDP at constant prices converts GDP based on the current price into a value based on the price of the base period. When adjusted for price changes, the values of two different periods can be compared to reflect changes of both products and production activities.

GDP by Expenditure Approach refers to the method of measuring the final results of production activities of a country (region) during a given period from the perspective of final uses. It includes final consumption expenditure, gross capital formation and net export of goods and services. The formula for computation is: $GDP \text{ by expenditure approach} = \text{final consumption expenditure} + \text{gross capital formation} + \text{net export of goods and services}$.



Final Consumption Expenditure refers to the total expenditure of resident units for purchases of goods and services from both the domestic economic territory and abroad to meet the needs of material, cultural and spiritual life. It does not include the expenditure of non-resident units on consumption in the economic territory of the country. The final consumption expenditure is broken down into household consumption expenditure and government consumption expenditure.

Gross Fixed Capital Formation refers to the value of acquisitions less those disposals of fixed assets during a given period. Fixed assets are the assets produced through production activities with unit value above a specified amount and which could be used for over one year. Natural assets are not included.

Gross fixed capital formation can be categorized into total tangible fixed capital formation and total intangible fixed capital formation. Total tangible fixed capital formation includes the value of the construction projects and installation projects completed and the equipment, apparatus and instruments purchased (less those disposed) as well as the value of land improved, the value of draught animals, breeding stock and animals for milk, for wool and for recreational purposes and the newly increased forest with economic value. Total intangible fixed capital formation includes the prospecting of minerals and the acquisition of computer software minus the disposal of them.

Changes in Inventories refer to the market value of the change in the physical volume of inventory of resident units during a given period, i.e. the difference between the values at the beginning and at the end of the period minus the gains due to the change in prices. The changes in inventories can have a positive or a negative value. A positive value indicates an increase in inventory while a negative value indicates a decrease in inventory. The inventory includes raw materials, fuels and reserve materials purchased by the production units as well as the inventory of finished products, semi-finished products and work-in-progress.

Net Export of Goods and Services refers to the exports of goods and services subtracting the imports of goods and services. Exports include the value of various goods and services sold or gratuitously transferred by resident units to non-resident units. Imports include the value of various goods and services purchased or gratuitously acquired resident units from non-resident units. Because the provision of services and the use of them happen simultaneously, the acquisition of services by resident units from abroad is usually treated as import while the acquisition of services by non-resident units in this country is usually treated as export. The exports and imports of goods are calculated at FOB.

Final Consumption Rate refers to final consumption expenditures as percentage of gross domestic product by expenditure approach.

Gross Capital Formation Rate refers to gross capital formation as percentage of gross domestic product by expenditure approach.

South Africa

Base year 2010=100.

Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying.

Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction.

Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services; General government and Personal services.







Price Indices

Table 5.1 - Summary of Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year on BRICS Countries

	Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)										
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Brazil	6.0	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.4	10.7
Russia	20.8	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.8	7.8	15.5
India ⁽¹⁾	4.0	6.0	6.5	8.1	10.8	12.0	8.9	9.3	10.9	6.3	5.9
China	0.4	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4
South Africa	5.3	4.7	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2015.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

(1) The Consumer Price Index of India pertains to Industrial Workers only. Information for 2000-2005 is based on base year 1982 whereas that for 2006 and onwards is based on base year 2001.



Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7
Food and beverages	103.2	101.2	110.8	111.1	103.2	110.4	107.2	109.9	108.5	108.0	112.0
Housing	104.5	103.1	101.8	105.1	105.7	105.0	106.8	106.8	103.4	108.8	118.3
Rent residential	97.7	103.2	104.5	106.9	106.6	107.4	111.0	109.0	112.0	109.4	107.8
Fuels (domestics)	120.9	107.3	100.5	103.3	113.0	102.1	102.6	105.2	106.6	104.8	121.6
Residential electricity	112.7	100.3	93.8	101.1	104.7	103.1	104.0	102.9	84.3	117.1	151.0
Household articles	105.2	97.3	97.5	102.0	103.0	103.5	100.0	100.8	107.1	105.5	105.4
Apparel	104.1	105.1	103.8	107.3	106.1	107.5	108.3	105.8	105.4	103.6	104.5
Transportation	112.1	103.1	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	106.1	100.5	103.3	103.8	110.2
Health and personal care	102.6	106.0	104.5	105.7	105.4	105.1	106.3	106.0	107.0	107.0	109.2
Personal expenditures	105.7	107.2	106.5	107.4	108.0	107.4	108.6	110.2	108.4	108.3	109.5
Education	104.8	106.2	104.2	104.6	106.1	106.2	108.1	107.8	107.9	108.5	109.3
Communication	112.9	99.8	100.7	101.8	101.1	100.9	101.5	100.8	101.5	98.5	102.1
Urban area	106.0	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2015.



Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

	(preceding year = 100) (%)										
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1	106.8	107.8	115.5
Food stuffs ⁽¹⁾	117.5	109.3	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3	104.4	107.7	110.1	119.1
Non-food goods	122.7	106.3	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4	105.6	104.9	105.4	114.2
Services	131.8	115.3	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6	105.4	108.1	108.1	112.4
Housing	133.8	120.1	113.0	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5	104.7	106.9	109.7	119.5
Public utilities	137.4	119.8	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1	104.7	111.5	107.9	107.5
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	104.3	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6	99.5	107.8	107.9	114.1
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	147.1	112.4	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3	106.8	103.4	106.1	112.4

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

(2) Aggregated index by kinds of economic activity "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply".



Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price index (industrial workers) ⁽¹⁾ (%)(preceding year = 100)											
Food	101.8	107.0	109.8	111.2	113.4	112.4	107.4	109.5	113.9	106.6	106.3
Fuel and light	117.6	103.2	103.1	106.8	104.3	108.2	113.6	115.3	108.4	105.9	103.2
Housing	106.0	106.8	104.0	103.8	114.1	126.6	111.5	107.8	106.8	105.4	106.4
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104.3	103.7	103.5	103.4	104.1	105.6	113.2	110.4	107.6	105.3	104.0
Medical care	102.4	106.0	106.5	106.1	104.3	104.1	106.6	110.7	111.4	103.7	104.3
Education, recreation and amusement	107.4	102.5	103.3	105.5	106.7	103.5	102.0	98.1	104.4	104.8	106.7
Transport and communication	114.4	108.3	100.0	104.9	100.7	109.2	112.5	109.7	110.2	106.0	100.6
General index	104.0	106.0	106.5	108.1	110.8	112.0	108.9	109.3	110.9	106.3	105.9
Wholesale price indices, by commodity ⁽²⁾											
All commodities	106.3	106.0	104.9	108.7	102.4	109.6	109.5	107.5	106.3	103.8	97.3
Primary articles	102.7	108.8	109.4	110.7	109.5	119.1	112.1	109.1	110.6	104.6	99.7
Electricity	115.9	102.5	101.6	100.2	100.3	105.1	101.5	110.6	119.5	110.9	104.0
Manufactured products	102.7	104.6	104.9	106.9	101.6	105.4	107.4	105.7	103.3	103.2	99.1

Sources

- a) Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.
- b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Adviser.

Footnotes

- (1) The information for 2000 is based on base year 1982 whereas that for 2006 onwards is based on base year 2001.
- (2) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and that for the year 2005-2006 and onwards relates to base year 2004-2005.



Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	101.5	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4	102.6	102.6	102	101.4
Urban area	100.8	101.5	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3	102.7	102.6	102.1	101.5
Rural area	99.9	101.5	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8	102.5	102.8	101.8	101.3
Components ⁽¹⁾											
Food	...	102.3	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8	104.8	104.7	103.1	102.3
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	100.6	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8	102.9	100.3	99.4	102.1
Clothing	...	99.4	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1	103.1	102.3	102.4	102.7
Garments	...	99.0	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4	103.3	102.4	102.6	102.8
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101.2	101.9	102.8	100.2	100.0	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.2	101.0
Health care and personal articles	...	101.1	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4	102.0	101.3	101.3	102.0
Transportation and communication	...	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5	99.9	99.6	99.9	98.3
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4	100.5	101.8	101.9	101.4
Housing	...	104.6	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3	102.1	102.8	102.0	100.7
Rent	...	102.7	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3	102.7	104.1	103.3	102.6
Electricity	...	101.7	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	101.7	101.6	100.2	100.0
Gas	...	104.5	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2	101.7	102.1	100.8	100.4
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	102.8	103.0	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.8
Agricultural products ⁽³⁾	...	100.1	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.5	110.6	102.2	101.2	99.1	98.7
Stage of processing											
Raw materials ⁽⁴⁾	105.1	106.0	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1	98.2	98.0	97.8	93.9

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

- (1) Data on components of CPI of 2000 are not available since the classification of CPI was revised in 2001.
- (2) Producer price indices of industrial products refer to the prices of industrial products when they leave factories.
- (3) Price indices for agricultural products refer to that for food processing industry of agricultural products.
- (4) Price indices for raw materials refer to the purchasing price indices for raw materials, fuels, and power.



Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa - 2000/2015
CPI (December 2012=100)
PPI (2000=100)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumer price indices											
All items ⁽¹⁾	49.6	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7	114.7
Urban area	49.6	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7	114.7
Rural area ⁽²⁾	...	64.3	69.3	78.2	84.3	86.8	91.5	97.3	102.7	109.5	113.9
Component ⁽¹⁾											
Housing indices ⁽³⁾	53.7	67.1	73.6	74.6	80.5	85.9	91.6	97.2	102.7	108.6	115.1
Food indices ⁽⁴⁾	39.1	60.5	66.8	75.5	82.4	83.1	89.2	95.8	101.4	109.3	114.9
Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	42.2	62.6	67.5	46.3	58.8	71.2	84.1	95.2	103.6	111.1	121.3
Gas and other fuels indices ⁽⁶⁾
Clothing indices	82.1	76.4	71	85.9	90.4	92.1	94.6	98.5	101.7	107.1	113
Rent indices	45.4	74	76.7	79.6	84.5	88.6	93.5	97.7	102.4	107.6	113
Producer price indices ⁽⁷⁾											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply ⁽⁸⁾	100	142.6	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	207.6	220.5	...	...	...
Agricultural products ⁽⁸⁾	100	142.6	176.5	188	189.7	187	199.7	208.5	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods ⁽⁹⁾	100	106	113.9	118
Agriculture ⁽⁹⁾	100	102.3	107.5	112.9

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

(a) **CPI** - Consumer Price Indices

(b) **PPI** - Producer Price Indices

(c) Break in series, all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate continuous time series. Linking factors: Consumer Price Indices (all items, preceding year=100); Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area; Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area; Housing Indices; Food Indices; Electricity; Clothing Indices; Rent Indices.

(1) Base year = December 2012 = 100.

(2) All items headline measure from 2000 to 2008 based on primary areas, currently based on primary and secondary areas.

(3) Includes all housing, i.e. rental, owners equivalent rent, utilities and maintenance. Electricity excluded (2000-2007). Change in method of calculation in owner-occupied housing from 2008.

(4) Food only (does not include non-alcoholic beverages).

(5) Includes electricity and other solid and liquid fuels.

(6) Included under electricity and other fuels.

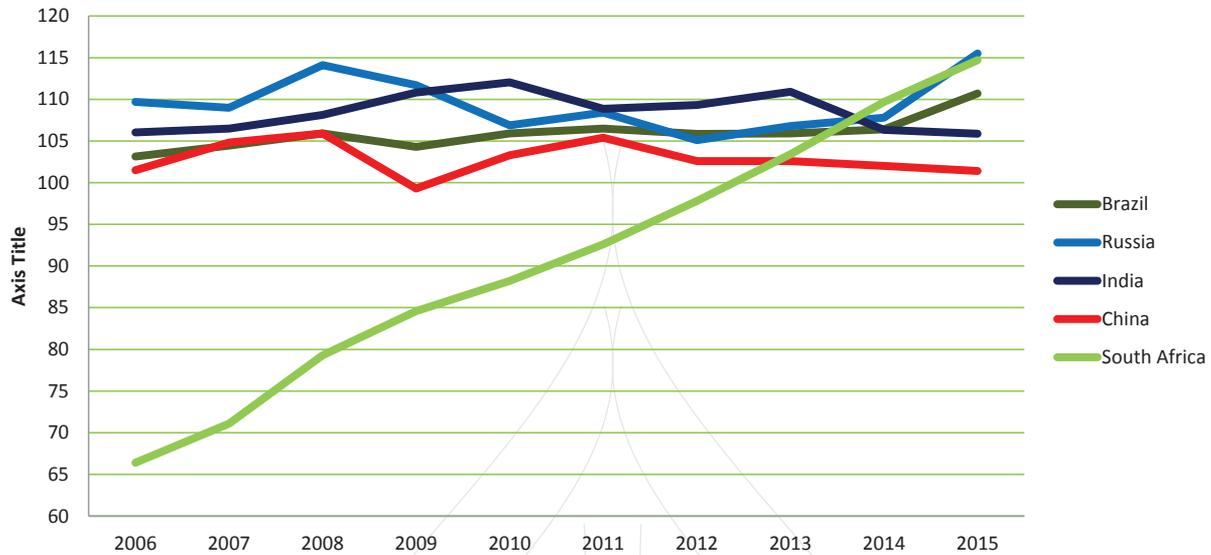
(7) Year 2000 = 100.

(8) Discontinued in December 2012

(9) Introduced in January 2013, history starts from January 2012. Base year 2012=100



Graph 5.1 Consumer Price Index
(%; preceding year=100)



Explanatory Notes:

General notes

The retail price is defined as money cost to the consumer of a specified unit of sale which is inclusive of all rebates and discounts etc.

Consumer Price Index (CPI): It indicates time fluctuations of retail prices of goods and services purchased by the consumers for non production consumption within a specified period of time. It is a ratio of value of a fixed basket of main goods and services at the prices of the current period as related to its value at the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing price changes in retail trade and service establishments and also in commodity, mixed and food market and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for the previous year.

Producer Price Index: It measures the average changes in producers' prices over a period of time. It represents bulk transaction generally at the early stage of trading. The price pertaining to bulk transactions may have divergent nomenclatures e.g. farm harvest prices, wholesale prices, procurement prices, support prices, administered prices, import prices, forward prices etc. Wholesale price index relates to the transactions at the primary stage which broadly correspond to producer prices.

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the government organisation responsible for the computation of the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), which is the official and main inflation indicator of the country. IPCA is used by the Central Bank to monitor objectives set in the inflation targets system. The index is computed on a monthly basis and refers to families inhabiting in urban localities, with monthly income, from any source, ranging from 1 (one) to 40 (forty) minimum wages. The geographical coverage of the index encompasses 10 metropolitan regions, Goiânia and Campo Grande cities, and also Brasília (Brazil's capital). The indicator ensures a coverage of approximately 90% of urban areas in the geographical scope of the research.

The index tracks the movement of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by households, conceived from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares - POF), which depicts the consumption habits of Brazilian families. The weights applied to the calculation of the **current** consumer price indices of IBGE are based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF) conducted in 2008/2009.

Apparel includes clothing (female, male and child); footwear and accessories; jewels and trinkets; fabrics and haberdashery.



Russia

Consumer Price Indices (CPI) indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for nonproduction consumption within a specified period of time. It measures a ratio of value of a fixed basket of main goods and services at the prices of the current period as related to its value at the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing price changes in retail trade and service establishments and also in commodity, mixed and food market and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for 2 previous years. CPI is computed for the urban population and it is diffused for the whole population.

Producer Price Indices (PPI) for industrial goods are compiled on the basis of recording prices for representative goods (services) produced by 10 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 1100 representative goods (services). Producer prices are actual prices for produced goods (services rendered) provided for selling on the domestic market (except indirect taxes). PPI calculated for representative goods (services) shall be gradually aggregated into indices of corresponding types, kinds, classes, divisions of economics activities. Data on the volume of production in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

India

Consumer Price Index Number for Industrial workers measures a change over time in prices of fixed basket of goods and services consumed by Industrial Workers. This index number is utilized for regulation of wages and dearness allowances of millions of employees and workers in the organised sector. It also serves as an indicator of retail prices in the country and is used for formulation of wages and interest policies. The Labour Bureau, an attached office of the M/o Labour & Employment, has been compiling and disseminating Consumer Price Index for industrial worker since its inception in the year 1946.

This index series till 2005 was based on 1982=100. A new series on base: 2001=100 has been released w.e.f. January, 2006. The data on Consumer Expenditure have been obtained from an ad-hoc survey "Family Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted during September 1999 to August 2000 in respect of 78 selected centers by the NSSO on behalf of Labour Bureau. These 78 centres were selected on the basis of their industrial importance in the country and distributed among different States in proportion to the Industrial employment in the State subject to a maximum allotment of 5 centers per State per sector. On the basis of the results thrown up by the survey, the weighing diagrams have been derived in respect of each of 78 constituent centres and at All India level also. The indices are compiled by using price data collected on monthly basis and house rent survey data on half yearly basis. The CPI (IW), centrewise and at all India levels is released monthly with time lag of one month (on the last working day of the following month).

Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India is compiled by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2004-05 as the base year and the data is released monthly. It is the most commonly used as measure of Inflation in India. Item Basket and the weighting diagram is based on Gross Value of Output as obtained from National Accounts Statistics, 2007. Seasonal Items have also been included and when they disappear, their weight is distributed over remaining items in the sub group on a pro rata basis. Unlike 1993-94 series, in the new series, instead of Public Distribution System prices of Paddy and wheat, their procurement prices have been included to correctly represent the first point of sale.

The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case of Agricultural commodities, however, the prices as quoted in primary wholesale markets are used. The collection of price data is through correspondence & self filing of information. Various units submit the prices electronically through online forms.

Index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

China

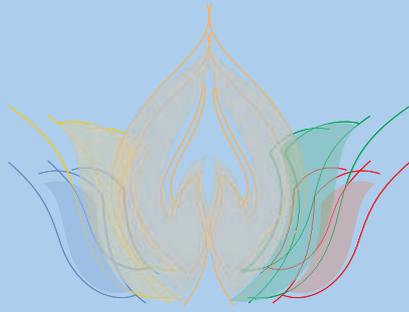
Consumer Price Indices reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. They are obtained by combining consumer price indices of urban household and consumer price indices of rural household. The indices enable the observation and analysis of the degree of impact of the changes in the prices of retail goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

Producer Price Indices for Industrial Products reflect the trend and degree of changes in general exfactory prices of all industrial goods during a given period, including sales of industrial goods by an industrial enterprise to all units outside the enterprise, as well as sales of consumer goods to residents. It can be used to analyze the impact of ex-factory prices on gross output value and value-added of the industrial sector.

South Africa

Break in series, all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate continuous time series. Linking factors: All items; Urban Area; Rural Area; Housing Indices; Food Indices; Electricity; Clothing Indices; Rent Indices.







People's Living Standard

Table 6.1 - Summary of People's Living Standard on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	124	144	149	154	160	164	170	174	178	183	...
India ⁽²⁾	61.4	59.9	61.5	62.6	63.2
China ⁽³⁾	38.0	39.4	39.5
Urban	37.3	46.6	47.4	45.7	46.9	47.7	47.1	47.6	...	...	...
Rural	11.6	22.1	23.4	24.7	27.4	28.3	29.6	30.1	...	...	...
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	16.3	17.0	18.1	...	20.4	21.4	22.1	22.6	23.5	...
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	8.8	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	13	18	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29
India ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7 ⁽⁹⁾	1.9 ⁽⁹⁾
China ⁽³⁾	5.5	6.4	7.5
Urban	0.2	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	4.5	6.5	7.5	...	...	...
Rural ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	...	...	...
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	8.2	7.9	8.7	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹³⁾	...	7.1	3.1	1.6	2.2	...	4.0	5.5	3.9	0.8	...
Russia	20.9	13.3	17.2	11.5	-3.5	5.2	2.8	8.4	4.8	1.2	-9.3
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	11.3	12.9	13.4	10.7	12.6	9.8	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.2	8.5
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	2.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	3.8 ⁽¹⁷⁾
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1 ⁽¹⁹⁾	3.0 ⁽²⁰⁾
China ⁽²¹⁾	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	...
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	...	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil	3.9	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾⁽²³⁾	2.1	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.6 ⁽¹⁷⁾
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	...	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.3 ⁽¹⁹⁾	1.3 ⁽²⁰⁾
China ⁽²⁴⁾	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	...
South Africa ⁽²⁵⁾	...	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	...	...	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil ⁽²⁶⁾	...	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497	0.494	...
Russia ⁽²⁷⁾	0.395	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419	0.416	0.412
India ⁽²⁸⁾											
Urban	0.342	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...	...
Rural	0.260	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...	...
China ⁽²⁹⁾	...	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462
South Africa ⁽³⁰⁾	0.640	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2006/2014*.
- b) Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies - INEP.
- c) Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA), *Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015*.
- d) National Treasury Secretariat.



Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.

India

- a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Annual Report (various issues).
- b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Road Transport Year Book.
- c) Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey.
- d) NITI Aayog

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013 ; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.
- b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2014*.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (5) The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.
- (6) Estimated data.
- (12) Revised data, according to the last population estimate.
- (13) Employed population 15 years and older with work income.
- (15) 1- The following groups of Nature of Expenditure were considered: Active Personnel and Social Costs; Other Current Expenditures; Investments and Financial Inversions; 2 - This information does not include the following expenses: Retirement and reforms, pensions scholarship resources and financing student, expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.
- (26) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

- (1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey.
- (7) Personal passenger cars.
- (16) Estimates on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.
- (17) Provisional data.
- (23) Before 2011 year data include expenditures on physical culture and sport.
- (27) Calculations of Gini Index are based on macroeconomical *per capita* income data and information of sample household budget survey.

India

- (2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table. The percentage of households having TV sets as per census 2001 was 31.6%.
- (8) Figures have been derived by dividing No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001) by mid year population.
- (9) Provisional
- (18) Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of Year indicated in the table to March next year) and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).
- (19) Revised Estimates
- (20) Budget Estimates
- (28) Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey Periods (i.e. July 1999-June 2000, July 2004-June 2005 & July 2009-June 2010 to July 2011-June 2012) and is based on Mixed Recall Period.

China

- (3) In the fourth quarter of 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China conducted the integrated survey of urban and rural households, unifying the names, classification and statistical standards of urban and rural households. On its basis, we got the ownership data of resident in China, including the number of colour TV sets, cars and personal computers etc.
- (10) In rural household survey of China, cars refer to the automobiles for living use, including vans.
- (14) Average annual wage of staff and workers refers to the average wage level in monetary terms per staff and worker during a year of time.



- (21) Government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (24) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (29) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on *per capita* annual disposable income.

South Africa

- (4) Information based on data from the General Household Survey (GHS) in which household were asked to indicate whether the household contained at least one television set. Not asked whether it was colour. Calculation: Total number of sets/total population x k.
- (11) Data GHS in which household were asked to indicated whether the household contained at least one vehicle in working condition. Calculation: Total number of households with a working vehicle/total population x k.
- (22) General government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP.
- (25) General government expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.
- (30) Gini is *per capita* expenditure excluding taxes.



Table 6.2.1 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income and expenditure										
Household's <i>per capita</i> disposable income (R\$)	12,713.1	14,237.7	...	...	...
Household's <i>per capita</i> living consumption expenditure (R\$)
Household's <i>per capita</i> savings balance (R\$)	1,289.3	1,417.4	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽¹⁾										
	...	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.7	...	4.5	3.8	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽²⁾										
Lowest 20%	...	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	...	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6
Second 20%	...	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	...	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9
Third 20%	...	11.2	11.6	11.8	12.0	...	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6
Fourth 20%	...	18.6	19.0	19.1	19.2	...	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6
Highest 20%	...	60.5	59.7	58.9	58.4	...	57.4	57.1	57.0	56.3
Income quintile ratio	...	20.6	20.5	19.0	18.7	...	17.7	17.0	17.4	15.6
Living quality										
Composition of household's										
Consumption expenditure (%)	87.3	...	...	...	...	...
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	24.1	...	...	...	...	...
Gini index of household income ⁽³⁾	...	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497	0.494
Illiteracy rate (%) ^{(3) (4)}	...	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	...	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.3
Scholarity level of the population (years) ^{(3) (4)}	...	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	...	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 or 2 rooms	...	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	...	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9
3 rooms	...	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	...	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.2
4 rooms	...	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.3	...	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.1
5 rooms	...	26.2	27.1	26.9	28.0	...	28.8	29.2	29.3	29.4
6 rooms	...	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.2	...	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.4
7 rooms	...	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.1	...	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.4
8 rooms or more	...	16.9	15.2	17.1	16.3	...	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.6
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 bedroom	...	34.4	34.2	34.9	35.2	...	34.8	35.9	36.6	37.8
2 bedrooms	...	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.9	...	44.6	44.0	43.9	43.2
3 bedrooms	...	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.3	...	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.7
4 bedrooms or more	...	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	...	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) ⁽³⁾										
	...	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	...	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) ⁽³⁾										
	...	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	...	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7



Table 6.2.1 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽³⁾	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	...	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.6	...	74.8	74.8	74.4	73.7
Renter occupied	...	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.0	...	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.5
Granted free of rent	...	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.9	...	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.4
Other	...	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽³⁾										
Television	...	92.9	94.3	95.0	95.6	...	96.9	97.2	97.2	97.1
Radio	...	87.8	88.0	88.9	87.8	...	83.5	80.9	75.7	72.1
Computer	...	22.0	26.5	31.2	34.7	...	42.9	46.4	48.9	48.5
With Internet access	...	16.8	20.0	23.8	27.4	...	36.6	40.3	42.4	42.1
Refrigerator	...	89.0	90.6	92.0	93.3	...	95.8	96.7	97.2	97.6
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) ⁽³⁾	...	91.0	91.7	92.5	93.1	...	94.2	94.7	94.9	95.5
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) ⁽³⁾	...	91.0	91.9	92.7	93.1	...	94.7	94.9	95.1	96.0
Average number of proteins <i>per capita</i> per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	48.7	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories <i>per capita</i> per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁵⁾	1,610.5	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats <i>per capita</i> per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	51.4	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health										
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	...	...	...	4.1	...	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1,000 persons) ⁽⁶⁾	56,115	61,019	58,302	59,191	58,696	58,102	57,902	57,786	56,574	56,629
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6,012	7,104	6,574	6,785	6,810	6,792	7,003	7,314	7,608	7,840
Primary (ISC 1)	21,225	20,079	19,435	18,979	18,524	16,893	17,455	17,056	16,761	16,630
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16,935	17,306	16,327	16,648	16,478	14,255	15,753	15,386	14,932	14,285
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9,162	11,453	10,693	10,821	10,768	8,359	10,760	10,788	9,950	9,940
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2,694	5,031	5,223	5,905	6,057	6,488	6,857	7,162	7,323	7,840
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	47	50	53	58	65	72	79	...	94
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.6	...	11.4	12.0	12.6	14.0
Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants)	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	...	...

Sources

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Household Budget Survey 2002-2003 and 2008-2009; National Household Sample Survey 2006/2014; Medical Health Assistance Survey*; and National Account System 2000-2010.
- b) Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies - INEP, Basic Education Census and Higher Education Census; and Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel - CAPES.
- c) Ministry of Health.
- d) World Bank, Development Research Group.



Footnotes

- (1) Data from World Bank, Development Research Group.
- (2) Percentage of per capita household income by 20% subgroups of population.
- (3) Revised data, according to the last population estimate.
- (4) Persons 15 years old and over.
- (5) Average available in the household, from HBS 2008-2009.
- (6) For education:
 - a) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - b) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - c) Includes special education.
 - d) Includes youth and adult education.
 - e) Includes professional education programmes.
 - f) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
 - g) Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees). Master and doctoral degree enrollment is not available for 2013.



Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income and expenditure										
Household's <i>per capita</i> per month disposable income (Rub) ⁽¹⁾	15,938	-	19,756	22,155
Rural (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,705	-	12,855	14,691
Urban (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,786	-	22,160	24,770
Household's <i>per capita</i> per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)	1,157	5,083	6,541	8,217	8,687	10,122	11,286	12,624	13,707	14,630
Rural (Rub)	732	2,974	3,819	4,955	5,326	6,446	7,292	8,415	8,829	9,667
Urban (Rub)	1,313	5,854	7,533	9,399	9,905	11,453	12,680	14,082	15,410	16,350
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	...	0.1 ⁽²⁾	0.0 ⁽²⁾	...	0.0 ⁽³⁾					
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽³⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Second 20%	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9
Third 20%	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.6
Highest 20%	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.4
Income quintile ratio ⁽³⁾	7.9	9.0	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1
Living Quality										
Consumption expenditure (%) ⁽⁴⁾										
Food products	...	31.6	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5	28.1	27.7	28.5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	...	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8
Apparel and footwear	...	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3
Health care	...	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6
Transport, communication	...	16.4	20.4	19.2	17.2	18.7	19.5	20.8	21.1	21.2
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.1
Education	...	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0
Other goods and services	...	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.7	10.0	10.1
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) ⁽⁴⁾	49.0	34.1	31.2	31.9	33.8	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.2	31.9
Gini index ⁽³⁾	0.395	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419	0.416
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽⁵⁾	0.55	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁶⁾										
1 room	23.3	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.6	23.0
2 rooms	41.0	40.4	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.2	38.0
3 rooms	29.4	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.8	27.8
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽⁶⁾										
Private property	65.3	79.8	81.1	82.4	84.3	85.6	86.3	87.1	87.8	86.3
State-owned	6.3	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4
Municipal property	26.5	14.6	13.5	12.5	11.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	7.7	6.7
Other	1.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁶⁾										
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	75.9	76.3	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.5	77.2
Sewerage	69.0	71.8	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.4	74.9	72.5
Heating	73.4	80.5	81.1	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.4	83.7	84.3	81.7
Hot water supply	59.4	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.5	66.2	63.9
Bath (shower)	63.8	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.1	67.7	65.4
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	70.0	69.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.6	68.3	67.5	65.4
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁴⁾	95.0	96.3	96.5	96.6	97.1	96.6	96.5	97.2	97.5	97.7
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) ⁽⁴⁾	74.0	71.4	72.8	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8	75.9	74.0	73.7
<i>Per capita</i> area of parks and green land (sq.m) ⁽⁷⁾	169.4	197.6	199.0	201.2	202.3	203.7	207.0	213.6	212.1	213.4
Average number of proteins <i>per capita</i> per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	73	71	72	73	73	77	77	78	78	78
Average number of calories <i>per capita</i> per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁴⁾	2,551	2,554	2,564	2,550	2,551	2,652	2,624	2,633	2,626	2,603
Average number of fats <i>per capita</i> per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	99	95	97	98	99	105	105	105	106	105



Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Culture, education and health										
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) ⁽⁴⁾	...	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)										
Primary education (1 level of ISCED97)	5,920	5,170	5,123	5,165	5,266	5,457	5,654	5,793	5,868	6,127
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED97)	16,332	11,275	10,546	10,049	9,772	9,582	9,504	9,428	9,370	9,468
Tertiary education (5 and 6 levels of ISCED97)	7,224	9,974	10,021	9,909	9,720	9,337	8,733	8,314	7,768	7,435
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	...	...	...	...	25.9 ⁽⁵⁾
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9 ⁽⁸⁾
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7 ⁽⁸⁾
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population ⁽⁸⁾										
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	48.5	45.5	44.9	42.4	42.1	38.5	36.6	34.3	32.1 ⁽⁸⁾
From neoplasms	13.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5 ⁽⁸⁾
From external causes of death	18.6	15.9	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.2 ⁽⁸⁾
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2 ⁽⁸⁾
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2 ⁽⁸⁾
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8 ⁽⁸⁾

Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat).
b) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

- (1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
(2) The data are from World Bank WDI database.
(3) Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.
(4) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
(5) According to the Censuses of Population.
(6) 2013, 2014 - incomplete coverage.
(7) Per capita of urban population.
(8) Excluding data on Crimean Federal District.
(9) World Standard of WHO by all causes.



Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income and expenditure											
<i>Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure</i> ⁽¹⁾											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855.0	1,170.6	1,312.5	1,471.7	...	1,984.5	...	2,629.7	...	...	...
Food (%)	48.1	40.0	39.4	39.6	...	44.4	...	42.6	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	9.4	8.9	8.5	...	6.9	...	6.7	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	...	4.8	...	5.4	...	...	...
Education (%)	4.3	6.2	7.0	7.1	...	8.1	...	6.9	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	6.0	6.3	5.2	...	5.0	...	5.5	...	...	...
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486.1	624.5	695.2	772.4	...	1,053.6	...	1,430.0	...	...	...
Food (%)	59.4	53.3	52.3	52.3	...	57.0	...	52.9	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	9.7	9.5	9.7	...	8.0	...	8.0	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	6.3	6.1	6.3	...	5.3	...	6.0	...	...	...
Education (%)	1.9	2.7	3.2	3.7	...	3.6	...	3.5	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	7.0	7.5	6.3	...	5.4	...	6.7	...	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line ⁽¹⁾ : Rural											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7	...	...	...
Urban											
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%:Rural	...	...	...	...	...	9.4	...	9.1	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	7.0	...	7.0	...	...	...
Second 20%:Rural	...	...	...	...	...	13.2	...	12.9	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	...	10.8	...	...	...
Third 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	16.2	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	14.7	...	14.7	...	...	...
Fourth 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	21.1	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	20.9	...	20.7	...	...	...
Highest 20%:Rural	...	...	...	...	...	39.7	...	40.6	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	46.8	...	46.7	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾ : Rural	...	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	4.4	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	6.6	...	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (%) ⁽²⁾	11.3	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.9 ⁽⁹⁾	11.2 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Enrollment by level of education (million persons) ⁽²⁾											
Primary level (class I-V)	113.8	133.7	135.5	135.3	133.6	134.8	139.9	134.8	132.4 ⁽¹¹⁾
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28.9	39.9	44.5	46.3	48.5	51.4	55.1	54.5	59.6 ⁽¹¹⁾
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8.6	15.6	17.2	18.5	20.7	27.5	29.2	29.6	31.8 ⁽¹¹⁾
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % ⁽¹⁾	5.7	...	...	7.0	...	8.0	...	8.9	...	...	...
Public expenditure on health (%) ⁽²⁾	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.8 ⁽⁹⁾	4.9 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Doctors (1000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	556.0	700.7	731.4	761.4	793.7	827.0	860.3	890.4	922.9	938.9 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Hospital beds (1000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	506	493	483	495	540	577	785	623	629	676 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Deaths by accident (1000 numbers) ⁽⁴⁾	238	293	316	318	335	360	367	372	378	452	...
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	3	3	1	12	9	10	2	5	5 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Malaria	1,005	1,707	1,311	1,055	1,144	1,018	754	519	440	535 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Dengue	7	184	69	80	96	110	169	242	168	131 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Kala-Azar	150	187	203	151	93	105	80	29	20	11 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Tuberculosis	10,463	64,539	64,824	66,204	66,345	63,781	63,261	...	...	...	...
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1000 households)											
Urban	668 ⁽⁵⁾	616 ⁽¹⁾	...	692 ⁽⁵⁾	611 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	943 ⁽⁵⁾	950 ⁽¹⁾	...	947 ⁽⁵⁾	933 ⁽⁶⁾
Hired (per 1000 households)											
Urban	285 ⁽⁵⁾	352 ⁽¹⁾	...	276 ⁽⁵⁾	354 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	36 ⁽⁵⁾	33 ⁽¹⁾	...	34 ⁽⁵⁾	51 ⁽⁶⁾
Others (per 1000 households)											
Urban	47 ⁽⁵⁾	33 ⁽¹⁾	...	33 ⁽⁵⁾	34 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	21 ⁽⁵⁾	16 ⁽¹⁾	...	19 ⁽⁵⁾	16 ⁽⁶⁾



Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(concluded)											
Living quality											
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households) : Rural	243 ⁽⁵⁾	301 ⁽¹⁾	...	308 ⁽⁵⁾	312 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	687 ⁽⁵⁾	743 ⁽¹⁾	...	706 ⁽⁵⁾	691 ⁽⁶⁾
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	435 ⁽⁵⁾	660 ⁽¹⁾	...	553 ⁽⁵⁾	800 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	876 ⁽⁵⁾	961 ⁽¹⁾	...	927 ⁽⁵⁾	979 ⁽⁶⁾
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	219 ⁽⁵⁾	348 ⁽¹⁾	...	307 ⁽⁵⁾	406 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	737 ⁽⁵⁾	887 ⁽¹⁾	...	814 ⁽⁵⁾	912 ⁽⁶⁾
Gini coefficient ^{(1) (7)}											
Urban (%)	0.342	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...	...
Rural (%)	0.260	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate ^{(1) (8)}											
Urban (%)	20.2	16.7	16.5	15.7	...	14.6	...	14	...	14	...
Rural (%)	44.2	36.5	34.9	33	...	31.2	...	30	...	29	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁵⁾											
Radio, transistor	35.1	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	...	...	...	...
Television	31.6	...	...	...	...	...	47.2	...	...	...	...
Telephone	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	63.2	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	43.7	...	...	...	...	...	44.8	...	...	...	...
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...
Car, jeep, van	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	...
None of the above assets	39.5	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	...	...	...	...
Population with access to tap water (%)	36.7	...	...	...	...	...	43.5	...	...	...	...
Population with access to gas (%)	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	2,149	...	...	...	...	2,020	...	2,099	...	...	...
Urban	2,156	...	...	...	...	1,946	...	2,058	...	...	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	59.1	...	...	...	...	55.0	...	56.5	...	...	...
Urban	58.5	...	...	...	...	53.5	...	55.7	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	36.1	...	...	...	...	38.3	...	41.6	...	...	...
Urban	49.6	...	...	...	...	47.9	...	52.5	...	...	...

Sources

- Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Sample Survey Office, NSS Reports on Consumer Expenditure & Employment & Unemployment, Nutritional Intake in India and Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India (various issues).
- NITI Aayog
- Ministry of Human Resource Development, *Educational Statistics at a Glance (various issues)*; and *Key Results of All India Survey on Higher Education (various issues)*.
- Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, *National Health Profile*.
- Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey*.
- Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, *Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (various issues)*.
- Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Census 2001/2011 Reports.
- Ministry of Statistics and PI, *Statistical Year Book-2016*

Footnotes

(1) Pertains to National Sample Survey Rounds (i.e. Period July of the previous year to June of the year mentioned in the table). The information on quintile groups and nutritional intakes pertains to uniform reference period where as that for poverty lines pertains to mixed recall period as per Tendulkar Methodology.



- (2) Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of Year indicated in the table to March next year). Expenditure on health & education relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central government & State governments combined).
- (3) As on end of December of the year indicated in the table. The data relates to number of doctors registered with State Medical Council/ Medical Council of India and number of beds in Government Hospitals including Community Health Centers.
- (4) Includes deaths due to traffic accidents, air crash, fire, poisoning, electrocution etc.
- (5) Information under the column for year 2000 and 2011 is based on Census 2001 and 2011 and is as on 31st March 2001 and 31st March 2011 respectively.
- (6) Pertains to Survey period July - December 2012. Figures under tap water for the year 2012 includes piped water / public taps but excludes bottled water.
- (7) Information on expenditure pertains to mixed reference period.
- (8) Illiteracy Rate pertains to age 7 years and above. Illiteracy rate as per census 2011 is 15.9% in case of urban areas and 32.2% in case of rural areas.
- (9) Revised Estimates
- (10) Budget Estimates
- (11) Provisional



Table 6.2.4 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China

(Continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income and expenditure											
<i>Per capita</i> income of households (RMB)											
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,310.76	20,167.12	21,966.19
Disposable income of urban households	6,280.0	11,759.5	13,785.8	15,780.8	17,174.7	19,109.4	21,809.8	24,564.7	...	...	...
Net income of rural households	2,253.4	3,587.0	4,140.4	4,760.6	5,153.2	5,919.0	6,977.3	7,916.6	...	...	...
<i>Per capita</i> consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,220.4	14,491.4	15,712.4
Urban households (in cash)	4,998.0	8,696.6	9,997.5	11,242.9	12,264.6	13,471.5	15,160.9	16,674.3	...	...	...
Rural households	1,670.1	2,829.0	3,223.9	3,660.7	3,993.5	4,381.8	5,221.1	5,908.0	...	...	...
<i>Per capita</i> savings balance (RMB)	5,075.8	12,292.9	13,058.0	16,406.8	19,540.8	22,619.2	25,504.6	29,508.1	32,894.5	35,477.0	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP)											
as % of total population ⁽¹⁾	3.07	...	2.0	1.3	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%											
subgroups of population (%) ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	...	4.8	...	4.67	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	...	9.6	...	9.7	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	...	15.0	...	15.31	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	...	22.7	...	23.2	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.0	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)											
Food, Tobacco and Liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	31.0	30.6
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.769411	7.585706	7.408737
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.7	22.1	21.8
Transport and communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.100308	6.139329	6.054837
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	12.9	13.3
Health care and medical services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.572	10.599	10.96653
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	7.2	7.4
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Food	39.4	35.8	36.3	37.9	36.5	35.6658712	36.31931	36.2	...	...	...
Clothing	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.9	...	...	...
Residence	11.3	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.8886163	9.267332	8.9	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	...	...	...
Transport and communication	8.5	13.2	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7252152	14.17918	14.7	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	6.4	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.47124103	6.391313	6.4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	...	...	...
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...
Food	49.1	43.0	43.1	43.7	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.3	...	...	...
Clothing	5.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.02550149	6.5	6.7	...	...	...
Residence	15.5	16.6	17.8	18.5	20.2	19.1	18.4	18.4	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.34164143	5.9	5.8	...	...	...
Transport and communication	5.6	10.2	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	5.2	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.4	8.7	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.14576256	2.3	2.5	...	...	...
Gini coefficient ⁽²⁾	...	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55.2	61.1	62.7	65.5	68.4	71.2	72.1	74.6	76.4	78.97	...



