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Evolution of BRICS

The leaders of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) countries met for the first time in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the margins of the G8 Outreach Summit in July 2006. Shortly afterwards, in September 2006, the group was formalized as BRIC during the 1st BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which met on the sidelines of the General Debate of the UN Assembly in New York City. After a series of high-level meetings, the 1st BRIC summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia on 16 June 2009.

The BRIC group was renamed as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) after South Africa was accepted as a member at the BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New York in September 2010. Accordingly, South Africa attended the 3rd BRICS Summit in Sanya, China on 14 April 2011.

BRICS is an important grouping bringing together the major emerging economies of the world, comprising 41% of the world population,¹ having 24% of the world GDP¹ and over 16% share in the world trade.¹ BRICS countries have been the main engines of global economic growth over the years. Over a period of time, BRICS countries have come together to deliberate on important issues under the three pillars of political and security, economic and financial, and cultural and people-to-people exchanges.

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP)

A strong need was felt to put all the important data of BRICS countries on a single platform and disseminate it for the mutual benefit of all these countries during the Foreign Ministers Meeting of Brazil, Russia, India and China held at the 64th General Assembly of the United Nations, 2009. The first edition of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (BRICS JSP) was released in 2010. Since then, every year one of the BRICS countries brings out this publication. The release of the publication is essential and fundamental to develop the statistical cooperation mechanism among the BRICS countries. The publication is the result of annual joint efforts of the NSOs of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

The JSP provides comprehensive statistical data of main socio-economic indicators of five countries. To date, 13 issues of the BRICS JSP have been released by NSOs of BRICS countries.

BRICS JSP – Snapshot

During the 12th Meeting of Heads of BRICS National Statistical Agencies held on 14 December 2020 in virtual format under the Russia chairship, a proposal was moved by ROSSTAT, Russia to develop a new format of statistical publication (mini JSP version) that could engage a wider range of users. All the BRICS member countries agreed on the proposal.

¹ Based on World Bank data (2019).

A shorter version of the JSP was developed in 2021 by the National Statistical Office of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Government of India under India's chairship of BRICS 2021. The shorter version of the BRICS JSP – Snapshot was discussed in the 12th Technical Meeting of National Statistical Offices of BRICS held on 24 February 2021. Based on the agreed content and format, NSO, India released a shorter version of the BRICS JSP (BRICS JSP – Snapshot 2021) along with BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, 2021 at the 13th Meeting of Heads of NSOs of BRICS Countries held in October 2021. This was continued in the subsequent year as well under the chairship of China for BRICS 2022.

BRICS NSO Cooperation

To bring out the Joint Statistical Publication and JSP – Snapshot of BRICS Countries, it has been a practice to hold the following two meetings by the NSOs of BRICS chairship.

- **“Technical Meeting of National Statistical Offices of BRICS Countries”** is held first to finalize the timelines of various activities and statistics pertaining to the JSP. It is generally held in the first half of the year.
- As per the agreed timelines, NSOs of the BRICS countries would provide the requisite data/inputs to the host country for compilation of the JSP. Based on the inputs and vetting done by the respective BRICS NSOs, the BRICS JSP and BRICS JSP Snapshot are released in **“Meeting of Heads of NSOs of BRICS Countries”** which is held during the second half of the year.

Themes of Heads of NSOs of BRICS Countries Meetings

Every year, a theme is decided by the host country for the meeting of Heads of NSOs of BRICS Countries. The purpose of the meeting is to share best practices and experiences, challenges amongst the member countries as well as to explore the feasibility to enhance the capacity building of the member countries through cooperation. Year-wise themes of meetings of Heads of NSOs of BRICS Countries held to date are given below:

S. No.	Year	Host Country	Themes
1	2010	Brazil	Current state and trends of official statistics development
2	2011	China	Households surveys
3	2012	India	Sampling approach in statistical surveys
4	2013	South Africa	Small areas estimation
5	2014	Brazil	Review of social indicators system
6	2015	Russia	Capacity of the countries to produce indicators for measurement of sustainable development
7	2016	India	Industrial Statistics
8	2017	China	Digital and new economy

9	2018	South Africa	Building of statistical capabilities to support SDG indicators and Planning for 2020 round of Census
10	2019	Brazil	Meeting not held
11	2020	Russia	Digital agenda for Official Statistics
12	2021	India	Efforts of NSOs on monitoring of SDGs
13	2022	China	Applications of Big Data in Official Statistics
14	2023	South Africa	Statistics for the Future

Publication Chapters

The BRICS JSP comprises 15 chapters, which are given below. The first chapter of the BRICS JSP contains a comparison of member countries on selected indicators/statistics on various domains like population, labour force, national accounts, industry, trade, etc. Thereafter, the remaining chapters contain a summary of selected indicators of member countries and also contain the country sheet of detailed statistics/indicators. The chapterization of the BRICS JSP is given below:

- (i) General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries
- (ii) Population
- (iii) Labour Force
- (iv) National Accounts
- (v) Price Indices
- (vi) People's Living Standard
- (vii) Resources and Environment
- (viii) Industry
- (ix) Energy
- (x) Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery
- (xi) Transport
- (xii) Information and Communication Technology
- (xiii) Finance
- (xiv) External Economic Relations
- (xv) Tourism

Towards the end of the publication, a brief overview of the statistical systems of all the BRICS countries and status of the monitoring framework of SDGs Indicators are provided.

The BRICS JSP is a public document and is an important tool in furthering the spirit of BRICS partnership amongst the people of BRICS countries.



Chapter 1

General information, economic
and social indicators comparison
of BRICS countries



Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries – 2022

	Area of territory (1000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8 510 ⁽¹⁾	Brasília	214.8	25.2	Real - R\$
Russia	17 125	Moscow	146.7 ⁽²⁾	8.6 ⁽²⁾	Rouble - Rub
India	3 287	New Delhi	1 379.7 ⁽³⁾	419.7 ⁽³⁾	Rupee - ₹
China	9 600	Beijing	1 412.2	147.1	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa	1 221	Pretoria	60.6	49.6	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

Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections. July 2020. National Commission on Population. MoHFW.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China. China Statistical Abstract 2023.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

(1) For the surface of Brazil the value of 8.510.345.538 km² published in the DOU nº 41 of 03/03/2021 according to Resolution No. 47 of March 1, 2021 was maintained. Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators was obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2060. Review 2018.

Russia

(2) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

India

(3) Projected population as on 1 July 2022 based on Census 2011.

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (million persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2022	214.8
Russia ⁽²⁾	2022	146.7
India ⁽³⁾	2022	1 379.7
China	2022	1 412.2
South Africa	2022	60.6
Male (%)		
Brazil	2022	48.9
Russia	2022	46.5
India ⁽³⁾	2022	51.4
China	2022	51.1
South Africa	2022	48.9
Female (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2022	51.1
Russia	2022	53.5
India ⁽³⁾	2022	48.6
China	2022	48.9
South Africa	2022	51.1
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2022	25.2
Russia	2022	8.6
India ⁽³⁾	2022	419.7
China	2022	147.1
South Africa	2022	49.6
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil	2022	13.6
Russia	2022	8.9
India	2020	19.7
China	2022	6.8
South Africa	2022	19.5
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil	2022	6.7
Russia	2022	12.9
India	2020	6.0
China	2022	7.4
South Africa	2022	10.9
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		
Brazil	2022	10.9
Russia	2022	4.4
India	2020	28.0
China	2021	5.0
South Africa	2022	24.3

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 1)

Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	13.0
India ⁽⁴⁾	2020	97
China	2021	16.1
South Africa	2018	86
Life expectancy at birth		
Brazil	2022	77.2
Russia	2022	72.7
India ⁽⁵⁾	2020	70.0
China	2020	77.9
South Africa	2022	62.8
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress) (%)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	17.9
India	2019	14.0
China (NPC)	2022	26.5
(CPPCC)	2022	22.4
South Africa (NA)	2022	46.0
(NCOP)	2022	36.0
Labour Force		
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and older (%)		
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	2022	62.9
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	2022	62.3
India ^{(8) (9)}	2022	55.2
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	2022	52.0
South Africa	2022	53.5
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	2022	9.5
Russia ^{(7) (11)}	2022	3.9
India ⁽⁹⁾	2022	4.1
China ⁽¹²⁾	2022	5.5
South Africa	2022	33.5
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹³⁾	2022	1 920
Russia	2022	2 275
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	2022	3 389
China ^{(15) (16) (17)}	2022	17 993
South Africa	2022	405

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 2)

Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹³⁾	2022	8 938
Russia	2022	15 504
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	2022	2 451
China ^{(15) (17)}	2022	12 741
South Africa	2022	4 635
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2022	5.8
Russia	2022	13.8
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	2022	6.7
China	2022	2.0
South Africa	2022	6.9
Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia (industrial products) ⁽¹⁹⁾	2022	11.4
India	2022	...
China (industrial products)	2022	4.1
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2022	14.4
Science and technology		
Proportion of R&D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽²⁰⁾	2022	0.94
India	2020	0.64
China	2022	2.6
South Africa	2021	0.6
Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	736 749
India ⁽²¹⁾	2021	361 924
China	2022	6 041 000
South Africa	2020	27 698
People's Living Standards		
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2021	5.2
Russia	2021	3.5
India	2022	2.9
China ⁽²²⁾	2021	4.0
South Africa	2021	7.1
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2021	4.5
Russia	2021	3.8
India	2022	2.1
China ⁽²³⁾	2021	6.7
South Africa	2022	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 3)

	Year	Value
Gini coefficient		
Brazil	2022	0.518
Russia ⁽²⁴⁾	2022	0.396 ^(P)
India		
Urban	2022	...
Rural	2022	...
China ⁽²⁵⁾	2022	0.467
South Africa ⁽²⁶⁾	2022	...
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2022	99.3
Russia ⁽⁴⁴⁾	2022	100.6
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2022	105.1
China	2022	103.6
South Africa	2022	92.6
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2022	95
India	2020	204
China	2022	968
South Africa	2022	64
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽²⁸⁾	2022	72
India ⁽²⁹⁾	2022	125.8
China	2022	1 018
South Africa (million rand)	2022	...
Passenger cars production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	451
India	2019	2 309
China	2022	22 389
South Africa	2022	...
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2022	152.9
Russia ⁽²⁰⁾	2022	535
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2021	29.7
China	2022	205
South Africa	2022	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 4)

	Year	Value
Production of coal (million tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	435
India ⁽³¹⁾	2022	607
China	2022	4 559
South Africa	2022	230
Natural gas (million cu.m)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽³²⁾	2022	676
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2021	34 024
China	2022	220 110
South Africa	2022	...
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	1 170
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2021	1 719
China	2022	8 849
South Africa	2022	235
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2021	2 053
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2021	426
China ⁽³⁰⁾	2022	3 262 ^(P)
South Africa	2022	...
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2021	1 396
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2021	526
China ⁽³⁰⁾	2022	3 787 ^(P)
South Africa	2020	70.65
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2021	8.6
Russia	2022	123
India ⁽³³⁾	2020	154
China	2022	128
South Africa	2022	...
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2021	108
Russia	2022	158
India ⁽³³⁾⁽³⁴⁾	2022	303
China	2022	633
South Africa	2022	18

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 5)

	Year	Value
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽³⁵⁾	2022	20
India ⁽³³⁾	2022	320
China	2022	1 113
South Africa	2022	10
Meat production (1000 tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽³⁶⁾	2022	11 744
India ⁽³⁷⁾	2021	9 292
China	2022	93 284
South Africa	2022	3 473
Fish catch (1000 tons)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽³⁸⁾	2022	4 920
India ⁽³⁷⁾⁽³⁹⁾	2021	16 248
China	2022	7 317
South Africa	2022	...
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1000 km)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	87
India	2021	68
China	2022	155
South Africa	2022	...
Length of highways (1000 km)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia ⁽⁴⁰⁾	2022	1 115
India ⁽⁴¹⁾	2022	312
China	2022	5 355
South Africa	2022	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil	2022	...
Russia	2022	227 952
India ⁽³¹⁾⁽⁴²⁾	2022	216 536
China	2022	391 387
South Africa	2022	...
External Economic Relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)		
Brazil	2022	379 783
Russia	2021	379 946
India	2022	714 042
China	2022	3 139 498
South Africa	2022	127 707

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 6)

	Year	Value
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)		
Brazil	2022	375 648
Russia	2021	549 900
India	2022	450 958
China	2022	3 715 828
South Africa	2022	135 739
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)		
Brazil	2022	324 703
Russia	2022	417 806
India	2022	607 309
China	2022	3 127 691
South Africa ⁽⁴³⁾	2022	60 570
Share of external debts to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2022	35.5
Russia	2022	17.6
India	2022	20.0
China	2022	13.6
South Africa	2022	40.6

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.
- e) Bank of Russia.
- f) Federal Agency for Fishery.

India

- a) Data in this table have been taken from tables of other chapters of this publication. Data sources are given in those chapters.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- d) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- e) National Radio and Television Administration of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of China. Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2022.
- g) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Abstract 2022.
- h) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2022.
- i) Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China.
- j) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.
- k) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- l) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- n) China Railway Corporation. Annual Statistical Report 2022.

South Africa

- a) Other data in this table have been taken from tables of other chapters of this publication. Data sources are given in those chapters.
- b) CeSTII. (2017). South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development (Statistical Report: 2015/16). Pretoria: Department of Science and Technology.
- c) www.pa.org.za. June 2017.
- d) Department of Energy.

Footnotes

Specific footnotes and sources of data may be seen from the respective chapters of the indicators. Some data are provisional (P) and budget estimates (BE).

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) Population 15 years old and older. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.
- (13) Data are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (15) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP. Data are from UIS database.

Russia

- (2) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.
- (7) Before 2017 data on population 15–72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older.
- (11) According to ILO methodology.
- (19) The aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.
- (20) Proportion of internal research and development expenditure to GDP.
- (24) Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data.
- (28) Since 2017 – steel production including unalloyed, stainless, alloyed other steel in ingots or other primary forms and semi-finished products from the above types of steel are taken into account.
- (30) Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.
- (32) Since 2010 – including natural and associated gas.
- (35) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- (36) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (38) Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms.
- (40) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.
- (44) Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2014 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.
- (P) Preliminary data.

India

- (3) Projected population as on 1st July 2022 based on Census 2011.
- (4) For the period 2018–20.
- (5) For the period 2016–20.
- (8) Share of labour force that belong to the population of the age group 15 years and older.
- (9) Estimates are based on PLFS. July 2021 – June 2022.
- (14) GDP in US\$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate taken from RBI's website (link: <https://dbie.rbi.org.in>). The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the FY. Data relate to new base year (2011–12).
- (18) The Consumer Price Index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014–2021 is based on the current series of CPI with Base (2012 = 100).
- (21) Information as on 1.4.2021.
- (27) Provisional Data. Information is as per financial year.
- (29) Data pertain to calendar year. Figures are provisional.
- (31) Provisional data.
- (33) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (34) As per third advance estimates 2022–23.
- (37) The data pertain to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (39) Estimated figure.
- (41) 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.).

- (42) Reference period is financial year, i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year. International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

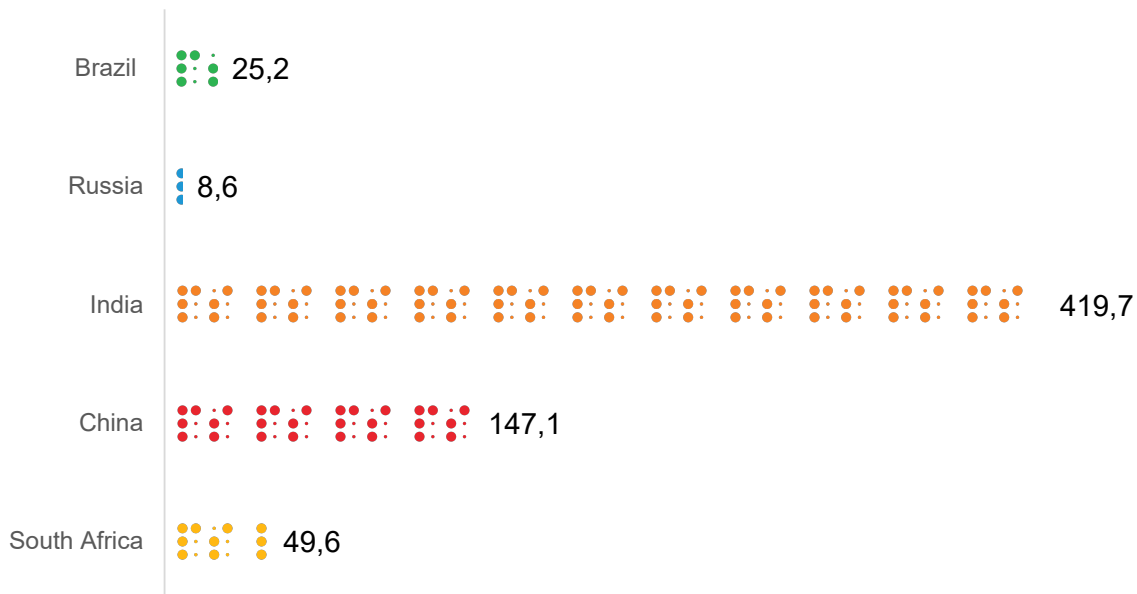
China

- (10) Share of number of employed persons to national population.
(12) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.
(15) GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
(16) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.
(17) Preliminary data.
(22) Government appropriation for education to GDP.
(23) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
(25) Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.
(30) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.

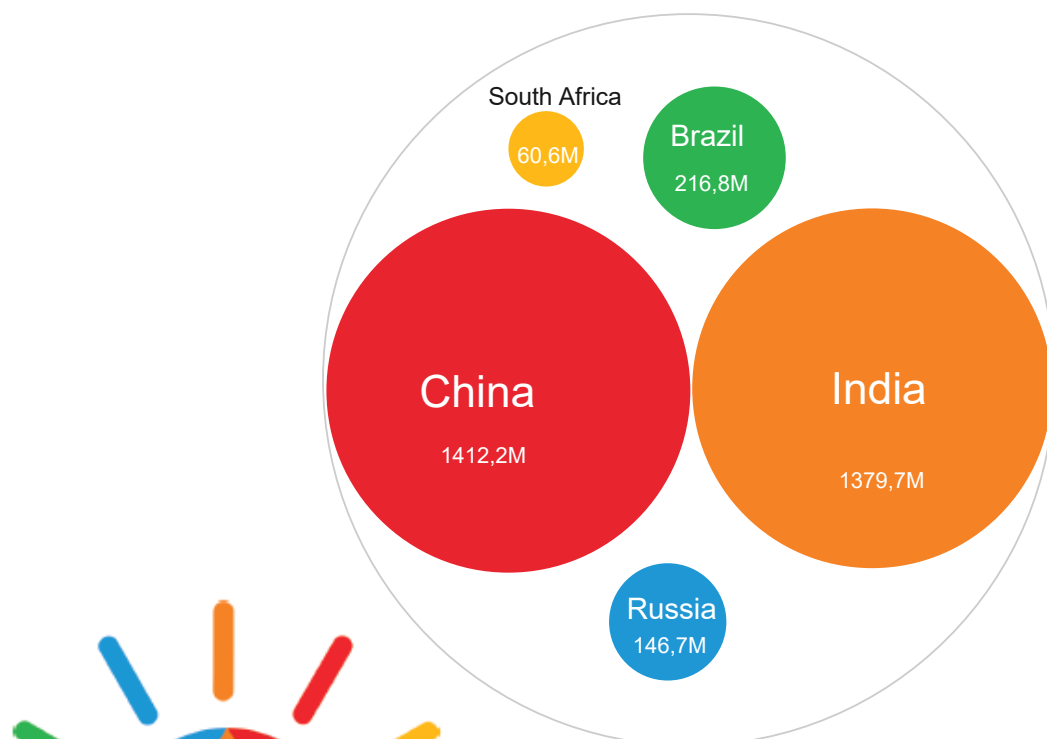
South Africa

- (26) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.
(43) This includes gold.

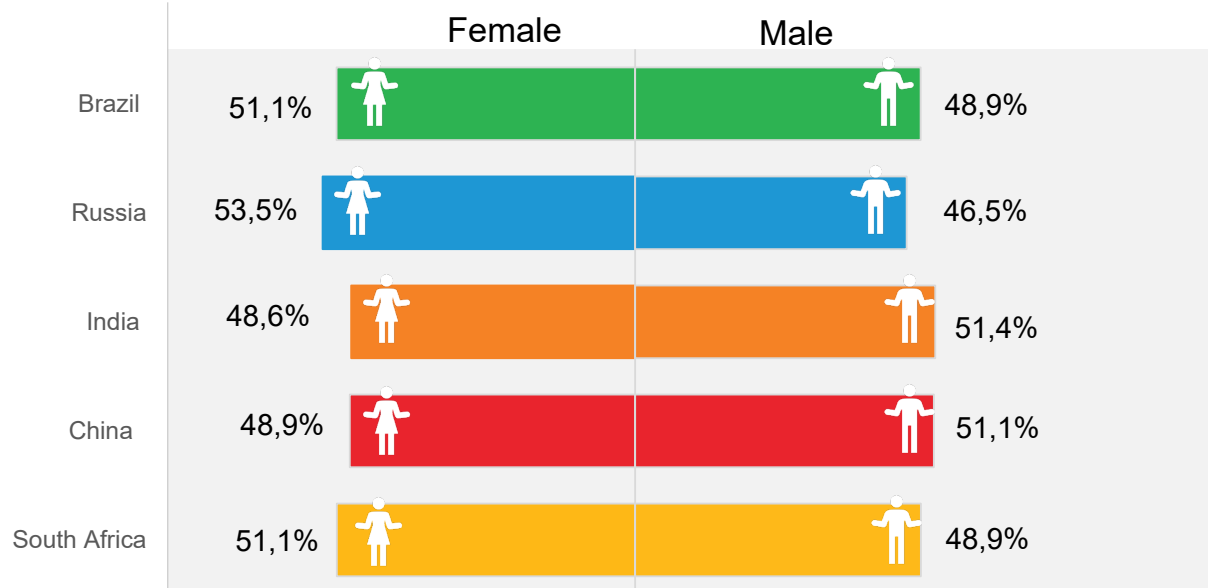
1.1 Population density (persons per sq. km 2022)



1.2 Mid-year population (million persons) 2022



1.3 Gender Proportions (2022)





Chapter 2

Population



Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

Population (million persons)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	173.8	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8	213.3	214.8
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	146.6	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5	145.9	146.7
India ⁽²⁾	1 002.1	1 248.3	1 264.3	1 280.3	1 295.8	1 310.2	1 324.6	1 339.0	1 353.4	1 367.2	1 379.7
China ⁽³⁾	1 262.7	1 363.2	1 371.9	1 379.9	1 387.8	1 396.2	1 402.8	1 407.7	1 411.1	1 412.4	1 412.2
South Africa ⁽⁵⁾	...	53.6	54.5	55.3	56.1	57.0	57.9	58.7	59.5	60.1	60.6
Male											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	85.5	97.9	98.7	99.6	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.8	103.5	104.3	105.0
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	68.5	66.5	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.8	68.2 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽²⁾	518.6	642.4	650.5	658.7	666.6	673.9	681.2	688.5	695.7	702.7	709.0
China ⁽³⁾	654.4	700.6	705.2	708.6	713.1	716.5	718.6	720.4	723.6	723.1	722.1
South Africa ⁽⁵⁾	...	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.7	29.1	29.4	29.6
Female											
Brazil ⁽⁴⁾	88.3	102.1	103.0	103.9	104.8	105.6	106.5	107.4	78.5	109	109.8
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	78.1	77.1	78.4	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.5	78.1	78.5 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽²⁾	483.5	605.9	613.8	621.6	629.2	636.3	643.4	650.5	657.6	664.5	670.8
China ⁽³⁾	613.1	666.6	671.2	674.7	679.3	683.6	686.8	689.7	688.5	689.5	689.7
South Africa ⁽⁵⁾	...	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.1	30.5	30.8	30.9
Urban											
Brazil ⁽⁴⁾	141.1	170.4	172.3	174.3	176.3	178.2	180.1	182.0	183.8	185.6	188.1
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	107.3	106.3	108.1	108.5	108.8	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.4	109.1	109.8 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽²⁾	286.2	398.5	407.8	417.2	426.5	435.6	444.7	453.8	463.1	472.1	480.9
China ⁽³⁾	459.1	745.0	767.4	793.0	819.2	843.4	864.3	884.3	902.2	914.3	920.7
South Africa ^{(5) (6)}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural											
Brazil ⁽⁴⁾	32.7	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.2	27.9	27.7	26.7
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	39.4	37.2	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.1	36.8	36.9 ⁽²⁾
India ⁽²⁾	715.9	849.8	856.5	863.1	869.3	874.7	880.0	885.2	890.4	895.1	898.8
China ⁽³⁾	808.4	622.2	609.1	590.2	573.1	556.7	541.1	525.8	509.9	498.4	491.0
South Africa ^{(5) (6)}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 1996–2016 and 2011–2036.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2021 and China Statistical Abstract 2022.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (1) Data derived from Population Projection by Sex and Age for the Period 2000–2060 and 2010–2060. Review 2013 and 2018.
- (4) Urban percentage estimated by linear interpolation for the intercensal period 2000–2010 and designed by the methodology of the United Nations from 2010. These results are not derived from population projection.

Russia

- (7) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

India

- (2) For 2000, information pertains to projected population as on 1st July based on the Report of Population projections for India and States 1991–2016 based on Census 1991. For 2011–2022, the information pertains to projected population is as on 1st July based on Report of Population projections for India and States 2011–2036 based on Census 2011.

China

- (3) Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from National Population Census respectively. Data in 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from annual national sample survey on population changes. Data 2012–2019 are revised according to the data of 2020 census. For historical data, please refer to the new version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

South Africa

- (5) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures cannot be verified.
- (6) Population estimation series does not split population into rural/urban.

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population – Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total (mid-year) (million persons)⁽¹⁾	173.8	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8	213.3	214.8
Under 15 years	52.5	46.3	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.0	43.9
15 to 24 years	34.5	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.4	33.0	32.6	32.1
25 to 59 years	72.0	95.9	97.3	98.7	99.9	101.1	102.2	103.3	104.3	105.4	106.3
60 years and older	14.8	23.2	24.1	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.1	30.2	31.3	32.5
Sex ratio (female = 100)⁽¹⁾	96.9	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.6	95.6
Under 15 years	102.7	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.7
15 to 24 years	100.3	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.1	102.3	102.6	102.8	103.0	103.2	103.3
25 to 59 years	94.6	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.2	95.4
60 years and older	81.7	79.6	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	78.9	78.8	78.8
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)⁽¹⁾	20.9	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8	13.6
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	14.2	8.4	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2	6.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)⁽¹⁾	69.8	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.2
Life expectancy for men	66.0	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.2	72.5	72.7	73.0	73.3	73.5	73.7
Life expectancy for women	73.9	78.5	78.8	79.1	79.3	79.6	79.8	80.0	80.3	80.5	80.7
Total fertility rate (per woman)⁽¹⁾	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)⁽¹⁾	29.0	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2	10.9
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)⁽¹⁾	35.5	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.8
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)⁽²⁾	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	4.5	5.5	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	...
Total dependency ratio	56.3	45.1	44.6	44.3	44.1	44.0	44.0	44.1	44.3	44.5	44.8

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from Population Projection by Sex and Age for the Period 2000–2060 and 2010–2060. Review 2013 and 2018+3.

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2021.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2021. 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.

(4) The divorce rate calculated by IBGE is obtained by dividing the number of divorces of people 20 years of age or older by the population of this same age group multiplied by a thousand.

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population – Russia⁽¹⁾

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	146.6	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5	145.9	146.7
Under 15 years	26.5	23.1	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.7
15 to 24 years	23.2	17.5	16.6	15.7	14.9	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.8
25 to 59 years	69.9	75.4	76.7	76.6	76.4	76.0	75.2	74.4	73.4	72.3	72.0
60 years and older	27.0	27.5	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.9	31.6	32.4	33.1	33.6	34.2
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.7	86.9
Under 15 years	104.5	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6	105.9
15 to 24 years	102.7	104.1	104.5	104.5	104.3	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.1	104.0	106.5
25 to 59 years	93.8	92.0	92.3	92.6	92.8	93.2	93.5	93.8	94.2	94.4	93.2
60 years and older	53.2	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.7	58.6
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	8.7	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.6	8.9
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	15.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	14.6	16.7	12.9
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	-6.6	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.01	-0.9	-1.6	-2.2	-4.8	-7.1	-4.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	70.8	70.9	71.4	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	71.5	70.1	72.7
Life expectancy for men (years)	59.0	65.1	65.3	65.9	66.5	67.5	67.8	68.2	66.5	65.5	65.6
Life expectancy for women (years)	72.3	76.3	76.5	76.7	77.1	77.6	77.8	78.2	76.4	74.5	77.8
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	15.3	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	...	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, both sex ⁽²⁾	28.2	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, male ⁽²⁾	45.2	16.6	14.7	13.3	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.1
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, female ⁽²⁾	13.3	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	9.9	9.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.6	5.6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.2	34.5	13.0
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	6.2	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.2
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.7
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.29	0.04
Dependency ratio (%)	57.4	54.5	56.5	58.6	60.7	62.6	64.4	66.0	67.5	68.7	74.8

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(2) Data on mortality by cause "homicide" (ICD-10 codes – X85-Y09).

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population – India

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	996.9	1242.9	1259.0	1275.0	1291.1	1305.5	1319.8	1334.2	1348.6	1363.0	1375.6
Under 15 years	350.6	348.7	341.9	342.3	362.2	...	...	...	...	350.0	...
15 to 24 years	193.0	245.9	252.7	258.3	249.0	...	...	...	...	251.5	...
25 to 59 years	384.9	526.1	542.6	549.3	561.7	...	...	...	...	623.9	...
60 years and older	68.4	101.6	104.1	106.6	118.2	...	...	...	...	137.6	...
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	107.3	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.6	105.8	105.8	105.8
Under 15 years	105.9	112.4	111.7	112.2	109.7	...	...	...	...	110.5	...
15 to 24 years	112.1	107.9	107.4	107.4	110.6	...	...	...	...	109.8	...
25 to 59 years	106.6	106.1	106.2	105.9	104.0	...	...	...	...	104.3	...
60 years and older	105.2	95.2	98.6	99.8	94.9	...	...	...	...	94.2	...
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	25.8	21.4	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	...	...
Death rate (per 1000 persons)	8.5	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	...	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	17.3	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	13.5	...	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)	62.9 ⁽²⁾	67.5 ⁽⁴⁾	67.9 ⁽⁵⁾	68.3 ⁽⁶⁾	68.7 ⁽⁷⁾	69.0 ⁽⁸⁾	69.4 ⁽⁹⁾	69.7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	70 ⁽¹¹⁾
Life expectancy for men	61.9 ⁽²⁾	65.8 ⁽⁴⁾	66.4 ⁽⁵⁾	66.9 ⁽⁶⁾	67.4 ⁽⁷⁾	67.8 ⁽⁸⁾	68.2 ⁽⁹⁾	68.4 ⁽¹⁰⁾	68.6 ⁽¹¹⁾
Life expectancy for women	64.0 ⁽²⁾	69.3 ⁽⁴⁾	69.6 ⁽⁵⁾	70.0 ⁽⁶⁾	70.2 ⁽⁷⁾	70.4 ⁽⁸⁾	70.7 ⁽⁹⁾	71.1 ⁽¹⁰⁾	71.4 ⁽¹¹⁾
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	68	40	39	37	34	33	32	30	28	...	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	44	28	26	25	24	23	23	22	20	...	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	99.1	49.0	45.0	43.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	35	32	...	...
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)⁽¹²⁾	327 ⁽¹³⁾	167 ⁽¹⁴⁾	130 ⁽¹⁵⁾	122 ⁽¹⁶⁾	113 ⁽¹⁷⁾	103 ⁽¹⁸⁾	97 ⁽¹⁹⁾
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, by sex	...	...	...	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.23	2.2	...
Male	...	...	...	3.72	3.43	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.19	3.09	...
Female	...	...	...	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.22	1.26	...
Total dependency ratio (%)⁽²⁰⁾	59.3	...	...	...	...	55.7	...

Sources

- (a) Ministry of Home Affairs. Office of the Registrar General of India. Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1991–2016; Ministry of Home Affairs. Office of the Registrar General of India. Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 2011–2036.
- (b) Sample Registration System Statistical Reports 2017, 2018 and 2019. Office of RGI. Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (c) Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India (various issues). Office of Registrar General of India. Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (d) Ministry of Home Affairs. National Crime Record Bureau. Crime in India.

Footnotes

- (1) The information pertaining to population is as on 1st March. For year 2000, it is based on Report of Population projections for India and States, 1991–2016 based on Census 1991. For 2011–2021, the information pertaining to total population is based on Report of Population projections for India and States Report 2011–2036 based on Census 2011. Due to this, the population information may also vary from the actual Census figure of 2011.
- (2) For the period 1998–2002.
- (3) For the period 2008–12.
- (4) For the period 2009–13.
- (5) For the period 2010–14.
- (6) For the period 2011–15.
- (7) For the period 2012–16.
- (8) For the period 2013–17.
- (9) For the period 2014–18.
- (10) For the period 2015–19.
- (11) For the period 2016–20.
- (12) Information on Maternal Mortality Ratio pertains to the period 1997–2001, 2004–2006, 2007–2009, 2010 and 2011–13.
- (13) For the period 1999–2001.
- (14) For the period 2011–13.
- (15) For the period 2014–16.
- (16) For the period 2015–17.
- (17) For the period 2016–18.
- (18) For the period 2017–19.
- (19) For the period 2018–20.
- (20) Total Dependency Ratio is an age-population ratio of those typically not in the labour force (the dependent part) and those typically in the labour force (the productive part). It is used to measure the pressure on productive population and is normally expressed as a percentage.

Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population – China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1262.7	1363.2	1371.9	1379.9	1387.8	1396.2	1402.8	1407.7	1411.1	1412.4	1412.2
Year-end (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1267.4	1367.3	1376.5	1383.3	1392.3	1400.1	1405.4	1410.1	1412.1	1412.6	1411.8
Under 15 years ⁽²⁾	290.1	224.2	227.1	228.2	232.5	235.2	237.5	236.9	252.8	246.8	239.1
16 to 59 years ⁽³⁾	846.4	...	...	931.6	927.3	922.7	917.0	918.0	894.4	898.5	892.6
60 years and older	130.9	...	...	223.4	232.5	242.2	250.9	255.2	264.1	267.4	280.0
16 to 64 years ⁽⁴⁾	889.1	1010.4	1010.3	1009.8	1009.4	1005.3	1000.7	995.5	968.7	965.3	962.9
65 years and older	88.2	132.6	139.0	145.2	150.4	159.6	167.2	177.7	190.6	200.6	209.8
Total dependency ratio	42.6	35.3	36.2	37.0	37.9	39.3	40.4	41.5	45.9	46.3	46.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.5	105.1	104.9	104.7
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	14.0	13.0	13.8	12.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	6.8
Death rate (per 1000 persons)	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	7.6	5.9	6.7	4.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	1.5	0.3	-0.6
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	...	...	76.3	...	...	...	...	77.9	...	...
Life expectancy for men	69.6	...	...	73.6	...	...	...	...	75.4	...	...
Life expectancy for women	73.3	...	...	79.4	...	...	...	...	80.9	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	32.2	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	22.8	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39.7	12.0	11.7	10.7	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	6.7	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.4	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	1.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	1.5	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	23.2	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.1	...

Sources

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2022 and China Statistical Abstract 2023.

(b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2001–2022.

(c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbook 2001–2022.

Footnotes

(1) Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from the Fifth and Seventh National Population Census respectively. Data in 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes. The total population and birth data for 2011–2019 are revised according to the Seventh National Population Census. For historical data, please refer to the new version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

(2) Figures refer to 0–14 years.

(3) Figures refer to 15–59 years.

(4) Figures refer to 15–64 years.

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	51.1	53.5	54.3	55.2	56.0	56.8	57.6	58.5	59.3	59.9	60.6
Under 15 years	15.1	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.0	17.0
15 to 24 years	10.5	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8
25 to 59 years	21.6	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.9	28.2
60 years and older	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)											
Under 15 years	102.1	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.5	102.5
15 to 24 years	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
25 to 59 years	91.6	93.2	93.7	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.6	96.9	97.2
60 years and older	66.5	66.1	65.8	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.5	64.2
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	23.5	22.0	21.6	21.1	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.4	19.5
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	11.8	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	11.6	10.9
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.80	0.85
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.4	61.9	62.8	63.1	63.8	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.5	62.0	62.8
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	38.0	31.9	30.5	29.2	28.1	26.9	26.0	24.8	23.7	24.1	24.3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53.4	41.1	40.1	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.0	36.7	34.4	30.8	30.7
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	4.5	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	...	...	...	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population, by sex and age	10.1	9.9	10.8	13.7	14.3	14.1	13.2	...	...	...	...
Total dependency ratio	59.7	59.8	60.0	60.1	60.2	60.3	60.4	60.4	60.2	59.9	59.5

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

(1) For South Africa, Natural Increase is expressed as a percentage year on year and not per 1000.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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 out 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.

Total fertility rate: The total fertility rate expresses the number of children who, on average, would be born to a woman belonging to a hypothetical cohort of women during their fertility life (15–49 years) 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.

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.

Natural Increase Rate of Population: The rate of natural increase is obtained by the difference between the crude birth rates and mortality.

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

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

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

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 divorced couples to the annual average population for the reference year. The formula is:

Crude divorce rate = (Number of couples divorced for the reference year × 1000) / Annual Average Population

Dependency rate: number of people aged 0–15 and 60 and older 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.

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.

Mortality rate for children under 5 years of age (according to WHO methodology) is the probability of death of a child born in a certain year before reaching 5 years of age. Determined per 1000 live births.

India

Neonatal Mortality Rate: Number of infant deaths less than 29 days of life per thousand live births.

Number of victims of intentional homicide: Number of victims registered under murder (Section 302 IPC).



Chapter 3

Labour Force



Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

		2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and older (%)												
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	Total	...	62.9	62.4	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.0	63.6	...	...	62.9
	Male	...	74.6	74.1	74.5	74.0	73.8	73.3	73.7	...	...	73.2
	Female	...	52.2	51.8	52.4	52.8	53.6	53.8	54.5	...	...	53.3
Russia ⁽²⁾	Total	65.5	68.5	68.9	69.1	69.5	62.8	62.8	62.3	62.0	62.4	62.3
	Male	71.5	74.7	75.1	75.5	75.9	71.3	71.3	70.6	70.2	70.7	70.4
	Female	60.0	63.0	63.3	63.4	63.8	55.7	55.8	55.4	55.2	55.5	55.6
India ⁽³⁾	Total	61.7	...	...	...	...	...	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9	55.2
	Male	83.6	...	...	...	...	...	75.8	75.5	76.8	77	77.2
	Female	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5	32.8
China (4) (5)	Total	56.9	55.8	55.5	55.2	54.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.2	52.8	52.0
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	53.1	53.3	54.6	54.7	55.6	55.1	55.2	50.5	52.0	53.5
	Male	...	60.5	60.8	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.5	57.4	59.1	60.3
	Female	...	46.2	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	48.5	44.1	45.4	47.1
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	Total	...	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	...	...	8.7
	Male	...	15.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.0	...	...	12.3
	Female	...	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	...	...	4.1
Russia ^{(2) (7)}	Total	14.5	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8
	Male	17.1	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.7
	Female	11.7	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9
India (8) (9)	Total	62.3	...	...	...	...	...	44.5	42.9	45.8	46.8	45.8
	Male	55.6	...	...	...	...	...	40.7	38.8	40.3	40.2	38.5
	Female	76.5	...	...	...	...	...	57.2	55.5	60.0	62.2	63.0
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	50.0	31.3	29.3	28.0	27.4	26.7	25.7	24.7	23.6	22.9	24.1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.2
	Male	...	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.7
	Female	...	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	Total	...	22.7	22.8	22.2	20.8	20.7	20.1	20.1	...	...	20.2
	Male	...	30.6	30.8	29.9	28.4	28.2	27.4	27.5	...	...	27.3
	Female	...	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	...	...	10.7
Russia ^{(2) (10)}	Total	29.2	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.6	26.3
	Male	35.8	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.2
	Female	22.3	16.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.1	14.8
India ^{(8) (9)}	Total	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	24.4	24.7	23.4	23.6	24.6
	Male	17	...	...	...	...	...	26.4	26.7	26.1	26.7	28.0
	Female	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	17.7	18.5	16.6	16.3	16.4
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	22.5	30.3	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.1	28.8
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	20.6	20.8	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.5	18.1	18.5
	Male	...	27.9	28.1	28.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	24.6	23.9	24.7
	Female	...	11.6	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

(Continued)

		2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil	Total	...	66.1	66.8	67.7	69.3	69.8	70.6	70.7	...	...	71.0
	Male	...	54.1	55.0	56.0	57.7	58.4	59.5	59.5	...	...	60.4
	Female	...	82.3	82.5	83.4	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.1	...	...	85.2
Russia ^{(2) (11)}	Total	56.3	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.5	67.5	67.9
	Male	47.1	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.8	55.0	54.9	55.0	54.9	55.1
	Female	66.0	77.7	78.3	78.8	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.7	80.9	81.4
India ^{(8) (9)}	Total	22.5	...	...	...	...	...	31.0	32.4	30.8	29.6	29.7
	Male	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	32.8	34.5	33.6	33.1	33.5
	Female	12	...	...	...	...	...	25.2	25.9	23.5	21.5	20.7
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	27.5	38.4	40.5	42.3	43.3	44.7	46.1	47.1	47.7	48.0	47.1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	71.5	71.9	70.5	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.4	73.2	73.5	73.3
	Male	...	61.7	62.0	60.1	61.0	61.6	61.6	63.1	64.7	64.9	64.6
	Female	...	84.0	84.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	84.4	84.2	84.1	84.8	84.5

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. National Household Sample Survey 2005/2015. International Labour Organization. ILOStat Database.

Russia

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

India

- (a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. NSS Survey Reports.
- (b) For 2000, the estimates are based on the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted during NSS 55th round (July 1999 – June 2000). For 2012, the estimates are based on the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011 – June 2012). For 2018 to 2022, the estimates are based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017 – June 18 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2018 – June 2019, July 2019 – June 2020, July 2020 – June 2021 and July 2021 – June 2022.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2001–2020 and China Statistical abstract 2021.

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

Russia

- (2) Before 2017 data on population 15–72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older.
- (7) Including: Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.
- (10) Including: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.
- (11) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

India

- (3) Share of Labour Force belong to the population of the age group 15 years and older.
- (8) The information is based on usual activity status taking into account both principal and subsidiary activity.
- (9) Primary: industry includes Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Mining & Quarrying; Secondary: Industry includes Manufacturing, Construction, Electricity Gas & Water, etc.; Tertiary industry includes Trade, hotel and restaurant, Transport, storage and communication and Other services.

China

- (4) Share of number of employed persons to national population.
- (5) The total number of employed persons since 2011 is revised according to the 7th *National Population Census*.

