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2017



Brazil



Russia



India



China



South Africa

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Foreword

At the Foreign Ministers meeting of Brazil, Russia, India and China during the 64th General Assembly of the United Nations, held in New York in September, 2009, a strong need was felt to put on a single platform all the important data of all these 4 Countries and then disseminate the same for mutual benefit of all these countries. As such, the first edition of BRIC Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) was borne in 2010. At the same time, as requested by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, the National Bureau of Statistics of China compiled the Chinese version exactly the same as in the English one in contents, based on the English version. From then on, every year, one of these BRICS countries brings out this publication. At the end of 2010, South Africa joined this association then called BRICS, i.e., Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Last year, Year 2016 Edition which was the seventh issue of this publication was brought out by India, and this year, the present issue which is the eighth issue of this annual publication has been brought out by China. In this very edition, some of the sustainable development indicators are added as proposed by the National Bureau of Statistics of China and agreed by all the other countries. These newly added indicators are from the Indicators and Monitoring Framework for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, presenting the great achievements obtained by BRICS countries in their social and economic development.

Publication 2017 includes 15 chapters: The first chapter is a summary of the entire publication, presenting general information with comparable statistics of the five countries, while the other 14 chapters reflect the different aspects of the past development and current status of the individual countries. In each of the last 14 chapters, there are two components, a summary table with graphs followed by country tables. The summary table and graphs present the most comparable information among the five countries while the country tables show more detailed information specific to the individual countries. We fully hope that this edition will be highly useful to all the stakeholders.

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Contents

1	General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries	
	Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2016	010
	Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries	011
	Graph 1.1 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Population, 2016	019
	Graph 1.2 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Territory, 2016	019
2	Population	
	Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries	022
	Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil	023
	Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia	024
	Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India	025
	Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China	026
	Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa	027
	Graph 2.1 Natural Increase Rate of Population	028
	Graph 2.2 Infant Mortality Rate	028
	Graph 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth	029
	Graph 2.4 Population by Age Groups, 2016	029
	Explanatory Note	030
3	Labour Force	
	Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries	034
	Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil	036
	Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Russia	038
	Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India	039
	Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - China	041
	Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa	042
	Graph 3.1 Share of Labour Force to National Population	043
	Explanatory Note	043
4	National Accounts	
	Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries	048
	Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil	050
	Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia	051
	Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India	052
	Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China	054
	Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa	055
	Graph 4.1 Gross Domestic Product	056

Graph 4.2 Gross Domestic Product per Capita	056
Graph 4.3 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2016	057
Graph 4.4 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2007	057
Explanatory Note	058

5 Price Indices

Table 5.1 - Summary of Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year on BRICS Countries	064
Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil	065
Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia	065
Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India	066
Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China	067
Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa	068
Graph 5.1 Consumer Price Index	069
Explanatory Note	069

6 People's Living Standard

Table 6.1 - Summary of People's Living Standard on BRICS Countries	074
Table 6.2.1 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil	078
Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia	081
Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India	084
Table 6.2.4 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China	087
Table 6.2.5 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa	089
Graph 6.1 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP	091
Graph 6.2 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP	091
Graph 6.3 Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2016	092
Explanatory Note	093

7 Resource and Environment

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries	098
Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil	100
Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia	102
Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India	103
Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China	105
Table 7.2.5 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - South Africa	107
Graph 7.1 Utilization of Forest Area, 2015	108
Explanatory Note	108

8 Industry

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries	112
Table 8.2.1 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Brazil	114
Table 8.2.2 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Russia	115
Table 8.2.3 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - India	116
Table 8.2.4 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - China	117
Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa	118
Graph 8.1 Index of Industrial Production	119
Explanatory Note	119

9 Energy

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries	122
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Table 9.2 - Energy Balance - Brazil, Russia, India, China - 2015	125
Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil	127
Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia	127
Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India	128
Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China	129
Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2014	131
Graph 9.1 Electricity Consumption per Capita, 2015	133
Explanatory Note	134

10 Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

Table 10.1 - Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery on BRICS Countries	138
Table 10.2.1 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil	140
Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia	142
Table 10.2.3 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India	145
Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China	147
Table 10.2.5 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa	149
Graph 10.1 Production of Cereals	150
Explanatory Note	151

11 Transport

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries	154
Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil	156
Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia	157
Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India	158
Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China	160
Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa	162
Graph 11.1 Length of Railways in Operation, 2016	164
Explanatory Note	165

12 Information and Communication Technology

Table 12.1 - Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries	168
Table 12.2.1 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - Brazil	172
Table 12.2.2 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - Russia	173
Table 12.2.3 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - India	174
Table 12.2.4 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - China	175
Table 12.2.5 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - South Africa	176
Graph 12.1 Number of Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephones	177
Explanatory Note	178

13 Finance

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries	182
Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil	184
Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia	186
Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India	187
Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China	189
Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa	193
Graph 13.1 Share of Deficit(-)/Surplus of General Government to GDP	196
Graph 13.2 Share of Income Tax to Revenue	196
Explanatory Note	196

14 External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries	200
Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil	203
Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia	207
Table 14.2.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia, 2016	208
Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India	209
Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India	209
Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India	210
Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China	214
Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China, 2016	218
Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries - China, 2016	220
Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2016	222
Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Direct Investment - DI Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil	224
Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - Russia	225
Table 14.3.4 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - China	226
Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil, 2015	227
Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia	227
Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India	228
Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China	229
Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2016	231
Graph 14.1 Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services ...	232
Graph 14.2 Share of External Debts to GDP	232
Explanatory Note	233

15 Tourism

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents	238
Table 15.2.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Brazil	240
Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Russia	241
Table 15.2.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India	242
Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - China	243
Table 15.2.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - South Africa	244
Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Brazil	245
Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Russia	246
Table 15.3.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India	247
Table 15.3.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China	248
Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - South Africa	249
Graph 15.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Different Continents, 2016	250
Explanatory Note	251

Annexure

[I] A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil	252
[II] A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Russia	257
[III] A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of India	260
[IV] A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of China	263
[V] A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of South Africa	267
Officers and Staff Associated with the Publication	270



1

General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries



**Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2016**

	Area of territory (1,000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8,516 ⁽¹⁾	Brasília	206 ⁽²⁾	24.2	Real - R\$
Russia	17,125	Moscow	147	8.6	Rouble - Rub
India	3,287	New Delhi	1,269 ⁽³⁾	386.0 ⁽³⁾	Rupee - ₹
China	9,600	Beijing	1,379	143.6	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	1,221	Pretoria	56	46.0 ⁽⁵⁾	Rand - ZAR

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

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

India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, *India 2017*.

China

- a) China National Tourism Administration.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Abstract 2017*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes**Brazil**

(1) For the surface of Brazil was maintained the value of 8,515,767.049 km², published in the DOU n° 118 of 06/22/2016, according to Resolution No. 02 of June 21, 2016.

(2) 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.

India

(3) Projected population as on 1st March, 2016 based on Census 2001. The area used for working out population density by National Census Authority of India viz Registrar General of India is 3,166,414 sq kms (not 3,287,264 sq kms).

South Africa

- (4) Data pertains to 2016 mid-year population estimates.
- (5) Based on 2011 Census and 2016 mid-year population estimates.

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(to be continued)

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	206
Russia	2016	147
India ⁽³⁾	2016	1,269
China	2016	1,379
South Africa	2016	56
Male (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	49.3
Russia	2016	46.3
India ⁽³⁾	2016	51.8
China ⁽⁴⁾	2016	51.2
South Africa	2016	49.0
Female (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	50.7
Russia	2016	53.7
India ⁽³⁾	2016	48.2
China ⁽⁴⁾	2016	48.8
South Africa	2016	51.0
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	24.2
Russia	2016	8.6
India ^{(3) (5)}	2016	386.0
China	2016	143.6
South Africa	2016	46.0
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	13.9
Russia	2016	12.9
India	2015	20.8
China	2016	13.0
South Africa	2016	21.6
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	6.1
Russia	2016	12.9
India	2015	6.5
China	2016	7.1
South Africa	2016	9.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2016	13.3
Russia	2016	6.0
India	2015	37.0
China	2015	8.1
South Africa	2016	33.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)		
Brazil	2015	6.1
Russia	2016	10.0
India	2013	167.0
China	2015	20.1
South Africa	...	...



Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress)(%)		
Brazil	2014	11.3
Russia	2016	14.4
India	2016	11.8
China (NPC)	2013	23.4
(CPPCC)	2013	17.8
South Africa	2016	41.7
Labour Force		
Share (%)		
Brazil ^{(6) (7)}	2015	64.8
Russia	2016	52.4
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	39.5
China ⁽⁹⁾	2016	56.1
South Africa	2016	38.5
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	2015	9.6
Russia	2016	5.5
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	2.2
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	2016	4.0
South Africa	2016	26.7
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2016	1,796
Russia	2016	1,286
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	2,273
China ^{(13) (14)}	2016	11,203 ^(p)
South Africa	2016	295
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2016	8,713
Russia	2016	8,768
India ⁽¹²⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	2016	1,750
China ⁽¹³⁾	2016	8,127
South Africa	2016	5,276
Science and technology		
Proportion of R&D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2014	0.8
Russia ⁽²⁹⁾	2015	1.1
India	2014-2015	0.7
China	2016	2.1
South Africa	2014	0.8
Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	...	...
Russia	2015	833,654
India	2015	528,219 ⁽²⁾
China	2016	3,878,057
South Africa	2014	38,465

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
People's living Standards		
Share of public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2014	5.7
Russia	2016	3.6
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	2.9 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	2015	4.3
South Africa	2014	6.9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	4.9
Russia	2016	3.6
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	1.2 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁷⁾	2015	6.0
South Africa	2014	4.1
Gini coefficient		
Brazil ⁽¹⁸⁾	2015	0.493
Russia ⁽¹⁹⁾	2016	0.414 ^(P)
India ⁽²⁰⁾		
Urban	2011-12	0.367
Rural	2011-12	0.280
China ⁽²¹⁾	2016	0.465
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	2015	0.639
Industry		
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2016	93.5
Russia	2016	101.3 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	100.6
China	2016	106.0 ^(P)
South Africa	2016	100.8
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2015	488
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2016	101 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	156 ^(P)
China	2016	1,281 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2015	45.0
Russia	2016	69.6 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	72.4 ^(P)
China	2016	808.4 ^(P)
South Africa (million Rand)	2010	92,180.0
Passenger cars production (1,000 sets)		
Brazil	2015	2,142
Russia	2016	1,122 ^(P)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	2,702
China ⁽³⁰⁾	2016	12,111 ^(P)
South Africa (million ZAR)	2016	144,938
TV sets production (1,000 sets)		
Brazil	2015	10,867
Russia	2016	8,258 ^(P)
India	...	...
China ⁽²³⁾	2016	157,696 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2016	127.4
Russia	2016	549.0 ^(p)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	37.1 ^(p)
China	2016	199.7 ^(p)
South Africa	2007	26.0
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2015	10
Russia	2016	385 ^(p)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	659 ^(p)
China	2016	3,410 ^(p)
South Africa	2014	1,456
Natural gas (billion cu.m)		
Brazil	2015	35.1
Russia	2016	639.0 ^(p)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	34.1 ^(p)
China	2016	136.9 ^(p)
South Africa	2014	376.6
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2016	568
Russia	2016	1,087 ^(p)
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	1,419 ^(p)
China	2016	6,142 ^(p)
South Africa	2016	253
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2015	286
Russia	2015	1,909
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	329 ^(p)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2016	2,422 ^(p)
South Africa	2014	138
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2015	299
Russia	2015	1,317
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	675 ^(p)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2016	3,010 ^(p)
South Africa	2014	55
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2015	78
Russia	2015	123
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2013	156
China	2016	135
South Africa	2011	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2016	81
Russia	2016	121
India ^{(25) (26)}	2015	235
China	2016	565
South Africa	2016	10

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	Year	Value
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2015	41
Russia	2016	20
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2014	257
China	2016	1,081
South Africa	2011	10
Meat production (1,000 tons)		
Brazil	2016	24,311 ^(p)
Russia	2016	9,899
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	7,020
China	2016	85,378
South Africa	2016	3,365
Fish catch (1,000 tons)		
Brazil	2011	803
Russia	2009	3,728
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	10,796 ^(p)
China	2016	12,884
South Africa	2013	2,556
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1,000 km)		
Brazil	2016	30
Russia	2016	86
India ⁽²⁸⁾	2016	67
China	2016	124
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1,000 km)		
Brazil	2016	1,571
Russia ⁽²⁷⁾	2016	1,054
India ⁽²⁸⁾	2015	265 ^(p)
China	2016	4,696
South Africa	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons/km)		
Brazil	2016	122,076
Russia	2016	215,594
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	145,787
China	2016	837,813
South Africa



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Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

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- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2016*.
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South Africa

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



b) Statistical Report 2014/2015: South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development.

c) 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) Revised data, according the last population estimate.

(7) Population 15 years old and over.

(11) Preliminary estimation and data is derived from quarterly GDP results.

(18) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

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

(27) Public paved roads.

(29) Proportion of internal research and development expenditure to GDP.

India

(2) The figure refers as on April 01, 2015.

(3) As on 1st March 2016, based on Census 2001 estimate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

(26) As per final estimates.

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

China

(4) Year-end population.

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

(10) Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas.

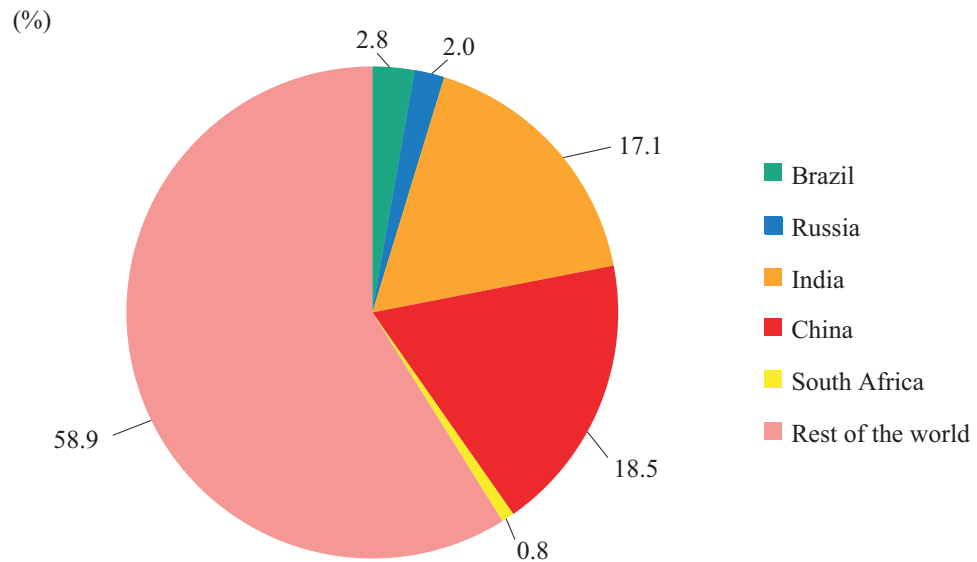
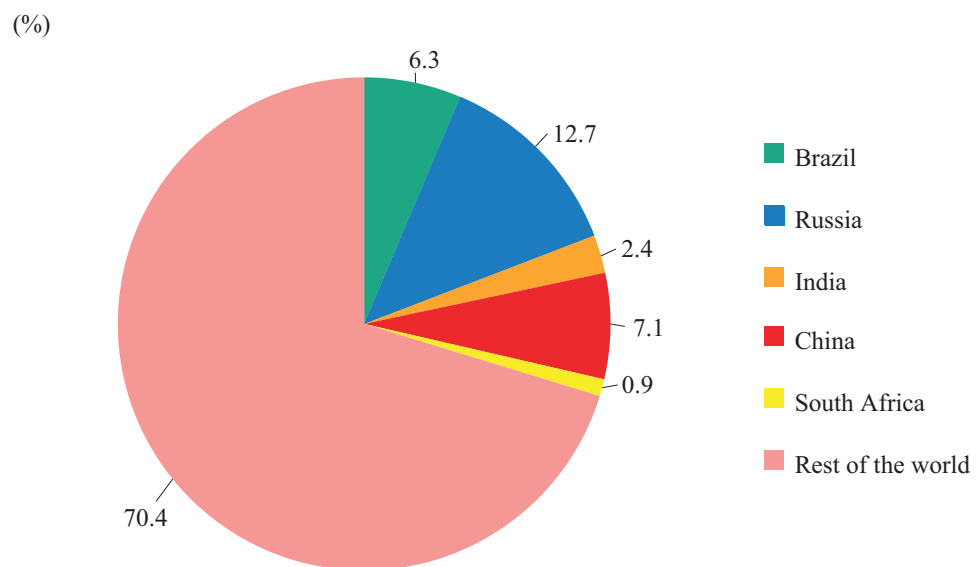


- (13) GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (14) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.
- (16) Refers to government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (17) Refers to total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (21) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (23) Refers only to Color TV.
- (24) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
- (30) Basic Passenger cars production.