Table 6.2.4 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China

(Concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	45.4	79.1	87.4	89.6	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	94.3	94.6	...
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	3.7	8.3	9.0	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.1	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽³⁾	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.6	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	...
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	11.0
Urban households	13.4	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.0821441	12.21393	12.2	12.7	...	...
Rural households	11.2	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	...	...
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5,560.9	17,388.4	18,849.0	20,210.2	21,446.6	22,317.9	23,085.1	23,913.2	24,680.7	25,477.0	...
Regular secondary schools	73,689.1	84,519.0	82,432.9	80,504.3	78,679.2	77,032.478	75,190.2	72,283.5	68,749.55	67,843.3	...
Vocational secondary schools	5,032.1	6,762.0	7,405.4	7,611.3	7,857.2	7,297.5	6,835.7	6,249.3	5,352.7	4,735.9	...
Primary schools	130,132.5	107,115.3	105,640.0	103,315.1	100,714.7	99,407.043	99,263.67	96,959	93,605.49	94,510.65	...
Special schools	378.0	362.9	419.3	417.4	428.1	425.6	398.7	378.8	368.1	394.9	...
Pre-primary education	22,441.8	22,639.0	23,488.3	24,749.6	26,578.1	29,766.695	34,244.46	36,857.6	38,946.9	40,507.15	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	...	...	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.79382602	1.818924	1.9	2.1	2.12	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.5	4.9	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2015*.
- b) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013-2015*; *Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012*; and *Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012*.
- e) The People's Bank of China, *Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2000-2015*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

- (1) The data are from World Bank WDI database.
- (2) Data of Gini coefficient are based on *per capita* annual disposable income.
- (3) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (4) Refers to beds of hospitals and health care centers per 1 000 inhabitants.



Table 6.2.5 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa

(Continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income and expenditure										
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6,364	28,819	...	...	31,856	...	42,905	...	...	...
Household's <i>per capita</i> living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	7,546	21,613	...	...	26,149	...	34,897	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0	9.7	...	...	10.7	...	7.4	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	2.8	...	...	2.9	...	2.7	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	5.3	...	...	5.5	...	5.4	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	8.4	...	...	8.9	...	9.0	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	15.9	...	...	17.6	...	17.7	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	67.6	...	...	65.1	...	65.2	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	38.4	...	...	50.5	...	45.9	...	...	...
Living quality										
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100.0	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages ⁽²⁾	27.7	14.4	...	...	19.3	...	12.8	...	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	1.2	...	...	1.0	...	1.1	...	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	5.0	...	...	4.8	...	4.5	...	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	23.6	...	...	24.9	...	32.0	...	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	6.9	...	...	5.4	...	5.1	...	...	...
Health	1.5	1.7	...	...	1.3	...	1.4	...	...	...
Transport	13.3	19.9	...	...	15.3	...	17.1	...	...	...
Communication	3.4	3.5	...	...	3.4	...	2.8	...	...	...
Recreation and culture	3.7	4.6	...	...	4.3	...	3.0	...	...	...
Education	2.4	2.4	...	...	2.8	...	2.7	...	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	2.2	...	...	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	14.4	...	...	14.9	...	14.7	...	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	0.3	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	...	...	...
Gini Index (<i>per capita</i> expenditure excluding taxes)	0.650	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%) ⁽³⁾	...	24.3	23.3	22.8	19.9	19.3	18.2	16.5	16.2	15.8
Adult literacy ⁽⁴⁾	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.1
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁵⁾										
1 room	...	20.7	22.9	18.6	18.3	18.3	17.6	18.5	18.9	19.1
2 rooms	...	13.6	13.5	13.0	12.5	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.9
3 rooms	...	12.2	12.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.1	11.4	10.9
4 rooms or more	...	53.6	51.4	55.3	56.7	58.8	60.1	61.0	60.6	61.1
Classification of dwellings tenure ⁽⁶⁾										
Private Property ⁽⁷⁾	...	69.7	67.3	73.7	66.4	69.0	63.9	65.6	66.4	...
Private property	...	59.8	57.8	61.9	56.0	58.1	...	...	...	...
State-owned	...	10.3	9.7	12.1	11.0	10.9	...	...	...	...
Municipal property	...	19.9	22.5	18.3	20.9	20.6	...	...	...	...
Other	...	10.1	9.9	7.7	12.2	10.4	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)										
Piped water within the dwelling	...	41.1	41.5	43.4	42.1	41.6	43.3	44.5	45.3	46.3
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	71.7	72.5	71.0	70.4	72.0	73.4	72.2	72.1	73.3
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁽⁵⁾	...	53.3	57.9	56.1	57.0	60.3	59.2	59.6	59.1	62.2
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁸⁾	...	71.1	71.6	70.2	69.9	70.6	71.9	70.6	72.2	73.4



Table 6.2.5 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa

(Concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Culture, education and health										
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	19.1	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.3	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.9	...
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.8	...	...	...
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	...	...	...	...

Sources

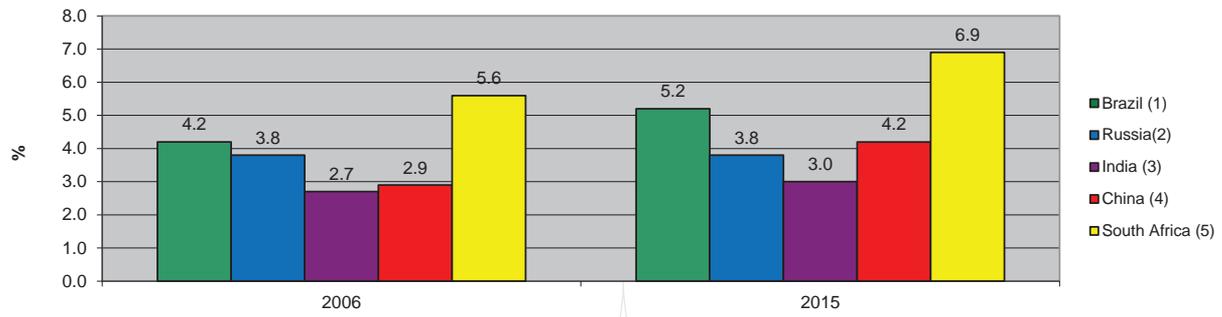
- a) Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2002-2009; Income and Expenditure Survey 2000; Income and Expenditure Survey 2005-2006; District Health Information System 2010; and South African Health Review* (various issues).
 b) National Treasury, *Budget Reviews* (various issues).

Footnotes

- (1) Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.
 (2) Adjusted for CPI.
 (3) Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education). Figures were revised.
 (4) Individuals who were unable to read or who could not write a letter in at least one language. Figures were revised.
 (5) Figures where revised using the question which ask if the household toilet is connected to public sewage system.
 (6) Fully or partially owned.
 (7) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units
 (8) Piped or tap water in the house or yard, for total population, not only cities.
 (9) Per 1 000 uninsured population.

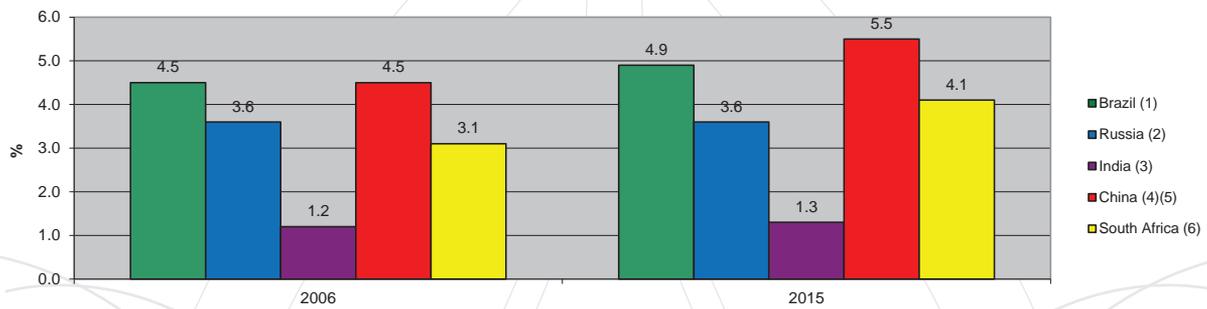


Graph 6.1 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP



- (1) Data for 2013 instead of 2015 year
- (2) Provisional Data for the year 2015
- (3) Budget Estimates for the year 2015
- (4) Data for 2014 instead of 2015 year
- (5) Data for 2012 instead of 2015 year.

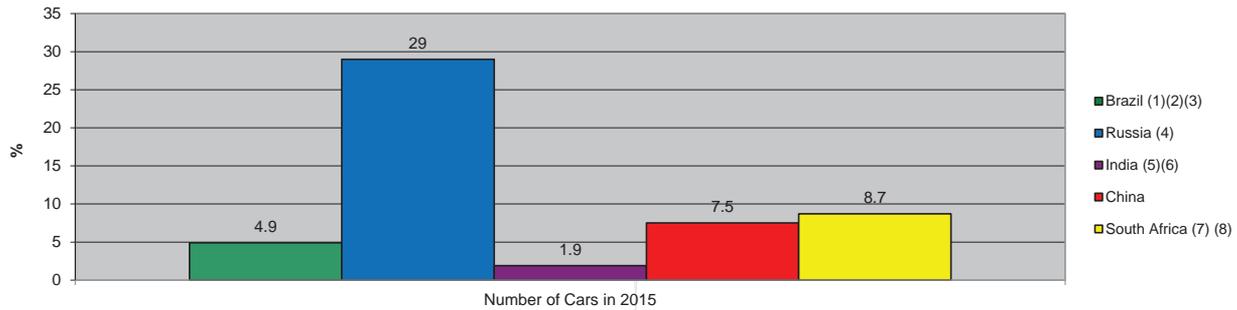
Graph 6.2 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP



- (1) Data for the year 2013 instead of 2015 year
- (2) Provisional Data for the year 2015
- (3) Budget Estimates for the year 2015
- (4) Total expenditure on health to GDP.
- (5) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2015
- (6) Data for 2012 instead of 2015 year.



Graph 6.3 Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2015



- (1) Vehicles per 100 persons
- (2) Estimated Data
- (3) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2015.
- (4) Personal passenger cars
- (5) No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March / Mid year population
- (6) Provisional.
- (7) Total number of households with working vehicles/ total population
- (8) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2015

Explanatory Notes:

Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population - percentage of the population living on less than 1.25\$ a day at 2005 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates).

Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population - share that accrues to 20% subgroups (quintiles) of population.

Income quintile ratio - ratio of the average income (or consumption) of the highest (richest) 20% of population to the average income (or consumption) of the lowest (poorest) 20% of population.

Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education - percentage share of the population aged 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (according to ISCED 5 or 6) to the total population.

Brazil

Household's per capita disposable income (R\$) - Household's gross disposable income divided by the estimated resident population on 1st July of the respective year.

Household's per capita savings balance (R\$) - Household's gross savings divided by the estimated resident population on 1st July of the respective year.

Wage - it was considered the monthly wage usually received in the reference month (September of each year).

a) **Employees:** the wage was the gross monthly income that would normally be entitled to the whole working month and, when the income was variable, it was the average monthly income for the month of reference of the survey year. It were not included 13th salary (14th salary and 15th salary etc.) and profit-sharing paid by the enterprise to their employees. Also the amount received in benefits (housing, food, clothing, transport, meal or food stamps etc.) was not included in the calculation of the income of the employees.

b) **Employers and own account:** the income was the withdrawal usually made monthly or, when the gains was variable, the average monthly withdrawal for the month of reference of the survey year .The withdrawal was the gain (gross income less expense incurred with the enterprise, such as paying employees, raw material, electricity, telephones etc.). It was not included the value of the production of the enterprise used for own consumption.

Russia

Growth Rate (Index) of Real Wages - relative indicator which is calculated by dividing the indices of accrued wage by consumer price indices for respective period of time. Average nominal accrued wage are compiled by dividing accrued wages fund of employees by average annual payroll number of employees. The accrued wages fund of employees includes sums of payments added to employed in the monetary and not monetary forms for fulfilled and unfinished time, the compensatory payments connected with working conditions, surcharges and extra charges, bonuses, occasional incentive payments and also payments of meal and residing, having regular character. Benefits granted to the employees from the state social extra-budget funds are not included in the wages fund.

Number of Physicians include all doctors with the higher medical education engaged in the treatment and sanitary organizations, social security establishments, research institutes, personnel training establishments, in public health management bodies and others.

Hospital Beds are the beds equipped with the required appliances and ready to receive patients.

Area of Parks and Green Land includes area of the common using green plantations (parks, gardens, squares and parkways),



forest parks and city gardens.

Gini Index characterizes the level of deviation of the actual distribution of the income of population from the line of the even distribution.

Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population - percentage of the population living on less than 1.25\$ a day at 2008 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates).

India

Gini Coefficient : Gini Coefficient in case of India is calculated by NITI Aayog of India on the basis of Consumer Expenditure data (expenditure is used as proxy for income to measure inequality) compiled by National Sample Survey Office. The Gini Coefficient is produced both for uniform reference period and mixed reference period. The information included is based on mixed reference period i.e. different recall periods for different items.

Tertiary education: According to Indian Standard Classification of Education (InSCED) 2014, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Government of India, definition of Tertiary Education is as follows:

Tertiary education builds on senior secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education.

In NSS surveys on Employment and Unemployment and on Education 'tertiary education' is not defined. However, for the purpose of this document, those with general educational level 'graduate and above' has been considered as having completed 'tertiary education'.

China

Government Appropriation for Education refers to state budgetary fund for education, taxes and fees collected by governments at all levels that are used for education purpose, education fund for enterprise-run schools, income from school-run enterprises, work-study programme and social services that are used for education purpose.

Percentage of Urban Population with Access to Gas refers to the ratio of the urban population with access to gas to the total urban population at the end of the reference period.

Urban Green Areas per Capita refers to the ratio of the urban green areas to the total urban population. Area of Urban Green Areas refers to the total area occupied for green projects at the end of the reference period, including park green land, protection green land, green land attached to institutions and other green land.

Regular Institutions of Higher Education refer to educational establishments set up according to the government evaluation and approval procedures, recruiting graduates from senior secondary schools as the main target by National Matriculation TEST. They include full-time universities, colleges, institutions of higher professional education, institutions of higher vocational education, institutions of higher vocational education and others (non-university tertiary, branch schools and undergraduate classes), including total enrollment in full undergraduate courses and in specialized courses.

Regular Secondary Schools are classified into regular senior secondary schools and junior secondary schools, including: Regular Senior Secondary School referring to education establishment providing senior secondary education service to graduates of junior secondary school; Regular Junior Secondary School referring to education establishment providing fundamental secondary education service to graduates of primary school;

Vocational Secondary Schools include vocational junior secondary school and vocational senior secondary school, referring to education establishment ratified by education authority at county level or above to enroll graduates of primary school and junior secondary school and provide junior or senior vocational education service.

Regular Primary Schools refer to education establishments ratified by education authority at county level or above to children of school age and provide primary education service.

Special Schools refer to regular or vocational primary or secondary education institutions enrolling children with physical or intellectual disabilities and other special children and teenagers that have demand for special education.

Pre-Primary Education Institutions include kindergarten and preschool class. Kindergarten enrolls three-year-old (and above) preschool children and provides care and education service. Establishment of kindergarten shall be approved by education authority at county level or above or town government, and shall be registered in file. In those regions without the resources of providing three year preschool education to preschool children, one-year preschool class can be set up to provide one-year preschool education service to preschool children.

Physicians refer to licensed (assistant) doctors. Licensed assistant doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licenses of qualified (assistant) doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed (assistant) doctors engaged in management job. The classification of licensed (assistant) doctors is clinician, Chinese medicine, dentist and public health.

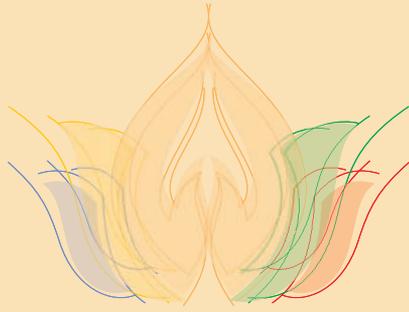
Number of Licensed (Assistant) Doctors per 1000 Population The formula is: Number of Licensed (Assistant) Doctors per 1000 Population = (Number of Licensed Doctors + Number of Licensed Assistant Doctors) / Population *1000. The population is the figure of household registration from the Ministry of Public Security.

Number of Beds of Hospitals and Health Care per 1000 Population = (Number of Beds of Hospitals + Number of Beds of Health Care) / Population *1000. The population is the figure of household registration from the Ministry of Public Security.

South Africa

Documents on higher education include: Higher diploma, Post higher diploma, Bachelors Degree, Honours Degree, Higher Degree.







Resources and Environment

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)										
Brazil	545,943	...	...	...	...	519,522	...	463,000	...	493,500
Russia ⁽¹⁾	871,539	870,755	870,761	870,786	870,807	870,981	871,176	871,814	871,830	871,838 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽³⁾	69,843	70,025	69,965	69,978	69,990	70,028	70,035	70,007	69,790	70,167 ⁽⁴⁾
China	174,909	195,452	195,452	195,452	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687
South Africa	1,331	1,282	1,266	1,257	1,275	1,271	1,273	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)										
Brazil	6,175	6,342	6,323	6,339	6,161	6,218	6,304	6,108	5,898	5,726
Russia ⁽¹⁾	1,864	1,798	1,794	1,793	1,795	1,800	1,802	1,804	1,811	1,827 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽¹¹⁾	...	7,890	8,072	8,366	8,602	9,655	9,352	9,665	9,946	9,244
China ⁽⁵⁾	11,000	12,600	13,250	13,600	14,000	14,500	15,200	15,800	16,000	...
South Africa	959	832	810	798	792	787	781	...	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita										
Brazil (kg)	9,952	8,151	7,604	7,854	5,238	5,222	5,140	4,774	5,123	4,969
Russia (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	14,493	17,109	16,918	17,109	15,722	16,251	16,593	16,955	16,500	...
India (MT) ⁽⁷⁾	0.94	1.12	1.21	1.26	1.41	1.45	1.50	1.58	1.49	...
China (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (kg)	8	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulfur dioxides emissions per capita										
Brazil (g/m3) ⁽⁸⁾	82	66	80	56	39	48	...	...	...	...
Russia (kg) ⁽⁹⁾	37	33	32	32	31	31	30	30	29	28
India (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (kg) ⁽¹⁰⁾	16	20	19	18	17	16	17	16	15	14
South Africa (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) Global forests resources assessment - FRA 2015.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey.
- c) Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, v. 1, part II.
- d) National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of Greenhouse gases. Annex-Estimation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Gas and Sector, 1990 to 2005. Brasilia, 2010.
- e) IBGE, Directorate of Surveys, Population Projection of Brazil by sex and age: 1980-2050. Brasilia, 2010.
- f) IBGE, Sustainable Development Indicators - Brazil.
- g) Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).

India

- a) Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Land Use Statistics At a Glance.
- b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report (various issues).
- c) International Energy Agency-Key World Energy Statistics (various issues).

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2015.
- b) Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.
- c) World Bank WDI Database.

South Africa

Millennium indicators, UN.



Footnotes

Brazil

(8) Data in concentration (g/m^3) for some metropolitan areas (Recife, Salvador-Camaçari, Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre and Distrito Federal) no weighting by population.

Russia

(1) Year-end data.

(2) Without account to data on the Republic of Crimea.

(6) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on carbon dioxide emissions, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry are taken from the Russian national inventory of antropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2013 years.

(9) Emissions from stationary sources.

India

(3) Data (except for 2013 and 2014) relates to agricultural year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next year) and is based on Land Use Statistics. Information for 2013 and 2014 are based on Estimation by Forest Survey of India.

(4) The data pertains to 2015 assessment. The data for the entire country was procured from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad in digital format corresponding to the period Oct 2013- Feb 2014

(7) Per Capita Carbon Di Oxide Emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. Emission are calculated using the IEA's energy balance and the Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The figure including Land Use Change & Forestry was 0.7 MT in 2000 and 1.08 MT in 2007 as per 'India Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change', Ministry of Environment & Forests.

(11) Data relates to agriculture year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next Year) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops.

China

(5) Data are from World Bank WDI Database, calculating by using "permanent cropland (% of land area)" multiply "land area of China".

(10) Data of sulfur dioxide emissions per capita refer to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emission to the average population of the year.



Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - Total (m3s-1) (1)	247,889	228,460	228,221	215,991	216,473
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	304
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	...	...	73,987
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million tons)	1,751	1,646	1,706	1,730	1,740
National gas (million m ³)	360,782	587,625	583,375	587,887	600,366
Limestone (million)	45,459,758	46,030,563	48,820,639	50,324,342	53,006,699
Ornamental stone (million)	...	17,997,028	15,785,616	26,671,132	27,192,276
Iron (million)	11,275,749	26,130,000	19,632,244	40,000,000	20,000,000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	3,474,339	345,000	345,000	558,071	300,859
Coal (million)	7,378,006	9,300,000	9,300,000	9,300,000	2,488,000
Clays (million)	1,805,011	4,808,392	5,549,421	5,857,767	6,224,376
Mica (million)	104	1,235	(2)	0	0
Kaolin (million)	2,467,966	7,251,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000
Industrial sands (million)	1,608	2,578	2,693	2,737	2,662
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1,784,301	3,540,000	3,600,000	2,607,000	1,645,000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	444	...	425	163
Syenite (million)	498,278	1,113,196	1,160,169	1,185,622	1,241,877
Gypsum (million)	888,639	1,301,467	1,299,843	1,302,474	228,411
Talc (million)	57,031	186,143	106,911	180,000	180,000
Salt (million)	...	30,319	30,319	0	21,637
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	250,107	381,931	400,828	391,648
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - Total (m3s-1) (1)	220,294	246,432	231,916	231,916	...
Number of protected areas	...	...	313	320	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	75,058	76,006	...
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil					
Crude oil (million tons)	1,925	2,034	2,070	2,101	2,189
National gas (million m ³)	823,276	905,537	918,115	838,764	859,268
Limestone (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (million)	20,359,000	29,604,000	19,948,000	23,126,000	...
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	298,626	240,777	239,342	235,400	...
Coal (million)	2,484,000	2,392,000	2,154,000	3,232,000	...
Clays (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (million)	4,000	< 4,000	< 5,000	...	...
Kaolin (million)	7,300,000	7,200,000	7,353,000	7,068,000	...
Industrial sands (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	2,600,000	5,670,000	5,900,000	7,140,000	...
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	317	317	317	317	...
Syenite (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (million)	228,411	230,000	288,490	291,807	...
Talc (million)	227,000	46,243	44,834	44,010	...
Salt (million)	21,653	21,633	21,632	21,630	...
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...

Sources:

- Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - ICMBio. Available in: <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/servicos/geoprocessamento/DCOL/dados_tabulares/Dados_Gerais_das_UC_fev_2015.pdf> Accessed March 2015.
- Water National Agency - ANA, *Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil - Report 2013*. Available in: http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/PDFs%20agregados/ANA_Conjuntura_Recursos_Hidricos_Brasil_capitulos_.pdf
- Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Department of Mineral Production - DNPM and the National Petroleum Agency. Available in: <http://www.dnpm.gov.br/dnpm/sumarios/sumario-executivo-2014/view>. Accessed March 2015.
- Ministry of Environment, *National Register of Protected Areas*. Available in <www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc>

Footnotes

- Historical average 214 361 is the best information available until 2012.
- In 2007 the data of main mineral reserve of mica was qualitative and was classified as plentiful.



Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Natural resources						
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	4,523,000	4,331,700	4,398,700	4,217,900	4,614,600	4,623,000
Annual flows (million.cu.m) ⁽²⁾	61,771	...	53,473	51,594	49,320	50,589
Number of protected areas ⁽³⁾	135	141	143	144	146	150
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) ⁽³⁾	40,057	41,567	43,007	43,239	45,255	46,573
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾						
Crude oil (billion tons)	24.5	28.2	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.4
Natural gas (trillion cubic metres)	63.8	67.8	68.4	68.9	69.3	70.3
Coal (billion tons)	277	273	273	274	274	274
Iron ore (billion tons)	102	99.0	98.9	101	106	109
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	232	232	232	230	230
Copper (million tons)	84.5	89.6	92.7	91.4	90.8	91.9
Lead (million tons)	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4
Zinc (million tons)	60.9	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.3
Bauxite (million tons)	1,540	1,437	1,431	1,427	1,421	1,414
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1,717	1,481	1,470	1,568	1,571	1,557
Tin (1 000 tons)	2,302	2,262	2,222	2,168	2,168	2,167
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	315	317	318	312	344
Gold (1 000 tons)	8.6	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	112	114	116	121	122
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.4
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) ⁽⁵⁾	12	13	13	14	13	...
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	34	39	40	42	37	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8

Source

- Federal States Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- Federal Agency for Subsoil Usage (Rosnedra) of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).
- Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

- By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
- The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks.
- By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
- The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO₂ from stationary sources.
- Emissions from stationary sources.



Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Natural resources											
Fresh utilizable water resources ⁽¹⁾											
Total (billion cu.m)	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,121	1,121	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	433	433	431	431	433	433	433	433	433
Number of protected areas											
National parks	89	96	98	99	99	102	102	102	102	103	103
Wildlife sanctuaries	489	506	510	513	513	516	517	524	526	525	531
All protected areas ^{(2) (3)}	578	606	619	661	661	669	675	686	689	692	726
Area of protected areas											
National parks (sq. kms.)	37,594	38,183	38,220	39,233	39,233	40,074	40,074	40,074	40,074	40,333	40,500
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	117,882	120,244	120,544	122,138	122,138	122,586	122,616	123,548	124,235	116,254	117,608
All protected areas (sq. kms.) ^{(2) (3)}	155,476	158,470	158,879	162,651	162,651	164,063	164,512	165,642	166,348	158,645	160,499
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾											
Crude oil (million tons)	703	756	725	770	773	775	757	760	758	763	763
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1,075	1,055	1,090	1,115	1,149	1,278	1,330	1,355	1,427	1,488
Coal (billion tons)	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	299	302	...
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite + Magnetite) (Million tons)	6,312	...	...	...	...	8,116	...	...	6,642	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	104,541	...	...	...	...	141,977	...	...	95,871	...	...
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	289,578	...	...	...	...	394,372	...	...	237,573	...	...
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3,012	...	...	...	...	4,768	...	...	2,997	...	...
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1,337	...	...	...	...	2,245	...	...	2,115	...	...
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6,412	...	...	...	...	12,453	...	...	10,893	...	...
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	100,830	...	...	...	...	108,979	...	...	102,795	...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	524,098	...	...	...	...	592,938	...	...	830,195	...	...
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10,085	...	...	...	...	24,125	...	...	14,616	...	...
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	72	...	...
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91,983	...	...	...	...	187,559	...	...	118,281	...	...
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	...
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4,796	...	...	...	...	8,032	...	...	8,469	...	...
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) ⁽⁵⁾	1,624	2,086	2,242	2,404	2,530	4,659	4,654	3,881	4,164	5,043	4,860
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004

Sources

- a) Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission.
- b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, Wildlife Institute of India, *National Wildlife Database*.
- c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics*.
- d) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, National Mineral Inventory - At a Glance and National Mineral Inventory- An Overview (various issues).

Footnotes

- (1) The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.
- (2) Includes both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- (3) Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves.
- (4) As on 31st March/1st April.
- (5) Expenditure on environment is as per financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year) and GDP estimate is based on current market price. Expenditure on Environment data for 2016 pertains to the period of April 2015 to January 2016.



Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Natural resources										
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2,770,080	2,533,014	2,525,516	2,743,430	2,418,020	3,090,641	2,325,670	2,952,879	2,795,786	2,726,690
Number of protected areas	1,227	2,395	2,531	2,538	2,541	2,588	2,640	2,669	2,697	2,729
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	98,210	151,535	151,882	148,943	147,747	149,441	149,711	149,787	146,310	146,992
Main mineral reserves										
Crude oil (1 000 tons)	...	2,758,568	2,832,538	2,890,430	2,949,198	3,174,353	3,239,679	3,332,583	3,367,328	3,433,350
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	3,000,924	3,212,363	3,404,962	3,707,420	3,779,320	4,020,640	4,378,988	4,642,884	4,945,178
Coal (million tons)	...	333,480	326,126	326,144	318,960	279,390	215,790	229,886	236,290	239,993
Iron ore (million tons)	...	22,092	22,364	22,640	21,300	22,200	19,280	19,477	19,917	20,656
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	...	228,558	224,437	234,395	185,766	195,156	182,409	209,382	215,477	214,154
Copper (1 000 tons)	...	30,699	29,321	28,910	29,510	28,707	28,124	27,344	27,515	28,364
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	13,514	13,463	13,596	13,401	12,720	12,917	14,547	15,779	17,208
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	42,271	42,508	42,817	38,385	32,514	31,244	34,907	37,662	40,341
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	...	741,670	750,727	735,140	839,239	897,327	1,050,643	905,900	983,235	983,219
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	2,727	2,992	2,866	2,818	3,121	2,720	2,609	2,535	2,530
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	...	2,414	2,409	2,351	2,287	2,208	1,567	2,338	2,349	2,333
Tin (1 000 tons)	...	1,535	1,523	1,460	1,435	1,382	1,388	1,175	1,165	1,106
Antimony (1 000 tons)	...	950	950	743	765	710	558	450	460	532
Gold (1 000 tons)	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Silver (1 000 tons)	...	45	44	41	38	36	36	37	37	39
Graphite mineral (1,000 tons)	...	53,949	54,806	57,489	54,320	54,123	62,299	48,794	53,477	41,290
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1.28	1.37	1.56	1.52	1.86	1.47	1.55	1.54	1.51

Sources

- a) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2014*.
b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2014*.
c) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook, 2009-2015*.



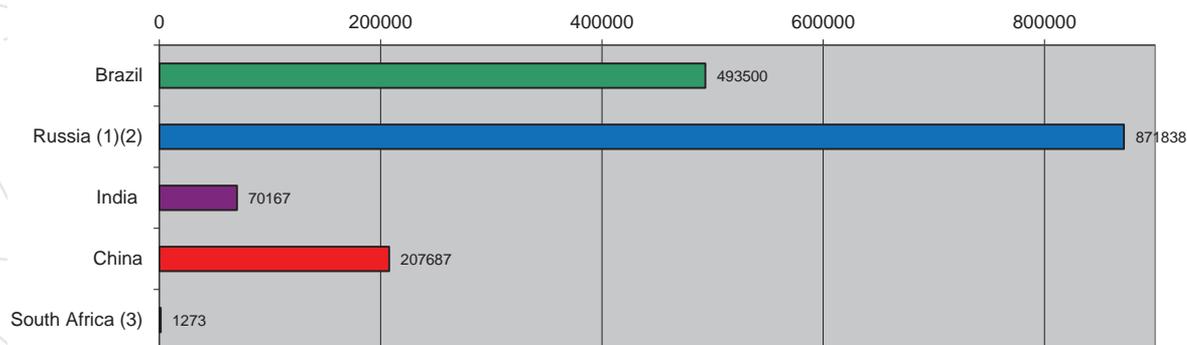
Table 7.2.5 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - South Africa

	2000	2005	2008	2010
Natural resources				
Number of protected areas	488
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	76,054
Main mineral reserves				
Iron ore (million tons)	1,500	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	4,000,000	...
Copper (1 000 tons)	13,000	...
Lead (1 000 tons)	3,000	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)	15,000	...
Nickel (1 000 tons)	12,000	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	200	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	...	0.01	0.01

Sources

- a) Department of Water Affairs, 2010.
- b) Department of Environmental Affairs, 2010.

Graph 7.1 Utilization of Forest Area, 2014
(1000 hectares)



- (1) Year-end data.
- (2) Without account to data on the Republic of Crimea.
- (3) Data for 2011 year.



Explanatory Notes:**Brasil**

Fresh Water Resources - Historical Average 214 361 is the best information available until 2012.

Sulfur Dioxides Emissions per Capita - Data in concentration (g/m³) for some metropolitan areas (Recife, Salvador-Camaçari, Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre and Distrito Federal) no weighting by population.

Utilization of perennial crop area - Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops which do not have to be replanted for several years (such as cocoa and coffee); land under trees and shrubs producing flowers, such as roses and jasmine; and nurseries (except those for forest trees, which should be classified under "forest"). Permanent meadows and pastures are excluded from land under permanent crops.

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita - There has been a modification in the figures due to updating the estimates presented at the 3rd National Communication of Greenhouse Gases.

Estimates updated in 2015 cover the GHG emissions in the 1970-2014 period for all sectors, except for change of land use, which covers the 1990-2014 period.

The methodological basis for the estimates is the Brazilian Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases, published by Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication. For agriculture, energy, industry processes and waste sectors the 3rd Inventory methodology has been used. As for land use changes the methodology used was that from the second inventory.

Russia

Perennial crop area is the part of utilised agricultural area taken up by perennial crops (fruit and berry plantations, grapes, tea, hop, etc).

Freshwater Resources include internal renewable freshwater resources (river flows and groundwater from rainfall in the country).

Annual Flows (annual freshwater using) are water withdrawals, not counting losses from storage basins.

India

Per Capita Carbon Di Oxide Emission: This has been derived by dividing total carbon di oxide emission by mid year population. Figures indicating net carbon di oxide emission (including removal) with land use change and forestry are occasionally communicated to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change by Ministry of Environment & Forests. However, the time series information provided in table 7.1 relates only to emission by fuel combustion using sectoral approach, as provided by International Energy Agency.

Perennial crop includes : All Fruits, nuts & plantation crops

China

Total Water Resources refer to total volume of water resources measured as run-off for surface water from rainfall and recharge for groundwater in a given area, excluding transit water.

National Protected Area refers to certain areas of land, waters or sea that are representative in natural ecological systems, or are natural habitats for rare or endangered wild animals or plants, or water conservation zones, or the location of important natural or historic relics, which are demarked by law and put under special protection and management. Natural reserves are designated by the formal approval of governments at and above county level. Scenic spots and cultural preservation zones are not included.

Investment in the Treatment of Environment Pollution refers to the proportion of investment in fixed assets in the total investment in harnessing industrial pollution and in the construction of urban environment infrastructure facilities. It includes investment in harnessing sources of industrial pollution, investment in environment protection facilities designed concurrently with construction projects, and investment in urban environment infrastructure facilities.

Permanent cropland is land cultivated with crops that occupy the land for long periods and need not be replanted after each harvest, such as cocoa, coffee, and rubber. This category includes land under flowering shrubs, fruit trees, nut trees, and vines, but excludes land under trees grown for wood or timber.







Industry

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	102.7	106	103.1	92.9	110.2	100.4	97.7	102.1	97.0	91.7
Russia	108.7	106.3	106.8	100.6	89.3	107.3	105.0	103.4	100.4	101.7	96.6 ⁽¹⁾
India ⁽²⁾	105.0	112.9	115.5	102.5	105.3	108.2	102.9	101.1	99.9	102.8	102.4
China ⁽³⁾	111.4	116.6	118.5	112.9	111.0	115.7	113.9	110.0	109.7	108.3	106.1 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa	104.2	104.7	104.2	99.6	86.2	104.6	102.8	102.2	101.3	100.1	100.0
Production of petroleum											
Brazil (million tons)	62.0	87.2	88.5	92.0	98.7	104.0	106.5	104.6	102.4	114.1	123.3
Russia (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	324	481	491	488	495	506	512	519	522	526	533 ⁽¹⁾
India (million tons) ⁽²⁾	32.4	34.0	34.1	33.5	33.7	37.7	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.5 ⁽¹⁾	
China (million tons)	163.0	184.8	186.3	190.4	189.5	203.0	202.9	207.5	209.9	211.4	214.6 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa million (kl) ⁽⁵⁾	21.0	...	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kilowatt/hours)											
Brazil	349.0	419.3	449.0	463.0	463.0	516.0	533.0	552.5	570.0	590.5	560.8 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia	877.8	995.8	1,015.3	1,040.4	992.0	1,038.0	1,054.9	1,069.3	1,059.1	1,064.2	1,063.4
India ^{(2) (7)}	554.5	752.5	813.1	840.9	906.0	965.7	1,051.4	1,108.5	1,175.6	1,256.0 ⁽¹⁾	...
China	1,355.6	2,865.7	3,281.6	3,466.9	3,714.7	4,207.2	4,713.0	4,987.6	5,431.6	5,649.6	5,810.6 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa	210.7	253.8	263.5	258.3	249.6	259.6	262.5	257.9	256.1	254.7	249.7

Sources

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000-2013.
- b) National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels - ANP.
- c) Electric System National Operator - ONS.
- d) Energy Research Company - EPE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

- a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *Press Release of Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production*.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (various issues).
- c) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey 2015-16*.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2014*; *Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2014*; and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

- a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
- b) Statistics South Africa, *Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2015*.
- c) Statistics South Africa, *Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000-2015*.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (6) Electricity Production data is from Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico - ONS.

Russia

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (4) Including natural gas liquids.

India

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (2) The data of India pertains to fiscal year i.e. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year).
- (7) Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities. Data for year 2008 is for calendar year 2008 (not for fiscal year 2008-09 i.e. April, 2008 to March, 2009).

China

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (3) Coverage of industrial enterprises above designed size had been adjusted since 2011, i.e., enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.

South Africa

- (5) Includes: Petrol, Jet Fuel, Illum Paraffin, Fuel Oil, Bitumen, LPG.



Table 8.2.1 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Brazil

Products	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Coal (million tons)	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.1	7.7	7.4	9.0	...
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	13,328.0	19,781.0	18,094.0	21,608.0	21,141.5	22,938.4	24,073.7	25,832.2	28,174.2	31,894.9
Iron ore (million tons)	218.0	458.0	517.0	409.0	343.1	435.2	469.3	469.6	454.1	...
Steel (1000 tons)	30,208.0	44,137.0	51,102.0	54,935.0	42,395.8	49,243.5	52,329.6	51,116.9	51,932.4	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	1,320.0	2,215.0	2,463.0	2,706.0	2,695.8	2,918.3	2,845.5	3,011.8	3,170.8	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	4,350.0	6,105.0	6,414.0	7,022.0	7,599.3	7,861.2	7,969.8	8,280.8	9,095.3	...
TV (1,000 sets)	6,022.0	12,891.0	11,393.0	10,872.0	8,641.5	12,212.0	13,540.8	14,082.0	14,959.6	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) ⁽²⁾	10,921.0	61,720.0	69,265.0	69,523.0	55,845.3	57,617.9	63,130.1	56,908.3	62,455.3	...
Washing machines (1,000 sets)	3,212.0	4,402.0	5,937.0	6,098.0	7,390.5	7,531.6	8,673.5	10,011.6	10,332.6	...
Fertilizers (1,000 tons)	19,066.0	21,211.0	27,031.0	28,593.0	22,195.9	23,678.5	29,507.4	30,723.6	32,194.6	...
Sawnwood (1,000 cu.m)	13,497.0	29,054.0	22,674.0	26,832.0	17,779.9	19,160.0	19,671.7	20,988.4	23,234.1	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	16.0	17.0	19.0	18.3	19.1	19.5	21.9	22.1	...
Cement (1,000 tons)	36,431.0	41,555.0	44,341.0	52,508.0	53,266.2	68,466.9	70,302.8	79,035.3	74,076.9	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	...
Woolen woven fabrics (1,000 sets)	182.0	1,970.0	2,314.0	1,835.0	1,043.3	2,041.8	1,855.4	522.5	364.2	...
Footwear (ton) ⁽³⁾	8,865.0	22,364.0	21,091.0	32,396.0	62,977.7	52,425.7	32,483.5	76,718.9	66,300.8	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Annual Survey of Industry 2000-2013.

Footnotes

Since 2005, the Annual Survey of Industry - Product shall investigate all companies with more than 30 employees.

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

(3) This industrial product is partially collected at the unit of measure kg and partially collected at the unit of measure Pair. Full information would be: 2012 => 74.881 (ton) + 1.625.857 (000 pairs).