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labour force (million persons)	Total	98.2	98.9	101.1	102.5	104.2	105.4	107.4	100.4	103.9	107.1
	Male	56.3	57	57.7	58.2	59	59.1	60.0	57.1	59.0	60.1
	Female	42.0	42	43	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.4	43.3	44.9	47.0
Employed population (million persons)	Total	91.1	92.0	92.2	90.6	91.0	92.6	94.8	86.6	89.4	96.9
	Male	53.0	53.4	53	52.2	52.3	52.9	54.3	50.4	52.3	55.4
	Female	38.1	38.6	38.8	38.4	38.7	39.7	40.6	36.2	37.1	41.4
Age groups (%)											
15 to 24 years	Total	18.2	17.5	16.8	15.3	15.4	15.0	15.0	13.4	13.7	14.4
	Male	18.5	17.9	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.6	14.0	14.0	14.7
	Female	17.7	17.0	16.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.2	12.6	13.2	14.0
25 to 59 years	Total	76.2	76.7	77.1	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.0	79.7	79.4	78.5
	Male	75.0	75.4	75.7	77.0	76.6	76.8	76.5	78.2	78.2	77.4
	Female	77.9	78.5	79.0	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.9	81.8	81.1	80.0
60 years and older	Total	5.7	5.8	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.1
	Male	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	7.9
	Female	4.4	4.5	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.0
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	10.0	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.7	8.5	10.0
	8	7.4	7.3	7.1	6.9	7	7	6.4	7.0	6.8	8
	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	2.1
Industry ⁽¹⁾	12.9	13.4	13.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.6	12.3	12.9
	8.6	9.0	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.6
	4.3	4.4	4.3	4	4.0	4	4	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
Construction	8	7.9	7.8	7.5	7	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.9	7.2	8
	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.6	6.9	7.8
	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Trade	17.4	17.5	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1	16.7	17.0	18.6	17.4
	10.0	10.1	10	10.2	10	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	10.8	10.0
	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.8	7.4

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(Continued)

		2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Services	Total	42.6	43.7	44.5	45.0	45.7	47.3	48.7	44.3	45.2	50.2
	Male	18.7	19.3	19.8	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.9	20.6	20.9	22.7
	Female	24.0	24	24.7	25.1	25	26.1	26.8	23.7	24.3	27.5
Other	Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unemployed population (million persons)	Total	7	6.9	8.9	11.9	13	13	12.6	13.8	14.5	10.2
	Male	3.3	3.2	4.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.7	4.7
	Female	3.9	3.7	4.6	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.8	5.5
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	Total	6.5	6.3	8.1	10.9	12.0	11.6	11.5	12.5	13.2	9.4
	Male	2.9	2.9	3.9	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	4.2
	Female	3.6	3.4	4.3	5.5	6.2	6	6	7	7	5
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	7.3	7.0	8.8	11.6	12.6	12.1	11.7	13.7	14.0	9.5
	Male	5.8	5.7	7.5	10.2	10.8	10.5	9.6	11.7	11.4	7.8
	Female	9	8.7	10.7	13.5	14.8	14.1	14.4	16.4	17.4	11.8
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	7.6	7.3	9.2	12.0	13.0	12.4	12.1	14.067	14.374	9.8
	Male	6.1	6.1	7.9	10.7	11.3	10.9	10.0	12.03	11.893	8.1
	Female	9.5	8.8	10.9	13.6	15.0	14.3	14.6	16.619	17.463	11.9
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	Total	15.9	15.7	19.8	27	27.6	27.3	26.4	30.3	29.8	22.0
	Male	12.9	13.0	16.7	23.5	23.9	24.3	22.3	25.9	25.8	18.6
	Female	20.0	19.3	24.1	31.1	32.4	31.1	31.7	36.3	35.0	26.3

Sources

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2013/2022.
International Labour Organization. ILOStat Database.

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Industry Sectors of ISIC Rev 4:

A – Mining and quarrying;

B – Manufacturing;

D – Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; and

E – Water supply; sewerage, waste, management and remediation activities.

Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Labour Force – Russia⁽¹⁾

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	75.5	75.4	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	75.4	74.9	75.3	74.9
Male	37.6	38.7	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.2	38.8	38.4	38.7	38.4
Female	35.1	36.8	36.7	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.0	36.6	36.5	36.6	36.5
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	71.4	71.5	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.5	71.9	70.6	71.7	72.0
Male	33.6	36.5	36.6	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	36.9	36.2	36.9	36.9
Female	31.5	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.0	34.4	34.8	35.1
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	4.9
25 to 59 years	82.8	86.1	86.8	87.3	87.7	88.2	88.4	88.1	87.9	87.8	87.8
60 years and older	5.0	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.0	7.3
Sector (million persons) ⁽²⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Industry ⁽³⁾	15.7	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2	14.1
Construction	3.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.8
Trade	8.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.9	11.2	11.2
Services ⁽⁴⁾	28.6	35.2	35.7	36.4	36.6	37.0	37.3	37.3	36.7	37.2	37.7
Other ⁽⁵⁾	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	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.6	3.0
Male	4.1	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.5
Female	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.8	3.9
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.2	4.2	3.5
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	13.8	13.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.6	15.5	17.3	16.5	14.7

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Before 2017 data on population 15–72 year, since 2017 – on population 15 years and older.

(2) Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1

(3) Including Energy.

(4) Including: transportation and storage; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication activities; financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities; public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; sports, arts, entertainment and recreation; other service activities.

(5) Including activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; and activities of extraterritorial bodies and organizations.

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

		2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽²⁾	2019 ⁽²⁾	2020 ⁽²⁾	2021 ⁽²⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾
Labour Force (million persons)	Total	373.6	...	...	...	...	...	474.3	486.5	529.0	551.7	569.9
	Male	255.6	...	...	...	...	...	366.4	370.6	384.7	392.7	404.7
	Female	118.0	...	...	...	...	...	108.0	115.9	144.4	159.0	165.2
Employed population (million persons)	Total	365.4	...	...	...	...	...	445.9	459.4	503.8	528.5	546.5
	Male	249.4	...	...	...	...	...	344.0	349.5	365.6	374.8	386.9
	Female	116.0	...	...	...	...	...	101.9	109.9	138.1	153.7	159.6
15 to 24 years	Total	20.7	...	...	...	...	...	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.5
	Male	20.9	...	...	...	...	...	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.4
	Female	20.5	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.5
25 to 59 years	Total	69.8	...	...	...	...	...	79.4	79.5	78.6	78.3	78.6
	Male	69.6	...	...	...	...	...	78.3	78.5	77.2	76.7	77.2
	Female	70.4	...	...	...	...	...	83.3	82.5	81.9	82.2	81.8
60 years and older	Total	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.8	9.0
	Male	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	8.8	8.6	9.7	9.5	9.5
	Female	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	225.6	...	...	...	...	...	196.8	194.8	229.0	244.8	247.8
	Male	137.0	...	...	...	...	...	138.4	134.0	146.3	149.2	147.4
	Female	88.5	...	...	...	...	...	58.1	60.8	82.7	95.6	100.4
Mining and quarrying	Total	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7
	Male	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5
	Female	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2
Manufacturing	Total	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	54.1	55.4	56.4	57.9	63.5
	Male	27.8	...	...	...	...	...	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.6	45.7
	Female	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	12.7	14.1	15.1	16.3	17.9
Electricity, gas, water, etc.	Total	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
	Male	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.0	2.7
	Female	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Construction	Total	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	52.2	55.8	59.0	64.5	68.3
	Male	13.9	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	49.7	51.6	55.9	60.4
	Female	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	5.1	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.0
Trade, hotel and restaurant	Total	35.8	...	...	...	...	...	53.5	58.2	67.0	64.5	66.3
	Male	31.3	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	50.8	55.9	55.5	56.9
	Female	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	7.3	11.1	9.4	9.4
Transport, storage and communication	Total	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	27.4	28.4	28.5	30.9
	Male	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	25.5	26.2	27.1	27.4	29.0
	Female	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.9

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

(Continued)

		2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 ⁽²⁾	2019 ⁽²⁾	2020 ⁽²⁾	2021 ⁽²⁾	2022 ⁽²⁾
Other services	Total	33.5	46.5	...	...	...	...	...	58.5	63.4	59.7	63.4	65.0
	Male	24.6	32.9	...	...	...	...	...	40.4	43.4	39.9	41.2	43.0
	Female	9.0	13.6	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	20.0	19.9	22.1	21.7
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	2.2	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1
	Male	2.4	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.4
	Female	1.7	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.3
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	4.7	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3
	Male	4.5	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.8
	Female	5.7	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	9.9	8.9	8.6	7.9

Source

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. NSS Survey Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India (various issues) for the estimates corresponding to the periods 2000, 2012. For 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, the estimates are obtained from the Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS, 2017–18, 2018–19, 2019–20, 2020–21 & 2021–22). These results are not comparable to the earlier estimates on account of a change in sampling methodology.

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.

(2) For 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022 figures are estimated on the basis of PLFS 2017–18, 2018–19, 2019–20 & 2020–21, 2021–22 and Report of Technical Committee on Population Projections for the States of India, 2011–2036. Office of Registrar General of India.

Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Employed population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	720.9	763.0	763.5	763.2	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6	746.5	733.5
By age (%) ⁽¹⁾											
16 to 24 years	15.9	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6	6.6	...	...
25 to 59 years	77.8	79.3	79.7	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.1	82.1	...	...
60 years and older	6.4	9.3	9.9	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.3	...	...
By sector (million persons)⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	238.4	223.7	214.2	209.1	203.0	195.2	186.5	177.2	170.7	176.6
Industry ⁽²⁾	162.2	231.4	230.6	226.4	223.0	217.6	213.6	212.3	215.4	217.1	211.1
Services	198.2	293.2	309.2	322.6	330.4	340.0	349.1	355.6	358.1	358.7	345.8
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.4	12.0
Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas (%)⁽³⁾	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2022 and China statistical abstract 2023.

b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Figures of 2011–2019 are revised based on the 7th National Population Census.

(2) Including Energy and Construction.

(3) year-ending data.

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2013	2014	2015 ⁽²⁾	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	21.3	22.3	23.4
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1	14.7	15.5
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.3	6.5
25 to 59 years	84.4	88.9	89.0	88.7	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.3	91.9	90.9
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6
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	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2
Trade	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2
Transport	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0
Finance	1.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5
Community and social services	2.1	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.8
Private households	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
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	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.3	7.7	7.8
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	29.4	29.4	34.3	33.5
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	59.3	59.3	65.2	61.5

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 are from the 2013 Master Sample.

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'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 the 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.

(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 the 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.

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.

Brazil

Reference Week is the last complete week of September 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: A 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: A person without work which had taken specific action to seek work (getting in touch with employers; enrolling or going 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.

The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

The National Household Sample Survey: PNAD was an annual survey and was discontinued in 2015. The PNAD was replaced with updated methodology by the Continuous National Household Sample Survey — PNAD Continuous.

PNAD Continuous is a quarterly survey and started in 2012. There are important methodological differences between PNAD and PNAD Continuous. Therefore, the results of these two surveys are not comparable. Thus, the results of the PNAD were erased and replaced by those of PNAD Continuous. PNAD Continuous started with the labour force investigation, associated with basic demographic and educational information. Gradually other supplementary themes and topics were aggregated.

According to the rotation scheme adopted by PNAD Continuous, a housing unit stays in the sample for five quarters; it is then withdrawn from the sample. Some supplementary themes and topics are surveyed in the determined interviews in all four quarters of the year, and others are concentrated in the determined quarter of the year.

Housing characteristics are investigated in housing units which are being interviewed for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year, and information and communicating technologies characteristics are concentrated in the fourth quarter of the year. So, both themes started being surveyed in 2016.

Data on the labour force are presented in accordance with Resolution 1 of the 19th International Conference of Labour Statisticians. The numbers of the labour force include data on employed and unemployed persons based on the results of the quarterly household sample survey.

Until 2019, the annual results of the PNAD were generated with information from the interviews carried out in dwellings that were in the sample for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year. Between 2020 and 2022, these results were generated with information from the interviews carried out in dwellings that were in the sample for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year.

Russia

Data on the labour force are presented in accordance with the standards of the International Labour Organization. The number of the labour force includes data on employed and unemployed persons based on the results of labour force surveys. Before 2017 the monitoring of the labour force was carried out for persons 15–72 years old, since 2017 it is carried out for persons 15 years and older.

India

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

The survey was earlier conducted quinquennially, along with some annual surveys in between. Considering the importance of availability of labour force data at more frequent time intervals, the National Statistical Office launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017. The survey is conducted on a quarterly basis. The reference period is usually July–September, October–December, January–March and April–June. The report includes status based on Usual Activity (Reference Period 365 days), Current Weekly Status (Reference Period 7 days).

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 the 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.

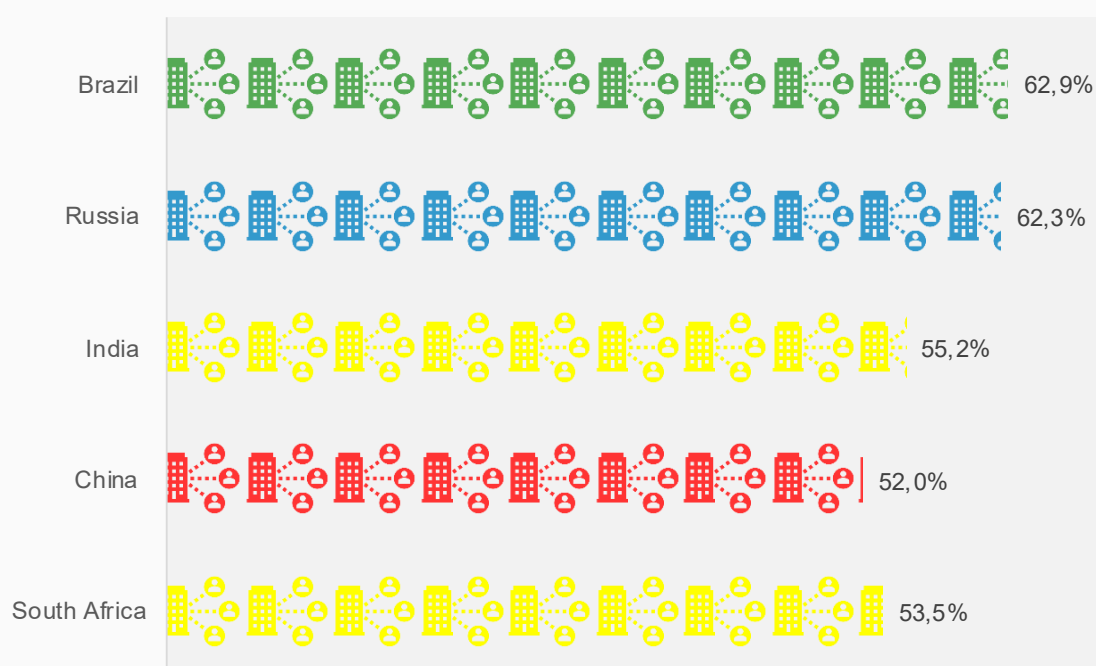
China

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 older, 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.

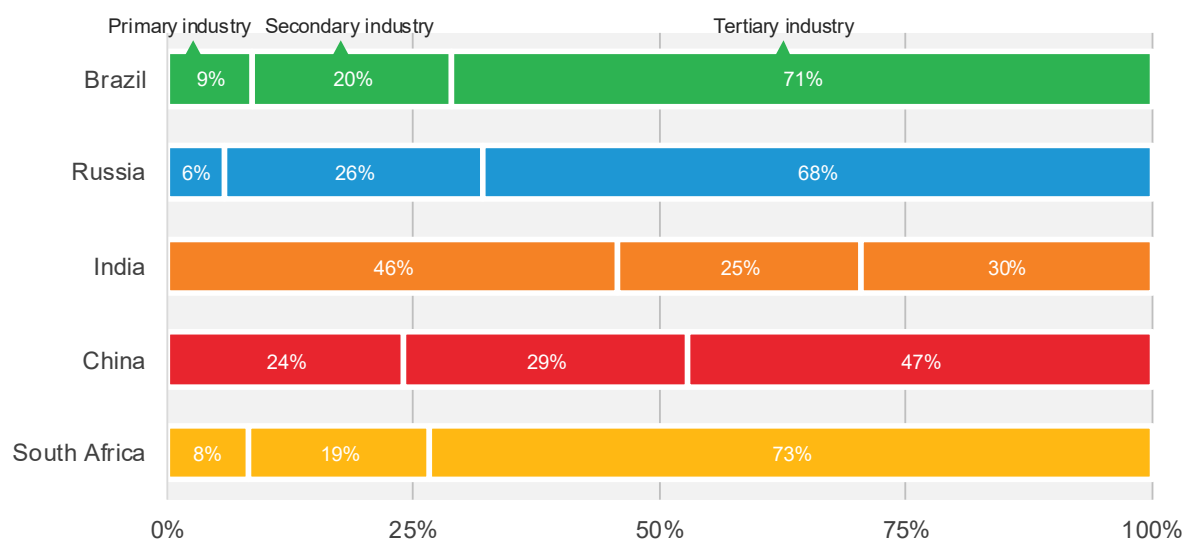
Registered unemployed persons in urban areas: refer to persons with non-agricultural household registration at certain working ages (16 years old to retirement age), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the local employment service agencies to apply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

Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas: refers to the ratio of the number of unemployed persons in urban areas to the sum of the number of employed persons and unemployed persons in urban areas, calculated on the basis of the Labour Force Survey.

3.1 Share of Labour Force to population n 15 years and over (%)



3.2 Share of employed persons in the primary, secondary and tertiary industry (2022) to total employed persons (%)



Primary Sector: involved in the mining/growing/farming of raw materials
 Secondary Sector: involved the processing & packaging of raw materials
 Tertiary Sector: Includes the distribution of processed goods (& occasionally raw goods) for sale, as well as the sale of the goods. It also includes the service sector.





Chapter 4

National Accounts



Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	655	2 471	2 456	1 800	1 796	2 063	1 917	1 873	1 448	1 609	1 920
Russia	260	2 294	2 082	1 370	1 280	1 574	1 661	1 693	1 496	1837	2 275
India ^{(3) (8)}	468	1 857	2 039	2 104	2 295	2 650	2 704	2 835	2 672	3 150	3 389
China ⁽⁴⁾ ⁽⁵⁾	1 211	9 574	10 477	11 060	11 237	12 323	13 892	14 300	14 694	17727 ⁽⁶⁾	17 993 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	152	401	381	347	324	381	405	388	335	420	405
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	3 771	12 357	12 174	8 846	8 754	9 974	9 193	8 913	6 840	7 542	8 938
Russia	1 772	15 982	14 248	9 356	8 726	10 722	11 310	11 538	10 218	12595	15 504
India ^{(3) (8)}	460	1 484	1 610	1 640	1 767	2 016	2 038	2 114	1 972	2 302	2 451
China ⁽⁴⁾	959	7 023	7 637	8 015	8 097	8 826	9 903	10 158	10413	12551 ⁽⁶⁾	12 741 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	3 476.5	7 563.9	7 059.2	6 303.8	5 788.6	6 751.3	7 013.1	6 599.8	5 628.2	6 987.5	4 635
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	4.4	3.0	0.5	-3.5	-3.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	-3.9	4.6	2.9
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	10.0	1.8	0.7	-2.0	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	-2.7	5.6	-2.1
India ^{(3) (8)}	2.0	1.6	9.8	3.2	9.1	15.5	2.0	4.9	-5.7	17.9	7.6
China	8.5	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0	2.2	8.1 ⁽⁶⁾	3.0 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	4.2	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	-6.4	4.9	1.9
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	5.5	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.8	8.1	7.9
Russia ⁽⁹⁾	...	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.3	4.3
India ⁽⁸⁾	26.4	21.4	20.9	20.1	20.4	20.4	19.8	20.3	22.1	21.0	20.8
China	14.7	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3 ⁽⁶⁾	7.3 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	8.4	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.9	11.4	11.3
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	26.7	24.9	23.8	22.5	21.2	21.1	21.8	21.8	20.5	22.2	23.9
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	32.3	32.1	33.2	32.4	34.0	36.4	35.8	33.0	35.4	36.2
India ⁽⁸⁾	26.6	27.9	27.3	27.6	27.0	27.0	26.9	25.0	25.5	26.5	25.9
China	45.5	44.2	43.1	40.8	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.6	37.8	39.4 ⁽⁶⁾	39.9 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	25.1	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.0	18.8	18.6	19.4
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	67.7	69.9	71.2	72.5	73.1	73.5	73.0	73.3	72.7	69.8	68.2
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	...	64.3	64.0	62.5	63.3	62.1	59.8	60.3	62.6	60.3	59.5
India ⁽⁸⁾	47.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.8	52.4	52.5	53.3
China	39.8	46.9	48.3	50.8	52.4	52.7	53.3	54.3	54.5	53.3 ⁽⁶⁾	52.8 ⁽⁷⁾
South Africa	66.5	70.8	70.8	71.2	70.9	71.1	71.3	71.6	71.3	70.0	69.4

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. National Accounts System 2000–2018.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. National Statistical Office.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China and China Statistical yearbook 2001–2020 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2020 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Data for 2020 and 2021 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2020 and 2021 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

(7) At constant prices.

(9) Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(10) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(11) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

India

(3) GDP in US\$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate taken from RBI's website (Link: <https://dbie.rbi.org.in>). The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the FY.

(8) Data relate to new base year (2011–12).

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.

Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2022 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)		5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	8899	9915
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)		103	100.5	96.5	96.7	101.3	101.8	101.2	96.7	105.0	102.9
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)		107.5	107.8	107.6	108.1	103.7	104.5	104.2	106.5	111.4	108.3
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)		2.1	-0.3	-4.4	-4.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	-4.0	4.2	2.2
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)		105.8	95.8	86.1	87.9	97.4	105.2	104.0	98.3	116.5	100.9
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)		5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	8899	9915
Primary industry		240	250	259	307	303	310	311	435	666	676
Secondary industry		1132	1183	1161	1151	1198	1313	1386	1484	1793	2052
Tertiary industry		3182	3540	3736	3962	4171	4388	4660	4676	5140	5841
Net taxes on products (billion R\$)		778	806	840	850	914	993	1032	1015	1300	1346
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)		5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	8899	9915
Final consumption expenditures		4298	4745	5021	5306	5575	5919	6290	6337	7086	8042
Gross fixed capital formation		1115	1148	1069	973	959	1057	1143	1260	1682	1866
Change in inventory		42	39	-25	-35	4	0	3	-34	47	-67
Net exports of goods and services		-123	-154	-69	25	47	28	-48	46	84	74
Final consumption rate (%)		80.6	82.1	83.7	84.6	84.7	84.5	85.1	83.3	79.6	74.0
Gross capital formation rate (%)		21.7	20.5	17.4	15	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.1	19.4	18.1

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. National Accounts System 2000–2020.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Preliminary estimation.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7 306	72 986	79 030	83 087	85 616	91 843	103862	109608	107658	135295	153435
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	101.8	100.7	98.0	100.2	101.8	102.8	102.2	97.3	105.6	97.9
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	105.3	107.5	107.2	102.8	105.3	110.0	103.3	100.9	119.0	115.8
Indices of <i>per capita</i> GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	101.5	99.0	97.8	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.2	97.5	106.0	97.4
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	101.9	97.9	89.4	101.3	104.7	100.6	101.0	96.0	109.1	103.3
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total ⁽²⁾	...	63 721	68 738	74 621	77 077	82 897	92 829	98 487	96 996	121 416	139 122
Primary industry	...	2 185	2 656	3 218	3 288	3 264	3 525	3 870	4 313	5 236	5 986
Secondary industry	...	20 576	22 074	24 755	24 978	28 171	33 811	35 240	31 993	42 986	50 317
Tertiary industry	...	40 961	44 008	46 647	48 812	51 462	55 492	59 378	60 690	73 194	82 819
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4 477	52 434	56 736	58 531	61 399	65 290	70 705	76 397	76 940	90 043	101 217
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232	16 013	16 926	17 126	18 734	20 189	21 452	22 911	23 211	26 623	31 784
Change in inventory	134	972	770	1 277	1 040	1 492	1 312	1 928	2 041	4 772	2 410
Net exports of goods and services	1 463	3 944	5 074	6 686	4 444	4 873	10 392	8 372	5 466	12 491	19 338
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	71.6	71.5	70.1	71.8	71.0	68.1	69.7	71.5	67.3	65.4
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	23	22.2	21.9	23.1	23.6	21.8	22.6	23.4	23.4	22.1
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceding year=100) (%)	...	102.1	100.8	98.7	100.1	102.1	103.1	102.4	99.6	103.7	96.4

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data contain changes due to: implementation of an international methodology for the evaluation of housing services produced and consumed by homeowners; estimation of fixed capital consumption based on its current market value; harmonization of data on exports and imports with balance of payments data; updating of data on the development of the "Input-output" base tables for 2011 and 2016 and on the results of Agricultural Census of 2016; including the assessment of services for domestic workers, as well as the implementation of the 2008 SNA statements on estimation of research and development results and weapons systems and use of the services of the Central Bank of the Russian Federation.

(2) Gross value added by economic activity at basic prices. Before 2011, year data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2011 according to NACE 2 Classification.

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)⁽⁵⁾	2139886	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20103593	19829927	23471012	27240712
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	1955518	10363153	11504279	12574499	13965200	15505665	17175128	18381117	18188780	21438883	24742871
GNI (current prices)	2117153	11093638	12320529	13612095	15215269	16905230	18697344	19910479	19563240	23001260	26695929
Net Domestic Product	1924881	10037546	11125667	12322176	13800336	15325230	16915378	17939981	17489332	20796554	24368727
GVA at basic prices (constant prices)⁽⁴⁾	4024831	9063649	9712133	10491870	11328285	12034171	12733798	132361004	12681482	13798025	14764840
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	19191	82 839	90 799	98 009	107507	118004	129428	137070	134193	156650	178921
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21000	89 796	98 405	107341	118489	130061	142 424	149915	146301	171498	196983
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	103.8	106.4	107.4	108.0	108.3	106.8	106.5	103.9	94.2	109.1	107.2
Net National Income	1902147.7	9897662.9	10978238.0	12162397.7	13623936.3	15140418.0	16713053.8	17746868.3	17222645.2	20326802.7	23823944.6
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices⁽⁴⁾	3.8	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.1	7.2
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	2.3	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	4.8	2.9	-5.2	7.8	5.9
Valuables	15104	161761.43	209406.67	203505.96	167326.32	241685.37	226104	194800.49	271463.84	379112	330994
Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)⁽³⁾											
Primary industry	513029	2222166	2402088	2521544	2845470	3165935	3407586	3725472	401168	4496014	5141134
Secondary industry	517903	2895076	3139713	3472237	3770300	4192755	4614137	4586769	4645230	5689845	6405256
Tertiary industry	915349	5245910	5962479	6580718	7349430	8146975	9153405	10068876	9531870	11253025	13196481
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)⁽³⁾											
Final consumption expenditure ⁽⁵⁾	1619611	7632159	8549102	9562579	10713191	11876272	13250849	14457290	14452897	16969697	19313938
Gross capital formation ⁽⁶⁾	561703	3794135	4179779	4422659	4918077	5791573	6396053	6106405	5527487	7361647	...
Gross fixed capital formation	556836	3515621	3750392	3957092	4338671	4815600	5568422	5720385	5403739	6786391	7943199
Change in stocks ⁽⁷⁾	-22475	144621	312698	262477	138083	237581	318234	135230	26356	163438	181754
Final consumption rate (%)	75.69	67.9	68.6	69.4	69.6	69.5	70.1	71.9	72.9	72.3	70.9
Gross capital formation rate (%)	26	33.8	33.5	32.1	32.0	33.9	33.8	30.4	27.9	31.4	...

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore) ⁽³⁾	-19397	-335030	-372326	-316276	-271819	-539869	-710 876	-518044	-78057	-619378	-995904
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore) ⁽³⁾	531523	3608193	4019957	4282259	4825113	5480741	6 000 390	5941135	5716824	7076659	...
Population (Crore) ⁽³⁾	101.9	125.1	126.7	128.3	129.9	131.4	132.7	134.1	135.5	136.9	138.3
Exchange rate US\$/Rs average ⁽⁸⁾	45.7	60.5	61.1	65.4	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5	80.4

Sources

1. National Accounts Division. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Press Note on “First revised Estimate of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2021-22” released on 28th February 2023.

(Link: https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/PressNoteNAD_28feb23final.pdf)

2. National Accounts Division. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Press Note on “Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2022-23” released on 31st May. 2023.

(Link: https://mospi.gov.in/sites/default/files/press_release/PressNoteQ4_FY2022-23_31may23.pdf)

3. National Accounts Division. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Back Series of National Accounts (2011–12).

(Link: <https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/reports-publications/-/reports/view/templateOne/6405?q=RPCAT>)

Footnotes

(1) All information pertains to financial year, i.e. April of the year mentioned in the table above to March of the next year.

(2) Data relate to base year 2011–12.

(3) One Crore is equal to ten million.

(4) Data at 2011–12 prices.

(5) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(6) Includes valuables.

(7) Does not include valuables.

(8) Exchange rate of US\$ to rupee is taken from RBI's website (Link: <https://dbie.rbi.org.in>). The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the financial year.

Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (current prices/billion RMB)	10 028	53 858	59 296	64 356	68 886	74 640	83 204	91 928	98 652	101357	114 924	121 021
GNI (current prices/billion US\$) (1)	1 197	8 512	9 496	10 490	11 008	11 182	12 307	13 831	14 261	14 576	17 689	17 799
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.5	107.9	107.8	107.4	107.0	106.8	106.9	106.7	106.0	102.2	108.4	103.0
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (%)	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	2.0	8.4	3.0
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) (2)												
Total	10 028	53 858	59 296	64 356	68 886	74 640	83 204	91 928	98 652	101357	114924	121021
By Sector ⁽³⁾												
Primary industry	1 472	4 908	5 303	5 563	5 777	6 014	6 210	6 475	7 047	7 803	8 322	8 835
Secondary industry	4 566	24 464	26 195	27 728	28 134	29 543	33 158	36 484	38 067	38 356	45 154	48 316
Tertiary industry	3 990	24 486	27 798	31 065	34 974	39 083	43 836	48 970	53 537	55 197	61 448	63 870
By Industry ⁽³⁾												
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1 494	5 058	5 469	5 747	5 985	6 245	6 466	6 756	7 358	8 140	8 700	9 258
Industry	4 026	20 890	22 233	23 320	23 497	24 541	27 512	30 109	31 186	31 290	37 455	40 164
Construction	553	3 690	4 090	4 540	4 776	5 150	5 791	6 549	7 065	7 245	7 874	8 338
Wholesale and retail trades	816	4 984	5 629	6 317	6 772	7 372	8 116	8 890	9 565	9 609	11 015	11 452
Transport, storage and post	616	2 376	2 604	2 853	3 052	3 303	3 712	4 034	4 247	4 058	4 842	4 967
Hotels and catering services	215	954	1 023	1 123	1 231	1 361	1 506	1 652	1 790	1 529	1 803	1 786
Financial intermediation	484	3 527	4 129	4 685	5 630	5 996	6 484	7 061	7 625	8 362	9 031	9 681
Real estate	414	3 075	3 534	3 809	4 257	4 997	5 709	6 462	7 044	7 343	7 722	7 382
Others	1 409	9 304	10 585	11 962	13 686	15 674	17 909	20 415	22 772	23 783	26 483	27 992
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)												
Total	9 980	53 904	59 634	64 655	69 209	74 598	82 898	91 577	99 071	102563	114528	120502
Final consumption expenditure	6 375	27 544	30 666	33 803	37 192	41 081	45 652	50 613	55 263	56 081	61 969	64 163
Gross fixed capital formation	3 267	23 832	26 398	28 224	28 997	31 014	34 830	39 385	42 245	43 063	48 212	50 796
Change in inventories	100	1 064	1 115	1 266	786	805	959	874	423	893	1366	1593
Net exports of goods and services	238	1 464	1 455	1 361	2 235	1 698	1 458	705	1 140	2 527	2 981	3 949
Final consumption rate (%)	63.9	51.1	51.4	52.3	53.7	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.8	54.7	54.1	53.2
Capital formation rate (%)	33.7	46.2	46.1	45.6	43.0	42.7	43.2	44.0	43.1	42.9	43.3	43.5
Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year=100%)	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	...	...	...	...

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes

- (1) GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (2) The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producers' prices.
- (3) China economic activities are categorized into three strata of industries according to the "Three Strata of Industries Classification Regulations" enacted by NBS in 2018, 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.

Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	1053	3869	4134	4421	4760	5078	5363	5625	5568	6209	6629
Indices of GDP (year 2015 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	63.9	97.3	98.7	100.0	100.7	101.8	103.4	103.7	97.5	102.1	104.0
GDP deflator (year 2015 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	37.3	89.9	94.7	100.0	107.0	112.8	117.3	122.7	129.2	137.6	144.1
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (% change)	11.5	6.8	5.2	5.3	6.1	5.1	4.0	3.3	-2.3	10.4	5.7
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	46.0	100.0	98.7	100.0	98.1	96.1	94.9	93.3	79.6	80.1	84.0
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	41.4	90.3	96.3	100.0	106.3	108.9	113.0	117.2	121.3	128.3	140.9
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	1053	3869	4134	4421	4760	5078	5363	5625	5568	6209	6629
Primary industry ⁽³⁾	81	313	327	327	367	395	409	424	495	633	671
Secondary industry ⁽⁴⁾	243	712	766	821	880	931	975	1014	949	1054	1152
Tertiary industry ⁽⁵⁾	644	2478	2646	2834	3042	3267	3446	3620	3599	3908	4129
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	1051	3869	4134	4421	4760	5078	5363	5625	5568	6231	6632
Final consumption expenditures	866	3209	3432	3655	3931	4177	4469	4707	4627	5040	5479
Gross fixed capital formation	152	719	757	796	830	833	854	870	769	819	942
Change in inventory	7	23	8	28	-23	11	13	20	-71	-9	77
Net exports of goods and services	27	-82	-62	-57	21	58	27	28	243	381	134
Final consumption rate (%)	82	83	83	83	83	82	83	84	83	81	83
Gross capital formation rate (%)	14	19	18	18	17	16	16	15	14	13	14

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

(1) Data for 2022 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Base year 2015 = 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.

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.

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 of 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 of 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. Before 2011, year data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2011 according to NACE 2 Classification.

Secondary industry: Mining, Manufacturing, Electricity, Gas and Water Supply and Construction. Before 2011, year data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2011 according to NACE 2 Classification.

Tertiary industry: the other industries of national economy. Before 2011, year data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2011 according to NACE 2 Classification.

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 the 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

The National Statistical Office (NSO) in the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation compiles estimates of various macro-economic aggregates and publishes them in its annual publication called National Accounts Statistics. The estimates are based on performance during the financial year (April–March [of the next year]). NSO brings out Provisional Estimates for a particular financial year in May each year, with a time lag of two months. Besides, the NSO also brings out First Revised Estimates in February for the preceding year along with revision of estimates for two previous financial years using detailed and more comprehensive data. The NSO 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 the NSO 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 the 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 the 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.

Net Domestic Product (NDP) = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

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

Net National Income (NNI) = Gross National Income (GNI) - Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

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 the total Final Consumption expenditure expressed as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Current Prices).

Gross capital formation Rate: is the total Gross Capital Formation expressed as a per cent of Gross Domestic Product at Market Prices (Current Prices).

Valuables are produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption, but are held as stores of value over time.

The following categorization has been used for industry-wise estimates in the 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 the 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 / 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 by expenditure approach = final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + 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.

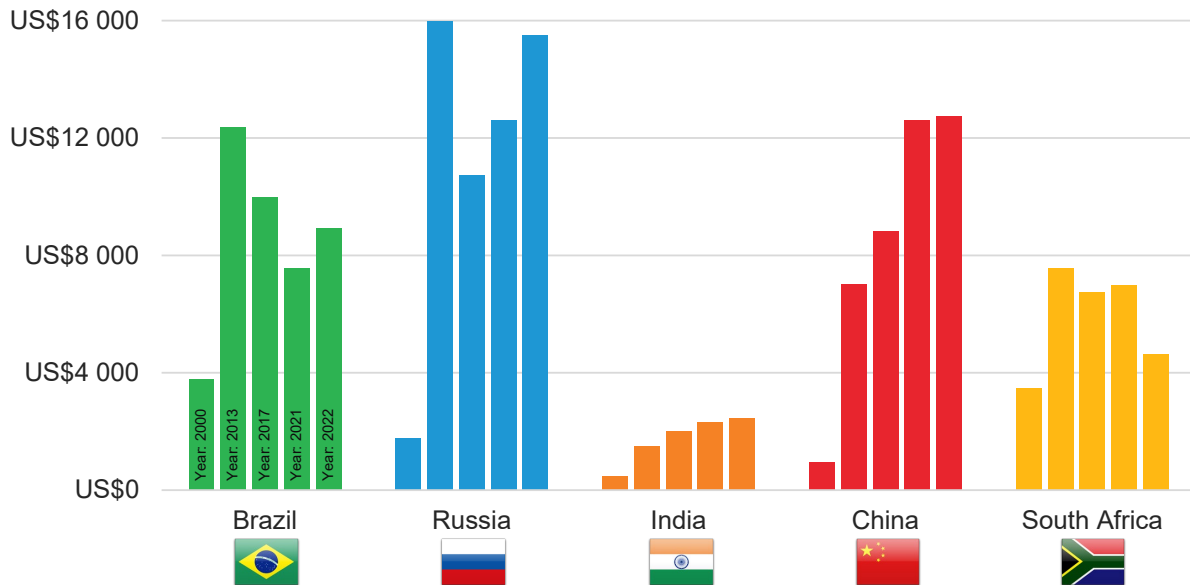
Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing; and Mining and quarrying.

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

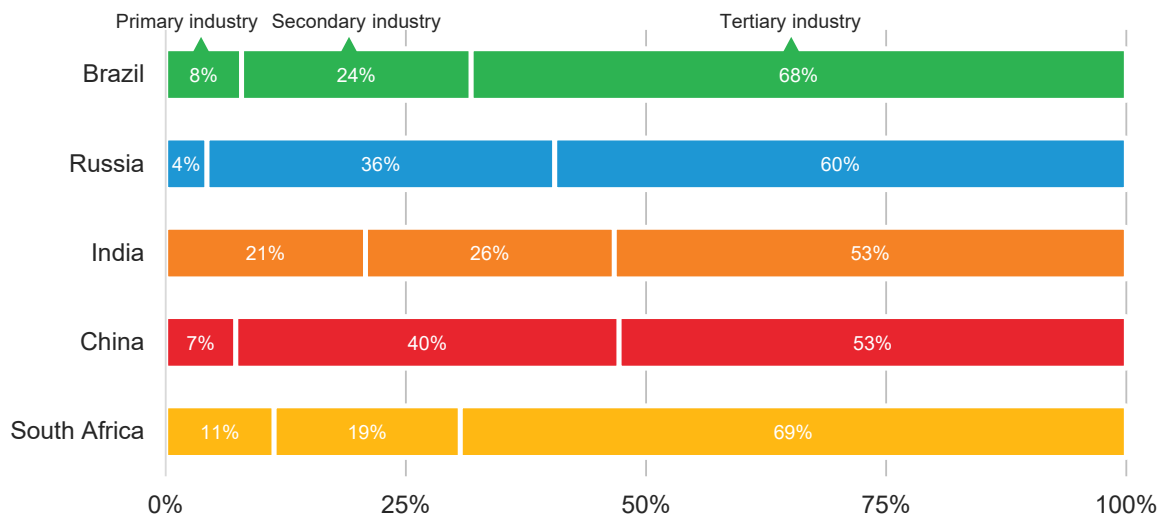
Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services; General government; and Personal services.

4.1 GDP per capita in US\$ (2000–2022)

Current prices

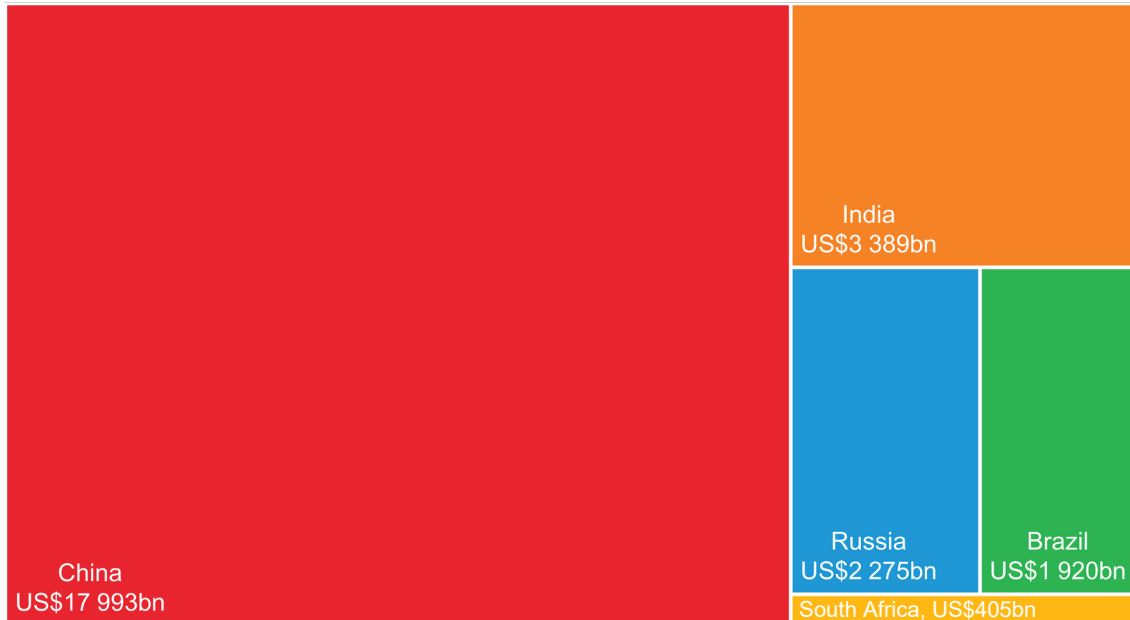


4.2 Economic structure (2022)

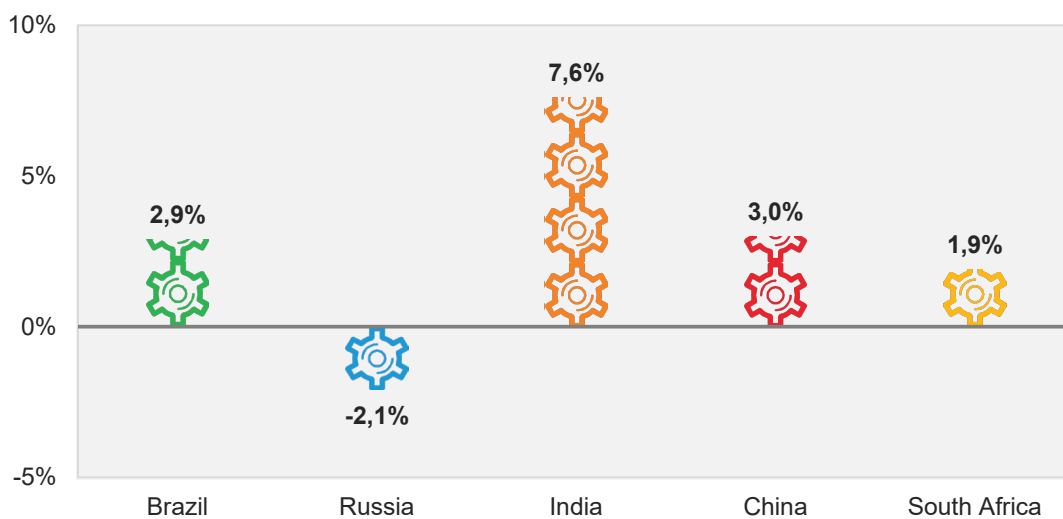


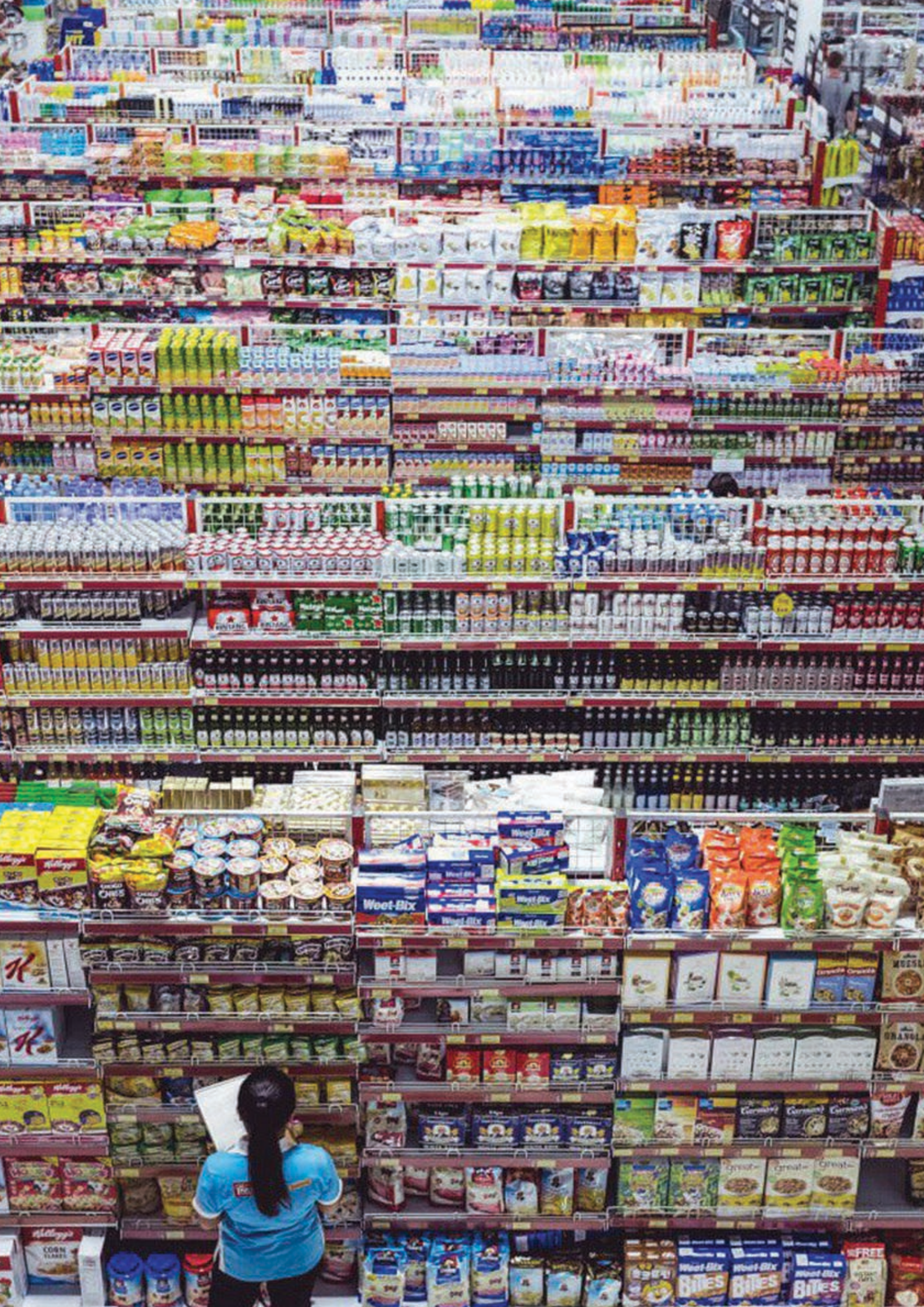
4.3 Economic size: Gross domestic product (GDP) (2022)

Current prices



4.4 GDP growth rate (2022 compared with 2021)





Chapter 5

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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Brazil	6.0	5.9	6.4	10.7	6.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	10.1	5.8
Russia	20.8	6.8	7.8	15.5	7.1	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	6.7	13.8
India ⁽¹⁾	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.6	5.1	6.7
China	0.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.0
South Africa	5.3	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	3.3	6.9

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2022.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. National Statistical Office.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

India

(1) The Consumer price index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014–2022 is based on the current series of CPI with Base (2012=100).

Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8
Food and beverages	103.2	108.5	108.0	112.0	108.6	98.1	104.0	106.4	114.1	107.9	111.6
Housing	104.5	103.4	108.8	118.3	102.9	106.3	104.7	103.9	105.3	113.1	100.1
Rent residential	97.7	112.0	109.4	107.8	105.3	101.5	101.9	103.8	102.8	107.0	108.7
Fuels (domestic)	120.9	106.6	104.8	121.6	102.1	115.6	105.2	102.1	108.0	136.0	107.3
Residential electricity	112.7	84.3	117.1	151.0	89.3	110.4	108.7	105.0	109.1	121.2	81.0
Household articles	105.2	107.1	105.5	105.4	103.4	98.5	103.7	99.6	106.0	112.1	107.9
Apparel	104.1	105.4	103.6	104.5	103.6	102.9	100.6	100.7	98.9	110.3	118.0
Transportation	112.1	103.3	103.8	110.2	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.6	101.0	121.0	98.7
Health and personal care	102.6	107.0	107.0	109.2	111.0	106.5	104.0	105.4	101.5	103.7	111.4
Personal expenditures	105.7	108.4	108.3	109.5	108.0	104.4	103.0	104.7	101.0	104.7	107.8
Education	104.8	107.9	108.5	109.3	108.9	107.1	105.3	104.8	101.1	102.8	107.5
Communication	112.9	101.5	98.5	102.1	101.3	101.8	99.9	101.1	103.4	101.4	99.0
Urban area	106.0	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2022.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	106.8	107.8	115.5	107.1	103.7	102.9	104.5	103.4	106.7	113.8
Food stuffs ⁽¹⁾	117.5	107.7	110.1	119.1	106.0	103.0	101.7	105.1	103.9	108.4	114.9
Non-food goods	122.7	104.9	105.4	114.2	108.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	103.3	107.1	115.2
Services	131.8	108.1	108.1	112.4	106.9	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.7	103.8	110.1
Housing	133.8	106.9	109.7	119.5	107.7	105.1	103.6	103.9	103.3	103.5	106.6
Public utilities	137.4	111.5	107.9	107.5	107.2	105.0	104.2	106.0	102.9	103.7	104.8
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	107.8	107.9	114.1	103.8	97.7	99.2	108.4	100.7	118.9	105.4
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	147.1	103.6	106.1	113.8	104.3	107.6	111.9	102.9	97.1	124.5	111.4

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

(2) The aggregate index by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer price index (all items) ⁽¹⁾											
Food and Beverages ⁽²⁾	...	113.3	121.3	127.7	134.5	136.9	139.2	144.2	156.8	162.5	173.6
Pan. Tobacco and Intoxicants	...	109.7	118.4	129.4	139.0	148.3	158.3	165.3	179.1	190.7	194.8
Clothing & Footwear	...	110.0	118.7	125.8	132.4	138.5	145.0	147.5	151.7	160.8	176.2
Housing	...	105.6	114.7	120.2	126.5	133.7	143.8	150.7	156.0	161.6	168.1
Fuel and light	...	108.6	113.6	119.6	123.6	130.5	139.6	140.2	144.5	159.2	175.1
Miscellaneous ⁽³⁾	...	106.8	112.6	116.4	121.4	126.3	133.0	139.3	147.7	157.6	167.8
General Index ⁽⁴⁾	...	110.0	117.4	123.1	129.2	133.5	138.8	143.9	153.5	161.4	172.2
Consumer price index (industrial workers) ^{(5) (6)}											
Food and Beverages	101.8	113.9	106.7	106.3	105.6	101.3	100.6	105.8	106.9	104.1	106.2
Clothing & Footwear	104.3	107.8	105.0	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.4	106.2
Housing	106.0	106.8	105.2	106.4	105.3	103.0	118.4	118.6	106.1	102.4	103.4
Fuel and light	117.6	108.7	105.8	103.3	100.8	103.2	104.7	104.1	107.1	121.3	113.3
General Index ⁽⁴⁾	104.0	111.0	106.5	105.7	105.0	102.6	105.0	107.4	105.7	104.8	105.9
Wholesale price indices, by commodity ⁽⁷⁾											
All commodities	106.3	111.1	114.8	110.3	110.3	114.1	118.9	121.2	121.8	135.0	151.3
Primary articles	102.7	120.7	125.2	123.9	127.9	130.2	132.9	141.2	144.7	155.1	175.4
Fuel and Power	...	112.2	114.6	90.1	82.2	92.2	103.4	101.7	93.3	116.1	155.2
Electricity	115.9	102.4	105.1	106.3	103.7	103.8	108.7	110.0	109.8	113.7	137.6
Manufactured products	102.7	107.4	111.2	109.7	109.8	112.9	117.2	118.1	119.6	131.7	142.1
Food	...	118.6	124.9	126.3	133.2	137.1	137.1	145.0	152.4	160.3	173.0

Sources

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- b) Ministry of Labour and Employment. Labour Bureau.
- c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Office of the Economic Adviser.
(https://eaindstry.nic.in/download_data_1112.asp)

Footnotes

- (1) The information for 2013–2022 is based on current series of CPI (Combined sector) with Base (2012 =100).
- (2) Food and Beverages group comprise the following 12 subgroups of CPI viz. "Cereals and products", "Meat and fish", "Egg", "Milk and products", "Oils and fats", "Fruits", "Vegetables", "Pulses and products", "Sugar and confectionery", "Spices", "Non-alcoholic beverages" and "Prepared meals, snacks, sweets, etc."
- (3) Miscellaneous group comprise the following 6 subgroups viz. "Household goods and services", "Health", "Transport and communication", "Recreation and amusement", "Education", "Personal care and effects".
- (4) General index corresponds to all the six group indices of CPI for combined sector.
- (5) The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for the year 2000 is based on base year 1982 and from 2006 to August. 2020 is based on base year 2001. The series was updated with new base year 2016 w.e.f. September 2020.
- (6) Annual average for 2020 and 2021 have been worked out by converting index from September, 2020 onwards to base 2001 using linking factor of 3.00 (Food), 2.41 (Fuel & Light), 4.01 (Housing), 1.98 (Clothing & Footwear), 2.28 (Medical care), 1.79 (Education, recreation and amusement), 2.51 (Transport & Communication) and 2.88 (General) for All-India. In the new series, items have been classified based on COICOP classification, Food and Clothing, Bedding & Footwear groups have been renamed as Food & Beverages and Clothing & Footwear groups respectively. Similarly, Medical care has been renamed as Health and Education, recreation and amusement has been made two distinct subgroups namely Recreation & Entertainment and Education.
- (7) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993–1994 and for the year 2005 to 2012 relates to base year 2004–2005 and index for the year 2013 onwards relate to base year 2011–12.
(https://eaindstry.nic.in/download_data_1112.asp)

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	102.6	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.6	102.1	102.9	102.5	100.9	102.0
Urban area	100.8	102.6	102.1	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.1	102.8	102.3	101.0	102.0
Rural area	99.9	102.8	101.8	101.3	101.9	101.3	102.1	103.2	103.0	100.7	102.0
Classification one by components ⁽¹⁾											
Food	...	104.7	103.1	102.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	100.3	99.4	102.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	102.3	102.4	102.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garments	...	102.4	102.6	102.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101.5	101.2	101.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	101.3	101.3	102.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	99.6	99.9	98.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	101.8	101.9	101.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	102.8	102.0	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	104.1	103.3	102.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	101.6	100.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	102.1	100.8	100.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification two by components ⁽¹⁾											
Food, tobacco, liquor	103.8	99.6	101.9	107.0	108.3	99.7	102.4
Clothing	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.8	100.3	100.5
Residence	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.4	99.6	100.8	100.7
Household articles and services	100.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.0	100.4	101.2
Transportation and communication	98.7	101.1	101.7	98.3	96.5	104.1	105.2
Education, culture and recreation	101.6	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.3	101.9	101.8
Health care	103.8	106.0	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.4	100.6
Other articles and services	102.8	102.4	101.2	103.4	104.3	98.7	101.6
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	102.8	98.1	98.1	94.8	98.6	106.3	103.5	99.7	98.2	108.1	104.1
Agricultural products ⁽³⁾	...	101.2	99.4	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.3	103.0	104.8	103.9	104.7
Stage of processing											
Raw materials ⁽⁴⁾	105.1	98.0	97.8	93.9	98.0	108.1	104.1	99.3	97.7	111.0	106.1

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes

- (1) Data on components of CPI of 2000 are not available since the classification of CPI was revised in 2001. Due to the revision of the components of CPI in 2016, some of the names and contents of the CPI classification have been changed and the related data are incomparable with the historical data.
- (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

	CPI (December 2021=100)										
	PPI (December 2020=100)										
	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumer price indices											
All items ⁽¹⁾	...	66.8	70.8	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5	104.2
Urban area	...	66.8	70.8	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5	104.2
Rural area ⁽²⁾	...	67.1	71.5	74.4	80.3	84.0	86.9	90.4	93.1	97.7	105.5
Component ⁽¹⁾											
Housing indices ⁽³⁾	...	66.4	70.2	74.4	78.9	83.0	87.0	91.3	94.7	97.7	102.1
Food indices ⁽⁴⁾	...	61.3	66.1	69.5	77.0	82.4	85.1	87.7	91.9	97.8	107.1
Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	...	50.8	54.4	59.5	64.9	67.9	71.5	78.2	85.2	93.8	104.2
Clothing indices	...	76.7	80.8	85.3	89.8	93.0	94.9	97.0	98.1	99.3	101.6
Rent indices	...	72.8	76.5	80.3	84.5	88.8	92.8	96.2	98.2	99.1	101.3
Producer price indices ⁽⁶⁾											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply ⁽⁷⁾	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products ⁽⁷⁾	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods ⁽⁸⁾	...	69.6	74.8	77.4	82.9	87.0	91.7	96.0	98.3	105.3	120.5
Agriculture ⁽⁸⁾	...	70.0	73.5	77.3	90.2	89.5	89.9	86.7	90.8	101.4	116.6

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) December 2016 = 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) Year 2020 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

(8) Introduced in January 2013, history starts from January 2012. Base month December 2020 = 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 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 16 areas. 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 Household Budget 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 Household Budget Survey (POF) conducted in 2017/2018.

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 non-production 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 level of prices in retail trade, service and catering establishments and markets 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 1200 representative goods (services) since 2020. Producer prices are actual prices for produced and shipped 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 and divisions of economics activities. Data on the volume of shipment in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

India

Consumer Price Index: measures a change over time in prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by a household. CPI is widely used as a macroeconomic indicator of inflation, as a tool by governments and central banks for inflation targeting and for monitoring price stability, and as deflators in the national accounts. The Price Statistics Division (PSD) of the National Statistical Office (NSO, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation [MoSPI]), has been compiling and disseminating Consumer Price Index for Rural, Urban & Combined Sector since its inception in 2011.

The Price Statistics Division (PSD): of the National Statistical Office (NSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on a monthly basis with Base Year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from January 2011. It revised the Base Year of the CPI from 2010=100 to 2012=100, incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices with effect from January 2015. Monthly price data are collected from 1114 markets in 310 selected towns and from 1181 selected villages by the Field Operations Division, NSO. The prices are being collected through Web Portals. The CPI for the Rural, Urban & Combined sector is released monthly with a time lag of 12 days (on the 12th working day of the following month or on the next working day of the following month, if the 12th is a holiday).

Index number of wholesale prices: in India is compiled by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2011–2012 as the base year and the data are released monthly. It is the most commonly used index as a measure of inflation in India. Item basket and the weighting diagram are 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 the 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.

The 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 up to 2016, and from 2017, the index is compiled on the principle of weighted average method.

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.



Chapter 6

People's Living Standard



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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	8.8	5.1	4.9 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	13	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	32	33	33
India ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	2	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3 ^(P)	...	...
China ⁽³⁾	...	5.5		7.5	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.2	13.6	14.3
Urban	0.2	7.9	9	10.5	12.3	13	13.9	14.6	15.2	16.7	...
Rural ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.1	3	3.4	4.1	5.3	6	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	...
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	...	...	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil ^{(12) (13) (14)}	...	3	3.3	-3.7	3.2	-1.4	2.8	-0.5	...	...	-2.1
Russia	20.9	4.8	1.2	-9.0	0.8	2.9	8.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	0.3
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	11.3	7.3	7.2	8.5	6.7	8.2	8.6	6.8	5.2	...	4.6
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁶⁾	...	0.9	0.8	...	1.3 ⁽¹⁷⁾	1.3 ⁽¹⁷⁾
Russia	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.94
India	0.74	0.71	0.7	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.64	...	...
China	0.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6
South Africa	...	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	0.8
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (person-year)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1007257	826733	829190	833654	802317	778155	758462	753796	748721	729434	736749
India	93836	...	282994	...	...	...	341818 ⁽³⁷⁾	361924 ⁽³⁷⁾	...
China	922100	3532817	3710580	3758848	3878056	4033597	4381440	4800768	5234508	5716330	6041000
South Africa		37957	38465	41055	42533	44259	43774	...	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁸⁾	3.9	5.2	5.7	6.2 ⁽¹⁹⁾
Russia ⁽²⁰⁾	2.9	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	...
India ⁽²¹⁾	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9 ⁽³⁸⁾	2.9 ⁽³⁹⁾
China ⁽²²⁾	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	...	...
South Africa ⁽²³⁾	...	6.9	6.9	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil ⁽²⁴⁾	...	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	...	...	10.1
Russia ⁽²⁵⁾	...	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	15.8	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²⁶⁾	...	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	...	10.1
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil	3.9	4.9	...	...	...	4.0 ⁽²⁷⁾
Russia ⁽²⁰⁾	2.1 ⁽²⁸⁾	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.8	...
India ⁽²¹⁾	4.7	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2 ⁽³⁸⁾	2.1 ⁽³⁹⁾
China ⁽²⁹⁾	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.7	...
South Africa ⁽³⁰⁾	...	4.1	4.1	4.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil ^{(14) (31)}	...	...	...	...	0.535	0.533	0.54	0.538 ⁽³²⁾	0.518
Russia ⁽³³⁾	0.395	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.413	0.412	0.406	0.409	0.396 ^(p)
India ⁽³⁴⁾
Urban	0.342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽³⁵⁾	...	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466	0.467
South Africa ⁽³⁶⁾	0.64	...	...	0.648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2014-2022.
- Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education. Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies – INEP.
- Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA). Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015.
- National Treasury Secretariat.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.
- World Health Organization (WHO) database.
- World Bank Database Poverty and Equity.

Russia

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

India

- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. Road Transport Year Book.
- Ministry of Finance. Economic Survey.
- NITI Aayog.
- Department of Science & Technology.
- National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2013–14 to 2016–17.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013–2021; 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. Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000–2021.
- c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2022.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government – Time series summary data, 2004/2005–2015/2016.
- b) Statistics South Africa: Gross Domestic Product: Annual, quarterly and Regional Fourth quarter 2017.
- c) HSRC: Statistical Report 2017/2018: South African National Survey of Research & Experimental development.
- d) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government annual statistical releases, 2004/2005–2015/2016.

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.
- (14) In 2020, the indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year.
- (16) The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimative based on the sum of cost approach (intermediate consumption, employees' compensation, consumption of fixed capital). The total expenditure on R&D activities is complemented with those units that produce for the market. The units can be public or private for own production, while R&D market producers are all private.
- (17) Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP. Data are from UIS database.
- (18) 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.
- (19) Government expenditure on education as % of GDP. Data from UIS database.
- (24) The indicators were calculated with information of the second quarter of the year.
- (27) Domestic general government health expenditure as % of GDP. Data from WHO database.
- (31) Gini Index of Household Income.
- (32) Data from World Bank Poverty and Equity database.

Russia

- (7) Personal passenger cars.
- (20) Calculations on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.
- (25) School Life Expectancy from primary to tertiary education. Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.
- (28) In 2000 – expenditures on health and physical culture.
- (33) Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data.
- (P) Preliminary data.

India

- (p) Preliminary data.
- (2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table.
- (8) Figures have been derived by dividing the number of registered vehicles as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data are as on 31 March 2001).
- (21) Information pertains to financial year (i.e. April of year indicated in the table to March of the next year) and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).

- (34) 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.
- (37) Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017–18 as on 1.4.2018.
- (38) Revised Estimate.
- (39) Budgetary Estimate.

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 residents 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.
- (15) 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.
- (22) Government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (26) Average years of education attained for people aged 15 and older.
- (29) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (35) 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 households 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 from the GHS in which households 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.
- (23) General government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP.
- (30) General government expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.
- (36) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita disposable income (R\$)	26564.5	...	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R\$)	22195.8	25452.9	29110.5
Household's per capita savings balance (R\$)	4590.9	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1.90\$ a day PPP as % of total population) ⁽¹⁾	...	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽²⁾											
Lowest 20%	...	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.8	3.4
Second 20%	...	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.9	7.3	7.9
Third 20%	...	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.6
Fourth 20%	...	19.1	19.1	19.3	19	19.1	19	19.1	19.2	19.4	19.5
Highest 20%	...	57.9	57.5	57.1	58.2	58.2	58.8	58.5	57.0	58.5	56.5
Income quintile ratio	...	17.4	15.6	15.9	...	...	...	...	17.0	21.2	16.5
Living quality											
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	...	18.6	18.7	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.6	19.7	...	...
Gini index of household income ⁽³⁾ ⁽⁹⁾	0.537	0.539	0.545	0.544	0.524	0.544	0.518
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	...	7.7	7.4	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	...	...	5.6
Scholarity level of the population (years) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	...	...	10.1
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽³⁾	100	100	100	100	...	...	100
1 or 2 rooms	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	...	...	1.5
3 rooms	6.1	6.1	6.1	5.9	...	...	5.7
4 rooms	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.4	...	...	14.7
5 rooms	30.0	29.5	29.2	29.0	...	...	30.6
6 rooms	20.1	20.4	20.3	20.5	...	...	20.4
7 rooms	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.5	...	...	12.1
8 rooms or more	15.8	15.7	16.1	16.0	...	...	15.0
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) ⁽³⁾	100	100	100	100	...	...	100
1 bedroom	36.3	37.2	38.1	38.3	...	...	37.6
2 bedrooms	44.9	44.7	44.3	44.1	...	...	45.4
3 bedrooms	16.6	16.0	15.7	15.6	...	...	15.1
4 bedrooms or more	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	...	...	1.9
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) ⁽³⁾	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	...	...	3.6
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) ⁽³⁾	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	...	...	1.7

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽³⁾	100	100	100	100	...	...	100
Owner occupied	...	...	...	...	72.8	72.3	71.2	71.2	...	...	69.8
Renter occupied	...	...	...	...	18.5	18.5	19.2	19.3	...	...	21.1
Granted free of rent	...	...	...	...	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.2	...	...	8.8
Other	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...	0.2
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽³⁾
Television	...	...	...	...	97.3	96.8	96.4	96.1	...	...	94.7
Radio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer	...	...	...	...	46.7	44.4	43.2	41.7	...	...	40.9
With Internet access	...	...	...	...	40.5	39.2	38.9	37.7	...	...	29.1
Refrigerator	...	...	...	...	98.1	98.1	98	98.1	...	...	98.4
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) (3)	...	...	...	...	95.4	95.3	95.7	95.7	...	...	96.1
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) (3)	...	...	...	...	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.1	...	...	98.3
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) (5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram)(5)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons)(6)	56115	56574	56629	55174	56830	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6012	7608	7840	7972	8279	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21225	16761	16630	16299	16118	16107 ⁽⁷⁾
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16935	14932	14285	13814	13678	13414 ⁽⁷⁾
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9162	9950	9940	10710	9687	9704 ⁽⁷⁾
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2694	7323	7840	6277	8285	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	...	94	102	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and older with completed tertiary education, %	...	...	...	...	15.4	15.8	16.6	17.5	...	...	19.2
Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants)	2.9	...	2.2 ⁽⁸⁾	2.2 ⁽⁸⁾

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 Co-ordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel – CAPES.
- c) Ministry of Health.
- d) World Bank Development Research Group.
- e) World Bank Database Poverty and Equity.
- f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.
- g) World Health Organization (WHO) database.

Footnotes

- (1) Data from World Bank Database Poverty and Equity.
- (2) Percentage of per capita household income by 20% subgroups of population.
- (3) Revised data according the last population estimate.
- (4) Persons 15 years old and older.
- (5) Average available in the household, from HBS 2008–2009.
- (6) For education:
 - i) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - ii) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - iii) Includes special education.
 - iv) Includes youth and adult education.
 - v) Includes professional education programmes.
 - vi) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
 - vii) 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 enrolment is not available for 2013.
- (7) Data from UIS database.
- (8) Data from WHO database.
- (9) In 2020, the indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub) ⁽¹⁾	...	20760	21729	23141	23905	24067	25293	26835	27695	30023	...
Rural (Rub)	...	13377	14397	15333	16338	16333	17446	19022	20012	21122	...
Urban (Rub)	...	23320	24300	25868	26521	26734	27973	29464	30283	33017	...
Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub) ⁽²⁾	1157	13707	14630	14713	16086	16770	17490	19169	18583	20506	23068
Rural (Rub)	732	8829	9667	10255	11030	11658	12174	12985	13449	14959	16608
Urban (Rub)	1313	15410	16350	16360	17839	18532	19304	21272	20313	22367	25225
Population below international poverty line (1.90\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽³⁾	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽⁴⁾	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5,7 ^(P)
Second 20%	10.4	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10	10.1	10.2	10.1	10,5 ^(P)
Third 20%	15.1	14.9	15	15	15	15.1	15	15.0	15.2	15.1	15,4 ^(P)
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.6	22,8 ^(P)
Highest 20%	46.7	47.4	47.2	47	47	46.9	47.1	47.0	46.5	46.8	45,6 ^(P)
Income quintile ratio ⁽⁴⁾	7.9	9.1	9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6	8 ^(P)
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%) ⁽²⁾	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100	100
Food products ⁽⁵⁾	...	27.7	28.5	32.1	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.7	33.2	32.2	32.9
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco ⁽⁶⁾	...	2.6	2.8	3	3.1	3	3	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1
Apparel and footwear	...	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.5
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.9	11.4	10.9
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.3
Health care	...	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0
Transport, communication ⁽⁷⁾	...	21.1	21.2	17.7	16.6	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.3	18.7	18.7
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.4	5.8	5.6	5.0
Education	...	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
Other goods and services	...	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	9.6	10.1	11.1
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) ⁽²⁾	49.4	31.2	31.9	35.4	35.5	34.3	33.5	32.9	35.3	34.7	35.7
Gini index ⁽⁴⁾	0.395	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.409	0.396 ^(P)
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽⁸⁾	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁹⁾	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	23.3	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.8
2 rooms	41	39.4	39.3	39.1	39	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.0
3 rooms	29.4	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.2	28	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.5
4 or more rooms	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽⁹⁾	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private property	65.3	87.8	86.3	90.2	90.5	91.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.8	94.1
State-owned	6.3	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2
Municipal property	26.5	7.7	6.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7
Other	1.9	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁹⁾											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	79.5	77.2	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.2	84.7	85.5	86.1
Sewerage	69	74.9	72.5	76.8	77.1	77.6	78.3	79.4	79.8	80.8	81.3
Heating	73.4	84.3	81.7	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.3	87.1	87.5	88.1	88.4
Hot water supply	59.4	66.2	63.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	70.1	71.7	72.8	74	75
Bath (shower)	63.8	67.7	65.4	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.5	71.5	72.1	73.2	73.9
Gas (network, liquefied)	70	67.5	65.4	66.7	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.4	65.7	65.5
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾	95	97.6	97.8	...	98.4	...	98.7	...	98.6	...	99.0
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) ⁽¹⁰⁾	74	74	73.7	...	71.3	...	71.5	...	72.0	...	71.4
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m) ⁽¹¹⁾	169.4	211.5	213.7	212.2	214.9	203.9	204.1	201.8	202.9	206.0	205.7
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽²⁾	62	78	78	77	80	80	80	80	81	80.0	81.0
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽²⁾	2394	2626	2603	2575	2675	2655	2647	2652	2661	2577.0	2600.0
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) ⁽²⁾	82	106	105	105	109	108	108	109	110	108.0	110.0
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 households) ⁽²⁾	124	178	183	197	193	190	187	188	191	185 ⁽¹²⁾	184 ⁽¹²⁾
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) ⁽²⁾	...	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.3	6.6	3.9 ⁽¹³⁾	3.9 ⁽¹³⁾
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons) ⁽¹⁴⁾											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5920	5868	6127	6343	6629	6928	7123	7307	7415	7554	7681
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16332	9370	9674	9824	10022	9900	10197	10493	10790	11124	11466
Tertiary education (5, 6, 7, 8 levels of ISCED 2011) ⁽¹⁵⁾	7224	7768	7435	7059	6804	6163	6076	6089	6219	6265	6230
Proportion of internal R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.05	1.03	1.07	1.1	1.1	1.11	1	1.04	1.1	1.0	0.94
Full-Time equivalent of R&D personnel (1000 persons-year)	1007	827	829	834	802	778	758	754	749	729	736
School life expectancy (years) ⁽¹⁶⁾	...	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	15.8	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and older with completed tertiary education, % ⁽⁸⁾	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	96	96	93	94	94	94	94	95	94
Number of patents on inventions applied	28688	44914	40308	45517	41587	36454	37957	35511	34984	30977	26294
Physicians (per 1000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1
Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants)	11.5	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	7.8

Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia**(Continued)**

Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population ⁽¹⁷⁾											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	34.3	32.1	30.6	29.3	27.4	27	26.2	29.0	28.7	25.6
From neoplasms	13.7	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.5	10	9.7
From external causes of death	18.6	10.2	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.5	7.3	7.9
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.1
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.9	2.8
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.4
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	89.8	63	59.5	57.7	53.3	48.3	44.4	41.2	32.4	31.1	31.1
Number of Malaria incidence per 1000 population	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.001	0.0001

Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat).
- b) World Bank WDI database.
- c) Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Minobrnauki of Russia).
- d) The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation.
- e) Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).
- f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Footnotes

- (1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
- (2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
- (3) The data are from World Bank WDI database and from Rosstat.
- (4) Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.
- (5) Since 2021 – including services for processing raw materials for the production of food and soft drinks for home consumption.
- (6) Since 2021 – including services for the production of alcohol for own consumption.
- (7) Since 2021 – Transport and information, communication.
- (8) According to data of Censuses of Population 2002, 2010 years and Microcensus of Population 2015 year.
- (9) Since 2013 – incomplete coverage.
- (10) Before 2016 year – according to the Sample Household Budget Survey, since 2016 – according to the Complex Supervision of the Population Life Conditions.
- (11) Per capita of urban population. Based on the data of All-Russian Population Census 2020.
- (12) All types of TV sets, including home theatres.
- (13) Since 2021 – in accordance with the Classifier of Individual Household Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HH, version 5).
- (14) Before 2015, data are given according to International Standard Classification of Education 1997 year (ISCED97).
- (15) Before 2015 year – 5 and 6 levels according to ISCED97. Since 2019 – including residency and internship programs.
- (16) Average years of schooling (years). Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) Database.
- (17) World standard of WHO by all causes.
- (P) Preliminary data.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	48.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line ⁽¹⁾: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾: Rural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) ⁽²⁾	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.9 ⁽¹¹⁾

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons) ⁽²⁾											
Primary level (class I-V)	113800	132428	130501	129123	123808	122378	120230	121687	122021	121842	...
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28900	59611	61803	63880	63221	63163	63841	64412	65929	67108	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8626	32300	34200	34600	35706	36642	37399	38536	41381	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.74	0.71	0.7	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.64	...	...
Full-Time equivalent of R&D personnel (persons-year)	93836	...	282994	...	...	...	341818	...	...	361924	...
Average years of schooling (Years)										...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and older with completed tertiary education, % ⁽¹⁾	5.7	...	...	...	...	10.8	10.8	11.6	12.2	...	12.6
Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants ⁽¹²⁾									
Total	107	1042	816	801	693	744	764	966	1019	1054	1197
Individuals	46	252	248	235	234	272	274	336	351	332	331
Legal entity	61	790	568	566	459	472	490	630	668	722	866
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP) ⁽²⁾	...	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.6	2.2 ⁽¹⁰⁾	2.1 ⁽¹¹⁾
Doctors (1000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	556	949	990	1033	1082	1131	1187	1251	1300	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1000 persons) ⁽³⁾	0.508	0.506	0.537	0.591	0.492	0.537	0.541	0.613	0.612	0.652	...
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1000 numbers) ⁽⁴⁾	238	378	432	403	410	389	405	413	367	390	...
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	5	5	4	3	3	6	2	2	6 ⁽¹³⁾	...
Malaria	932	440	562	384	331	194	96	77	93	90	64 ⁽¹³⁾⁽¹⁴⁾
Dengue	7	193 ⁽⁵⁾	137	220	245	325	172	166	56	346	303
Kala-Azar	150	20	11	5	0	1	3	6	6	28 ⁽¹³⁾	...
Tuberculosis	10463	61888	63226	63295	62011	56277	73382	89823	76002	88060	...
Living quality											
Dwellings by type of occupation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Owned (per 1000 households)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	668 ⁽⁵⁾
Rural	943 ⁽⁵⁾
Hired (per 1000 households)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	285 ⁽⁵⁾
Rural	36 ⁽⁵⁾
Others (per 1000 households)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	47 ⁽⁵⁾
Rural	21 ⁽⁵⁾

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

(Continued)

Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households):	243 ⁽⁵⁾	329	...	...	...	...
Rural											
Urban	687 ⁽⁶⁾	650	...	...	...	...
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households):	435 ⁽⁵⁾	939	...	...	...	...
Rural											
Urban	876 ⁽⁶⁾	991	...	...	...	...
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households):	219 ⁽⁶⁾	713	...	775	...	...
Rural											
Urban	737 ⁽⁶⁾	962	...	938	...	...
Gini coefficient ^{(1) (7)}											
Urban (%)	0.342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	0.26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate ^{(1) (8)}											
Urban (%)	20.2	...	14	...	...	...	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.7
Rural (%)	44.2	...	29	...	...	...	27.2	26.1	25.7	24.4	23.7
Population with access to tap water (%)	36.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population with access to gas (%)	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	2149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	2156	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	59.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	58.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	49.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population				0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population				225	217	211	206	201	194	197	...
Number of Malaria incidence per 1000 population				0.92	0.85	0.64	0.32	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.13 ⁽¹³⁾

Sources

- a) 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).
- b) NITI Aayog.
- c) Ministry of Education. Flash Statistics. UDISE & UDISEPlus; and Key Results of All India Survey on Higher Education (various issues).
- d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. National Health Profile.
- e) Ministry of Finance. Economic Survey.
- f) Ministry of Home Affairs. National Crime Records Bureau. Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (various issues).
- g) Ministry of Home Affairs. Office of the Registrar General of India. Census 2001/2011 Reports.
- h) Department of Science & Technology (DST).
- i) Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion. http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOAnnualReport/1_110_1_Annual_Report_2017-18_English.pdf
- j) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme. Directorate General of Health Services. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- k) Central Tuberculosis Division. National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme.

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 whereas 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 of the next year). Public expenditure on health & education relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central government & State governments combined).
- (3) As at the end of December of the year indicated in the table. The data relate to number of doctors and include Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India (Provisional). Number of beds in Government Hospitals only.
- (4) Includes deaths due to Air crash, Ship Accidents, Collapse of Structure, Drowning, Electrocution, Accidental Explosion, Falls, Factory/Machine Accidents, Accidental Fire, Firearm, Mines or Quarry Disaster, Traffic Accidents, Stampede, Sudden Deaths, Deaths of Women during Pregnancy, Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit/Poisonous Liquor, Killed by Animals, Poisoning, Suffocation, Drug Overdose, Causes not known and causes other than forces of nature.
- (5) Information under the column for 2000 is based on Census 2001 and is as on 31 March 2001.
- (6) Pertains to Survey period July – December 2012.
- (7) Information on expenditure pertains to mixed reference period.
- (8) Illiteracy rate pertains to age 7 years and older for 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022. Illiteracy rates are as per PLFS 2017-18, PLFS 2018–19, PLFS 2019–20, PLFS 2020–21 and PLFS 2021–22.
- (9) Pertains to Survey period July – December 2012. Figures under tap water for the year 2012 include piped water/public taps, but exclude bottled water.
- (10) Revised estimates.
- (11) Budgetary estimates.
- (12) The figures are as on 31 March.
- (13) Provisional.
- (14) Up to Dec 2022.
- (15) Until Oct 2021.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income and expenditure											
Per capita income of households (RMB)											
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	18311	20167	21966	23821	25974	28228	30733	32189	35128	36883
Per capita disposable income of urban households	6256	26467	28844	31195	33616	36396	39251	42359	43834	47412	49283
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2282	9430	10489	11422	12363	13432	14617	16021	17131	18931	20133
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	...	13220	14491	15712	17111	18322	19853	21559	21210	24100	24538
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5027	18488	19968	21392	23079	24445	26112	28063	27007	30307	30391
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1714	7485	8383	9223	10130	10955	12124	13328	13713	15916	16632
Per capita savings balance (RMB) ⁽¹⁾	5076	32894	35477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) as % of total population ⁽²⁾	...	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%											
Subgroups of population (%) ⁽²⁾
Lowest 20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽²⁾	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, tobacco and liquor	...	31.2	31	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.4	28.2	30.2	29.8	30.5
Clothing	...	7.8	7.6	7.4	7	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.6
Residence	...	22.7	22.1	21.8	21.9	22.4	23.4	23.4	24.6	23.4	24
Household facilities, articles and services	...	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Transport and communication	...	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13	13.1	13
Education, cultural and recreation	...	10.6	10.6	11	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1
Health care and medical services	...	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4
Urban (in cash) (%)	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food	39.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	11.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Health care and medical services	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food	49.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	5.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	15.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini coefficient ⁽³⁾	...	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466	0.467
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	...	...	...	76	79	80	81	82	83	...	...
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) ⁽⁷⁾	45.4	94.3	94.6	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.0	...
Public Recreational Green Space Per Capita (sq.m) ⁽⁷⁾	3.7	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.7	14	14.1	14.4	14.8	14.9	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽⁴⁾	4.6	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	10.6	10.6	11	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1
Urban households	13.4	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural households	11.2	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons)											
Higher education	5561	24681	25477	26253	26958	27536	28310	30315	32853	34961	36594
Regular secondary schools	73689	68750	67843	66858	66956	68163	70278	72410	74083	76234	78249
Primary schools	130133	93605	94511	96922	99130	100937	103393	105612	107254	107799	107321
Special schools	378	368	395	442	492	579	666	795	881	920	919
Pre-primary education	22442	38947	40507	42648	44139	46001	46564	47139	48183	48052	46275
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.89	2.00	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.24	2.41	2.43	2.55
Full-Time equivalent of R&D personnel (1000 persons-year)	922	3533	3711	3759	3878	4034	4381	4801	5235	5716	6041
Average years of schooling (Years)	...	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.1
Proportion of population 25 years and older with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT Granted (Pieces) ⁽⁵⁾	...	22924	26169	30548	44992	50674	55242	60993	72349	73434	...
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1000 inhabitants)	1.7	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3	...
Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants) ⁽⁶⁾	2.4	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6	6.3	6.5	6.7	...
Number of new HIV infections per 1000 population	0.01	3.12	3.33	3.69	3.97	4.15	4.62	5.10	4.43	4.27	...
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	41.68	66.80	65.63	63.42	61.00	60.53	59.27	55.55	47.76	45.37	...
Number of Malaria incidence per 1000 population	1.94	0.29	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.06	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000–2022.
- b) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2021.
- c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China's Household Survey 2013–2022; 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 2000–2022.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of China. Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development.
- g) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

- (1) There's no data since 2015.
- (2) The data are from World Bank WDI database.
- (3) Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (4) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (5) Refers to number of PCT international patent applications granted.
- (6) Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1000 population.
- (7) Data after 2012 are incomparable to data in 2000.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6364	...	...	53661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household's <i>per capita</i> living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	7546	...	...	40874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	...	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	...	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	...	60.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	...	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages (2)	27.7	...	...	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	...	...	32.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health	1.5	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	13.3	...	...	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communication	3.4	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation and culture	3.7	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2.4	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	...	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	...	...	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini index (<i>per capita</i> expenditure excluding taxes)	0.65	...	...	0.639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%) ⁽³⁾	...	15.8	15.4	15.0	14.2	13.7	13.0	12.1	10.0	10.5	10.2
Adult literacy ⁽⁴⁾	...	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	2.1	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)											
1 room	...	19.3	19.6	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.0	17.5	13.7	14.3	17.5
2 rooms	...	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.3	9.0	7.9
3 rooms	...	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	9.9	10.2	11.3
4 rooms or more	...	60.1	60.5	58.0	58.4	58.1	58.8	62.8	68.2	66.6	63.3

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Classification of dwellings tenure ⁽⁶⁾											
Private Property ⁽⁷⁾		70.5	69.5	63.6	63.0	63.4	...	64.1	...	...	63.8
Private property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
State-owned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal property	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)											
Piped water within the dwelling	...	45.4	46.4	46.0	46.6	46.7	46.3	44.9	46.6	45.2	45.8
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard		72.1	73.3	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	75.0	74.7	75.8
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁽⁵⁾	...	59.2	59.9	60.4	60.6	61.0	61.5	60.0	60.9	60.6	60.8
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁸⁾	...	70.9	71.9	71.1	71.3	72.3	73.0	72.6	73.4	73.0	74.4
Culture, education and health										...	
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)		0.72	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.75	...	...	...	...
Full-Time equivalent of R&D personnel		37957	38465	41055	42533	44259	43774	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and older with completed tertiary education (%)	...	13.9	14.7	15.2	15.3	15.0	15.3	16.4	15.2	15.6	16.9
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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 were revised using the question which asks if the household toilet is connected to a 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.

Explanatory Notes

General 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 older with completed tertiary education: percentage share of the population aged 25 years and older with completed tertiary education (according to ISCED 5 or 6) to the total population.

Brazil

The Continuous National Household Sample Survey of IBGE.

The National Household Sample Survey – PNAD was an annual survey and was extinguished in 2015. The PNAD was replaced, with updated methodology, by the Continuous National Household Sample Survey – PNAD Continuous.

PNAD Continuous is a quarterly survey and started in the 2012. There are important methodological differences between PNAD and PNAD Continuous. Therefore, the results of these two surveys are not comparable. Thus, the results of the PNAD were erased and replaced by those of PNAD Continuous.

More information about PNAD Continuous can be found at:
https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101561_notas_tecnicas.pdf

PNAD Continuous started with the labour force investigation, associated with basic demographic and educational information. Gradually other themes and topics supplementary were being aggregated.

According to the rotation scheme adopted by PNAD Continuous, a housing unit stays in the sample for five quarters, then it is withdrawn from the sample. Some themes and topics supplementary are surveyed in determined interview in all four quarters of the year and others are concentrated in determined quarter of the year.

Housing characteristics are investigated in housing units which are being interviewed for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year and information and communication technology characteristics are concentrated in the fourth quarter of the year. So, both themes started being surveyed in 2016.

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. 13th salary (14th salary and 15th salary, etc.) and profit-sharing paid by the enterprise to their employees was not included. 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 were 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.

Research and development expenditure (% of GDP): The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimative based on the sum of cost approach (intermediate consumption, employees' compensation, consumption of fixed capital). The total expenditure on R&D activities is complemented with those units that produce for the market. The units can be public or private for own production, while R&D market producers are all private.

Average years of schooling (Year): refers to the average of total years of academic education by adults aged 15 years and older (including general education and adult academic education, excluding various non-academic education).

Explanatory note: this indicator is one of the most important indicators to reflect the educational attainment or national quality in a country or a region.

Formula: Mean years of schooling (of adults) = (sum of years of academic educational years by adults aged 15 years and older/population aged 15 years and older) x 100, of which, the criteria of various educational levels converted into years of schooling is: never go to school = 0 year; primary school = 6 years; junior middle school = 9 years; senior middle school = 12 years; tertiary education = 16 years.

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.

Population below international poverty line (\$1.90 a day PPP) as % of total population: percentage of the population living on less than \$1.90 a day at 2011 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates).

The ratio of income quintile groups is the ratio of the average incomes (or consumer expenditures) of 20% of the population with the highest incomes and 20% of the population with the lowest incomes.

Gini index characterizes the level of deviation of the actual distribution of total income of the population from equal distribution. The value of the coefficient can vary from 0 to 1 (or from 0% to 100%), while the higher the value of the indicator, the more unevenly income is distributed in society.