South Africa

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



Graph 1.1 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Population, 2016**Graph 1.2 Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Territory, 2016**



2

Population



Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	Population (million persons)										
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	173.4	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8	204.5	206.1
Russia	146.6	142.8	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.0	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7
India ⁽²⁾	996.9	1,128.5	1,144.7	1,160.8	1,176.7	1,192.5	1,208.1	1,223.6	1,238.9	1,254.0	1,269.0
China ⁽³⁾	1,262.6	1,317.9	1,324.7	1,331.3	1,337.7	1,344.1	1,350.7	1,357.4	1,364.3	1,371.2	1,378.7
South Africa	44.4	48.6	49.3	50.0	50.8	51.6	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.0	55.9
Male											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	86.2	93.8	94.8	95.8	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.2	101.0	101.7
Russia	68.5	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.3	66.5	67.7	67.8	68.0
India ⁽²⁾	516.0	584.0	592.5	600.8	609.1	617.3	625.4	633.5	641.5	649.4	657.2
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	654.4	680.5	683.6	686.5	687.5	690.7	694.0	697.3	700.8	704.1	708.2
South Africa	21.0	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.4	26.9	27.4
Female											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	87.3	95.6	96.7	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.8	101.7	102.6	103.5	104.4
Russia	78.1	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9	76.9	77.1	78.4	78.6	78.7
India ⁽²⁾	481.0	544.5	552.3	560.0	567.6	575.2	582.7	590.1	597.4	604.6	611.8
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	613.1	640.8	644.5	648.0	653.4	656.7	660.1	663.4	667.0	670.5	674.6
South Africa	23.0	25.1	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.3	27.7	28.1	28.5
Urban											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	140.9	158.0	160.4	162.7	164.9	167.1	169.2	171.3	173.4	175.4	177.3
Russia	107.3	104.8	104.9	105.0	105.2	105.6	105.9	106.3	108.1	108.5	108.8
India ⁽²⁾	283.7	328.6	335.9	343.2	350.6	357.9	365.4	372.8	380.3	387.8	395.3
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	459.1	606.3	624.0	645.1	669.8	690.8	711.8	731.1	749.2	771.2	793.0
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾
Rural											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	35.2	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.7	29.4	29.1	28.8
Russia	39.4	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.4	37.3	37.2	38.0	37.9	37.8
India ⁽²⁾	713.2	799.9	808.8	817.6	826.2	834.6	842.7	850.8	858.6	866.3	873.7
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	808.4	715.0	704.0	689.4	671.1	656.6	642.2	629.6	618.7	603.5	589.7
South Africa ⁽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 1996-2006 and 2001-2026*.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2016* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

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

India

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

China

(3) Data in 2000 and 2010 are estimated from the fifth and sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2005 and 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national survey on population changes.

(4) Year-end population.

South Africa

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

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (mid-year) (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	173.4	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8	204.5	206.1
Under 15 years	52.1	51.0	50.7	50.3	49.9	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.0	47.4	46.8
15 to 24 years	34.4	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2
25 to 59 years	72.7	85.8	87.8	89.7	91.5	93.1	94.7	96.2	97.6	98.9	100.2
60 years and older	14.2	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.1	23.0	23.9	24.9
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	98.7	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.6	97.5	97.4
Under 15 years	103.6	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5
15 to 24 years	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7	102.8	102.8
25 to 59 years	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.5	97.5
60 years and older	81.1	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.3	79.4
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	20.9	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.5	14.2	13.9
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	14.2	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.4	8.1	7.8
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽¹⁾	69.8	72.8	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7
Total fertility rate (per woman) ⁽¹⁾	2.4	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	29.0	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.3
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	35.5	23.8	22.4	21.1	19.8	18.9	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.5
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽²⁾	6.0	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.2	7.2	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽³⁾	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes

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

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2016.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2016, Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (million persons)	146.6	142.8	142.7	142.8	142.8	143.0	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7
Under 15 years	26.5	21.2	21.2	21.5	21.7	22.0	22.5	23.1	24.1	24.7	25.3
15 to 24 years	23.2	23.2	22.5	21.6	20.8	19.8	18.6	17.5	16.6	15.7	14.9
25 to 59 years	69.9	73.7	74.1	74.4	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	76.7	76.6	76.4
60 years and older	27.0	24.7	24.9	25.3	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.5	28.7	29.4	30.1
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.0	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.4
Under 15 years	104.5	104.9	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.3
15 to 24 years	102.7	102.0	102.1	102.4	103.0	103.6	103.9	104.1	104.5	104.5	104.3
25 to 59 years	93.8	90.9	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.2	91.6	92.0	92.3	92.6	92.8
60 years and older	53.2	51.0	51.3	51.7	52.2	52.6	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	8.7	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)	15.3	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	-6.60	-3.30	-2.50	-1.80	-1.70	-0.90	-0.03	0.20	0.20	0.30	-0.01
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	67.6	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.8	70.2	70.8	70.9	71.4	71.4
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.3	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.3	11.8	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.0	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births)	39.7	22.0	20.7	22.0	16.5	16.2	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.0
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.2	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.7
Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 persons)	4.3	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1
Rate of net migration (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Dependency ratio (%)	57.4	47.3	47.8	48.7	49.9	51.1	52.8	54.5	56.5	58.6	60.7

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	996.9	1,128.5	1,144.7	1,160.8	1,176.7	1,192.5	1,208.1	1,223.6	1,238.9	1,254.0
Under 15 years	342.0	362.0	368.0	357.0	363.7	346.9	351.5	348.7	341.9	342.3
15 to 24 years	194.0	225.0	230.0	227.0	237.0	239.8	243.0	245.9	252.7	258.3
25 to 59 years	389.0	460.0	465.0	464.0	487.0	507.3	513.0	526.1	542.6	549.3
60 years and older	72.0	82.0	81.0	85.0	88.3	98.5	100.3	101.6	104.1	106.6
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.4	107.4	107.4
Under 15 years	110.4	110.5	109.1	111.6	111.6	111.0	112.6	112.4	111.7	112.2
15 to 24 years	109.7	108.3	109.1	109.5	108.8	110.0	107.9	107.9	107.4	107.4
25 to 59 years	105.8	104.9	106.7	105.7	105.5	106.0	105.6	106.1	106.2	105.9
60 years and older	94.6	93.0	101.2	98.4	97.7	96.0	97.5	95.2	98.6	99.8
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	25.8	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.8
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)	8.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5
Annual natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	17.3	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽²⁾	62.9	65.7	66.1	66.5	67.0	67.5	67.9	68.3	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	68.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	42.0	40.0	39.0	37.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	99.1	...	69.0	64.0	59.0	55.0	52.0	49.0	45.0	43.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ⁽³⁾	327.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	178.0	167.0	167.0	167.0	...	...

Source

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, *Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 2001-2026; Sample Registration System Statistical Reports.*

Footnotes

(1) The information pertaining to population is as on 1st March and is based on Population Projections for India and States Report 2001-2026 of RGI. This may vary with actual Census figure of 2011. Actual data for 2011 on the basis of Census 2011 has also been released by Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.

(2) The correct data on Life Expectancy at Birth for the mid year 2009 to 2013.

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

Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1,262.6	1,317.9	1,324.7	1,331.3	1,337.7	1,344.1	1,350.7	1,357.4	1,364.3	1,371.2	1,378.7
Year-end (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1,267.4	1,321.3	1,328.0	1,334.5	1,340.9	1,347.4	1,354.0	1,360.7	1,367.8	1,374.6	1,382.7
Under 15 years ⁽²⁾	290.1	256.6	251.7	246.6	222.6	221.6	222.9	223.3	225.6	227.2	230.1
15 to 59 years ⁽²⁾	846.4	911.3	916.5	920.8	940.5	940.7	937.3	935.0	929.8	925.5	921.8
60 years and older ⁽²⁾	130.9	153.4	159.9	167.1	177.8	185.0	193.9	202.4	212.4	222.0	230.9
15 to 64 years ⁽²⁾	889.1	958.3	966.8	974.8	999.4	1,002.8	1,004.0	1,005.8	1,004.7	1,003.6	1,002.6
65 years and older ⁽²⁾	88.2	106.4	109.6	113.1	118.9	122.9	127.1	131.6	137.6	143.9	150.0
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	106.2	106.1	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	14.0	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.1	13.0
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	7.6	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2	5.0	5.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	...	...	...	74.8	...	...	...	...	76.3	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽³⁾	32.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.1	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.1	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ⁽³⁾	39.7	18.1	18.5	17.2	16.4	15.6	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.7	...
Maternal mortality rate(per 100,000 persons) ⁽³⁾	53.0	36.6	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 persons)	6.7	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.0	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 persons)	1.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	...