Table 8.2.2 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Russia

Products	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	258	310	314	329	301	322	336	357	353	357	372
Natural gas (billion cu.m)	584	656	653	666	583	651	671	655	668	643	633
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽²⁾	87	102	105	100	87	96	104	104	102	102	101
Steel (1 000 tons)	59,150	70,816	72,370	68,711	59,362	66,844	68,114	70,392	68,862	70,547	69,378
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1,178	1,294	1,470	600	1,210	1,740	1,964	1,925	1,695	1,213
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) ⁽³⁾	1,327	2,995	3,539	3,728	2,811	3,557	4,100	4,302	4,128	3,693	3,118
TV (1 000 sets)	1,116	4,601	6,823	7,028	4,878	11,973	14,714	16,170	14,714	16,255	8,636
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	308	196	192	171	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	2,016	2,713	2,694	2,305	2,761	3,031	3,355	3,868	3,862	3,485
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	12,213	16,207	17,300	16,211	14,640	17,889	18,828	17,833	18,441	19,724	19,923
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m) ⁽⁶⁾	20,583	22,359	24,417	21,783	19,089	21,890	22,636	21,211	21,744	21,526	21,392
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5	7	8	8	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Cement (1 000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	32,389	54,731	59,933	53,548	44,266	50,392	56,153	61,691	66,549	69,139	62,104
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1,822	2,222	2,108	1,915	1,477	1,542	1,237	1,389	1,311	1,231	1,176
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	55	29	29	24	18	21	19	14	13	12	9
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56,506	78,671	79,237	81,918	81,174	102,789	110,245	103,318	118,327	115,818	90,335

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (2) Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.
- (3) Household refrigerators and freezers.
- (4) In terms of 100% content of nutrients.
- (5) Since 2010 - mineral and chemical fertilizers.
- (6) Including sleepers. Since 2009 - wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.
- (7) Since 2010 - portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.



Table 8.2.3 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - India

Products	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Coal (million tons)	309.6	430.8	457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.8	612.4 ⁽¹⁾	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)	29,480	31,747	32,417	32,845	47,496	52,219	47,559	40,679	35,407	33,656 ⁽¹⁾	...
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	187.7	213.2	213.0	218.6	207.2	168.6	136.6	152.2	128.9 ⁽¹⁾	...
Crude steel (million tons)	31.0	50.8	53.9	58.4	65.8	70.7	74.3	78.4	81.7	89.0	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524.0	1,238.0	1,426.2	1,517.0	1,932.6	2,453.1	2,775.1	2,668.6	2,519.3	2,590.9	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	2,126	5,035	6,140	6,715	8,002	8,716	...	...	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733	1,806	2,191	2,564	3,049	3,080	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons) ⁽²⁾	14,752	16,095	14,707	14,334	16,221	16,380	16,363	15,735	16,092	16,269	...
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104.0	161.3	174.3	186.9	206.6	216.0	230.5	248.2	255.8	270.0	282.8
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19,718	26,238	27,196	26,898	28,914	31,718	30,570	33,870	35,513	36,959	38,440 ⁽¹⁾

Source

- a) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey*.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (various issues).
- c) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.
- d) Ministry of Steel, Annual Reports (various issues).
- e) Ministry of Statistics & P.I., *Statistical Year Book, 2016*
- f) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers Annual Reports.
- g) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, DIPP.
- h) Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.

Footnotes

The data of India pertains to fiscal year i.e. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year) .

(1) Provisional.

(2) Information relates to production of potassium, nitrogenous and phosphatic nutrient content (i.e. N, P & K) only.



Table 8.2.4 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - China

Products	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal (million tons)	1,384.2	2,569.7	2,759.9	2,903.4	3,115.4	3,428.5
Natural gas (million cu.m)	27,200	58,553	69,240	80,299	85,269	95,790
Iron ore (million tons)	222.6	588.9	706.7	826.7	881.2	1,077.7
Crude steel (million tons)	128.5	419.1	489.3	503.1	572.2	637.2
Cars (1000 sets)	607.0	3,869.4	4,797.8	5,038.1	7,484.8	9,575.9
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12,790.0	35,308.9	43,971.3	47,999.5	59,304.5	72,957.2
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39,360.0	83,754.0	84,780.1	91,871.4	98,987.9	118,300.3
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52,478.8	480,137.9	548,578.6	559,451.0	681,933.7	998,273.6
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14,429.8	35,605.0	40,051.0	44,470.0	49,736.3	62,477.3
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31,860.0	53,450.5	58,249.8	60,280.5	63,850.1	63,378.6
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6,344.4	24,864.6	28,291.0	28,409.5	32,297.7	37,226.3
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	68.6	77.9	84.0	89.7	98.3
Cement (million tons)	597.0	1,236.8	1,361.2	1,423.6	1,644.0	1,881.9
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13,922	23,549	27,112	42,364	31,962	38,330
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278.3	444.8	545.5	850.4	495.1	566.3
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1,468.4	3,003.0	3,229.0	3,315.0	3,546.2	4,193.1

Products	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	3,764.4	3,945.1	3,974.3	3,873.9	3,750.0
Natural gas (million cu.m)	105,340	110,610	120,860	130,160	134,610
Iron ore (million tons)	1,307.5	1,309.6	1,486.4	1,526.7	1,381.3
Crude steel (million tons)	685.3	723.9	813.1	822.3	803.8
Cars (1000 sets)	10,126.7	10,770.0	12,104.3	12,483.1	11,629.7
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	86,992.0	84,270.0	92,557.4	87,960.9	79,927.5
Color TV (1 000 sets)	122,313.4	128,235.2	127,452.1	141,289.0	144,757.3
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	1,132,577.1	1,181,545.7	1,523,439.0	1,682,027.5	1,812,614.0
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	67,159.4	67,911.2	73,005.3	71,144.0	72,745.0
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	64,193.9	68,321.0	70,261.8	68,768.5	74,319.9
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	44,602.5	55,681.9	62,976.0	68,369.8	74,290.0
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	110.1	109.6	113.2	117.9	117.7
Cement (million tons)	2,099.3	2,209.8	2,419.2	2,492.1	2,359.4
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	36,526	36,959	39,881	38,800	39,012
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	518.4	478.7	494.2	600.0	633.3
Leather footwear (million pairs)	4,266.4	4,496.6	4,523.7	4,498.8	4,558.0

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2015; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2015*; and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.

b) State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China, Annual Reports 2000-2015.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.



Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Basic iron and steel	35,302	79,746	99,509	133,712	78,904	93,489	96,930	94,919	101,579	115,678	108,074
Motor vehicles	39,611	92,634	96,125	104,534	74,234	87,665	91,940	92,929	104,753	123,667	128,054
Household appliance	4,968	8,309	8,464	8,291	7,854	8,062	8,278	8,891	9,402	10,185	10,675
Basic chemicals ⁽¹⁾	25,516	45,604	54,633	79,174	56,730	61,399	70,036	75,737	84,435	96,414	86,658
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3,534	7,181	7,736	7,879	6,368	7,113	7,585	8,167	8,797	9,424	10,950
Paper and paper products	25,462	36,370	38,946	46,722	43,555	47,839	49,381	52,315	55,755	60,932	65,805
Non-metallic mineral ⁽²⁾	15,669	31,354	35,453	38,186	36,308	36,971	39,154	40,896	44,563	46,118	45,717
Textiles ⁽³⁾	6,296	6,331	6,705	6,719	5,966	5,462	5,452	5,478	6,012	6,707	7,081
Footwear	3,063	3,129	3,367	3,749	3,819	3,961	4,099	4,363	4,617	5,058	5,108

Source

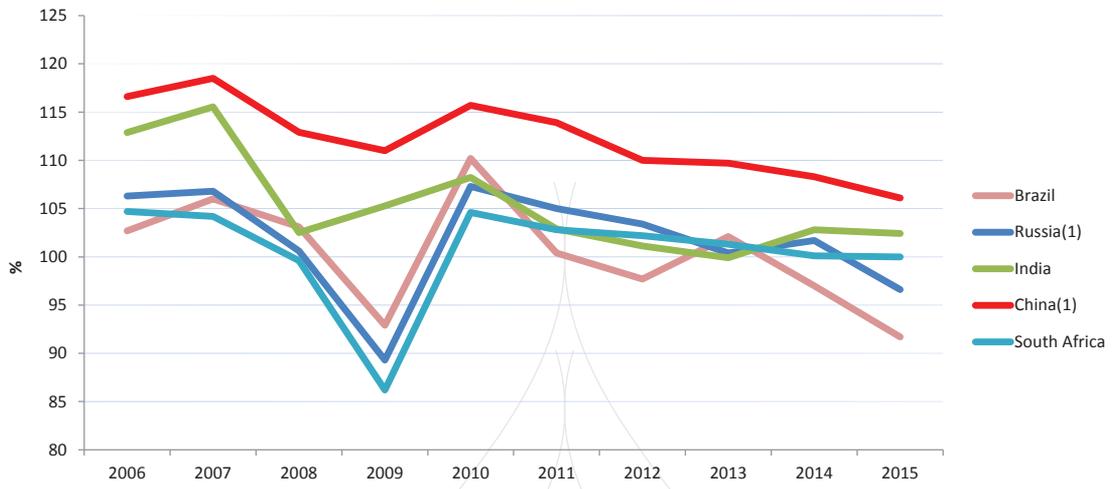
Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2015.

Footnotes

- (1) Including fertilizers.
- (2) Including cement.
- (3) Including cotton fabrics.



Graph 8.1 Index of Industrial Production
 (%; preceding year=100)



(1) Preliminary Data.



Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

The reported data on Output of Main Industrial Product reflect production by manufacturing units with more than 30 employees. Production of Mobile Cellular Subscriptions reflects the national production of mobile celular.

Russia

Index of industrial production - the aggregate index by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarryng ", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply". Data are given with the account of adjustment for informal activity.

India

Index of Industrial Production is a simple weighted arithmetic mean of production relatives, the weights being proportional to gross value of output as available from Annual Survey of Industries (ASI) factory sector. At the industry indicator levels, the weights were allocated in proportion to their gross value of output.

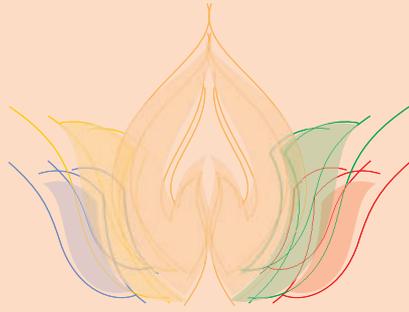
The new series of All India Index of Industrial Production (IIP) with base 2004-05 has a broader coverage of 682 items (clubbed in 399 item groups: Mining-1, Manufacturing – 397, Electricity – 1) comprising 61 from Mining & Quarrying, 620 from Manufacturing and 1 from Electricity Sector having the weightage of 14.16%, 75.53% and 10.32% respectively in the all-India IIP. National Industrial Classification (NIC)-2004 is being followed.

China

Industrial Production Index in China refer to the indices of the PPI-deflated value added of industry (% to the previous year) covering industrial enterprises above the designated size. Industrial enterprises above the designated size refer to those with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.

Sawnwood refers to manufactured woods using wood sawing machine or manual tools to process log into formation of wood of certain width and thickness of sectional dimensions along longitudinal direction.







Energy

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	153	212	223	237	241	253	257	257	258	273	...
Russia	1,516	1,796	1,821	1,833	1,788	1,873	1,901	1,918	1,914	1,917	...
India ⁽²⁾	204	253	265	278	306	318	321	321	320	337 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	970	1,713.3	1,849.2	1,941.9	2,002.6	2,184.9	2,381.2	2,457.3	2,511.5	2,533.1	2,534 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	153	154	154	157	157	162	161	164	...	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	190	226	238	253	244	269	272	284	296	306	...
Russia	1,131	1,228	1,239	1,260	1,217	1,275	1,308	1,325	1,308	1,338	...
India ⁽⁷⁾	...	371	394	412	467	485	498	513	516	537 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	1,028.7	2,005.3	2,180.1	2,244.3	2,352.9	2,524.5	2,709.3	2,815	2,918.4	2,980.6	3,010 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	91	86	85	92	83	69	66	63	...	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	1,109	1,198	1,249	1,312	1,254	1,368	1,373	1,417	1,467	1,514	...
Russia	7,715	8,581	8,677	8,828	8,520	8,928	9,148	9,255	9,114	9,156	...
India	...	327	343	355	397	411	408	416	413	423 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁹⁾	809.2	1,529.5	1,654.1	1,694	1,767.5	1,887.2	2,016	2,083.9	2,149.7	2,184.7	2,195.2 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	1,799	1,700	1,680	1,819	1,641	1,539	1,275	1,217	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	22.0	8.0	8.0	8.4	3.9	7.6	7.9	10.7	14.4	12.7	...
Russia	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	49.8 ⁽³⁾	51.3 ⁽³⁾	58.4 ⁽³⁾	63.4 ⁽³⁾	67.8 ⁽³⁾	...
China	3.4	7.2	8.1	8.5	11.6	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.2	...
South Africa	21.0	25.0	24.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	33.0	41.0	...	...	...
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7.0	283.0	2,034.2	689.2	1,080.3	1,257.5	2,544.0	467.2	-	2.5	...
Russia	22,850	20,927	18,468	20,738	17,923	19,257	23,655	14,310	15,731	8,117	...
India	...	...	290	58	62	62	128	...	...	...	...
China	9,880	12,270	14,570	16,640	17,390	19,060	19,310	17,650	18,670	18,160	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,007	13,766	14,496	14,168	14,052	14,645	14,964	15,035	...	...	...
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44,345	41,447	40,866	42,901	41,064	35,906	38,430	40,722	40,334	33,778	...
Russia	8,795	5,115	5,670	3,105	3,066	1,860	9,967	8,337	11,461	8,866	...
India	...	...	5,230	5,359	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,152	5,609	4,998 ⁽³⁾	...
China	1,550	5,390	4,250	3,840	6,010	5,550	6,560	6,870	7,440	6,750	...
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	4,719	9,782	11,348	10,572	12,295	12,193	11,890	10,006	...	...	...
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	321,159	389,950	412,131	428,250	426,029	464,699	480,968	498,386	516,174	531,080	...
Russia	863,709	979,983	1,002,535	1,022,746	977,122	1,020,633	1,041,122	1,063,320	1,054,823	1,064,956	...
India	316,600	456,378	501,977	527,564	569,618	616,969	672,933	708,843	751,908	814,250 ⁽³⁾	...
China	1,347,240	2,858,800	3,271,180	3,454,140	3,703,220	4,193,450	4,700,090	4,976,260	5,420,340	5,638,370	...
South Africa	195,660	231,323	241,170	235,924	229,599	238,272	202,529	226,498	...	...	...



Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(concluded)											
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	1,839	2,070	2,163	2,224	2,190	2,366	2,425	2,490	2,557	2,630	...
Russia	5,931	6,851	7,020	7,165	6,843	7,145	7,283	7,425	7,350	7,290	...
India ⁽¹³⁾	512 ⁽¹⁴⁾	672	717	734	779	819	884	914	957	1,010	...
China	1,067	2,181	2,482	2,608	2,782	3,135	3,497	3,684	3,993	4,133	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,707 ⁽¹⁵⁾

Sources**Brazil**

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2015.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, *Short Energy Balance*.

India

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2010 and 2016*.

b) Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, *Executive Summary: Power Sector 2015 (various issues)*.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development; and Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2015*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa: Statistical release P4141: January 2011 and Energy accounts.

Footnotes

Mtoe stands for million tonnes of oil equivalent , kgoe stands for kilo gram of oil equivalent and ktoe stands for kilo tonnes of oil equivalent.

Brazil

(1) Primary Energy Production: includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

(6) Total Consumption, Total Primary Energy Supply, or Gross Domestic Supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

(8) Energy Consumption *per capita* = total consumption/population.

(12) Electricity consumption *per capita* does not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

India

Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). Conversion factors have been used for providing data in Oil Equivalents.

(2) Primary Energy does not include thermal electricity.

(3) Provisional data.

(7) Includes Energy from coal, crude petroleum & natural gas & electricity (hydro, nuclear & thermal).

(13) (Gross Generation + Net Imports) / Mid Year Population.

(14) Estimated from per capita consumption at the end of 8th and 9th Plan i.e. March 1997 & March 2002.

China

(4) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.

(5) Provisional data.

(9) Energy consumption per capita is calculated by annual average population.

South Africa

(10) Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.

(11) Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.

(15) Estimate.



Table 9.2 - Energy Balance - Brazil, Russia, India, China - 2014

	Primary energy production (mtoe)					Changes in stocks	Imports	Exports	
	Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity				
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	273	71	134	34	33 ⁽²⁾	-1	82	40 ⁽³⁾	
Russia	1,916.5	156.0 ⁽⁴⁾	853.4 ⁽⁵⁾	518.3	388.9 ⁽⁶⁾	-7.0	25.8	597.7	
India ⁽⁷⁾	337	255	37	30	14 ⁽⁸⁾	3	364	-50	
China ⁽⁹⁾	2,533.1	1,864.4	212.8	119.1	336.9	-33.8	541.3 ⁽¹⁰⁾	57.9 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
	Bunkers		Balance	Consumption per capita (kgoe)	Total	Consumption (mtoe)			
	Air	Sea				Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity
Brazil	2	3	7 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,514 ⁽¹²⁾	306 ⁽¹³⁾	89	137	43	36
Russia	...	...	...	9,156	1,337.6	90.4 ⁽⁴⁾	478.6 ⁽⁵⁾	379.5	389.1 ⁽⁶⁾
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	423 ⁽¹⁵⁾	537	255 ⁽¹⁶⁾	223 ⁽¹⁷⁾	44	14 ⁽¹⁸⁾⁽¹⁶⁾
China	...	...	2	2,184.7	2,980.6	1,955.3	518.6	169.9	336.8

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazillian Energy Balance 2015.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. *Short Energy Balance*.

India

Energy Statistics 2016, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

Notes common for all countries

(a) mtoe means million tons of oil equivalent

(b) kgoe means kilogram of oil equivalent

Brazil

(1) Primary Energy Production includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

(2) Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

(3) Exports include bunkers.

(11) Balance includes only natural gas rejected and non-utilized. It is calculated from other data in the table.

(12) Consumption per capita = total consumption / population.

(13) Total Consumption, Total Primary Energy Supply, or Gross Domestic Supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

Solids: Mineral and Coal Derivatives (other than coke oven gas), Firewood and Charcoal, sugarcane bagasse, liquor, biomass (Other Renewable) and Other Primary remaining.

Liquids: Oil and derivatives, molasses, cane juice, ethanol, vegetable oils (Other Renewable) and NGL (Other Non-Renewable).

Gases: Natural gas, coke oven gas, biogas (Other Renewable) and industrial gas (Other Non-Renewable).

Electricity: Hydraulics and Electricity, Uranium (U308) and Derivatives, and Wind.

Russia

(4) Coal, fuel peat, wood for fuel.

(5) Oil extracted including natural gas liquids (NGL), products of fuel processing, combustible (fuel) supplementary energy resources.

(6) Electricity and heat.



India

(7) Primary Energy Production includes Coal & Lignite as Solids, Curde Petroleum as Liquids, Natural Gas as Gas, and Hydro & Nuclear Electricity from utilities as Electricity Nuclear, Hydro, Solar, Wind, Others.

(8) Thermal electricity is not a primary source of energy

(14) Consumption includes Coal & Lignite as Solids, Curde Petroleum as Liquids, Natural Gas as Gas, and Hydro & Nuclear Electricity from utilities as Electricity Nuclear, Hydro, Solar, Wind, Others.

(15) While calculating Consumption per capita, Mid year papulation has been used.

(16) Due to non availability of data the consumption value is taken equivalent to production value.

(17) Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput

(18) Include Hydro and Nuclear electricity from utilities.

China

(9) Primary Energy Production - Solids refer to coal. Liquids refer to petroleum. Gas refers to natural gas. Electricity refers to hydro power, nuclear power, electricity generated by other means such as wind power and geothermal power, and other energy.

(10) Data on imports and exports are from Customs statistics. The refueling by Chinese ships and airplanes abroad is included in imports. The refueling by foreign ships and airplanes in China is included in exports.



Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	80,698	86,225	88,426	89,627	90,451	90,645	91,958	97,018	107,875	109,930
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	12,690	13,884	13,737	14,055	14,187	16,939	20,132	23,621	23,563	24,748
Electricity consumption (million kWh) ⁽³⁾	321,159	375,378	394,861	409,855	407,273	437,863	456,748	472,048	486,667	531,080
Energy production (million kWh)										
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	38,459	56,540	58,320	78,179	60,767	95,738	84,532	115,193	156,796	189,435
Hydro	304,403	348,805	374,015	369,556	390,988	403,290	428,333	415,342	390,992	373,439
Nuclear	6,046	13,754	12,350	13,969	12,957	14,523	15,659	16,038	14,640	15,378
Wind	1	237	608	1,183	1,446	2,248	2,971	5,925	6,576	12,226

Source

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2015.

Footnotes

- (1) Consumption of crude petroleum - refinery oil input.
- (2) Consumption of petrol - only motor gasoline (alcohol and biodiesel not included).
- (3) Electricity Consumption - not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.
- (4) Energy production from thermal - includes oil products, natural gas, industrial gas, coal and biomass.

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	182,935	227,563	232,489	242,041	244,081	255,883	264,900	278,019	283,561	298,934
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23,259	27,893	28,757	31,573	31,280	33,358	33,796	35,061	35,079	35,899
Electricity consumption (billion kwh)	864	980	1,003	1,023	977	1,021	1,041	1,063	1,055	1,065
Electricity production (billion kwh)	878	996	1,015	1,040	992	1,038	1,055	1,069	1,059	1,064
Thermal	582	664	676	710	652	699	717	726	703	707
Hydro	165	176	179	167	176	168	165	165	183	175
Nuclear	131	156	160	163	164	171	173	178	173	181

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnote

- (1) Including natural gas liquids.



Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽³⁾
Consumption of crude petroleum (MMT) ⁽¹⁾	103.44	146.55	156.10	160.77	192.77	196.99	204.12	219.21	222.50	223.24
Electricity consumption (million kwh) ⁽²⁾	316,600	456,378	501,977	527,564	569,618	616,969	672,933	708,843	751,908	814,250
Domestic	...	111,002	120,918	130,056	141,845	155,301	171,104	183,700	199,842	217,405
Commercial	...	40,220	46,685	53,543	58,971	63,912	65,381	72,794	74,247	78,391
Industrial Power	...	171,923	189,424	195,927	209,209	225,019	240,030	250,531	262,118	284,074
Public Lighting	...	5,825	6,131	6,141	6,197	6,731	7,455	8,097	8,550	8,744
Railway/Tramways	...	10,800	11,108	11,808	12,390	13,323	14,206	14,100	15,540	16,177
Agriculture	...	99,023	104,182	107,776	119,492	126,377	140,960	147,462	152,744	168,913
Public Water Works & Sewage Pumping	...	10,331	11,791	12,191	12,552	13,673	15,250	16,226	19,187	18,837
miscellaneous	...	7,255	11,738	10,121	8,962	12,632	18,547	15,934	19,680	21,708
Electricity production (million kwh) ⁽⁴⁾	560,842	752,454	813,103	840,889	905,984	965,666	1,056,839	1,108,499	1,175,638	1,278,907
Utilities ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	501,204	670,654	722,626	741,168	799,851	844,749	922,451	964,489	1,026,650	1,116,850
Thermal ⁽⁷⁾	409,940	538,350	585,282	616,142	677,155	704,067	759,653	817,903	857,574	951,504
Hydro	74,362	113,502	120,387	110,099	104,060	114,416	130,511	113,720	134,848	129,244
Nuclear	16,902	18,802	16,957	14,927	18,636	26,266	32,287	32,866	34,228	36,102
Non-Utilities ⁽⁸⁾	59,638	81,800	90,477	99,721	106,133	120,917	134,388	144,010	148,988	162,057

Source

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2010 for data for the year 2000 and Energy Statistics 2016 for the years 2006 to 2014*.
Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power

Footnotes

- (1) crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput. MMT means million metric tonnes
 - (2) Kwh means Killo Watt Hours
 - (3) Provisional data.
 - (4) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities
 - (5) It consists of Hydro, Nuclear and Thermal.
 - (6) Utilities: undertakings of which the essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy. These may be private companies, cooperative organisations, local or regional authorities, nationalised undertakings or governmental organisations.
 - (7) From 1995-96 onwards, Thermal includes Renewable Energy Sources also.
 - (8) Non-Utilities: An Independent Power Producer which is not a public utility, but which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to utilities and end users. They may be privately held facilities, corporations, cooperatives such as rural solar or wind energy producers, and non-energy industrial concerns capable of feeding excess energy into the system
- Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year) .



Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	212,320.1	322,452	340,315.98	355,103.4	381,285.9
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	210,520.8	320,815.39	338,679.36	353,446.8	379,751.7
Construction	33	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage and post	1,750.5	1,636.6	1,636.6	1,656.6	1,534.2
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1.8	-	-	-	-
Others	14	-	-	-	-
Residential consumption	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	35,045.57	52,425.42	55,190.899	61,455.209	61,726.819
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	891.57	1,677.482	1,727.8044	1,604.3898	1,680.5983
Industry	6,819.8	4,985	5,245	5,861.0852	6,710.7
Construction	1,155.5	1,807.47	1,788.25	1,961.9	2,354.28
Transport, storage and post	15,277.8	25,923.545	26,131.853	30,904.309	28,815.947
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698.4	1,233.412	1,317.2925	1,352.8	1,475.2284
Others	7,926.7	10,641.1	11,196.7	11,219.3	10,699.3
Residential consumption	2,275.8	6,157.4065	7,784	8,551.419	9,990.7863
Electricity consumption (million kwh)					
Total	1,347,240	2,858,800	3,271,180	3,454,140	3,703,220
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53,296	82,704.039	87,895.525	88,705	93,990
Industry	1,000,462	2,126,774	2,429,081	2,538,863	2,685,448.6
Construction	15,977	27,104.985	30,900	36,734	42,190
Transport, storage and post	28,120	46,737.374	53,191	57,182	61,701.264
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41,868	84,725	92,982	101,744	113,677
Others	62,320	155,594	1708,60	191,297	218,992
Residential consumption	145,195	335,158.15	406,271	439,610	487,216
Electricity production (million kwh)					
Thermal	1,114,190	2,369,603	2,722,933	2,790,080	2,982,776
Hydro	222,414	435,786	485,264	585,190	615,644
Nuclear	16,737	54,843	62,130	68,394	70,134



Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

(concluded)

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	428,745.5	466,789	486,521.5	515,469.5	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	-	-	-	-	...
Industry	427,165.5061	465,595.2	485,034.2	515,021	...
Construction	-	-	-	-	...
Transport, storage and post	1,580	1,194	1,487.3	448.5	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	-	-	-	-	...
Others	-	-	-	-	...
Residential consumption	-	-	-	-	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	69,562.1	81,659	93,663.5	97,763.7	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	1,690.681905	1,928.5608	1,987.2	2,166	...
Industry	6,894.6	5,810.6	5,233.8	4,890.4	...
Construction	2,746.973904	2,868.7371	3,264.6	3,310.3	...
Transport, storage and post	32,749.2	37,780.3	43,818	46,650.1	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1,681.760376	2,000.6171	2,208.6	2,177.9	...
Others	11,662.237	14,605.053	18,186.8	17,380.7	...
Residential consumption	12,136.54293	16,665.205	18,964.5	21,188.2	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh)					
Total	4,193,450	4,976,260	5,420,341	5,638,369	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	9,7649	101,257	102,687	101,339	...
Industry	3,087,176.963	3,623,220.7	3,923,688	4,080,271	...
Construction	48,324	60,840	67,507	72,167	...
Transport, storage and post	73,452.89484	91,536.916	100,092	105,924	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	129,200	169,149	187,689	199,560	...
Others	245,183	308,364	339,762	361,498	...
Residential consumption	512,463	621,896	698,916	717,610	...
Electricity production (million kwh)					
Thermal	3,331,928	3,892,814	4,247,009	4,268,649	4,242,040 ⁽¹⁾
Hydro	722,172	872,107	920,291	1,064,337	1,126,420 ⁽¹⁾
Nuclear	73,880	97,394	111,613	132,538	170,790 ⁽¹⁾

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015*; *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*; and *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2015*.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.



Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2012

(continued)

	Coal	Crude Oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	6,136,393	2,259	932,526	44,827	14,488
b. Imports	3,161	807,980	36,022	121,221	0
c. Total supply (a+b)	6,139,554	810,239	968,548	166,048	14,488
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	3,743,901	810,237	656,905	166,044	14,488
Agriculture and fishing	220	0	20,552	...	...
Commercial sector	72,440	0	101,459	35	...
Construction	...	0	392	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	3,386,748	810,237	98,625	86,702	14,488
Manufacturing	273,465	0	298,789	79,299	...
Mining and quarrying	10,451	0	123,314	...	...
Transport, storage and communication	577	...	13,774	8	...
b. Inventory changes	...	0	0	...	...
c. Private consumption, total	144,880	0	151,567	...	...
Heating, use of electricity etc.		0		...	...
d. Exports	2,129,996	2.1	54,126	12.32	...
e. Losses in distribution				...	...
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	6,018,777	810,239	862,598	166,056	14,488
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	0.00	0	2.1	0	...
Commercial sector	1.2	0.0	10.5	0.0	0.0
Construction	0	0	0.0	0	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	55.2	100.0	10.2	52.2	100.0
Manufacturing	4	0	31	48	0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.0	12.7	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	...
Domestic	2.4	0.0	15.6	0.0	...
Exports	34.7	0.0	5.6	0.0	...
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Imports (%)	0.1	99.7	3.7	73.0	...



Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2012

	Nuclear	Petroleum products	Renewables and waste	Total energy supply or use (concluded)
Energy supply (trillion joules)				
a. Domestic production	141,458	1,011,320	640,415	8,923,686
b. Imports	...	226,296	...	1,194,680
c. Total supply (a+b)	141,458	1,237,616	640,415	10,118,366
Energy use (trillion joules)				
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	141,458	845,553	301,833	6,680,419
Agriculture and fishing	...	39,793	...	60,565
Commercial sector	...	6,358	...	180,292
Construction	...	8,258	...	8,650
Electricity, gas and steam production	141,458	...	222,065	4,760,324
Manufacturing	...	...	79,768	731,321
Mining and quarrying	...	44,935	...	178,700
Transport, storage and communication	...	746,209	...	760,567
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	0	92,497	338,582	727,526
Heating, use of electricity etc.	...	...	...	0
d. Exports	0	96,668	0	2,280,804
e. Losses in distribution	0	47,910	0	47,910
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	141,458	1,082,628	640,415	9,736,659
Energy flow diagrams				
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.6
Commercial sector	0	0.5	0	1.8
Construction	0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Electricity, gas and steam production	100.0	0.0	34.7	47.0
Manufacturing	0	0.0	12.5	7.2
Mining and quarrying	0	3.6	0.0	1.8
Transport, storage and communication	0	62.4	0.0	7.5
Domestic	0.0	7.5	52.9	0.0
Exports	0	7.8	0	7.2
Stock changes	0	0	0	0.0
Imports (%)	0	18.3	0	22.54123267

Source

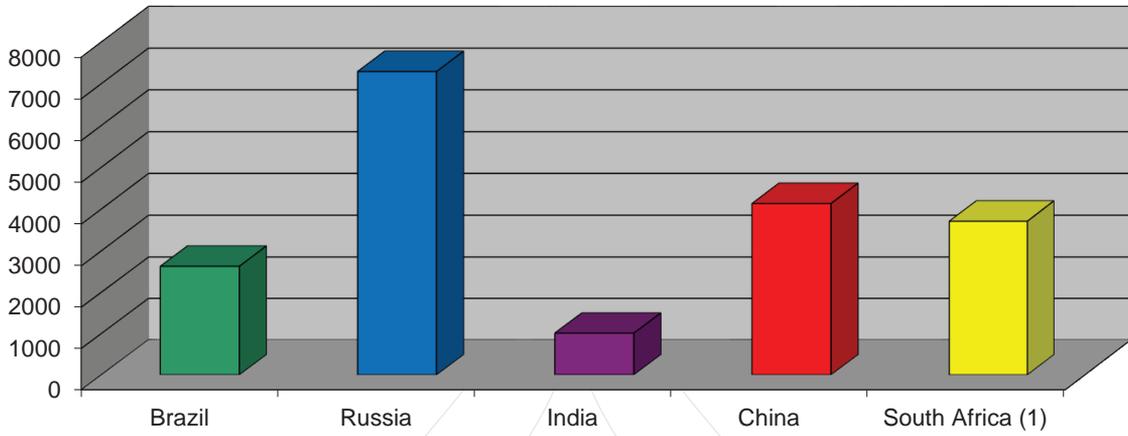
Department of Energy, 2012

Footnote

(1) Nuclear figure is derived from electricity produced from nuclear plants based on 33% efficiency.



Graph 9.1 Electricity Consumption per Capita, 2014
(kilowatt hours)



(1) Estimates of 2012.



Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil in put.

Consumption of petrol does not include alcohol and biodiesel. It includes only motor gasoline.

Electricity Consumption does not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses, respectively.

Energy production from thermal includes oil products, natural gas, industrial gas, coal and biomass.

Primary Energy Production includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

Exports include bunkers.

Balance includes only natural gas rejected and non-utilized. It is calculated from other data in the table.

Energy Consumption per capita = total consumption / population

Total Consumption includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

Solids: Mineral and Coal Derivatives (other than coke oven gas), Firewood and Charcoal, sugarcane bagasse, liquor, biomass (Other Renewable) and Other Primary remaining.

Liquids: Oil and derivatives, molasses, cane juice, ethanol, vegetable oils (Other Renewable) and NGL (Other Non-Renewable).

Gases: Natural gas, coke oven gas, biogas (Other Renewable) and industrial gas (Other Non-Renewable).

Electricity: Hydraulics and Electricity, Uranium (U308) and Derivatives, and Wind.

Russia

Electricity Production refers to gross production of electricity.

India

Total Primary Energy Production: Primary Energy does not include thermal electricity.

Electricity Consumption Per Capita = (Gross Generation + Net Imports) / Mid Year Population

China

Total Primary Energy Production refers to the total production of primary energy by all energy producing enterprises in the country in a given period of time. It is a comprehensive indicator to show the level, scale, composition and pace of development of energy production of the country. The production of primary energy includes that of coal, crude oil, natural gas, hydro-power and electricity generated by nuclear energy and other means such as wind power and geothermal power. However, it does not include the production of fuels of low calorific value, bio-energy, solar energy and secondary energy converted from primary energy.

Total Consumption of Energy refers to the total consumption of energy of various kinds by the production sectors and the households in the country in a given period of time. It is a comprehensive indicator to show the scale, composition and pace of increase of energy consumption. Total energy consumption includes that of coal, crude oil and their products, natural gas and electricity. However, it does not include the consumption of fuel of low calorific value, bio-energy and solar energy. Total energy consumption can be divided into three parts: end-use energy consumption; loss during the process of energy conversion; and energy loss.

South Africa

General: The figures populated in this table have been derived from the south African Energy Balance for the respective years. The definitions/descriptions of all energy commodities and activities in our energy balances are aligned to international recommendations espoused in the International Recommendations on Energy Statistics (IRES) document and the IEA's Energy Statistics Manual.

Technical clarifications

Electricity, gas and steam production: We assumed that this include **production of liquid fuels**

Nuclear: The figures were derived using electricity produced with the assumption of 33% efficiency.

Private consumption was assumed to be residential + non-specified other under **Other Sectors** and any unspecified consumption







**Agriculture,
Forestry,
Animal
Husbandry and
Fishery**

Table 10.1 - Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	50	61	62	65	65	65	67	67	71	75	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	124	122	122	122	122	121	121	122	122	122	...
India ⁽⁴⁾	156	155	156	156	155	156	156	155	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	130	130	130	122	135	135	135	135	135	135	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	45	57	67	77	68	73	75	87	98	98	103 ⁽²⁾
Russia	65	78	82	108	97	61	94	71	92	105	105
India ⁽⁴⁾	186	203	216	220	203	226	242	239	246	235	236 ⁽⁷⁾
China	405	451	456	478	482	496	519	539	553	557	572
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	14	9	9	15	15	15	13	14	14	17	12
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁹⁾	10,326	17,349	18,517	19,472	19,532	20,749	1,575	22,036	23,248	23,772	24,062 ⁽²⁾
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,446	5,278	5,790	6,268	6,719	7,167	7,519	8,090	8,544	9,070	9,484 ⁽¹¹⁾
India ^{(12) (13)}	1,851	2,302	4,011	4,280	4,566	4,869	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	...
China	60,139	70,890	68,657	72,787	76,497	79,258	79,651	83,872	85,350	87,068	86,250
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	1,554	2,627	2,724	2,787	2,811	2,978	2,965	2,962	3,030	3,147	3,289
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	667	779	783	791	825	785	803	...	...	...	...
Russia	3,776	3,264	3,417	3,333	3,728	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ⁽¹²⁾	5,655	6,869	7,127	7,616	7,852	8,231	8,666	9,040	9,579 ⁽¹¹⁾	10,072 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
China	11,607	9,240	9,200	9,511	9,567	9,870	10,222	11,618	11,730	12,509	12,929
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production - february 2016; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey.*
- b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011.
- c) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

India

- a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, *Area Production Yield Statistics Database; Land Use Statistics at a Glance; and Advance Estimates.*
- b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics (various issues) and Handbook on Fisheries Statistics (various issues).

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development.*
- b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.



Footnotes**Brazil**

- (1) Harvested area.
- (2) Provisional data.
- (6) Major cereals (corn, rice and wheat).
- (9) Major meat (beef, chicken and pork).
- (15) Fishery data refers only to the marine and continental extractive fisheries.

Russia

- (3) The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. At the end of the year.
- (10) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (11) Preliminary data.

India

- (4) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (7) As per Fourth Advance Estimates.
- (11) Preliminary data.
- (12) The data pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (13) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-08.

China

- (5) Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 to 2007 is calculated according to the "Communique of Main Data on Land Use Survey" from the First National Agricultural Census of China in 1996. Data of 2008 are from the "Survey of change of land". Data of 2009-2014 are from the "Communique on Land and Resource of China 2015" (Released on April 2016 by Ministry of Land and Resources, PRC).

South Africa

- (8) Major cereals (maize/corn, wheat, malting barley, sorghum).
- (14) Major meat (beef and veal, mutton, goats, poultry).



Table 10.2.1 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	61.3	61.7	64.6	64.6	64.6	67.3	67.4	71.3	75.4	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%) ...											
Soybean	27.2	35.9	33.3	32.9	33.7	36.1	35.6	37.1	39.1	39.6	...
Corn	23.7	20.6	22.3	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.6	21.1	21.4	20.2	...
Sugarcane	9.6	10.4	11.5	12.6	13.3	14.1	14.3	14.4	14.3	13.7	...
Beans	8.6	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	...
Rice	7.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	...
Coffee	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	...
Wheat	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.7	...
Cassava	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	...
Cotton	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	...
Orange	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	...
Cashew nuts	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	...
Sorghum	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	...
Cocoa	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	...
Banana	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	...
Coconut	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	...
Oats	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Sisal	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	...
Castor beans	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Soybean	32,821	52,465	57,857	59,833	57,345	68,756	74,815	65,849	81,724	86,761	97,044
Corn	32,321	42,662	52,112	58,933	50,720	55,364	55,660	71,073	80,273	79,878	85,708
Sugarcane	326,121	477,411	549,707	645,300	691,606	717,464	734,006	721,077	768,090	737,156	754,948
Beans	3,056	3,458	3,169	3,461	3,487	3,159	3,435	2,795	2,893	3,295	3,108
Rice	11,135	11,527	11,061	12,061	12,651	11,236	13,477	11,550	11,783	12,176	12,312
Coffee	3,807	2,573	2,249	2,797	2,440	2,907	2,701	3,038	2,965	2,804	2,646
Wheat	1,726	2,485	4,114	6,027	5,056	6,171	5,690	4,418	5,738	6,262	5,426
Cassava	23,044	26,639	26,541	26,703	24,404	24,967	25,350	23,045	21,484	23,242	22,757
Cotton	2,015	2,899	4,111	3,983	2,898	2,950	5,071	4,969	3,417	4,237	4,123
Orange	17,064	18,032	18,685	18,538	17,618	18,503	19,811	18,013	17,550	16,928	16,274
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Soybean	2,403	2,379	2,813	2,816	2,636	2,947	3,121	2,637	2,928	2,866	3,022
Corn	2,718	3,382	3,785	4,079	3,714	4,366	4,211	5,006	5,254	5,176	5,508
Sugarcane	67,878	75,117	77,632	79,274	80,255	79,044	76,448	74,297	75,339	70,625	73,396
Beans	705	857	836	915	850	922	935	1,032	1,028	1,034	1,069
Rice	3,038	3,879	3,826	4,231	4,404	4,127	4,896	4,786	5,007	5,201	5,740
Coffee	1,678	1,112	993	1,258	1,142	1,346	1,257	1,433	1,421	1,404	1,335
Wheat	1,515	1,592	2,219	2,549	2,080	2,828	2,660	2,310	2,749	2,209	2,203
Cassava	13,481	14,046	14,009	14,137	13,861	13,949	14,623	13,612	14,080	14,826	15,227
Cotton	2,472	3,224	3,651	3,743	3,567	3,554	3,608	3,596	3,621	3,751	3,910
Orange	19,925	22,375	22,752	22,158	22,379	23,340	24,240	24,689	24,992	24,884	23,477



Table 10.2.1 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
											(concluded)
Fruits production (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	35,098	42,278	43,338	43,143	41,412	42,834	45,304	42,573	41,972	41,727	...
Number of livestock (1 000 heads)											
Bovines	169,876	205,886	199,752	202,307	205,308	209,541	212,815	211,279	211,764	212,344	...
Chickens	659,246	819,894	930,041	990,993	1,021,215	1,028,151	1,051,990	1,032,039	1,026,923	1,104,438	...
Laying hens	183,495	191,622	197,618	207,712	208,871	210,761	216,220	213,230	221,862	226,616	...
Ovines	14,785	16,019	16,239	16,630	16,812	17,381	17,668	16,789	17,291	17,614	...
Swines	31,562	35,174	35,945	36,819	38,045	38,957	39,307	38,796	36,744	37,929	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef	3,900	6,887	7,049	6,621	6,662	6,977	6,784	7,351	8,167	8,063	7,491
Chicken	5,082	8,164	8,988	10,216	9,940	10,693	11,422	11,535	11,964	12,515	13,141
Pork	1,344	2,298	2,480	2,636	2,930	3,078	3,370	3,150	3,117	3,193	3,431
Milk (1 000 tons) ⁽³⁾											
Cow milk	19,191	24,658	25,376	26,782	28,238	29,821	31,161	31,364	33,258	34,150	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey and Municipal Cattle Breeding Survey, 2000-2014*; *Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2015*; *Sistematic Survey of Agricultural Production - february 2016*.