Area of parks and green land: includes area of the common using green plantations (parks, gardens, squares and parkways), forest parks and city gardens, area of gardening of local roads.

Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%): proportion of internal research and development expenditure to GDP.

School life expectancy: (according to the UNESCO methodology) – number of years a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the specified level of education.

Number of physicians: include all doctors with the higher medical education engaged in the treatment and sanitary organizations, social security establishments, research institutes, polyclinics, pre-school establishments, schools, orphanages and others.

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

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.

Public recreational green space per capita: refers to the ratio of the urban public recreational green space to the total urban population. Public recreational green space refers to the green areas open to the public for amusement and rest with the facilities of amusement, rest and services. Its function also includes improving ecology, beautifying landscape, education and preventing and reducing disaster.

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 enrolment 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 enrol 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 older) 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.



Chapter 7

Resources and Environment



Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total water consumption (Million m³)											
Brazil	...	29453	31140	30600	34104	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	66924	53551	55701	54538	54635	53471	52964	51938	47028	48079	47847
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²⁾	...	618340	609490	610320	604020	604340	601550	602120	581290	...	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of forest area (1000 hectares)											
Brazil	545943	...	493500	495700	...	...	499525	498073	...	...	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	871539	871830	871838	870722	870706	870714	870745	870766	870766	870738	870751
India ⁽⁴⁾	63729	69790	...	70150	...	70827	...	71225	...	71379	...
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	174909	207687	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	...	...
South Africa	1 331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1000 hectares)											
Brazil	6 245	6 028	5 832	5 781	5 767	...	...	...	...	5 381	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	1 864	1 811	1 827	1 901	1 901	1 910	1 914	1 920	1 923	1 925	1 924
India ⁽⁵⁾	...	9 352	8 665	8 885	8 877	9 133	9 645	9 859	10 088	10 185	10 263
China ⁽⁶⁾	11000	16000	16020	16000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	959	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)											
Brazil	9952	5123	4969	6614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	6626	6932	6518	6926	6671	6939	7346	7525	7038	8017	...
India ⁽⁸⁾	940	1490	1560	...	2127	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	9930	9580	9470	9170	8610	8530	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	91.2	92.0	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.3	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹³⁾	74.7	75.5	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.1	76.2
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	80.4	90.5	91.1	91.7	92.3	92.8	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁶⁾	90.1	85.0	84.2	83.4	82.6	81.9	...	...	...	...	...

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.
- h) FAO Database.
- i) United Nations Global SDG Database.

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).
- d) Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- e) United Nations Global SDG Database.
- f) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

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).
- d) Ministry of Jal Shakti. DWS for Rural and MIS, NSS, Ministry of Statistics and PI for Urban Periodicity: Annual for Rural and 3 years for Urban.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2021.
- b) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China.
- c) World Bank WDI Database.
- d) United National Global SDG Database.

South Africa

- a) Millennium indicators, UN.
- b) United Nations Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (9) 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.
(12) Urban area. Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

Russia

- (1) Total Freshwater Use.
(3) Year-end data.
(7) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on emissions of carbon dioxide, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry, are taken from the Russian national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990–2021 years.
(13) Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

India

- (4) Data (except for 2013 and 2014) relate 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. 2019 data are from India State of Forest Report.
(5) Perennial crops include most of the fruit crops and plantation crops such as cashew, areca nut, cocoa, coconut and some spice crops. Data relate to agriculture year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next Year) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops. Data for 2021 are based on 1st Advance Estimates.
(8) Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. Emissions are calculated using the IEA's energy balance and the Revised 2006 IP-CC 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.

China

- (2) Total freshwater use.
(6) Data are from World Bank WDI Database, calculating by using "permanent cropland (% of land area)" multiply "land area of China".
(11) Data of sulphur dioxide emissions per capita refer to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emission to the average population of the year. Since 2016, sulphur dioxide emissions per capita have been adjusted according to the data of the second national census of pollution sources.
(15) Data are the figures of the Sixth National Forestry Survey (1999–2003), the Eighth National Forestry Survey (2009–2013), and the Ninth National Forestry Survey (2014–2018).

South Africa

- (16) Urban area. Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources - Total (m³/s)⁽¹⁾	247889	231916	235720	235720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of protected areas	...	320	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1000 hectares)	...	76006	...	79600	79300	79365	...	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (million tons)	1751	2101	2189	1758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas (million m³)	360782	838764	859268	745473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limestone (ton)	45459758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (ton)	11275749	23126000	22565000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magnesia and dolomite (ton)	3474339	235400	390000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal (ton)	7378006	3232000	2771000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clays (ton)	1805011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (ton)⁽²⁾	104	4000	4000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaolin (ton)	2467966	7068000	7056000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial sands (ton)	1608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium (bauxite) (1000 ton)	1784	7140	2600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	317	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syenite (ton)	498278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (ton)	888639	291807	400000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talc (ton)	57 031	44 010	52 133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt (ton)	...	21 630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of waste water safely treated (%)	52.5	68.5	70.3	73.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	...	90.4	90.7	90.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- a) 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.
- b) Water National Agency — ANA. Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil — Report 2013. Available in: — 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.
- d) Ministry of Environment. National Register of Protected Areas. Available in: www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc
- e) National Petroleum Agency. Available in: http://www.anp.gov.br/wwwanp/images/publicacoes/Anuario_Estatistico_ANP_2016.pdf

Footnotes

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

Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	4 523 000	4 614 600	4 623 000	4 647 900	4 441 000	4 681 500	4 622 600	4 290 900	4 565 000	4495500	4614900
Annual flows (million.cu.m) ⁽²⁾	61 771	49 320	50 343	48 683	48 722	47 818	47 407	47 193	42 732	44 924	44 423
Number of protected areas ⁽³⁾	135	146	12 944	12 995	11 936	11 939	11 868	11 822	11 823	11 880	11 931
Area of protected areas (1000 hectares) ⁽³⁾	40 057	45 255	202 290	206 623	211 696	212 044	237 747	238 789	240 108	242 128	244 270
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	...	...	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.3
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾											
Crude oil (million tons)	24 455	29 166	29 440	29 657	29 676	29 831	29 859	30 817	31430	31249	31451
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	63 830 500	69 272 000	70 347 300	70 024 300	69 218 500	73 260 300	72 994 700	72 682 100	70985600	67171357	64825423
Coal (million tons)	277 239	274 149	273 948	274 566	274 329	274 987	275 443	275 478	275145	274389	273048
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	106	109	110	110	110	113	112	112	112	118
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	230	230	230	230	230	284	284	284	283	283
Copper (million tons)	85	91	92	98	97	98	99	99	98	103	102
Lead (million tons)	20	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17
Zinc (million tons)	61	60	60	60	60	59	59	59	59	58	59
Bauxite (1000 tons)	1 539 500	1 421 200	1 413 700	1 407 200	1 400 200	1 393 400	1 388 400	1 380 800	1373500	1366256	1358814
Tungsten (1000 tons)	1 717	1 571	1 557	1 335	1 332	1 330	1 328	1 320	1316	1321	1319
Tin (1000 tons)	2 302	2 168	2 167	2 165	2 164	2 162	2 153	2 122	2116	2110	2103
Antimony (1000 tons)	296	312	344	348	368	450	437	456	421	438	541
Gold (1000 tons)	8.6	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16
Silver (1000 tons)	110	121	122	119	123	131	123	122	123	125	123
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.2	90.4	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁷⁾	12	13	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	13	13
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	34	37	34	33	34	34	33	33	33	36	35
Sulphur dioxide emissions per capita (kg) ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾	37	29	28	28	27	25	25	25	25	22	23
Emission of sulphur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year) ⁽⁶⁾	-4.8	-3.9	-3.3	1.6	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	1.7	-2.2	-10.3	6.3
Proportion of wastewater treated (%)	64	65	66	66	66	68	67	67	67	66	69
Urban solid waste collected (million m³) ⁽⁸⁾	152	261	263	267	269	274	275	304	334	350	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	...

Sources

- a) Federal States Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- c) Federal Agency for Subsoil Usage (Rosnedra) of the Russian Federation.
- d) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).
- e) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
- f) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

Footnotes

- (1) By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
- (2) By the data of the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- (3) Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks; since 2014 – data on selected categories of the specially protected natural areas of federal, regional, and local significance.
- (4) By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
- (5) The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO₂ from stationary sources.
- (6) Emissions from stationary sources.
- (7) Since 2018 – by the data of Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.
- (8) Data on removal of solid domestic waste from the territories of urban settlements.

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources ⁽¹⁾ (MCM)	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1999200	1999200	1999200	1999200
Number of protected areas ^{(2) (3)}	574	717	745	759	763	769	771	903	981	987	998
National parks	89	102	103	103	103	103	104	101	104	106	106
Wildlife sanctuaries	485	532	535	541	543	544	544	553	566	564	567
All protected areas (1000 hectares) ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾	14 667	15 989	16 108	16 198	16 205	16 209	16 210	16 501	17192	17305	17363
National parks (1000 hectares)	3 780	4 050	4 050	4 050	4 050	4 050	4 050	4 056	4372	4437	4440
Wildlife sanctuaries (1000 hectares)	10 887	11 712	11 829	11 887	11 892	11 893	11 893	11 976	12242	12251	12256
Ramsar Sites	6	26	26	26	26	26	26	37	42	56	75
Mangrove Cover (sq. km)	...	4 628	...	4 740	...	4 921	...	4 975	...	4992	...
Forest Cover											
Very Dense Forest (sq. km)		83 502	...	85 904	...	98 158	...	99 278	...	99 799	...
Moderately Dense Forest (sq. km)		318 745	...	315 374	...	308 318	...	308 472	...	306 890	...
Open Forest (sq. km)		295 651	...	300 395	...	301 797	...	304 499	...	307 120	...
Scrub (sq. km)		41 383	...	41 362	...	45 979	...	46 297	...	46 539	...
Non Forest (sq. km)		2 547 982	...	2 544 228	...	2 533 217	...	2 528 923	...	2 527 141	...
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%) ⁽⁴⁾	48	...	48	...	49	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁵⁾											
Crude oil (million tons) ⁽⁷⁾	703	652	647	636	621	604	594	619	603	592	...
Natural gas (million cubic metres) ⁽⁷⁾	760000	1171690	1199100	1251890	1227000	1289700	1340000	1381000	1371900	1372370	...
Coal (million tons) ⁽⁷⁾	...	298914	301050	306600	308800	315160	319040	326495	344019	352126	...
Iron ore & Cone (Hematite + Magnetite) (Million tons)	6 312	6 642	...	5475	...	...	...	...	6412 ⁽⁶⁾
Manganese ore (1000 tons)	104541	95 872	...	93475	...	...	...	...	75041 ⁽⁶⁾
Copper Ore (1000 tons)	289578	237573	...	207767	...	...	...	...	163891 ⁽⁶⁾
Copper Metal (1000 tons)	3 012	2 997	...	2735	...	...	...	...	2162 ⁽⁶⁾
Lead metal (1000 tons)	1 337	2 115	...	2482	...	...	...	...	1900 ⁽⁶⁾
Zinc metal (1000 tons)	6 412	10 893	...	9999	...	...	...	...	7438 ⁽⁶⁾
Lead and zinc Ore (1000 tons)	100830	102795	...	106116	...	...	...	...	103275 ⁽⁶⁾
Bauxite (1000 tons)	524098	830195	...	656422	...	...	...	...	646493 ⁽⁶⁾
Gold Ore (Primary) (1000 tons)	10 085	14 616	...	17228	...	...	...	...	23728 ⁽⁶⁾
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	72	...	70	...	...	...	...	93 ⁽⁶⁾
Silver (ore) (1000 tons)	91 983	118281	...	150444	...	...	...	...	170446 ⁽⁶⁾
Silver Metal (1000 tons)	3	8	...	7	...	...	...	...	8 ⁽⁶⁾
Graphite (1000 tons)	4 796	8 469	...	7961 ⁽⁶⁾
Expenditure on environment (million₹) ⁽⁸⁾	1 624	4164 ⁽⁹⁾	5 520	7637 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4986 ⁽¹¹⁾	26 266	25 856	25 377	19 669	24 327	24780 ⁽¹³⁾
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.014	0.012	0.010	0.010	0.091 ⁽¹³⁾
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%) ⁽¹²⁾	...	19.4	27.8	45.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hazardous Waste generated (Million MT)					7.17	9.44	8.64	8.78	9.24	12.35	...
E-Waste generated (lakh TPA)						7.08	7.71	10.15	13.46	16.01	...
Municipal solid Waste generated (lakh TPD)		1.43	1.41	1.01	1.19	0.43	1.5	1.51	1.6		...
Bio Medical Waste generated (TPD)		484.3	495.3	501.5	517.7	559.1	614.7	619.1	774	764	...
Plastic Waste generated (lakh TPA)		18.29	7.89	15.89			33.6	34.67	41.27		...
Water consumption (m3) per million USD of GDP
Reduction rate of water Usage per unit of GDP (%)
Reduction rate of sulphur dioxide emission (%)

Sources

- Ministry of Water Resources. Central Water Commission.
- Ministry of Environment & Forests. Wildlife Institute of India. National Wildlife Database.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics.
- Ministry of Mines. Indian Bureau of Mines. Statistical Profile of Minerals (various issues).
- National Wildlife Database. Wildlife Institute of India.
- Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. Central Statistics Office. Energy Statistics (various issues – Table 1.1 & Table 1.2).
- Office of Coal Controller. Provisional Coal Statistics.

Footnotes

- The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources (MCM=Million m³).
- Includes both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves.
- As on 31st March/1st April. Protected area as percentage of total geographical area.
- Data from 2009 onwards may not be strictly comparable with earlier years due to change in nomenclature, rationalisation and classification of reporting.
- Provisional data. Reserves position is updated every 5 years.
- Estimated Data.
- 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 2013 pertains to expenditure as on 31st March 2014.
- Expenditure on Environment data for 2015 pertains to expenditure as on 31st January 2016 as per sanctions.
- Expenditure on Environment data for 2016 pertains to expenditure as on 31st December 2016.
- Year 2014 stands for 2013/2014; Year 2015 stands for 2014/2015; Year 2016 stands for 2015/2016.
- Revised Estimate.

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2770080	2795786	2726690	2796260	3246640	2876120	2746250	2904100	3160520	2963820	...
Total water consumption (Million m³)		618340	609490	610320	604020	604340	601550	602120	581290	592020	...
Number of nature reserves⁽¹⁾	1 227	2 697	2 729	2 740	2 750	2 750	474	474	474	474	...
Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)⁽²⁾	98 210	146310	146992	147028	147332	147167	98 609	98 114	98213	98213	...
Number of Ramsar sites⁽¹²⁾
Surface area (hectares) of Ramsar sites
Forest cover by type (area (km²))⁽¹³⁾
Very dense forest
Moderately dense forest
Open forest
Scrub
Non Forest
Main mineral reserves											
Oil (million tons) ⁽³⁾	...	3 367	3 433	3 496	3 501	3 542	3 570	3 550	3619	3689	...
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽³⁾	...	4642884	4945178	5193950	5436546	5522096	5793604	5966580	6266578	6339267	...
Coal (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	236290	239993	244010	249226	1666673	1708573	1718260	162288	207885	...
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	19 917	20 656	20 760	20 120	84 888	85 219	85 300	10878	16124	...
Manganese ore (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	215477	214154	276262	310336	1846000	1816000	1920000	212957	261687.8	...
Copper (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	27 515	28 364	27 218	26 210	106078	114435	112536	27013	34947.9	...
Lead (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	15 779	17 208	17 388	18 086	89 670	92 163	98 329	12331	20408.1	...
Zinc (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	37 662	40 341	41 027	44 391	184939	187557	200250	30948	44229	...
Bauxite (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	983235	983219	997582	1009553	5089000	5170000	5470000	576502	711137.4	...
Nickel (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	2 535	2 530	2 873	2 774	11 181	11 879	10 761	3996	4220.4	...
Tungsten (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	2 349	2 333	2 331	2 432	10 304	10 716	11 204	2225	2951.6	...
Tin (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	1 165	1 106	1 092	1 164	4 500	4 531	4 542	723	1130.7	...
Antimony (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	460	532	479	521	3 198	3 277	3 435	352	640.7	...
Gold (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	2	2	2	2	13	14	14	2	2.96	...
Silver (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	37	39	39	41	316	329	347	51	71.78	...
Graphite mineral (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	...	53 477	41 290	55 164	73 215	367000	440000	530000	52319	78263.3	...
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1.52	1.49	1.28	1.24	1.15	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.83	...
Proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)
Proportion of wastewater treated in Urban (%)	...	89.3	90.2	91.9	93.4	94.5	95.5	96.8	97.5	97.9	...
Sulphur Dioxide Emission (1000 tons)⁽⁵⁾	...	20439	19744	18591	8549	6108	5161	4573	3182	2748	...
Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area (%)	9.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- c) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks. 2009–2022.
- d) World Bank WDI Database.
- e) United National Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2018, the data refer to the number of national nature reserves.
- (2) Since 2018, the data refer to the area of national nature reserves.
- (3) The data for oil and natural gas reserves are remaining proved technically recoverable reserves as per *Classifications for Petroleum Resources and Reserves (GB/T 19492-2020)* since 2020. And before 2020, they are remaining technically recoverable reserves as per *Classifications for Petroleum Resources/Reserves (GB/T 19492-2004)*.
- (4) The data for non-petroleum mineral reserves are the total of proved reserves and probable reserves as per *Classifications for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (GB/T 17766-2020)* since 2020. And they are remaining reserves and resources from 2017 to 2019.
- (5) Data after 2016 are incomparable to that in the previous years.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural resources											
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine area protected	17	25	25	25	25	25	25	...	...	...	...
Terrestrial area protected	1277	1451	1478	1507	1520	1535	1538	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1000 hectares)	121966	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	121966	...	...
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1902	185910	185910	186175	186175	186232	186232	...	...	...	...
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85938	113491	116182	117596	121056	121932	121977	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ore (million tons)	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1200	...	...	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1000 tons)	650	650	650	650	650	770	...	...	...	...	...
Copper (1000 tons)	4000000	150000	150000	200000	200000	200000	...	...	...	...	...
Lead (1000 tons)	...	...	...	...	300	300	....	...	...	...	...
Zinc (1000 tons)	...	...	...	...	15000	15000	...	...	...	...	...
Nickel (1000 tons)	...	...	...	...	3700	3700	...	...	...	...	...
Antimony (1000 tons)	240	27	27	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...
Gold (1000 tons)	31	31	31	31	31	31	....	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- a) United State Geological Survey.
- b) https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_database

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%): proportion of population using an improved basic drinking water source which is located on premises, available when needed and free of faecal (and priority chemical) contamination. Improved drinking water sources include: piped water into dwelling, yard or plot; public taps or standpipes; boreholes or tube wells; protected dug wells; protected springs; packaged water; delivered water and rainwater (SDG indicators 6.1.1).

Proportion of important sites for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity that are covered by protected areas (%): is the mean percentage of each important site for terrestrial and freshwater biodiversity (i.e. those that contribute significantly to the global persistence of biodiversity) that is covered by designated protected areas. It is computed by dividing the total protected area within the country by the total territorial area of the country and multiplying by 100 (SDG indicators 15.1.2).

Brazil

Fresh water resources: Historical Average 214 361 is the best information available until 2012.

Sulphur Dioxide 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.

Freshwater use: use of water resources taken from various sources (including seawater) to meet domestic needs. This does not include turnaround water consumption, as well as recycling of sewage and collector-drainage water.

Proportion of wastewater treated: is defined as the ratio of the volume of normatively pure water and water normatively purified at wastewater treatment plants to the total wastewater (sewage) discharge volume into surface water bodies (%).

India

Forest Cover: The Forest Cover of the country has been classified and mapped into three canopy density classes viz. Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). In addition to three density classes, scrub areas, which are not part of Forest Cover, have also been classified and mapped.

Per capita carbon dioxide emission: This has been derived by dividing total carbon dioxide emission by mid-year population. Figures indicating net carbon dioxide 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.

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 reserves: refer to the area that protect typical natural ecosystems, natural concentrated distribution of rare and endangered wild animal and plant species, and natural relics of special significance. It has a large area to ensure the safety of the main protected objects, and to maintain and restore the quantity of rare and endangered wild animals and plants and their habitats.

Investment in the Treatment of Environment Pollution: refers to the fixed assets investment in the treatment of industrial pollution and in the construction of environment infrastructure facilities in cities and towns. It includes investment in treatment of industrial pollution, environment protection investment in environment protection acceptance project in this year, and investment in the construction of environment infrastructure facilities in cities and towns.

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.



Chapter 8

Industry



Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	102.1	97.0	91.8 ⁽¹⁾	93.6 ⁽¹⁾	102.5 ⁽¹⁾	101.0 ⁽¹⁾	98.9 ⁽¹⁾	95.5	...	99.3
Russia ⁽²⁾	108.7	100.4	102.5	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.5	103.4	97.9	106.3	100.6
<i>Mining</i>	106,4	101,1	101,7	101,3	102,6	101,9	103,8	103,4	93,5	104,2	101,3
<i>Manufacturing</i>	110,9	100,5	103,2	99,9	101,1	105,7	103,6	103,6	101,3	107,4	100,3
<i>Electricity</i>	104	97,5	101,0	99,0	102,0	100,4	102,2	99,2	97,6	107,1	100,5
India ⁽³⁾	105	103.3	104	103.3	104.6	104.4	103.8	99.2	91.6	111.3 ⁽¹⁾	105.1
<i>Mining</i>	102.8	99.9	98.6	104.3	105.3	102.3	102.9	101.6	92.2	112.2	105.8
<i>Manufacturing</i>	105.3	103.6	103.8	102.8	104.4	104.6	103.9	98.6	90.4	111.8	104.5
<i>Electricity</i>	104	106.4	114.8	105.7	105.8	105.4	105.2	101	99.5	107.9	108.9
China ⁽⁵⁾	111.4	109.7	108.3	106.1	106.0	106.6	106.2	105.7	102.8	109.6	103.6
South Africa	86.0	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	100.3	101.5	100.6	...	...	92.6
Production of petroleum (million tons)											
Brazil	62.0	103.1	114.9	124.2	128.2	133.7	131.9	141.9	...	...	152.9
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	324.0	522.0	526.0	535.0	548.0	547.0	556.0	561.0	513.0	523	535
India ⁽³⁾	32.4	37.8	37.5	36.9	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.2	30.5	29.7(4)	...
China	163.0	209.9	211.4	214.6	199.7	191.5	189.3	191.6	194.8	198.9	204.7
South Africa (million kl) ⁽⁷⁾	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of coal (million tons)											
Brazil											
Russia	258	353	357	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435
India											
China											
South Africa											
Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	349	570.3 ⁽⁹⁾	590.7 ⁽⁹⁾	581.7 ⁽⁹⁾	578.9 ⁽⁹⁾	589.4 ⁽⁹⁾	601.4 ⁽⁹⁾
Russia	878	1059	1064	1068	1091	1094	1115	1121	1090	1159	1 170
India ^{(3) (10)}	561	1176	1267	1336	1407	1483	1585	1623	1598 ⁽⁴⁾	1719	...
China	1356	5432	5794	5815	6133	6604	7166	7503	7779	8534	8 849
South Africa	211	256	255	250	253	255	256	253	...	...	234.8

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Indices of Industrial Production 2000–2020.
- National Agency of Petroleum. Natural Gas and Biofuels – ANP.
- Electric System National Operator – ONS.
- Energy Research Company – EPE.
- OECD. Stat Database.
- International Energy Agency. World Energy Statistics 2019.
- Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online. UN.

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) Central Electricity Authority. Ministry of Power. General Review (various issues).

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China. Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000–2021; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000–2021; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2021 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

- a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
- b) Statistics South Africa. Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000–2019.
- c) Statistics South Africa. Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000–2019.

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (1) Data from OECD. Stat Database.
- (8) Electricity Production data are from Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico — ONS.
- (9) Since 2010 data from World Energy Statistics Yearbook 2019.

Russia

- (2) Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2014 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.
- (6) Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.

India

- (3) The data of India pertain to fiscal year not calendar year, i.e. data for 2006 relate to the financial year 2006–07 & likewise. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993–94, for 2008–2011 pertains to base year 2004–05 and from 2012 onwards as per new series of IIP with base year 2011–12.
- (4) Provisional Data.
- (10) Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities. Data for year 2008 are for calendar year 2008 (not for fiscal year 2008–09, i.e. April, 2008 to March, 2009).

China

- (5) 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

- (7) Includes: petrol, jet fuel, illume paraffin, fuel oil, bitumen, LPG.

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

Products	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coal (million tons)	6	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.2	...	...	7.5	...
Natural gas (million m ³) ⁽¹⁾	13328	28174	31895	35126	37891	40117	40857	44724	...	45280	...
Iron ore (million tons)	218	454	476	489	458	462	495	...	...	445	...
Steel (million tons)	30.2	51.9	48.6	45	41.4	46	50.5	32.2	...	54.1	...
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	1320	3171	2668	2174	1876	2383	2507	...	...	...	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	4350	9095	7703	6912	6366	6447	6491	...	...	1794	...
TV (1000 sets)	6022	14960	14097	10865	10401	12101	14377	...	...	6155	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1000 sets) ⁽²⁾	10921	62455	67905	51536	46143	43698	38481	...	...	11632	...
Washing machines (1000 sets)	3212	10333	8599	8207	7015	6449	7658	...	...	35564	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19066	32195	40320	33574	39011	39346	41695	...	...	6300	...
Sawnwood (1000 m ³)	13497	23234	28449	27756	23310	22254	24041	...	...	52148	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	21.5	22.5	24.4	24.9	26.3	30.4	...	...	35850	...
Cement (1000 tons)	36431	74077	88598	1.13.057	1.02.600	85827	85578	...	...	28.7	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.44	0.5	0.45	0.5	...	...	95745	...
Woollen woven fabrics (1000 sets)	182	364	720	1104	1097	961	669	...	...	0.71	...
Footwear (ton)	8865	66301	1601	1528	1337	1398	1411	...	...	434	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE. Annual Survey of Industry 2000–2015.

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 cellular.

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

Products	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coal (million tons)	258	353	357	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435
Natural gas (billion cu.m) ⁽²⁾	584	668	642	634	641	691	726	739	694	763	676
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽³⁾	86.8	102	102	101	101	95.0	96.1	97.7	100	101	95.1
Steel (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	59.2	68.9	70.5	69.4	69.6	73.1	74.3	73.9	73.8	77.8	72.2
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	969	1925	1695	1215	1120	1356	1565	1525	1262	1365	451
Household refrigerators (1000 sets) ⁽⁵⁾	1327	4128	3693	3117	3293	3152	3420	3368	3557	4087	2530
TV (1000 sets) ⁽⁶⁾	1116	14714	16255	9045	8382	5859	6674	7300	7670	6360	4164
Household washing machines (1000 sets) ⁽⁷⁾	954	3868	3862	3511	4040	4533	4676	4854	5261	5583	2755
Mineral fertilizers (1000 tons) ⁽⁸⁾	12213	18441	19724	20146	20821	22567	22962	23703	24913	26428	23564
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m) ⁽⁹⁾	20583	21744	21526	22030	23780	25162	28523	29967	29299	32353	29827
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.4	10.1
Cement (1000 tons) ⁽¹⁰⁾	32389	66549	69139	62103	54935	54721	53678	57676	56168	59668	60953
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m) ⁽¹¹⁾	1822	1311	1231	1121	1168	1210	1352	1390	1453	1358	1291
Woollen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	12.8	11.7	11.0	9.1	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	6.6	6.7
Footwear (1000 pairs) ⁽¹²⁾	56506	118327	109021	91703	95410	120074	123160	109251	93617	104650	113960

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2017, in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Products by Type of Economic Activity OK 034-2014 (OKPD2).

(2) Since 2010 – including associated gas.

(3) Since 2010 – concentrate of iron ore.

(4) Since 2017 production of steel includes ingots or other primary forms and semis of non-alloy steels, stainless steels and other alloy steels.

(5) Household refrigerators and freezers.

(6) Since 2017 – television receivers, whether or not combined with broadcast radio receivers or equipment for recording or reproducing sound or images. Data are not strictly comparable because of changes in the methodology.

(7) Household washing machines.

(8) In terms of 100% content of nutrients. Since 2010 – mineral and chemical fertilizers.

(9) Including sleepers. Since 2010 – wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.

(10) Since 2010 – portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.

(11) Including gauze, except narrow fabrics.

(12) Including rubber and felt.

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

Products	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coal (million tons)	310	566	609	639	658	675	729	731	716	778	607 ⁽⁴⁾
Natural gas (million m ³)	29480	35407	33657	32249	31897	32649	32873	31184	28673	34024 ⁽⁴⁾	
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	152	129	158	195	201	206	244 ⁽⁴⁾	204 ⁽⁴⁾	...	
Aluminium (in thousand tonnes)		1667	2027	2355	2897	3400	3696	3635	3619 ⁽⁴⁾		
Crude steel (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	26.92	81.3	87.29	89.03	95.48	101.46	109.27	111.35	100.3	118.2	125.8
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	524	2519	2591	2747	2892	2927	2929	2309	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons) ⁽²⁾	16261	18008	18205	19630	19782	19957	19722	20366	20341	20451	22829
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	256	271	283	280	299	337	334	300	360.19	283.61 ⁽³⁾
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19718	35513	36959	38440	38837	40057	42204	40038 ⁽⁴⁾	36344 ⁽⁴⁾	...	

Sources

- a) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (various issues).
- c) Ministry of Mines. Indian Bureau of Mines (MCDR Returns).
- d) Ministry of Steel.
- e) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. Department of Fertilizers.
- f) Ministry of Commerce & Industry. DIPP.
- g) Ministry of Textiles. Office of the Textile Commissioner.
- h) Ministry of Coal. Office of the Coal Controller Organization.

Footnotes

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

(1) Data pertain to calendar year. Total production of Crude steel data for 2011–2020 include all qualities carbon, stainless, and other alloy.

(2) From year 2015 onwards, fertilizers include nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

(3) Figure up to December 2022.

(4) Provisional.

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

Products	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Coal (million tons)	1384	3974	3874	3747	3411	3524	3698	3846	3902	4126	4559
Natural gas (million m ³)	27200	120858	130157	134610	136865	148035	160159	175362	192495	207584	220110
Iron ore (million tons)	223	1486	1527	1381	1272	1229	802	845	867	981	968
Crude steel (million tons)	129	813	822	804	808	871	929	995	1065	1035	1018
Cars (1000 sets)	607	12104	12483	11630	12111	11945	12174	10285	9240	9706	10472
Home refrigerators (1000 sets)	12790	92557	87961	79928	84816	83145	81088	79043	90147	89921	86644
Colour TV (1000 sets)	39360	127452	141289	144757	157696	159326	196950	189991	196262	184965	195783
Mobile telephones (1000 sets)	52479	1523439	1682028	1812614	1848457	1889824	1800506	1696034	1469618	1661516	1560800
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14430	73005	71144	72745	76209	75009	72615	74330	80419	86185	91063
Chemical fertilizers (1000 tons)	31860	70262	68769	74320	66296	58917	54035	57312	54960	55436	55733
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6344	62976	68370	74304	77161	86024	83618	67455	75926	79517	...
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	113	118	117	123	125	120	125	127	136	137
Cement (million tons)	597	2419	2492	2359	2410	2331	2236	2344	2395	2377	2130
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13922	39881	38800	39012	39260	27491	26351	21918	18624	19629	18500
Woollen woven fabrics (million m)	278	494	600	633	464	454	479	490	290	275	452
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1468	4524	4499	4558	4618	4477	4125	3947	3542	3524	3631

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2022; China Industry Statistical Yearbook 2022; China Statistical Abstract 2023; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2022.
b) National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China. Annual Reports 2000–2021.

Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

Value of sales. by product (million ZAR)	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Basic iron and steel	36505	105041	119620	111747	113510	135834	142508	130190	102056	152228	165368
Motor vehicles	47925	126740	149624	154932	174454	191269	216744	249744	195736	194170	252186
Household appliance	4933	9336	10113	10599	10735	10357	10866	11790	10229	12158	13845
Basic chemicals ⁽¹⁾	26534	87802	100260	90113	95546	97639	100997	100568	98789	114199	136826
Sawmilling and planning of wood	3468	8633	9248	10746	11783	12151	11917	11674	10282	11430	13106
Paper and paper products	27404	60008	65579	70813	75698	78310	84195	85742	81707	90697	97486
Non-metallic mineral ⁽²⁾	21312	60695	63903	65067	67065	69058	70575	68073	58777	73385	79178
Textiles ⁽³⁾	7207	6883	7679	8106	9055	9204	8672	8273	7475	8863	9226
Footwear	3542	5338	5848	5903	6394	6373	7060	7792	6647	8665	9185

Source

Statistics South Africa. Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000–2021.

Footnotes

(1) Including fertilizers.

(2) Including cement.

(3) Including cotton fabrics.

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 cellular.

Russia

Index of industrial production: the aggregate index by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply" before 2014 year and since 2014 year by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management, activity on liquidation of pollution".

Steel: after the All-Russian Product Classification OK 034-2014 (KPES 2008) – OKPD2 was introduced in January 1, 2017, the following types of products are being developed: unalloyed steel in ingots or in other primary forms and semi-finished products from unalloyed steel; stainless steel in ingots or other primary forms and semi-finished stainless steel; other alloy steel in ingots or in other primary forms and semi-finished products of other alloy steel.

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.

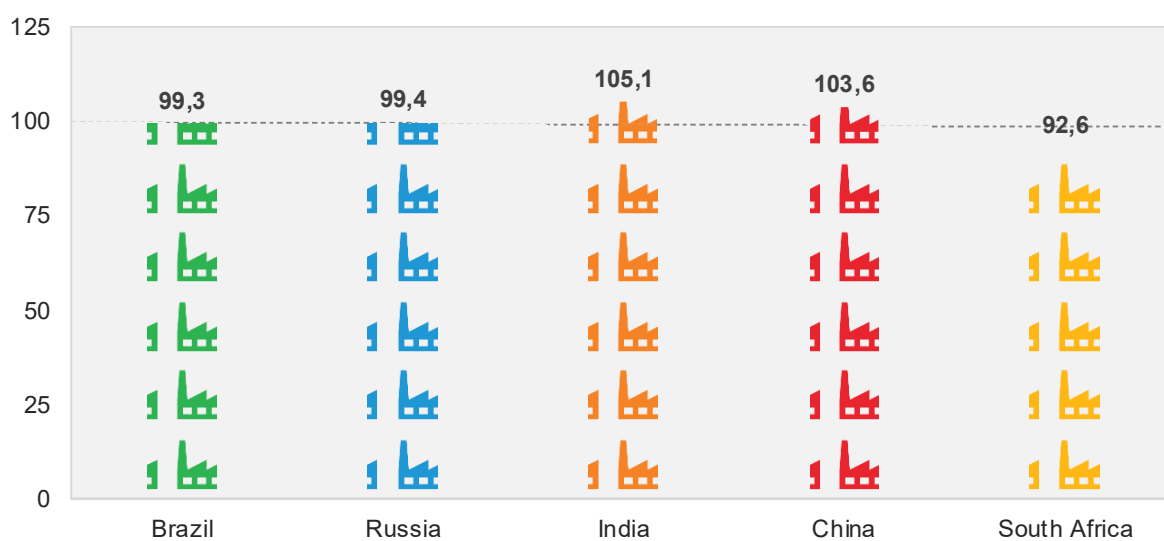
The new series of all India index of industrial production (IIP) with base 2011–12 has a broader coverage of 856 items (clubbed in 407 item groups: Mining – 1, Manufacturing – 405, Electricity – 1) comprising 29 from Mining & Quarrying, 826 from Manufacturing and 1 from Electricity Sector having the weightage of 14.4%, 77.6% and 7.99% respectively in the all-India IIP. National Industrial Classification (NIC)-2008, which is as per ISIC Rev. 4. 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.

8.1 Indices of industrial production, 2022 (preceding year = 100)





Chapter 9

Energy



Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	153	258	273	286	295	30.3	30.8	32.6	...	...	...
Russia	1488	1914	1917	1909	1935	1976	2040	2058	1922	2053	...
India ⁽²⁾	204	354	371	379	384	386	409	408	393	426 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	970	2511	2535	2535	2422	2512	2652	2781	...	2990	3262
South Africa	153	127	167	163	164	181	164	165	...	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	190	296	306	300	288	294	290	294	...	...	...
Russia	1131	1308	1338	1317	1322	1337	1374	1374	1333	1396	...
India ⁽⁶⁾	...	414	445	467	474	499	536	533	507	526 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	1029	2918	2998	3039	3090	3191	3303	3412	2488	3 681	3 787
South Africa	91	60	68	67	71	68	82	75	...	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	1088	1468	1501	1461	1394	1409	1381	1391	...	...	...
Russia	7715	9114	9156	8993	9014	9107	9359	9359	9101	9517	...
India ^{(8) (9)}	...	502	524	533	543	566	590	582	534	584 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	815	2141	2185	2202	2227	2286	2355	2424	2472	2607	...
South Africa	1799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	22	14.4	12.7	7.4	2.1	0.7	-1.5	-5.2	...	...	...
Russia	2.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	...
India	...	57.7	61.8	63.9	64.8	65.0	65.3	68.9	64.9	64.1	...
China	3.4	15.7	16.3	15.6	17.7	19.2	20.6	21.5	...	21.2	...
South Africa	21.0	40.0	33.0	37.0	28.0	32.0	...	24.0	...	...	...
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7	0	2.5	219	518	160	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	22850	15731	8117	16115	16049	11593	12086	12915	7906	26714	...
India	...	1651	4433	5150	6710	7203	8469	9491	9574	9249	...
China	9880	18670	18160	18650	18910	19470	20910	21650	...	20180	...
South Africa ⁽¹³⁾	4007	13929	13836	14609	16549	15201	...	14018	...	13705	12270

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44345	40334	33778	34642	41313	36511	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	8795	11461	8866	8809	3488	6410	5132	1473	3284	2650	...
India	...	5598	5008	5244	5617	5072	4396	6351	9548	7974	...
China	1550	7440	6750	6210	6190	6420	5690	4860	...	5940	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	4719	9428	11117	13059	10555	8568	...	7491	...	10137	10761
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	331795	611169	624317	619693	625682	636375	651285	...	...	...	...
Russia	863709	1054823	1064956	1060238	1078411	1089105	1108134	1110050	1085045	1135353	1115595
India	316600	874209	948522	1001191	1061183	1123427	1209972	1248086	1230208	1316765	...
China	1347240	5420340	5782970	5802000	6120510	6591400	7150820	7486610	...	8520010	...
South Africa	195660	192121	215599	208843	203740	202675	...	199023	...	22 030	214766
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	2551	3027	3066	2999	2996	3002	3031	3081	...	...	...
Russia	5931	7350	7290	7242	7352	7417	7547	7563	7408	7784	7863
India ⁽¹⁶⁾	512 ⁽⁹⁾	957	1010	1075	1122	1149	1181	1208	1161	1255	...
China	1067	3976	4215	4205	4410	4721	5098	5318	5501	6032	...
South Africa	4587	4315	4228	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2016.
- b) International Energy Agency. Electricity information 2019.
- c) UNSD Database.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. Short Energy Balance.
- b) UNSD Database.

India

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. National Statistical Office. Energy Statistics (Various Publication).
- b) Ministry of Power. Central Electricity Authority.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2019.

South Africa

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

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.
- (5) 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.
- (7) Energy consumption per capita = total consumption / population.
- (11) Data from Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD Database.
- (15) 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 comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity. The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data have been updated.
- (3) Provisional data.
- (6) Includes energy from coal, lignite, crude petroleum (Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput). Natural gas & Electricity (Hydro, Nuclear & other renewable sources electricity from utilities). The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data have been updated.
- (8) The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data have been updated.
- (9) 1 petajoules = 23880000 kgoe. Mid-year population has been taken as on 1st October from population projection for India and states 2011–2036, report of the technical group on population projection.
- (16) (Gross generation + Net imports) / Midyear population (As on 31st March of the year). The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data have been updated.

China

- (4) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
- (10) Energy consumption per capita is calculated by annual average population.
- (12) Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.

South Africa

- (13) Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.
- (14) Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)⁽¹⁾	80698	107875	109930	102940	95790	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol (1000 tons)⁽²⁾	12690	23563	24805	22458	23344	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)⁽³⁾	331795	516174	535160	524593	520030	...	...	...	...	...	...
Energy production (million kWh)											
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	38471	157810	189498	185066	148549	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydro	304403	390992	373439	359743	380911	370906	388971	...	...	...	...
Nuclear	6046	15450	15378	14734	15864	15739	15674	...	...	...	...
Wind	1	6578	12210	21626	33489	42373	48475	...	...	...	...
Energy consumption per GDP (toe/GDP)⁽⁵⁾	92	94.8	97.3	99.2	99	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40.7	40.5	39.4	41.3	43.5	43.1	45.5	...	...	...	...

Sources

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2019.

International Energy Agency. Electricity Information 2019. World Energy Statistics 2019. United Nations Global SDG Database.

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.

(5) Energy consumption — total primary energy supply or gross domestic supply.

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	182935	283561	298934	289250	292746	293818	294765	291182.8	281135	289145	...
Consumption of petrol (1000 tons)	23259	35079	35899	35632	35026	33904	34438	34640	32808	31387	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)	863709	1054823	1064956	1060238	1078411	1089105	1108134	1110050	1085045	1135353	1153595
Electricity production (million kWh)	877764	1059088	1064204	1067543	1091129	1094239	1115125	1121492	1089669	1159416	1169784
Thermal	581673	703477	707462	701219	706819	702832	716151	713945.5	655642	714777	738279
Hydro	165374	182654	175267	169914	186640	187131	193027	196510.4	214389	216143	199269
Nuclear	130715	172508	180757	195470	196614	203143	204569	208984.2	215954	222530	223684
Other renewable	...	449	719	940	1056	1132.55	1378.17	2051.687	3684.65	5966	8552
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%) ⁽²⁾	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.7	...	...
Energy intensity level ⁽³⁾	12.1	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.2	...	...
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)	...	...	...	...	...	346	348	356	368	375	376

Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
b) UNSD Database.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.
(2) Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD database.
(3) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. It is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP (in mega joules per USD constant 2011 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD Database.

Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021 ⁽³⁾	2022
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	114023	222497	223242	232865	245362	251935	257205	254386	221773	241703	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh) ⁽²⁾	316600	874209	948522	1001191	1061183	1123427	1209972	1248086	1230208	1316765	...
Domestic	75629	199842	217405	238876	255826	273545	288243	308745	330809	339780	...
Commercial	22545	74247	78391	86037	89825	93755	98228	106047	86950	97121	...
Industrial power	107622	384418	418346	423523	440206	468613	519196	532820	508776	556481	...
Public lighting	3422	8550	8744	8931	9399	9669	9676	9432	9117	9480	...
Railway/Tramways	8213	15540	16177	16594	15683	17433	18837	19148	14668	21935	...
Agriculture	84729	152744	168913	173185	191151	199247	213409	211295	221303	228451	...
Public water works & sewage pumping	7044	19187	18837	20122	19411	20872	22334	22987	23569	26489	...
miscellaneous	7396	19680	21708	33923	39683	40294	40048	37612	35015	37027	...
Electricity production (million kwh) ⁽⁴⁾	560842	1175637	1267129	1335956	1407404	1483232	1584853	1622983	1598014	1693774	...
Utilities ^{(5) (6)}	501204	1026649	1105072	1167584	1235358	1303455	1371779	1383417	1373187	1484463	...
Thermal ⁽⁷⁾	409940	792054	877941	943013	993516	1037146	1072314	1042838	1032611	1114811	...
Hydro	74362	134848	129244	121377	122378	126123	134894	155769	150300	151627	...
Nuclear	16902	34228	36102	37414	37916	38346	37813	46472	43029	47112	...
Renewable Energy Sources		65520	61785	65781	81548	101839	126759	138337	147248	170912	...
Non-Utilities ⁽⁸⁾	59638	148988	162057	168372	172046	179777	213074	239567	224827	209311	...
Installed renewable energy generating capacity ⁽⁹⁾ (in MW)	1270	34988	38959	45924	57244	69022	77642	87028	94434	109885	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. National Statistical Office. Energy Statistics 2020 for data up to the years 2018.
b) Central Electricity Authority. Ministry of Power.