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2016 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2016*.

Footnotes

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

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	44.4	48.6	49.3	50.0	50.8	51.6	52.4	53.2	54.1	55.0	55.9
Under 15 years	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.1	16.2	16.4	16.6	16.8
15 to 24 years	9.0	9.9	10.0	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.2
25 to 59 years	17.0	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.8	22.4	22.9	23.5	24.4
60 years and older	2.7	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5
Sex ratio (female = 100)	92.4	93.7	93.9	94.2	94.4	94.7	94.9	95.2	95.5	95.7	96.0
Under 15 years	101.4	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.1	101.2	101.3	102.1
15 to 24 years	92.1	97.6	98.5	99.4	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.3	100.4	100.4	100.7
25 to 59 years	88.6	91.8	92.1	92.4	92.7	93.5	94.2	94.9	95.6	96.2	95.9
60 years and older	71.4	66.1	66.2	66.3	66.4	66.5	66.6	66.7	66.8	66.9	68.2
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	23.9	23.8	23.7	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1	22.9	22.7	21.6
Crude death rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	11.6	11.0	10.5	10.5	10.7	10.6	10.1	9.5	9.6	9.7
Natural increase rate (per 1,000 persons)	...	12.3	12.8	13.2	13.1	12.7	12.7	13.0	13.3	13.0	11.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	...	57.5	58.7	59.7	60.0	59.7	60.2	61.3	62.5	62.5	65.1
Total fertility rate (per woman)	...	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	50.0	48.4	43.6	41.0	39.7	39.0	36.4	35.3	34.4	33.7
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	...	75.4	71.6	66.4	59.5	56.4	54.0	48.8	46.5	45.1	44.4
Crude marriage rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	...	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.6	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1,000 persons) ⁽³⁾	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	...

Source

Statistics South Africa, *Mid-Year Population Estimates 2016 and Marriages and divorces Vital Statistics 2001-2014*.

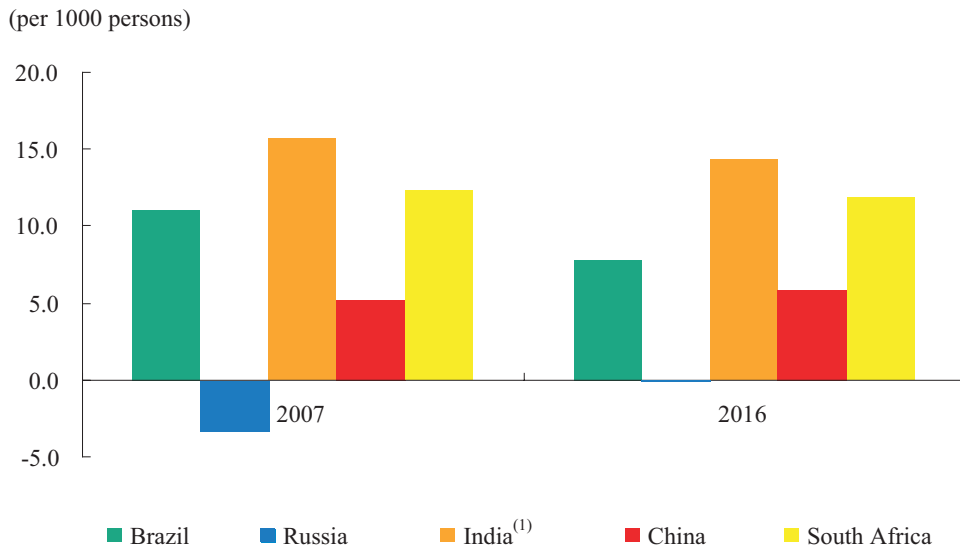
Footnotes

(1) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified.

(2) Only registered marriages and divorces used in analysis (until 2012).

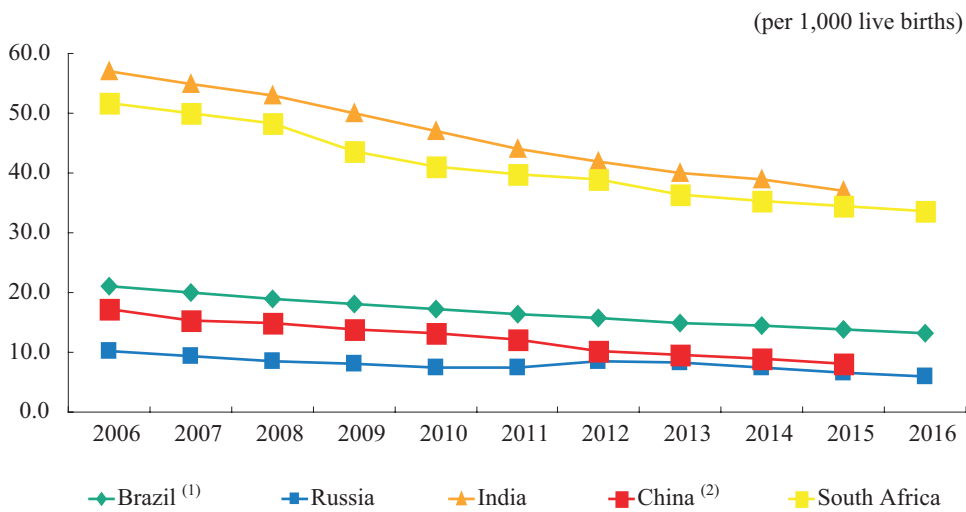
(3) Data for civil unions starts from 2007.

Graph 2.1 Natural Increase Rate of Population



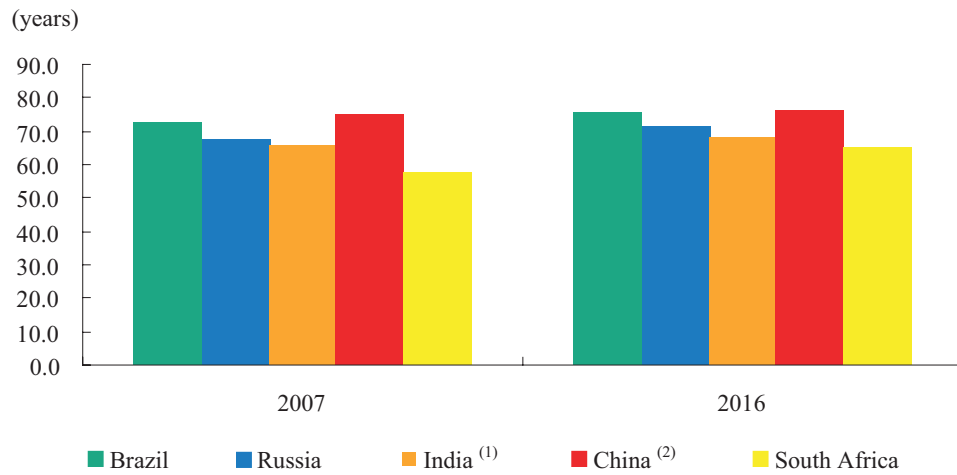
(1) Data for India relates to year 2015.

Graph 2.2 Infant Mortality Rate



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

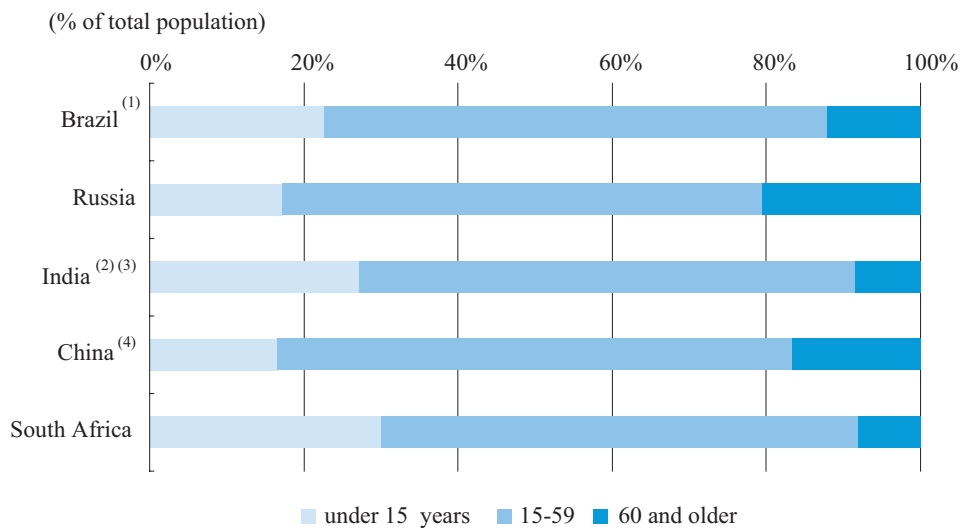
(2) Data refers to the surveillance areas.