Footnotes

(1) Provisional data.

(2) Fruits production considers the following fruits: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, cashew nuts, fig, pear, nut, quince.

(3) 1 kg corresponds to 1,03 litre.



Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)⁽¹⁾	106.2	103.0	103.3	110.8	101.4	88.7	123.0	95.2	105.8	103.5	103.0 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	100.3	102.3	118.0	98.6	76.2	146.9	88.3	111.2	104.9	102.9 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	105.6	104.3	103.0	104.6	100.9	102.3	102.7	100.6	102.0	103.1 ⁽²⁾
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)⁽³⁾	84.7	75.3	74.8	76.9	77.8	75.2	76.7	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.3
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	57.4	59.2	60.8	61.1	57.5	56.8	58.2	58.7	58.8	58.8
Including wheat	27.4	31.3	32.6	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.3	32.3	32.1	32.2	33.8
Tubers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	10.2	9.3	10.1	10.3	12.8	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.3	14.5
Rapeseeds	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3
Sunflower seeds	5.5	8.2	7.1	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.6	9.3	8.8	8.8
Soybeans	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.7
Fiber crops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beetroots	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Potatoes	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7
Vegetable other	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fodder crops	34.1	27.1	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.1	21.8	21.4
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65,420	78,227	81,472	108,179	97,111	60,960	94,213	70,908	92,385	105,315	104,786
Wheat	34,460	44,927	49,368	63,765	61,740	41,508	56,240	37,720	52,091	59,711	61,786
Nuts	7.9	5.0	7.3	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.8	12.8	15.2	16.4
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾	4,473	8,218	7,037	8,972	8,186	7,457	12,219	10,563	13,137	12,859	13,837
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	149	522	630	752	667	670	956	945	1,259	1,338	1,012
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	3,919	6,743	5,671	7,350	6,454	5,345	9,062	7,495	9,842	8,475	9,280
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	342	805	650	746	944	1,222	1,641	1,683	1,517	2,364	2,708
Potatoes	29,465	28,260	27,195	28,846	31,134	21,141	32,681	29,533	30,199	31,501	33,646
Beetroots	14,051	30,673	28,836	28,995	24,892	22,256	47,643	45,057	39,321	33,513	39,031
Vegetable other	10,822	11,370	11,509	12,960	13,402	12,126	14,696	14,626	14,689	15,458	16,103
Tobacco	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Fruits ⁽⁵⁾	2,961	2,169	2,811	2,661	3,057	2,464	2,917	2,920	3,368	3,509	3,362



Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
										(concluded)	
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1,560	1,890	1,980	2,380	2,270	1,830	2,240	1,830	2,200	2,410	2,370
Wheat	1,610	1,950	2,100	2,450	2,320	1,910	2,260	1,770	2,230	2,500	2,390
Nuts ⁽⁶⁾	800	660	910	1,220	1,490	1,470	1,550	2,030	2,340	2,330	2,410
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾	890	1,120	1,100	1,200	1,150	990	1,240	1,140	1,330	1,240	1,290
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	860	1,160	1,180	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,140	970	1,130	1,260	1,120
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	900	1,140	1,130	1,230	1,150	960	1,250	1,220	1,450	1,310	1,420
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	1,010	990	920	1,050	1,190	1,180	1,380	1,220	1,260	1,230	1,300
Potatoes	10,470	13,330	13,200	13,750	14,270	10,020	14,840	13,440	14,460	14,960	15,910
Beetroots	18,830	32,540	29,200	36,240	32,320	24,070	39,170	40,890	44,210	37,010	38,780
Vegetables other	14,330	17,260	17,880	19,620	19,920	18,030	20,810	21,090	21,390	21,780	22,510
Tobacco	750	660	3,020	2,450	2,800	1,070	1,290	3,000	...	...	...
Fruits ^{(5) (6)}	4,280	4,395	5,840	5,510	6,380	5,195	6,200	6,840	7,970	7,660	7,640
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1,519	987	1,341	1,178	1,509	1,036	1,258	1,470	1,647	1,707	1,603
Stone fruits	466	223	415	480	496	431	496	472	515	510	522
Subtropical cultures	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1
Citrus cultures	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Berrying grounds	696	723	739	733	752	670	749	710	765	763	761
Vineyards	279	234	315	268	299	324	412	267	439	529	475
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27,520	21,562	21,546	21,038	20,671	19,968	20,111	19,930	19,564	19,264	18,963 ⁽²⁾
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15,824	16,185	16,340	16,162	17,231	17,218	17,258	18,816	19,081	19,546	21,419 ⁽²⁾
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14,962	20,194	21,503	21,770	21,986	21,820	22,858	24,180	24,337	24,711	24,528 ⁽²⁾
Production of meat (1 000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	4,446	5,278	5,790	6,268	6,719	7,167	7,519	8,090	8,544	9,070	9,484 ⁽²⁾
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32,259	31,339	31,988	32,363	32,570	31,847	31,646	31,756	30,529	30,791	30,781 ⁽²⁾
Cow milk	32,000	31,186	31,915	32,117	32,326	31,585	31,386	31,501	30,286	30,511	...
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34,085	38,216	38,208	38,058	39,429	40,599	41,113	42,033	41,286	41,860	42,524 ⁽²⁾
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3,776	3,264	3,417	3,333	3,728	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁸⁾	747	440	406	364	330	310	293	276	260	247	...
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁹⁾	288	161	146	130	116	109	103	97	90	86	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) ⁽¹⁰⁾	19	27	32	36	36	38	39	38	38	40	42
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) ⁽¹¹⁾	95	118	134	108	97	117	123	122	120	123	120 ⁽²⁾
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	14	14	14	16	17	15	18	18	18	19	20

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preceding year = 100.

(2) Preliminary data.

(3) Total sown area.

(4) Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.

(5) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.

(6) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012 – 2015 – per 1 ha harvested area.

(7) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(8) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.

(9) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.

(10) Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008-excluding data on micro enterprises.

(11) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.



Table 10.2.3 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
All India index numbers of production of principal crops (%)^{(2) (3)}	94.0	114.0	100.8	100.0	96.1	117.7	108.2	91.8	103.6	99.2	...
Cereals	94.4	103.8	106.2	101.8	93.3	110.9	107.2	97.9	102.9	95.6	...
Total food grains	92.8	104.1	106.2	101.0	94.5	113.6	104.5	98.3	103.1	95.0	...
Non-food grains	95.5	118.9	98.5	99.1	97.6	121.8	111.4	85.2	103.9	101.0	...
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	104.7	111.2	101.8	104.1	107.7	105.1	104.6	104.7	...	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species⁽³⁾											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	192.4	195.2	195.3	189.0	197.6	195.6	182.2	188.5	185.2	...
Total cereals (%)	54.3	52.1	52.4	51.6	52.3	51.4	51.2	53.5	53.0	54.4	...
Rice	24.1	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.5	21.9	22.3	23.5	23.4	23.8	...
Wheat	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.4	16.5	16.2	17.0	...
Corn (maize)	3.6	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.8	5.0	...
Soybeans	3.5	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	...
Oil-bearing crops	12.3	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.7	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.9	13.8	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.9	2.6	...
Rapeseed and mustard	2.4	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.5	3.5	3.1	...
Sesame	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	...
Cotton	4.6	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.6	6.3	6.9	...
Other fiber crops	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	...
Sugarcane	2.3	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.7	...
Tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Vegetables	3.4	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	5.0	5.0	5.2	...
Fruits	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	3.8	3.8	3.3	...
Production of major farm products⁽³⁾											
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185,738	203,085	216,014	219,900	203,436	226,241	242,197	238,792	245,790	234,871	235,760 ⁽⁹⁾
Cotton (1000 bales)	9,520	22,632	25,884	22,276	24,022	33,000	35,200	34,220	35,902	34,805	30,147 ⁽⁹⁾
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6,410	4,864	9,183	7,168	5,428	8,265	6,964	4,694	9,714	7,402	6,771 ⁽⁹⁾
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4,190	7,438	5,834	7,201	6,608	8,179	6,604	8,029	7,877	6,282	6,821 ⁽⁹⁾
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	618	757	640	588	893	810	685	715	828	866 ⁽⁹⁾
Potatoes (1 000 tons)	22,143	28,600	34,658	34,391	36,577	42,339	41,483	45,344	41,555	45,951 ⁽¹⁾	...
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295,960	355,520	348,188	285,029	292,302	342,382	361,037	341,200	352,142	362,333	352,163 ⁽⁹⁾
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	469	437	541	666	802	752	657	...	...	...
Fruits (1 000 tons)	43,138	59,563	65,587	68,466	71,516	74,878	76,424	81,285	88,977	88,819	...
Vegetables (1 000 tons)	...	114,993	128,449	129,077	133,738	146,554	156,325	162,187	162,897	168,300	...



Table 10.2.3 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
(concluded)											
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)⁽³⁾											
Cereal	18.4	20.2	21.5	21.8	20.8	22.6	24.2	24.5	24.6	23.3	...
Cotton	1.9	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	8.7	14.6	11.6	9.9	14.1	13.2	9.9	17.6	15.5	...
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	11.0	10.0	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	11.9	10.8	...
Sesame	3.0	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.7	...
Potatoes	184	164	193	188	199	227	218	228	211	222 ⁽¹⁾	...
Sugarcane	685.8	690.2	688.8	645.5	700.2	700.9	716.7	682.5	705.2	715.1	...
Tobacco	13.2	12.7	12.6	13.9	15.0	16.3	16.1	15.4	...	...	...
Livestock products⁽⁴⁾											
Production of meat (1,000 tons) ⁽⁵⁾	1,851	2,302	4,011	4,280	4,566	4,869	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	...
Milk (1,000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	79,651	102,580	107,934	112,183	116,425	121,848	127,904	132,431	137,686	146,314	...
Cow milk (1,000 tons)	32,957	44 601 ⁽⁸⁾	46,822	49,810	52,200	54,903	57,770	59,805	62,195	...	...
Poultry eggs (million) ⁽⁷⁾	36,632	50,663	53,583	55,562	60,267	63,024	66,450	69,731	74,752	78,484	...
Fish production (1,000 tons)	5,656	6,869	7,127	7,616	7,998	8,231	8,666	9,040	9,579 ⁽¹⁾	10,072 ⁽¹⁾	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers⁽³⁾											
Total (N+P+K) (1,000 tons)	16,702	21,651	22,570	24,909	26,486	28,122	27,790	25,536	24,482	25,576	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1,000 tons)	10,920	13,774	14,419	15,090	15,580	16,558	17,300	16,821	16,750	16,946	...
Phosphatic (P) (1,000 tons)	4,215	5,543	5,515	6,506	7,274	8,050	7,914	6,653	5,633	6,098	...
Potassic (K) (1,000 tons)	1,567	2,335	2,636	3,313	3,632	3,514	2,576	2,062	2,099	2,532	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	112	115	128	140	142	142	131	125	128	...
Number of livestock⁽⁸⁾											
Cattle (1,000 heads)	...	...	199,075	...	...	...	...	190,904	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1,000 heads)	...	...	105,343	...	...	...	...	108,702	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1,000 heads)	...	...	212,095	...	...	...	...	200,242	...	...	...
Total livestock (1,000 heads)	...	...	529,698	...	...	...	...	512,057	...	...	...
Total poultry (1,000 heads)	...	...	648,830	...	...	...	...	729,209	...	...	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, Directorate of Economics & Statistics Publications - (*Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Pocket Book of Agricultural Statistics; Land Use Statistics at a Glance; Area Production Yield Statistics Database; and Advance Estimates*).
- b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, *Annual Reports of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries various issues and Basic Animal Husbandry & Fishery Statistics various issues*.
- c) Ministry of Agriculture, *Indian Horticulture Database*.
- d) Ministry of Agriculture, 19th Livestock Census 2012.

Footnotes

- (1) provisional.
- (2) Preceding year = 100.
- (3) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (4) Data on livestock products pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (5) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-08 onwards.
- (6) Milk includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.
- (7) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls & ducks.
- (8) Data on number of livestock is produced from Livestock Census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from Last three census (2003, 2007 and 2012 Reference Date 15th October) has been included.
- (9) The figures is of 4th advance estimates.



Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components ^{(1) (2)}											
All (%)	103.6	105.4	103.9	105.7	104.6	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.0	104.2	103.9
Crop Products (%)	101.4	105.4	104.0	104.8	103.8	104.1	105.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	105.1
Forestry Products (%)	105.4	105.6	106.9	108.1	107.1	106.5	107.6	106.7	107.3	106.1	105.1
Livestock Products (%)	106.3	105.0	102.3	106.8	105.8	104.1	101.7	105.2	102.0	103.0	100.5
Fishery Products (%)	106.5	106.0	104.8	106.0	105.8	105.5	104.5	105.1	105.2	104.4	104.1
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	152.1	153.5	156.3	158.6	160.7	162.3	163.4	164.6	165.4	166.4
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2
Wheat	17.1	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.5
Corn	14.8	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.1	22.4	22.9
Soybeans	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9
Tubers	6.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4
Peanuts	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5
Sesame	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cotton	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Sugar crops	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0
Sugarcane	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8
Vegetables	9.7	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.2
Other	12.1	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.4
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405,224	450,992	456,324	478,474	481,563	496,371	519,394	539,347	552,692	557,407	572,281
Cotton	4,417	7,533	7,624	7,492	6,377	5,961	6,589	6,836	6,299	6,178	5,603
Peanuts	14,437	12,887	13,027	14,286	14,708	15,644	16,046	16,692	16,972	16,482	16,440
Rapeseeds	11,381	10,966	10,573	12,102	13,657	13,082	13,426	14,007	14,458	14,772	14,931
Sesame	811	662	557	586	622	587	605	639	623	630	640
Potatoes	13,255	12,897	12,958	14,156	14,646	16,307	17,658	18,552	19,188	19,103	94,861
Sugarcane	68,280	97,092	112,951	124,152	115,587	110,789	114,434	123,114	128,201	125,611	116,968
Beetroots	8,073	7,508	8,931	10,044	7,179	9,296	10,731	11,740	9,260	8,000	8,032
Tobacco	2,552	2,456	2,395	2,838	3,066	3,004	3,132	3,407	3,374	2,994	2,994
Tea	683	1,028	1,165	1,258	1,359	1,475	1,623	1,790	1,924	2,096	2,249
Fruits	124,357	171,020	181,363	192,202	203,955	214,014	227,682	240,568	250,930	261,422	273,750
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1,272	1,815	1,941	2,031	2,160	2,211	2,288	2,306	2,422	2,521	2,513
Apples	2,254	1,899	1,962	1,992	2,049	2,140	2,177	2,231	2,272	2,307	2,328
Pears	1,015	1,087	1,071	1,074	1,074	1,063	1,086	1,089	1,112	1,113	1,124
Grapes	283	419	438	451	493	552	597	666	715	767	799
Bananas	249	286	307	318	339	357	386	395	392	396	409
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20,431	26,059	27,860	29,847	31,681	33,263	35,985	38,491	39,683	40,923	42,613
Citrus	8,783	17,898	20,583	23,313	25,211	26,452	29,440	31,678	33,209	34,927	36,601
Pears	8,412	11,986	12,895	13,538	14,263	15,057	15,795	17,073	17,301	17,964	18,699
Bananas	4,941	6,901	7,797	7,835	8,834	9,561	10,400	11,558	12,075	11,792	12,466
Grapes	3,282	6,271	6,697	7,151	7,941	8,549	9,067	10,543	11,550	12,546	13,669



Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(concluded)										
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	161	194	245	264	251	242	185	259	411	295
Aniseed	...	88	96	101	107	117	122	136	143	149	159
Cinnamon	...	88	88	68	64	76	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4,752.6	5,310.1	5,319.9	5,547.7	5,447.5	5,524.4	5,706.6	5,823.7	5,894.2	5,892.0	5,984.0
Cotton	1,093.1	1,295.3	1,286.4	1,302.0	1,288.6	1,229.4	1,307.9	1,458.1	1,449.5	1,463.2	1,475.9
Peanuts	2,973.3	3,257.7	3,302.4	3,364.8	3,360.6	3,455.5	3,502.5	3,598.5	3,663.3	3,580.0	3,561.7
Rapeseeds	1,518.6	1,832.6	1,873.8	1,835.3	1,876.5	1,775.1	1,827.3	1,884.8	1,922.8	1,946.8	1,981.7
Sesame	1,034.2	1,173.0	1,147.0	1,243.2	1,306.8	1,312.1	1,385.3	1,463.2	1,490.0	1,467.8	1,518.8
Potatoes	2,806.4	3,062.5	2,924.9	3,035.5	2,882.6	3,132.8	3,255.6	3,353.7	3,553.9	3,427.6	17,190.5
Sugarcane	57,626.1	70,450.2	71,228.2	71,209.7	68,093.4	65,700.0	66,485.1	68,600.3	70,576.2	71,351.9	73,121.0
Beetroots	24,518.0	39,766.9	41,359.8	40,754.4	38,536.2	42,498.1	47,361.1	49,792.8	50,922.4	57,647.0	58,680.3
Tobacco	1,775.9	2,065.7	2,058.3	2,140.4	2,203.2	2,233.9	2,143.4	2,133.7	2,078.8	2,046.7	2,155.6
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416,336	418,504	439,895	462,913	469,960	464,600	468,627	475,922	474,113	465,827	451,125
Cattle	123,532	104,651	105,948	105,760	107,265	106,264	103,605	103,434	103,851	105,780	108,173
Sheep and goats	279,482	283,698	285,647	280,849	284,522	280,879	282,358	285,041	290,363	303,149	310,997
Production of meat (1,000 tons)	60,139	70,890	68,657	72,787	76,497	79,258	79,651	83,872	85,350	87,068	86,250
Milk (1,000 tons)	9,191	33,025	36,334	37,315	36,777	37,480	38,107	38,754	36,495	38,412	38,703
Cow Milk	8,274	31,934	35,252	35,558	35,188	35,756	36,578	37,436	35,314	37,246	37,547
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21,820	24,240	25,290	27,022	27,425	27,627	28,114	28,612	28,761	28,939	29,992
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	11,607	9,240	9,200	9,511	9,567	9,870	10,222	11,618	11,730	12,509	12,929
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1,000 units)⁽³⁾											
	22,643	27,619	28,761	30,594	31,763	32,940	33,652	34,527	34,290	24,917	24,846
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)											
	265.3	323.9	332.8	335.3	340.7	346.1	351.5	357.3	359.1	362.4	362.0

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

(1) Data of indices of agricultural gross output prior to 2003 are calculated at 1990 prices. The new classification for national standard of industry classification has been implemented since 2003 and the gross output value includes the services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

(2) Preceding year = 100.

(3) Ownership of Tractors and Harvester-Threshers in Agriculture at Year-End includes large, medium and small-sized tractors, harvesters and threshers. Data from 2014 do not include threshers.



Table 10.2.5 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	100.1	99.8	...	100.2	100.0	104.2	106.8	107.7	119.5	99.2
Forestry products	...	99.7	100.3	...	99.8	100.0	100.0				
Livestock products	...	100.2	99.9	...	100.1	100.0	100.0	101.5	104.2	107.8	112.3
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	11,001	6,618	7,125	12,700	12,050	12,815	10,360	12,121	11,811	14,250	9,955
Wheat	2,349	2,105	1,905	2,130	1,958	1,430	2,005	1,870	1,870	1,750	1,457
Malting barley	142	236	222	192	216	194	312	298	268	302	333
Sorghum	352	96	176	255	277	197	155	136	147	265	121
Sunflower seed	531	520	300	872	801	490	860	522	557	832	663
Soybeans	154	424	205	282	516	566	710	650	785	948	1070
Cotton	70	39	29	26	23	21	46	32	14	24	51
Peanuts	114	74	58	89	100	88	64	59	42	75	62
Dry beans	72	67	40	59	67	52	42	48	60	82	73
Sugarcane	21,223	21,052	20,278	19,724	19,255	18,655	16,016	16,800	17,278	20,033	17,756
Tobacco	30	15	13	9	10	12	15	17	15	13	14
Garden fruits											
Bananas	378	343	346	393	371	400	385	387	420	457	434
Apples	602	633	708	778	818	724	781	796	904	778	932
Citrus	1,712	2,087	2,170	2,282	2,154	2,150	2,340	2,382	2,864	2,759	2,657
Pears	304	315	336	337	340	368	351	339	365	404	390
Grapes	210	295	262	272	296	270	348	272	258	274	309
Pineapples	168	164	146	125	123	94	109	99	101	91	100
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3,210	4,140	2,790	4,540	4,960	4,670	4,370	4,490	4,250	5,300	3,750
Wheat	2,510	2,750	3,010	2,850	3,050	2,560	3,320	3,660	3,700	3,670	3,020
Malting barley	1,830	2,630	3,030	2,810	2,890	2,350	3,890	3,510	3,290	3,550	3,560
Sorghum	2,480	2,580	2,550	2,940	3,230	2,270	2,240	2,790	2,350	3,360	1,710
Sunflower seed	1,340	1,100	950	1,550	1,260	1,230	1,340	1,150	1,100	1,390	1,150
Soybeans	1,640	1,760	1,120	1,700	2,170	1,820	1,700	1,380	1,520	1,890	1,560
Cotton	1,368	2,180	2,825	2,927	3,245	4,085	3,563	3,514	2,112	3,167	3,291
Peanuts	1,370	1,520	1,420	1,640	1,820	1,530	1,170	1,300	880	1,430	1,070
Dry beans	1,000	1,230	780	1,350	1,530	1,180	1,000	1,200	1,380	1,470	1,150
Potatoes	2,987	3,633	3,522	4,047	4,141	4,116	4,179	4,159	4,353	4,383	4,635
Sugarcane	67,741	66,023	66,355	64,168	67,002	67,072	59,082	66,455	67,205	75,329	65,138
Tobacco	1,904	2,483	2,133	2,676	2,639	3,075	2,777	3,207	2,923	2,745	2,918
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	581	832	829	798	803	897	878	875	953	1,001	1,066
Mutton	95	136	170	164	163	156	146	156	178	184	184
Goats	7	10	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11
Poultry	870	1,468	1,530	1,637	1,650	1,712	1,730	1,712	1,672	1,717	1,793
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2,689	2,950	2,988	3,042	2,997	3,123	3,107	3,214	3,260	3,337	3,538
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)											
	329	412	438	473	450	458	498	523	514	499	523

Sources

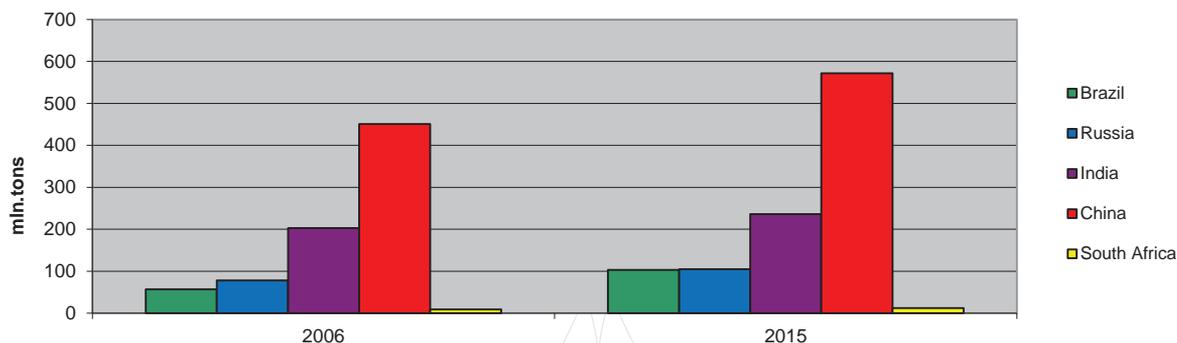
- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.



Graph 10.1 Production of Cereals
(million tons)



Explanatory Notes:

General:

Cultivated Area: This consists of net area sown and current fallows.

Average Yield of Crops: Average yields per hectare of principal crops have been obtained by dividing the total production by the corresponding total area under each crop.

Brazil

Fruits Production considers the following fruits: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, cashew nuts, fig, pear, nut, quince.

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

Milk data obtained in litres were converted to kg (1kg = 1,03 litre)

Major part of 2015 final data will be available only on September 2016.

Catch of fish data not available after 2011

Russia

Agricultural production is the sum of crop-growing and animal husbandry outputs of all agricultural producers including enterprises of private sector (household enterprises, peasant (farm) enterprises and individual employers) in value terms at actual current prices. To calculate agricultural production index, the indicator of production volume at comparable prices of previous year is used.

India

Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal agency for collection, compilation & dissemination of agriculture statistics in India.

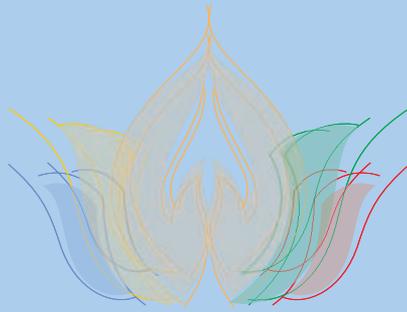
Directorate of Economics & Statistics in Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Ministry of Agriculture is the agency primarily involved with Crop statistics and the reporting period for the same is agricultural year i.e. July to June next year whereas Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture produces & disseminates information on livestock with Financial Year as the reporting period (i.e. March-February next year).

Cultivated Area consists of Net Area sown and current fallows.

China

Indices of agricultural gross output: The development rates of agricultural gross output value deflated by using producers prices indices.







Transport

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	29	29	31	30	28	29	29	30	30	30
Russia	86	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
India ⁽¹⁾	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	66	66
China	69	77	78	80	86	91	93	98	103	112	121
South Africa	21	21	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil	1,573	1,574	1,574	1,611	1,557	1,558	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,563	1,571
Russia ⁽³⁾	532	597	624	629	647	665	728	925	984	1023	1045
India ⁽¹⁾	185	215	219	221	229	231	235	241	248	262	265
China	1,680	3,457	3,584	3,730	3,861	4,008	4,106	4,238	4,356	4,464	4,577
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)											
Brazil	...	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8
Russia	48	50	50	49	49	49	51	55	55	55	55
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾	16	22	25	26	29	30	31	34	38	41	41
China	25	48	54	58	69	78	83	92	98	106	109
South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	496.2	476.5	497.3	512.2	464.2	484.0	502.8	532.6	547.2	556.2	530.7 ⁽²⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁷⁾	1,226	1,920	2,159	2,320	2,483	2,789	3,098	3,338	2,757	2,865	3,006
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3,638	4,800	4,915	4,948	4,446	4,752	4,915	5,056	5,084	5,080	5,091 ⁽²⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁸⁾	4,432	8,884	10,142	11,030	12,213	14,184	15,932	17,380	16,801	18,167	17,836
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48,165	56,834	60,595	69,080	76,385	93,991	107,816	113,487	116,032	122,475	127,535
Russia	53,410	93,932	111,002	122,601	112,469	147,119	166,760	195,775	225,157	241,429	226,843
India ⁽⁶⁾	26,212	63,880	77,850	78,440	89,442	103,171	112,794	99,971	114,036	126,903	...
China	97,054	237,066	279,173	288,280	337,524	403,900	453,696	502,574	565,676	633,419	728,255
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.
- b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.
- c) National Department of Transport Infrastructure, *National Transportation System 2013*.
- d) National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels National Agency - ANP.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Road Agency.
- c) Federal Air Transport Agency.

India

- a) Ministry of Railways, *Statistical Summary-Indian Railways (various issues)*.
- b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Basic Road Statistics of India (various issues)*.
- c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (Various Issues)*.
- d) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, *Air Transport Statistics (various issues)*.

China

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012-2015*.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2015*.



- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2015* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.
 g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes

Russia

- (2) Preliminary data.
 (3) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.

India

- (1) The information is as on 31st March of the Year indicated in the table. The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc). The figures of highways for 2014 and 2015 are provisional.
 (6) Reference Period is Financial Year i.e. (April of the Year indicated in the Table to March next year).
 (7) The figures include crude oil and natural gas pipelines also.

China

- (4) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data for 2013 and 2014 can not be compared with the previous ones.
 (5) Since 2013, the statistical coverage of pipeline transport has included China National Offshore Oil Corporation on the basis of China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation.
 (7) all means: including railway, road, waterway and air.
 (8) all means: including railway, road, waterway, air and pipeline.



Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	28	28	27	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	464	444	458	421	438
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155,690	238,054	257,118	266,967	245,316	277,922
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	48,000	57,000	61,000	69,000	76,000	94,000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	6,079	6,947	7,009	7,449	8,009	9,970
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	251	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.3
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)	19,973	27,869	29,852	32,055	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20,234	28,222	30,227	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents ⁽³⁾	378,811	424,137	508,186	...	...	...
Number of injured ⁽³⁾	358,762	404,385	484,900	...	...	...
Number of death ⁽³⁾	20,049	19,752	23,286	...	...	...

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	422	421	392	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	293,184	301,653	298,615	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	108,000	113,000	116,000	...	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	11,697	12,092	12,544	12,967	...
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	...
Ownership of automobiles					
Number of registered automobiles (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents ⁽³⁾
Number of injured ⁽³⁾
Number of death ⁽³⁾

Sources

- a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.
- b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.
- c) National Department of Transport Infrastructure, *National Transportation System 2013*.

Footnotes

- (1) It refers to paid traffic domestic and international.
- (2) Estimates.
- (3) It refers to the interstate and international collective passenger transport.



Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	173,660	135,986	149,929	152,145	141,477	140,611
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	152,735	198,766	205,849	216,276	180,136	199,341
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167,054	177,838	174,085	175,872	151,467	138,885
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,373,178	1,950,830	2,090,337	2,116,240	1,865,305	2,011,308
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53,410	93,932	111,002	122,601	112,469	147,119
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2,515	2,927	3,424	3,692	3,558	4,715
Freight traffic of petroleum						
pipelines (million tons)	295	461	462	456	474	492
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	532	597	624	629	647	665
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	...	...	5.0	...	5.0	...
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	4,401	4,929	5,168	5,349	5,323	5,414
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20,993	27,618	30,287	32,915	33,980	35,248
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	157,596	229,140	233,809	218,322	203,618	199,431
Number of injured	179,401	285,362	292,206	270,883	255,484	250,635
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	29,594	32,724	33,308	29,936	27,659	26,567
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	138,588	133,275	126,042	127,090	117,966 ⁽⁶⁾	
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	222,823	248,862	250,054	246,784	232,549 ⁽⁶⁾	
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	139,842	144,612	138,517	130,027	120,644	
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2,127,835	2,222,389	2,196,217	2,300,532	2,305,945	
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	166,760	195,775	225,157	241,429	226,843	
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	4,950	5,079	5,011	5,152	5,451	
Freight traffic of petroleum						
pipelines (million tons)	544	523	525	532	543	
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	728	925	984	1,023	1,045	
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	5,545	5,751	6,047	6,238	6,230	
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	37,317	39,719	42,310	44,300	45,126	
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	199,868	203,597	204,068	199,723 ⁽⁷⁾	184,000	
Number of injured	251,848	258,618	258,437	251,793 ⁽⁷⁾	231,197	
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	27,953	27,991	27,025	26,958 ⁽⁷⁾	23,114	

Sources

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Air Transport Agency.

Footnotes

- Data on legal persons and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers on a commercial basis.
- Transports of goods by all types of organizations.
- Public paved roads. At the end of the year.
- Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.
- Since 2009 number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009-person who died within 7 days.
- Preliminary data.
- Excluding data on the Crimean federal district.



Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457,022	694,764	769,956	838,032	903,465
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315,516	483,422	523,196	552,002	601,290
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	43	53	50	57
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26,212	63,880	77,850	78,440	89,442
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	860	1,040	1,200	1,428
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) ⁽⁵⁾	2,076	4,546	4,860	5,197	5,556
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	494	766	852	920	1,015
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	348	917	1,144	1,211	1,254
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	540	680	720	717
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) ⁽¹⁾	4,759	11,088	10,854	11,172	14,057
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) ⁽²⁾	6,705	12,518	13,999	15,377	16,799
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000) ⁽³⁾	5,297	9,110	10,146	11,200	12,366
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.2	19.3	19.2	19.5	19.5
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	391,449	460,920	479,216	484,704	486,384
Number of injured	399,265	496,481	513,340	523,193	515,458
Number of death	78,911	105,749	114,444	119,860	125,660

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	978,508	1,046,522	1,098,103	1,140,412	1,147,190
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	626,473	668,618	650,625	666,728	662,612
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	67	75	69	76	87
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	103,171	112,794	99,971	114,036	126,903
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	1,646	1,750	1,529	1,635	1760 ⁽⁴⁾
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) ⁽⁵⁾	5,940	6,351	6,791	...	...
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	1,128	1,212	1,285	...	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	1,356	1,461	1,249	1,424	1,500
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	762	830	719	815	898
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) ⁽¹⁾	17,916	20,382	20,648	21,482	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) ⁽²⁾	18,636	20,835	23,245	26,747	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000) ⁽³⁾	13,749	15,467	17,570	20,503	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.1
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	499,628	497,686	490,383	486,476	489,400
Number of injured	527,512	511,394	509,667	494,893	493,474
Number of death	134,513	142,485	138,258	137,572	139,671

Sources

- a) Ministry of Railways, *Statistical Summary-Indian Railway (various issues)*.
- b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Basic Road Statistics of India, Transport Year Book and Road Accidents in India (various issues)*.
- c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (Various Issues)*.
- d) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, *Air Transport Statistics (various issues)*.

Footnotes

- Information on Railways, Civil Aviation & production of vehicles pertains to Financial Year i.e. April (Year Indicated in the table) to March (Next Year) whereas that for registered vehicles /ownership is as on 31st March and that on accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.
- (1) It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.
 - (2) Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses. Data is as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.
 - (3) Figures indicate number of cars registered in India as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001.
 - (4) Freight Tonne Kilometer carried by Blue Dart in 2014-15 is not included in this figure.
 - (5) Figures for Road Transport from 2006-07 to 2012-13 is estimated.
 - (6) Figures for Road Transport from 2007-08 to 2012-13 is estimated.



Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	665,742	1,013,085	1,150,677	1,247,611	1,351,144	1,502,081
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	612,940	9,75,425	1,135,469	3,286,819	3,718,882	4,338,967
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453,259	662,212	721,631	777,860	787,889	876,218
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,377,049	2,195,441	2,379,700	2,510,629	2,523,917	2,764,413
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97,054	237,066	279,173	288,280	337,524	403,900
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5,027	9,428	11,639	11,960	12,623	17,890
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	10,054	7,358	7,778	5,918	6,938	7,227
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	2,373,420	5,548,575	6,428,485	5,026,274	5,755,667	6,842,753
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	187	334	406	439	446	500
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	994	1,147	1,296	1,342	1,425	16,95
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	139	142	148	152	165	175
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	8	8	8	9	9
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	16,089	36,974	43,584	50,996	62,806	78,018
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾		23,952	29,616	35,953	45,913	58,616
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	616,971	378,781	327,209	265,204	238,351	219,521
Number of injured	418,721	431,139	380,442	304,919	275,125	254,075
Number of death	93,853	89,455	81,649	73,484	67,759	65,225

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽⁶⁾
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	1,676,025	1,846,755	1,125,094	1,099,675	1,074,266
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	5,137,474	5,953,486	5,573,808	5,684,690	5,795,572
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	961,229	981,233	1,059,562	1,124,185	1,196,060
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2,946,579	2,918,709	2,917,389	2,753,019	2,375,431
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	453,696	502,574	565,676	633,419	728,255
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	17,391	16,389	17,029	18,777	20,807
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	7,453	7,748	6,833	7,434	7,308
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	7,542,384	8,170,758	7,943,565	9,277,456	9,177,245
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	571	623	652	738	759
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	1,996	1,995	2,603	2,870	2,923
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	178	180	190	200	206
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	10	10	11	12	13
Ownership of automobiles					
Registered automobiles (1000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	93,563	109,331	126,701	145,981	162,845
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	72,044	86,831	103,133	120,750	138,661
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	210,812	204,196	198,394	196,812	
Number of injured	237,421	224,327	213,724	211,882	
Number of death	62,387	59,997	58,539	58,523	

Sources

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012-2015*.
d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2015*.



- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2015* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2015 National Economic and Social Development*.
 g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
 h) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2013, the statistical coverage of pipeline transport has included China National Offshore Oil Corporation on the basis of China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation.
 (2) The indicator "Length of Domestic Civil Aviation Routes" has been changed to "Length of Domestic Regular Civil Aviation Routes" from the year of 2011 but the coverage of the statistics remains stable.
 (3) The indicator "Number of Civil Airports" has been changed to "Number of Regular Civil Aviation Airports" from the year of 2011, but the coverage of the statistics remains unchanged.
 (4) The ownership of automobiles excludes three-wheel vehicles and low-speed trucks.
 (5) The number of passenger cars includes the number of small passenger vehicles and minicars.
 (6) Preliminary data.
 (7) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and 2014 can not be compared with the previous ones.

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	...	...	...	283	288	288
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	...	...	...	479	427	450
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	498	503	592	613	644	520
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	...	...	...	183	183	186
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	16,110	17,032	16,893	17,216	17,751	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	...	...	...	...	...	17.2 ⁽⁵⁾
Ownership of passenger cars						
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	4,863	5,193	5,477	5,598	5,739	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Number of death	11,031	10,946	12,001	9,346	...	...

Sources

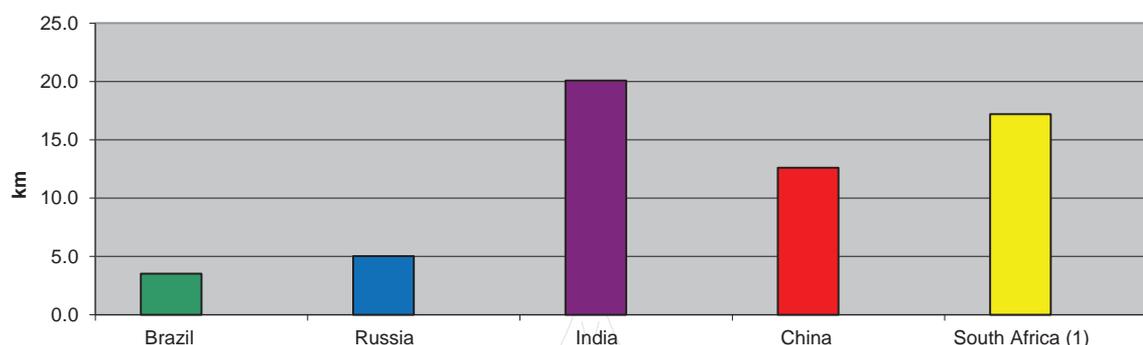
- a) Statistics South Africa.
 b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
 c) Transnet.

Footnotes

- (1) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
 (2) These figures cover Metro rail only.
 (3) Transit Pipelines.
 (4) The Land Transport Survey is a monthly survey which covers passenger and freight transportation by rail and road in South Africa. This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2010 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax. This survey has replaced the Land Freight Survey which was discontinued in 2003, and was re-engineered from 2008.
 (5) Estimates.



Graph 11.1 Length of Railways in Operation, 2015
(km per 1000 sq.km of territory)



(1) Estimates for 2010 year.

Explanatory Notes:

Russia

Passenger traffic (all means) - passenger turnover which is determined multiplying the number of passengers for each position of transportation by the length of distance covered in km. Total passenger turnover is the sum of passenger turnover of the railway, bus, taxi, tramway, trolley-bus, subway, maritime, inland water and air transport.

Freight traffic (all means) - freight turnover which is calculated multiplying the weight of shipped freight in tons by the length of its shipping in kilometers. Total freight traffic is the sum of freight turnover of the railway, motor, pipeline, maritime, inland water and air transport.