Footnotes

- (1) Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput.
(2) Kwh means Kilo Watt Hours.
(3) Provisional data.
(4) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities.
(5) It consists of Renewable, 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 2010 onwards, Renewable Energy Sources have been shown separately.
(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 of the next year).
(9) Information pertains to financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year). Renewable Energy Sources (RES) include Wind, Small Hydro Project, Biomass Gasifier, Biomass power, Urban & Industrial Waste Power & Solar Power.

Note: Share of renewable energy consumption is provided on the following assumptions that:

1. All the renewable energy produced is consumed at the source, i.e. zero transmission and distribution losses for renewable energy.
2. Auxiliary Consumption of Renewable Energy projects is zero.

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1000 tons)											
Total	212320	486522	515970	547883	571259	594022	630043	672683	694771	722989	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	210521	485034	515521	547524	571036	593935	629955	672591	694765	722983	...
Construction Transport, storage and post	1751	1487	449	359	223	87	88	92	6	6	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	...	...	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	...	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Residential consumption	...	...	...	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1000 tons)											
Total	35046	93664	97764	113685	118660	122963	130553	136280	127672	142424	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1987	2166	2313	2244	2296	2429	2532	2573	2809	...
Industry	6820	5234	4890	4771	4363	3821	2965	2620	1840	1943	...
Construction	1156	3265	3310	4086	4373	4523	5050	4999	5084	5632	...
Transport, storage and post	15278	43818	46650	53066	55111	56985	60676	62449	55736	62233	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	2209	2178	2433	2409	2445	2755	2879	2732	3029	...
Others	7927	18187	17381	21085	20464	20750	21636	22409	22531	25027	...
Residential consumption	2276	18965	21188	25931	29697	32142	35042	38391	37176	41751	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	1347240	5420341	5782970	5802000	6120510	6591400	7150820	7486610	7762020	8520010	...
Agriculture forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53296	102687	101340	103980	109190	117510	124250	133620	142210	159650	...
Industry	1000462	3923688	4224870	4155000	4299690	4605280	4909490	5069830	5235340	5662230	...
Construction	15977	67507	72170	69870	72560	78920	88780	99120	101110	113290	...
Transport, storage and post	28120	100092	105920	112560	125150	141800	160850	175230	175100	199300	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41868	187689	199560	212200	232380	252660	290040	318710	316900	386960	...
Others	62320	339762	361500	391860	439480	488060	571650	626380	651700	770680	...
Residential consumption	145195	698916	717610	756520	842060	907160	1005760	1063720	1139650	1227890	...
Electricity production (million kWh)											
Thermal	1114190	4247007	4400111	4284188	4437068	4754595	5096318	5220148	5330248	5805868	5888795
Hydro	222414	920292	1072882	1130270	1184048	1197865	1231787	1304438	1355209	1338999	1352195
Nuclear	16737	111613	132538	170789	213287	248070	294359	348355	366255	407523	417775
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption (%)⁽¹⁾	7.3	10.2	11.3	12	13	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.9	16.7	...
Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)⁽²⁾	0.85	0.3	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.21	...
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)											

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2022; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

- (1) Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.
 (2) The GDP is calculated at current price.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil input.

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

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

Primary energy production: includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

Exports: include bunkers.

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, Wind and solar.

Share of renewable energy in energy consumption: is the renewable energy divided by the total primary energy supply= final energy consumption + losses in the energy processing and transferring + energy sector consumption + statistical differences

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) / Midyear 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 includes **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.

Manufacturing: calculated as the sum of all industries less commercial and construction.



Chapter 10

Agriculture, Forestry,
Animal Husbandry and Fishery



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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	50	71	75	76	75	78	78	81	...	...	...
Russia ⁽²⁾	124	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
India ⁽³⁾	156	156	155	155	155	154	154	154	154	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	128	135	135	135	135	...	...	128	...	...	128
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	45	98	98	103	82	115	100	117	118	...	...
Russia	65	92	105	105	121	136	113	121	134	121	158
India ⁽³⁾	186	246	235	235	252	260	263	274	285	288	303 ⁽⁶⁾
China	405	587	596	618	617	615	610	614	617	633	633
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	14	14	17	12	10	19	15	13	18	19	18
Production of meat (1000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁹⁾	10326	23248	23761	24073	24305	25114	25452	25861	26070	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	4446	8525	9026	9519	9853	10319	10629	10866	11222	11346	11744
India ^{(11) (12)}	1851	6235	6691	7020	7386	7656	8114	8599	8798	9292	...
China	60139	86328	88179	87495	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484	89900	93284
South Africa ⁽¹³⁾	1666	3019	3136	3282	3365	2893	...	...	...	...	3473
Timber Production (million Cubic Meters)											
Brazil	72	130	124	124	135	139	146	131	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾	95	120	123	127	129	140	145	143	143	148	131
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	84	82	72	78	78	88	100	103	...	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁶⁾

Sources

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000–2019; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production – May 2021; Forestry Activities 2000–2019; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey 2000–2020.
- b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture. Fishery Data 2008–2011.
- c) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA. Fishery Data 2000–2007.
- d) FAO STAT database.

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2017, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 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, Land Reform and Rural Development.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (1) Harvested area.
- (5) Major cereals (corn, rice and wheat).
- (9) Major meat (beef, chicken and pork).
- (14) Fishery data refer only to the marine and continental extractive fisheries.
- (19) Preliminary data, may be reviewed.

Russia

- (2) 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.
- (17) Since 2010 – wood in the rough.

India

- (3) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (6) As per Third Advance Estimates 2022–23.
- (11) The data pertain to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (12) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–2008.

China

- (4) Data of area of cultivated land of China before 2016 are from the annual survey of the change of land. Data in 2019 are from the third national land survey.

South Africa

(8) Major cereals (maize/corn, wheat, malting barley, sorghum).

(13) Major meat (beef and veal, mutton, goats, poultry).

(16) Cubic meters derived from figures in tons provided by DAFF in the Report on Commercial timber resources and primary roundwood processing in South Africa.

Figures obtained from the Report on Commercial timber resources and primary roundwood processing.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	71.3	75.4	76	75.5	78.2	77.9	80.6	83.1	85.8	88.9
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)⁽²⁾											
Soybean	27.2	39.1	40.2	42.4	44	43.4	44.7	44.5	47.7	45.6	46.3
Corn	23.7	21.4	20.5	20.3	19.8	22.3	20.7	21.7	22.0	22.2	23.9
Sugarcane	9.6	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.5	13	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	11.1
Beans	8.6	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.1
Rice	7.3	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9
Coffee	4.5	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1
Wheat	2.3	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.6
Cassava	3.4	2.1	2.1	2	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3
Cotton	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.9
Orange	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Cashew nuts	1.3	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Sorghum	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2
Cocoa	1.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Banana	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tobacco	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Coconut	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Oats	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Sisal	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Castor beans	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Soybean	32821	81724	86761	97465	96395	114732	117912	114269	121821	134935	120701
Corn	32321	80273	79882	85283	64188	97911	82367	101139	103992	88462	109421
Sugarcane	326121	768090	736108	750290	768594	758646	747060	752895	756071	715659	724438
Beans	3056	2893	3295	3089	2621	3046	2916	2907	3036	2900	2842
Rice	11135	11783	12176	12301	10622	12465	11808	10369	11091	11661	10776
Coffee	3807	2965	2804	2648	3024	2685	3553	3009	3707	2994	3173
Wheat	1726	5738	6262	5508	6834	4343	5469	5604	6344	7878	10343
Cassava	23044	21484	23254	23060	21036	18502	17877	17497	18198	18098	17649
Cotton	2015	3417	4237	4007	3464	3843	4956	6893	7070	5712	6422
Oranges	17004	17550	16928	16953	16980	17493	16842	17074	16722	16215	16930

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)											
Soybean	2403	2929	2866	3029	2905	3378	3390	3185	3275	3445	2951
Corn	2718	5254	5176	5535	4288	5618	5108	5773	5695	4650	5201
Sugarcane	67878	75339	70646	74203	75176	74456	74606	74657	75636	71774	73393
Beans	705	1028	1034	1078	1013	1087	1028	1115	1130	1110	1090
Rice	3038	5007	5201	5753	5464	6213	6307	6063	6611	6903	6638
Coffee	839	1422	1404	1339	1515	1489	1906	1650	1952	1630	1694
Wheat	1516	2749	2209	2228	3155	2279	2629	2658	2608	2863	3266
Cassava	13482	14080	14828	15245	15067	14609	14702	14724	14992	15009	14938
Cotton	2472	3621	3751	3880	3477	4141	4310	4236	4329	4171	3895
Oranges	24906	24992	24883	24955	26441	27638	28577	28978	29205	28051	29799
Fruits production (1000 tons) ⁽³⁾	35461	41972	41738	42072	41097	42089	42352	42722	42396	42491	43212
Number of livestock (1000 heads)											
Bovines	169876	211764	212366	215221	218191	215004	213809	214690	217836	224602	234353
Chickens	659246	1021313	1096836	1104467	1127545	1185767	1220783	1210140	1225652	1274634	1326595
Laying hens	183495	219682	223914	221986	220081	240892	244864	247556	252772	253397	259453
Ovines	14785	17291	17614	18411	18404	18607	18947	19972	20623	20545	21514
Swine's	31562	36744	37930	39795	40053	41383	41232	40556	41211	42551	44394
Production of meat (1000 tons)⁽⁴⁾											
Beef	3900	8167	8063	7493	7359	7682	7990	8219	7825	7456	8012
Chicken	4613	10224	12572	11209	11301	11603	11517	11661	11992	12630	12875
Pork	1344	3117	3193	3431	3711	3825	3951	4126	4482	4899	5186
Milk (1000 tons)⁽⁵⁾											
Cow milk	19191	33258	34101	33602	32699	32343	32920	33856	34288	34158	33601
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3.2	6.8	6.7	6.8	7	6.8	7	7.6	8.3	...	...

Sources

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2022 and Municipal Livestock Survey, 2000-2019; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2020.
b) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA;
<<http://www.ibama.gov.br/areas-tematicas-qa/relatorio-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos-pagina-3>>

Footnotes

- (1) Preliminary data, may be reviewed.
- (2) Structure of farm products area by main species based on Harvested areas of farm crops (Agricultural Municipal Production Survey).
- (3) 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. From 2015 included the production of “açai”. Pineapple and coconut data are published in 1000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg.
- (4) Production of meat measured in carcass/dressed weight (Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey).
- (5) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)	106.2	105.1	104.1	102.1	104.8	102.9	99.8	104.3	101.3	99.3	111.3
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	110.3	105.4	102.1	107.8	103.3	98.5	106.6	100.7	98.8	117.6
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	100.4	102.8	102	101.6	102.6	101.1	101.9	101.9	100.0	102.5
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) ⁽¹⁾	84.7	77.6	77.9	78.6	79.3	80.0	79.6	79.9	79.9	80.4	82.3
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.6	58.2	58.4	59.9	58.5	57.7
Including wheat	27.4	32.3	32.4	34.1	34.9	34.9	34.2	35.2	36.8	35.8	35.9
Tubers	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.5	15.8	17.5	18.3	18.0	20.7	22.8
Rapeseeds	0.3	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8
Sunflower seeds	5.5	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.3
Soybeans	0.5	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.3
Fibre crops (Fibre flax. hemp. cotton) ⁽²⁾	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar beet	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	-	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Vegetable	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fodder crops	34.1	22.2	22.0	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.5	17.2	16.0
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65420	92419	105212	104729	120677	135539	113255	121200	133463	121399	157614
Wheat	34460	52140	59713	61811	73346	86003	72136	74453	85894	76061	104233
Rice	584	935	1049	1110	1081	987	1038	1099	1142	1076	920
Nuts	7.9	14.8	15.5	16.8	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	20.6	33.7	26.9
Oil-bearing crops ⁽³⁾	4473	13150	12870	13854	16271	16497	19535	22769	21245	24850	29085
Rapeseeds ⁽³⁾	149	1259	1336	1013	1001	1510	1989	2060	2572	2794	4514
Sunflower seeds ⁽³⁾	3919	9852	8481	9289	11015	10481	12756	15379	13314	15656	16362
Soybeans ⁽³⁾	342	1520	2371	2716	3143	3622	4027	4360	4308	4760	6003
Cotton	-	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	29465	24021	24284	25406	22463	21708	22395	22073	19607	17959	18843
Sugar beet	14051	39292	33476	38989	51325	51913	42066	54350	33915	41202	48908
Vegetable	10822	12597	12821	13185	13181	13612	13685	14104	13864	13029	13614
Tobacco	0.1	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0
Fruits ⁽⁴⁾	2961	3186	3334	3179	3636	3245	3945	4158	4323	4757	5136

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

(Continued)

Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1560	2200	2410	2370	2620	2920	2540	2670	2860	2670	3362
Wheat	1610	2230	2500	2390	2680	3120	2720	2700	2980	2720	3551
Nuts ⁽⁵⁾	800	2550	2570	2590	3100	2840	3350	3030	3170	4480	4241
Oil-bearing crops ⁽³⁾	890	1330	1240	1290	1390	1410	1460	1630	1520	1530	1668
Rapeseeds ⁽³⁾	860	1130	1260	1120	1100	1580	1330	1440	1770	1710	1977
Sunflower seeds ⁽³⁾	900	1450	1310	1420	1510	1450	1600	1830	1590	1620	1781
Soybeans ⁽³⁾	1010	1260	1230	1300	1480	1410	1470	1570	1590	1590	1788
Potatoes	10470	14660	15280	16410	15760	16250	17040	17810	16620	16270	17387
Sugar beet	18820	44210	37010	38780	47040	44210	38060	47960	37000	41460	48675
Vegetable	14330	21410	21940	22620	22920	24090	24280	25080	24530	24260	25163
Tobacco	750	70	...	...	...	870	1260	1220	1560	620	846
Fruits ^{(4) (5)}	4280	8120	7812	7816	8905	7989	9625	10158	10520	11118	12658
Fruits production, by species (1000 tons)											
Seedlings	1519	1527	1597	1495	1726	1521	1997	2179	2342	2608	2904
Stone fruits	466	511	495	503	624	509	616	597	602	640	650
Subtropical cultures	0.7	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1
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	684	671	659	683	632	702	702	695	756	690
Vineyards	279	462	570	520	601	580	628	678	682	751	890
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1000 heads)	27520	19273	18920	18621	18346	18294	18151	18126	18027	17650	17489
Pigs (1000 heads)	15824	19010	19452	21406	21925	23076	23727	25163	25850	26193	27606
Muttons and goats (1000 heads)	14962	24131	24445	24606	24717	24389	23129	22618	21660	20959	20831
Production of meat (1000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	4446	8525	9026	9519	9853	10319	10629	10866	11222	11346	11744
Production of milk (1000 tons)	32259	29865	29995	29887	29787	30185	30612	31360	32226	32339	32984
Cow milk	32000	29625	29723	29620	29529	29921	30345	31101	31960	32079	32739
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34085	41390	41747	42510	43514	44829	44901	44858	44909	44893	46110
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	3776	...	...	...	4 812 ⁽⁷⁾	4 952 ⁽⁷⁾	5 110 ⁽⁷⁾	4 983 ⁽⁷⁾	4 975 ⁽⁷⁾	5053 ⁽⁷⁾	4920 ⁽⁷⁾
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁸⁾	747	260	247	234	223	217	212	207	204	198	197
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁹⁾	288	90	86	81	78	76	74	72	70	68	67
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) ⁽¹⁰⁾	19	38	40	42	49	55	56	61	69	75	74
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) ⁽¹¹⁾	95	120	123	127	129	140	149	143	143	148	131
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons) ⁽¹²⁾	14.3	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.6	20	19.8	20.1	20.4
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide (%)	14.8	35.3	36.1	36.8	39.2	43.8	42.7	45.8	45.7	42.7	42.2

Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Minselkhoz).
- c) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr).
- d) Federal Agency for Fishery.

Footnotes

- (1) Total sown area.
- (2) Fibre flax, hemp, cotton.
- (3) Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.
- (4) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- (5) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012–2019 – per 1 ha harvested area.
- (6) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (7) Catch of fish and other aquatic bio-resources. Data by Federal Agency for Fishery.
- (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.
- (12) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries, grapes, vegetables and melons.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
All India index numbers of production of principal crops^{(1) (2)}	94	130.8	125.1	120.8	132.8	139.4	138.1	145.5	154.1	155.4	...
Cereals	94.4	120.7	114.6	115.5	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.8	139.7	140.7	147.8
Total food grains	92.8	125.3	118.2	115.7	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.8	147.0	150.2	156.4
Non-food grains	95.5	136.4	132.2	126.1	134.7	142.1	142.0	151.3	161.3	160.8	...
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	104.7	99.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species⁽²⁾											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	201.0	198.4	198.1	201.2	200.9	201.2	211.4	216.1	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54.7	50.4	51.3	49.8	50.4	49.8	49.4	51.1	50.9	...	...
Rice	24.2	22.1	22.3	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.3	...	...
Wheat	13.9	15.6	16.2	15.6	16.0	15.5	15.7	16.8	16.4	...	...
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	...	...
Soybeans	3.4	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	...	...
Oil-bearing crops	13.3	15.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.3	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	...	...
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	...	...
Sesame	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	...	...
Cotton	4.6	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	...	...
Other fibre crops	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...
Sugarcane	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	...	...
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	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	...	...
Vegetables	2.5	2.8	2.9	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	...	...	...
Fruits	1.9	1.8	1.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	...	...
Production of major farm products⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾											
Rice (1000 tons)	...	106650	105480	104410	109700	112760	116480	118870	124368	129471	135542
Wheat (1000 tons)	...	95850	86530	92290	98510	99870	103600	107861	109586	107742	112743
Cereal (1000 tons)	185738	245790	234871	235218	251980	259597	263133	274479	285279	288314	303032
Cotton (1000 tons)	1618	6103	5917	5101	5538	5577	4767	6131	5992	5290	5839
Peanuts (groundnut) (1000 tons)	6410	9714	7402	6733	7462	9253	6727	9952	10244	10135	10282
Rapeseeds and mustard (1000 tons)	4190	7877	6282	6797	7917	8430	9256	9124	10210	11963	12494
Sesame (1000 tons)	520	715	828	850	747	755	689	657	817	789	750
Potatoes (1000 MT) ⁽⁸⁾	20088	37698	48009	43417	48605	51310	50190	48562	56173	53603	...
Sugarcane (1000 tons)	295960	352142	362333	348448	306069	379905	405416	370500	405399	439425	494228
Tobacco (1000 tons)	488	735	855	802	805	951	658	801	755	818	...
Fruits (1000 MT) ⁽⁸⁾	43138	88977	89514	90183	92918	96448	97967	102080	102481	107507	107747
Vegetables (1000 MT) ⁽⁸⁾	...	162897	169478	169064	178172	184394	183170	188284	200445	209143	212526

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

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)⁽²⁾											
Cereal	18.4	24.6	23.3	23.9	25.3	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.2	29.0	29.4
Cotton	1.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.5
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	17.6	15.5	14.6	14.0	18.9	14.2	20.6	17.0	17.8	20.5
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.3	15.2	15.0	14.2
Sesame	3.0	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.3
Potatoes	184	211	231	205	223	240	231	237	255	252	255
Sugarcane	685.8	705.2	715.1	707.2	690	802	801.1	805	836	849.1	840.0
Tobacco	13.2	16.1	18.3	17.8	20.2	23.2	16.1	19.8	21.2	21.2	...
Livestock products⁽³⁾											
Production of meat (1000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾	1851.43	6235.48	6691.08	7019.96	7385.61	7655.63	8114.45	8599.40	8797.91	9292.13	...
Milk (1000 tons) ⁽⁵⁾	79651	1.37.686	1.46.314	1.55.491	1.65.400	1.76.347	1.87.749	198440	2209960	221064	...
Cow milk (1000 tons)	32957	62195	66423	73645	78099	83634	89834	96647	108307	114969	...
Poultry eggs (million) ⁽⁶⁾	36632	74752	78484	82928	88137	95217	1.03.804	1.14.383	122049	129600	...
Fish production ⁽⁹⁾											...
Total (1000 tons)	5655	9579	10260	10762	11431	12704	13573	14164	14726	16248	...
Inland Fish (1000 tons)						8948	9720	10437	11248	12121	...
Marine Fish (1000 tons)						3756	3853	3727	3477	4127	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers⁽²⁾											
Total (N+P+K) (1000 tons)	16702	24482	25576	26753	25949	26591	27375	29369	32536	29796	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1000 tons)	10920	16750	16946	17372	16735	16958	17628	19100	20404	19438	...
Phosphatic (P) (1000 tons)	4215	5633	6098	6979	6705	6854	6968	7662	8978	7829	...
Potassic (K) (1000 tons)	1567	2099	2532	2402	2508	2779	2779	2607	3154	2529	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	122	129	136	123	128	133	133	137	...	...
Number of livestock⁽⁷⁾											
Cattle (1000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.93.463	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.09.852	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.23.145	...	...	...
Total livestock (1000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.36.761	...	...	...
Total poultry (1000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.51.810	...	...	...

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 Fisheries, Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying. Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics (various issues). 19th Livestock Census (2012) and 20th Livestock Census (2019).
- c) Ministry of Agriculture. Indian Horticulture Database.

Footnotes

- (1) Index numbers, production and yield for the year 2022 are as per third advance estimates 2022–23.
- (2) The period of agriculture year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to the June (next year).
- (3) Data on Livestock product pertain to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (4) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–2008 onwards.
- (5) Milk includes cow, buffalo, and goat milk.
- (6) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls and ducks.
- (7) Data on number of livestock are produced from livestock census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from last Census (2019) has been included.
- (8) For 2020: As per 2020–21(Final); For 2021: As per 2021–22(Final); for 2022: As per 2022–23 (First Advance Estimates).
- (9) The data pertain to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components ^{(1) (2)}											
All (%)	103.6	104	104.3	104	103.5	104	103.5	102.8	103.4	107.9	104.4
Crop products (%)	101.4	104.4	104.9	105.4	104.2	104.7	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.5	104.0
Forestry products (%)	105.4	107.4	106.4	106.1	108.2	106.9	106.5	105.2	104.3	104.4	105.7
Livestock products (%)	106.3	102	102.6	100.5	101.1	102.1	101.7	97.9	102	115.6	104.5
Fishery products (%)	106.5	105.1	104	104.3	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.8
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	163.7	165.2	166.8	166.9	166.3	165.9	165.9	167.5	168.7	170.0
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.2	17.9	18	17.7	17.3
Wheat	17.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	14	14.0	13.8
Corn	14.8	25.2	26	27	26.5	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.6	25.7	25.3
Soybeans	6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	5	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.0	6.0
Tubers	6.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	8.2	8.1	8	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
Peanuts	3.1	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4.4	4.3	4.2	4	4	3.9	4	4	4.1	4.3
Sesame	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8
Jute and jute-like fibres	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0
Sugar crops	1	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9
Sugarcane	0.8	1	1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	9.7	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	12	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2
Other	12.1	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	9	9.1	9.2	9.1
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Cereal	405224	586504	596015	618184	616665	615205	610036	613697	616743	632757	633243
Cotton	4417	6282	6299	5907	5343	5653	6103	5889	5910	5731	5980
Peanuts	14437	16109	15901	15961	16361	17092	17332	17520	17993	18308	18329
Rapeseeds	11381	13636	13914	13859	13128	13274	13281	13485	14049	14714	15531
Sesame	811	439	437	450	352	366	431	467	457	455	435
Potatoes	13255	17176	16831	16453	16986	17696	17984	17779	17983	17907	17883
Sugarcane	68280	119264	115788	107064	103215	104404	108097	109388	108121	106664	103381
Beetroots	8073	6287	5099	5088	8545	9384	11277	12273	11984	7851	8933
Tobacco	2552	3220	2847	2677	2574	2391	2241	2153	2134	2128	2188
Tea	683	1887	2049	2277	2313	2460	2610	2777	2932	3164	3342
Fruits	124357	227481	233026	245246	244052	252419	256884	274008	286924	299702	312962

Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – China (Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Top five area of fruits (1000 hectares)											
Citrus	1272	2176	2161	2230	2328	2439	2487	2617	2832	2923	2996
Apples	2254	1967	1974	1983	1946	1947	1939	1978	1994	1975	1956
Pears	1015	980	964	974	931	923	943	941	967	922	915
Grapes	283	647	689	716	716	707	725	726	712	702	705
Bananas	249	364	365	355	350	351	332	330	327	326	327
Top five production of fruits (1000 tons)											
Apples	20431	36298	37354	38899	40393	41390	39233	42425	44066	45973	47572
Citrus	8783	31964	33622	36175	35915	38168	41381	45845	51219	55956	60039
Pears	8412	15444	15819	16527	15963	16410	16078	17314	17815	18876	19265
Bananas	4941	11030	10622	10627	10940	11170	11222	11656	11513	11724	11777
Grapes	3282	10885	11731	13164	12629	13083	13667	14195	14314	14998	15378
Top three production of spices (1000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	209	277	293	319	344	346	417	531	562	619
Aniseed	...	138	148	158	172	172	177	178	207	232	260
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4752.6	5907	5896	5989	6004	6105	6120	6272	6296	6316	6379
Cotton	1093.1	1509	1508	1565	1671	1769	1819	1764	1865	1893	1993
Peanuts	2973.3	3664	3639	3640	3678	3709	3752	3781	3803	3810	3913
Rapeseeds	1518.6	1896	1944	1972	1982	1995	2027	2048	2077	2104	2141
Sesame	1034.2	1464	1443	1495	1529	1610	1645	1651	1564	1596	1620
Potatoes	2806.4	3418	3428	3438	3537	3641	3780	3805	3862	3865	3943
Sugarcane	57626	69986	70682	72528	73638	76132	76891	78655	79890	81047	80191
Beetroots	24518	44801	51533	52751	55630	53843	52174	56057	56307	55639	54855
Tobacco	1776	2075	2037	2134	2130	2115	2118	2098	2105	2100	2097
Number of livestock at year-end (1000 heads)											
Hogs	416336	478931	471602	458029	442092	441589	428171	310407	406504	449224	452557
Cattle	123532	89858	90073	90558	88345	90387	89153	91383	95621	98172	102159
Sheep and goats	279482	289352	303913	311743	299305	302317	297135	300721	306548	319693	326273
Production of meat (1000 tons)	60139	86328	88179	87495	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484	89900	93284
Milk (1000 tons)	9191	31189	32765	32955	31739	31486	31768	32976	35296	37781	40265
Cow Milk	8274	30008	31599	31798	30640	30386	30746	32012	34401	36788	39316
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21.820	29055	29303	30461	31605	30963	31283	33090	34678	34088	34564
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	11.607	11730	12509	12929	12884	9268	8633	8213	...	7372	7317
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1000 units) ⁽³⁾	22643	34290	24917	24846	25072	25029	24462	24371	24244	23968	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265	361.1	363	361	358.5	352.3	340.8	325.7	313.5	307.9	298.5
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	...	11	10.9	10.7	10.4	10	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000–2016; China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2022; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 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) **Preliminary data.** 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⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	106.6	117.4	95	87.7	125.6	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry products	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	104.4	106.3	111.7	111.1	108.6	...	...	...	...	...
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Cereal	13844	14096	16567	11848	10114	18814	14915	13282	18166	19118	17964
Maize/corn	11001	11811	14250	9955	7779	16820	12510	11275	15300	16315	15470
Wheat	2349	1870	1750	1440	1910	1535	1868	1535	2120	2257	2089
Malting barley	142	268	302	332	355	307	422	345	588	331	302
Sorghum	352	147	265	121	71	152	115	127	158	215	103
Sunflower seed	531	557	832	663	755	874	862	678	789	678	846
Soybeans	154	785	948	1070	742	1316	1540	1170	1246	1897	2230
Cotton	70	14	24	51	27	42	102	129	118	67	40
Peanuts	114	42	75	62	18	92	57	19	50	64	48
Dry beans	72	60	82	73	35	69	69	66	65	58	53
Sugarcane	23876	20032	11155	14861	15074	17388	19302	19242	18220	17991	16468
Tobacco	30	15	13	14	15	15	15	17	15	12	11
Garden fruits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bananas	378	420	457	443	316	341	455	416	323	352	502
Apples	602	904	778	932	918	929	830	905	1001	1182	1192
Citrus	1712	2864	2759	2657	2260	2523	3034	2991	2993	3255	3671
Pears	304	365	404	390	433	416	398	400	429	456	540
Grapes	210	258	274	309	363	354	391	326	323	383	374
Pineapples	168	101	91	108	89	106	113	114	113	129	132
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3210	4250	5300	3750	3996	6399	5395	4901	5860	5921	5371
Wheat	2515	3700	3672	2987	3757	3126	3711	2843	4137	4312	3342
Malting barley	1830	3290	3550	3540	4002	3360	3542	2614	4163	3495	2990
Sorghum	2480	2350	3360	1710	1454	3589	3993	2515	3718	4370	2515
Sunflower seed	1340	1100	1390	1150	1051	1375	1433	1316	1576	1419	1143
Soybeans	1640	1520	1890	1560	1476	2293	1956	1602	1767	2294	2230
Cotton	1368	2112	3167	3291	3334	3875	...	...	...	...	2015
Peanuts	1370	880	1430	1070	782	1644	1012	968	1335	1668	1118
Dry beans	1000	1380	1470	1150	1030	1521	1300	1119	1292	1217	1007
Potatoes	2987	4353	4383	4635	3126	4713	4645	4524	5159	4961	4277
Sugarcane	67741	75329	65055	57500	58939	63200	76900	77100	73900	68500	57816
Tobacco	1904	2923	2745	2898	3000	3217	2960	3510	3082	2447	2274
Production of meat (1000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	953	1001	1073	1090	1014	1003	1037	1041	1051	1008
Mutton	94	178	184	179	180	167	162	174	165	160	161
Goats	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12
Poultry	870	1685	1650	1791	1771	1659	1746	1814	1880	1915	1951
Milk (1000 tons)											
Cow milk	2306	3260	3337	3538	3549	3643	3753	3873	3852	3837	3771

Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	329	468	453	477	478	445	476	565	594	549	562
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Sources

a) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

(1) Data on commercial agriculture.

(2) Crop products (%) = Volume Index.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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 2016 final data will be available only on September 2017.

Catch of fish data: not available after 2011.

Timber production: refers to the volume of timber measured and accepted based on the national timber standards after the procedures of logging, bucking, yarding, and finally transporting to timber depots or defined distribution sites.

Amount of pesticide use: Pesticide data available from IBAMA administrative data. Kg of pesticide expressed in *active ingredient, not final formulation*. Source: <http://www.ibama.gov.br/relatorios/quimicos-e-biologicos/relatorios-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos>, yearly bulletins, file 'sale by class of use' (vendas por classe de uso).

Note: Data for 2020 data will be available on October 2021.

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 of the next year whereas Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying produces & disseminates information on livestock with financial year as the reporting period (i.e. March–February of the 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 producer's prices indices.

Timber production: refers to the volume of timber measured and accepted based on the national timber standards after the procedures of logging, bucking, yarding, and finally transporting to timber depots or defined distribution sites.

Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land: refers to the ratio of total volume of pesticides used to the cultivated area in the same period, usually kg/ha. or kg/mu used as measurement unit.



Chapter 11

Transport



Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Length of railways in operation (1000 km)											
Brazil	29	30	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87
India	63	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	...
China	69	103	112	121	124	127	131	140	146	151	155
South Africa	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of highways (1000 km)											
Brazil	1573	1561	1563	1571	1571	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	532	985	1024	1046	1054	1064	1077	1089	1097	1108	1115
India ⁽³⁾	185	248	262	265	277	289	313	312	313	312	332
China	1680	4356	4464	4577	4696	4774	4847	5012	5198	5281	5355
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of petroleum pipelines (1000 km)											
Brazil	...	8	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	48	55	55	55	54	53	53	53	54	54	54
India ⁽⁷⁾	16	38	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	49	50
China	25	98	106	109	113	119	122	127	129	131	136
South Africa	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	496.0	546.9	555.9	529.7	519.4	560.2	593.6	635.2	357.1	492.9	508.3
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ^{(4) (5)}	1226	2757	2865	3006	3126	3281	3422	3535	1925	1976	1292
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3638	5084	5080	5108	5198	5488	5635	5678	5401	5713	5582
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ^{(4) (8) (9)}	4432	16801	18167	17836	18663	19737	20469	19939	20195	22360	23178
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)											
Brazil	416	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	167054	138517	130027	120644	124620	123096	129542	133589	78574	104204	124024
India	4.57.022	11.40.412	11.47.190	11.43.039	11.49.835	11.77.699	11.57.174	1 050 738	231 126	590 217	
China	453259	1059562	1124185	1196060	1257929	1345692	1414658	1470664	826619	956781	657753
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48165	116032	122475	127528	122076	128940	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	53410	225157	241429	226849	215594	259386	286930	322986	153512	243262	227952
India ⁽⁶⁾	26212	114036	126903	145787	170085	199409	225341	211 485	74190 ⁽²⁾	118290	216536 ⁽¹⁰⁾
China	97054	565676	633419	728255	837813	951304	1071232	1170530	631128	652969	391387

Brazil

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

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Road Agency.
- 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.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China.
- c) National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2021.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation. Annual Statistical Reports 2021.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the Peoples of China.
- g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation.
- h) Pipe China.

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes

Russia

- (10) Excluding passenger taxi.

India

- (2) Provisional data.
- (3) 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.).
- (6) Reference period is financial year, i.e. (April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year).
- (7) The figures include crude oil and natural gas pipelines.
- (10) Provisional data. International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

China

- (4) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and onwards cannot be compared with the previous ones.
- (5) All means: including railway, road, waterway and air.
- (8) 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, the data cannot be compared with the previous years.
- (9) All means: including railway, road, waterway, air and pipeline.

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1.55.690	2.98.615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	48000	116000	122481	127528	122079	128940	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	6079	12544	12967	13294	12802	13539	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1000 km ² of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)	19973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	20234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents ⁽³⁾	378811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of injured ⁽³⁾	358762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of deaths ⁽³⁾	20049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of international Airlines Service Routes (Lines) ⁽⁴⁾	30416	39041	39058	44848	46160	49216	...	...	...	...	...

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.
- (4) Number of International Airlines Service Routes (Lines) — related to SDGS 9.1.2 — Website: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-02.pdf>

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	173660	126042	127090	126271	124347	123382	122536	122493	88370	101125	109084
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	152735	250054	246784	247134	248251	254524	259084	275427	271822	296661	313887
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167054	138517	130027	120644	124620	123096	129542	133589	78574	104204	124024
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1373178	2196217	2300532	2305945	2344087	2493428	2597778	2602493	2545349	2639432	2637765
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53410	225157	241429	226849	215594	259386	286930	322986	153512	243262	227951.5
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2515.3	5011.0	5151.6	5581.6	6609.2	7856.1	7812.7	7390.0	7115.0	9195.3	2826.8
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	525	532	543	543	553	561	568	509	524	544
Length of roads in operation (1000 km) ⁽³⁾	532	985	1024	1045	1054	1064	1077	1089	1097	1108	1115
Length of railways in operation per 1000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	...
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾											
Number of registered lorries (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	4401	6047	6238	6230	6300	6434	6490	6540	6564	6664	6673
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	20993	42310	44300	45126	46038	47783	49290	49299	50109	51148	51443
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	157596	204068	199723	184000	173694	169432	168099	164358	145073	133331	126705
Number of injured	179401	258437	251793	231197	221140	215374	214853	210877	183040	167856	159365
Number of deaths ⁽⁶⁾	29594	27025	26963	23114	20308	19088	18214	16981	16152	14874	14172

Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) Data are presented by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers by buses.
- (2) Transports of goods by all types of organizations and individual entrepreneurs.
- (3) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.
- (4) Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.
- (5) Number of trucks.
- (6) Since 2009, number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009, persons who died within 7 days.

Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457022	1140412	1147190	1143039	1149835	1177699	1157174	1 050 738	231 126	590217	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315516	666728	682612	655605	620858	693281	738923	708 034	720 054	872112	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	76	87	104	125	147	166	164	59	94	160 ⁽⁶⁾
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26212	114036	126903	145787	170085	199409	225341	211485	74190	118290	216536 ⁽⁶⁾
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	1749	1874	1798	2000	2491	2678	1723	950	1574	1781 ⁽⁶⁾
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) ⁽⁴⁾	1832	10469	11742	13393	15428	17861	20237	22582	25199	...	...
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁵⁾	467	1516.2	1652.1	1823.2	2027.4	2263	2484.8	2697	2927.3	...	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1000 hours)	348	1433	1500	1686	1946	2215	2565	2426	1067	1603	2410 ⁽⁶⁾
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	820	898	1077	1214	1367	1550	1485	630	961	1414 ⁽⁶⁾
Production of motor vehicles (in 1000) ⁽¹⁾	4744	21500	23366	24016	25331	29094	30915	26353	22652	...	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1000) ⁽²⁾	6705	25870	27885	30582	31999	35552	38396	40482	45846	...	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1000) ⁽³⁾	6143	24056	25998	28611	30242	33688	36453	38433	43650	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.17	20.02	20.09	20.3	20.46	20.52	20.51	20.67	20.72	20.7	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	391 449	486 476	489 004	501 423	480 652	464 910	467 044	449 002	366 138	412 432	...
Number of injured	399 365	494 893	493 474	500 279	494 624	470 975	469 418	451 361	348 279	384 448	...
Number of deaths	78 911	137 572	139 671	146 133	150 785	147 913	151 417	151 113	131 714	153 972	...

Sources

- Ministry of Railways. Statistical Summary-Indian Railway (various issues).
- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. Basic Road Statistics of India. Transport Year Book and Road Accidents in India (various issues).
- 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 (of the next year) whereas that for registered vehicles/ownership is as on 31st March, and that on accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

- It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.
- Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses. Data are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.
- 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 are as on 31st March 2001.
- Figures for Road Transport from 2012–13 to 2019–20 is are estimated by Transport Research Wing (MoRT) on the basis of actual GDP growth rate and elasticity of Passenger movement.
- Figures for Road Transport from 2012–13 to 2019–20 is are estimated by Transport Research Wing (MoRT) on the basis of actual GDP growth rate and elasticity of freight traffic.
- Provisional.

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic											
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1226	2757	2865	3006	3126	3281	3422	3535	1925	1976	1292
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	665742	1125094	1099675	1074266	1022871	976518	927968	885708	464101	362754	240754
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	612940	5573808	5684690	5795572	6108010	6677152	7124921	5963639	6017185	6908765	6895804
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453259	1059562	1124185	1196060	1257929	1345692	1414658	1470664	826619	956781	657753
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1377049	2917389	2753019	2375431	2379226	2696220	2882099	3018195	3037179	3323800	3594569
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97054	565676	633419	728255	837813	951304	1071232	1170530	631128	652969	391387
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5027	17029	18777	20807	22245	24355	26250	26320	24020	27815	24931
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	10054	6833	7434	7308	7233	7766	7957	8022	3299	3311	2260
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	2373420	7943565	9277456	9177245	9733880	9861125	9905282	10396304	10583444	11557751	12100314
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	187	652	738	759	734	806	898	913	819	825	863
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1000 km)	994	2603	2870	2923	3520	4237	4781	5468	5598	5578	5462
Regular civil airports opened	139	190	200	206	216	228	233	237	240	248	253
Number of international airlines service routes (Lines)	133	427	490	660	739	803	849	953	895	279	336
Length of railways in operation per 1000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	16	16
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units) ⁽³⁾	16089	126701	145981	162845	185745	209067	232312	253764	273409	294186	311844
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	...	103133	120750	138661	160483	182377	203217	222416	239409	257974	275060
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	616971	198394	196812	187781	212846	203049	244937	247646	244674	273098	...
Number of injured	418721	213724	211882	199880	226430	209654	258532	256101	250723	281447	...
Number of deaths	93853	58539	58523	58022	63093	63772	63194	62763	61703	62218	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- c) China Railway Corporation. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation. Annual Statistical Report 2022.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2022 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development.
- g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2021.
- h) China Petrochemical Corporation. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and onwards cannot be compared with the previous years.
- (2) In 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and onwards cannot be compared with the previous years.
- (3) The ownership of automobiles excludes three-wheel vehicles and low-speed trucks.
- (4) The number of passenger cars includes the number of small passenger vehicles and minicars.

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)		311	333	330	305	320	304	294	205	208	245
Transport of goods by road (million tons)		535	573	550	562	658	717	697	624	689	839
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) ⁽¹⁾		542	527	475	397	319	253	175	30	22	19
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)		216	225	224	220	227	218	216	192	179	155
Ownership of passenger cars											
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)		6720	6971	7186	8138	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths		11844	12702	12944	14071	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
- c) Transnet.
- d) Road Traffic Management Corporation.

Footnote

(1) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa. These figures cover Metrorail only.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Length of highways: Refers to federal, state and municipal highways, excluding planned highways.

Information on federal highways was published in December 2016 at www.dnit.gov.br.

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, passenger 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 kilometres, 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.



Chapter 12

Information and Communication
Technology



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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	225	221	213	203	194 ⁽¹⁾	183 ⁽¹⁾	160 ⁽¹⁾	14.4	...	...
Russia	226	288	267	247	232	221	206	189	177	164	152
India ⁽²⁾	26	23	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	17	20 ⁽³⁾
China ⁽³⁾	124	196	182	168	149	139	138	136	130	128	127
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	36	35	31	27	24	20	25	26	...	21
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	1.349 ⁽¹⁾	1.385 ⁽¹⁾	1.261 ⁽¹⁾	1.184 ⁽¹⁾	1.050 ⁽¹⁾	988 ⁽¹⁾	988 ⁽¹⁾
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	22	1928	1872	1929	1968	1990	1955	2093	2063	2188	2152
India ⁽²⁾	2	717	754	798	880	901	898	870	849	842	826
China ⁽³⁾	67	903	940	925	956	1020	1122	1144	1129	1163	1 193
South Africa ⁽¹⁾	185	1432	1454	1589	1466	1552	1533	1656	...	...	...
Number of Internet users per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil ^{(6) (9)}	...	510	544	583	609	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	20	640	672	701	731	760	809	826	850	882	904
India ⁽¹¹⁾	5	193	214	262	306	344	461	543	585	605	626
China	18	458	479	503	532	558	596	645	704	730	756
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	...	28	31	29	29	30	30	27	...	...	...
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	...	722	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹³⁾	946	739	703	563	457	362	317	286	241	207	198
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	5364	13350	14573	15723	16580	17160	17504	19782	19971	20278	...
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	2007	1915	1912	1906	1894	1884	1871	1851	1810	1789	1 750
South Africa ⁽¹⁶⁾	16	22	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	17

Sources

Brazil

- a) National Telecommunication Agency — ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE. National Household Sample Survey 2007–2015; 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 2008–2015.
- d) Associacao Nacional de Jornais — ANJ (National Association of Newspapers); <http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2/>
- e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Russia

- a) Ministry of Digital Development, Communications 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 China. China Household Survey 2013–2020; Urban Household Survey in China 2000–2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000–2012.
- c) National Press and Publication Administration. Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2021.

South Africa

- a) GHS 2002–2022. Statistics South Africa.
- b) South African Audience Research Foundation.
- c) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Footnotes

Brazil

- (1) Data from ITU database.
- (6) Considering population from 10 years old and older.
- (9) 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.
- (10) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2013, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.
- (13) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

- (2) Data are 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 pertain to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription in case of India.
- (11) Information for 2000–2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 onwards are as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report (Various Issues) and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.
- (14) Data relate to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000. Data pertain to registered dailies.
- (17) Data for 2021 are up to September 2021.