Graph 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth

(1) The correct data on life expectancy at birth for the mid year 2009 to 2013.

Data is for 2013 instead of 2016.

(2) Data is for 2010 instead of 2007. Data is for 2015 instead of 2016.

Graph 2.4 Population by Age Groups, 2016 (% of total population)

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

(2) The information pertaining to population is as on 1st March and is based on Population Projections for India and States Report 2001-2026 of RGI. This may vary with actual Census figure of 2011. Actual data for 2011 on the basis of Census 2011 has also been released by Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.

(3) Data for India relates to year 2015.

(4) Estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes.



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 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.

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

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

Crude death rate Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.

Natural increase rate of population The rate of natural increase is obtained by the difference between the crude birth rates and mortality.

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

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 1,000 live births.

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

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

$$\text{Crude divorce rate} = \frac{\text{Number of couples divorced for the reference year} \times 1,000\%}{\text{Annual Average population}}$$

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

Census in India is conducted at interval of ten years and the last census was conducted in 2011. The population

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

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



3

Labour Force



Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

		2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Share of Labour Force to national population (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	Total	...	68.6	68.6	68.6	...	66.2	65.9	65.5	66.5	64.8	...
	Male	...	80.4	80.5	80.2	...	78.3	77.9	77.3	77.9	76.2	...
	Female	...	57.7	57.6	57.9	...	55.0	54.9	54.6	56.1	54.4	...
Russia	Total	49.3	52.6	53.0	53.0	52.9	53.1	53.0	52.8	52.6	53.3	52.4
	Male	54.5	57.5	58.4	58.4	58.5	58.6	58.6	58.5	58.4	59.3	58.2
	Female	44.8	48.3	48.3	48.4	48.0	48.2	48.1	47.9	47.7	48.2	47.3
India ⁽³⁾	Total	40.6	...	41.3	...	40.0	...	39.5	...	...	...	...
	Male	54.0	...	56.3	...	55.7	...	55.6	...	...	...	...
	Female	26.3	...	25.4	...	23.3	...	22.5	...	...	...	...
China ^{(4) (5)}	Total	56.9	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.5	56.3	56.1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	36.8	35.7	38.2	37.2	36.1	36.3	36.6	37.2	37.4	38.3	38.5
	Male	...	39.3	43.3	42.3	41.3	41.1	41.6	41.8	42.1	43.0	43.2
	Female	...	32.2	33.3	32.3	31.3	31.7	32.0	32.7	32.9	33.9	34.0
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	Total	...	15.3	15.3	14.8	...	13.5	14.0	13.5	13.1	12.6	...
	Male	...	17.2	17.0	16.3	...	15.1	15.6	15.0	14.7	13.9	...
	Female	...	12.7	13.0	12.7	...	11.3	11.9	11.3	11.1	10.8	...
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	Total	29.2	29.2	29.0	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.8	27.7	27.5	27.2	26.9
	Male	35.8	38.0	38.5	36.9	37.3	37.3	37.9	38.0	37.9	37.6	37.2
	Female	22.3	20.2	19.2	18.0	17.8	17.2	17.2	17.0	16.6	16.2	16.1
India ⁽⁸⁾	Total	15.8	...	18.7	...	21.5	...	24.3	...	...	...	...
	Male	17.7	...	21.1	...	23.5	...	25.9	...	...	...	...
	Female	11.7	...	13.0	...	16.3	...	20.0	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	22.5	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.9	29.3	28.8
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	20.6	22.6	23.4	22.9	22.1	21.8	20.9	20.7	20.6	21.0	20.5
	Male	...	29.9	31.5	30.9	29.4	29.0	28.0	27.9	28.2	28.8	27.9
	Female	...	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.4	12.4	11.5	11.6	10.9	10.8	11.0

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2006/2015.

Russia

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

India

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2016* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

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

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (1) Population 15 years old and over.
- (2) Share of the Labour Force to national population 15 years and over.
- (6) Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

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

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(to be continued)

		2001 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Labor force (million persons)	Total	82.7	97.1	99.1	100.8	100.4	101.5	102.5	105.9	104.8
	Male	47.9	54.6	55.8	56.4	56.8	57.5	57.9	59.2	59.0
	Female	34.8	42.5	43.3	44.4	43.6	44.1	44.6	46.7	45.9
Employed population (million persons)	Total	75.0	89.2	92.1	92.5	93.7	95.3	95.9	98.6	94.8
	Male	44.3	51.3	52.9	53.0	54.1	54.8	55.0	56.0	54.3
	Female	30.7	37.9	39.2	39.5	39.6	40.4	40.9	42.6	40.5
Age groups (%)										
15 to 24 years	Total	23.0	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.9	17.7	16.9	16.5	15.2
	Male	23.5	21.2	20.7	19.7	18.5	18.3	17.4	17.2	16.1
	Female	22.1	19.0	18.3	17.7	17.1	16.8	16.1	15.6	14.0
25 to 59 years	Total	70.7	73.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	75.1	75.6	75.3	76.7
	Male	69.5	71.4	71.6	72.5	73.6	73.5	74.0	73.6	74.9
	Female	72.5	75.2	75.5	76.5	77.4	77.3	77.8	77.5	79.1
60 years and older	Total	6.3	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.5	8.2	8.1
	Male	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.6	9.2	9.1
	Female	5.4	5.7	6.2	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.1	6.9	6.9
Sector (million persons)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	15.0	15.9	15.7	15.4	14.3	13.6	13.6	14.0	13.2
	Male	10.2	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.3
	Female	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.8	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.5	3.9
Industry ⁽²⁾	Total	11.0	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.6	13.4	12.9	13.0	11.9
	Male	7.2	8.8	9.0	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.3	8.2	7.6
	Female	3.8	4.8	5.1	5.0	4.5	4.8	4.6	4.7	4.4
Construction	Total	5.3	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.3	8.8	9.1	8.5
	Male	5.1	5.9	6.7	6.7	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.8	8.2
	Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trade	Total	12.7	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1	17.9	17.2
	Male	8.1	9.7	9.6	9.8	9.7	9.9	9.9	10.4	10.1
	Female	4.6	6.2	6.3	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.5	7.1
Services	Total	30.8	37.4	39.2	39.9	42.0	43.0	43.4	44.6	43.9
	Male	13.5	15.9	16.8	17.0	18.5	18.7	18.7	19.0	19.0
	Female	17.3	21.4	22.4	22.9	23.6	24.3	24.8	25.6	24.9
Other	Total	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Male	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(concluded)

		2001 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Unemployed population (million persons)	Total	7.7	7.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.3	10.0
	Male	3.6	3.3	2.9	3.4	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.1	4.6
	Female	4.1	4.6	4.1	4.9	4.0	3.6	3.8	4.1	5.4
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	Total	7.4	7.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	5.8	6.2	6.8	9.4
	Male	3.4	3.1	2.7	3.2	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.9	4.3
	Female	3.9	4.3	3.9	4.6	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.9	5.1
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	9.4	8.1	7.1	8.3	6.7	6.1	6.5	6.9	9.6
	Male	7.5	6.0	5.1	6.1	4.9	4.6	4.9	5.3	7.9
	Female	11.9	10.8	9.6	11.0	9.1	8.2	8.5	8.8	11.7
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	10.7	9.1	8.0	9.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	10.5
	Male	8.8	6.9	5.9	7.0	5.5	5.1	5.5	5.9	8.8
	Female	13.4	11.9	10.5	12.0	9.8	8.8	9.0	9.5	12.6
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	Total	17.9	16.8	15.5	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.0	17.0	23.1
	Male	14.7	12.9	11.8	13.8	12.1	11.4	12.3	13.8	19.1
	Female	22.5	21.9	20.5	23.1	19.8	18.9	18.7	21.2	28.5

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2001,2006/2015.