Public Roads refer to the federal roads of federal property; regional and inter municipal roads of the property of constituent entities of the Russian Federation; local roads of the property municipalities as well as of property of settlements, municipal and city districts.

India

Length of Railways in Operation: This indicates total route kilometers, both electrified and non electrified.

Length of highways excludes urban and project roads.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

Civil Aviation: information on air traffic and air operations includes operations of Indian Carriers on scheduled both domestic and international services.

China

Length of Railways in Operation refers to the total length of the trunk line for passenger and freight transportation (including both full operation and temporary operation).

Length of Highways refers to the length of highways which are built in conformity with the grades specified by the highway engineering standard [Highways WTBZ-Technical Standard JTJ01-88] formulated by the Ministry of Transport, and have been formally checked and accepted by the departments of highways and put into use.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines refers to the actual transport distance of oil (or gas) products, which is in general calculated according to the length of single pipeline.

Freight Traffic (passenger traffic) refers to the sum of the product of the volume of transported cargo (passengers) multiplied by the transport distance in a given period of time.

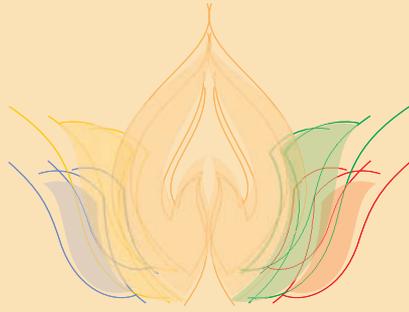
Freight Traffic of Petroleum Pipelines refers to the total amount of oil (or gas) transported through petroleum pipelines.

Length of Domestic Regular Civil Aviation Routes refers to the total length of all domestic periodic civil aviation routes during statistical period.

Number of Regular Civil Airports Opened refers to the total number of areas assigned for civil aviation flights to do take-off, landing, taxiing, parking and other actions.

Ownership of Automobiles refers to the total number of vehicles that are registered and received vehicles license tags according to the Work Standard for Motor Vehicles Registration formulated by the Transport Management Office under the Department of Public Security at the end of the reference period.







Information and Communication Technology

Table 12.1 - Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants						
Brazil	186	207	207	214	216	217
Russia	226	309	317	319	318	314
India ⁽¹⁾	26	36	34	33	32	30
China ⁽²⁾	124	281	278	258	236	221
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	49	46	46	44	44
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants						
Brazil	140	532	636	781	905	1,047
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	22	1,081	1,199	1,398	1,614	1,664
India ⁽¹⁾	2	135	204	300	447	632
China	67	353	416	485	563	644
South Africa						
Number of cellular with a mobile phone by 1000 households ⁽⁶⁾	...	682	739	778	836	869
Number of cellular subscriptions per 1000 residents ⁽⁷⁾	...	659	773	847	870	886
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants						
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	97	127	149
Russia	64	161	218	268	365	437
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁹⁾
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants						
Brazil ^{(8) (11)}	...	...	...	340	390	410
Total population	...	...	...	348	417	...
Population from 10 years old and above	...	...	...	340	390	410
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾	20	180	247	268	290	430
India ⁽¹²⁾	5	28	40	44	51	75
China	18	105	160	226	289	343
South Africa ⁽¹³⁾	24	28
Number of daily newspapers						
Brazil	...	532	555	673	682	652
Russia ⁽¹⁴⁾	946	805	774	787	793	770
India ⁽¹⁵⁾	5,364	6,800	7,131	7,710	8,475	9,355
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	2,007	1,938	1,938	1,943	1,937	1,939
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...



Table 12.1 - Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(concluded)					
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants					
Brazil	220	225	225	221	213
Russia	309	301	289	268	248
India ⁽¹⁾	27	25	23	22	20
China ⁽²⁾	213	206	196	182	168 ⁽³⁾
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	42	39	37	37	...
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants					
Brazil	1,239	1,339	1,364	1,380	1,257
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	1,790	1,827	1,933	1,908	1,938
India ⁽¹⁾	742	708	717	754	798
China	736	825	903	940	925 ⁽⁸⁾
South Africa					
Number of cellular with a mobile phone by 1000 households ⁽⁶⁾	897	929	948	956	...
Number of cellular subscriptions per 1000 residents ⁽⁷⁾	1,084	871	...	...	...
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants					
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	205	224	260	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁹⁾	489	530	555
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	54	55	60	...
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants					
Brazil ^{(8) (11)}	460	490	510	544	...
Total population	465	492	...	...	...
Population from 10 years old and above	460	490	510	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾	490	638	680	705	...
India ⁽¹²⁾	101	126	193	214	262
China	383	421	458	479	503
South Africa ⁽¹³⁾	27	27	28	31	...
Number of daily newspapers					
Brazil	684	727	722	784	...
Russia ⁽¹⁴⁾	789	749	739	703	...
India ⁽¹⁵⁾	10,205	10,908	12,109	13,350	14,573
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	1,928	1,918	1,915	1,912	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

- a) National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.
 b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2006-2014; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000-2030*.
 c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies – CETIC.br, *ICT Households Survey 2008-2014*.
 d) Associação Nacional de Jornais- ANJ (National Association of Newspapers); <http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2/>

Russia

- a) Ministry of Communication and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.
 b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
 c) World Bank.



India

- a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, *Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report* (various issues).
- b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, *Press in India* (various issues).

China

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013-2015*; *Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012*; and *Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012*.
- c) State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2010-2015*.

South Africa

GHS 2002-2013.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (8) Considering population from 10 years old and above.
- (11) Until 2012, comprised only persons who accessed the Internet by personal computer and from 2013 onwards, by any equipment.

Russia

- (5) Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.
- (17) Until 2013 - according to the World Bank. Since 2013, the indicator is calculated according to Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the internet within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years.
- (14) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

- (1) Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31st March of the year 2001. Data for main telephone lines pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription in case of India.
- (12) Information for 2000-2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 to 2015 is as provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.
- (15) Data relates to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000 .

China

- (2) PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.
- (3) Preliminary data.
- (9) National Bureau of Statistics of China started an integrated household income and expenditure survey in 2013-2014, including both urban and rural households. The coverage, methodology and definitions used in the survey are different from those used for the separate urban and rural household surveys prior to 2013.
- (16) Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa

Household based question

- (4) Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with a telephone/total population x 1000. Survey data.
- (6) Does the household have access to a cell phone in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with at least one mobile phone/total number of households x 1000. Survey data.
- (7) Reported data on total number of cellular subscriptions from service providers (on Independent Communication Authority of SA website) / total population x 1000.
- (10) Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012 and 2013.
- (13) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Available 2009-2013.



Table 12.2.1 - Selected data on Information & Communication Technology (ICT) - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.9	20.7	20.7	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.1
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17.0	53.2	63.6	78.5	90.5	104.7	123.9	132.8	136.4	138.0
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	3.2	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.8	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.2	3.2	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.8	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.0	...	...	1.0	3.7	9.9	19.8	29.6	51.2	77.8
Proportion of households with a radio	87.9	87.8	88.0	88.9	87.9	81.4	83.4	80.9	75.7	72.1
Proportion of households with a TV	87.2	93.0	94.4	95.1	95.7	95.1	96.9	97.2	97.2	97.1
Proportion of households with telephone	...	74.3	76.8	82.1	84.3	0.0	89.9	91.2	92.5	93.5
Proportion of households with a computer	10.6	22.0	26.5	31.2	34.7	38.3	42.9	46.4	48.9	48.5
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	33.1	40.0	38.0	43.0	44.0	48.0	51.0	51.0	50.0
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	16.7	20.0	23.8	27.4	30.7	36.5	40.3	42.4	42.1
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	27.8	34.0	34.8	41.6	46.0	46.5	49.2	49.4	54.4
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months										
Home	...	40.0	40.0	42.0	48.0	56.0	68.0	74.0	78.0	89.0
Work	...	24.4	24.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	31.0	30.0	34.0	33.0
Place of education	...	15.6	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	16.0	15.0	17.0	15.0
Another person's home	...	16.6	24.0	22.0	26.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	30.0
Community Internet access facility	...	3.5	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.0
Commercial Internet access facility	...	30.1	49.0	48.0	45.0	35.0	27.0	19.0	18.0	11.0
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	...	...	...	53.8	57.6	...	69.1	72.8	75.2	77.9
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months										
At least once a day	...	46.0	53.0	53.0	58.0	60.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	80.0
At least once a week but not every day	...	38.4	34.0	5.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	15.0
Less than once a week	...	15.6	13.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0
Proportion of households with electricity	94.5	97.7	98.2	98.6	98.9	98.7	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	99.3	95.0	94.0	97.0	97.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	97.0
Proportion of businesses using the Internet	...	94.9	92.0	91.0	93.0	95.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	96.0
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	48.8	46.0	53.0	51.0	56.0	60.0	55.0	56.0	62.0
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	39.3	37.0	32.0	24.0	31.0	42.0	32.0	31.0	34.0
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	...	...	...	...	...	32.9	12.0	16.0	16.0	21.0
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet	...	...	...	...	...	55.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	62.0
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)	...	87.1	77.0	83.0	79.0	81.0	88.0	86.0	84.0	85.0
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	20.4	24.0	21.0	18.0	21.0	34.0	28.0	28.0	27.0

Sources**Brazil**

- National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2006-2014; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000-2030.*
- Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies – CETIC.br, *ICT Households Survey 2006-2014.*

Footnotes

Considering population from 10 years old and above.



Table 12.2.2 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - Russia

	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30	32	31	31	30	29	27
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	86	161	166	179	183	193	191
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants (1)	15	29	43	49	64	68	71
Organizations using							
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	91.1	93.7	93.8	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.8
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	56.0	78.5	81.9	83.1	85.2	86.5	84.2
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	53.3	78.3	82.4	84.8	86.9	88.1	89.0
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	14.5	24.1	28.5	33.0	37.8	41.3	40.3
Number of personal computers per 100 employees							
(in observed organizations), units	23	35	36	39	43	44	47
Share of households having (2)							
personal computers (%)	...	...	54.5	60.1	66.6	71.4	74.8
access to Internet (%)	...	...	48.4	56.8	63.8	69.1	73.3

Sources

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Until 2013 - according to the World Bank. Since 2013 the indicator is calculated according to Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the internet within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years.

(2) By data of household budget sample surveys. At the end of the year.



Table 12.2.3 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology -India

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽¹⁾	...	0.62	0.82	0.97	1.17	1.37	1.65	1.89	1.77	...	...
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	1.48	1.51	1.58
Rural	0.14	0.21	0.21
Urban	4.52	4.41	4.60
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	0.21	0.34	0.54	0.75	1.00	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.30
Rural	0.14	0.15	0.15
Urban	3.52	3.64	3.86
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	0.31	0.28	0.27
Rural	0.00	0.06	0.06
Urban	1.00	0.77	0.74
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	3.26	5.59	9.44
Rural	0.39	2.37	3.41
Urban	9.74	12.80	22.78
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04
Rural	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban	0.12	0.11	0.12
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	14.53	14.23	15.13
Rural	3.39	9.02	9.23
Urban	39.72	25.88	28.20
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)⁽²⁾	1.03	1.18	1.54
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	66.16	70.86	73.34	74.02	77.58	81.83
Rural	31.18	37.48	39.85	42.67	46.09	49.94
Urban	147.88	167.85	149.90	144.95	148.06	152.45

Sources**India**

- Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, *Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report* (various issues).
- Ministry of Information and Broadcasting
- Electronics and Information Technology, Annual Reports, (Various Issues), Ministry of Communication & Information Technology.

Footnotes :-

- Data as on 31st March of the each year indicated in the table.
- Data relates to 31st December of the the indicated year in the table.



Table 12.2.4 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology -China

		2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators												
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	3.87	5.03	6.24	7.79	9.42	11.13	12.94	13.88	14.66	18.88
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	...	...	...	0.92	3.51	9.53	17.19	29.51	42.59	51.37
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant ⁽¹⁾	(bps/person)	...	205	293	506	681	859	1,081	1,471	2,625	3,157	4,113
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households	(telephones)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	216	225
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	206	217	224
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200	215	226
Proportion of households with a computer	(%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42.3	45.9	48.2
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60.8	64.6	66.8
		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.7	22.1	24.2
Development of ICT												
Fixed Broadband Internet Access	(1,000 households)	...	50,853	66,414	82,879	103,978	126,291	150,001	175,183	188,909	200,483	259,466
Time Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet	(1,000,000,000 minutes)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41,435	49,963
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet	(1,000 G)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,061,936	4,187,533
Length of Optical Cable Lines	(1,000 km)	1,212	4,280	5,777	6,778	8,295	9,962	12,119	14,793	17,454	20,613	24,863
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines	(1,000 km)	287	722	792	798	831	818	842	868	890	928	965
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones	(1,000 Stations)	...	...	...	...	1,119	1,398	1,752	2,066	2,410	3,508	4,656
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet	(1,000 ports)	...	64,864	85,393	108,904	138,357	187,811	232,394	321,084	359,453	405,461	577,094
Number of Websites.	(1,000 sites)	265	843	1,504	2,878	3,232	1,908	2,296	2,681	3,202	3,349	4,229

Sources

China

a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, China Internet Network Information Center.

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook-2015; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2015 National Economic And Social Development.

Footnotes:

(1)International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant (bps/person) adopts International Internet Output Bandwidth(Mbps).

Table 12.2.5 - Selected data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - South Africa

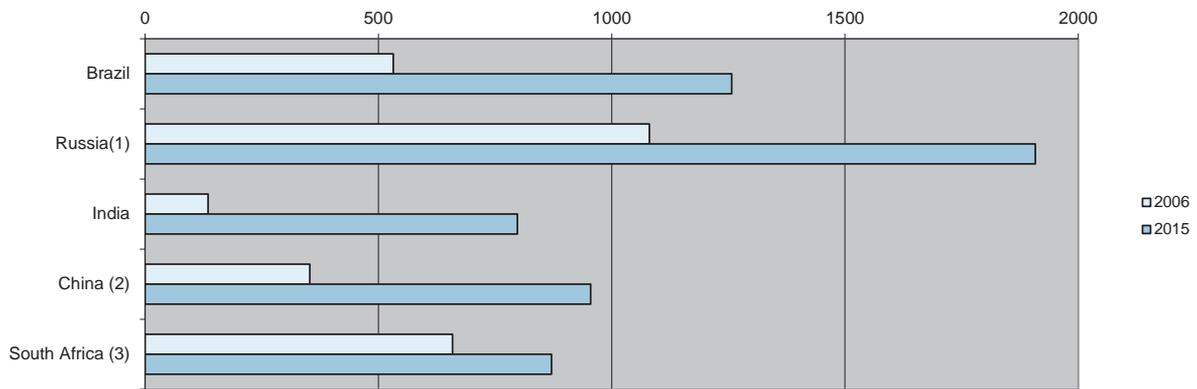
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Fixed telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants	37	37
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 1000 inhabitants	270	278
Internet connections per 1000 inhabitants	28	31
Computers per 1000 inhabitants	55	60
Households with a TV per 100 inhabitants	23.5

Sources

GHS 2002-2013.



Graph 12.1 Number of Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephones per 1000 inhabitants



- (1) Data for 2014 instead of 2015.
- (2) Data for 2015 are provisional.
- (3) Data for 2012 instead of 2015.



Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

Reference period in the Brazilian surveys when asking about individual use of ICT refers about last three months according the international recommendation.

Number of Internet Users per 1000 Inhabitants - It was considered the inhabitants 10 years old or over. Internet users - persons 10 years old or over who accessed the Internet somewhere (own home, workplace, center of free or paid access, home of other persons or any other place) by PC desktop or laptop (notebook, palmtop, pocket pc or handheld) at least once in the reference period of the last three months.

Russia

Main Telephone Lines are telephone sets having independent numbers at the public telephone station as well as telephones with a shared line intended for public use. They switched on the public network and render service of local, intercities and international communication.

Cellular communication - mobile radio and telephone communication. Mobile communication - complex of technical means (radio and communication equipment, communication lines and structures), which render communication facilities for mobile subscribers and subscribers of public telephone network.

Data on organizations using personal computers and other information and communication technologies are given for organization which are under statistical observation (excluding small business).

India

Main telephone Line - Information relates to wireline connections i.e. connections with (fixed) telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the network. It includes WLL (fixed line extending upto the base unit).

Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone - Includes wireless connections.

Data on Internet User - Includes information on subscription through both fixed lines as well as wireless (mobile phones) internet subscriptions.

Number of Daily Newspaper - includes newspapers in all languages & bilingual/multilingual newspapers.

Total Internet Subscribers - Comprises Narrowband Subscribers and Broadband Subscribers. This also comprises Wired Internet Subscribers & Wireless Internet Subscribers.

China

Main Telephone Line refers to a main line which is a (fixed) telephone line connecting the subscriber's terminal equipment to the public switched network and which has a dedicated port in the telephone exchange equipment. The number of ISDN channels are included. PHS subscribers are included.

Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone refer to number of portable telephone users subscribing to a public mobile telephone service and have access to Public Switched Telephone Network (PSTN) using cellular technology. This includes analogue and digital cellular systems.

Internet Users refer to the inhabitants aged 6 or above and have connected with Internet at least once in the last 6 months.

Number of Daily Newspapers includes all kinds of newspapers, with CSSN (China Standard Serial Number).

Fixed Broadband Internet Access: refers to those users registered accessing to the public internet through xDSL, FTTx+LAN, FTTH/O and other broadband access methods at the end of the reference period. By the administrative area, the internet broadband access users can be divided into urban and rural broadband access users. Breaking down by customers, they can be divided into household broadband access users and office broadband access users.

Time Length Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet: refers to the actual time use by the fixed broadband Internet access users in the enterprises connected to the public Internet through the fixed broadband network at the end of the reference period.

Flow Volume Accessed to Mobile Internet: refers to the flow volume occurred by the mobile phone users (including wireless LAN users) in the enterprise accessing to the public internet or WAP site through the mobile communication network, including uplink and downlink flow.

Length of Optical Cable Lines: refers to the sum of the length of the trunk line of the local network, the length of the cable line of the access network, and the length of the long distance optical cable line at the end of the reference period.

Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines: refers to the actual length of the long distance optical cable used to realize the transmission of optical signals. Overhead cable length is calculated by the actual length of road; cable length buried in the underground, underwater, submarine pipelines is based on the channel or pipe length.

Base Stations of Mobile Telephones: refer to all the sets of facilities that provides service for wireless receiving and transmitting apparatus for residence, processing the mobile wireless communication between base station and the mobile station, playing relay function between the mobile switching and the mobile stations, monitoring the quality of wireless transmission at the end of the reference period.

Broadband Internet Access Ports: refer to all kinds of broadband internet access ports actually installed and operated for the



access of the internet users, and do not include narrowband dial-up access ports. According to the main technical modes at present used for the broadband internet access, the xDSL port, LAN port and FTTH/O port are used.

Number of Websites: refers to the websites with the domain name or "WWW.+ domain name" as their site addresses, of which, including China's country websites of the top-level domain name (CN) and category top level domain name (gTLD). These domains are registered within the territory of China.

South Africa

Household based question.

Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household?

Does the household have access to a cell phone in the dwelling or household?

Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012 and 2013.

Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Question was asked in 2005, and then again in 2009, 2010. Available 2009-2013.

Not access to outside sources, just whether they have access in the household.







Finance

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)						
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3.8	-3.5	-2.3	-2.4	-3.3	-2.9
Russia ⁽³⁾	1.4	7.4	5.4	4.1	-6.0	-3.9
India ^{(4) (5)}	-6.6	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.2
China	-2.5	-0.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-1.7
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	-1.0	-1.8	-0.3	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0
Share of income tax to revenue (%)						
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	...	18.7	19.4	20.5	19.9	...
Russia ⁽⁸⁾	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2
India ^{(4) (9)}	11.3	20.4	23.6	21.3	20.5	20.7
China	12.4	24.5	23.3	24.3	22.6	21.3
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	42.3	42.2	44.0	43.7	41.6	40.7
M2 supply (year-end) (million US\$)						
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	155,150	303,900	401,088	584,063	585,732	774,085
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	40,859	340,703	524,196	441,658	504,881	656,558
India ^{(4) (12)}	82,511	223,190	290,328	248,258	331,083	368,102
China ⁽¹³⁾	1,626,101	4,425,879	5,523,125	6,952,369	8,878,255	10,960,059
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	62,156	164,299	204,484	156,938	212,157	245,701
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)						
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3.1	-3.0	-3.9	-6.3	-10.7	
Russia ⁽³⁾	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-2.4	
India ^{(4) (5)}	-4.2	-3.5	-3.3	-3.0	-2.4	
China	-1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.4	
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	0.2	0.9	1.4	-0.7	...	
Share of income tax to revenue (%)						
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	
Russia ⁽⁸⁾	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.6	
India ^{(4) (9)}	20.1	20.2	21.4	19.9	...	
China	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.8	23.5	
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	40.8	43.3	44.4	46.6	...	
M2 supply (year-end) (million US\$)						
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	966,092	902,770	905,981	805,661	680,347	
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	760,345	902,384	959,508	570,752	491,345	
India ^{(4) (12)}	339,967	349,330	348,930	373,715	...	
China ⁽¹³⁾	13,515,385	15,498,350	18,148,977	20,074,764	21,440,774	
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	220,023	216,321	197,694	194,206	163,463	

Sources

Brazil

- a) Central Bank of Brazil.
- b) National Treasury Secretariat.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Treasury.
- c) Bank of Russia.

India

- a) Ministry of Finance, Union Budget (various issues).
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, Statistical Year Book 2016.
- c) Reserve Bank of India, Bulletin on Money Stock Measures (various issues).



China

- a) Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.
- b) The People's Bank of China.
- c) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (1) The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.
- (2) Nominal result.
- (7) Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.
- (10) The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

Russia

- (3) Share of deficit/surplus of Federal budget to GDP. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury; 2015 - according to preliminary data.
- (8) Share of income tax of individuals to revenue. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury; 2015 - according to preliminary data.
- (11) The calculation according to the data of Bank of Russia.

India

- (4) For all Information, reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). For example, figure given for year 2000 here is virtually for financial year 2000-01 which means April, 2000 to March 2001. This is applicable for each other figure in the row.
- (5) The data relates to Revenue Deficit of General Government i.e. Central Government & State Governments combined. For 2011 to 2015, figures given are based on GDP figures relating to new series (i.e. Revised Base year 2011-12=100) and worked out at current market price. Information since 2014 is provisional.
- (9) Revenue pertains to General Government & includes both revenue & capital receipts. Income Tax includes Personal Income Tax & Corporation Tax only. Income Tax is collected by Central Government only.
- (12) Includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US \$ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

China

- (13) M2 is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

South Africa

- (6) Fiscal year: year begins on 01 April to 31 March of the following year.
- M2 comprises:
- * notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.
 - * cheque and transmission deposits.
 - * other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.
 - * Monthly average exchange rates at year end.



Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expenditure (million R\$) ⁽¹⁾	315,421	797,835	838,504	969,130	1,136,855	1,115,572
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
National defense	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9
Public security	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8
Education	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.9
Science and technology	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7
Culture, sport and media	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
Social safety net and employment effort	33.0	31.4	33.2	31.9	31.0	35.5
Medical and health care	6.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4
Environment protection	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
Urban and rural community affairs	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3
Transportation	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8
Industry, commerce and banking	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5
Other expenditure ⁽²⁾	42.4	50.3	45.6	47.9	48.7	41.0
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/US dollar (R\$)	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million R\$)	47,686	121,102	146,617	147,550	166,073	206,853
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	26,071	55,636	75,269	80,317	83,324	117,604
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million R\$)	74,352	174,345	231,430	223,440	250,234	280,141
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	40,650	80,096	118,810	121,626	125,550	159,271
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million R\$)	283,785	661,500	781,280	1,072,986	1,167,424	1,362,389
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	155,150	303,900	401,088	584,063	585,732	774,085
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	13.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	10.8
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	12.6	11.5	12.6	9.9	11.5



Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(concluded)				
Expenditure (million R\$) ⁽¹⁾	1,179,629	1,519,572	1,440,397	1,651,950	2,382,043
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)					
General public services	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
National defense	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.7
Public security	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4
Education	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.4
Science and technology	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4
Culture, sport and media	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2
Social safety net and employment effort	37.4	32.8	40.0	38.5	28.6
Medical and health care	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.3
Environment protection	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2
Urban and rural community affairs	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9
Transportation	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7
Industry, commerce and banking	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other expenditure ⁽²⁾	39.2	46.4	36.0	39.7	54.6
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/US dollar (R\$)	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million R\$)	214,235	233,371	249,510	263,529	255,289
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	127,959	119,390	115,519	99,213	76,464
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million R\$)	285,377	325,045	344,508	351,148	333,679
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	170,451	166,289	159,501	132,199	99,943
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million R\$)	1,617,480	1,764,645	1,956,838	2,139,998	2,271,475
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	966,092	902,770	905,981	805,661	680,347
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	10.9	7.3	9.9	11.6	14.1
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	10.3	7.7	11.5	...	...

Sources

- a) Central Bank of Brazil.
- b) National Treasury Secretariat.

Footnotes

- (1) Data covers Federal Government only.
- (2) "Other expenditure" is the single largest item because it comprises transactions such as transfers to states and municipalities and debt management expenditure.



Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	2,098	10,626	13,368	16,004	13,600	16,032	20,855	23,435	24,443	26,766	26,494
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	15.7	16.2	15.7	9.3	11.1	10.9	10.1	8.5	8.9	9.8
Income tax of individuals (%)	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.6
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural											
resources usage (%)	...	11.2	9.2	10.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.3
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	...	21.7	18.0	22.4	19.7	20.1	22.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	12.4
Expenditure (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	1,960	8,375	11,379	13,992	16,048	17,617	19,995	23,175	25,291	27,612	29,308
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) ⁽²⁾	...	9.9	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.3
National economy (%)	...	11.3	13.7	16.1	17.3	13.2	14.0	14.1	13.0	16.5	12.9
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	54.3	51.2	50.9	52.8	57.5	56.2	57.0	58.0	54.9	57.1
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub)⁽³⁾	419	2,785	3,702	3,795	4,038	5,063	5,939	6,430	6,986	7,172	7,239
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US\$)⁽⁴⁾	15	106	151	129	134	166	184	212	213	128	99
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub)⁽³⁾	1,151	8,971	12,869	12,976	15,268	20,012	24,483	27,405	31,405	32,111	35,809
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US\$)⁽⁴⁾	41	341	524	442	505	657	760	902	960	571	491
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%)⁽³⁾	25.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	8.75	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25
Interest rate (%)⁽³⁾											
Deposit	6.5	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.6	6.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	6.0	7.6
Lending	24.4	10.4	10.0	12.2	15.3	10.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	11.1	13.7

Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Treasury.
- c) Bank of Russia.

Footnotes

- (1) In 2005 in Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds. 2015 - preliminary data.
- (2) Since 2011 excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
- (3) Data of Bank of Russia.
- (4) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.



Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽⁵⁾
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹)⁽¹⁾	5,979	11,253	13,637	15,648	18,458	21,536	24,541	27,690	29,767	34,836 ⁽⁶⁾	37,976
Revenue receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	63.4	77.9	77.8	71.4	65.6	73.3	69.0	71.2	73.6	74.9 ⁽⁶⁾	75.2
Tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	51.1	64.3	64.3	59.2	53.3	58.0	58.8	61.0	61.9	59.9 ⁽⁶⁾	61.1
Non-tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	12.3	13.6	13.5	12.2	12.2	15.3	10.2	10.2	11.7	15 ⁽⁶⁾	14.1
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹)⁽¹⁾											
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹)⁽²⁾	3,256	5,834	7,127	8,840	10,245	11,973	13,044	14,104	15,594	16,637	17,775
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	5.8	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.5
Defence services (%)	18.5	15.2	15.4	17.8	16.2	16.4	15.6	15.2	16.3	17.1	17.4
Health services (%)	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9
Education (%)	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.9
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.5	3.6	1.7
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	1.0
Transport (%)	3.6	4.6	3.3	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.9
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	27.7	24.8	23.5	22.3	24.2	26.0	26.0	33.0	32.7	33.7
Home affairs (%)	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.1
Others (%)	26.6	32.5	33.3	32.6	32.3	27.3	26.1	28.5	19.2	19.2	19.3
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1	3,794	9,679	11,558	12,597	14,907	16,408	17,374	18,975	20,645	22,924	26,106
M2	3,883	9,865	11,756	12,824	15,161	16,699	17,705	19,354	21,075	23,398	26,713
M3	13,132	33,100	40,179	47,948	56,027	65,041	73,848	83,898	95,194	105,502	116,543
M4	13,476	34,256	41,327	49,089	57,196	66,239	74,890	85,287	96,773	107,239	118,620
Foreign currency assets - FCA (million US\$)											
SDRs (million)	2	2	18	1	5,006	4,569	4,469	4,328	4,464	3,985	1,502
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US\$)											
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US\$)	-	469	436	981	1,380	2,947	2,836	2,301	1,834	1,292	2,456
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)											
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)	39,556	192,395	299,684	242,408	261,071	281,846	267,375	266,354	282,656	322,600	340,061
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)											
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)	2,725	6,784	10,039	9,577	17,986	22,972	27,023	25,692	21,567	19,038	20,115



Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Structure of interest rates						
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾						
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Term deposits						
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	6.75-8.50	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	8.25-9.00
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	7.75-9.50	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	8.25-8.75
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	7.75-8.50	8.50-9.00	7.75-8.50	7.00-7.75	8.50-8.75
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾	11.00-12.00	12.25-14.75	12.25-15.75	11.50-16.75	11.00-15.75	8.25-9.50

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Structure of interest rates					
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾					
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Term deposits					
1 to 3 years	9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.25	8.50-8.75	8.00-8.50
3 to 5 years	9.00-9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.10	8.50-8.75	8.00-8.50
Above 5 years	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	8.5-9.10	8.25-8.50	8.00
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾	10.00-10.75	9.70-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.70-10.00

Sources

- a) Ministry of Finance, Union Budget (various issues).
- b) Reserve Bank of India, HandBook of Statistics on Indian Economy and Bulletin on Money Stock Measures (various issues).

Footnotes

- For all information, reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). As regards Foreign Exchange Reserves, they are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e. 31st March (Next year).
- (1) Total Receipts and Total Expenditures consists of Central and State Govt Receipts and Expenditures. Revenue receipts consists of tax receipt and non tax receipts.
- (2) The information relates to expenditure (both Plan and Non Plan) by Ministries/Departments of Centre and Union Territories including Plan expenditure of States.
- (3) For 2011-12, data on deposit rates and Base rates of 5 major public sector banks refer to Rate for the period up to July 31, 2010. From July 1, 2010 BPLR System is replaced by Base system. Accordingly the data reflects the Base Rate of five major public sector banks. Data for 2010-11 for Call / Notice Money rates are average of April-July 2010.
- (4) Savings deposit rates from 2011-12 onwards relates to balance up to 1 Lakh. Savings deposit rate was deregulated with effect from October 25, 2011.
- (5) All data are Budget Estimates.
- (6) All data are Revised Estimates.



Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget						
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1,339,523	3,876,020	5,132,178	6,133,035	6,851,830	8,310,151
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)						
Total tax revenue	88.9	88.4	86.9	88.1
Domestic value added tax	30.1	29.3	27	25.4
Domestic consumption tax	4.3	4.2	6.9	7.3
VAT and consumption tax from imports	12	12.1	11.3	12.6
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	-11	-9.6	-9.5	-8.8
Business tax	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4
Corporate income tax	17.1	18.2	16.8	15.5
Individual income tax	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8
Resource tax	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
City maintenance and construction tax	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
House property tax	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Stamp tax	4.4	2.1	1.3	1.3
Stamp tax on security exchange	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
Urban land use tax	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Land appreciation tax	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tax on ship tonnage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2
Tariffs	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4
Farm land occupation tax	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1
Deed tax	2.4	2.1	2.5	3
Tobacco leaf tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	11.1	11.6	13.1	11.9
Special program receipts	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Charge of administrative and institutional units	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Penalty receipts	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other non-tax receipts	3.4	4.1	5.9	4.5

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget					
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	10,387,443	11,725,352	12,920,964	14,037,003	15,226,923
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)					
Total tax revenue	86.4	85.8	85.5	84.9	82.0
Domestic value added tax	23.4	22.5	22.3	22.0	20.4
Domestic consumption tax	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.9
VAT and consumption tax from imports	13.1	12.6	10.8	10.3	8.2
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	-8.9	-8.9	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5
Business tax	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7
Corporate income tax	16.1	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.8
Individual income tax	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7
Resource tax	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7
City maintenance and construction tax	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6
House property tax	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Stamp tax	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.3
Stamp tax on security exchange	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.7
Urban land use tax	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4
Land appreciation tax	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tax on ship tonnage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8
Tariffs	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7
Farm land occupation tax	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4
Deed tax	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6
Tobacco leaf tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.1	18.0
Special program receipts	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.6
Charge of administrative and institutional units	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2
Penalty receipts	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Other non-tax receipts	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.9



Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1,588,650	4,042,273	4,978,135	6,259,266	7,629,993	8,987,416
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	...	...	17.1	15.8	12.0	10.4
Foreign affairs	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
National defense	...	...	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9
Public security	...	...	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1
Education	...	...	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0
Science and technology	...	...	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
Culture, sport and media	...	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Social safety net and employment effort	...	...	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2
Medical and health care	...	...	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3
Environment protection	...	...	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Urban and rural community affairs	...	...	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	...	6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0
Transportation	...	...	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	...	...	...	3.8	3.9
Affairs of commerce and services	...	...	...	...	...	1.6
Affairs of financial supervision	...	...	...	...	1.2	0.7
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	...	...	1.0	1.5	1.3
Other regional assistance	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affairs of land and weather	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Affairs of housing security	...	...	...	...	1.0	2.6
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	...	...	...	2.9	1.3
The principal and interest of national debts	...	...	...	...	2.0	2.1
Debt issue costs						
Other expenditure	...	...	5.9	5.8	4.2	3.0
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1,465,270	2,707,262	3,037,523	3,421,896	3,824,597	4,462,820
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	177,006	346,698	415,837	500,672	560,118	673,867
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5,314,720	12,603,513	15,256,008	16,621,713	22,000,151	26,662,150
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	6,420,22	1,614,035	2,088,548	2,431,995	3,221,955	4,025,873
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13,461,030	34,560,359	40,344,221	47,516,660	60,622,501	72,585,180
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	1,626,101	4,425,879	5,523,125	6,952,369	8,878,255	10,960,059
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	2.25	2.52	4.14	2.25	2.25	2.75
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	5.85	6.12	7.47	5.31	5.31	5.81



Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	10,924,779	12,595,297	14,021,210	15,178,556	17,587,777
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)					
General public services	10.1	10.1	9.8	8.7	7.7
Foreign affairs	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
National defense	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2
Public security	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3
Education	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.2	14.9
Science and technology	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3
Culture, sport and media	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Social safety net and employment effort	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8
Medical and health care	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.8
Environment protection	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7
Urban and rural community affairs	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.0
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.9
Transportation	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0
Affairs of exploration, power and information	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4
Affairs of commerce and services	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Affairs of financial supervision	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other regional assistance	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Affairs of land and weather	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2
Affairs of housing security	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5
The principal and interest of national debts	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0
Debt issue costs					
Other expenditure	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	5,074,846	5,465,981	5,857,444	6,025,953	6,321,658
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	805,416	869,618	960,725	984,794	973,521
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	28,984,770	30,866,420	33,729,105	34,805,641	40,095,344
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	4,600,100	4,910,734	5,532,173	5,688,126	6,174,594
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	85,159,090	97,414,880	110,652,498	122,837,481	139,227,811
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	13,515,385	15,498,350	18,148,977	20,074,764	21,440,774
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.75	1.5
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	6.56	6.0	6.0	5.6	4.35

Sources

- a) Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.
b) The People's Bank of China.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.
(2) Currency issued on million US\$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
(3) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.



Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated						
Revenue (million ZAR)	...	565,702	646,490	747,045	822,298	817,530
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)						
Total tax revenue	...	79.4	81.0	81.5	80.4	78.6
Domestic value added tax	13.5	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.8	23.9
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	10.2	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	10.9
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate income tax	10.8	18.5	21.4	21.8	22.8	18.7
Individual income tax	31.5	22.3	21.9	22.7	23.8	25.3
Resource tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House property tax	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2
Stamp tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Deed tax	0.7	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6
Tobacco leaf tax	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	7.3	-3.0	-4.8	-6.3	-8.3	-6.0
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	20.6	19.0	18.5	19.6	21.4
Special program receipts	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	53.9	51.4	41.6	38.4	46.0
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	7.0	7.2	8.5	9.7	9.0
Expenditure (million ZAR)	...	561,911	628,963	716,974	840,895	932,008
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	25.6	24.2	24.0	21.9	21.2	20.0
Foreign affairs	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
National defense	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.1
Public security	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.3
Education	18.5	17.0	16.8	16.7	17.1	18.1
Science and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, sport and media	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8
Social safety net and employment effort	10.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.7	13.1
Medical and health care	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.6
Environment protection	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Urban and rural community affairs	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1
Transportation	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.9	4.6
Industry, commerce and banking	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	10.1	8.5	8.2	9.4	8.1	8.8



Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated					
Revenue (million ZAR)	926,414	1,051,171	1,168,700	1,251,854	...
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)					
Total tax revenue	78.3	76.3	75.2	77.9	...
Domestic value added tax	22.1	20.9	20.7	21.0	...
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	11.7	12.9	12.8	14.0	...
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	...	...	...	...
Business tax	0.0	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	16.4	16.7	15.5	15.7	...
Individual income tax	24.6	23.9	23.7	24.8	...
Resource tax	0.0	...	...	...	...
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	...	...	...	...
House property tax	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	...
Stamp tax	0.0	...	...	...	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7	...
Deed tax	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Tobacco leaf tax	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	...
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	-2.4	-3.3	-2.6	-3.2	...
Total non-tax revenue	21.7	23.7	24.8	22.1	...
Special program receipts	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	...
Charge of administrative and institutional units	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.0	...
Penalty receipts	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Other non-tax receipts	18.2	20.5	21.5	18.9	...
Expenditure (million ZAR)	1,038,436	1,197,018	1,290,094	...	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)					
General public services	18.3	19.7	21.4	...	...
Foreign affairs	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
National defense	3.3	2.9	2.9	...	...
Public security	...	9.7	9.9	...	...
Education	...	17.6	17.8	...	...
Science and technology	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, sport and media	...	2.7	3.0	...	...
Social safety net and employment effort	...	11.8	11.9	...	...
Medical and health care	...	10.3	10.6	...	...
Environment protection	...	0.8	0.7	...	...
Urban and rural community affairs	...	4.0	4.4	...	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	1.4	1.4	...	...
Transportation	...	4.7	4.3	...	...
Industry, commerce and banking	...	0.8	0.9	...	...
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...
Other expenditure	13.0	13.6	10.8	...	...



Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43,568	96,071	110,130	120,513	126,881	135,999
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	5,757	13,644	16,128	12,105	16,937	19,909
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274,355	605,679	738,317	753,655	806,345	862,876
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	36,250	86,021	108,122	75,701	107,637	126,315
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474,848	1,156,842	1,396,325	1,562,427	1,589,340	1,678,417
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	62,742	164,299	204,484	156,938	212,157	245,701
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽²⁾	520,665	1,349,293	1,667,580	1,915,016	1,949,297	2,084,202
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	68,795	191,632	244,207	192,353	260,207	305,103
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.0	9.0	11.0	11.5	7	5.5
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽³⁾	14.5	12.5	15	15.0	10.5	9

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	158,666	176,850	193,902	209,636	225,901
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	19,406	20,468	18,702	18,285	15,124
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	947,269	1,035,142	1,132,039	1,241,272	1,428,508
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	115,858	119,806	109,186	108,268	95,641
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	1,798,932	1,869,050	2,049,694	2,226,544	2,441,508
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	220,023	216,321	197,694	194,206	163,463
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽²⁾	2,256,727	2,373,439	2,512,251	2,693,899	2,975,890
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	276,015	274,698	242,308	234,971	199,241
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	5.5	5	5.0	5.8	6.25
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽³⁾	9.0	8.5	8.5	9.3	9.75

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Government finance in fiscal years; year begins on 01 April to 31 March of the following year.

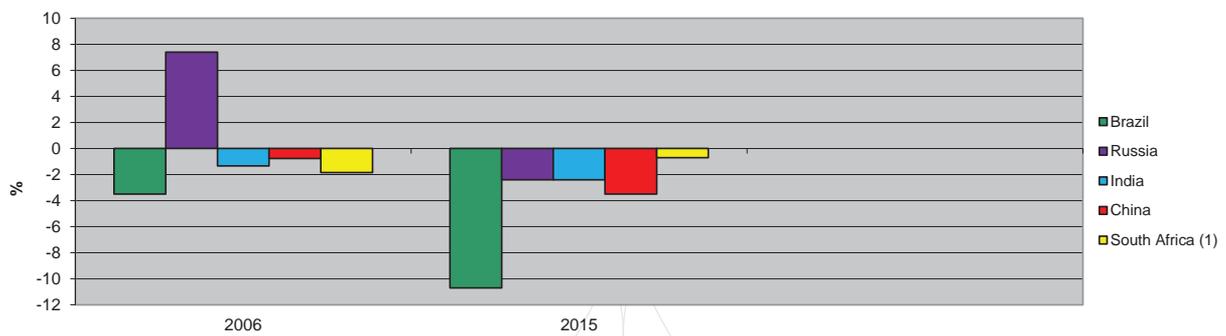
(1) No definition available for some of the tax categories. Therefore this value is the residual of all other taxes. Total tax revenue minus the detail of all available categories. This also includes the adjustments made for South African Customs Union transfers.