China

(3) PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.

(7) National Bureau of Statistics of China started a household 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.

(15) Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa

(1) Data from ITU database.

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.

(8) Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012–2019.

(12) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Available from 2009.

(16) Number of current daily newspapers, including those not printing on weekends and public holidays.

Table 12.2.1 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Brazil

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.9	22.5	22.1	21.3	20.3	22.4 ⁽¹⁾	18.3 ⁽¹⁾
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17	136.4	138	125.7	118.4	113.9 ⁽¹⁾	98.8 ⁽¹⁾
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	11	11.8	12.4	13	13.8	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.2	11	11.8	13.2	13	13.8	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0	51.2	77.8	88.7	89.5	90.9	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of households with a TV	97.7	97.3	97.0	96.9	...	96.3	95.8
Proportion of households with telephone	95.9	96.2	96.4	96.7	...	98.0	98.3
Proportion of households with a computer ⁽²⁾	51.2	48.9	47.0	45.6	...	44.5	44.3
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months ⁽²⁾	63.7	56.6	50.7	...	...	...	...
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	69.4	74.9	79.1	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	66.1	71.1	76.2	79.5	...	84.7	87.2
Proportion of individuals using the Internet. by location in the last 3 months											
Home	...	78.0	89.0	89.5	91.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work	...	34.0	33.0	38.0	40.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Place of education	...	17.0	15.0	19.3	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	25.0	30.0	56.0	60.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	5.0	8.0	14.3	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	18.0	11.0	11.7	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	77.4	78.5	79.7	81.4	...	84.4	86.5
Proportion of individuals using the Internet by frequency in the last 3 months⁽²⁾											
At least once a day	93.4
At least once a week but not every day	5.9
Less than once a week	0.7
Proportion of households with electricity	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	...	...	99.7
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	97.0	97.0	98.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses using the Internet	...	96.0	96.0	97.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	56.0	62.0	57.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	31.0	34.0	34.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	...	16.0	21.0	20.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet	...	58.0	62.0	63.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)	...	84.0	85.0	84.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	28.0	27.0	26.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- a) National Telecommunication Agency — ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE. National Household Sample Survey 2016–2020; 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 2007–2015.
- d) ITU.

Footnotes

Considering population from 10 years old and older.

- (1) Data from ITU database.
- (2) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey – PNAD Continuous
- (3) This indicator refers a number of individuals who own a mobile cellular telephone (SDG indicators)

Table 12.2.2 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Russia

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	29	27	25	23	22	21	19	18	16	15
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	2	193	187	193	197	199	196	209	206	219	215
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	2	64	67	70	73	76	81	83	85	88	90
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	...	94.0	93.8	92.3	92.4	92.1	94.0	93.5	80.7	81.8	79.6
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	...	86.5	84.2	84.0	87.6	88.3	90.9	91.1	...	...	...
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	...	88.1	89.0	88.1	88.7	88.9	91.1	91.2	...	79.6	77.9
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	...	41.3	40.3	42.6	45.9	47.4	50.9	51.9	44.3	46.2	45.6
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations) units	...	44	47	49	49	50	51	51	57	61	63
Share of households having ⁽²⁾											
personal computers (%)	...	71.4	71.0	72.5	74.3	74.4	72.4	69.4	72.1	72.6	73.0
access to Internet (%)	...	69.1	69.9	72.1	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.9	80.0	84.0	86.6

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2013, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

(2) Until 2014 year – by data of Household budget sample surveys, at the end of the year. Since 2014 – by data of Sample survey of population on the use of ICT.

Table 12.2.3 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - India ⁽¹⁾

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽²⁾
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽¹⁾	...	19.31	21.37	26.19	30.56	34.42	46.13	54.29	58.51	60.46	62.56
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	1.48	1.51	1.58	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.7	1.88	1.94	2.34
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	1.18	1.22	1.3	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.64	1.93	2.34
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants⁽¹⁾	...	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.01	0.01
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	3.26	5.59	9.44	16.97	26.63	38.69	48.64	53.31	55.74	57.71
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	14.53	14.23	15.13	11.87	6.15	5.77	4.06	3.28	2.7	2.43
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)	...	1.03	1.18	1.54	1.66	2.47	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	74.02	77.58	81.83	89.9	91.9	91.45	88.56	86.38	85.95	84.56
Number of personal computers per 1000 inhabitants

Source

a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report (various issues).

Footnotes

(1) Data are as on 31 December of each year.

(2) Data for 2022 is as on quarter ending 31 December 2022.

Table 12.2.4 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - China

		2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators												
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	13.88	14.66	18.88	21.49	25.07	29.2	32.09	34.54	37.93	41.77
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	29.51	42.59	51.37	68.04	81.4	93.57	...	...	...	...
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant⁽¹⁾	(bps/person)	2	2625	3157	4113	5036	5522	6723	6612	8622	10273	6635
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households	(telephones)	...	203	216	225	235	240	249	253	254	259	259
Urban		...	206	217	224	231	235	243	247	249	254	254
Rural		...	200	215	226	241	246	257	261	261	267	267
Proportion of households with a computer	(%)	...	42.3	45.9	48.2	50.1	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.3	40.7	41.0
Urban		...	60.8	64.6	66.8	68.2	68.9	62.2	61.7	62.3	53.6	53.7
Rural		...	18.7	22.1	24.2	26.2	27.4	25.1	25.8	26.5	22.9	23.1
Development of ICT												
Fixed Broadband Internet Access	(1000 households)	...	188909	200483	259466	297207	348540	407382	449279	483550	535787	589650
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet	(1000 G)	...	...	2061936	4187533	9378635	24593803	70900393	121992006	165568172	221632243	261760000
Length of Optical Cable Lines	(1000 km)	1212	17454	20613	24863	30421	37801	43168	47412	51692	54808	59580
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines	(1000 km)	287	890	928	965	994	1045	994	1085	1118	1121	1095
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones	(1000 Stations)	75	2410	3508	4656	5594	6187	6672	8410	9310	9963	10834
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet	(1000 ports)	...	359453	405461	577094	712769	775991	867523	915780	946050	1017847	1071042
Number of Websites	(1000 sites)	265	3202	3349	4229	4824	5333	5234	4966	4430	4180	3870

Sources

- Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China. China Internet Network Information Center.
- National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2022; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnote

- (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	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Mobile network coverage											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, %	...	90.4	95.0	98.0	99.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network, %	...	14.2	34.0	54.0	77.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscribers											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (1000)	4962	3876	3648	4131	4523	4810	3104	2025	...	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.0	7.2	6.7	7.5	8	8.4	5.4	3.5	...	...	...
Mobile cellular subscribers											
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions; by post-paid/prepaid (1000)	8339	76865	79281	88000	82413	88498	88567	96973	...	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18.5	143.2	145.4	158.9	146.6	155.2	153.3	165.6	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscribers											
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	1615210	1706313	1615210	1706313	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	3.06	3.21	2.63	2.84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers											
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	30894	24816	31809	31559	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	58.5	46.7	59.5	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household ICT access and individual use											
Percentage of households with a TV	...	80	81.3	80.7	81.4	82	82.2	81.7	89.0	87.7	81.5
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	...	13.2	12.9	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2	8.4	8.8	7.0	7.2
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	...	94.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.1	97.5	97.3	95.8
Percentage of households with a computer	...	19.8	21.2	20.6	21.7	22	21.5	22.7	26.8	27.3	25.6
Percentage of households with internet access	...	10.3	11.1	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.4	9.1	8.4	10.4	13.0
ICT's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)											
Information and communication technology share of GDP, %	...	3.1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telecommunication contribution to GDP, %	...	1.9	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

GHS 2002–2019.

ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database. 2020. Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa. 2013 and 2014.

ICASA Report on the state of the ICT sector in South Africa. 31 March 2018.

Footnotes

ITU – International Telecommunications Union.

ICASA – Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.

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 older. Internet users — persons 10 years old or older 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, inter-cities and international communication. Number of telephone lines (including payphones) of the public telephone network per 100 people is calculated as the ratio of the number of telephone sets of the public telephone network, including payphones of all types, to the total resident population as of January 1 of the corresponding year.

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.

Number of Internet users per 100/1000 inhabitants is calculated as the ratio of the population that used the Internet over the past 3 months to the total population (2013–2017 – for the population aged 15–72 years, from 2017 for the population aged 15–74 years).

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 up to the base unit).

Subscribers of cellular mobile telephone: includes wireless connections.

Data on Internet user: include 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 older 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 enterprise 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 rod 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 cellphone 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.



Chapter 13

Finance



Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3.8	-3.5	-6.2	-10.6	-8.9	-8.4	-8.0	-6.1	-13.5	-4.1	-4.5
Russia ⁽³⁾	1.4	-0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-3.5	-1.4	2.6	1.8	-3.8	0.4	-2.1
India ^{(4) (5)}	-6.6	-3.3	-3	-2.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.4	-3.3	-7.3	-4.4	-4.1
China	-2.5	-1.9	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.1	-4.9	-6.2	-3.8	-4.7
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	-1.0	-3.9	-3.5	-3.2	-3.6	-2.8	-3.6	-3.2	-4.6	-9.7	...
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	...	17.1	17.2	16.6	17.6	17.5	17.3	17.4	18.2	19.2	21.4
Russia ⁽⁸⁾	27.3	18.7	19.0	20.1	20.5	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.6	22.8	22.8
India ^{(4) (9)}	11.3	21.4	19.9	24.1	26.5	30	30.5	29.3	29.8	32.1	34.7 ⁽¹⁵⁾
China	12.4	22.4	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.5	26.8	25	26.2	27.7	28.8
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	42.3	40.8	40.5	40.3	39.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	39.7	38.2	...
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	155.2	919.1	928.7	699.2	702.3	808.7	780.0	785.5	775.2	800.7	987.9
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	40.9	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1171.3
India ^{(4) (12)}	82.5	349.9	373.8	401.8	428.1	519.5	556.5	567.2	675.5	725	714.7
China ⁽¹³⁾	1626.1	18149	20074.8	21440.8	22344.9	25867.5	26616.5	28475.2	33514.6	37374.7	38255.2
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	62.7	197.7	194.2	163.5	188	212.7	204.1	210.2	234.0	231.1	225.9

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) Reserve Bank of India.

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 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) Share of taxes on income, profits and capital gains to Total General Government Revenue. Data compiled according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014. Data Subject to change.
- (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.
- (8) Share of profit (income) tax of organisations and income tax of individuals to revenue.
- (11) The calculation is 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 of the 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 relate 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.
- (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.
- (15) Revised Estimate.

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 1 April to 31 March of the following year.
- (14) Calendar year: year begins on 1 January to 31 December (year-end). Year-end exchange rates are used.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Expenditure (million R\$)⁽¹⁾		1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.7	3.2
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services		37.7	38.1	45.6	41.4	39.5	39.9	36.9	31.8	38.3	42.0
<i>Of which: Public debt transactions</i>		23.3	24.1	33.3	28.1	26.2	25.7	21.7	15.8	22.0	24.0
Defence		2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6
Public order and safety		3.4	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.0	2.7
Economic affairs		4.5	4.5	3.4	3.4	2.9	3.3	4.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
<i>Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting</i>		1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.9
<i>Fuel and energy</i>		0.8	0.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Mining, manufacturing, and construction</i>		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Transport</i>		1.1	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3
<i>Communication</i>		-0.1	-0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
<i>Other industries</i>		0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0
Environmental protection		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Housing and community amenities		0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Health		6.4	6.4	5.8	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.3	7.7	5.9
<i>Of which: Outpatient services</i>		1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.1
<i>Hospital services</i>		3.4	3.4	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.8	3.8	3.2	3.9	3.1
<i>Public health services</i>		0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	1.8	1.0	0.3
Recreation, culture and religion		0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Education		7.3	7.4	6.7	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.9	5.9	6.8	6.9
<i>Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education</i>		2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.6
<i>Secondary education</i>		1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.1	1.5
<i>Tertiary education</i>		2.6	2.7	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.5	2.6	2.3
Social protection		37.1	37.0	32.8	36.1	38.5	37.7	39.5	47.6	39.9	38.4
Total outlays		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R\$)	1.8	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.2
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million R\$)	47686	249510	263529	255289	270287	296755	302049	316587	431537	409184	419660
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	26071	115503	111930	76471	77601	92962	82629	80234	83672	75841	81248
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million R\$)	74352	354651	363362	347221	363029	383840	410226	447722	641108	653420	645798
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	40650	164174	154332	104009	104228	120242	112222	113468	124307	121110	125029
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million R\$)	283785	1985468	2186472	2334143	2446066	2581696	2851296	3099422	3998221	4320167	5102871
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	155150	919109	928671	699184	702282	808743	780006	785497	775229	800736	987936
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	9.9	11.6	14.1	13.6	6.9	...	10.9 ⁽²⁾			
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	11.5	12	15.2	11.9	8.5	...	...	

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) The data consists of Central Government finance statistics and is compiled according to the methodology established by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014), developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The presented data follows the COFOG – Classification of Functions of Government. The COFOG was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard methodology of classification of the purposes of government activities.

(2) Data from IMF database.

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget⁽¹⁾											
Revenue (billion Rub)	2098	24443	26766	26922	28182	31047	37320	39498	38206	48118	53074
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	8.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.5	12.6	12.0
Income tax of individuals (%) ⁽²⁾	8.3	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.1	10.1	10.8
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	4.5	10.6	11.0	12.1	10.5	13.4	16.6	15.8	10.8	17.5	23.9
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13.4	20.5	20.4	12.2	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.6	5.1	7.4	6.5
Expenditure (billion Rub)	1960	25291	27612	29742	31324	32396	34285	37382	42503	47073	55182
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) ⁽³⁾	3.7	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	...
National economy (%)	...	13.0	16.5	12.7	12.4	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2	15.3	...
Education (%)	11.0	11.4	11.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.0	...
Medical and health care (%) ⁽⁴⁾	7.8	9.2	9.2	9.6	10.0	8.7	9.7	10.1	11.6	11.0	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy (%) ⁽⁵⁾	3.0	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	...
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	58.0	54.9	57.7	57.3	58.8	59.5	58.8	60.2	57.6	...
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽⁶⁾	418.9	6985.6	7171.5	7239.1	7714.8	8446.0	9339.0	9658.4	12523.9	13200.4	15435.7
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁷⁾	14.9	213.4	127.5	99.3	127.2	146.6	134.4	156.0	169.5	177.7	219.5
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽⁶⁾	1150.6	31155.6	31615.7	35179.7	38418.0	42442.2	47109.3	51660.3	58652.1	66252.9	82388.0
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁷⁾	40.9	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1171.3
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) ⁽⁸⁾	25.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	10.00	7.75	7.75	6.25	4.25	8.50	7.50
Interest rate (%) ⁽⁸⁾											
Deposit	6.51	5.59	6.04	9.20	6.97	5.86	5.36	5.40	3.77	3.79	7.60
Lending	24.43	9.47	11.14	15.72	12.60	10.56	8.87	8.75	6.78	7.18	11.46

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) In 2000 – data are provided excluding the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

(2) In 2000 – personal income tax.

(3) In accordance with the budget classification of expenditures in force in 2000, national expenditures include expenditures on public administration and local self-government, the activities of financial and tax authorities. From 2005 to 2010, expenditures on national issues included expenditures on servicing state and municipal debt. Since 2011 (as well as in 2000) the cost of servicing state and municipal debt is an independent position. Since 2005 expenditures on national issues include expenses on the judicial system, international relations and international cooperation, fundamental research, etc. (in addition to expenses on state and municipal administration).

(4) In 2000 – expenditures on health care and physical education.

(5) In 2000 – expenditure on agriculture and fisheries, forestry and water resources.

(6) By data of Bank of Russia.

(7) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

(8) According to IMF data.

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5979	29767	34836	17908	19841 ⁽²⁾	21379	23164	26814	35170	37913	41905
Revenue receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	63.4	73.6	74.9	66.73	69.26 ⁽²⁾	67.13	67.04	62.81	46.46	57.2	56.0
Tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	51.08	61.9	59.9	52.7	55.51 ⁽²⁾	58.11	56.86	50.61	40.55	47.6	49.8
Non-tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	12.28	11.7	15	14.03	13.75 ⁽²⁾	9.02	10.18	12.2	5.9	9.6	6.3
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5956	29760	35215	38151	23762 ⁽²⁾	27527	29231	33279	39875	42314	45883
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹) ⁽³⁾	3256	15594	16637	17908	19781	21420	23151	26863	35098	37938	41872
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.3	9.0	7.6	7.3
Defence services (%)	18.5	16.3	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.8	19.1	16.9	13.8	13.2	14.0
Health services (%)	1.6	1.9	1.9	2	2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.0
Education (%)	2.4	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.1	2.4
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.3	1.0
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.4
Transport (%)	3.6	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.2	8.8	9.3
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	33	32.7	31.8	30.2	28.1	36.1	37.3	32.5	36.5	35.3
Home affairs (%)	3.2	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5	4.1	4.4	4.6
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	6	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.2	4.7	4.4	16.1	8.1	7.1
Others (%)	26.6	19.2	19.2	21	21.1	22.2	12.9	13.4	11.7	16.3	16.6
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1	3794	20598	22924	26025	26820	32673	37105	41259	47943	53071	56748
M2	3883	21028	23398	26641	27740	33765	38511	42769	49652	54956	58751
M3	13132	95174	105502	116176	127919	139626	154321	168000	188446	204937	223438
M4	13476	96753	107239	118260	130481	142634	157994	172334	193550	215060	234570
Foreign currency assets -FCA (million US\$)	39554	276359	317324	336104	346319	399442	385357	442213	536693	540724	509691
SDRs (million US\$)	2	4464	3985	1502	1447	1540	1457	1433	1486	18891	18392
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US\$)	-	1834	1292	2456	2321	2079	2986	3583	4925	5143	5165
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)	39556	282656	322600	340061	350086	403061	389800	447229	543104	564758	533249
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)	2725	21567	19038	20115	19869	21484	23071	30578	33880	42551	45200

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India
(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽⁴⁾											
Savings ⁽⁵⁾	4	4	4	4	4	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.00-3.50	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	8.75-9.25	8.50-8.75	7.25-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.40-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.20	4.90-5.30	5.00-5.20	6.00-7.25
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	8.75-9.10	8.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	6.50-6.90	6.25-6.70	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.35	5.05-5.45	6.50-7.00
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	8.50-9.10	8.25-8.50	7.00-7.30	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.50	5.05-5.60	6.00-6.90
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽⁶⁾	11.00-12.00	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.30-9.70	7.75-8.20	7.80-7.95	8.05-8.55	7.45-7.90	6.65-7.05	6.45-7.00	7.50-8.50
Weighted Average Lending Rate (Fresh Rupee Loan)			11.07	10.47	9.74	9.34	9.69	8.71	7.92	7.63	9.32

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 of the next year). With regard to Foreign Exchange Reserves, they are given as at the end of the financial year, i.e. 31st March (of the next year). Foreign Exchange Reserves data for 2017 pertain to week ending 30th March 2018 (latest available data). Month-end data of March will be available with a lag of one month.

For all information, reference year is financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year). With regard to Structure of Interest Rates, they are given as at the end of the financial year, i.e. March (of the next year). E.g. data on deposit and lending rates for 2022 pertain to the last week of March 2023.

- (1) Data pertain to Central Government only.
- (2) This data is not comparable with previous year's data as past data consist of consolidated Receipts and Expenditures of Central and State Governments. Revenue receipts consist of tax receipt and non-tax receipts.
- (3) The information relates to expenditure (both Plan and Non Plan) by Ministries/Departments of Centre and Union Territories including Plan expenditure of States.
- (4) Data source for the structure of interest rates is the Reserve Bank of India. Data on deposit and lending rates pertain to five major Public Sector Banks up to 2003–04 and to five major banks for the subsequent years.
- (5) Savings deposit rates from 2011–12 onwards relates to balance up to INR 1 Lakh.
- (6) Data on lending rates relate to either Prime Lending Rate (PLR) for the period up to 2002, Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR) for the period 2003 to 2009, Base Rate for the period 2010 to 2015 and Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR) (overnight) since 2016. BPLR system introduced effective November 2003 was replaced by the Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010, which was in turn replaced by the MCLR System effective April 1, 2016.

Note: M1, M2, M3 and M4 as on 31st March for all years. Figures in foreign reserve as on 31st March for all years.

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1339523	12920964	14037003	15226923	15960497	17259277	18335984	19039008	18291388	20255464	20370348
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	...	85.5	84.9	82	81.7	83.6	85.3	83	84.4	85.3	81.8
Domestic value added tax	...	22.3	22	20.4	25.5	32.7	33.6	32.7	31	31.4	23.9
Domestic consumption tax	...	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.9	8.2
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	10.8	10.3	8.2	8	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.6	9.8
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5	-7.6	-8	-8.7	-8.7	-7.5	-9	-8.0
Business tax	...	13.3	12.7	12.7	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	...	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.4
Individual income tax	...	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.3
Resource tax	...	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1	1	1.1	1.7
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5
House property tax	...	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8
Stamp tax	...	1	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	2	2.2
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4
Urban land use tax	...	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1	1.1
Land appreciation tax	...	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tax on ship tonnage	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2
Tariffs	...	2	2	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Farm land occupation tax	...	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6
Deed tax	...	3	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.8
Tobacco leaf tax	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environment protection tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	...	14.5	15.1	18	18.3	16.4	14.7	17	15.6	14.7	18.2
Special program receipts	...	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	4	4.2
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	2	2.1	2.1	2.1
Penalty receipts	...	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1
Other non-tax receipts	...	6.7	7.5	8.9	9.7	8.1	7	9.6	7.9	6.8	9.9
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1588650	14021210	15178556	17587777	18775521	20308549	22090413	23885837	24567903	24567300	26060917

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	9.8	8.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.1
Foreign affairs	...	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
National defence	...	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7
Public security	...	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Education	...	15.7	15.2	14.9	15	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.1
Science and technology	...	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4	3.7	3.9	3.8
Culture, sport and media	...	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.3	13.8	14.0
Medical and health care	...	5.9	6.7	6.8	7	7.1	7.1	7	7.8	7.8	8.6
Environment protection	...	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.1
Urban and rural community affairs	...	8	8.5	9	9.8	10.1	10	10.4	8.1	7.9	7.4
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9	8.6
Transportation	...	6.7	6.9	7	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5	4.6	4.6
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8
Affairs of commerce and services	...	1	0.9	1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7
Financial affairs	...	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Affairs of land and weather	...	1.4	1.4	1.2	1	1.1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Affairs of housing security	...	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7
Interest payment on debts	...	2.2	2.4	2	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4
Issuing debts	...	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenditure	...	2.3	2.1	2.1	1	0.9	1	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1465270	5857444	6025953	6321658	6830387	7064560	7320840	7718947	8431453	9082515	10470603
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	177006	960725	984794	973521	984631	1081167	1066680	1106469	1292197	1424552	1503403
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5314720	33729105	34805641	40095344	48655724	54379015	55168591	57600915	62558099	64744335	67167476
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	642022	5532173	5688126	6174594	7013943	8322215	8038319	8256775	9587595	10154859	9644125
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13461030	110652498	122837481	139227811	155006667	169023531	182674422	198648882	218679589	238289956	2.66E+08
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	1626101	18148977	20074764	21440774	22344914	25867517	26616509	28475227	33514627	37374713	38255188
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	2.25	3	2.75	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	5.85	6	5.6	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	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 cannot be compared with the previous years.
- (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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government⁽³⁾											
Revenue (million ZAR)	274288	1121411	1254626	1394379	1529761	1641834	1726831	1823843	1946701	1882255	...
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79.2	78.4	77.6	76.6	76.3	76.1	77.0	77.6	76.4	73.7	...
Domestic value added tax	13.5	21.6	21.0	20.6	19.4	19.6	19.5	20.8	20.5	20.9	...
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	0.0	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	...
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	10.8	16.1	15.7	14.9	14.2	14.5	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.2	...
Individual income tax	31.5	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.4	25.9	26.8	27.1	27.2	26.0	...
Resource tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City maintenance and construction tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House property tax	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	...
Stamp tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
Deed tax	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Tobacco leaf tax ⁽²⁾	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	...
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	1.8	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.6	...
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	22.4	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	23.8	23.3	24.4	27.1	...
Special program receipts	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	...
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	21.4	22.2	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	26.2	...
TOTAL EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT (3)											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283740	1263657	1394579	1527972	1691591	1776417	1909762	1995515	2206413	...	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28.7	24.2	23.9	25.3	24.7	24.3	25	24.6	23.8	...	...
Of which: Public debts transactions	16.8	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	10.4	...	...
Defence	4.5	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	...	...
Public order & safety	9.7	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3	...	...
Economic Affairs	9.8	9.3	9.7	9.7	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.4	...	...
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	...	...
Fuel and energy	0.2	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.8	...	...
Mining, manufacturing & Construction	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...
Transport	5	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	0.0	...	...
Communication	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	...	...

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa
(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Other Industries	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
Environmental protection	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	...	...
Housing and community amenities	2.3	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	...	...
Health	9.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.4	...	...
Of which: Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	...	...
Hospital services	0.0	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	...	...
Public Health	0.0	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	...	...
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	...	...
Education	20.3	19.4	19.3	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.1	19.9	...	...
Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	...	...
Secondary education	6.5	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	...	...
Tertiary education	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	...	...
Social protection	11.4	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.9	...	...
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43568	193902	209636	225901	240465	256894	280228	291880	302464	318596	36335
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	5703	18702	18285	15124	17377	19476	19754	20214	20285	20074	21023
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274355	1132039	1241272	1428508	1606911	1700966	1778087	1835280	2189376	2316967	2413327
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	35912	109186	108268	95641	116119	128954	125339	127100	146830	145990	139634
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474848	2049694	2226544	2441525	2601201	2806033	2895085	3034447	3489713	3669066	3905033
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	62156	197694	194206	163464	187969	212732	204078	210147	234037	231185	225943
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽⁴⁾	520665	2512251	2693899	2975907	3156546	3359131	3545770	3763732	4118602	4354030	4726771
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	68154	242308	234971	199242	228099	254664	249945	260653	276213	274344	273,488
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.00	5.00	5.75	6.25	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50	3.50	3.75	7.00
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽⁵⁾	14.50	8.50	9.25	9.75	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.00	7.00	7.25	10.50

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Fiscal years – year beginning April 1 to March 31 of the following year.

(1) No definition available for some of the tax categories. Total net tax revenue minus the detail of all available categories. This also includes the adjustments made for South African Customs Union transfers and VAT refunds.

(2) Data for excise duties on cigarette and cigarette tobacco only from 2001.

(3) Consolidated General government refers to Central, provincial and local government.

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

(5) The prime overdraft rate serves as a market reference or benchmark rate for interest rates, but does not determine interest rates. Note: This table can be listed respectively for BRICS countries in country tables if available.

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 cover 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 (in national currency) of individuals in credit institutions for up to 1 year.

Lending Rate: average rate on loans (in national currency) to legal entities (companies and organizations) in credit institutions 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.

$M1 = \text{Currency with the Public} + \text{Deposit money of the Public}$ $M2 = M1 + \text{Post Office savings banks deposits.}$

$M3 = M1 + \text{Time deposits with banks.}$

$M4 = M3 + \text{Total Post Office Deposits.}$

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, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construction 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, environment protection 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 commerce and services, 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.



Chapter 14

External Economic Relations



Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	137738	612867	590730	475402	426753	486819	543083	529600	486729	621581	756703
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	168991	1061609	991449	674824	598450	737731	852146	834047	686327	929846	...
India ⁽²⁾	125940	995163	997988	882242	918998	769107	844156	788070	686244	1035056	1165001
China ⁽³⁾	477398	4475810	4704505	4362434	4140108	4641545	5214114	5130154	5119223	6645784	6 855 326
South Africa	70187	236021	226812	196678	180759	204212	220669	210067	171501	235469	263 445
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	63584	279142	263469	223589	217321	215258	273564	258833	238221	315494	380619
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	58471	469651	428898	281789	266097	327248	343585	352348	304837	379946	...
India ⁽²⁾	65112	528945	529542	465641	480023	465581	514078	474709	394436	613052	714042
China ⁽³⁾	224306	2120215	2241603	2002282	1942185	2212267	2563104	2499155	2380325	3091488	3139498
South Africa	33129	122253	116262	100591	89650	99924	109384	103998	78322	104833	127707
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	74155	333725	327261	251814	209433	235561	269519	270767	230508	306087	376084
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	110520	591958	562551	393035	332353	410483	508561	481699	381490	549900	...
India ⁽²⁾	60828	466218	468445	416601	438975	303526	330078	313361	291808	422004	450958
China ⁽³⁾	253092	2355595	2462902	2360152	2197922	2429277	2651010	2630999	2738898	3554296	3715828
South Africa	37058	113768	110550	96086	91109	104288	111285	106070	93179	130636	135739
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-4.05	-3.58	-4.5	-3.53	-1.70	-1.23	-2.86	-3.63	-1.91	-2.81	-2.79
Russia	16.3	1.5	2.8	5.0	1.9	2.0	7.0	3.9	2.4	6.7	10.3
India ^{(2) (4)}	-0.6	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-0.6	-1.8	-2.1	-0.9	-0.9	-1.2	...
China	1.7	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.8	2.2
South Africa	-0.1	-5.3	-4.8	-4.3	-2.7	-2.4	-3	-2.6	2	3.7	0.5
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	116.6	119.6	124.2	112.6	96.4	93.8	98.5	104.6	96.8	97.0	98.9
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	189.0	126.0	131.2	139.5	124.9	125.4	148.0	136.7	125.1	144.7	...
India ⁽²⁾	93.4	88.1	88.5	89.5	91.4	65.2	64.2	66	74	69	63
China	112.8	111.1	109.9	117.9	113.2	109.8	103.4	105.3	115.1	115.0	118.4
South Africa	111.9	93.1	95.1	95.5	101.6	104.4	101.7	102.0	119.0	124.6	106.3
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	100.2	97.1	110.1	113.9	135.7	122.1	113.3	118.2	114.7	114.9	114.9
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	235.5	152.9	161.4	176.9	147.1	148.1	178.4	165.3	138.9	162.6	...
India ⁽²⁾	88.2	69.8	69.3	68.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	115.9	120.1	124.1	136.8	132.6	127.3	118.7	119.7	125.6	121.2	125.0
South Africa	117.2	92.7	94.2	94.9	102.3	105.3	102.0	103.1	126.2	133.2	112.4

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Inflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	32995	75211	87714	64738	74295	68885	78163	69174	37786	46439	87245
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	2678	69219	22031	6853	32539	28557	8785	31975	9479	40450	...
India ⁽²⁾⁽²⁰⁾	4031	36047	45147	55559	60220	60974	62001	74390	81973	84835 ⁽⁶⁾	66436 ⁽⁶⁾⁽¹⁹⁾
China ⁽⁷⁾	40715	117586	119562	126267	126001	131035	134966	138135	144369	173483	189132
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	888	8304	5775	1730	2235	2010	5450	5125	3106	...	8862
Outflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	2497	15644	20607	3134	14693	21341	2025	22820	-3467	16239	33355
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	3179	86507	57082	22085	22314	36757	31377	21923	5847	65883	...
India ⁽²⁾⁽²⁰⁾	759	9199	4031	8886	6603	9144	12590	12993	10972	17644	...
China ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	...	107844	123120	145667	196149	158288	143037	136908	153710	178819	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	271	6652	7675	5747	4475	7377	4076	3147	-1973	...	2453
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	33 011	358808	363551	356464	365016	373972	374175	356884	355620	362204	324703
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	24263	456447	327727	309387	308031	346507	371733	433297	444495	468075	417806
India ⁽¹³⁾	42281	304223	341638	360176	369955	424545	412871	477807	576984	607309	...
China	165574	3821315	3843018	3330362	3010517	3139949	3072712	3107924	3216522	3250166	3127691
South Africa	7 534	49587	49102	45787	47356	50722	51641	55058	55013 ⁽¹⁴⁾	...	60570
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36	25.2	29.0	37.0	37.5	32.3	34.7	36.1	43.3	40.6	35.5
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	61.7	32.7	42.7	45.5	36.3	32.5	30.4	27.8	32.1	26.5	17.6
India ⁽¹³⁾	22.0	22.4	23.9	23.8	23.4	19.8	20.1	19.9	20.9	21.2	20.0
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	...	9	17	12.5	12.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	16.3	15.4	13.6
South Africa	27.1	37.2	41.3	39.1	48.2	49.6	46.8	52.7	55.9	38.3	40.6
International investment position (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁶⁾	...	-723915	-705914	-374684	-566633	-645227	-595354	-785695	-552196	-601117	-795520
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾⁽¹⁸⁾	...	142332	131736	313248	339169	219666	280297	374405	359620	516731	485038
India ⁽¹³⁾	-76848	-326663	-340760	-364291	-358865	-387992	-418533	-437021	-375450	-351128	...
China	...	1818365	1610309	1698871	1984890	2065230	2107502	2299588	2286897	2186059	2531328
South Africa	-10694	-14720	-26090	40902	22428	34597	44877	31081	109902	...	67188
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1.83	2.16	2.35	3.34	3.48	3.19	3.66	3.95	5.16	5.39	5.17
Russia (RUB per US\$) ⁽⁵⁾	28.1	31.8	38.0	60.7	66.9	58.3	62.5	64.7	71.9	73.7	67.5
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽²⁾	45.7	61.0	61.0	66.0	67.0	65.0	70.0	71.0	74.0	75	80
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.7
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6.9	9.7	10.8	12.8	14.7	13.3	13.2	14.4	16.5	14.8	16.4

Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

- a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry.
- 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

- (1) According to IMF data.
- (11) Cash concept.
- (16) Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data are 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

- (5) According to the Bank of Russia.
- (12) At the end of the year. The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.
- (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

- (2) 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) Provisional Data.
- (13) Figures are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.
- (19) Figure is up to February 2023.
- (20) Inflows of FDI (million US\$) is Gross FDI Inflow to India and Outflows of FDI (million US\$) is Net FDI abroad.

China

- (3) 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 2000 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2012 onwards included all sectors.
- (15) In accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt in 2015, including RMB-denominated external debt, which was classified into medium-and long-term external debt and

short-term external debt by contractual maturity. Outstanding external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted to the full-scale data on the base of comparable coverage. No adjustments were made for previous years.

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

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Import from major trade partners⁽¹⁾	55851	239748	229145	171461	137557	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	1222	37304	37345	30719	23364	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	12899	36019	35008	26470	23799	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	6843	16463	14143	10284	9085	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4428	15183	13838	10378	9129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	734	9648	9495	4633	1305	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Korea	1437	9492	8526	5421	5449	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	271	6358	6640	4290	2484	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2167	6719	6311	4675	3702	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2961	7081	5901	4877	3567	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	1880	6499	5700	4458	3679	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	754	5795	5363	4378	3528	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	968	4325	4011	3423	2887	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1119	4487	3910	3499	2565	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	140	4035	3816	2506	1342	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	779	3194	3299	1907	1301	...	...	...	...	...	...
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55119	242034	225101	191134	185280	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	1085	46026	40616	35608	35138	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	13190	24653	27028	24080	23159	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	6238	19615	14282	12800	13420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2796	17333	13036	10044	10324	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2474	7964	6719	4845	4605	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2527	6552	6633	5179	4863	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	1248	4484	4984	3978	4083	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	217	3130	4789	3617	3162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	753	4850	4632	2987	1283	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planes and ships provisions	945	4135	4038	2427	1948	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2146	4098	4021	3270	3323	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Korea	581	4720	3831	3122	2881	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	423	2974	3829	2464	2300	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1499	4067	3827	2907	2842	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	1713	4230	3670	3588	3814	...	...	...	...	...	...
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	55851	239748	229145	171461	137557	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum oils, crude	3190	16321	15533	7381	2899	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diesel oil	...	8285	8725	3415	2897	...	...	...	...	...	...
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm3 ≤ 3000 up to 6 pass	808	5365	4479	2989	1517	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naphtha for petrochemical	...	4459	4422	2580	2420	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	3991	3827	2568	1278	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(Continued)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Natural gas, liquefied	0	2835	3139	2754	768	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc.	274	3233	2935	1997	1204	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other potassium chloride	561	3319	2893	2510	1989	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts for appar. / equip. of teleph. / telegr.	...	2105	2768	2277	1904	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine. weigh ≤ 5 t	399	2535	2242	1489	1354	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bituminous coal. not agglomerated	100	1951	1907	1752	1456	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	...	2415	1812	1216	1335	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	1390	1765	1947	2109	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other gasolines, except for aviation	...	2144	1582	1048	915	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other insecticides, presented in another way	...	1316	1538	1188	787	...	...	...	...	...	...
Export by principal commodities	55119	242034	225101	191134	185280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	...	22806	23273	20982	19327	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1853	25996	19983	10379	11576	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum oils, crude	159	12957	16357	11781	10074	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cane sugar	...	9156	7446	5899	8280	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soybean waste, solid	1648	6101	6062	5003	4331	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1559	4582	6041	5555	4843	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate. semi/ble	1526	4821	4914	5343	5129	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	4477	4890	3953	3577	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowls spec. gal. domest. Cuts and offal. frozen	445	4199	4461	3959	3954	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	6248	3870	4932	3655	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	6495	3716	3697	1713	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel oil	...	3567	3113	1254	640	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oth. airplanes/aircraft. weight > 15000 kg. empty	602	2916	2720	2985	3247	...	...	...	...	...	...
On-board consump. Fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	2504	2614	1589	1127	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	2805	2432	2271	1993	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source

Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria, Comércio e Serviços – Secretaria de Comércio Exterior

Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Direct Investment (DI) in Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil ⁽¹⁾

FDI inflow by source	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
United States	5 398	6 046	6 923	5 920	5 418	10 047	4 984	8 532	6 555	10 813	9 559
Netherlands	2 228	9 439	6 742	10 043	10 157	8 696	8 500	4 226	3 963	1 827	7 964
Germany	374	883	1 469	3 426	1 795	3 175	3 729	1 281	693	1 070	2 214
Luxembourg	...	4 894	6 231	6 362	6 203	4 280	1 885	2 105	907	4 401	2 103
Chile	29	2 907	1 270	999	831	1 510	975	3 770	712	1 210	1 554
Canada	192	1 195	781	883	511	263	1 225	1 540	502	1 465	1 544
Spain	9 592	1 521	5 410	5 552	3 308	1 910	3 160	2 543	1 696	-1 368	1 467
Switzerland	306	2 040	1 916	1 069	948	1 151	1 140	684	697	231	1 365
Cayman Islands	...	166	537	468	347	114	1 623	2 837	1 438	2 071	1 046
United Kingdom	...	1 375	1 996	1 548	-1 419	985	784	2 738	745	907	956
France	1 909	1 457	2 910	49	2 614	2 862	1 309	2 808	2 025	485	929
Japan	384	2 369	3 566	1 832	1 379	- 280	1 105	1 904	1 827	505	692
Italy	...	876	815	1 691	2 804	1 480	629	683	911	771	466
Sweden	...	385	668	421	375	125	174	285	119	134	384
Norway	...	402	412	2 433	2 185	936	775	2 197	747	246	353
Belgium	...	472	266	988	604	113	152	498	91	136	325
Hong Kong	...	132	436	554	191	1 114	857	18	135	422	261
Australia	...	86	334	151	44	139	- 55	104	- 106	148	242
Bahamas	...	543	178	162	111	1 079	2 623	502	308	194	223
Panama	...	305	215	258	71	233	122	66	493	585	184
Uruguay	...	- 281	- 83	285	95	154	36	37	386	331	165
Bermudas	...	168	9	176	219	- 53	575	496	135	248	152
British Virgin Islands	...	235	723	729	1 580	9 039	1 399	433	189	135	132
Denmark	...	338	283	319	164	161	87	57	53	70	98
South Korea	...	487	405	149	539	453	342	198	229	546	98
Austria	...	88	281	60	88	175	126	385	279	65	83
Mexico	224	525	124	572	804	1 490	331	244	84	105	34
Portugal	2 514	426	476	330	237	271	83	- 83	195	48	24
Argentina	112	- 80	21	- 3	104	75	66	61	5	51	20
Ireland	...	149	119	329	590	44	62	80	184	69	- 34
Other countries	...	2 608	2 069	1 763	1 614	2 208	2 189	1 648	1 925	2 079	1 982

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

(1) Includes Direct Investment (DI) — Equity and investment fund shares inflows and does not include DI — Debt instruments.

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments – Brazil, 2022**(million US\$)**

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-53 620	427 353	480 973
Balance on goods (FOB)	44 153	340 328	296 175
Services and income (net)	-97 773	87 025	184 798
Services	-39 618	40 291	79 909
Primary income	-61 897	40 013	101 909
Secondary income	3 742	6 721	2 980
Capital and current account	-53 375	427 826	481 201
Capital account	245	473	228

Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account	-55 371	28 837	84 208
Direct investment	-53 890	33 355	87 245
Portfolio investments	4 200	- 142	-4 342
Financial derivatives	-2 031	-24 494	-22 463
Other investments	3 634	27 402	23 768
Reserve Assets	-7 284	-7 284	...
Errors and omissions	-1 996	...	...

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3898	37916	32975	20441	19455	24232	25519	25114	23421	27342	...
Netherlands	740	5856	5294	3096	3022	3894	3695	3984	3749	4278	...
China	949	53065	50773	34948	38022	48055	52231	54173	54950	72827	...
Italy	1212	14556	12729	8320	7840	10102	10588	10910	10202	12063	...
Türkiye	349	7271	6644	4059	2165	3387	4234	4981	5113	6535	...
USA	2694	16538	18496	11454	10688	12593	12528	13189	13197	16152	...
France	1187	13012	10630	5919	8490	9778	9551	8584	8170	12225	...
India	557	3089	3172	2258	2402	2903	3227	3923	3463	4431	...
Brazil	388	3493	3969	2915	2523	3199	2451	2154	2010	2223	...
South Africa	71	782	691	565	522	628	786	828	693	794	...
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9232	37054	37132	25351	21256	25705	34766	28049	18620	29727	...
Netherlands	4349	70105	68040	40848	29215	35577	43408	44792	24818	42136	...
China	5248	35619	37492	28601	28012	38917	56017	57315	49249	69098	...
Italy	7254	38778	35225	22294	11960	13838	16391	14342	10038	18950	...
Türkiye	3098	25444	24937	19287	13536	18410	21294	21183	16101	27021	...
USA	4644	11113	10583	9432	9223	10152	12484	13128	10839	17527	...
France	1903	8995	7578	5712	4781	5833	7649	6369	4675	9972	...
India	1082	6982	6343	5575	5312	6457	7750	7308	5796	9060	...
Brazil	259	1983	2366	1924	1786	2032	2582	2455	1994	5260	...
South Africa	34	286	285	271	196	203	286	281	288	342	...
Imports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	5913	5089	2846	2092	2438	1826	1700	1274	1306	...
Medicines	1150	11805	10211	6876	7066	8585	8106	10450	7446	9580	...
Passenger cars	448	16990	13157	6488	6035	6697	7261	7909	5427	7999	...
Exports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Crude oil	25284	173668	153895	89588	73712	93377	129202	122190	72563	111208	...
Petroleum products	10938	109414	115810	67454	46191	58248	78231	66968	45352	69752	...
Natural gas	16644	65972	54685	41779	31280	38693	49148	41633	25683	56403	...

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 EAEU member states.