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

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

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



Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Russia

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	75.3	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.5	75.4	76.6	76.6
Male	37.6	38.1	38.6	38.5	38.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.4	39.5
Female	35.1	37.2	37.1	37.2	36.9	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.7	37.2	37.2
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	70.8	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.9	71.5	71.4	71.5	72.3	72.4
Male	33.6	35.7	36.1	35.1	35.6	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.1	37.2
Female	31.5	35.1	34.9	34.3	34.4	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.2
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.1	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.0
25 to 59 years	82.8	85.0	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.4	86.4	86.1	86.8	87.3	87.7
60 years and older	5.0	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	6.3	5.8	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9
Industry ⁽¹⁾	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	14.3
Construction	3.3	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2
Trade	8.0	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5
Services ⁽²⁾	28.6	32.8	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.6	36.3	36.5
Other ⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2
Male	4.1	2.4	2.5	3.4	3.0	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3
Female	3.6	2.1	2.2	2.9	2.5	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	14.4	14.0	18.5	16.9	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	16.0	16.3

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Including Energy.

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

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

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

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



Source

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

Footnotes

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

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

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



Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - China

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Employed population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	720.9	753.2	755.6	758.3	761.1	764.2	767.0	769.8	772.5	774.5	776.0
By age (%) ⁽¹⁾											
16 to 24 years	15.9	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.3	13.4	12.0	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.9
25 to 59 years	77.8	79.5	79.1	78.7	78.2	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.7	81.2	81.3
60 years and older	6.4	8.7	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.2	9.8
By sector (million persons) ⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	307.3	299.2	288.9	279.3	265.9	257.7	241.7	227.9	219.2	215.0
Industry ⁽²⁾	162.2	201.9	205.5	210.8	218.4	225.4	232.4	231.7	231.0	226.9	223.5
Services	198.2	244.0	250.9	258.6	263.3	272.8	276.9	296.4	313.6	328.4	337.6
Total Labor Force											
Male											
Female											
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8
Registered unemployment rate in urban areas (%)	3.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2016* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

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



Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽²⁾	2016
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	17.8	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.5
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	13.4	14.6	14.2	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.8
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	10.6	11.1	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1
25 to 59 years	84.4	86.9	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.6	89.1	88.9	89.0	88.7	89.4
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Utilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4
Trade	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
Transport	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Finance	1.0	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3
Community and social services	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
Private households	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.8
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	24.7	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	50.0	45.6	48.3	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3

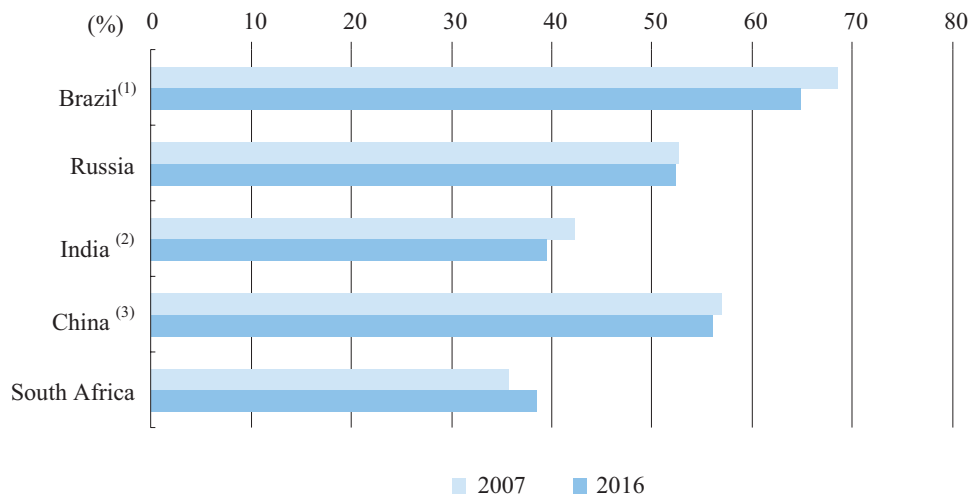
Source

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.

Graph 3.1 Share of Labour Force to National Population

(1) Data for 2015 instead of 2016.

(2) In case of India, data used pertains to year of 2006 and 2012 instead of 2007 and 2016 and the value of "Share of Labour Force to national population" is 42.3% in 2006.

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

Explanatory Notes:

General notes

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.

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

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.

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

- (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity .
- (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if 'work' is available and
- (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for (work) Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employed' and 'unemployed' respectively.



Brazil

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

Work

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

- a) Occupation paid in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc.) in the production of goods and services
- b) Occupation paid in cash or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc) in domestic services
- c) Occupation without pay in the production of goods and services, performed at least one hour per week:
Helping a member of the household who had work as: employee in the production of primary goods (which includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetable or mineral extraction, hunting, fishing and fish farming); or own account or employer in any activity;
Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute or
As apprentice or trainee, or
- d) Occupation developed for at least one hour per week:
 - In the production of goods, of the branch that includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetal extraction, fishing and fish farming, for own consumption or for the consumption of at least one member of household, or
 - In construction of buildings, private roads, wells and other improvements (except only repairs work) for their own use or for the use of at least one member of the household.

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

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

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

during the reference year. The status in which such economic activity was pursued was the subsidiary economic activity status of that person.

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

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

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

China

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

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

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



4

National Accounts



Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	655	1,397	1,695	1,669	2,208	2,612	2,459	2,464	2,417	1,801	1,796
Russia	260	1,300	1,661	1,223	1,525	2,034	2,154	2,232	2,086	1,372	1,286
India	477	1,247	1,105	1,435	1,744	1,824	1,828	1,857	2,034	2,089	2,273
China ^{(3) (4) (8)}	1,211	3,554	4,601	5,110	6,101	7,576	8,560	9,611	10,483	11,063	11,203 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	136	299	287	297	375	417	396	367	351	318	295
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	3,778	7,373	8,852	8,623	11,295	13,231	12,343	12,258	11,919	8,810	8,713
Russia	1,772	9,101	11,635	8,563	10,675	14,227	15,044	15,551	14,279	9,372	8,768
India	468	1,096	958	1,227	1,470	1,495	1,480	1,485	1,605	1,628	1,750
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁸⁾	959	2,697	3,473	3,839	4,561	5,636	6,338	7,081	7,684	8,068	8,127 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	3,073	6,153	5,818	5,944	7,389	8,086	7,564	6,900	6,490	5,775	5,276
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	4.4	6.1	5.1	-0.1	7.5	3.9	1.9	3.0	0.1	-3.8	-3.6
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	10.0	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.5	1.3	0.7	-2.8	-0.2
India	7.6	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.3	6.6	5.5	6.5	7.2	7.9	7.1
China ⁽⁸⁾	8.5	14.2	9.7	9.4	10.6	9.5	7.9	7.8	7.3	6.9	6.7 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	4.2	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.7	1.3	0.3
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	5.5	5.2	5.4	5.2	4.8	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.2	5.0	5.5
Russia	...	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.7
India ⁽⁷⁾	25.3	21.0	20.4	20.3	21.0	21.7	21.4	21.5	20.8	19.8	19.6
China ⁽⁸⁾	14.7	10.3	10.3	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.8	8.6 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	10.7	11.3	12.4	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.5	11.4	10.8	10.2	10.3
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	26.7	27.1	27.3	25.6	27.4	27.2	26.1	24.9	24.0	22.3	21.2
Russia	...	36.4	35.9	33.7	34.8	33.8	33.5	32.9	32.1	32.8	32.4
India ⁽⁷⁾	23.7	26.3	25.7	25.2	24.3	29.3	28.6	27.9	27.4	27.2	26.8
China ⁽⁸⁾	45.5	46.9	46.9	45.9	46.4	46.4	45.3	44.0	43.1	40.9	39.8 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	24.5	21.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	20.3	20.5	20.6	21.2	21.3	21.1
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	67.7	67.7	67.3	69.2	67.8	67.7	69.0	69.8	70.8	72.7	73.3
Russia	...	59.2	59.7	61.7	61.4	62.2	62.9	63.3	63.8	62.7	62.9
India ⁽⁷⁾	51.0	52.7	53.9	54.5	54.6	49.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	53.0	53.7
China ⁽⁸⁾	39.8	42.9	42.8	44.3	44.1	44.2	45.3	46.7	47.8	50.2	51.6 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	64.8	67.4	65.5	66.6	67.2	67.6	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.5	68.6

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2016.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes**Brazil**

(1) Data for 2015 and 2016 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

(6) At constant prices.