(2) M3 is the broadly defined money supply aggregate officially used in South Africa.

(3) The prime overdraft rate serves as a market reference or benchmark rate for interest rates, but does not determine interest rates.

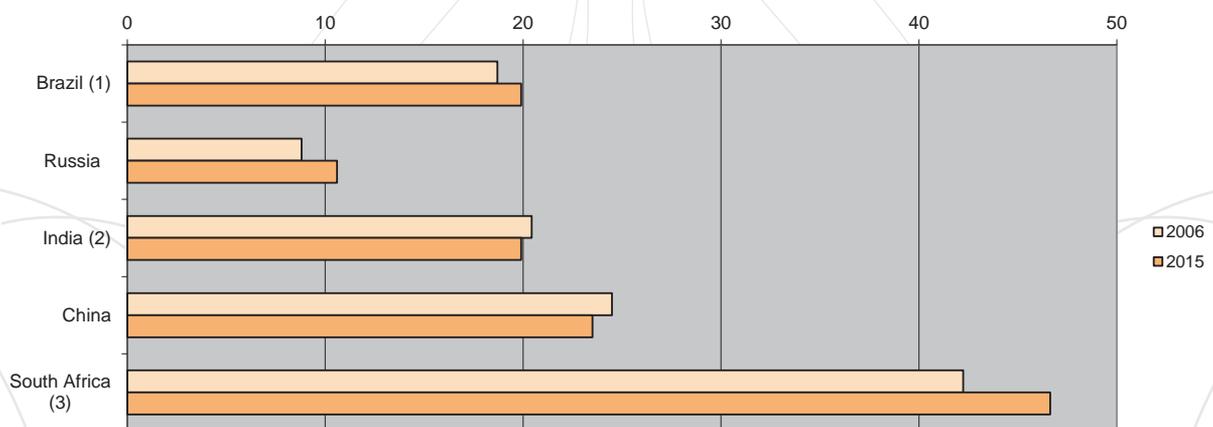


Graph 13.1 Share of Deficit(-)/Surplus of General Government to GDP (%)



(1) Data relates to 2014 instead of 2015 year.

Graph 13.2 Share of Income Tax to Revenue (%)



(1) Data relates to 2009 instead of 2015.

(2) Data for India relates to 2014 instead of 2015

(3) Data for South Africa relates to 2014 instead of 2015



Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

Share of Deficit (-) / Surplus of General Government to GDP - The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil (Bacen), and public enterprises. Nominal result.

Share of Income Tax to Revenue - Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.

M2 Supply (End of the Year) - The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

Expenditure - Data covers Federal Government only.

Other expenditure is the single largest item because it comprises transactions such as transfers to states and municipalities and debt management expenditure.

Russia

Budget Revenues - monetary funds coming to the budget, excluding funds which in accordance to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation are the sources of financing the budget deficit.

Budget Expenditures - monetary funds paid from the budget funds, excluding funds which in accordance to the Budget Code of the Russian Federation are the sources financing the budget deficit.

Deposit Rate - average rate on deposits of individuals in credit institutions (including OAO Sberbank of Russia) for up to 1 year.

Lending Rate - average rate on loans to corporate customers in credit institutions (including Sberbank of Russia) up to 1 year.

Annual rates are calculated as the average of monthly data.

India

General Government includes both Central Government and State Governments.

Income Tax: Income Tax Act, 1961 imposes tax on the income of the individuals or Hindu undivided families or firms or cooperative societies (other than companies) and trust (identified as bodies of individuals associated of persons) or every artificial juridical person. The inclusion of a particular income in the total incomes of a person for income-tax in India is based on his/her residential status. There are three residential statuses, viz., (i) Resident & Ordinarily Resident (Resident) (ii) Resident but not Ordinary Resident and (iii) Non Resident. There are several steps involved in determining the residential status of a person. All residents are taxable for all their income, including income outside India.

M1 = Currency with the Public + Deposit money of the Public

M2 = M1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + Time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 + Total Post Office Deposits.

China

Revenue of Consolidated Budget refers to income for the government finance through participating in the distribution of social products. It is the financial guarantee to ensure government functioning. The contents of government revenue have been changed several times.

Expenditure of Consolidated Budget refers to the distribution and use of the funds which the government finance has raised, so as to meet the needs of economic construction and various causes.

Share of Deficit/Surplus of General Government to GDP = (Revenue of consolidated budget - Expenditure of consolidated budget)/GDP.

The Contents of Government Revenue include the following main items:

a) **Various Tax Revenues** including domestic value added tax (VAT), domestic consumption tax, VAT and consumption tax from imports, VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports, business tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construct tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land appreciation tax, tax on vehicles and boat operation, ship tonnage tax, vehicle purchase tax, tariffs, farm land occupation tax, deed tax, and tobacco leaf tax, etc.

b) **Non-Tax Revenue** including special program receipts, charge of administrative and institutional units, penalty receipts and others non-tax receipts.

The Contents of Government Expenditure include the following main items:

a) Expenditure for general public services; b) Expenditure for foreign affairs; c) Expenditure for national defence; d) Expenditure for public security; e) Expenditure for education; f) Expenditure for science and technology; g) Expenditure for culture, sports and media; h) Expenditure for social safety net and employment effort; i) Expenditure for medical and health care; j) Expenditure for environment protection; k) Expenditure for urban and rural community affairs; l) Expenditure for agriculture, forestry and water conservancy; m) Expenditure for transportation; n) Expenditure for industry, commerce and banking, etc.



South Africa

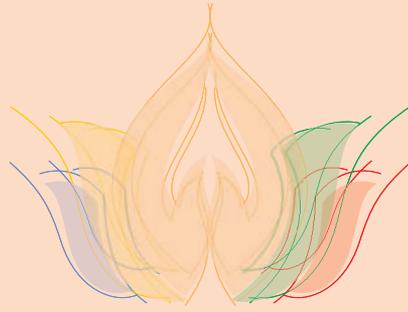
M0 = Deposits of monetary institutions with the central bank and banknotes and coin in circulation outside the central bank.

M1 = Notes and coin in circulation plus cheque and transmission deposits and other demand deposits of domestic private sector with monetary institutions.

M2 = M1 plus other short-term deposits held by the domestic private sector.

M3 = M2 plus long-term deposits held by the domestic private sector.







External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	136,994	276,666	341,429	447,585	354,008	475,657	594,517	584,947	605,159	582,862	466,988
Russia	168,991	542,660	674,052	889,662	590,272	762,791	983,498	1,034,472	1,063,117	992,555	674,614
India ⁽¹⁾	125,940	430,240	556,618	647,001	623,198	826,096	1,015,835	1,017,576	994,590	993,516	...
China ⁽²⁾	477,398	1,774,544	2,206,069	2,641,801	2,279,317	2,984,864	3,835,801	4,118,339	4,475,810	4,785,790	4,473,945
South Africa	70,187	163,841	190,434	209,196	164,713	210,127	250,324	241,370	235,213	225,364	196,558
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	72,914	120,479	158,024	220,322	174,312	243,661	302,029	303,848	325,571	318,799	243,118
Russia	58,471	209,460	283,661	366,228	247,321	320,958	410,050	444,698	469,719	429,048	281,356
India ⁽¹⁾	65,112	230,046	303,144	355,742	348,403	450,324	567,546	571,497	528,710	527,729	...
China ⁽²⁾	224,306	782,812	949,017	1,146,484	1,029,593	1,380,920	1,826,949	1,943,247	2,120,215	2,261,552	2,044,652
South Africa	33,129	84,271	97,214	106,924	81,754	102,734	123,353	123,243	121,768	115,940	99,880
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	64,081	156,187	183,405	227,263	179,696	231,996	292,488	281,100	279,588	264,063	223,870
Russia	110,520	333,200	390,391	523,434	342,951	441,833	573,448	589,774	593,398	563,507	393,258
India ⁽¹⁾	60,828	200,194	253,474	291,259	274,795	375,772	448,289	446,079	465,880	465,786	...
China ⁽²⁾	253,092	991,731	1,257,053	1,495,317	1,249,724	1,603,944	2,008,852	2,175,092	2,355,595	2,524,238	2,429,293
South Africa	37,058	79,570	93,220	102,272	82,959	107,393	126,971	118,127	113,445	109,424	96,708
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3.8	1.2	0.0	-1.8	-1.6	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.3
Russia	18.0	9.3	5.5	6.3	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.5	1.6	3.2	5,0 ⁽³⁾
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	-1.4	...
China	1.7	8.4	9.9	9.1	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.6	3.0
South Africa	-0.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.0	-5.8	-5.4	-4.4
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	87.9	129.6	116.1	103.2	103.1	95.2	96.8	92.5	85.9	82.8	92.1
Russia	189.0	159.1	137.6	142.9	138.7	137.7	139.8	132.6	126.3	131.3	139.8
India ⁽¹⁾	93.4	87.0	83.6	81.9	78.8	83.4	79.0	78.1	88.1	88.3	...
China	112.8	126.7	132.5	130.4	121.4	116.2	110.0	111.9	111.1	111.6	118.8
South Africa	111.9	94.4	95.9	95.6	101.5	104.5	102.9	95.8	93.2	94.4	96.8



Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	97.2	148.7	131.5	113.6	119.4	110.1	112.1	107.7	100.2	97.1	110.2
Russia	235.5	182.3	155.3	161.5	161.6	159.8	161.8	157.1	153.3	161.6	177.0
India ⁽¹⁾	88.2	68.1	64.8	61.0	62.0	67.9	62.5	61.2	69.8	69.3	...
China	115.9	131.6	138.0	136.3	127.6	119.9	114.5	118.7	120.1	124.1	136.0
South Africa	117.2	94.9	96.8	98.0	105.0	109.8	106.9	96.3	93.2	93.6	96.8
Inflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	32,995	19,418	44,579	50,716	31,481	88,452	101,158	86,607	69,181	96,895	75,075
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	55,874	74,783	36,583	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,891	...
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	4,029	22,826	34,843	41,873	37,745	34,847	46,556	34,298	36,046	45,148	55,457
China ⁽⁷⁾	40,715	63,021	74,768	92,395	90,033	105,735	116,011	111,716	117,586	119,562	126,267
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	888	312	6,530	9,220	7,535	3,635	4,248	4,559	8,304	5,775	1,774
Outflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	2,497	28,798	17,061	26,115	-4,552	26,763	16,067	5,208	14,942	26,040	13,498
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	44,801	55,663	43,281	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	56,393	...
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	759	15,046	18,835	19,365	15,143	17,195	10,892	7,134	9,199	1,799	...
China ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	...	17,634	26,506	55,907	56,529	68,811	74,654	87,804	107,844	123,120	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	-271	-6,067	-2,962	3,137	-1,156	76	257	-2,988	-6,652	-7,675	-5,352
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	33,011	85,839	180,334	193,783	238,520	288,575	352,012	373,147	358,808	363,551	356,464
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	24,263	295,277	466,376	410,695	405,825	432,948	441,162	473,110	456,447	327,727	309,387
India ⁽¹³⁾	38,036	151,622	199,179	309,723	251,985	279,057	304,818	294,398	292,046	304,223	341,638
China	165,574	1,066,340	1,528,249	1,946,030	2,399,152	2,847,338	3,181,148	3,311,589	3,821,315	3,843,018	3,330,362
South Africa	7,534	25,613	32,979	34,099	39,706	43,834	48,860	50,735	49,587	49,102	45,787 ⁽¹⁴⁾
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36.6	15.9	14.1	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.3	12.7	14.6	18.9
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	61.7	30.6	34.3	34.2	36.3	32.1	29.1	28.9	33.6	43.3	46.5
India ⁽¹³⁾	22.0	16.8	17.5	18.0	20.3	18.2	18.2	20.9	22.3	23.6	23.8
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	...	12.3	11.0	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.6	9.0	17.0	12.9
South Africa	27.1	22.2	25.8	26.1	27.9	29.6	28.3	35.7	37.3	41.4	...



Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
International investment position (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁶⁾	...	-360,011	-530,844	-275,312	-608,001	-936,819	-845,759	-809,138	-747,687	-799,271	-472,334
Russia ^{(17) (18)}	...	-31,866	-14,838	-148,642	250,248	102,912	18,409	149,451	142,332	131,736	290,314
India ⁽¹³⁾	-76,848	-59,999	-62,445	-51,179	-66,587	-159,200	-207,021	-264,730	-326,774	-340,760	-364,613 ⁽¹⁹⁾
China	...	640,208	1,188,115	1,493,816	1,490,516	1,688,032	1,688,416	1,866,500	1,995,972	1,602,765	1,596,453
South Africa	-10,694	-65,852	-94,346	-17,685	-57,437	-98,969	-43,558	-55,671	-14,720	-26,237	...
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.1	27.2	25.6	24.8	31.7	30.4	29.4	31.1	31.8	38.0	60.7
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹⁾	45.7	45.2	40.2	45.9	47.4	45.6	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	...
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	9.7	10.8	12.75
Year-end exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.9
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.2	26.3	24.6	29.4	30.2	30.5	32.2	30.4	32.7	56.3	72.9
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹³⁾	46.6	44.6	43.6	40.0	50.9	45.1	44.6	51.2	54.4	60.1	62.6
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	7.6	7.0	6.8	9.3	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6	15.57

Sources

Brazil

- a) Central Bank of Brazil.
- b) Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Bank of Russia.
- c) International Monetary Fund.

India

- a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, *Export Import Data Bank*; and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, *FDI Statistics* (various issues).
- b) Reserve Bank of India, *Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy*.
- c) Ministry of Finance, *Report on India's External Debt* (various issues).

China

- a) State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- b) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

(11) Cash concept.

(16) Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. Additionally, new sources of information enabled the inclusion of flows of reinvested earnings from 2010 onwards. As of BPM6, the expression "FDI" was replaced by "Direct Investment - Liabilities".



Russia

(3) Preliminary data.

(5) By methodology of the Balance of payments of the Russian Federation. The data are submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.

(12) At the end of the year.

(17) At the beginning of the year.

(18) Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

India

(1) All information in case of India pertains to financial year (i.e. from April 1 of the year mentioned in the table to March end of next year).

(4) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (with Base Year revised 2011-12=100).

(6) Information since 2013-14 is provisional.

(13) Figures are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

(19) Provisional

China

(2) Data of imports and exports of goods and commercial services come from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

(7) Data of FDI come from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

(9) Outflows of FDI from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2007 and onwards included all sectors.

(15) The scope of external debt was adjusted based on the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and consequently the external data with full coverage was released, including the debt in RMB, in 2015 in China. The debt figure at the end of 2014 was also adjusted accordingly for the convenience of comparison. The earlier data related have not been adjusted.

South Africa

(8) These indicate on a net basis an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.

(10) These indicate on a net basis a decrease in liabilities and an increase in assets.

(14) This includes gold.



Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US\$) (continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55,851	91,351	120,617	172,985	127,722
China	1,222	7,990	12,621	20,044	15,911
United States	12,899	14,657	18,723	25,628	20,032
Argentina	6,843	8,053	10,404	13,258	11,282
Germany	4,428	6,503	8,669	12,027	9,869
Nigeria	734	3,918	5,281	6,704	4,761
South Korea	1,437	3,106	3,391	5,413	4,819
India	271	1,474	2,169	3,564	2,191
Italy	2,167	2,570	3,348	4,613	3,665
Japan	2,961	3,840	4,609	6,807	5,368
France	1,880	2,838	3,525	4,678	3,616
Mexico	754	1,310	1,979	3,125	2,784
Chile	968	2,866	3,462	3,952	2,675
Spain	1,119	1,431	1,843	2,472	1,956
Bolivia	140	1,448	1,601	2,858	1,650
Saudi Arabia	779	1,642	1,709	2,910	1,597
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55,119	137,807	160,649	197,942	152,995
China	1,085	8,402	10,749	16,523	21,004
United States	13,190	24,525	25,065	27,423	15,602
Argentina	6,238	11,740	14,417	17,606	12,785
Netherlands	2,796	5,749	8,841	10,483	8,150
Japan	2,474	3,895	4,321	6,115	4,270
Germany	2,527	5,691	7,211	8,851	6,175
Chile	1,248	3,914	4,264	4,792	2,657
India	217	939	958	1,102	3,415
Venezuela	753	3,565	4,724	5,150	3,610
Planes and ships provisions	945	2,482	2,848	4,631	2,614
Italy	2,146	3,836	4,464	4,765	3,016
South Korea	581	1,963	2,047	3,134	2,658
Russia	423	3,443	3,741	4,653	2,869
United Kingdom	1,499	2,829	3,301	3,792	3,723
Mexico	1,713	4,458	4,260	4,281	2,676
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	55,851	91,351	120,617	172,985	127,722
Petroleum oils, crude	3,190	9,081	11,989	16,389	9,186
Diesel oil	-	1,748	3,023	5,142	1,673
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm3<=3000,up to 6 pass	808	1,348	2,028	3,096	3,338
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	1,314	1,497	2,715	1,591
Natural gas, liquefied	0	-	-	26	93
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	274	527	654	1,416	939
Other potassium chloride	561	950	1,500	3,828	2,061
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	-	-	1,257	1,490	762
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	399	542	656	839	963
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	259	222	418	1,362
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	482	679	869	1,022
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	-	-	-	-
Other insecticides, presented in another way	-	-	-	269	369
Export by principal commodities	55,119	137,807	160,649	197,942	152,995
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1,853	5,750	7,114	11,054	10,582
Petroleum oils, crude	159	6,894	8,905	13,683	9,351
Other cane sugar	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean waste, solid	1,648	2,419	2,956	4,360	4,592
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1,559	2,928	3,378	4,131	3,761
Chemical wood pulp of n/conf., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1,526	2,429	2,945	3,774	3,073
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	2,463	2,700	3,699	2,649
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	445	1,979	2,775	3,612	2,886
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	460	1,876	1,321	1,259
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1,195	3,198	3,444	5,485	2,665
Fuel oil	-	1,943	1,758	2,471	1,463
Oth.airplanes/aircraft,weight>15000kg,empty	602	2,362	3,755	4,394	3,108
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	1,129	1,252	1,899	1,050
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	937	1,440	2,207	1,927



Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US\$) (continued)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	181,768	226,247	223,183	239,748	229,145	171,461
China	25,595	32,791	34,251	37,304	37,345	30,719
United States	27,044	33,970	32,363	36,019	35,008	26,470
Argentina	14,435	16,906	16,444	16,463	14,143	10,284
Germany	12,554	15,214	14,212	15,183	13,838	10,378
Nigeria	5,920	8,387	8,012	9,648	9,495	4,633
South Korea	8,422	10,097	9,099	9,492	8,526	5,421
India	4,242	6,081	5,043	6,358	6,640	4,290
Italy	4,838	6,223	6,202	6,719	6,311	4,675
Japan	6,986	7,872	7,735	7,081	5,901	4,877
France	4,801	5,465	5,910	6,499	5,700	4,458
Mexico	3,859	5,131	6,075	5,795	5,363	4,378
Chile	4,182	4,547	4,166	4,325	4,011	3,423
Spain	2,773	3,299	3,543	4,487	3,910	3,499
Bolivia	2,233	2,863	3,431	4,035	3,816	2,506
Saudi Arabia	2,059	3,093	3,197	3,194	3,299	1,907
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	201,915	256,040	242,578	242,034	225,101	191,134
China	30,786	44,315	41,228	46,026	40,616	35,608
United States	19,307	25,805	26,701	24,653	27,028	24,080
Argentina	18,523	22,709	17,998	19,615	14,282	12,800
Netherlands	10,228	13,640	15,041	17,333	13,036	10,044
Japan	7,141	9,473	7,956	7,964	6,719	4,845
Germany	8,138	9,039	7,277	6,552	6,633	5,179
Chile	4,258	5,418	4,602	4,484	4,984	3,978
India	3,492	3,201	5,577	3,130	4,789	3,617
Venezuela	3,854	4,592	5,056	4,850	4,632	2,987
Planes and ships provisions	3,570	4,813	4,867	4,135	4,038	2,427
Italy	4,235	5,441	4,581	4,098	4,021	3,270
South Korea	3,760	4,694	4,501	4,720	3,831	3,122
Russia	4,152	4,216	3,141	2,974	3,829	2,464
United Kingdom	4,628	5,202	4,460	4,067	3,827	2,907
Mexico	3,715	3,960	4,003	4,230	3,670	3,588
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	181,768	226,247	223,183	239,748	229,145	171,461
Petroleum oils, crude	10,093	14,081	13,410	16,321	15,533	7,381
Diesel oil	5,132	7,422	6,574	8,285	8,725	3,415
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm3<=3000,up to 6 pass	4,928	6,978	5,845	5,365	4,479	2,989
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	-	3,957	4,459	4,422	2,580
Natural gas in the state gaseous	2,132	2,734	3,336	3,991	3,827	2,568
Natural gas, liquefied	777	291	1,548	2,835	3,139	2,754
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	2,695	3,054	3,033	3,233	2,935	1,997
Other potassium chloride	2,204	3,471	3,510	3,319	2,893	2,510
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	788	1,050	1,212	2,105	2,768	2,277
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	1,463	1,664	2,141	2,535	2,242	1,489
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	2,150	3,352	2,347	1,951	1,907	1,752



Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

	(million US\$) (concluded)					
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	-	1,721	2,415	1,812	1,216
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	875	1,058	1,121	1,390	1,765	1,947
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	-	2,915	2,144	1,582	1,048
Other insecticides, presented in another way	520	708	877	1,316	1,538	1,188
Export by principal commodities	201,915	256,040	242,578	242,034	225,101	191,134
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	-	17,240	22,806	23,273	20,982
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	21,354	31,852	23,810	25,996	19,983	10,379
Petroleum oils, crude	16,293	21,603	20,306	12,957	16,357	11,781
Other cane sugar	-	-	9,814	9,156	7,446	5,899
Soybean waste, solid	4,673	5,544	6,246	6,101	6,062	5,003
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	5,182	8,000	5,722	4,582	6,041	5,555
Chemical wood pulp of n/conf., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	4,430	4,605	4,322	4,821	4,914	5,343
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	3,369	3,506	3,653	4,477	4,890	3,953
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	3,531	4,454	4,272	4,199	4,461	3,959
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	2,122	2,624	5,285	6,248	3,870	4,932
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	7,558	9,965	7,179	6,495	3,716	3,697
Fuel oil	2,194	3,299	4,773	3,567	3,113	1,254
Oth.airplanes/aircraft,weight>15000kg,empty	3,036	3,201	3,579	2,916	2,720	2,985
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	1,526	2,298	2,554	2,504	2,614	1,589
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	2,254	2,606	2,460	2,805	2,432	2,271

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Footnotes

Value is at FOB.

(1) Trade data are only for goods and exclude services.



Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
(million US\$)											
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3,898	18,464	26,534	34,115	21,229	26,699	37,683	38,305	37,916	32,964	20,439
Netherlands	740	2,685	3,857	4,817	3,589	4,442	5,925	5,977	5,856	5,287	3,096
China	949	12,910	24,424	34,780	22,795	38,964	48,202	51,628	53,065	50,856	34,946
Italy	1,212	5,726	8,537	11,002	7,891	10,043	13,402	13,432	14,556	12,725	8,318
Turkey	349	2,753	4,179	6,146	3,216	4,867	6,360	6,860	7,271	6,655	4,033
USA	2,694	6,405	9,471	13,790	9,170	11,097	14,584	15,366	16,538	18,496	11,453
France	1,187	5,863	7,766	10,015	8,431	10,043	13,276	13,804	13,012	10,655	5,919
India	557	968	1,310	1,707	1,525	2,143	2,786	3,041	3,089	3,172	2,258
Brazil	388	2,987	4,109	4,672	3,478	4,067	4,389	3,359	3,493	3,970	2,915
South Africa	71	159	270	444	321	473	465	686	782	691	567
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9,232	24,498	26,346	33,164	18,710	25,662	34,158	34,995	37,054	37,124	25,353
Netherlands	4,349	35,884	42,879	56,973	36,407	53,974	62,695	76,886	70,105	68,013	40,826
China	5,248	15,758	15,895	21,142	16,687	20,326	35,030	35,766	35,619	37,494	28,606
Italy	7,254	25,090	27,530	41,999	25,100	27,476	32,658	32,301	38,778	35,744	22,293
Turkey	3,098	14,290	18,534	27,655	16,377	20,317	25,350	27,419	25,444	24,954	19,332
USA	4,644	8,638	8,335	13,357	9,132	12,320	16,425	12,867	11,113	10,636	9,506
France	1,903	7,675	8,684	12,201	8,726	12,420	14,859	10,535	8,995	7,578	5,712
India	1,082	2,925	4,012	5,230	5,936	6,392	6,080	7,563	6,982	6,341	5,569
Brazil	259	726	1,130	2,041	1,083	1,798	2,125	2,304	1,983	2,366	1,924
South Africa	34	20	14	40	195	46	115	279	286	286	274
Imports by principal commodities⁽¹⁾											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	4,229	4,703	6,611	5,823	5,665	6,034	6,325	5,913	5,089	2,832
Medicines	1,150	5,331	5,550	7,512	7,136	9,346	10,964	10,784	11,805	10,211	6,871
Passenger cars	448	12,721	21,333	30,262	8,511	11,535	20,041	20,220	16,990	13,158	6,490
Exports by principal commodities⁽¹⁾											
Crude oil	25,284	102,283	121,503	161,147	100,593	134,757	181,764	180,930	173,668	153,896	89,576
Petroleum products	10,938	44,377	52,228	79,870	48,144	70,085	96,033	103,624	109,414	115,810	67,403
Natural gas	16,644	43,806	44,837	69,107	41,971	47,579	63,933	61,768	65,972	55,240	41,844

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

(1) By the data of the Federal Customs Service of Russia, including data on foreign trade with the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan. Data for 2010 are given excluding data of mutual trade between Russia and the Republic of Kazakhstan in July-December 2010 in connection with the abolition of customs clearance of products on the Russian-Kazakhstan border.



Table 14.2.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia, 2015

(million US\$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries ⁽¹⁾
Import					
Total	2,915	2,258	34,946	567	182,678
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	1,499	31.6	20.0	-	2,832
2. Citrus fruits	1.6	0.0	124	145	1,191
3. Tea	-	136	52.8	-	638
4. Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; other seeds, fruits and grain; herbs and plants for technical purposes; straw and fodder	281	36.3	26.2	0.6	1,518
5. Sugars, cane or beet and chemically pure sucrose, in solid form.	143	0.1	0.0	-	390
6. Tobacco and industrial tobacco substitutes	265	123	50.7	0.5	1,118
7. Nickel ores and concentrates	-	-	-	38.8	38.8
8. Medicines	1.3	461	26.6	0.0	6,871
9. Garments, knitted or textile	0.2	193	2,220	0.0	5,098
10. Passenger cars	-	-	87.5	67.4	6,490
Exports					
Total	1,924	5,569	28,606	274	343,597
1. Wheat and meslin	-	-	0.1	171	3,949
2. Hard coal	20.2	172	1,017	-	9,480
3. Crude oil	-	66.1	15,129	-	89,576
4. Petroleum products	97.5	39.3	2,578	13.3	67,403
5. Mineral fertilizers, nitrogenous	658	13.4	-	7.0	2,672
6. Mineral fertilizers, potassic	530	326	594	1.1	2,958
7. Mineral mixed fertilizers	371	297	232	30.9	3,221
8. Forest products in the rough	-	-	1,009	-	1,339
9. Forest products processed	-	3.5	1,169	0.0	3,074
10. Precious stones, precious metals and products from them	0.0	1,009	42.3	-	7,875

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

(1) Including trade with the countries of the Eurasian Economic Union.



Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India
(1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016)

		(million US\$)	
Countries	Import	Countries	Export
China	61,702	United States of America	40,283
United States of America	21,777	United Arab Emirates	30,308
Saudi Arabia	20,320	Hong Kong	12,140
United Arab Emirates	19,422	China	9,028
Switzerland	19,300	United Kingdom	8,829
Indonesia	13,068	Singapore	7,722
Korea RP	13,047	Germany	7,093
Germany	12,089	Saudi Arabia	6,394
Iraq	10,835	Bangladesh	5,805
Nigeria	9,949	Sri Lanka DSR	5,308

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry , Export Import Data Bank.

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Import											
Brazil	...	992	950	1,186	3,438	3,549	4,271	4,826	3,721	5,401	4,040
Russia	518	2,409	2,478	4,328	3,567	3,600	4,764	4,232	3,894	4,249	4,596
China	1,502	17,475	27,146	32,497	30,824	43,480	55,314	52,248	51,035	60,413	61,702
South Africa	1,022	2,470	3,605	5,514	5,675	7,141	10,972	8,888	6,075	6,497	5,907
Export											
Brazil	...	1,449	2,526	2,651	2,414	4,024	5,770	6,049	5,552	5,964	2,650
Russia	889	904	941	1,096	981	1,689	1,778	2,296	2,121	2,097	1,588
China	831	8,322	10,871	9,354	11,618	15,483	18,077	13,535	14,824	11,934	9,028
South Africa	311	2,242	2,661	1,980	2,059	3,912	4,731	5,107	5,074	5,302	3,588

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year i.e. 1st April of the year indicated in the table to 31st March of next year .
For example, data for 2013 pertains to the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014.



Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (continued)

	2000-2001	2006-2007
Export by principal commodities		
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1,786.9	3,617.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3,790.5	5,292.7
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1,292.5	4,110.9
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	4,896.3
Plastic and artecles thereof	700.9	2,741.3
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462.0	1,251.6
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	1,035.8
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	3,766.1
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	3,184.0
Miscellaneous goods	34,137.0	96,518.0
Import by principal commodities		
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	4,236.8	18,628.0
Iron and steel	956.5	6,143.0
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	2,535.0
Organic chemicals	1,599.6	6,037.0
Fertilizers	444.9	2,668.0
Plastic and articles thereof	657.0	2,957.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	17,545.0	61,779.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2,677.6	14,575.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	9,707.4	22,615.0



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (continued)

	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-2010
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	4,272.9	5,048.1	4,591.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	5,420.4	5,902.9	6,127.8
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	5,355.2	9,541.1	7,233.2
Ores, slag and ash	7,003.5	5,456.2	6,651.9
Plastic and artecles thereof	2,789.8	2,543.5	2,753.6
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2,081.0	2,323.2	1,735.3
Ships boats and floating structures	1,748.6	3,715.6	2,554.3
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	4,484.1	6,002.0	6,169.5
Pharmaceutical products	4,159.4	5,078.8	5,191.2
Miscellaneous goods	125,817.0	139,684.0	135,743.0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	25,344.0	26,641.0	23,990.0
Iron and steel	9,090.0	10,265.0	8,814.0
Articles of iron or steel	3,302.0	3,667.0	2,793.0
Organic chemicals	8,116.0	8,608.0	9,407.0
Fertilizers	4,610.0	12,011.0	5,992.0
Plastic and articles thereof	4,117.0	4,482.0	5,515.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	86,384.0	103,934.0	96,321.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	20,091.0	25,205.0	22,074.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	26,291.0	43,926.0	46,322.0



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (continued)

	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	4,768.0	5,777.0	5,554.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	6,449.0	7,961.0	7,408.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	10,839.0	11,528.0	10,863.0
Ores, slag and ash	5,818.0	5,425.0	2,383.0
Plastic and artecles thereof	3,948.0	5,302.0	5,150.0
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2,461.0	2,527.0	3,236.0
Ships boats and floating structures	5,274.0	8,096.0	3,838.0
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	11,301.0	10,931.0	12,193.0
Pharmaceutical products	6,543.0	8,483.0	10,063.0
Miscellaneous goods	193,735.0	239,932.0	239,712.0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	29,007.2	37,552.0	35,236.0
Iron and steel	11,010.0	13,646.0	13,616.0
Articles of iron or steel	3,617.0	4,529.0	4,101.0
Organic chemicals	12,640.0	14,443.0	15,702.0
Fertilizers	6,182.0	9,221.0	7,413.0
Plastic and articles thereof	7,571.0	8,446.0	9,611.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	115,929.0	172,754.0	181,345.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	27,211.0	32,865.0	29,820.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	77,054.0	91,075.0	83,896.0



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-16
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	6,657.5	7,654.6	7,664.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	8,343.4	9,192.1	9,324.2
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	10,298.5	8,696.8	7,999.7
Ores, slag and ash	2,201.5	982.1	676.7
Plastic and artecles thereof	5,633.5	5,081.5	5,237.9
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	3,047.7	1,630.1	792.7
Ships boats and floating structures	3,724.8	5,352.6	3,091.7
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	12,933.0	14,473.8	14,351.6
Pharmaceutical products	11,140.5	11,584.6	12,907.7
Miscellaneous goods	250,424.9	245,690.3	199,984.4
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	30,669.2	31,730.7	32,872.0
Iron and steel	9,109.6	12,342.0	11,251.7
Articles of iron or steel	3,595.9	3,978.8	3,743.9
Organic chemicals	17,044.2	17,746.4	15,611.4
Fertilizers	5,352.0	6,386.6	7,072.8
Plastic and articles thereof	10,104.2	11,690.8	11,410.4
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	181,382.6	156,400.0	96,672.1
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	29,152.8	33,149.4	35,960.1
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	58,464.8	62,379.9	56,537.7

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry , Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2013 -14 means 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 1st April.



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US\$) (continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import from major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	9,429	10,780	12,804	12,916	8,703	12,260
India	1,353	10,277	14,617	20,259	13,727	20,846.0
Japan	41,510	115,673	133,942	150,600	130,915	176,736
Korea, Rep.	23,207	89,724	103,752	112,138	102,545	138,349.0
Taiwan, China	25,494	87,099	101,027	103,338	85,720	115,739
South Africa	1,037	4,085	6,618	9,235	8,712	14,903.0
Germany	10,409	37,879	45,383	55,790	55,719	74,261
Russia	5,770	17,554	19,689	23,833	21,233	25,921.0
Brazil	1,621	12,909	18,342	29,863	28,277	38,125
United States of America	22,363	59,211	69,391	81,360	77,460	102,099.0
Australia	5,024	19,323	25,840	37,435	39,488	61,122
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	22,181	89,527	108,386	117,003	106,749	154,701.0
European Union ⁽²⁾	30,845	90,319	110,935	132,634	127,692	168,370
Export to major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	44,518	155,309	184,436	190,729	166,229	218,302
India	1,561	14,581	24,011	31,585	29,656	40,915.0
Japan	41,654	91,623	102,009	116,132	97,868	121,043
Korea, Rep.	11,292	44,522	56,099	73,932	53,670	68,766.0
Taiwan, China	5,039	20,733	23,460	25,877	20,501	29,674
South Africa	1,014	5,768	7,428	8,618	7,366	10,800.0
Germany	9,278	40,315	48,714	59,209	49,916	68,047
Russia	2,233	15,832	28,466	33,076	17,519	29,612.0
Brazil	1,224	7,380	11,372	18,807	14,119	24,461
United States	52,099	203,448	232,677	252,384	220,802	283,287.0
Australia	3,429	13,625	17,990	22,247	20,642	27,220
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	17,341	71,311	94,147	114,317	106,257	138,160.0
European Union ⁽²⁾	38,192	181,980	245,178	293,148	236,197	311,219
Exports by principal commodities						
Mechanical and electrical products	105,313	549,402	701,171	822,930	713,113	933,434
High and new-technology products	37,043	281,425	347,825	415,611	376,909	492,414.0
Rolled steel	2,229	26,230	44,133	63,442	22,272	36,819
Automatic data processing machines components	10,994	93,018	123,715	135,019	122,360	163,953.0
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	5,583	32,619	32,294	31,371	25,728	30,688
Telephone sets ⁽³⁾	1,693	2,842	38,761	41,491	41,537	48,927.0
Ships	1,497	8,006	11,944	19,123	27,095	39,203
Furniture	3,565	17,129	22,146	26,911	25,329	32,986.0
Garments (excluding knitwear and crochet)	17,478	39,657	43,644	46,763	42,654	49,169
Garments, knitted or crocheted	12,454	41,220	56,871	54,556	48,068	59,700.0
Imports by principal commodities						
Mechanical and electrical products	102,872	427,728	498,984	538,656	491,420	660,313.0
High and new-technology products	52,503	247,309	286,986	341,941	309,843	412,673
Soybean	2,270	7,489	11,472	21,813	18,787	25,081.0
Iron ore	1,858	20,913	33,796	60,532	50,140	79,427
Crude oil	14,861	66,411	79,771	129,335	89,256	135,151.0
Petroleum products refined	3,657	15,549	16,437	30,044	16,984	22,343
Rolled steel	8,536	19,827	20,553	23,433	19,480	20,112.0
Motor vehicles and chassis	1,193	7,526	10,956	15,173	15,403	30,665
Automatic data processing machines and components	4,516	19,925	22,397	25,402	23,774	29,281.0
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	5,367	18,180	16,839	14,978	13,124	18,656



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

	(million US\$) (concluded)				
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾
Import from major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	15,492	17,880	16,207	12,621	12,767
India	23,371.2	18,795.8	16,970.3	16,358.7	13,382.7
Japan	194,564	177,834	162,245	162,921	142,987
Korea, Rep.	162,706.3	168,737.6	183,072.8	190,108.8	174,518.2
Taiwan, China	124,909	132,204	156,405	152,007	143,307
South Africa	32,107.9	44,671.3	48,388.4	44,568.1	30,182.1
Germany	92,744	91,921	94,156	105,013	87,623
Russia	40,369.9	44,155.0	39,667.8	41,593.5	33,276.1
Brazil	52,394	52,329	54,299	51,653	44,167
United States of America	122,128.9	132,897.5	152,342.3	159,061.0	148,736.7
Australia	82,673	84,618	98,954	97,631	73,643
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	193,018.1	195,891.6	199,558.3	208,240.5	194,675.1
European Union ⁽²⁾	211,158	212,078	219,937	244,164	208,879
Export to major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	267,983	323,431	384,495	363,077	330,836
India	50,537.1	47,677.5	48,432.4	54,217.4	58,240.2
Japan	148,270	151,622	150,132	149,391	135,671
Korea, Rep.	82,920.1	87,677.7	91,165.0	100,333.5	101,296.4
Taiwan, China	35,109	36,777	40,634	46,277	44,899
South Africa	13,362.3	15,323.0	16,830.8	15,699.1	15,860.8
Germany	76,400	69,210	67,343	72,703	69,161
Russia	38,903.5	44,056.0	49,591.2	53,676.9	34,784.4
Brazil	31,837	33,420	35,895	34,890	27,417
United States	324,453.4	351,776.8	368,406.4	396,062.6	409,538.3
Australia	33,910	37,728	37,554	39,146	40,322
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	170,070.6	204,254.6	244,039.8	272,045.7	277,486.8
European Union ⁽²⁾	355,975	333,959	338,953	370,843	355,876
Exports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	1,085,589	1,179,338	1,264,662	1,310,757	1,310,715
High and new-technology products	548,788.0	601,163.9	660,081.3	660,490.4	655,211.7
Rolled steel	51,266	51,487	53,213	70,812	62,815
Automatic data processing machines components	176,285.0	185,321.0	182,169.2	181,717.0	152,313.7
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	29,930	29,623	28,599	30,450	28,065
Telephone sets ⁽³⁾	64,805.0	82,987.5	97,152.6	117,259.5	125,509.5
Ships	41,805	36,111	25,927	22,770	25,795
Furniture	37,942.0	48,817.1	51,822.8	52,020.8	52,803.0
Garments (excluding knitwear and crochet)	57,363	55,021	61,002	73,429	70,700
Garments, knitted or crocheted	71,518.0	77,954.0	86,892.8	81,719.2	73,766.5
Imports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	753,289.0	782,627.4	839,699.6	854,086.1	806,139.2
High and new-technology products	462,992	507,078	557,942	551,236	548,058
Soybean	29,834.0	34,990.2	38,009.4	40,261.7	34,769.1
Iron ore	112,407	95,740	106,175	93,439	57,620
Crude oil	196,664.0	220,799.9	219,660.4	228,288.5	134,451.2
Petroleum products refined	32,699	33,072	32,026	23,453	14,303
Rolled steel	21,576.0	17,805.2	17,052.5	17,913.7	14,334.8
Motor vehicles and chassis	43,183	47,569	48,853	60,781	44,898
Automatic data processing machines and components	31,675.0	36,937.9	30,824.3	30,546.4	27,660.7
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	16,706	17,250	16,933	18,916	15,958

Sources

General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) The scope of ASEAN, EU Member States subject to the current year, so attention should be paid to the coverage of its members in the annual comparisons.