Table 14.2.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia, 2021

(million US\$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries
Import					
Total	2223	4431	72827	794	290564
Edible fruit and nuts	59.7	42.4	129	299	5833
Organic chemicals	26.0	426	2318	6.0	5868
Plastics and articles thereof	11.6	74.7	2970	1.0	12770
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts of such articles	5.8	58.1	2062	0.1	3669
Ferrous metals	79.2	193	1030	14.2	5942
Articles of ferrous metals	4.2	78.3	1936	1.9	6465
Machinery and plant industrial or similar laboratory for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	3.7	69.9	1337	0.4	3800
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	0.0	7.8	5590	0.0	7811
Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	4.9	464	8184	0.1	11446
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	34.1	155	1961	11.9	10675
Exports					
Total	5260	9060	69098	342	492907
2.Hard coal	437	495	3884	39.1	17547
3.Crude oil including gas condensate	-	935	35381	-	111208
4.Petroleum products	695	763	3928	10.2	69752
Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	-	23.9	2841	2.0	65219
Fertilizers	3552	441	887	123	12504
Treated wood	-	12.0	2707	0.1	6150
Ferrous metals	256	121	1056	5.1	28866
Cooper and articles thereof	0.1	2.9	1890	0.0	6059
Aluminium unprocessed	7.5	55.2	733	1.3	6900
Turbojet and turboprop engines	-	78.7	1768	-	2873

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Russia ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

(million US\$)

	2010	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
FDI inflow by source	43168	69219	22031	6853	32539	28557	8785	31975	9479	40450	...
Cyprus	12287	8266	3158	-7069	-436	8674	-10108	7932	-3895	27956	...
Bahamas	2282	2791	3638	5108	5802	6211	1009	1143	629	1186	...
Luxembourg	2892	11638	-693	-5770	-939	3378	-506	-2814	-10803	-4422	...
Singapore	3	-502	162	185	16274	2703	1587	530	8578	590	...
United Kingdom	1142	18927	120	1112	478	2076	2522	4686	9126	7108	...
Switzerland	-1	1086	2472	203	1842	1511	1690	23	-877	645	...
Bermudas	436	404	1777	2239	2551	1256	843	967	1109	776	...
Ireland	2326	10399	-531	623	-1789	889	-3850	3193	-343	4207	...
France	2592	2121	2224	1686	1997	854	1134	2044	1460	159	...
Jersey	126	509	-717	2122	608	832	598	-55	1009	1393	...
United States	435	485	708	209	402	495	376	-105	402	376	...
Hong Kong	25	45	165	136	-30	573	135	2687	2297	848	...
Germany	3196	335	349	1483	224	470	341	245	-1449	3628	...
Kazakhstan	46	208	357	433	350	205	159	130	96	339	...
FDI outflows by destination	52616	86507	57082	22085	22314	36757	31377	21923	5847	65883	...
Cyprus	18309	7671	23546	4249	9827	21241	10681	14344	-1156	47078	...
Austria	847	5265	1135	746	258	6739	221	369	191	424	...
Singapore	18	304	817	383	888	6136	1566	1923	146	905	...
Switzerland	1750	1358	6927	203	1433	2281	794	-2152	2718	2919	...
Luxembourg	2483	1314	639	786	-1633	1857	2000	727	831	2380	...
British Virgin Islands	1834	62223	718	3301	1795	1401	885	665	-119	-150	...
Bahamas	457	560	756	1054	1205	1300	1258	223	105	769	...
Jersey	-25	-16	-261	1258	-112	865	752	1196	2293	1783	...
Kazakhstan	-225	671	657	643	476	727	366	187	64	607	...
Germany	1880	1334	1016	738	393	724	1078	1420	2046	909	...
Ireland	1185	264	91	479	1139	634	2032	832	1130	853	...
France	334	449	523	74	121	310	-65	263	122	101	...
Italy	315	538	587	117	165	297	31	136	139	47	...
Bermudas	1056	571	2997	-261	480	279	-39	-561	-13	5678	...

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

(1) 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 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments – Russia

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance 2015	Balance 2016	Balance 2017	Balance 2018	Balance 2019	Balance 2020	Balance 2021	Balance 2022
Current account	67777	24469	32179	115680	64806	33949	...	...
Goods and services	111246	66256	83235	164976	128507	74433	...	...
Primary income	-37749	-35496	-42053	-40392	-53521	-34873	...	...
Compensation of employees	-5104	-1813	-2278	-3323	-3603	-1097	...	...
Investments	-32662	-33744	-39845	-37148	-50007	-33841	...	...
Rent	17	60	70	79	89	65	...	...
Secondary income	-5720	-6291	-9003	-8904	-10180	-5611	...	...
Capital account	-309	-764	-192	-1104	-684	-522	...	...
Finance account	70328	18305	34570	116686	62617	36192	...	...
Direct investment	15232	-10225	8200	22592	-10052	-3365	...	...
Portfolio investments	26423	-2361	-7983	7593	-12686	25296	...	...
Financial derivatives	7122	-18	362	-734	2620	1950	...	...
Other investments	19847	22665	11356	49033	16254	26078	...	...
Reserve assets	1704	8244	22636	38202	66481	-13768	...	...
Net error and omission	2859	-5400	2584	2110	-2036	2766	...	...

Source

Bank of Russia.

Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India

<i>(million US\$) Import</i>					<i>(million US\$) Export</i>				
<i>Countries</i>	<i>FY 2019-20</i>	<i>FY 2020-21</i>	<i>FY 2021-22 ⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>FY 2022-23</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>FY 2019-20</i>	<i>FY 2020-21</i>	<i>FY 2021-22 ⁽¹⁾</i>	<i>FY 2022-23</i>
China	65260.75	65212.25	94570.57	98505.79	United States of America	53088.77	51623.14	76167.01	78542.74
United States of America	35819.87	28888.1	43314.07	50240.10	United Arab Emirates	28853.59	16679.54	28044.88	31608.79
United Arab Emirates	30256.65	26622.99	44833.48	53231.66	China	16612.75	21187.15	21259.79	15306.10
Saudi Arabia	26857.37	16186.76	34100.58	42035.27	Hong Kong	10967.12	10162.40	10984.80	9892.61
Switzerland	16899.89	18230.96	23392.32	15793.95	Singapore	8922.66	8675.50	11150.61	11992.94
Indonesia	15061.87	12470.17	17702.83	28820.41	Netherlands	8366.11	6472.82	12543.69	21618.38
Korea RP	15659.7	12772.97	17477.20	21227.32	United Kingdom	8737.85	8157.56	10461.29	11406.28
IRAQ	23740.18	14287.1	31927.05	34385.50	Germany	8290.9	8124.93	9883.34	10134.55
Hong Kong	16935.32	15172.82	19096.61	18274.95	Bangladesh	8200.75	9691.56	16156.37	12203.93
Singapore	14746.78	13304.92	18962.19	23595.35	Nepal	7160.35	6838.46	9645.74	8015.99
					Malaysia	6364.66	6057.68	6995.04	7156.16
					Belgium	5809.88	5235.59	10084.37	8864.09

Source

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Footnote

(1) All figures pertaining to FY 2022–23 are provisional.

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India⁽²⁾

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Import											
Brazil	...	3721	5401	4040	4115	5498	4406	3075	3016	5713	6673
Russia	518	3894	4249	4585	5552	8573	5840	7093	5486	9870	46213
China	1502	51035	60413	61708	61283	76381	70320	65261	65212	94571	98506
South Africa	1022	6075	6497	5948	5834	6835	6517	6970	7568	10966	10398
Export											
Brazil	...	5552	5964	2650	2400	3063	3800	3967	4245	6489	9919
Russia	889	2121	2097	1588	1937	2113	2389	3018	2656	3255	3147
China	831	14824	11934	9011	10172	13334	16752	16613	21187	21260	15306
South Africa	311	5074	5302	3588	3546	3825	4067	4108	3934	6085	8474

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

(1) All figures pertaining to FY 2022–23 are provisional.

(2) Data pertain to financial year, i.e. 1st April of the year indicated in the table to 31st March of the next year.

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Export by principal commodities											
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1786.9	6657.5	7654.6	7665.1	8223.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3790.5	8343.4	9192.1	9324.4	9164.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1292.5	10298.5	8696.8	7998.3	8232.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	2201.5	982.1	689.5	1896.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plastic and articles thereof	700.9	5633.5	5081.5	5242.4	5294.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462	3047.7	1630.1	802.7	1 110.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	3724.8	5352.6	3091.7	4524.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	12933	14473.8	14351.6	14950.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	11140.5	11584.6	12910	12930.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods	34137	250424.9	245690.3	199984.4	209525.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Import by principal commodities											
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4236.8	30669.2	31730.7	32872.2	32089	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron and steel	956.5	9109.6	12342	11251.9	8238.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	3595.9	3978.8	3743.6	3466.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Organic chemicals	1599.6	17044.2	17746.4	15618.2	15477.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fertilizers	444.9	5352	6386.6	7072.9	4285.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plastic and articles thereof	657	10104.2	11690.8	11412	11568.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	17545	1.81.382.6	1.56.400.0	96953.1	1.03.163.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2677.6	29152.8	33149.4	35960.1	38570.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with pre metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coin	9707.4	58464.8	62379.9	56537	53767.4	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(Continued)

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Export by principal commodities											
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1786.9	6657.5	7654.6	7665.1	8223.7	7997.2	7820.4	7514.8	6348.03	8175.09	7704.89
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3790.5	8343.4	9192.1	9324.4	9164.6	8724.5	8336	7994.8	5941.85	7845.61	8500.18
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1292.5	10298.5	8696.8	7998.3	8232.0	9324.5	12727.8	15187.8	14213.86	20178.74	28606.02
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	2201.5	982.1	689.5	1896.4	1796.8	1839.4	3161.4	5242.8	3607.51	2185.34
Plastic and articles thereof	700.9	5633.5	5081.5	5242.4	5294.1	6349.1	8014.9	6917.9	6871.5	9052.37	7674.58
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462	3047.7	1630.1	802.7	1110.8	1459.7	1915.2	1167.5	2020.88	1583.25	2501.12
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	3724.8	5352.6	3091.7	4524.3	3074.9	5699.6	4560	4488.16	3635.77	4035.27
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	12933	14473.8	14351.6	14950.1	17255.4	18096.3	16711.8	13640.34	19762.48	21219.60
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	11140.5	11584.6	12910	12930.5	13255.6	14754.1	16289.3	19384.03	19396.25	19861.74
Miscellaneous goods	34137	250424.9	245690.3	199984.4	209525.2	234288.5	250874.4	233855.8	523.55	683.24	761.79
Import by principal commodities											
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4236.8	30669.2	31730.7	32872.2	32089	37824.3	43840.4	43367.9	37032	50586.85	54377.03
Iron and steel	956.5	9109.6	12342	11251.9	8238.9	10432.2	12582.3	10734.1	8278.92	12612.84	17718.30
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	3595.9	3978.8	3743.6	3466.5	4205.4	5095.2	4655.7	3778.04	4710.70	4787.75
Organic chemicals	1599.6	17044.2	17746.4	15618.2	15477.1	19201.3	22389.7	19815.8	19690.35	28522.55	28975.53
Fertilizers	444.9	5352	6386.6	7072.9	4285.9	4670.6	6661.9	6704.5	6872.76	12765.66	15322.47
Plastic and articles thereof	657	10104.2	11690.8	11412	11568.5	13926.4	15246.9	14212.1	13308.51	19994.19	23122.86
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	17545	181382.6	156400.0	96953.1	103163.2	132294.6	167871.9	153646.5	99703.46	194857.08	260921.02
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2677.6	29152.8	33149.4	35960.1	38570.6	48269.2	52048.9	49188.3	46691.55	62489.59	67637.22
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with pre metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coin	9707.4	58464.8	62379.9	56537	53767.4	74710.4	64720.2	54493.8	55198.86	81663.73	73930.44

Source

Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics (DGCI & S). Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Footnotes

Data pertain 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.

(1) Data for the year 2022–23 are provisional.

Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India									
	2014 ⁽¹⁾			2015			2016		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	3.16.545	4.61.484	-1.44.940	2.66.365	3.96.444	-130079	2.80.138	3.92.580	-1.12.442
II. Invisibles	2.41.645	1.23.564	1.18.081	2.35.044	1.27.116	1.07.928	2.42.051	1.44.025	98026
Total current account (I + II)	5.58.190	5.85.049	-26859	5.01.410	5.23.560	-22151	522189	536606	-14417
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	3.08.556	2.35.100	73456	2.76.433	2.44.542	31891	3.10.522	2.67.299	43224
2. Loans	1.23.355	1.20.170	3184	1.20.323	1.24.957	-4634	1.20.532	1.18.153	2379
3. Banking capital	90094	78476	11618	88884	78254	10630	83669	1.00.285	-16616
4. Rupee debt service	0	81	-81	0	73	-73	0	99	-99
5. Other capital	28914	27806	1109	24419	21103	3315	35925	28366	7559
Total capital account (1 to 5)	5.50.919	4.61.633	89286	5.10.058	4.68.930	41128	5.50.649	5.14.202	36447
C. Errors and omissions	1089	2110	-1021	420	1493	-1073	377	857	-480
Overall balance (A+B+C)	11.10.198	10.48.792	61406	10.11.888	9.93.984	17905	10.73.215	10.51.665	21550

(Continued)																		
	2017			2018			2019			2020			2021			2022		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account																		
I. Merchandise	3.08.970	4.69.006	-1.60.036	3.37.237	5.17.519	-1.80.283	3.20.431	4.77.937	-1.57.506	296300	398452	-102152	429164	618623	-189459	...	...	...
II. Invisibles	2.83.406	1.72.087	1.11.319	3.06.483	1.83.457	1.23.026	3.21.712	1.88.862	1.32.850	307253	181188	126065	369600	218906	150694	...	...	...
Total current account (I + II)	5.92.376	6.41.093	-48717	6.43.720	7.00.976	-57257	6.42.143	6.66.799	-24656	603553	579640	23912	798764	837529	-38766	...	...	...
B. Capital account																		
1. Foreign investment	3.59.546	3.07.145	52401	3.21.776	2.91.682	30094	3.68.534	3.24.118	44417	400001	319909	80092	478000	456191	21809	...	...	...
2. Loans	1.47.111	1.30.451	16660	94099	78249	15850	94239	68553	25686	85650	78747	6903	105457	71851	33605	...	...	...
3. Banking capital	95673	79483	16190	92798	85365	7433	84716	90031	-5315	74284	95351	-21067	102886	96217	6669	...	...	...
4. Rupee debt service	0	75	-75	0	31	-31	0	69	-69	0	64	-64	0	71	-71	...	...	...
5. Other capital	41282	35069	6213	33809	32751	1057	62549	44087	18462	39090	41233	-2143	75059	51265	23794	...	...	...
Total capital account (1 to 5)	6.43.612	5.52.222	91390	5.42.482	4.88.080	54403	6.10.038	5.26.858	83180	599025	535304	63721	761402	675595	85807	...	...	...
C. Errors and omissions	1900	998	902	582	1068	-486	1856	882	974	951	1298	-347	1433	974	459	...	...	...
Overall balance (A+B+C)	12.37.887	11.94.313	43574	11.86.784	11.90.123	-3339	12.54.037	11.94.539	59498	1203529	1116242	87286	1561599	1514098	47501	...	...	...

Source

Reserve Bank of India. Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

Footnote

(1) Data pertain to financial year. For example, financial year 2014–15 means 1st April 2014 to 31st March 2015.

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	9429	16207	12621	12746	16701	7317	8502	9085	6983	9698	7846
India	1353	16970	16359	13369	11764	16345	18833	17987	20977	28146	17483
Japan	41510	162245	162921	142903	145671	165794	180661	171762	174661	205503	184497
Korea, Rep.	23207	183073	190109	174506	158975	177553	204643	173575	173104	213443	199667
Taiwan, China	25494	156405	152007	143204	138847	155961	177600	173002	200498	249814	238092
South Africa	1037	48388	44568	30151	22229	24389	27287	25923	20825	32956	32543
Germany	10409	94156	105013	87623	86109	96940	106325	105108	105111	119914	111399
Russia	5770	39668	41594	33259	32260	41390	59142	61053	57685	79609	114149
Brazil	1621	54299	51653	44089	45855	58857	77570	79798	85517	110007	109522
United States	22363	152342	159061	147809	134445	153946	155123	122714	135251	179701	177644
Australia	5024	98954	97631	73510	70895	95009	105811	121432	117694	163529	142091
ASEAN (1)	22181	199558	208240	194475	196307	235951	268607	282042	301633	289490	408054
European Union (1)	30845	219937	244164	208766	208136	244970	273484	276596	258500	193314	285355
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	44518	384495	363077	330463	287253	279211	302022	278947	272575	350536	297538
India	1561	48432	54217	58228	58415	68042	76676	74827	66720	97508	118502
Japan	41654	150132	149391	135616	129410	137259	147049	143270	142619	165814	172927
Korea, Rep.	11292	91165	100333	101286	93729	102704	108756	111001	112477	148805	162621
Taiwan, China	5039	40634	46277	44892	40241	43979	48643	55081	60117	78359	81587
South Africa	1014	16831	15699	15858	12854	14809	16248	16543	15239	21115	24196
Germany	9278	67343	72703	69155	65259	71134	77489	79774	86808	115175	116227
Russia	2233	49591	53677	34757	37356	42831	47965	49742	50504	67551	76123
Brazil	1224	35895	34890	27412	21979	28951	33665	35544	34954	53611	61970
United States	52099	368406	396063	409214	385271	429730	478396	418674	451729	576075	581783
Australia	3429	37554	39146	40307	37327	41438	47330	48205	53468	66380	78827
ASEAN (1)	17341	244040	272046	277291	256068	279502	318997	359425	383680	475001	567287
European Union (1)	38192	338953	370843	355816	339256	372031	408510	428700	390886	499842	561970
Exports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	46067	487321	561286	570924	594325	553185	664030	670452	709933	898662	954784
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26818	375888	383153	400834	364276	343790	429306	416670	440021	547583	551951
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7016	77886	86415	93374	98531	87514	95443	99067	109367	139477	130893

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(Continued)

(million US\$)

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6388	55193	61753	66789	65683	62374	79620	84165	96378	131067	143529
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4606	55114	58550	64193	62600	60149	75071	74313	76224	120005	150235
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6314	72626	74530	74001	73677	67488	71466	72954	80227	97481	70258
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13424	87043	96793	91992	83786	74422	73327	71353	62228	86461	90942
Articles of Iron or Steel	5478	56160	57348	60637	60523	51901	65128	69263	71017	95502	110313
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18865	61220	68252	81445	78440	72069	71293	66678	62276	70096	76874
Organic Chemicals	4170	40405	42202	45443	42667	42165	59762	56783	56954	82580	101887
Imports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	50744	381520	439417	424319	428694	412885	521618	497438	548420	668591	644692
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20681	313132	315232	316788	198601	176536	349367	346122	270090	405433	535340
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34434	181980	170571	179378	157043	147660	202192	190251	192047	231382	202146
Ores, Slag and Ash	3134	133871	148772	134661	93720	94479	135868	165086	187193	272613	224716
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7277	106154	107588	105806	99636	92689	102626	98714	99067	109129	82030
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3613	70598	74148	89509	69629	71506	81520	75136	73985	86385	80816
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14456	69420	72390	75190	65551	61049	74885	71586	71085	82837	75189
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2419	13220	18340	42333	96593	79327	78020	60272	31735	77418	103701
Organic Chemicals	8327	60864	65877	60313	47758	43906	67305	57547	45641	60215	58074
Copper and Articles Thereof	4660	54496	49829	47278	38147	33259	47537	40625	48914	66114	68705

Source

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

Footnote

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

Table 14.3.3 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - China

	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15500	73397	81268	86387	81465	94509	89917	96299	105793	131756	137241
Virgin Is.	3833	6159	6226	7388	6740	3991	4712	4964	5200	5281	6635
Singapore	2172	7229	5827	6904	6047	4763	5210	7591	7681	10332	10599
Korea, Rep.	1490	3054	3966	4034	4751	3673	4667	5538	3614	4045	6599
Cayman Is.	624	1668	1255	1444	5151	2177	4068	2557	2774	2462	2416
United States	4384	2820	2371	2089	2386	2649	2689	2686	2305	2467	2215
Samoa	283	1858	1564	1991	872	1229	1554	1192	804	621	747
Taiwan, China	2296	2088	2018	1537	1963	1772	1391	1587	995	940	661
Germany	1041	2078	2071	1556	2710	1542	3674	1658	1355	1680	2566
Mauritius	265	910	591	346	862	344	261	270	412	898	66
India	10	27	51	81	52	158	48	26	12	6	2
Brazil	4	23	28	51	47	42	31	3	30	16	26
South Africa	9	13	6	2	4	65	42	3	6	4	103
Russia	16	22	41	13	73	24	57	54	11	8	39
FDI outflows by destination											
Hong Kong, China	...	62824	70867	89790	114233	91153	86869	90550	89146	101191	
Cayman Is.	...	9253	4192	10213	13523	-6606	5473	-4357	8562	10754	
Australia	...	3458	4049	3401	4187	4242	1986	2087	1199	1923	
Luxembourg	...	1275	4578	-11453	1602	1353	2487	686	701	1499	
Virgin Is.	...	3222	4570	1849	12288	19301	7150	8683	6976	13971	
Singapore	...	2033	2814	10452	3172	6320	6411	4826	5923	8405	
United States	...	3873	7596	8029	16981	6425	7477	3807	6019	5584	
Canada	...	1009	904	1563	2872	321	1564	473	210	930	
Macao, China	...	395	596	1081	822	-1024	811	594	827	882	
Myanmar	...	475	343	332	288	428	-197	-42	251	18	
Russia	...	1022	634	2961	1293	1548	725	-379	570	-1072	
Brazil	...	311	730	-63	125	426	428	860	313	146	
South Africa	...	-89	42	233	843	317	642	339	400	364	
India	...	149	317	705	93	290	206	535	205	279	

Source

Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1. Current Account	293022	191337	188676	24131	102910	248836	352886	401855
Credit	2619907	2455476	2747143	2947263	2930421	3020419	3931341	3950784
Debit	-2326884	-2264139	-2558467	-2923132	-2827511	-2771583	-3578456	-3548929
1.A Goods and Services	357871	255737	217010	87905	131844	358573	461494	576330
Credit	2360152	2197922	2429277	2651010	2630999	2738898	3555231	3715828
Debit	-2002282	-1942185	-2212267	-2563104	-2499155	-2380325	-3093737	-3139498
1.A.a Goods	576191	488883	475941	380074	392993	511103	562706	668633
Credit	2142753	1989519	2216214	2417443	2386640	2510015	3215838	3346875
Debit	-1566562	-1500636	-1740272	-2037369	-1993647	-1998912	-2653132	-2678242
1.A.b Services	-218320	-233146	-258932	-292168	-261149	-152530	-101212	-92303
Credit	217399	208404	213064	233567	244359	228883	339393	368953
Debit	-435719	-441550	-471995	-525735	-505508	-381414	-440605	-461256
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	20275	18382	17894	17161	15362	12709	13475	13476
Credit	20436	18540	18070	17424	15743	13210	14188	14309
Debit	-161	-158	-175	-264	-381	-501	-712	-832
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e.	2286	3240	3712	4647	6473	4310	4052	3946
Credit	3605	5202	5968	7185	10178	7671	7874	8292
Debit	-1319	-1962	-2256	-2538	-3704	-3361	-3822	-4346
1.A.b.3 Transport	-46745	-46753	-55978	-66903	-58981	-37991	-18045	-22359
Credit	38594	33827	37291	42304	46173	56689	128607	146519
Debit	-85340	-80580	-93269	-109206	-105154	-94680	-146652	-168878
1.A.b.4 Travel	-204862	-205680	-219316	-236879	-218789	-121100	-98059	-105213
Credit	44969	44432	38559	40386	35832	9951	11330	9583
Debit	-249831	-250112	-257875	-277265	-254621	-131050	-109389	-114795
1.A.b.5 Construction	6455	4157	3609	4934	5100	4524	5678	6702
Credit	16652	12661	12251	13551	14432	12599	15415	14279
Debit	-10197	-8504	-8641	-8617	-9331	-8074	-9737	-7577
1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	-3818	-8849	-7402	-6625	-6223	-9419	-14343	-15308
Credit	4976	4064	4061	4927	4800	2987	5004	4527
Debit	-8794	-12913	-11463	-11552	-11023	-12406	-19346	-19835
1.A.b.7 Financial Service	-310	1141	1815	1244	1508	827	155	1082
Credit	2334	3174	3432	3335	3907	4838	4579	4971
Debit	-2645	-2033	-1617	-2091	-2399	-4011	-4424	-3889
1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	-20938	-22818	-23943	-30222	-27766	-29288	-35139	-31169
Credit	1085	1161	4803	5561	6605	8583	11756	13305
Debit	-22022	-23980	-28746	-35783	-34370	-37871	-46895	-44474

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(Continued)

	(million US\$)							
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	13140	12695	7493	6490	7992	6433	10710	17818
Credit	24549	25432	26860	30023	34948	38984	50718	55692
Debit	-11409	-12738	-19367	-23533	-26956	-32551	-40007	-37874
1.A.b.10 Other Business Services	18861	14713	16927	19125	19404	19505	33903	41907
Credit	58403	57957	59306	66158	69201	69848	86931	94415
Debit	-39542	-43244	-42379	-47033	-49797	-50343	-53028	-52508
1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	-1163	-1398	-1986	-2426	-3136	-1990	-1843	-1248
Credit	731	742	763	955	955	1018	1440	1367
Debit	-1894	-2141	-2750	-3382	-4091	-3008	-3282	-2614
1.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e.	-1501	-1973	-1756	-2715	-2094	-1050	-1757	-1939
Credit	1064	1212	1699	1757	1587	2507	1553	1695
Debit	-2566	-3185	-3455	-4472	-3681	-3558	-3310	-3633
Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
1.B Primary Income	-52199	-54880	-16478	-61365	-39184	-118192	-124476	-193607
Credit	223816	226654	289698	268496	273514	245502	327316	190246
Debit	-276015	-281533	-306176	-329861	-312699	-363695	-451792	-383853
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	27386	20672	14937	8163	3101	184	-1383	6347
Credit	33105	26883	21699	18109	14258	14714	17118	20429
Debit	-5718	-6211	-6762	-9946	-11157	-14530	-18501	-14082
1.B.2 Investment Income	-80254	-75898	-31853	-71320	-43356	-120403	-125818	-203140
Credit	189885	199210	267303	248295	257464	227941	306814	165763
Debit	-270139	-275108	-299156	-319616	-300820	-348344	-432632	-368903
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	668	346	438	1793	1070	2027	2724	3186
Credit	826	560	697	2092	1792	2847	3383	4054
Debit	-158	-215	-258	-299	-722	-820	-659	-868
1.C Secondary Income	-12649	-9520	-11856	-2410	10250	8455	15868	19132
Credit	35938	30900	28168	27757	25907	36019	48794	44710
Debit	-48588	-40420	-40024	-30167	-15657	-27563	-32927	-25578
2. Capital and Finance Account	-91207	27250	17930	153227	26271	-90073	-218420	-311299
2.1 Capital Account	316	-344	-91	-569	-327	-76	94	-310
Credit	512	318	227	297	218	168	260	240
Debit	-196	-662	-319	-865	-545	-244	-166	-549
2.2 Financial Account	-91523	27594	18021	153795	26598	-89997	-218514	-310989
Assets	9454	-231985	-423920	-362039	-260532	-675185	-894905	-281539
Liabilities	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	676392	-29450

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(Continued)

	(million US\$)							
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	-434462	-416070	109537	172682	7308	-61147	-30288	-211028
Assets	-333485	-675650	-332405	-343152	-279822	-646334	-706679	-181578
Liabilities	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	676392	-29450
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	68099	-41675	27791	92338	50260	99375	165277	30475
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-174391	-216424	-138293	-143027	-136910	-153721	-178798	-149692
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	242489	174750	166084	235365	187170	253096	344075	180167
2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	-66470	-52271	29498	106874	57948	95539	51366	-281113
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-73209	-102770	-94803	-53507	-89419	-151236	-125262	-173193
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	6739	50499	124301	160381	147366	246775	176628	-107920
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	-2087	-5384	354	-6153	-2355	-10821	10237	-5812
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	-3420	-6550	1538	-4816	1393	-5064	17082	2698
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	1333	1166	-1185	-1338	-3748	-5757	-6845	-8510
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	-434004	-316741	51894	-20376	-98545	-245239	-257168	45422
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-82465	-349906	-100847	-141803	-54886	-336314	-419701	138610
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	-351538	33165	152742	121427	-43659	91074	162534	-93187
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	342939	443665	-91516	-18887	19291	-28850	-188226	-99961
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-3525
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	-287	326	-739	33	-496	-369	-41570	1906
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	911	-5342	2190	-733	-11	-2321	76	-150
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	342316	448681	-92967	-18187	19797	-26160	-146732	-98192
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net Errors and Omissions	-201816	-218587	-206606	-177358	-129181	-158763	-134466	-90557

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2022

(Rands)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import					
Live animals	3,933,461,069	368,586,008	276,675,947	1,578,459,282	6,157,182,306
Vegetables	1,843,216,615	338,606,637	2,500,274,142	944,116,971	5,626,214,365
Animal or vegetable fats	121,943,939	888	125,031,685	42,963,792	289,940,304
Prepared foodstuffs	549,042,790	12,015,553	755,163,899	3,694,879,652	5,011,101,894
Mineral Products	862,630,028	963,370,088	52,077,920,358	9,429,973,622	63,333,894,096
Chemicals	2,546,063,764	4,748,142,525	16,880,714,874	33,033,284,166	57,208,205,329
Plastics & Rubber	716,270,090	190,553,466	3,077,787,429	16,677,147,676	20,661,758,661
Raw hides & leather	81,433,314	29,942	259,089,021	2,833,246,397	3,173,798,674
Wood Products	757,914,698	54,788,685	51,662,462	924,673,066	1,789,038,911
Wood pulp & paper	2,569,544,423	453,131,346	852,964,118	3,216,497,242	7,092,137,129
Textiles	111,061,535	1,728,063	3,446,308,445	27,872,325,893	31,431,423,936
Footwear	100,145,069	1,285,541	419,539,956	10,950,013,537	11,470,984,103
Stone & Glass	128,853,094	4,436,800	981,746,088	5,824,450,093	6,939,486,075
Precious Metal	4,078,229	24,269,674	789,165,483	555,457,358	1,372,970,744
Products Iron & Steel	3,339,222,579	1,557,346,618	4,216,231,014	34,544,380,110	43,657,180,321
Machinery	4,225,397,869	157,032,025	14,089,764,385	169,929,632,490	188,401,826,769
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	714,519,365	7,801,688	26,814,366,620	20,551,378,892	48,088,066,565
Photographic & medical equipment	135,488,592	116,050,527	764,753,821	7,173,071,401	8,189,364,341
Toys & Sport apparel	133,059,206	12,963,280	564,010,792	12,093,382,603	12,803,415,881
Works of art	13,521	26,104	1,967,060	16,091,610	18,098,295
Other unclassified goods	66,618,637	139,188,742	1,215,741	320,623,963	527,647,083
Equipment Components	3,122,624,541		1,655,711,908	5,217,139,244	9,995,475,693
Exports					
Live animals	9,233,941	6,534,815	6,077,998	570,693,826	592,540,580
Vegetables	70,274,765	3,746,741,987	1,298,695,867	7,553,541,379	12,669,253,998
Animal or vegetable fats			71,229	1,413,361	1,484,590
Prepared foodstuffs	116,087,138	333,830,794	360,124,050	912,593,339	1,722,635,321
Mineral Products	2,504,312,310	199,335,762	67,964,874,925	120,551,990,578	191,220,513,575
Chemicals	1,259,554,812	32,026,208	3,315,559,704	3,889,892,222	8,497,032,946
Plastics & Rubber	133,670,232	3,977,828	136,633,007	560,148,388	834,429,455
Raw hides & leather	25,600,296	1,242,924	28,060,075	321,220,116	376,123,411
Wood Products	397,204	12,600	159,897,294	1,170,600,083	1,330,907,181

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2022

(Rands) (continued)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Wood pulp & paper	23,936,227	214,206	7,689,942,709	4,049,429,615	11,763,522,757
Textiles	64,645,943	1,958,898	176,743,555	2,726,104,000	2,969,452,396
Footwear	3,305,875	418,664	330,911	53,437,297	57,492,747
Stone & Glass	25,526,854	964,939	86,101,382	252,133,872	364,727,047
Precious Metal	1,493,049	37,209	1,735,848,625	8,139,578,190	9,876,957,073
Products Iron & Steel	1,552,318,543	80,404,949	5,187,676,368	36,957,075,811	43,777,475,671
Machinery	1,696,442,628	68,056,140	1,115,225,125	570,748,860	3,550,472,753
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	729,135,675	13,319,925	97,224,952	178,258,825	1,017,939,377
Photographic & medical equipment	47,030,013	27,058,931	74,342,266	90,318,161	238,749,371
Toys & Sport apparel	1,568,718	1,728,650	4,567,372	7,731,717	15,596,457
Works of art	149,484	2,602,967	16,069,622	17,829,313	36,651,386
Other unclassified goods	1,328,190	45,336	328,637,919	921,210	330,932,655

Equipment Components

Source

South African Revenue Service.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2022			
(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-1834	151457	153291
Balance on goods (FOB) ⁽¹⁾	13711	123270	109560
Services and income (net)	-14000	24014	38014
Services	-5540	12651	18191
Income	-8461	11363	19824
Current transfers	-1544	4173	5717
Capital and financial account ^{(2) (3) (4)}	6495	5815	-680
Capital account ⁽⁵⁾	-1769	19	1788
Financial account	8264	5796	-2469
Direct investment	7069	9231	2162
Portfolio investments	-4435	2605	7040
Financial derivatives	-2031	-17429	-15398
Other investments	7661	11389	3728
Errors and omissions ^{(2) (6)}	491		
Overall balance ⁽²⁾	-4170	0	4170

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% of the voting rights.

(3) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least 10% 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 the South African Reserve Bank and short-term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data are 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).

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 re-export 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 exports of goods 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 then removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and goods 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 goods 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 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 seaport 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; goods produced in one country may be 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 such as multilateral loans, bilateral loans, International Monetary Fund's 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; ships 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 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, where 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 instances where the country of final destination cannot be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

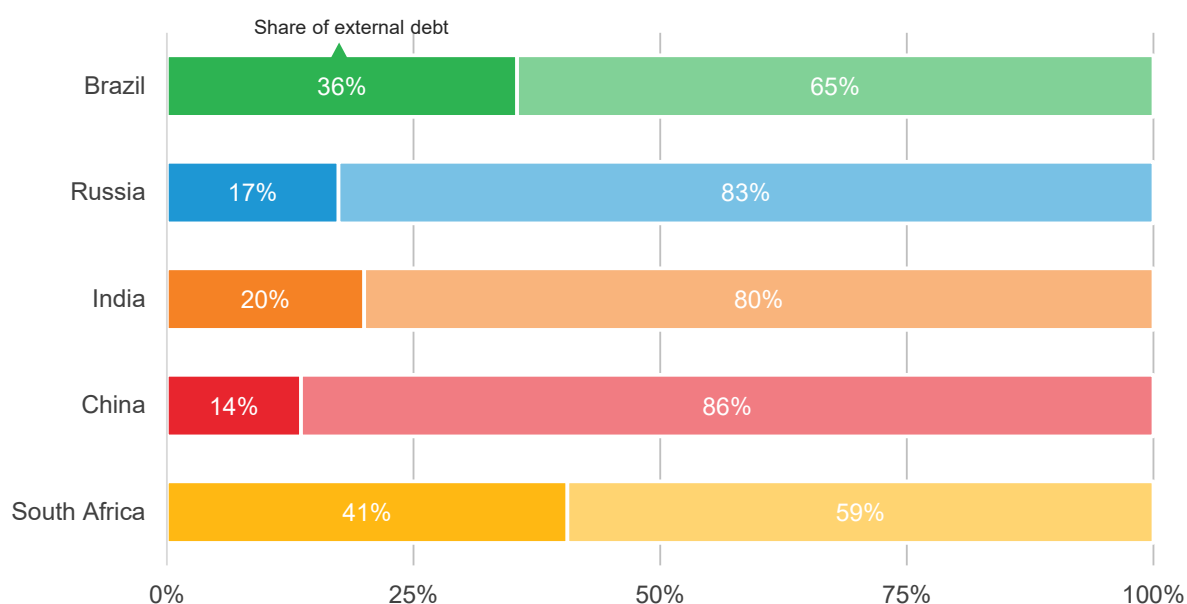
Inflows of FDI: refer to the investments inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China, for the establishment 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 reinvestment 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.

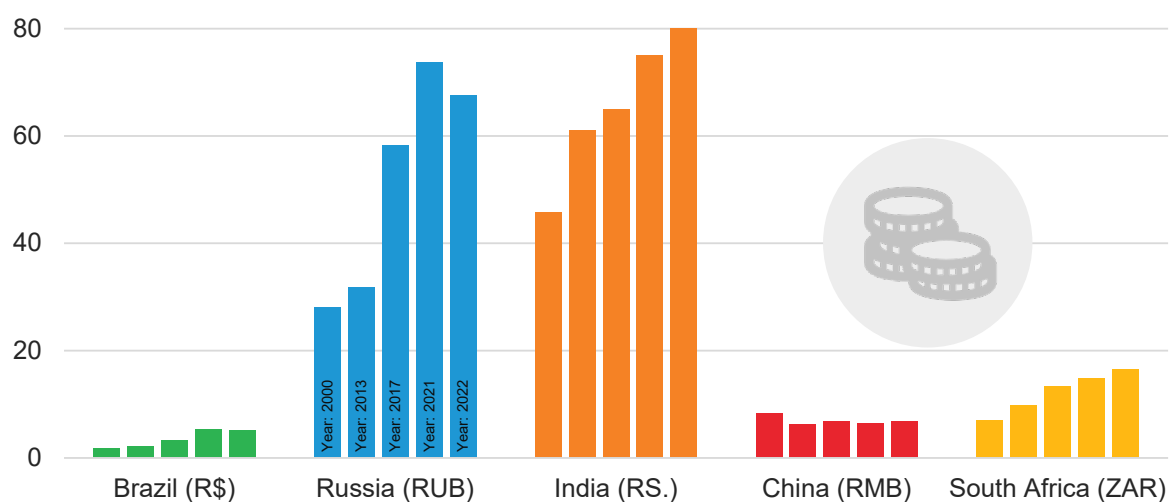
The Balance of Payments (BOP): is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and non-residents during a specific time period.

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 non-resident or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.

14.1 Percentage share of external debts to GDP (2022)



14.2 Annual average exchange rates per US\$ (2000–2022)





Chapter 15

Tourism



Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Africa											
Brazil	345	948	1283	1110	814	704	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	371	398	352	400	938	502	124	223	234
India	902	2753	2808	2936	3022	3180	3512	3623	903	689	21599 ⁽²⁾
China	656	5527	5969	5802	5888	6291	6741	6857	...	...	...
South Africa	...	68561	72798	67461	75015	75593	77864	76008	21375	18736	42 373
America											
Brazil	38031	37264	40406	42085	44878	47676	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	3902	3856	3833	4685	6939	4821	313	393	237
India	4554	14090	14574	15658	16929	18044	19088	19628	5439	5171	16953 ⁽²⁾
China	12157	31238	31065	31153	33813	35454	37885	36453	...	...	...
South Africa	...	5455	4349	4038	4737	5455	5612	5607	1199	994	3262
Asia											
Brazil	1038	2476	2567	3053	3096	2638	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	87817	101676	91049	90893	92544	97941	16998	17385	35743
India	10657	27355	33411	36199	40100	48972	51656	55205	12097	5232	24373 ⁽²⁾
China	61015	160601	163313	165947	178600	183267	191207	203186	...	...	...
South Africa	...	4313	2692	2515	3279	3172	3110	3114	575	437	1179
Europe											
Brazil	12661	15812	17793	16104	15837	14329	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	155081	154183	141749	138485	134745	129721	40794	44202	27374
India	9257	22609	22829	22113	24354	26065	27097	26349	7928	3780	14092 ⁽²⁾
China	24890	56881	55143	49167	54715	59116	60443	63327	...	...	...
South Africa	...	14936	13793	13313	15440	16608	16188	15565	4467	2172	9007
Australasia											
Brazil	219	543	804	447	661	434	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	510	445	491	552	755	660	28	11	11
India	676	2636	2863	3121	3489	3861	4126	4389	1050	389	4267 ⁽²⁾
China ⁽³⁾	2818	8634	8101	7764	8255	8922	9131	8989	...	...	...
South Africa	...	1483	1321	1189	1319	1337	1313	1282	247	49	653
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	1091	1446	153	181	107	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	6698	7959	8231	8886	9589	10542	5332	8584	18826
India	405	233	307	246	150	236	100	108	30	11	70 ⁽²⁾
China	68	22	18	21	22	22	22	23	...	...	...
South Africa	...	617	539	522	651	686	635	711	162	...	168 508

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Tourism. India Tourism Statistics (various issues).

China

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2021.

(b) Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China. The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000–2021.

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 neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Russia

(1) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits (in 100). Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019.

China

(3) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Table 15.2.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - Brazil

Countries of origin	2000	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	4772575	5813342	6429852	6305838	6546696	6588770	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	1374461	1711491	1743930	2079823	2294900	2622327	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	596844	592827	656801	575796	570350	475232	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	153921	268203	336950	306331	311813	342143	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	285724	268932	293841	301831	316714	336646	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	304682	262512	223508	267321	284113	328098	...	...	...	...	...
France	184759	224078	282375	261075	263774	254153	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	320050	236505	265498	224549	221513	203045	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	143626	169732	217003	189269	202671	185858	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	216038	233243	228734	202015	181493	171654	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	165898	168250	170066	162305	149968	144095	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	50335	116461	158886	118866	135192	140363	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	126928	169751	166759	151029	147846	137202	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	107664	95028	95300	108149	138106	126781	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	48405	98602	117230	113078	114276	115320	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	40765	76738	109637	90361	94609	81778	...	...	...	...	...
Others	652475	1120989	1363334	1154040	1119358	924075	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

- (a) Federal Police Department of Brazil.
(b) Ministry of Tourism.

Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macroegeographical Regions — Brazil

Continents of origin	2001	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	4772575	5813342	6429852	6305838	6546696	6588770	...	...	...	...	...
North America	693238	737175	844969	734450	735062	605961	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	2438455	2989273	3195597	3474058	3752756	4161647	...	...	...	...	...
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1392803	1519126	1703298	1509828	1481709	1361041	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	...	62044	76016	100542	101999	71875	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	36352	94832	128252	110983	81391	70351	...	...	...	...	...
South East Asia ⁽³⁾	26002	22958	19182	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	82620	191704	187660	187846	199000	172969	...	...	...	...	...
West Asia ⁽⁵⁾	26178	33128	43340	64424	61382	53096	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia ⁽⁶⁾	...	22719	25675	27025	26212	18576	...	...	...	...	...
Australasia ⁽⁷⁾	23486	54281	80447	55421	66116	43380	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)	79443	109060	144598	15259	18111	10692	...	...	...	...	...

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

(1) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K. and Luxembourg.

(2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Romania, Czech Republic, Ukraine.

(3) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

(4) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

(5) Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Türkiye, U. A. E., Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.

(6) Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, India.

(7) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories- Russia ⁽¹⁾**(number of visits)**

Countries of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total ⁽²⁾	25437893	26851658	24570518	24390002	24550910	24418749	6358959	7079810	8242510
Germany	583824	553493	566434	580366	645157	689966	52897	91765	60510
Türkiye	262549	238541	42658	79749	83835	86708	36901	58456	48734
India	48920	50853	59311	70551	85709	90872	10491	38830	27807
United Arab Emirates	1538	1701	2178	2874	4124	25593	2785	27517	5767
Finland	1380179	1415853	1319030	1016738	949796	895931	165268	26957	55229
United States of America	245184	233379	238633	282188	326127	289951	16801	24322	12018
France	198644	171436	176855	185093	207306	222726	31735	22041	12364
Italy	206807	191071	191828	188981	205460	231637	21881	22025	13391
Georgia	42960	47216	65336	78817	73366	68985	16970	18640	34152
China	873792	1121536	1288720	1478212	1690186	1882820	81924	18225	29713
Estonia	330814	357377	414147	414905	477915	523186	93935	17927	54153
Serbia	66550	58070	50498	55065	58297	51741	11608	17631	11035
Latvia	295081	278265	288682	260858	286914	299633	56907	14834	29032
Lithuania	425132	237257	249095	225674	215654	229549	42384	13619	23935
Israel	149575	162046	179152	182234	224842	256838	30929	13570	19484
United Kingdom	214909	179674	177080	178496	197472	176750	16615	12821	6273
Brazil	30953	33621	27177	35067	68925	40311	3812	2718	2618
South Africa	7653	7879	7277	10874	15414	13557	1493	1135	1106

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2022 year) and BRICS countries.