India

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

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

China

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

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

(5) Preliminary data.

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



Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,779	6,001	6,267
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104.0	106.1	105.1	99.9	107.5	104.0	101.9	103.0	100.5	96.2	96.4
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	106.8	106.4	108.8	107.3	108.4	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.8	107.9	108.3
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	2.7	4.9	4.0	-1.2	6.5	3.0	1.0	2.1	-0.4	-4.6	-4.4
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	106.7	112.0	112.3	97.9	117.9	106.7	100.8	105.8	95.8	86.1	89.8
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,779	6,001	6,267
Primary industry	105	120	142	149	160	190	201	240	250	256	295
Secondary industry	567	629	718	729	904	1,011	1,065	1,132	1,183	1,152	1,150
Tertiary industry	1,377	1,570	1,767	1,971	2,239	2,517	2,820	3,166	3,540	3,746	3,969
Net taxes on products (billion R\$)	360	401	483	483	583	656	721	778	806	846	852
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2,409	2,720	3,110	3,333	3,886	4,374	4,806	5,316	5,779	6,001	6,267
Final consumption expenditures	1,915	2,144	2,443	2,720	3,079	3,453	3,842	4,284	4,745	5,014	5,276
Gross fixed capital formation	415	490	603	637	798	901	996	1,114	1,148	1,085	1,027
Change in inventory	15	50	69	-10	49	53	33	42	39	-28	-59
Net exports of goods and services	65	37	-6	-13	-40	-34	-65	-123	-154	-71	23
Final consumption rate (%)	79.5	78.8	78.6	81.6	79.2	79.0	79.9	80.6	82.1	83.6	84.2
Gross capital formation rate (%)	17.2	18.0	19.4	19.1	20.5	20.6	20.7	20.9	19.9	18.1	16.4

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000 - 2016.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Preliminary estimation.

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7,306	33,248	41,277	38,807	46,309	59,698	66,927	71,017	79,200	83,233	86,044
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	110.0	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.5	104.3	103.5	101.3	100.7	97.2	99.8
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	137.6	113.8	118.0	102.0	114.2	115.9	108.3	104.8	...	108.2	103.6
Indices of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100)	110.5	108.7	105.3	92.2	104.5	104.2	103.3	101.1	98.9	97.0	99.6
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	118.1	121.0	110.6	85.6	105.9	109.1	106.0	100.9	99.6	90.1	98.2
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total ⁽²⁾	...	28,485	35,183	33,831	40,040	51,500	57,759	61,752	68,908	74,764	77,508
Primary industry	...	1,256	1,549	1,585	1,549	2,041	2,119	2,362	2,802	3,408	3,674
Secondary industry	...	10,381	12,708	11,381	13,892	17,424	19,333	20,296	22,151	24,516	25,130
Tertiary industry	...	16,848	20,926	20,865	24,599	32,036	36,307	39,095	43,955	46,841	48,705
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4,477	21,969	27,544	29,270	32,515	41,062	47,084	52,324	56,511	58,095	59,823
Gross fixed capital formation	1,232	6,980	9,201	8,536	10,014	11,936	13,522	14,357	16,828	17,266	18,112
Change in inventory	134	1,054	1,325	-1,191	458	1,846	1,832	650	787	1,356	2,020
Net exports of goods and services	1,463	2,867	3,813	2,888	3,740	4,854	4,538	3,988	5,074	6,711	4,439
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.6	68.7	70.3	73.3	71.3	69.7	70.8
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	24.4	25.1	18.6	22.5	23.1	22.9	21.1	22.2	22.3	24.0

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

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

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

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India

(to be continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	2,177,413	4,294,706	4,987,090	5,630,063	6,477,827	7,784,115
GVA at factor cost (current prices)	2,000,743	3,953,276	4,582,086	5,303,566	6,108,903	7,248,860
GNI (current prices)	2,154,680	4,261,472	4,966,578	5,597,139	6,439,827	7,702,308
GVA at factor cost (constant prices)⁽¹⁾	2,348,481	3,564,364	3,896,636	4,158,676	4,516,071	4,918,533
Per capita GVA at factor cost (current prices/ ₹)	19,634	35,234	40,264	45,958	52,213	61,120
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21,368	38,277	43,823	48,787	55,366	65,633
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100)	103.8	109.3	109.8	103.9	108.5	110.3
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices ⁽²⁾	...	9.3	9.8	3.9	8.5	10.3
Growth rate of per capita GVA(factor cost,constant prices)(%)	2.3	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.1	7.4
Components of GVA (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)						
Primary industry	506,476	829,771	961,330	1,083,032	1,242,818	1,524,552
Secondary industry	474,323	1,033,410	1,205,458	1,360,426	1,536,492	1,763,584
Tertiary industry	1,019,944	2,090,095	2,415,298	2,860,108	3,329,593	3,960,723
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)						
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	1,680,061	2,920,144	3,353,748	3,864,617	4,478,717	5,250,459
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	528,299	1,531,433	1,900,762	1,931,380	2,363,132	2,841,457
Gross fixed capital formation	495,196	1,343,774	1,641,673	1,821,099	2,055,772	2,407,069
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	15,158	147,101	201,534	106,791	179,171	273,509
Final consumption rate (%)	77.2	68.0	67.2	68.6	69.1	67.5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	24.3	35.7	38.1	34.3	36.5	36.5
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	-19,397	-135,663	-200,202	-285,275	-348,359	-339,989
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	515,545	1,485,908	1,836,332	1,802,619	2,182,338	2,621,742
Population (Crore) ⁽⁶⁾	101.9	112.2	113.8	115.4	117.0	118.6
Exchange rate US\$/Rs average⁽⁷⁾	45.7	43.6	40.0	50.9	45.1	44.6

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP at market prices (current prices, ₹ Crore)	8,736,039	9,946,636	11,236,635	12,433,749	13,675,331	15,251,028
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	8,106,656	9,205,315	10,366,266	11,470,415	12,451,938	13,750,786
GNI (current prices)	8,659,215	9,829,873	11,096,751	12,286,319	13,515,551	15,083,417
GVA at basic prices (constant prices)⁽¹⁾	8,106,656	8,548,229	9,079,250	9,709,347	10,469,720	11,168,314
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/₹)	66,448	74,537	82,864	90,532	97,053	105,857
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)	71,607	80,540	89,821	98,135	106,589	117,406
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100)	-	105.5	106.5	107.2	107.9	107.1
Growth rate of per capita GVA(basic prices,constant prices)(%)	-	4.2	4.9	5.6	6.5	5.4
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices⁽²⁾	-	5.5	6.5	7.2	7.9	7.1
Components of GVA at basic prices by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)						
Primary industry	1,762,851	1,966,574	2,228,408	2,381,779	2,468,951	2,691,467
Secondary industry	2,374,017	2,635,486	2,892,553	3,141,376	3,387,317	3,680,613
Tertiary industry	3,969,788	4,603,255	5,245,305	5,947,260	6,595,670	7,378,706
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)						
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	5,878,822	6,728,468	7,694,735	8,570,832	9,311,584	10,562,910
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	3,402,895	3,842,687	3,789,548	4,258,274	4,545,486	-
Gross fixed capital formation	2,997,619	3,320,647	3,511,102	3,762,477	3,989,219	4,096,637
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	206,854	212,343	169,931	278,411	291,745	319,773
Final consumption rate (%)	67.3	67.6	68.5	68.9	68.1	69.3
Gross capital formation rate (%)	39.0	38.6	33.7	34.2	33.2	-
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	-571,623	-668,721	-335,030	-372,424	-316,274	-194,828
Gross domestic savings (current prices, ₹ Crore)	3,026,724	3,364,767	3,603,605	4,098,453	4,405,086	-
Population (Crore)⁽⁶⁾	122.0	123.5	125.1	126.7	128.3	129.9
Exchange rate US\$/ ₹ average⁽⁷⁾	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.5	67.1

Source

National Accounts Statistics, Back Series 2011, Press Note (First revised Estimate 2015-16), released on 31st Jan 2017 and Second Advance Estimates of 2016-17 released on 28th Feb. 2017.

Footnotes

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

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

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

(d) One Crore is equal to ten millions.

(1) Base year for data for 2000 and 2006 to 2010 is 2004-05 and base year for data for 2011 to 2016 is 2011-12.

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

(3) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(4) Includes valuables.

(5) Does not include valuables.

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

(7) Foreign Exchange Rates have been taken from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) website.