(3) From 2007 Telephone Sets include Wireless Telephone and Handsets (including installed in the vehicle).



Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China, 2015

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Garments and clothing accessories	2,030	-0.4	1. Fertilizer	3,542	51.4
2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	1,744	-30.8	2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3,253	-1.0
3. Liquid crystal display panel	987	-8.4	3. Automatic data processing machines and units	3,164	8.2
4. Fertilizer	810	43.1	4. Products of steel or iron	2,860	-7.8
5. Products of steel or iron	785	-50.6	5. Telephone sets	2,358	19.0
6. Auto parts and accessories	704	-28.2	6. Diodes and similar semiconductors	1,590	128.8
7. Lamps and lighting fittings	642	85.3	7. Medical and pharmaceutical products	1,361	-4.0
8. Suit-case, hand bags and similar containers	591	-15.9	8. Solar cells	1,356	177.6
9. Plastic articles	448	-5.1	9. Lamps and lighting fittings	1,002	42.7
10. Medical and pharmaceutical products	408	2.3	10. Auto parts and accessories	908	4.0

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Garments and clothing accessories	6,981	-30.1	1. Garments and clothing accessories	1,681	-7.2
2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	1,902	-40.4	2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	952	-0.7
3. Footwear and parts thereof	1,847	-40.4	3. Footwear and parts thereof	718	-6.3
4. Auto parts and accessories	1,290	-38.6	4. Automatic data processing machines and units	668	8.7
5. Automatic data processing machines and units	1,270	-33.6	5. Telephone sets	614	17.8
6. Telephone sets	1,087	-48.7	6. Products of steel or iron	560	12.0
7. Products of steel or iron	664	-33.9	7. Auto parts and accessories	521	8.1
8. Lamps and lighting fittings	614	-60.9	8. Furniture and parts	506	-12.7
9. Suit-case, hand bags and similar containers	448	-32.7	9. Suit-case, hand bags and similar containers	287	-3.7
10. Plastic articles	440	-40.7	10. Plastic articles	266	4.9

Source

General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.



Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries - China, 2015

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Grainfood	16,861	-10.0	1. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2,000	13.6
2. Iron ores and concentrates	12,165	-32.3	2. Diamonds	1,921	-14.0
3. Crude petroleum oil	5,297	8.4	3. Unwrought copper and copper products	1,637	-29.8
4. Pulp	2,442	13.4	4. Xylenes	370	35.7
5. Sugar	943	9.5	5. Cotton	364	-76.2
6. Bovine or equine leather	805	-13.7	6. Refined petroleum products	343	59.2
7. Unwrought copper and copper products	521	10.1	7. Plastics in primary forms	307	-31.1
8. Plastics in primary forms	266	4.6	8. Aluminium oxide	233	21.8
9. Cotton	225	-18.6	9. Bovine or equine leather	193	-25.3
10. Edible vegetable oils	199	-57.0	10. Garments and clothing accessories	150	15.1

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Crude petroleum oil	17,250	-30.9	1. Diamonds	3,739	-13.5
2. Wood sawn length wise, sliced/peeled	1,778	14.1	2. Iron ores and concentrates	3,062	-37.0
3. Refined petroleum products	1,608	-30.1	3. Chromium ores and concentrates	1,202	25.5
4. Wood in the rough	1,281	-16.9	4. Manganese ores and concentrates	732	-16.2
5. Aquatic products	1,172	-7.5	5. Pulp	344	-11.1
6. Coal and lignite	1,047	-52.4	6. Unwrought copper and copper products	212	114.9
7. Fertilizer	867	-8.7	7. Wool	181	-3.7
8. Pulp	833	6.4	8. Fresh or dried fruits and nuts	174	8.3
9. Unwrought copper and copper products	643	281.6	9. Crude petroleum oil	117	-
10. Iron ores and concentrates	449	-33.7	10. Waste and scrap of metals	92	-51.9

Source

General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.



Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2015

(Rands) (continued)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import	17,776,216,181	6,170,106,198	53,706,322,312	199,405,772,201	277,058,416,892
Live animals	1,827,363,348	4,229,341	392,341,964	818,583,055	3,042,517,708
Vegetables	1,249,647,764	2,552,763,768	2,315,093,975	840,927,040	6,958,432,547
Animal or vegetable fats	33,621,834		78,876,191	27,689,850	140,187,875
Prepared foodstuffs	1,439,512,122	22,226,942	863,431,870	1,592,315,837	3,917,486,771
Mineral Products	1,002,348,327	43,888,958	16,698,234,747	1,244,339,435	18,988,811,467
Chemicals	1,109,760,508	986,697,315	9,658,107,728	11,930,785,551	23,685,351,102
Plastics & Rubber	394,063,417	180,768,542	1,220,859,358	9,099,799,330	10,895,490,647
Raw hides & leather	112,723,786	9,126	407,053,012	2,445,815,034	2,965,600,958
Wood Products	283,116,568	23,166,573	26,332,754	895,207,894	1,227,823,789
Wood pulp & paper	447,695,805	96,991,478	422,063,890	1,965,624,508	2,932,375,681
Textiles	82,123,376	6,851,186	2,299,920,222	19,162,167,174	21,551,061,958
Footwear	111,039,751	622,112	350,627,711	8,540,940,737	9,003,230,311
Stone & Glass	128,912,153	2,145,472	255,777,907	4,453,367,216	4,840,202,748
Precious Metal	4,173,727	51,844,251	861,172,124	521,100,258	1,438,290,360
Products Iron & Steel	2,430,119,005	1,922,411,791	2,291,025,002	17,748,297,828	24,391,853,626
Machinery	2,168,610,540	209,293,863	4,168,220,506	90,483,014,375	97,029,139,284
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	844,992,014	3,663,259	9,927,949,644	10,533,603,896	21,310,208,813
Photographic & medical equipment	145,185,311	29,942,307	381,498,096	3,927,389,486	4,484,015,200
Toys & Sport apparel	64,428,977	13,682,643	379,343,100	10,059,650,072	10,517,104,792
Works of art	65,847	1,202	6,718,083	17,911,946	24,697,078
Other unclassified goods	14,289,005	18,887,830	6,740,913	23,587,573	63,505,321
Equipment Components	3,882,422,996	18,239	694,933,515	3,073,654,106	7,651,028,856



Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade including BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2015

(Rands) (concluded)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Countries
Exports	7,992,917,272	3,703,664,602	40,841,404,701	94,382,436,297	146,920,422,872
Live animals	17,849,037	4,802,682	6,593,953	139,932,703	169,178,375
Vegetables	65,429,739	1,672,629,834	186,825,604	947,576,295	2,872,461,472
Animal or vegetable fats	144,130		1,250,024	49,483,498	50,877,652
Prepared foodstuffs	114,500,406	394,135,446	30,139,844	985,558,556	1,524,334,252
Mineral Products	1,563,657,872	610,174,377	27,632,357,278	56,902,416,653	86,708,606,180
Chemicals	1,793,254,425	179,779,714	1,593,150,356	1,289,365,430	4,855,549,925
Plastics & Rubber	81,487,381	6,406,079	202,732,322	627,536,942	918,162,724
Raw hides & leather	2,337,608	8,305,708	17,263,633	795,127,205	823,034,154
Wood Products	1,817,853	37,090	325,612,316	174,751,184	502,218,443
Wood pulp & paper	37,591,346	1,451,145	1,763,713,527	3,947,287,782	5,750,043,800
Textiles	41,084,245	1,949,734	188,271,003	2,624,639,447	2,855,944,429
Footwear	6,393,894	8,661	89,012	15,271,056	21,762,623
Stone & Glass	34,989,765	801,142	213,469,687	100,495,580	349,756,174
Precious Metal	1,476,893	8,168,219	836,560,227	2,935,999,915	3,782,205,254
Products Iron & Steel	1,534,154,088	331,765,423	4,925,252,235	22,249,378,415	29,040,550,161
Machinery	204,076,457	185,697,406	2,168,350,353	349,210,206	2,907,334,422
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	2,453,729,417	225,729,185	386,244,624	198,830,354	3,264,533,580
Photographic & medical equipment	22,205,403	61,717,262	220,486,442	27,138,219	331,547,326
Toys & Sport apparel	11,778,755	302,366	3,876,998	7,088,165	23,046,284
Works of art	556,780	5,154,198	202,644	14,921,319	20,834,941
Other unclassified goods	4,401,778	4,648,931	138,962,619	427,373	148,440,701
Equipment Components	...	...	...	...	...

Source

South African Revenue Services.



Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Direct Investment - DI Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil

(million US\$)

DI inflow by source	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Netherlands	2,228	3,506	8,129	4,639	6,449	6,702	17,582	12,213	10,511	8,791	11,573
United States	5,398	4,522	6,073	7,047	4,957	6,144	8,909	12,310	9,024	8,580	6,647
Luxembourg	...	746	2,857	5,937	616	8,819	1,867	5,965	5,067	6,659	6,599
Spain	9,592	1,564	2,202	3,851	3,441	1,524	8,593	2,523	2,246	5,962	6,570
Germany	374	867	1,801	1,086	2,501	538	1,125	826	1,011	1,574	3,453
Japan	384	660	501	4,099	1,674	2,502	7,536	1,471	2,516	3,780	2,878
France	1,909	763	1,233	2,880	2,151	3,479	3,086	2,155	1,489	2,945	2,841
Norway	...	369	284	207	677	1,540	1,073	936	405	554	2,445
Italy	...	254	313	385	264	300	457	986	902	868	1,720
United Kingdom	...	426	1,053	693	1,068	1,030	2,749	1,978	1,203	1,726	1,649
Switzerland	306	1,659	905	803	393	6,445	1,194	4,333	2,333	1,973	1,126
Chile	29	27	717	264	1,027	941	830	2,013	2,963	1,273	1,024
Belgium	...	278	91	78	97	75	420	656	473	347	989
Canada	192	1,287	819	1,442	1,374	751	1,789	1,950	1,215	912	978
British Virgin Islands	...	286	371	1,048	413	1,059	1,138	857	265	772	764
Mexico	224	782	409	220	168	143	297	386	534	125	573
Hong Kong	...	101	13	35	35	83	2,077	508	136	438	555
Cayman Islands	...	1,974	1,604	1,556	1,097	406	612	619	176	581	538
Sweden	...	20	64	55	217	387	467	476	408	674	422
Portugal	2,514	347	517	1,051	395	1,203	491	551	596	3,161	386
Denmark	...	97	122	171	47	295	151	483	338	286	329
Uruguay	...	237	212	424	199	275	301	567	130	183	318
South Korea	...	110	265	628	132	1,045	1,075	875	544	405	273
Singapore	...	79	24	91	92	38	252	999	271	219	267
Panama	...	140	141	96	137	132	248	228	312	235	264
Bermudas	...	515	1,497	1,038	403	854	800	151	169	92	237
China	...	7	24	38	84	395	179	185	110	840	232
Australia	...	117	494	1,154	708	556	1,079	518	329	356	180
Bahamas	...	65	603	1,101	53	109	96	138	562	187	178
Colombia	...	232	167	54	152	188	47	156	69	101	135
Austria	...	16	116	93	50	3,420	1,508	108	89	297	61
Argentina	112	126	70	127	82	100	97	262	82	76	39
South Africa	...	9	4	7	3	4	33	11	25	9	31
India	...	15	19	17	16	25	11	25	28	16	28
Venezuela	...	14	8	6	11	4	9	25	11	12	10
Russia	...	1	1	4	3	7	2	3	3	4	8
Ecuador	...	7	4	4	3	2	3	6	3	4	1
Other countries	...	270	414	683	490	1,063	1,345	2,090	2,798	1,082	1,590

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

Includes Direct Investment (DI) - Equity and investment fund shares inflows and does not include DI - Debt instruments.



Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - Russia

	(million US\$)							
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FDI inflow by source	55,874	74,783	36,583	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,891
Cyprus	11,917	20,428	4,182	12,287	12,999	1,985	8,266	5,874
Bahamas	354	-524	1,731	2,282	1,829	2,111	2,791	3,764
Virgin Islands (British)	3,962	5,519	1,761	2,139	7,225	2,475	9,379	2,542
Switzerland	386	569	1,925	-0.9	741	401	1,086	2,472
France	415	604	696	2,592	1,107	1,232	2,121	2,082
China	112	-49	231	336	126	450	597	1,271
Netherlands	10,268	10,184	-3,391	3,733	7,383	10,330	5,716	1,239
Austria	328	636	885	1,353	1,563	1,135	-326	840
United States of America	1,860	2,161	2,296	435	276	285	485	708
Bermudas	8,369	9,959	2,243	436	594	-320	404	535
India	3	19	10	33	3	20	25	6
Brazil	0	0	0	0	-0.2	0.7	-9	0.3
South Africa	0	0	0.2	-3	0.4	-0.9	0.1	0.1
FDI outflows by destination	44,801	55,663	43,281	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	56,393
Cyprus	14,700	15,524	15,288	18,309	22,930	20,920	7,671	23,430
Switzerland	1,404	2,426	1,806	1,750	3,719	76	1,358	6,927
Bermudas	2,734	1,306	854	1,056	1,072	1,136	571	2,997
Netherlands	11,991	4,684	3,376	7,035	9,901	2,599	-3,022	2,255
United Kingdom	2,454	3,886	1,997	1,232	1,474	632	1,294	1,926
Spain	258	458	375	490	812	980	1,356	1,879
United States of America	973	7,264	1,634	1,060	1,625	688	739	1,654
Turkey	183	272	106	143	1,685	4,105	1,447	1,183
Austria	230	253	458	847	512	1,035	5,265	1,135
Hong Kong	2	0.5	3	85	26	9	244	1,095
China	48	25	22	30	20	63	14	54
Brazil	0	0	2	1	0.9	3	0.9	0.9
South Africa	0.6	0.6	33	-0.2	0.3	2	1	-5
India	13	401	2	597	17	275	0.9	-207

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

On methodology of the Balance of payments of the Russian Federation. The data are submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.



Table 14.3.3 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - China

(million US\$)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15,500	20,233	27,703	41,036	46,075	60,567	70,500	65,561	73,397	81,268	86,387
Virgin Is.	3,833	11,248	16,552	15,954	11,299	10,447	9,725	7,831	6,159	6,226	7,388
Singapore	2,172	2,260	3,185	4,435	3,605	5,428	6,097	6,305	7,229	5,827	6,904
Korea, Rep.	1,490	3,895	3,678	3,135	2,700	2,692	2,551	3,038	3,054	3,966	4,034
Cayman Is.	624	2,095	2,571	3,145	2,582	2,499	2,242	1,975	1,668	1,255	1,444
United States	4,384	2,865	2,616	2,944	2,555	3,017	2,369	2,598	2,820	2,371	2,089
Samoa	283	1,538	2,170	2,550	2,020	1,773	2,076	1,744	1,858	1,564	1,991
Taiwan, China	2,296	2,136	1,774	1,899	1,881	2,476	2,183	2,847	2,088	2,018	1,537
Germany	1,041	1,979	734	900	1,217	888	1,129	1,451	2,078	2,071	1,556
Mauritius	265	1,033	1,333	1,494	1,104	929	1,139	959	910	591	346
India	10	52	34	88	55	49	42	44	27	51	81
Brazil	4	56	32	39	52	57	43	58	23	28	51
South Africa	9	95	69	26	41	66	13	16	13	6	2
Russia	16	67	52	60	32	35	31	30	22	41	13
FDI outflows by destination ⁽¹⁾											
Hong Kong, China	...	6,931	13,732	38,640	35,601	38,505	35,655	51,238	62,824	70,867	89,790
Cayman Is.	...	7,833	2,602	1,524	5,366	3,496	4,936	827	9,253	4,192	10,213
Australia	...	88	532	1,892	2,436	1,702	3,165	2,173	3,458	4,049	3,401
Luxembourg	...	...	4	42	2,270	3,207	1,265	1,133	1,275	4,578	-11,453
Virgin Is.	...	538	1,876	2,104	1,612	6,120	6,208	2,239	3,222	4,570	1,849
Singapore	...	132	398	1,551	1,414	1,119	3,269	1,519	2,033	2,814	10,452
United States	...	198	196	462	909	1,308	1,811	4,048	3,873	7,596	8,029
Canada	...	35	1,033	7	613	1,142	554	795	1,009	904	1,563
Macao, China	...	-43	47	643	456	96	203	17	395	596	1,081
Myanmar	...	13	92	233	377	876	218	749	475	343	332
Russia	...	452	478	395	348	568	716	785	1,022	634	2,961
Brazil	...	10	51	22	116	487	126	194	311	730	-63
South Africa	...	41	454	4,808	42	411	-14	-815	-89	42	233
India	...	6	22	102	-25	48	180	277	149	317	705

Source

a) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

Footnote

(1) FDI outflows from 2000 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, FDI outflows from 2007 and on included all sectors.



Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil, 2015

(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-58,882	240,513	299,395
Balance on goods (FOB)	17,670	190,092	172,422
Services and income (net)	-100,277	52,815	153,092
Services	-36,941	33,778	70,719
Primary income	-42,357	11,931	54,288
Secondary income	2,724	4,712	1,989
Capital and current account	-58,442	241,062	299,504
Capital account	440	549	109
Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account	-54,734	35,000	91,848
Direct investment	-61,576	13,498	75,075
Portfolio investments	-22,047	-3,548	18,500
Financial derivatives	3,450	-20,659	-24,109
Other investments	23,871	44,001	20,130
Reserve Assets	1,569	1,569	...
Errors and omissions	3,708	...	...

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia

(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance, 2013	Balance, 2014	Balance, 2015
Current account	34,801	58,432	69,564
Goods and services	123,679	134,459	111,902
Primary income	-79,604	-67,850	-36,713
Compensation of employees	-13,170	-10,074	-5,149
Investments	-66,516	-57,906	-31,581
Rent	81	130	17
Secondary income	-9,274	-8,178	-5,624
Capital account	-395	-42,005	-333
Finance account	24,136	22,639	74,258
Direct investment	17,288	33,502	16,733
Portfolio investments	11,012	39,899	26,641
Financial derivatives	346	5,312	7,432
Other investments	17,567	51,472	21,749
Reserve assets	-22,077	-107,547	1,704
Net error and omission	-10,270	6,213	5,027

Source

Bank of Russia.



Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India

(million US\$)

	2011-2012			2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account												
I. Merchandise	309,774	499,533	-189,759	306,581	502,237	-195,656	318,607	466,216	-147,609	316,741	460,920	-144,179
II. Invisibles	219,229	107,625	111,604	224,044	116,551	107,493	233,231	118,019	115,212	237,083	120,841	116,242
Total current account (I + II)	529,003	607,158	-78,155	530,625	618,788	-88,163	551,838	584,235	-32,397	553,824	581,761	-27,937
B. Capital account												
1. Foreign investment	234,618	195,387	39,231	215,027	168,316	46,711	246,766	220,380	26,386	306,429	232,868	73,561
2. Loans	140,990	121,683	19,307	155,085	123,961	31,124	134,836	127,071	7,765	123,877	120,442	3,435
3. Banking capital	89,904	73,678	16,226	83,727	67,157	16,570	108,049	82,601	25,449	90,094	78,476	11,618
4. Rupee debt service	0	79	-79	0	58	-58	0	52	-52	0	81	-81
5. Other capital	13,296	20,224	-6,929	17,861	22,908	-5,047	22,171	32,932	-10,761	27,869	26,443	1,426
Total capital account (1 to 5)	478,808	411,052	67,755	471,701	382,401	89,300	511,823	463,035	48,787	548,269	458,310	89,959
C. Errors and omissions	0	2,432	-2,432	2,689	0	2,689	887	1,769	-882	1,470	2,086	-616
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1,007,811	1,020,643	-12,831	1,005,015	1,001,189	3,826	1,064,548	1,049,040	15,508	1,103,563	1,042,157	61,406

Source

Reserve Bank of India, Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2013-14 means 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014. Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 1st April.



Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China, 2015

(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	330,602	2,693,036	-2,362,434
Goods and services	384,642	2,429,293	-2,044,652
Goods	566,998	2,142,754	-1,575,756
Services	-182,356	286,540	-468,896
Income and profit	-45,363	227,805	-273,167
Compensation of staff and workers	27,386	33,105	-5,718
Profit from investment	-73,418	193,874	-267,291
Other Income and profit	668	826	-158
Current transfers	-8,677	35,938	-44,615
Capital and finance account	-142,359		
Capital account	316	512	-196
Type of transaction	Balance	Asset	Liability
Financial account	-142,675	-49,067	-93,608
Direct investments	62,058	-187,801	249,859
Securities	-66,470	-73,209	6,739
Financial Derivatives	-2,087	-3,420	1,333
Other investments	-479,115	-127,577	-351,538
Reserve assets	342,939		
Gold reserves	0		
SDR (Special Drawing Rights)	-287		
China's position in IMF	911		
Foreign currencies	342,316		
Net error and omission	-188,244		

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.



Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2015

Type of transaction	(million US\$)		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-19,056		
Balance on goods (FOB) ⁽¹⁾	-6,330	92,566	98,896
Services and income (net)	-9,550	...	...
Services	-186	16,858	17,044
Income	-9,364	7,583	16,947
Current transfers	-3,176	1,874	5,050
Capital and financial account ^{(2) (3) (4)}	11,176	...	...
Capital account ⁽⁵⁾		38	17
Financial account	11,157	...	...
Direct investment	-3,579	1,774	5,352
Portfolio investments	4,341	8,271	3,930
Financial derivatives	383	25,547	25,164
Other investments	9,301	5,473	-3,828
Errors and omissions ^{(2) (6)}	2,497	...	...
Overall balance ⁽²⁾	-711	...	...

Source

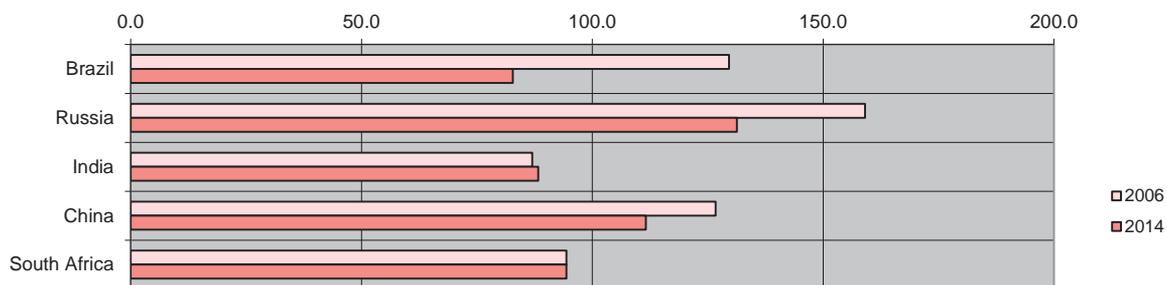
South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

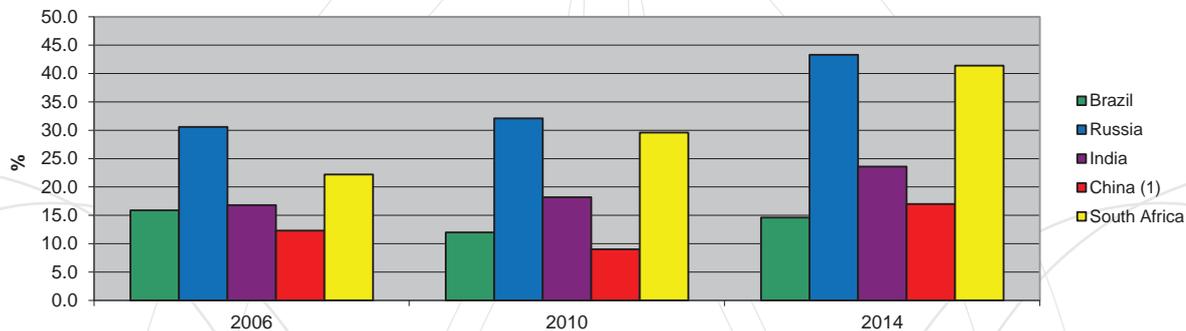
- (1) Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.
- (2) Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 per cent of the voting rights.
- (3) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.
- (4) Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.
- (5) Commodity gold .Prior to 1981 net gold exports comprised net foreign sales of gold plus changes in gold holdings of the South African Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.
- (6) Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve bank and short term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.



Graph 14.1 Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services (%)



Graph 14.2 Share of External Debts to GDP (%)



(1) The scope of external debt was adjusted based on the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and consequently the external data with full coverage was released, including the debt in RMB, in 2015 in China. The debt figure at the end of 2014 was also adjusted accordingly for the convenience of comparison. The earlier data related have not been adjusted.



Explanatory Notes:

Brasil

Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. Additionally, new sources of information enabled the inclusion of flows of reinvested earnings from 2010 onwards. As of BPM6, the expression "FDI" was replaced by "Direct Investment - Liabilities".

The title of the Table 14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

The Table 14.4.1 has been adjusted to the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

Russia

Export of goods - removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. Domestically produced goods include also foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and significantly reprocessed and as a result changed their qualitative and technical characteristics. Re-exports - goods imported to the territory of the Russian Federation and then removed from its territory without payment of customs dues, taxes and application of embargo of economic restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realised by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

Import of goods - importing of goods into the Russian Federation territory without a guarantee of the return them removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved in this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

Balance of payments data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

In the table 14.2.2.1 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

Exports are credited to the country of final destination as declared by exporters in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a sea-port or not. The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified with reference to the countries whence they were consigned to India and not with reference to the countries whence they were shipped directly to India. The country of consignment is defined as that from which the goods have come whether by land or sea or by sea only or by air, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. Thus, the countries where goods are consigned are not in all cases the countries of actual origin of goods produces in one country maybe purchased by a firm in another country and then dispatched after an interval to India.

The data for Imports, Exports and Re-exports given are according to the Indian Trade Classification (based on harmonized Commodity description and coding system).

External Debt to GDP includes Long term debts as Multilateral loans, bilateral loans, International Monetary Funds Trade Credit, External Commercial borrowings; non-Resident Indian deposits, Rupees debts and Short term deposit.

Under current account of the BoP, transactions are classified into merchandise (export and imports) and invisibles. Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely a) Service- travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous (such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); b) Income; and c) Transfers (grants, gifts, remittances, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo. Under the Capital Account, capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short or long term). The main components of the capital account include foreign investment, loans and banking capital. Foreign investment, comprising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & portfolio investment consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts, Global Depository receipts, Global Depository receipt (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

China

Foreign Trade statistics and Coverage China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the Peoples Republic of China. It's compiled from the declarations, which are made to the Customs by imports, exports or their agents and subject to verification by customs officers at the time of customs clearance. External Statistics comprise all merchandise passing through China's Customs territory (with the exceptions mentioned below). Including: goods from abroad entering customs warehouses, bonded areas or special economic zones (SEZ) and goods leaving abovementioned areas to abroad; goods for inward or outward processing or assembling and subsequent re-exportation or re-importation; goods on lease for one year or more; goods imported or exported by foreign-invested enterprises; international aid or donations, etc. Excluding: Customs



statistics do not cover temporary imports or exports; goods on lease for less than one year; travellers' personal effects; ship's and aircraft' bunkers and stores obtained abroad; monetary gold and coins being legal tender; goods in transit through China.

Import and Export Valuation Imports are valued on a CIF basis, which is based on the transaction value and all freight, insurance and other charges incurred before discharging the goods at the first port of entry of China. Exports are valued on a FOB basis, which is based on the transaction value at China's port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods are sold. The statistical value is expressed in RMB and USD respectively. Any transaction value in terms of a currency other than RMB or USD shall be converted into RMB or USD at the exchange rate between issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Trading Partner The country of origin is recorded for imports while the country of final destination for exports. The country of origin refers to the country or region where the imported goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture of the products, the place where the last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear will be recorded as "country unknown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

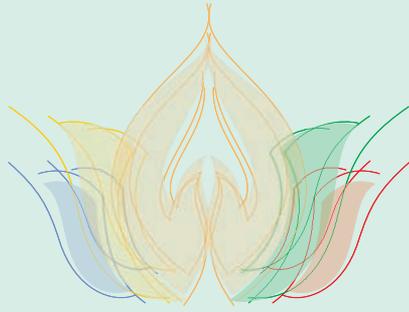
Inflows of FDI refer to the investments inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China, for the establishment of ventures exclusively with foreign own investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises or for co-operative exploration of resources with enterprises or economic organizations in China. It includes the re-investment of the foreign entrepreneurs with the profits gained from the investment and the funds that enterprises borrow from abroad in the total investment of projects which are approved by the relevant department of government.

Outflows of FDI refer to investment made by domestic enterprises and organizations (referred to as domestic investors) in foreign countries and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions in the form of cash, in-kind, intangible assets and other ways, and the economic activities centering on controlling the operation and management of those foreign enterprises.

The Balance of Payments (BOP) is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a specific time period.

The International Investment Position (IIP) shows at a point in time the value of : financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresident or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to nonresidents.







Tourism

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Africa											
Brazil	345	837	754	758	781	837	865	923	948	1,283	1,110
Russia ⁽¹⁾	68	68	64	105	96	98	111	137	176	151	173
India	902	1,428	1,575	1,418	1,645	2,045	2,324	2,614	2,753	2,808	2,936
China	656	2,938	3,791	3,784	4,012	4,636	4,888	5,249	5,527	5,969	5,802
South Africa	...	...	...	...	50,894	57,412	61,368	66,565	68,561	72,798	67,461
Americas											
Brazil	38,031	27,173	27,792	28,838	28,622	31,963	34,016	35,823	37,264	40,406	42,085
Russia ⁽¹⁾	1,029	2,742	2,375	2,777	2,661	2,424	2,711	2,906	3,257	2,785	2,930
India	4,554	9,121	10,496	10,708	10,978	12,364	13,007	13,597	14,090	14,574	15,658
China	12,157	24,058	27,210	25,814	24,912	29,954	32,010	31,795	31,238	31,065	31,153
South Africa	...	...	...	...	3,332	4,580	4,329	5,134	5,455	4,349	4,038
Asia											
Brazil	1,038	1,826	1,887	2,204	1,598	1,843	2,270	2,447	2,476	2,567	2,330
Russia ⁽¹⁾	5,319	5,185	4,064	4,053	3,766	5,008	6,311	8,437	9,404	9,915	13,662
India	10,657	16,203	18,096	19,555	18,892	21,338	24,161	25,390	27,355	33,411	36,199
China	61,015	135,882	160,612	145,511	137,811	161,786	166,232	166,222	160,601	163,313	165,947
South Africa	...	...	...	...	2,230	2,826	2,505	...	4,313	2,692	2,910
Europe											
Brazil	12,661	18,947	18,366	17,398	15,782	15,755	15,756	15,980	15,812	17,793	15,737
Russia ⁽¹⁾	11,915	8,297	7,138	7,023	6,606	6,516	6,691	7,160	7,315	6,850	6,468
India	9,257	16,086	18,388	19,006	18,175	19,780	21,133	21,658	22,609	22,829	22,113
China	24,890	52,796	62,168	61,233	45,911	56,979	59,378	59,482	56,881	55,143	49,167
South Africa	...	...	...	...	7,639	8,399	12,732	...	14,936	13,793	13,313
Australasia											
Brazil	219	318	435	470	483	463	447	528	543	804	554
Russia ⁽¹⁾	59	230	296	298	253	246	284	375	412	413	362
India	676	1,374	1,671	1,783	1,825	2,103	2,332	2,445	2,636	2,863	3,121
China ⁽²⁾	2,818	6,386	7,285	6,888	6,724	7,893	8,593	9,149	8,634	8,101	7,764
South Africa	...	...	...	...	1,015	1,281	1,228	1,429	1,483	1,321	1,189
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	1,071	1,024	833	757	753	979	1,067	1,091	1,446	1,242
Russia ⁽¹⁾	7,588	7,807	8,199	8,695	7,625	7,046	7,253	6,689	6,084	5,717	5,779
India	405	260	589	356	162	128	136	74	233	307	246
China	68	43	31	23	22	21	19	19	22	18	21
South Africa	...	...	...	...	5,009	6,238	1,232	...	617	539	522

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

Russia

State Border Service of Russia.

India

Ministry of Tourism, *India Tourism Statistics* (various issues).

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015*.

b) China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2015*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

The figures of Australasia pertain to a region of Oceania that includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Russia

(1) Number of tourist arrivals (visits) in 100.

China

(2) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.



Table 15.2.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Brazil

Countries of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	4,772,575	5,017,251	5,025,834	5,050,099	4,802,217	5,161,379
Argentina	1,374,461	933,061	921,679	1,017,675	1,211,159	1,399,592
United States of America	596,844	721,633	695,749	625,506	603,674	641,377
Chile	153,921	176,357	260,439	240,087	170,491	200,724
Paraguay	285,724	198,958	212,022	217,709	180,373	194,340
Uruguay	304,682	255,349	226,111	199,403	189,412	228,545
France	184,759	275,913	254,367	214,440	205,860	199,719
Germany	320,050	277,182	257,740	254,264	215,595	226,630
Italy	216,038	287,898	268,685	265,724	253,545	245,491
England	143,626	169,627	176,970	181,179	172,643	167,355
Portugal	165,898	299,211	280,438	222,558	183,697	189,065
Spain	126,928	211,741	216,891	202,624	174,526	179,340
Colombia	50,335	50,103	45,838	96,846	78,010	85,567
Peru	48,405	64,002	96,336	93,693	78,975	81,020
Bolivia	107,664	55,169	61,990	84,072	83,454	99,359
Mexico ¹	40,765	70,862	58,804	77,193	68,028	67,616
Others	652,475	970,185	991,775	1,057,126	932,775	955,639

Countries of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	5,433,354	5,676,843	5,813,342	6,429,852	6,305,838
Argentina	1,593,775	1,671,604	1,711,491	1,743,930	2,079,823
United States of America	594,947	586,463	592,827	656,801	575,796
Chile	217,200	250,586	268,203	336,950	306,331
Paraguay	192,730	246,401	268,932	293,841	301,831
Uruguay	261,204	253,864	262,512	223,508	267,321
France	207,890	218,626	224,078	282,375	261,075
Germany	241,739	258,437	236,505	265,498	224,549
Italy	229,484	230,114	233,243	228,734	202,015
England	149,564	155,548	169,732	217,003	189,269
Portugal	183,728	168,649	168,250	170,066	162,305
Spain	190,392	180,406	169,751	166,759	151,029
Colombia	91,345	100,324	116,461	158,886	118,866
Peru	86,795	91,996	98,602	117,230	113,078
Bolivia	85,429	112,639	95,028	95,300	108,149
Mexico ¹	64,451	61,658	76,738	109,637	90,361
Others	1,042,681	1,089,528	1,120,989	1,363,334	1,154,040

Sources

- a) Federal Police Department of Brazil.
b) Ministry of Tourism.

Footnote :

(1) In 2015 Mexico replaced Japan in the top 15 countries.



Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Russia

(number of visits)

Countries of origin	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total ⁽¹⁾	2,597,754	2,433,018	2,213,597	2,295,074	2,100,601	2,133,869
China	172,213	157,361	129,749	127,155	115,870	158,061
Germany	179,273	328,583	345,708	332,822	333,892	347,214
USA	83,476	224,970	172,356	185,888	183,293	162,383
Turkey	18,177	47,106	49,479	54,593	43,756	56,376
Israel	8,733	27,133	31,250	32,725	46,451	58,694
Republic of Korea	14,907	42,951	48,825	47,343	35,200	42,573
United Kingdom	52,426	124,169	130,608	142,016	150,910	126,454
Italy	65,791	116,000	129,950	143,493	113,495	122,973
France	46,066	102,513	112,762	103,223	94,176	94,282
Spain	15,417	53,943	79,497	105,655	95,070	86,732
Finland	386,231	148,153	153,139	142,017	149,884	139,216
Japan	34,384	59,581	45,083	44,435	39,269	42,176
Iran	609	5,212	6,744	7,865	9,474	12,252
Australia	4,839	19,478	26,184	26,087	22,429	21,167
Canada	9,610	23,547	26,660	44,238	43,642	31,536
Brazil	2,118	4,848	20,526	16,087	10,640	15,131
India	1,297	4,984	12,868	6,806	8,641	9,563
South Africa	906	3,295	2,971	6,694	3,826	3,970

Countries of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total ⁽¹⁾	2,335,977	2,570,469	2,664,782	2,583,079	2,937,447
China	234,127	343,357	372,314	409,817	677,619
Germany	346,627	375,285	380,253	349,481	358,121
USA	169,763	179,763	197,334	162,102	165,052
Turkey	80,754	100,918	122,728	134,702	139,305
Israel	75,468	85,955	92,478	108,175	127,437
Republic of Korea	46,991	48,425	52,114	82,494	116,266
United Kingdom	128,533	135,949	157,799	134,314	114,459
Italy	125,062	118,729	117,927	107,072	109,369
France	94,863	99,581	96,947	94,941	86,835
Spain	100,773	70,291	70,193	60,443	79,356
Finland	133,630	120,306	93,762	68,618	59,621
Japan	37,985	44,667	55,092	54,111	50,332
Iran	13,919	14,005	8,534	17,223	35,422
Australia	24,775	33,021	36,117	36,468	31,300
Canada	34,926	36,260	41,000	35,796	30,401
Brazil	23,050	27,180	30,049	27,142	29,839
India	12,590	26,598	17,824	16,304	27,783
South Africa	4,038	4,406	5,540	4,800	4,505

Source

State Boarder Service of Russia.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2015 year) and BRICS countries.
(1) Foreign tourist arrivals from all countries.



Table 15.2.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India

Countries of origin	(person-time)										
	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	2,537,282	4,447,167	5,081,504	5,282,603	5,167,699	5,775,692	6,309,222	6,577,745	6,967,601	7,679,099	8,027,133
Bangladesh	431,312	484,401	480,240	541,884	468,899	431,962	463,543	487,397	524,923	942,562	1,133,879
United States of America	329,147	696,739	799,062	804,933	827,140	931,292	980,688	1,039,947	1,085,309	1,118,983	1,213,624
United Kingdom	405,472	734,240	796,191	776,530	769,251	759,494	798,249	788,170	809,444	838,860	867,601
Srilanka	112,813	154,813	204,084	218,805	239,995	266,515	305,853	296,983	262,345	301,601	299,513
Russia	15,154 ⁽¹⁾	62,203 ⁽¹⁾	75,543 ⁽¹⁾	91,095	94,945	122,048	144,312	177,526	259,120	269,832	172,419
Canada	88,600	176,567	208,214	222,364	224,069	242,372	259,017	256,021	255,222	268,485	281,306
Germany	80,011	156,808	184,195	204,344	191,616	227,720	240,235	254,783	252,003	239,106	248,314
France	102,434	175,345	204,827	207,802	196,462	225,232	231,423	240,674	248,379	246,101	230,854
Malaysia	57,869	107,286	112,741	115,794	135,343	179,077	208,196	195,853	242,649	262,026	272,941
Japan	80,634	119,292	145,538	145,352	124,756	168,019	193,525	220,015	220,283	219,516	207,415
Australia	52,691	109,867	135,925	146,209	149,074	169,647	192,592	202,105	218,967	239,762	263,101
China (Main)	13,901 ⁽¹⁾	62,330 ⁽¹⁾	88,103	98,093	100,209	119,530	142,218	168,952	174,712	181,020	206,322
Singapore	42,824	82,574	92,908	97,851	95,328	107,487	119,022	131,452	143,025	150,731	152,238
South Korea	27,150	70,407	84,583	79,802 ⁽¹⁾	70,485 ⁽¹⁾	95,587	108,680	109,469	112,619 ⁽¹⁾	106,870 ⁽¹⁾	102,993 ⁽¹⁾
Italy	41,351	79,978	93,540	85,766	77,873	94,100 ⁽¹⁾	100,889 ⁽¹⁾	98,743 ⁽¹⁾	93,951 ⁽¹⁾	91,589 ⁽¹⁾	88,091 ⁽¹⁾
Nepal	41,135	91,552	83,037 ⁽¹⁾	78,133 ⁽¹⁾	88,785	104,374	119,131	125,375	113,790	126,416	154,720
Pakistan	52,762	83,426	106,283	85,529	53,137 ⁽¹⁾	51,739 ⁽¹⁾	48,640 ⁽¹⁾	59,846 ⁽¹⁾	111,794 ⁽¹⁾	96,434 ⁽¹⁾	124,924
Thailand	18,623 ⁽¹⁾	46,623 ⁽¹⁾	50,037 ⁽¹⁾	58,065 ⁽¹⁾	67,309 ⁽¹⁾	76,617 ⁽¹⁾	92,404 ⁽¹⁾	105,141 ⁽¹⁾	117,136	121,362	115,860 ⁽¹⁾
Others	543,399	952,716	1,136,453	1,224,252	1,193,023	1,402,880	1,560,605	1,619,293	1,721,930	1,857,843	1,891,018

Source

Ministry of Tourism, *India Tourism Statistics* (various issues).

Footnote

Year-wise figures in respect of total include all countries of the world from where India received tourists.

(1) The country to which this figure pertains is not included in Top 15 Countries in terms of foreign tourists arrivals to India during the year to which that figure belongs.



Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - China

(1 000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total ⁽¹⁾	10,160	22,210	26,110	24,325	21,938	26,127	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985
Korea, Rep.	1,345	3,924	4,777	3,960	3,198	4,076	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444
Japan	2,202	3,746	3,978	3,446	3,318	3,731	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498
Russia	...	334	654	744	829	920	1,007	1,137	1,365	1,709	2,161
United States of America	896	1,710	1,901	1,786	1,710	2,010	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086
Vietnam	1,080	2,405	3,004	3,123	1,743	2,370	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	1,582
Malaysia	441	911	1,062	1,041	1,059	1,245	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075
Mongolia	399	631	682	705	577	794	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014
Philippines	364	704	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1,004
Singapore	399	828	922	876	890	1,004	1,063	1,028	967	971	905
Australia	121	405	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730
Canada	237	499	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680
India	241	592	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641
Thailand	234	538	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637
Germany	239	501	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623
United Kingdom	284	553	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580
Brazil	...	48	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85
South Africa	...	56	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65

Source

China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2015*.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2015 year) and BRICS countries other than China.
(1) The data for Total include all foreign tourist arrivals in China.



Table 15.2.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - South Africa

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
	(person-time)						
Total	7,011,865	8,073,552	8,339,354	9,188,368	9,536,568	9,549,236	8,903,773
Zimbabwe	1,227,631	1,513,714	1,553,008	1,847,973	1,935,159	2,143,716	1,900,791
Lesotho	1,048,550	1,275,838	1,526,597	1,618,222	1,461,267	1,501,642	1,394,913
Mozambique	983,739	1,051,502	1,076,753	1,104,404	1,116,735	1,283,016	1,200,335
Swaziland	628,113	632,490	700,119	768,728	836,467	918,490	838,006
Botswana	484,258	507,042	477,937	452,159	537,131	555,590	593,514
United Kingdom	446,369	453,030	420,483	438,023	436,599	401,914	407,486
United States of America	230,324	282,377	287,614	326,644	347,378	309,255	297,226
Germany	196,643	215,800	235,774	266,333	300,739	274,571	256,646
Namibia	177,863	190,903	197,835	200,841	222,028	211,453	212,514
Zambia	147,089	157,692	160,302	169,555	179,914	176,972	161,259
Malawi	139,605	126,120	135,577	142,063	170,345	166,964	135,260
From BRICS							
India	55,203	71,587	90,367	106,774	112,100	85,639	78,385
China	34,561	65,920	84,862	132,327	151,053	82,905	84,691
Brazil	32,256	53,756	54,183	78,376	82,730	39,082	29,339
Russian Federation	8,893	11,551	10,487	13,350	13,546	10,410	7,244
Others	1,170,768	1,464,230	1,328,456	1,522,596	1,633,377	1,387,617	...

Source

Statistics South Africa.



Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Brazil

Continents of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	4,772,575	5,017,251	5,025,834	5,050,099	4,802,217	5,161,379
North America	693,238	855,098	818,536	765,380	734,998	773,181
Central and South America	2,438,455	1,862,175	1,960,628	2,118,459	2,127,173	2,423,119
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,392,803	1,873,507	1,812,480	1,693,095	1,542,272	1,535,301
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	0	21,217	24,169	46,666	35,913	40,224
Africa ⁽³⁾	36,352	83,721	75,435	75,824	78,110	83,688
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	82,620	136,153	126,620	163,149	119,025	128,450
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	26,178	46,461	62,051	37,813	29,405	36,976
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	0	0	0	19,456	11,361	18,829
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	23,486	31,819	43,520	47,000	48,295	46,302
Others (not specified)	79,443	107,100	102,395	83,257	75,665	75,309

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	5,433,354	5,676,843	5,813,342	6,429,852	6,305,838
North America	729,756	716,583	737,175	844,969	734,450
Central and South America	2,671,836	2,865,673	2,989,273	3,195,597	3,474,058
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,525,040	1,541,874	1,519,126	1,703,298	1,508,100
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	50,601	56,170	62,044	76,016	65,602
Africa ⁽³⁾	86,511	92,349	94,832	128,252	110,983
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	163,855	189,036	191,704	187,660	173,891
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	41,646	33,523	33,128	43,340	35,891
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	21,530	22,096	22,719	25,675	23,259
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	44,657	52,815	54,281	80,447	55,421
Others (not specified)	97,922	106,724	109,060	144,598	124,183

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

- (1) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K etc.
 (2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS etc.
 (3) Includes Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia etc.
 (4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand etc.
 (5) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea etc.
 (6) Includes Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic etc.
 (7) Includes Afghanistan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc.
 (8) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.



Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Russia

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	2,597,754	2,433,018	2,213,597	2,295,074	2,100,601	2,133,869
North America	93,285	248,576	199,171	230,144	226,937	193,925
Central and South America	9,617	25,626	38,350	47,526	39,188	48,496
Western Europe	272,067	532,038	573,135	539,592	535,927	546,793
Eastern Europe	919,440	297,672	140,682	162,710	124,643	104,835
Africa	6,783	6,825	6,355	10,467	9,553	9,822
South East Asia	5,103	19,607	22,796	20,945	17,644	25,076
East Asia	261,159	279,260	238,374	235,506	207,072	264,739
West Asia	174,296	188,125	94,449	101,974	105,909	136,856
South Asia	91,316	31,542	50,734	46,870	46,002	74,123
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	5,902	23,035	29,629	29,826	25,268	24,591
Others	758,786	780,712	819,922	869,514	762,458	704,613

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	2,335,977	2,570,469	2,664,782	2,583,079	2,937,447
North America	204,703	216,023	238,335	197,899	195,454
Central and South America	66,360	74,583	87,376	80,637	97,514
Western Europe	552,784	584,387	585,705	540,834	534,771
Eastern Europe	116,289	131,620	145,747	144,185	112,028
Africa	11,092	13,728	17,640	15,060	17,343
South East Asia	26,351	39,305	36,014	35,958	49,761
East Asia	349,966	485,481	568,719	577,470	867,113
West Asia	180,477	216,712	244,227	278,484	304,924
South Asia	74,263	102,187	91,392	99,588	144,406
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	28,417	37,530	41,186	41,310	36,200
Others	725,275	668,913	608,441	571,654	577,933

Source

State Border Service of Russia.

Footnotes

Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.



Table 15.3.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	2,537,282	4,447,167	5,081,504	5,282,603	5,167,699	5,775,692
North America	417,747	873,306	1,007,276	1,027,297	1,051,209	1,173,664
Central and South America	21,925	38,745	42,319	43,505	46,604	62,728
Western Europe	819,973	1,487,271	1,686,083	1,709,525	1,634,042	1,750,342
Eastern Europe	38,863	121,309	152,764	191,110	183,475	227,650
Africa	90,962	142,813	157,485	141,750	164,474	204,525
West Asia	96,424	146,693	171,661	215,542	204,843	235,317
South Asia	672,133	908,916	982,428	1,051,846	1,001,401	1,047,444
South East Asia	139,975	281,726	303,475	332,925	360,191	439,043
East Asia	130,464	282,985	352,037	355,230	322,797	411,947
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	66,104	137,436	167,063	178,308	182,451	210,275
Others	42,712	25,967	58,913	35,565	16,212	12,757

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	6,309,222	6,577,745	6,967,601	7,679,099	8,027,133
North America	1,239,705	1,295,968	1,340,531	1,387,468	1,494,930
Central and South America	60,988	63,699	68,436	69,926	70,831
Western Europe	1,838,695	1,853,066	1,855,866	1,860,580	1,880,203
Eastern Europe	274,598	312,686	405,083	422,278	331,051
Africa	232,386	261,428	275,271	280,754	293,569
West Asia	278,773	290,996	343,113	413,678	417,616
South Asia	1,139,659	1,171,499	1,215,035	1,694,857	1,946,207
South East Asia	521,755	540,914	630,054	685,805	700,298
East Asia	475,951	535,622	547,305	546,792	555,770
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	233,165	244,511	263,574	286,294	312,101
Others	13,547	7,356	23,333	30,667	24,557

Source

Ministry of Tourism, *India Tourism Statistics* (various issues).

Footnotes

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.



Table 15.3.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China

(1 000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	10,160	22,210	26,110	24,325	21,938	26,127	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985
Asia	6,102	13,588	16,061	14,551	13,779	16,179	16,623	16,622	16,060	16,331	16,595
Korea, DPR	76	110	114	102	106	116	152	181	207	184	188
India	121	405	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730
Indonesia	221	433	477	426	469	573	609	622	605	567	545
Japan	2,202	3,746	3,978	3,446	3,318	3,731	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498
Malaysia	441	911	1,062	1,041	1,059	1,245	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075
Mongolia	399	631	682	705	577	794	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014
Philippines	364	704	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1,004
Singapore	399	828	922	876	890	1,004	1,063	1,028	967	971	905
Korea, Rep.	1,345	3,924	4,777	3,960	3,198	4,076	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444
Thailand	241	592	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641
Africa	66	294	379	378	401	464	489	525	553	597	580
South Africa	...	56	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65
Europe	2,489	5,279	6,217	6,123	4,591	5,698	5,938	5,948	5,688	5,514	4,917
United Kingdom	284	553	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580
Germany	239	501	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623
France	185	402	463	430	425	513	493	525	534	517	487
Italy	78	195	215	194	191	229	235	252	251	253	246
Netherlands	76	168	194	181	167	189	198	196	189	180	182
Portugal	23	45	48	44	44	48	47	49	49	52	53
Sweden	54	130	145	138	126	155	170	172	159	142	118
Switzerland	31	58	65	63	63	74	75	83	81	80	73
Russia	1,080	2,405	3,004	3,123	1,743	2,370	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	1,582
Latin America	83	196	160	260	231	301	337	353	354	346	350
Brazil	...	48	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85
North America	1,133	2,210	2,562	2,321	2,260	2,695	2,864	2,826	2,770	2,760	2,766
Canada	237	499	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680
United States	896	1,710	1,901	1,786	1,710	2,010	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	638	729	689	672	789	859	915	863	810	776
Australia	234	538	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637
New Zealand	38	89	109	105	100	116	121	128	129	127	125
Others	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2015*.

Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - South Africa

Continents of origin	(person-time)						
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total	7,011,865	8,073,552	8,339,354	7,312,765	9,536,568	9,549,236	8,903,773
North America	275,715	337,652	345,384	393,446	415,966	369,801	353,450
Central and South America	57,530	120,329	87,506	119,913	129,525	65,118	50,304
Western Europe	735,072	793,970	1,230,796	...	691,362	655,899	1,273,721
Eastern Europe	28,829	45,904	42,416	...	802,263	723,422	57,628
Africa	5,089,414	5,741,177	6,136,835	6,656,457	6,856,052	7,279,814	6,746,114
South East Asia	27,346	32,148	43,542	...	62,133	31,424	27,059
East Asia	86,893	120,149	138,376	...	226,070	129,462	124,350
West Asia	37,828	37,285	44,547	...	1,031	857	37,526
South Asia	70,901	92,986	24,007	...	142,105	107,498	102,027
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	101,479	128,149	122,784	142,949	148,316	132,080	118,908
Others (not specified)	500,858	623,803	123,161	...	61,745	53,861	12,686

Source

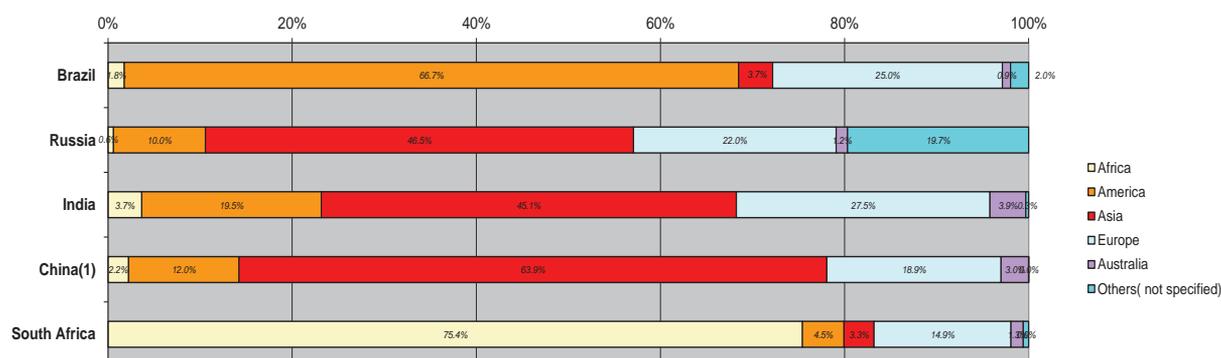
Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.



**Graph 15.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Different Continents, 2015
(percentage share)**



(1) Australia Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Explanatory Notes:

General

Tourism, Rome 1963:

International Visitor: An international visitor to a country is any person visiting that country on a foreign passport and the main purpose of whose visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: "Tourists" and "Same Day Visitors".

Brazil

Foreigner Tourist Arrival – Arrivals of non-residents persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose : 1- Personal (Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and Business and professional.

They are not counted as visitors/tourist: employed by a resident entity, border workers, seasonal workers, other short and long term workers, nomads and refugees, transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory, crews on a public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there their country of residence, long- term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on maneuver.

Russia

Foreign tourist arrival refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to Russia for medical treatment, recreation, sight-seeing, sport, business, religion and other purposes excluding the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country, and who stay from 24 hours till 6 months or at least 1 night in the country.

India

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- (i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion & sport)
- (ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

China

Foreign Tourists Arrivals refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to China (mainland) for sight-seeing, vacation, visiting relatives, medical treatments, shopping, attending conferences or to engage in activities of economic, cultural, sports and religious. In compiling statistics, each time of entering China (mainland) is counted as one person-time.



ANNEXURE - I

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF BRAZIL

I. Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law n.º5.878, of May 11th 1973, and the Statute –Decree n.º3.740, of June 13th, 2003 .It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

The Brazilian official statistics are being produced by IBGE, Central Bank, ministries and statistical state agencies. IBGE is the official statistics bureau responsible for the production, analysis and dissemination of Statistical information (demographic, economic and social), as well as geographical, cartographic and geodetic information and those related to natural resources and environment.

IBGE besides its functions in the Statistical System is also the main producer of geo scientific information and has the role of coordinating the National Cartographic System. One of the main projects of the production of geo scientific information is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure – INDE. The purpose of the INDE is to catalogue, to integrate and harmonize geospatial data from Brazilian institutions, producers and sponsors of this kind of data, so that these data can be easily located, accessed and used for several uses and for any user who has Internet access.

IBGE is responsible for the construction, provision and operation of the Brazilian Geospatial Data Site-SIG Brazil, as well as for the management of the Brazilian Directorate of Geospatial Data-DBDG. It is also responsible to prepare the proposal for obtaining the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

The programs carried out by IBGE are fundamental for both the government and the society. Several public policy actions are based on the information produced by IBGE on the Brazilian reality.

In order to produce statistical and geo scientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Informatics, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 584 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

The production of statistics and geo scientific information is carried out by the Directorate of Geoscience and Directorate of Surveys.

These departments are supported by the Directorate of Informatics, which ensures the infrastructure of computer hardware and software and data communication. The Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination is in charge of the dissemination policy for the results of all surveys carried out by the institution, publicizing them online, including micro data, free of charge.

The Executive Board is accountable for planning, budget and overall coordination of IBGE's work.

The Directorate of Surveys is responsible for the production of social, economic and demographic statistics as well as for the production of synthesis to the System of National Accounts and Social indicators. It is also responsible for coordinating National Statistical System, systematically calling meetings with users and other producers of statistical information.

The Directorate of Geosciences is responsible for the production of geographical, geodetic and cartographic information, as well as those related to environmental and natural resources. It also coordinates the fundamentals Geodetic and Basic Cartography plans.

IBGE maintains the National School of Statistical Sciences, which offers the following courses: Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics, Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Analysis and Land Management, Masters in Population Studies and Social Research and training programs for IBGE technicians.

The units of IBGE at headquarters are responsible for the design of surveys, analysis of results and coordination of the teams working at the national level.



The units of IBGE located throughout the national territory are responsible for the collection, review and submission of primary statistical data to headquarters.

These units also conduct field activities related to geodesy and cartography.

II. Work Program for the Production of Statistics

In 2012, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan in order to set goals and targets for the future years. Thus, the Strategic Plan is the main instrument of governance of the institution.

The program of work and its schedule are discussed by all technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated into IBGE'S Strategic Plan. This is submitted to the Planning Board, composed by IBGE's President and directors, which evaluates and approves it.

IBGE's Strategic Plan subsidizes the preparation of the Federal Government Multi-year Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) for the same period. The PPA covers all areas of government and describes the main objectives and goals for various organizations and ministries.

The institutional goals to be met in a semester have been set at the beginning of each semester. Institutional goals encompass the full range of publications planned for the period. These goals are approved by the Board and broadly disseminated, both internally and on the internet. They are an item in the objective evaluation of the institution's performance in accomplishing its mission.

IBGE's work program is presented to various Advisory Committees, which are composed of renowned members in the area, who discuss methodological issues and assist in setting priorities.

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics; Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the central Bank for the preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of Labor provides IBGE with the Annual list of Social Information (RAIS), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE). This register is used to select the sample of enterprises for the Annual Economic Surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's. To set their long term lines of work, IBGE hold regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The growing demand for socioeconomic and demographic information, as well as the inclusion of new issues, requires research in shorter time intervals.

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Surveys (SIPD) is integrated by the Continuous National Sample Survey of Household (PNAD-C) and the Household Budget Survey (POF). SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.



III. Social Statistics Committee

The Social Statistics Committee, which was established by Inter ministerial Decree n. °424, issued on December 6, 2007, is a forum for the discussion and evaluation of the demands of the Social Statistical System of the Country.

The following Ministries and Institutes are part of the Social Statistics Committee: Ministry of Social Development and the 'Fight against Hunger' Food Programme;

Ministry of Education; Ministry of Planning, Development and Management; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labor; Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA; Ministry of Justice and Citizenship; National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira - INEP; and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

The Social Statistics Committee is composed of the Managerial Committee, which is responsible for setting guidelines for the work of the committee, and the Executive Group, responsible for implementing such guidelines.

The work of the Social Statistics Committee has been following the guidelines below since 2009: Draw up the inventory of social statistics, especially the official ones, updating them regularly; Ensure and improve the comparability and accessibility of information; Encourage the adoption of concepts, classifications and methods for processing, storing and presenting official statistical information; Fill in information gaps and expand the integration of data sources; Organize the demand for information and coordinate their production and use; Regulate and facilitate access by various government agencies to existing databases, ensuring transparency, visibility and secrecy; Undertake actions in order to allow visibility to the work developed by the Committee; and Adopt the Fundamentals Principles of Official Statistics.

The Executive Group has carried out intensive work, such as the identification of data bases of several agencies, the preparation for standardized procedures for the project Metadata Bank at IBGE.

One of the main goals of the committee is to integrate the various database of social information derived from surveys and administrative records, in order to promote the effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

IV. Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics

IBGE invests in strengthening the principle of transparency, allowing society to know and follow the development of its activities.

In this context, IBGE has expanded the operation area of the old Municipal Census Committees, which used to be created to function only when censuses were being carried out.

Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics (CMGE's, in Portuguese) have been created, from 2010 Brazilian Census, in order to broaden participation of local communities in the processes and dissemination of the studies, surveys and general maps developed by the institution.

The CMGEs include the participation of representatives from IBGE, as well as executive, legislative and judicial representatives of municipalities and representatives of other local civic organizations.

V. Technical Cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development; Special Secretariat of Policies for Women and Special Secretariat for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship; Ministry of Culture; National Justice Council (CNJ).

With regard to international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR – the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration MERCOSUR and the strengthening of its national and regional institutions through the development, improvement, harmonization and integration of the production and dissemination of statistics.

In the period of 2010-2015, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreement on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.



VI. Interaction with the International Community

IBGE has extended its participation in the international Statistical community with United Nations Statistics Division - UNSD, the Statistical Conference of the Americas - SCA, the Conference of European Statistics - CES, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD, the World Tourism Organization - WTO, the International Labour Organization - ILO, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries - CPLP, BRICS, among others.

Brazil was elected chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission in its Forty-seventh session, on 8 March 2016.

VII. Courses and Conferences for the Press and General Users

In the last two decades, IBGE has expanded the role of communication and the relationship with the press, as an alternative way of publicizing its work and building its image and credibility before the public.

In press conferences, the release is available for participants at the beginning of the event. At the same time, indicators and commentary on survey results are published at the IBGE's website.

Besides structural surveys, IBGE monthly publishes about ten short term data. Thus approximately 100 press conferences are held at IBGE a year.

The publication of the so-called short term data is regulated by Decree n. °355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. National account and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

VIII. Access to the Internet and Other Access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals) accompanied by CD-ROMs; free telephone consultation; a Central Library, located at the Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination in Rio de Janeiro; a connection with the Department of Documentation and Information Dissemination at the IBGE State Units, located in all Brazilian state capitals.

IBGE provides electronic products and services that are the main media through which information such as: specific files with data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources and environment in free access in the website (<http://www.ibge.gov.br>).

Besides the electronic publications the IBGE web page has two important databases to stand out: Aggregated Statistical Tables (SIDRA in Portuguese) - Database with information grouped in territorial level that allows the users to construct their own tables according and compare data to selected information; and Statistical Multidimensional Database (BME in Portuguese) – Database with micro data information that allows users to construct tables according to selected information and confidentiality constraints. This one requires Internet subscription.



ANNEXURE - II

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

National statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, population and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions are:

- to submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- to develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
- to approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
- to coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;
- to maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;
- to develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;
- to ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;
- to provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations;
- to implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

I. Statistical System: principles of organization

The national statistical system is a network of interacting governmental entities and bodies that collect, process and disseminate statistics, describing the pace of socio-economic and demographic development of the country.

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

The system comprises two organizational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head Office, and regional level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

II. Federal level of the state statistics

Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main Computing Centre, Scientific Research Institute for problems of socio-economic statistics, Scientific Research and Design and Technology Institute of Statistical information, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia".



III. Regional level of state statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 85 constituted entities (regions). In each constituent entity (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat has its regional office.

Rosstat regional offices collect, process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

IV. Legal Basis of the official Statistical Activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the federal law “On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation” of 2007 (as amended).

Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as Population Census and Agricultural Census is supported by the specific federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aiming at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

V. Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country’s socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and decision-making methods and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and a broader access to official statistics for all users.

The Federal task program “Development of the state statistics in Russia” has been developed to face the challenges.

The aim of the program is to continue improvement of the state statistical system and modernization of state statistics in Russia on the basis of international standards in methodology and technology of data collection, production and dissemination. The following steps have to be taken to achieve the main objective of the Project: (i) development of methodological guidelines that support practical implementation of modern global standards of data production with regard to Russian economic environment; (ii) development and implementation of modern information technologies of data collection, storage and dissemination; (iii) development of human resources of statistical service based on foreign experience as well as development of e-learning system.



ANNEXURE - III

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

India consisting of a number of States and Union Territories (UTs), has a federal structure of Government and the Indian Statistical System Functions within the overall administrative set up of the country. The division of responsibility for administration between the Union Government and the State Governments is on the basis of three-fold classification of all subjects, namely, the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Concurrent list represents the subjects where both the Union and State Governments can operate, and it includes the subject Statistics. There is a further division of responsibility, by subjects or groups of subjects, among the different Ministries/ Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Government, on the basis of their administrative functions.

The Indian Statistical System, therefore, may be treated as both decentralized and centralized system. For example, the large-scale statistical operations conducted all over the country like Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, as well as nation-wide sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries and the Socio-Economic Surveys are the responsibility of central agencies. Similarly, compilation of national accounts, preparation of all-India Prices and Industrial production indices are also Central activities. In the case of States, the State statistical organisations collect and generate data on a number of variables. The Central Government acts as the coordinating agency for presentation of statistics on an all-India basis even in fields where the States have primary authority and responsibility for collection of statistics. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DEs) carry out the responsibility of coordination of all statistical activities at the State level and keeping liaison with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) at the Centre for the purpose of maintaining uniformity and consistency in the data produced and consolidated at different levels.

Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country, including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistics Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'. The NSO consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The CSO includes Computer Centre also. The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions viz. Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure Monitoring Division, and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division. In addition to a number of publications brought out by the MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information which is used by policy planners, researchers and other users. The MOSPI also has an autonomous Organisation viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is a premier statistical institute of international repute.

Besides the NSO, most of the line Ministries/Departments in the Union Government i.e. the Government of India, dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Rural Development sectors etc. have their own statistical establishments to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministries/ Departments, and they are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these Departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

CSO is headed by a Director General with the headquarters located in New Delhi which is the capital of the country. It consists of five major Divisions viz National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Training Division and Coordination and Publication Division (CAP). In addition, CSO has a premier training institute called National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located near Delhi which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009.

The Central Statistics Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities mainly include National Income Accounting; conduct of Economic Census, processing of data collected through Annual Survey of Industries and preparation of Reports, compilation of Index of Industrial Production, as well as Consumer Price Indices, Gender Statistics, and imparting training on Official Statistics. CSO brings out a number of publications periodically including Statistical Year Book, India in figures, Energy Statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Environment Statistics etc. besides disseminating statistical data to various national and international agencies. The other activities include preparation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in respect of statistical matters, holding conferences with the Central and State statistical agencies, revision of National Industrial Classification, preparation and implementation of Strategic Plans to make available data on key parameters,



improving the quality and reliability of existing data sets, making available new data sets on emerging fields to meet increasing data demands, and, reducing time lag in dissemination of data.

The Computer Centre under CSO, handles the data processing jobs of the MOSPI, provides training to statistical personnel on software, disseminates unit level data, maintains the MOSPI's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

The NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical Commission with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and publication of NSS data. The NSSO is headed by the Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO), who is also the Member-Secretary of the Steering Committee.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts large scale sample surveys including socio-economic surveys, Annual Survey of Industries, collection of price data for rural and urban sectors etc. besides carrying out sample checks on area enumeration and crop estimation surveys and preparation of the urban frames useful in drawing of urban samples. The major activities of the NSSO pertain to Survey Design, Field Operations, Processing of NSSO data and Publication of NSSO Reports.

Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESSs) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. While the DES in most of the States/UTs have been formally declared by the State Governments as the Nodal Agencies for all statistical activities, the remaining few though not yet formally declared, continue to act as coordinating agency on statistical matters in the States /UT. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices of the DESSs for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESSs perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the centre viz. bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State Statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

Legal Support for Collection of Data

Data collection in India has been largely based on a voluntary response except for the statutory support provided through the erstwhile "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" to collect industrial data. This Act has since been amended as the new 'Collection of Statistics Act 2008' which is much more comprehensive to enable collection of various socio-economic data. The collection of Statistics Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General Of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

Emerging challenges

The Indian Statistical system has played an important role in facilitating informed decision-making, and greatly contributed to planned social and economic development in the country. A large variety of data is produced by the statistical system and extensive statistical data bases have been created which help in meeting the data requirements of not only the internal agencies but also the international agencies, besides a large number of other users such as researchers. The system is undergoing steady transformation to meet ever increasing information needs following challenges arising out of the globalization and liberalization of economy. It involves many significant structural and operational changes in the statistical system both at the Centre and in the States. It includes constitution of National Statistical Commission (NSC) to revamp the statistical system in the country with a view to improve the credibility, timeliness and adequacy of data. A comprehensive India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is being implemented with the collaboration of the World Bank to strengthen the statistical system in the States/UTs, in addition to an extensive programme undertaken to strengthen statistical capacity and infrastructure at sub-state level.

Further, keeping in view the need to modernize the statistical system, there is an increasing thrust on deploying latest information and communication technology in data collection, data management and data dissemination for improving efficiency of statistical operations and activities. For example, e-collection of industrial and price data has been already in operation and e-system for the dissemination of various data including e-publication is being used for wider and speedier access of such data. Steps are also being taken to accelerate e-governance to engage citizen's directly in the process of data sector reforms. Indeed, the official statistical system is relentlessly gearing up to meet growing aspiration of different stakeholders in the emerging fast-changing environment by providing requisite data as reliably and timely as possible, besides undertaking appropriate measures to upgrade statistical skills and capacity through elaborate training programmes and promoting coordination between Central and State statistical agencies.



ANNEXURE – IV

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved during the 60-year process of reform and adjustment to meet the demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work.

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system is consisted of the statistical institutions established through a top-to-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. National Bureau of Statistics of China is established under the State Council, independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the specific coordination and administration of the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The government comprehensive statistical system adopts the management model as "unified leadership and decentralized administration"

I. Government Comprehensive Statistical System

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country and national economic accounts. In the entire national statistical system, NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and a coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, the main function of NBS is to be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country, to formulate statistical policy and planning, basic national statistical system and unified statistical standards, approve the statistical standards of departments, draw up a plan or scheme for important general surveys of the national conditions and strength jointly with the departments concerned, organize and conduct the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Economic Census and Agricultural Census, organize and conduct the statistical survey of key industries of the economy, collect, aggregate, collate and provide the statistical data related to the surveys, and synthetically collate and provide the basic national statistical data, and to check, administer and publish the basic national statistical data and publish periodically the statistical data related to national economy and social development, and to administer the departmental and local statistical survey programs by law.

NBS has, divided by professional and function, set up 18 administrative units at departmental level, 2 institutions operating as administrative units, 10 institutions (in Beijing) and China Statistics Press directly under NBS. According to the needs of its work, NBS establishes Survey Offices in each province (municipality, autonomous region) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agent organs of NBS and vertically administrated under NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in the people's governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out their tasks of State statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

II. Departmental Statistical System

The ministries of the State Council and departments of local governments at various government levels do,



according to the needs of their statistical work, establish statistical institutions and staffed with statisticians, forming a departmental statistical system. The main function of departmental statistical system is to organize and coordinate the statistical work within the departments, to execute the tasks of State and local statistical surveys, to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans within the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data, to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the implementation of plans of the departments and of the enterprises or institutions under their jurisdiction. As a main system of statistical work, the national statistical system has the power to direct and coordinate the statistical work in the departmental statistical system.

III. Statistical Laws and Regulations

Whether statistical institutions or statistical set-ups in enterprises and institutions, must comply with the national statistical laws and regulations and conduct statistical surveys according to the statistical indicator systems and statistical survey methodologies formulated by NBS.

Statistical legal system in China comprises the statistics law (“Statistics Law of the People’s Republic of China”), administrative regulations (including Regulations for Census and Regulations for Customs Statistics), administrative rules, regulatory documents (including the Interim Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, the Measures for Administration on Foreign-Related Surveys and the Measures for Administration on Approval of Statistical Surveys) and local statistical regulations and rules. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People’s Republic of China, State statistical survey programs are worked out by NBS, or jointly with the relevant ministry or ministries of the State Council, and are submitted to the State Council for documentation, but important programs shall be reported to the State Council for examination and approval. Statistical survey programs of departments are worked out by the relevant ministries or departments of the State Council and are reported to the statistical institution at the same level for the documentation or examination and approval. Local statistical survey programs are worked out by statistical institutions of local governments at and above the county level, or by statistical institutions of local people’s governments at and above the county level jointly with the relevant department or departments, and shall all be reported to the statistical institution at the higher level for the documentation or examination and approval. In drawing up a plan for statistical survey programs, it is necessary to draw up simultaneously appropriate statistical survey system, which shall be reported for examination and approval or for the documentation. A statistical survey system shall stipulate survey objective, scope and coverage, methods, respondents, organization, forms or questionnaires, and submission and release of statistical data. A statistical survey shall be organized and conducted under a statistical survey system approved. Any change of the contents of statistical survey system shall be submitted to the original examination and approval authority for approval, or to the original registration authority for the documentation.

IV. Statistical Survey

NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and current statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, typical surveys and administrative registry records. At present, the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength by NBS include Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census, and 48 current statistical surveys, including national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labor force, wages and salaries, are organized and conducted. These surveys cover main aspects of economy, society, population, environment and resources. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerning with economy, society, population, environment and resources.

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, registry of permanent residence, social development, etc.

V. Release and Provision of Statistical Information

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society and international community more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, NBS releases statistical survey data and supplies with value added products via statistical processing through various channels and in various ways. For the time being, a system of regular releases of statistical information has been established, including various well-arranged types, such as press conference, internet release, public data bank and publications, “Statistics Info” through WeChat, official mobile information service platform and mainly varieties of yearbooks which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficiently, widely and richer in content. In addition, the statistical institutions in



31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as many cities and counties have also formed their own relevant regular patterns for timely data release, which forms a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and provision in China.

VI. The Main Targets and Latest Development of China's Statistics

The Chinese economy is now in an important period of development, i.e., structural transformation and upgrading. The rapid development and profound change have posed newer and higher requirements to the China's statistical system. Since 2012, NBS has greatly enforced the reform on the statistical production modes: a true and complete, timely updated business registry of establishments has taken into shape; a standardized system of integrated questionnaires for business surveys has been worked out; a comparatively convenient and applicable data collection and processing software has been developed; a comparatively safe and efficient online reporting system for business statistics has been set up. With an open attitude and innovative courage, the Chinese national statistical system has been devoting all its efforts to push forward the statistical reform and development, to make the statistical data closer to the reality, more accurate and complete. In order to reflect the driving force of the New Economy and expose the good results from the development of the New Economy pushed forward rapidly by the Public Entrepreneurship and Innovation, NBS now is studying and formulating a special statistical system for the New Economy, building up and completing its related statistical standards, building up the statistical indicator system to reflect the New Economy, studying and testing indicators for the New Economy development. At the same time, NBS is actively promoting the information sharing among different departments, more and more utilization of administrative records and survey data from different departments, the deep exploration of the big data mine and the roles of the big data gradually expanded from reference, supplementary to replacement to the current statistical data. NBS is keeping on expanding its statistical services, upgrading its service quality. NBS is making its painstaking efforts to make the Chinese statistics into a modernized service-type statistics featured with high quality, most efficiency and friendliness oriented towards statistical users, statistical grassroots and statistical survey respondents.



ANNEXURE - V

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Statistical system is nearly 100 years old, but has only served the needs of all its peoples for a relatively short period. The advent in 1994 of the democratic dispensation provided the production of statistics with two organizational model options for transformation. The first model was to centralize the production of most of the statistics into a single agency, the national statistical office (NSO) which was the then Central Statistical Service (CSS). The CSS was later transformed into Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) consisting of a head office and branches in the provinces, and much later on regional offices were established at sub-provincial level. The minority of the statistics excluded from centralization were largely of a financial nature such as the balance of payments. These would be generated by the relevant agencies including the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the National Treasury (NT). Indeed the feeling that centralization was the way to go was prevalent both within Stats SA and in other organs of state. The second model was to decentralize the production of most of the statistics whereby the various organs of state would produce statistics on the basis of their specialist subject areas. Naturally statistics-producing organs of state would constitute a statistical production system which would require coordination. The model ultimately adopted was a product of an evolutionary process. Statistical production faced five major pressures which overlapped in some areas. First was ideological transformation from a focus on “own affairs” of the apartheid political dispensation to a focus on integration of the total population and geography of the new state. This translated into transformation of the demographics of the CSS, integration of the Bantustan statistics offices into the CSS, and establishment of provincial CSS offices to facilitate data collection by head office. Second was the data gap facing the new government with regard to policy and programme development. Alleviation of poverty and inequality, especially service delivery, and the provision of developmental opportunities were unquestionably urgent. This provided the imperative for the 1996 census of population and housing. Third was the rationalization of the statistical series produced so they could be relevant to the aspirations of the citizenry. The rationalization included the introduction of the production of social statistics in addition to the existing economic statistics. Fourth was the drive to improve the quality of the statistics produced by the NSO. Fifth was the skills deficit across the statistics system to produce high quality statistics.

Although they are still around at different levels of intensity, the pressures mentioned above were most intense during, and coincided with, the tenure (1995-99) of the first head of the CSS which later became Stats SA. During this period the transformation model of statistical production was the centralize done. However, overtime it had become increasingly clear that Stats SA had very limited capacity to cater for most statistical needs of users. In the same breath the potential of other organs of state for filling the gap between what Stats SA produced and what users needed was recognized. New statistical legislation was introduced and the current Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999) was promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for Statistician –General as executive head of Stats SA as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a land marking for the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics. Incidentally the Act coincided with the change of name of the NSO from CSS to Stats SA.

In 2000 a new head took over the reins at Stats SA and immediately embarked on a new vision for statistical production in the country. Although the new vision was as yet to be formally defined, it was hinged on coordination of statistical production. A National Statistics Systems Division (NSSD) was established at Stats SA to tease out the coordination process. The NSS concept was adopted by a Cabinet Lekgotla in January 2002. Although the SANSS was included in the Programmes of Action (POA) of the government, for the next eight years or so it lacked prominence especially at Stats SA for three main reasons. First was the relatively perennial capacity constraint. Second and most significant was the continued pressure to get Stats SA as an entity to work more effectively and efficiently with particular regard to the quality of its own products. The third was the challenge of change management.

It was not until 2009 that the NSS concept influenced the strategic direction of Stats SA. Since then the department’s five-year strategic plan and the annual work programme have undergo a strategic shift that emphasizes implementation of statistical coordination as mandated by section 14 of the Statistics Act. As its new vision and mission indicated, the department assumed a leadership position by partnering with other organs of state to advance statistical development in the county. The shift has been widening statistical production beyond the product



of Stats SA to setting up a system to support other organs of state to produce statistics of good quality. Building on the strategic gains made in the five year strategy (2009 - 2014) Stats SA changed its strategic focus for the period 2015 - 2019 to “use” of statistical information for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based management and Transformation.

The organisation has set the following strategic outcome goals to be achieved by 2030:

Firstly, our statistical information system will have fully responded to the information demands of the National Development Plan (NDP) that informs development and transformation consistent with the mandate of our Constitution.

Secondly, the national statistics system will be driven by a diverse, transformed and united cadre of professionals imbued with the statistical capability to lead the national statistical system. The statistical literacy of citizens and statistical capability in the national statistics system will have increased. School leavers will be better equipped to understand statistical concepts and its application in their daily lives. A new generation of statistical leaders will have been grown to head statistical information systems in the National Statistics System (NSS). A true data revolution will inspire us.

Thirdly, Stats SA will be a top-performing organ of state and an employer of choice. Technology will drive an end-to-end robust statistical production system. Our governance and statistical systems are flexible, efficient and innovative, underpinned by sound governance and statistical methodologies.

Fourthly, Stats SA will be the statistical authority at the heart of the NSS. Collaborative partnerships and statistics units will be established within organs of state under the statistical leadership of the Statistician-General. The production of statistics has now become part of the annual performance plans of organs of state and is used for decision-making by all to inform policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Users and the public are delighted and have confidence and trust in official statistics as it is common knowledge and practice that statistics produced in the NSS are based on statistical quality principles and international best practices.

Fifthly, by 2020, the statistics value chain will be based on sound statistical quality principles in line with international standards and classifications that engender trust in our products.

In order to address the major measurement requirements, both at national and international levels, Stats SA will be revamping its statistics legislation in South Africa.



Technical Team of BRICS Countries Associated with the Publication

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Mr. Roberto Luís Olinto Ramos

Director, Directorate of Surveys

Mr. Roberto Neves Sant`Anna

Head of International Relations

Ms. Jacqueline Manhães

Assistant, Directorate of Surveys

Ms. Wanda Rodrigues Coelho

International Relations

Mr. Ian Monteiro Nunes

Manager - Online Division

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat)

Mr. Georgy Oksenoyt

Deputy Head of Rosstat

Mr. Igor Kharitonov

Director of Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Ms. Galina Lyubova

Deputy Director of Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Mr. Ilya Matyushev

Deputy Director of Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Ms. Elena Kuznetsova

Chief of Division, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Mr. Mikhail Gundarev

Deputy Chief of Division, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Ms. Elena Fatneva

Consultant, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department

Ms. Svetlana Shevchenko

Senior expert, Foreign Statistics and International Cooperation Department



INDIA

Central Statistics Office(CSO)

Dr. Ravendra Singh
Additional Director-General

Shri V.K. Gupta
Deputy Director-General

Shri J.R. Meena
Joint Director

Shri S.B. Chaturvedi
Senior Statistical Officer

Shri Anup Prasad
Senior Statistical Officer

Smt. Neelam Basant
Senior Statistical Officer

Shri Sunil Kumar
Senior Statistical Officer

Shri Pankaj Gera
Junior Statistical Officer

Shri R P Srivastava
Assistant Director(Graphics)

Shri R K Rao
Senior Artist

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)

Dr. Wang Jun
Director General, International Statistical Information Center

Mr. Lv Haiqi
Deputy Director-General, International Statistical Information Center

Mr. Liu Bing
Director, International Statistical Information Center

Ms. Yang Jialiang
Senior Statistician, International Statistical Information Center

Ms. Lv Lu
Statistician, International Statistical Information Center

Mr. Xie Mingming
Statistician, International Statistical Information Center



SOUTH AFRICA

Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

Dr. Arulsivanathan Naidoo

Executive Manager : Stakeholder Relations and Marketing

Ms. Gaongalelwe Seo Phakedi

Deputy Director: Stakeholder Relations and Marketing





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