(1) Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019.**(2)** Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits from all countries.

Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions Russia
(1)

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	25437893	26851658	24570518	24390002	24550910	24418749	6358959	7079810	8242510
North America	296133	274949	279044	333086	384625	344525	19815	26915	13830
Central and South America	94074	110632	104256	135371	309279	137595	11522	12355	9878
Western Europe	993452	905918	935092	964950	1077109	1133351	111003	144405	86687
Eastern Europe	11284519	11495323	10251989	10236063	9634865	9076745	3521042	4115617	2436322
Northern Europe	2788641	2589970	2560507	2214740	2274084	2251896	393946	97564	177558
Southern Europe	441450	427112	427320	432714	488400	510073	53423	62662	36806
Africa	37055	39787	35225	40036	93844	50232	12368	22299	23380
South East Asia	92763	80634	96057	125906	155095	179424	26034	7690	16008
East Asia	1256180	1735202	2070537	2249046	2571305	2838735	176868	33992	199285
West Asia	1907573	1892785	1812358	1838731	1903648	1948780	389124	458777	567045
South Asia	5525219	6458933	5125919	4875591	4624316	4827121	1107751	1238006	2791955
Australasia ⁽²⁾	50994	44526	49109	55208	75462	66043	2829	1092	1121
Others	669840	795887	823105	888560	958878	1054229	533234	858436	1882635

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.

(1) Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019.

(2) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽¹⁾
Total	2537282	6967601	7679099	8027133	8804411	10035803	10557976	10930355	2744766	1527144	6191399
Bangladesh	431312	524923	942562	1133879	1380409	2156557	2256675	2577727	549273	240554	1255960
United States of America	329147	1085309	1118983	1213624	1296939	1376919	1456678	1512032	394092	409860	1373817
United Kingdom	405472	809444	838860	867601	941883	986296	1029757	1000292	291874	164143	617768
Sri Lanka	112813	262345	301601	299513	297418	303590	353684	330861	68646	25989	177652
Russia	15 154	259120	269832	172419	227749	278904	262309	251319	102166	17567	95522
Canada	88600	255222	268485	281306	317239	335439	351040	351859	122868	80437	277291
Germany	80011	252003	239106	248314	265928	269380	274087	264973	72558	33772	124496
France	102434	248379	246101	230854	238707	249620	261653	247238	74243	30374	110722
Malaysia	57869	242649	262026	272941	301961	322126	319172	334579	69897	6628	116523
Japan	80634	220283	219516	207415	208847	222527	236236	238903	48191	15358	58011
Australia	52691	218967	239762	263101	293625	324243	346486	367241	86758	33864	369023
China (Mainland)	13 901	174712	181020	206322	251313	247235	281768	339442	39586	3163	11309
Singapore	42824	143025	150731	152238	163688	175852	183581	190089	33747	13407	117195
South Korea	27150	112 619	106870	102993	111076	142383	150536	149445	32302	13330	47753
Italy	41351	93 951	91589	88091	95417	111915	126931	128572	31186	13659	60122
Nepal	41135	113790	126416	154720	161097	164018	174096	164040	40822	52544	135347
Pakistan	52762	111 794	96434	124924	104720	44266	41659	39018	14232	8163	14767
Thailand	18 623	117136	121362	115860	119663	140087	166293	169956	52626	4668	52236
Others	543399	1721930	1857843	1891018	2026732	2184446	2285335	2272769	619699	339295	1175885

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) Data for the year 2022 are provisional.

Table 15.3.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 ⁽²⁾
Total	2537282	6967601	7679099	8027133	8804411	10035803	10557976	10930355	2744766	1527114	6191399
North America	417747	1340531	1387468	1494930	1614178	1712358	1807718	1863892	516960	510299	1651110
Central and South America	21925	68436	69926	70831	78730	92067	101085	98926	26968	6798	44274
Western Europe	819973	1855866	1860580	1880203	2029412	2133673	2243635	2178441	624615	334850	1229413
Eastern Europe	38863	405083	422278	331051	406002	472872	466049	456481	168145	43114	179786
Africa	90962	275271	280754	293569	302164	318023	351198	362308	90296	68914	215878
West Asia	96424	343113	413678	417616	451842	457760	449548	431943	97651	52174	241830
South Asia	672133	1215035	1694857	1946207	2194555	2951665	3104422	3375819	750061	398722	1688427
South East Asia	139975	630054	685805	700298	746069	824575	887088	930540	231622	38474	378894
East Asia	130464	547305	546792	555770	617563	663295	724568	782225	130383	33762	128108
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	66104	263574	286294	312101	348908	386059	412628	438939	105047	38865	426685
Others	42712	23333	30667	24557	14988	23456	10037	10841	3018	1142	6994

Source

Ministry of Tourism. India Tourism Statistics (various issues).

Footnotes

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

(2) Data for the year 2022 are provisional.

Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - China

(1000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total ⁽¹⁾	10160	27192	26290	26361	25985	28130	29170	30543	31883	...	...	...
Korea. Rep.	1345	4070	3969	4182	4444	4775	3864	4193	...	...	...	...
Vietnam	1080	2426	2186	2046	2161	2340	2527	3162	...	...	...	...
Japan	2202	3518	2878	2718	2498	2590	2683	2691	...	...	...	...
United States of America	896	2118	2085	2093	2086	2249	2313	2485	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	1137	1365	1709	1582	1977	2357	2415	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1011	1050	1083	1014	1581	1865	1916	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1236	1207	1130	1075	1165	1233	1291	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	962	997	968	1004	1135	1169	1205	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	1028	967	971	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...
India	241	648	652	613	641	799	822	864	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	708	684	667	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...
Thailand	234	774	723	672	637	753	777	833	...	...	...	...
Australia	121	610	677	710	730	675	734	752	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	660	649	663	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	618	625	605	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	99	96	95	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	72	69	68	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...

Source

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China. The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000–2020.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2018 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

(1) The data for Total include all foreign tourist arrivals in China.

Table 15.3.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China

(1000 person-time)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	10160	27192	26290	26361	25985	28130	29170	30543	31883	...	...	...
Asia	6102	16622	16060	16331	16595	17860	18327	19131	...	...	...	...
Korea. DPR	76	181	207	184	188	210	230	251	...	...	...	...
India	121	610	677	710	730	799	822	864	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	221	622	605	567	545	634	683	712	...	...	...	...
Japan	2202	3518	2878	2718	2498	2590	2683	2691	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1236	1207	1130	1075	1165	1233	1291	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1011	1050	1083	1014	1581	1865	1916	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	962	997	968	1004	1135	1169	1205	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	1028	967	971	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...
Korea. Rep.	1345	4070	3969	4182	4444	4775	3864	4193	...	...	...	...
Thailand	241	648	652	613	641	753	777	833	...	...	...	...
Africa	66	525	553	597	580	589	629	674	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	72	69	68	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...
Europe	2489	5948	5688	5514	4917	5472	5912	6044	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	618	625	605	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	660	649	663	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...
France	185	525	534	517	487	504	495	500	...	...	...	...
Italy	78	252	251	253	246	267	281	278	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	76	196	189	180	182	200	194	196	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23	49	49	52	53	55	56	56	...	...	...	...
Sweden	54	172	159	142	118	115	112	110	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	31	83	81	80	73	73	72	74	...	...	...	...
Russia	1080	2426	2186	2046	1582	1977	2357	2415	...	...	...	...
Latin America	83	353	354	346	350	390	426	454	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	99	96	95	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...
North America	1133	2826	2770	2760	2766	2991	3119	3335	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	708	684	667	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...
United States	896	2118	2085	2093	2086	2250	2313	2485	...	...	...	...
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	915	863	810	776	825	892	913	...	...	...	...
Australia	234	774	723	672	637	675	734	752	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	38	128	129	127	125	136	144	146	...	...	...	...
Others	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2020.

Table 15.2.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - South Africa

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9188368	9536568	9549236	8903773	10044163	10285197	10472105	10228593	2802320	2255699	5698062
Zimbabwe	1847973	1935159	2143716	1900791	2028881	2039932	2208930	2258794	684546	410730	1233790
Lesotho	1618222	1461267	1501642	1394913	1757058	1747211	1739188	1563448	448745	355255	835921
Mozambique	1104404	1116735	1283016	1200335	1268258	1339245	1360896	1333195	422537	522866	944308
Eswatini	768728	836467	918490	838006	893618	876992	883735	917631	214947	177650	403762
Botswana	452159	537131	555590	593514	679828	681379	688566	668315	129467	103158	262232
United Kingdom	438023	436599	401914	407486	447840	447901	430708	436559	132384	45777	283031
United States of America	326644	347378	309255	297226	345013	370747	376892	373694	71959	82020	262183
Germany	266333	300739	274571	256646	311832	349211	343229	322720	106092	44388	173146
Namibia	200841	222028	211453	212514	214664	208747	200367	184431	54511	91471	137388
Zambia	169555	179914	176972	161259	174767	173033	165968	152064	46486	68669	116076
Malawi	142063	170345	166964	135260	154017	175014	197317	199079	53365	56313	114352
From BRICS											
India	106774	112100	85639	78385	95377	97921	93428	95621	18892	17662	55506
China	132327	151053	82905	84691	116946	97069	96915	93171	15592	6577	12187
Brazil	78376	82730	39082	29339	38814	67797	70539	77261	19388	5366	14727
Russian Federation	13350	13546	10410	7244	8307	12532	16783	16276	6494	10625	16234
Others	1522596	1633377	1387617	1306164	1508943	1600466	1598644	1536334	376915	257172	821032

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - South Africa

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Total	9188367	9536568	9549236	8903773	10044163	10285197	10472105	10228593	2802320	2255699	5698062
North America	393446	415966	369801	353450	406192	437903	444671	440271	89504	89514	297684
Central and South America	119913	129525	65118	50304	67546	107582	116516	120380	30368	9889	28516
Western Europe	1355632	691362	655899	1273721	1489005	1598622	1553701	1492909	425085	195103	857929
Eastern Europe	54803	802263	723422	57628	55021	62226	65061	63543	21568	22138	42774
Africa	6656457	6856052	7279814	6746114	7501512	7559342	7786357	7600843	2137524	1873609	4237261
South East Asia	60564	62133	31424	27059	36869	40664	39930	42398	7211	5577	15179
East Asia	197840	226070	129462	124350	169121	153301	152390	148909	23339	9919	24405
West Asia	1696	1031	857	37526	1147	1036	1221	1141	311	356	784
South Asia	138204	142105	107498	102027	120753	122180	117441	118923	26594	27802	77484
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	142949	148316	132080	118908	131856	133713	131348	128153	24651	4932	65288
Others (not specified)	66863	61745	53861	12686	65141	68628	63469	71123	16165	16860	50758

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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-resident 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 2 – Business and professional.

They are not counted as visitors/tourists if: 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 public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there as their country of residence, long-term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on manoeuvre.

Russia

A tourist: is a person who visits a country (place) of temporary stay for medical and treatment, recreational, cognitive, sports, professional, business, religious and other purposes without engaging in activities related to obtaining income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay, for a period from 24 hours up to 6 months or at least one night in the country (place) of temporary stay.

Foreign (Inbound) Tourist Visit: is the visitor's travel from the moment of entry into the country to the moment of departure.

India

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least 24 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.

Annexures



ANNEXURE 1 – A brief overview of the statistical system of Brazil

1. Organizational structure of the IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law No. 5.878, of May 11th, 1973, and the Statute-Decree No. 11.177, of August 18th, 2022. It is linked to the Ministry of Economy, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

Brazilian official statistics are 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.

Besides its functions in the Statistical System, IBGE is also the main producer of geoscientific information and has the role of coordinating the National Cartographic System. One of the main projects of the production of geoscientific information is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure – INDE. The purpose of the INDE is to catalogue, integrate and harmonize geospatial data from Brazilian institutions, producers and sponsors of this kind of data, so that the 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 geoscientific 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 Information Technology, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 566 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

The production of statistics and geoscientific information is carried out by the Directorate of Geosciences and Directorate of Surveys.

These directorates are supported by the Directorate of Information Technology, 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 the 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.

2. Work program for the production of statistics

In 2017, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan 2017–2027 in order to set goals and targets for the future.

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 the Economy provides IBGE with the Annual List of Social Information (RAIS) and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons (CAGED), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE) joining information from Annual Enterprises Surveys of IBGE. CEMPRE is used to select the sample of enterprises for the economic surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since the 1990s. To set its long-term lines of work, IBGE holds 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 about information production in the scope 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.

In 2020 IBGE created the Pulse Enterprises Survey COVID-19 in order to get answers about the effect of the pandemic in the enterprises. It aims to estimate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian economy, having as its survey unit the non-financial companies representing the activities of Industry, Construction, Trade and Services.

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 Continuous), the Household Budget Survey (POF) and National Healthy Survey (PNS). 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.

In 2020 IBGE created the National Sample Survey of Household PNAD COVID-19 to estimate the number of people with reported symptoms associated with the flu syndrome, and to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian labour market.

Despite the pandemic, it is important to highlight that IBGE guaranteed the maintenance of its statistical production.

3. Social and Economic Statistics

The following Ministries and Institutions are part of the Social and Economic Statistics partnership:

- a. Ministry of Education;
- b. Ministry of the Economy;
- c. Ministry of Health;
- d. Institute of Applied Economic Research – IPEA;
- e. Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- f. Ministry of Citizenship;
- g. National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira – INEP;
- h. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE;
- i. Central Bank of Brazil; and
- j. National Treasury Secretariat.

One of the main goals of the partnership on social and economic statistics is to integrate the various databases of social and economic information derived from surveys and administrative records, in order to promote the effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

4. Technical cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted:

- a. Ministry of the Economy;
- b. Ministry of Health;
- c. Ministry of Education;
- d. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply;

- e. Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights;
- f. Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- g. Ministry of Citizenship;
- h. Ministry of Culture; and
- i. National Justice Council (CNJ).

Regarding international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR – the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration of 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 2010–2021, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreements on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.

Brazil integrates the UN Global Platform. The Regional Hub in Brazil is based at IBGE and aims to contribute to the advancement in the use of Big Data and Data Science to improve the production of official statistics, promoting the sharing of knowledge and the development of innovative initiatives in Latin America and the Caribbean.

5. Interaction with the international community

IBGE has extended its participation in the international Statistical community with United Nations Statistics Division — UNSD, Statistical Conference of the Americas — SCA, Conference of European Statistics — CES, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — OECD, World Tourism Organization — WTO, International Labour Organization — ILO, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries — CPLP, BRICS, among others.

6. 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 on the IBGE's website.

Besides structural surveys, IBGE publishes about ten short-term data on a monthly basis. Thus, approximately 100 press conferences are held at IBGE per year.

The publication of the so-called short-term data is regulated by Decree No. 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 officials who have precedence over the public, a fact that ensures transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalists 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 accounts and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

7. 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); 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 capital cities.

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 are accessed for free on the website. 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 and compare data to selected information; and Statistical Multidimensional Database (BME in Portuguese) — Database with microdata information that allows users to construct tables according to selected information and confidentiality constraints. This one requires internet subscription.

ANNEXURE 2 – A brief overview of the statistical system of Russia

Since 2017, according to the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) has been subordinated to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation. Adoption of the new structure aims to align and delimit the spheres of Rosstat and the Ministry of Economic Development in matters of reconciling official statistical methodology.

Rosstat is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

The national statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principles 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, the 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:

- 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; and
- To implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

1. 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.

2. Federal level of the state statistics

The Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main interregional center for processing and dissemination of statistical information, and Rosstat Research and Development Institute of Social and Economic Statistics.

3. Regional level of state statistics

The Russian Federation is divided into 89 constituted entities (regions). Rosstat has its regional offices in 70 constituent entities, 12 of which are interregional.

Rosstat regional and interregional offices collect and process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

4. 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, and 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 the Population Census and Agricultural Census, is supported by the specific federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aimed at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

5. 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 broader access to official statistics for all users.

In 2020 Rosstat introduced the 2024 Rosstat Development Strategy. It determines goals, objectives and measures for the implementation of the state regulatory policy in the field of official statistics, the development of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the system of official statistics of the Russian Federation until 2024. It also defines the main directions and measures for the improvement of the performance of Rosstat and the development of statistics in the Russian Federation.

The Strategy key focuses are:

- Digitalization of the statistical production process;
- Reducing the reporting burden on respondents;
- Better coordination of statistical activities;
- Meeting user needs and improving confidence in official statistics;
- Improving statistical methodology;
- Intensification of international cooperation;
- New approaches to human resource management;
- Optimization of the administrative processes in Rosstat; and
- Implementation of the projects of a national value.

ANNEXURE 3 – A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

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 functions on the overall pattern of the federal structure of the Government. Large-scale nation-wide censuses/surveys viz. Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, various socio-economic sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries are centrally conducted. Compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India industrial production indices and Consumer Price Indices for State/UT and all-India are also centrally undertaken. The State statistical organizations collect and generate data on a number of variables focusing on the State Government’s priorities. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) at Central level and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS) at State level coordinate the overall statistical activities in their respective domains.

1. 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. the National Statistical Office (NSO), commonly called ‘Statistics Wing’ and the ‘Programme Implementation (PI) Wing’.

2. National Statistical Office (NSO)

The NSO is headed by the Secretary and Chief Statistician of India, assisted by three Director Generals. The National Statistical Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards and has 12 major Divisions under the three Director Generals: (i) National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Price Statistics Division (PSD), and Social Statistics Division (SSD) are under Director General (Statistics); (ii) Intra, Inter and International Coordination Unit (IIICU), Policy Implementation & Monitoring Division (PIMD), Computer Centre (CC) and Training Division are under Director General (Coordination & Administration); and (iii) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), Field Operations Division (FOD), Data Quality Assurance Division (DQAD) and Survey Coordination Division (SCD) are under Director General (National Sample Survey).

NSO has a premier training institute called the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009 for capacity building in the area of official statistics.

3. Programme Implementation Wing

The Programme Implementation Wing is headed by the Secretary and Chief Statistician of India assisted by an Additional Secretary. This Wing has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD), and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division (MPLAD). IPMD compiles report on on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns to provide an overview of the performance with a view to highlight slippages, if any, in respect of Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, and Civil Aviation. MPLAD scheme provides a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets based on the local needs. The scheme addresses locally felt development and infrastructural needs of the community and bridges the gap for developmental works.

MoSPI, both NSO and PI wings, generate a lot of statistical information that is used by policy planners, researches and other users. Besides the NSO, most of the Ministries/Departments in the Union Government dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Education, Labour & Employment, 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.

4. National Statistical Commission

The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was constituted on 12 July 2006 to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country and to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and ensure statistical co-ordination. The NSC has four Members besides a Chairperson, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. The functions of the commission consist of identifying the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy; constituting professional committees or working groups to assist the Commission on various technical issues, exercising statistical coordination between Ministries, Departments and other agencies of the Central Government, monitoring and reviewing the functioning of the statistical system in the light of laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommending measures for enhanced performance.

5. Indian Statistical Institute

The MoSPI also has an autonomous Organization under its domain, viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), which is a premier statistical institute of international repute, devoted to research and teaching, and the applications of Statistics in the Natural and Social Sciences. Founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in Kolkata on 17 December, 1931, the institute gained the status of an Institution of National Importance by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1959. The Headquarters of ISI is located in Kolkata with four centres located in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Tezpur and a branch in Giridih.

6. 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. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices 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.

7. Legal support for collection of data

Data collection in India is largely based on a voluntary response. However, a legal framework is also available in the form of the Collection of Statistics Act 2008, Census Act 1948. 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 and Census Commissioner 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 administered by concerned line Ministries/Departments for collecting statutory administrative returns, which generate data on the related subject.

8. Initiatives

A Unified Data Platform for management and dissemination of key Indicators of key data products of MoSPI is at the conception stage.

For adoption of best practices in the field of Big Data and alternative data sources in official statistics, India has recently acquired the official membership in United Nations Global Working Group on Big Data for Official Statistics.

MoSPI has developed and implemented e-SIGMA platform for conducting surveys through Mobile Devices. This facilitates real-time data collection, validation and processing of data and also helps in reducing the time lag in releasing the survey results.

9. Emerging challenges

In the face of rapid major technological and socio-economic changes, the official statistical landscape is becoming more complex, expectations of policy makers are increasing exponentially, and the system is expected to deliver the best possible statistics in more efficient and innovative ways.

As a result of increased penetration of digital technologies, the amount of information available is rapidly increasing exponentially with improved access to the public. The central and state governments are tremendously intensifying their efforts to harness these new sources of data. These developments provide a new challenge for the national statistical system to align and converge the information flow across varied sources so that an integrated picture emerges for more effective and timely policy interventions.

Monitoring of progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also places new demands on the need for quality data and statistics, disaggregated by location, sex, age, income group and other dimensions of development. The NSO is taking the lead to respond to these demands by harnessing administrative sources and surveys.

There is a need to evolve innovative techniques for exploiting new data sources (big data sources, etc.) and will require involvement of research and other institutions so that new ideas can be crowd sourced, incubated and developed for use in the national statistical system.

ANNEXURE 4 – A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE CHINESE STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Since its establishment, the National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved in over 70 years' process of reform and adjustment to meet the new demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the Peoples 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 Statistical System of Chinese Government organizes and undertakes statistical surveys, collects, compiles and releases statistical data, and provides high-quality statistical services for economic and social development based on laws.

1. Government Statistical System

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system consists of the statistical institutions established through a top-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. The National Bureau of Statistics is established under the Central Government, and independent Bureau of Statistics are established in local governments at and above the county level. Governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the statistical work.

1.1 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. In the entire national statistical system, the NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and an organizer, leader and coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China and other national regulations, the main function of the NBS is to be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country, to formulate statistical policy and plan, basic national statistical systems and unified statistical standards, approve the statistical standards of departments; to draw up a plan or scheme for important general surveys of the national conditions and strength jointly with the government departments concerned; to organize and conduct the major surveys on national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Economic Census and Agricultural Census; to organize and conduct statistical surveys 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 administer the departmental and local statistical survey programs by law.

The NBS internally sets up 19 functional departments and 12 institutions directly under the NBS, responsible for integrated coordination, construction of statistical laws and regulations, formulation of statistical systems and standards, organization and implementation of statistical surveys, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, etc.

The NBS of China also establishes Survey Offices in each province (autonomous region, municipality) 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 agents detached by the NBS and vertically administrated under the NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by the NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

1.2 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 governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out tasks of national 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.

1.3 Departmental Statistical System

According to the needs of statistical work, other ministries of the Central Government and departments of local governments at various levels establish statistical institutions or recruit statisticians, forming the departmental statistical system. Its main function is to organize and govern in accordance with laws and regulations the statistical work within the departments, and execute the tasks of national statistical surveys; to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans of the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data required by the departments and the society; to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the development of the departments and of the industries under their jurisdiction.

2. Statistical Laws

Government agencies (mainly statistical agencies) and statistical respondents must comply with the statistical laws, and organize or support statistical surveys according to the statistical standards and statistical survey methodologies formulated based on the laws.

The Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China was initially formulated in 1983 and revised twice in 1996 and 2009 respectively by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Based on the reality of the economic and social development and statistical work, the Statistics Law embodies the basic spirits of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations and is the basic guidance for undertaking statistical work.

In order to implement the Statistics Law, a series of statistical laws and regulations were formulated, such as Regulations for the Implementation of the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations for National Economic Censuses, Regulations for National Population Census and Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, etc. Statistical surveys are categorized as national, departmental and local surveys as per the Statistics Law, and strict approval and management procedures are formulated accordingly.

3. Statistical Surveys

The NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and regular statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys and administrative records. At present, the NBS organizes and conducts major surveys on national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census; around 70 regular statistical surveys are also undertaken in areas like agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labour force, wages and salaries, etc. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerned 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, household registrations, social development, etc.

4. Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, the NBS releases statistical survey data and provides processed statistical products via various channels and forms. For the time being, a mechanism of regular releases of statistical information has been established, with forms like press conference, internet, public database, "Statistics Info" through WeChat, official mobile information service platform, and paper publications (mainly yearbooks) combining and complementing each other. This mechanism ensures that the release and provision of statistical data and products is more efficient in time, richer in contents and available to wider users. The NBS has set up micro data laboratories for the development and utilization of micro data by experts from government departments under the State Council, relevant institutions of higher learning and research institutions. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excluding Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Province), as well as in many cities and counties have also established their own mechanism for regular data release, which contributes to forming a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and products provision in China.

5. The Reform and Development of China's Statistics

China's economy is at an important stage of structural transformation and upgrade. The fast development and profound change in China's society and economy have posed newer and higher demands on the statistical system in China. Since 2012, with its great efforts on reform of the statistical production modes, the NBS has basically established a business register of establishments featuring authenticity, completeness and timeliness, a standardized and uniform questionnaires system for business surveys, the convenient and applicable software for data collection and processing, and a safe and efficient online direct reporting platform for business statistics across China. With an open attitude and the courage to innovate, the National Statistical System in China is actively seeking reform on national accounts, exploring and promoting statistical monitoring on the new economy (new industries, new business forms and new business models), and developing and improving relevant statistical standards to better

serve the socio-economic development. Meanwhile, the National Statistical System in China is also actively advancing interdepartmental information sharing, tapping the potential of big data by taking advantage of administrative records and survey data from other departments, and gradually enhancing the role of big data in terms of assessment, supplement and substitution of regular statistics. In 2021, the NBS formulated the Reform Plan for Statistical Modernization during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, to accelerate the reform of statistical modernization. China will continue to improve the statistical institutions and mechanism with unremitting efforts, reform the statistical systems and methodologies, improve the statistical production mode, strengthen the role of statistics-based oversight, improve the statistical services, enhance the statistical guarantee capacity, and accelerate the construction of a modern statistical survey system that meets the modernization requirements of the national governance system and governance capability.

ANNEXURE 5 – A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Notwithstanding that the South African statistical system is over a 100 years old, for many years it only served the needs of a section of the population. The entire nation was brought into the data ecosystem only after the dawn of democracy in 1994; the democratic dispensation has provided the opportunity for the transformation of the statistical system to serve all South Africans.

New statistical legislation, the Statistics Act (Act No. 6 of 1999), was promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for a Statistician-General as executive head of Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a landmark 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.

Stats SA has, over the past 28 years, worked tirelessly to build a world-class organisation which is part of the national system of statistics.

External disruptions, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the digital and data revolution, are changing the world. Revolutionary advances in technology are reshaping the way data and information are sourced, generated and disseminated. User needs for data and information to address the socio-economic challenges in the country are growing exponentially. The system of national statistics in South Africa is not fully responding to the country's diverse and wide-ranging information needs. The system must seek opportunities that will capitalise on these diverse and new data sources as a solution to the country's information gap, but it will necessitate extraordinary intervention and investments. The data ecosystem provides an opportunity for statistical systems to redefine their business models, embracing new participants that are more agile than current conventional data producers.

Stats SA's 2020–2025 strategic plan builds on the gains made in the past while setting out an ambitious path of embracing an evolving data ecosystem that will transform the way the organisation works, and the way it leads the statistical system in the country to be responsive to growing user demands for sustainable development.

The following four strategic outcomes are guiding the NSO to achieve its vision:

- **Insightful data** – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for the development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens.
- **Agile operating model** – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible. An Agile operating model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster and more cost efficient.
- **Interconnected statistical systems** – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms. An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data

systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected.

- Transformed capability – The capability (people, systems and technology) of the organisation and statistical system is transformed. Transformed capability refers to a major shift in an organisation's strategic capabilities in terms of its human, technological and organisational capital so that it can drive business transformation and change in order to remain relevant and deliver better outcomes for its stakeholders.

Throughout the COVID-19 crisis, Stats SA continued to deliver on its core statistical programme, albeit under difficult conditions, to ensure that the best quality data and statistics are available for decision-making. Now, more than ever, our country needs reliable and trustworthy data and statistics to inform critical decisions that will shape our tomorrow and impact generations to come.

We commenced with the Population Census 2022 project as part of the 2020 World Population and Housing Census Programme within a very challenging environment. This population census is the first census ever that will be delivered on a digital platform using new and innovative methodologies and technologies. Households had a choice of completing the questionnaire online (self-enumeration) or with the assistance of a fieldworker either telephonically or face-to-face. We are proud to mention that we are the first African country to run a census on an internally developed application.

As we continue to battle with the effects of COVID-19, the organisation has devised alternatives to deal with the new normal. We have adapted our methods to some degree; however, the pandemic has underscored the need to upscale our efforts to create an agile operating model, particularly in times of crisis and disruption. We will continue our efforts to modernise operations, to upgrade critical infrastructure, to invest in innovative methodologies and technologies, to provide flexibility, and to increase our investment to reskill our staff for the new environment.

In pursuit of our vision of Improving lives through data ecosystems, our strategic focus over the next five years will remain on:

- Sustaining the quality of national indicators to inform evidence-based decisions and bringing new insights to users;
- Driving legislative reform to strengthen statistical coordination in the country; and
- Driving a transformation and change agenda to optimise, innovate and diversify the operations and capability of the organisation in the data ecosystem.

ANNEXURE 6 – SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS FOR BRICS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session in September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1 January 2016.

The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level until 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies – while living within sustainable planetary boundaries. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have the potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

1. BRAZIL

In Brazil, the national coordination for the SDG Global Framework lies with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). IBGE responds as the National Statistical Office (NSO) for the country and is an institution of the Federal Government under the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO).

IBGE has been working at different levels. At the global level, the Institute is a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), representing Brazil, Chile, and Mercosur countries continuously since 2015. Also, the Institute has been taking part in thematic sub-groups (TCG-UNESCO, TOSSD International Task Force, Geospatial Information, SDMX, SDG Indicator 15.4.2 and so on). In line with the United Nations Resolution A/RES/71/313, which stresses that official statistics constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, IBGE is the country focal point for the UN Custodian Agencies. At the regional level, IBGE has been participating in the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda, with the leadership by ECLAC – Economic Commission of Latin America and Caribbean.

At the national level, IBGE participates as a permanent technical advisory body of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, created through Decree nº 11.704/2023. The Commission is a parity collegiate body, of an advisory nature, responsible for contributing to internalize and stimulate the 2030 Agenda within the

country (governments at all levels and civil society). As the coordinator of national official geoscientific data and statistics, IBGE responsibilities include providing guidance on the discussion on global indicators, subsidies for discussions about the definition and monitoring of the national indicators, assessing and producing data, and supporting the preparation of future reports.

Regarding the national coordination mechanisms to produce the SDG Global Indicators, the IBGE Presidency is responsible for the coordination of the Project. There are two coordinators for each SDG and the support of eight Units at IBGE. There are 67 people involved partially at the Institute (SDG coordinators, collaborative personnel, members of the Committee). Also, 17 inter-institutional working groups were created for each SDG under the guidance and coordination of IBGE. These groups collaborate to produce the SDG indicators.

In the pursuit of an increased level of institutionalization, IBGE created in 2023 an internal governance body, the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Production Committee. The Committee is responsible for coordinating the process of production and dissemination of the SDG indicators for monitoring the targets of the 2030 Agenda. This coordination operates closely with other institutions that produce official data and ensures the use of quality, updated, reliable and disaggregated data. So far, along the production of the SDG indicators, 26 entities of the National Public Administration have collaborated with 65 public employees taking part in working groups. About 60% of the indicators were calculated by other national information producers in collaboration with IBGE.

Along the previous years, IBGE held three conferences with other national data producers to discuss the global SDG indicators and their production (2015, 2017 and 2018). The conferences were important as a venue to convey guidance and share experiences, to reinforce institutional partnerships and the relationship with focal points, to keep the teams motivated and to promote publicity within the public administration. During the third conference (2018), IBGE launched the Brazilian Official Platform of SDG Indicators.

The Brazilian SDG Indicators Platform (<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>) is the result of a collaborative effort of the national data producers, coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IBGE. The Platform for dissemination and information sharing is composed of two parts: one is dedicated to the promotion and sharing of SDG information (news, events, videos). The other part, aligned with the Global Indicator Framework, is the core of the Platform and makes available the global SDG indicators and their methodology sheets through a user-friendly interface.

The Platform integrates different IBGE applications, taking the best advantage of the infrastructures in Information Technology and the acquired experience using different resources. Three digital tools for the production, analysis and communication of SDG indicators should be noted: SIDRA database, Interactive Geographic Platform (PGI), and the Statistical Metadata Database.

The SIDRA application allows access to IBGE Statistical Tables Database, which contain tables numerated uniquely regarding the subject investigated and contains the aggregate results of the surveys and census conducted by the Institute. SIDRA allows the user to save the query and can be assessed through an Application Programming Interface (API). For SDGs, the user can assess the indicator Platform and, if needed, move to SIDRA.

The Interactive Geographic Platform (PGI) was developed by IBGE for geospatial information analysis. Once in this Platform, the SDG indicators can be analyzed together with other elements of interest, such as roads, rivers, maps or any geoservice published in the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

The IBGE Statistical Metadata System has a specific section for the SDG metadata where the analysts fills out the standardized methodology sheets (MS), taking into account elements that completes the metadata and avoid duplicate efforts, such as: concepts and definitions, calculation formula, unit of measurement, variables and respective official data sources and data producers, geographical scope, disaggregation, target population, periodicity, temporal series, indicator producer, contact person and references. The methodology sheet has technical specifications of each indicator, enabling comprehension and a good base for analysis.

The Statistical Metadata System allows the participation of other national data producers who can complete the MS as well (previously registered and using a password). This procedure also contributes to the collaborative process of producing SDG indicators and is one of the ways to address quality assurance. In addition, the MS are presented to users in the SDG Platform, giving important technical information, ensuring transparent data accessibility and easier use.

So far, 121 global indicators using national official data are available at the SDG Platform. A total of 42 indicators are presented by Federation Units. IBGE and the public administration partners employ different data sources, mainly a combination of administrative data and survey data. Also, some indicators use geospatial data, monitoring data and non-statistical data. A total of 67 indicators has some type of disaggregation (by sex, age, education level, urban/rural, for example).

The 2030 Agenda and the production of the SDG indicators brings constant challenges and opportunities to the National Statistical Offices. As much as introducing new surveys or including thematic sections in surveys that already exist is no minor task, the SDG Agenda promotes leverage. For example, the Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC), IBGE main household survey, investigated in the 4th quarter of 2021 the sense of public security and crime victimization (theft). The results enabled the publication of indicators 16.1.4 (proportion of population that feel safe walking alone) and 16.3.1 (proportion of victims of violence in the previous 12 months who reported their victimization).

2. RUSSIA

2.1 SDG monitoring at the national level

The active work on SDG monitoring at the national level began in 2016. Rosstat joined the Interdepartmental Working Group under the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation on issues related to climate change and sustainable development (IWG), which is headed by the presidential adviser.

In February 2017 a special expert group on information and statistical support for monitoring SDGs was established for a detailed elaboration of the SDG indicators. This group is chaired by Rosstat and includes representatives of more than twenty ministries and federal agencies, as well as of the Bank of Russia and the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation. The representatives of various Russian scientific institutions and expert community also take part in the work of the expert group.

Taking into account international recommendations to national statistical offices to take a leading role in coordinating data flows in order to report on the SDGs at the national level by order of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 6, 2017 No. 1170-r, Rosstat has been authorized to coordinate the activities on SDG indicators.

In 2017 a special section 2.8 for SDGs, consisted of 87 indicators from the global list of SDG indicators, has been integrated to the Federal Plan of Statistical Works (FPSW), the main document in the Russian Federation, which contains the list of works on the formation of official statistical information. By November 2020 the number of indicators increased to 99. As of 2023 there are 116 global SDG indicators in the 2.8 section of the FPSW, 31 of them are disaggregated by regions of Russia. Along with Rosstat, 24 ministries and federal agencies provide data on SDGs. Further development and increase of the number of global indicators provided to users is one of the most important goals of our work.

In accordance with international recommendations and in order to track progress in achieving the SDGs at the national level, a national set of SDG indicators was approved in 2020, which initially consisted of 160 indicators (88 disaggregated by regions of Russia), distributed across all 17 SDGs. Recognizing the tasks defined by strategic documents of the Government, one of our priorities was to create a national set, which reflects national characteristics, local conditions and statistical capacity. Since the national set of SDG indicators is a flexible tool for tracking progress in achieving the SDGs, in 2022 it was updated, and the number of indicators has increased to 176 (112 of which are disaggregated by regions of Russia).

The Statistical Yearbook “SDGs in the Russian Federation” is also published annually on the Rosstat website in English and in Russian. Every edition includes data for 17 SDGs, as well as some indicators with regional disaggregation (since 2020) and the section of international comparisons. The extended statistical annex to the Yearbook is also published on the website. From year to year, the number of indicators in the Yearbook is growing, including through the new indicators with regional disaggregation. The 5th edition of the Yearbook will be published on the Rosstat website in December 2023.

In order to provide informational support for SDG monitoring process at the national level, a special section was

launched on the Rosstat official website. It contains general information on SDGs, a detailed list of indicators with their current development status and metadata on more than 200 SDG indicators, up-to-date information on activities at the national and international levels, publications on SDGs and references to useful international resources.

2.2 Participation in SDGs monitoring at the international level

From the very beginning (2015–2021) Russia was a member of the Inter-Agency and expert group on SDGs indicators and its working group on Measurement of Development Support (2020–2021), and actively participated in the preparation of international documents related to SDGs, including reviews of indicators methodologies, documents and pilot projects developed by the Group. Despite the mandatory rotation of group members, Rosstat representatives continue to take an active part in open meetings and consultations of the IAEG-SDGs.

Until 2022 Russia was a member of the Steering Group of the Conference of European Statisticians on Statistics for the SDGs and participated in development of the Roadmap for the generation of statistical data for monitoring the SDGs and its subsequent implementation. The first edition of the roadmap was approved in 2017, the second one – in 2022.

To date the Russian Federation continues to be a member of the IAEG-SDGs Working group on SDMX, which brings together representatives from 12 countries and 10 international organizations. SDMX is an international initiative that aims at standardising and modernising (“industrialising”) the mechanisms and processes for the exchange of statistical data and metadata among international organisations and their member countries. The number of SDG indicators sent and successfully validated by the UN via SDMX increased from 53 in 2019 to 86 in 2023.

2.3 Initiatives to fill the data gaps

Identification and elimination of SDG data gaps remain a key priority for Rosstat. To increase the availability and comparability of SDG data at the international level and build statistical capacity, Rosstat actively participates in international consultations and exchange of experience on the development of SDG indicators and introduction of new data collection tools.

Since accurate, high-quality and timely data are necessary to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs, Rosstat also regularly organizes an internal process of validating the SDG data published for the Russian Federation in the global databases. Based on the results of the validation, inconsistencies, as well as data gaps, in global and national data are identified, and updated statistical information is provided to the custodian agencies.

Since not only country-level monitoring, but also regional data is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda principle of “Leaving no one behind”, Rosstat strives to provide more detailed statistical information on SDG indicators disaggregated by regions of Russia and to fill gaps in regional data.

Rosstat continues to work on capacity building in the field of monitoring the SDGs, more than 20 ministries and federal agencies are involved in this work. All information about the monitoring process is publicly available for the convenience of users at the Rosstat official website. Rosstat is always ready for cooperation, exchange of experience and implementation of best practices.

3. INDIA

India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programmes, at national level, NITI Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programmes of concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

Further, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs, along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation process with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level. The NIF, like Global Indicator Framework, is evolving in nature and necessitates refinement time to time and hence, NIF is being periodically reviewed and refined. At present, NIF (2023) consists of 284 indicators out of which data is available on 270 indicators (i.e. data is available for more than 95% of the SDG indicators in NIF). Based on the latest NIF, MoSPI releases annual progress report on SDGs on 29th June, every year. The progress report provides the time series data on the national indicators included in NIF, which are also used for assessing the progress made towards achieving the SDGs.

MoSPI has taken several steps in bridging the data gaps relating to SDG indicators. The Ministry holds regular consultations with line Ministries/Departments and the respective Custodian Agencies. To institutionalize such deliberations, MoSPI, NITI Aayog and the United Nations represented by United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), New Delhi, India have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in India. The overall purpose of the MoU is to collaborate on issues related to support for statistical monitoring of Goals and Targets of SDGs, including the use of new technologies, capacity development to track SDG related outcomes and any other emerging requirements.

MoSPI also provides technical support to the States/UTs for developing the sub-National Level Indicator Framework considering their priorities. In this context, MoSPI developed the "Guidelines for Development of SDGs State Indicator Framework (SIF)" in July 2019 and further updated these guidelines in March 2022 in its publication "Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub National Level". This publication is aimed to facilitate and assist State Governments in the development and refinement of the sub-national level monitoring framework by providing comprehensive guidance.

The Government of India has been observing 29 June every year, since 2007, to mark the birth anniversary of late Professor Prasanta Chandra Mahalanobis as 'Statistics Day' in recognition of his valuable contribution in the field of Economic, Planning and Statistics. On each Statistics Day, one particular theme of current national importance is chosen for intensive and focused discussions towards filling the data gaps and improvement of timelines /quality in that area. As a follow-up, several seminars/workshops/trainings are being organized during the year on the theme. Considering the importance of SDGs, the theme for Statistics Day is being set around SDGs since 2019.

4. CHINA

Since the establishment of the "Inter-ministerial Coordination Work Mechanism for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in 2016, with the promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, annual statistical monitoring results such as China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Big Earth Data in Support of Sustainable Development Goals have been successively developed and released, especially the Global Development Report released in 2022. Increasingly rich and detailed data are used to display the progress made by China in implementing the sustainable development goals, and present the typical cases and successful experiences of China's implementation of SDGs in areas of targeted poverty alleviation, innovation leadership, ecological civilization, rural revitalization as well as the Belt and Road cooperation. Meanwhile, the NBS attaches great importance to capacity building for SDG statistical monitoring. With the China-United Nations Trust Fund Project on Statistical Capacity Development, the NBS promotes national statistical capacity building and statistical systems modernization, and makes positive contributions to statistical capacity building of countries in the Asia-Pacific region and other developing countries. In 2021, the United Nations Global Platform for Big Data China Hub was established to explore new ideas and methods for applying innovative technologies and new data resources in advancing SDG statistical monitoring.

5. SOUTH AFRICA

The advancement of the SDGs in South Africa has taken center stage in all national, provincial and local policies. The development of its citizens are underpinned by the "People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership" approach of the United Nation's (UN) global goals.

The development outcomes of the country are therefore described as a comprehensive process in which the government aspires to transform society, the economy, and state of the environment. Such a transformation is expected to result in an improvement in the life circumstances of its citizens. The forgoing development outcomes are described in South Africa's National Development Plan (NDP) and it provides a set of national targets that serve as markers in the transformation process, and inevitably will assist in the realisation of the development outcomes by 2030.

The NDP provides the blueprint through which South Africa hopes to achieve its development objectives. While the NDP is not the only development agenda South Africa is committed to implementing, it is the most critical, as all other development frameworks need to be aligned to it.

Over the past decade, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) coordinated the reporting process on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and participated in the development and reporting on the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 development indicators.

To (1) minimise the burden of reporting on the plethora of national, continental, and global development agendas, and to (2) quantify the demand for statistical information, Stats SA compiled a comprehensive set of development indicators. The comprehensive set of development indicators is known as the Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF)

and – among others – assists the country to report on the SDGs. The approach further minimises duplication of reporting and mitigates the existence of contradictory statistical estimates in the public domain.

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