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	10,028	27,023	31,952	34,908	41,303	48,930	54,037	59,524	64,397	68,905	74,413
GNI (current prices/billion US\$) ⁽²⁾	1,197	3,562	4,629	5,102	6,075	7,505	8,540	9,533	10,497	11,021	11,158
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100)	108.5	114.2	109.7	109.4	110.6	109.5	107.9	107.8	107.3	106.9	106.7
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	7.6	13.6	9.1	8.9	10.1	9.0	7.3	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) ⁽³⁾											
Total	10,028	27,023	31,952	34,908	41,303	48,930	54,037	59,524	64,397	68,905	74,413
By Sector⁽⁴⁾											
Primary industry	1,472	2,779	3,275	3,416	3,936	4,616	5,090	5,533	5,834	6,086	6,367
Secondary industry	4,566	12,663	14,996	16,017	19,163	22,704	24,464	26,196	27,757	28,204	29,624
Tertiary industry	3,990	11,581	13,681	15,475	18,204	21,610	24,482	27,796	30,806	34,615	38,422
By industry⁽⁴⁾											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1,494	2,862	3,370	3,522	4,053	4,748	5,237	5,697	6,017	6,291	6,596
Industry	4,026	11,169	13,173	13,810	16,513	19,514	20,891	22,234	23,386	23,651	24,786
Construction	553	1,535	1,881	2,268	2,726	3,293	3,690	4,090	4,488	4,663	4,952
Wholesale and retail trades	816	2,094	2,618	2,900	3,590	4,373	4,983	5,628	6,242	6,619	7,111
Transport, storage and post	616	1,461	1,637	1,652	1,878	2,184	2,376	2,604	2,850	3,049	3,336
Hotels and catering services	215	555	662	696	771	857	954	1,023	1,116	1,215	1,328
Financial intermediation	484	1,517	1,831	2,180	2,568	3,068	3,519	4,119	4,667	5,787	6,213
Real estate	415	1,381	1,474	1,897	2,357	2,817	3,125	3,599	3,800	4,170	4,813
Others	1,409	4,449	5,306	5,984	6,846	8,076	9,263	10,530	11,832	13,461	15,277
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	10,058	27,170	31,994	34,988	41,071	48,604	54,099	59,696	64,718	69,911	74,632
Final consumption expenditure	6,367	13,623	15,747	17,273	19,900	24,102	27,111	30,034	32,831	36,227	40,018
Gross fixed capital formation	3,353	10,505	12,800	15,673	18,583	21,967	24,460	27,092	29,005	30,150	31,891
Change in inventories	100	699	1,024	538	1,083	1,366	1,064	1,115	1,266	1,133	1,082
Net exports of goods and services	238	2,342	2,423	1,504	1,506	1,169	1,464	1,455	1,615	2,401	1,641
Final consumption rate (%)	63.3	50.1	49.2	49.4	48.5	49.6	50.1	50.3	50.7	51.8	53.6
Capital formation rate (%)	34.3	41.2	43.2	46.3	47.9	48.0	47.2	47.3	46.8	44.7	44.2

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

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

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

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

Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	946	2,110	2,369	2,508	2,748	3,024	3,254	3,540	3,808	4,050	4,339 ⁽¹⁾
Indices of GDP (year 2010 = 100) ⁽²⁾	34.4	76.8	86.2	91.3	100.0	110.0	118.4	128.8	138.6	147.4	157.9
GDP deflator (year 2010 = 100) ⁽²⁾	72.7	80.4	87.5	94.0	100.0	106.5	112.2	119.1	125.9	132.2	141.3
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)	2.1	13.0	10.6	4.5	7.9	8.4	5.9	7.2	5.7	4.6	5.4
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100)	52	154	197	191	187	204	221	255	277	293	300
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2010 = 100)	28	82	105	102	100	109	118	136	148	156	160
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	946	2,110	2,369	2,508	2,748	3,024	3,254	3,540	3,808	4,050	4,339 ⁽¹⁾
Primary industry ⁽³⁾	92	213	265	269	296	331	338	363	370	368	401
Secondary industry ⁽⁴⁾	211	402	472	491	522	553	601	656	724	773	816
Tertiary industry ⁽⁵⁾	559	1,269	1,399	1,517	1,677	1,841	1,994	2,165	2,325	2,484	2,655
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953	2,087	2,374	2,520	2,748	3,022	3,245	3,540	3,797	4,034	4,314
Final consumption expenditures	771	1,673	1,864	1,990	2,178	2,402	2,643	2,872	3,070	3,239	3,466
Gross fixed capital formation	148	436	557	539	529	578	626	721	784	827	849
Change in inventory	7	7	-9	-20	7	18	24	31	9	11	-7
Net exports of goods and services	27	-28	-38	10	34	24	-47	-85	-66	-44	6
Final consumption rate (%)	80.9	80.1	78.5	79.0	79.2	79.5	81.4	81.1	80.9	80.3	80.3
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.2	21.2	23.1	20.6	19.5	19.7	20.0	21.3	20.9	20.8	19.5

Source

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

(1) Data for 2016 is derived from quarterly GDP results.

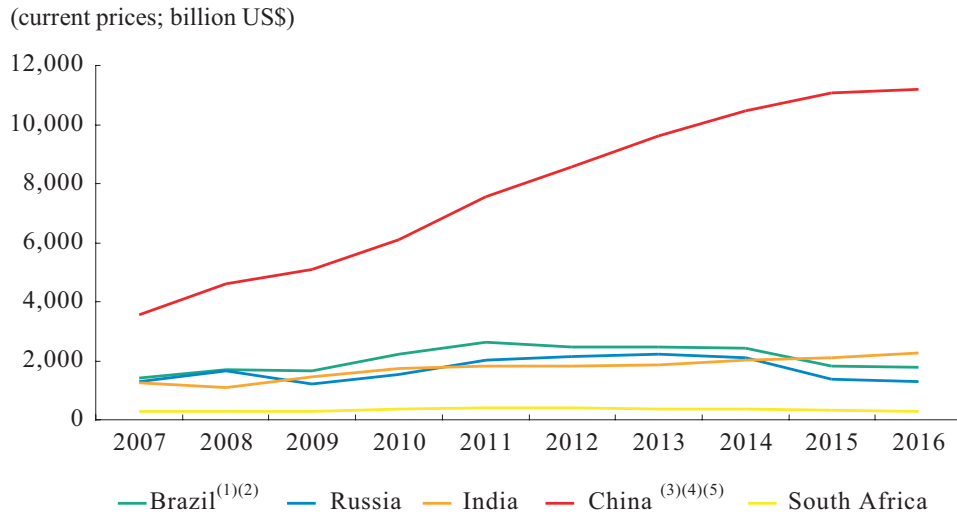
(2) Base year 2010 = 100.

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

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

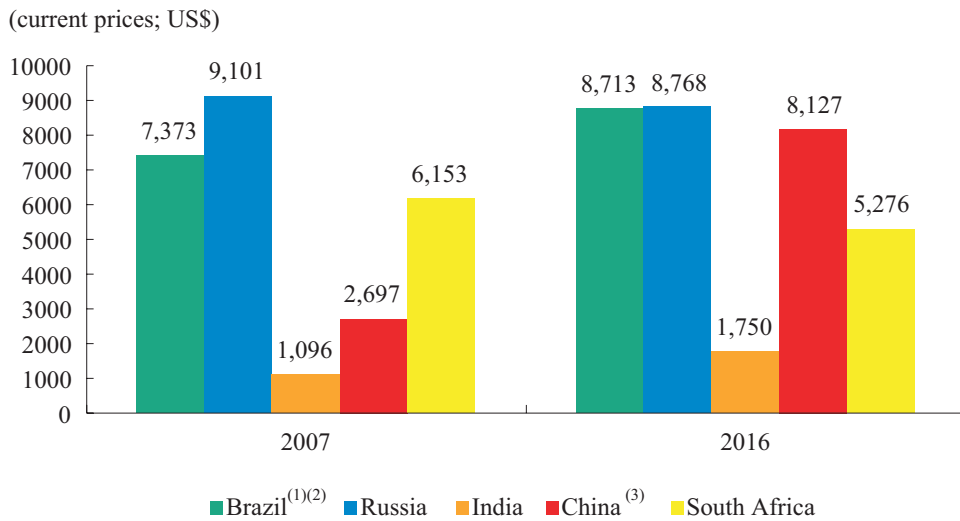
(5) Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services. General government and Personal services.

Graph 4.1 Gross Domestic Product

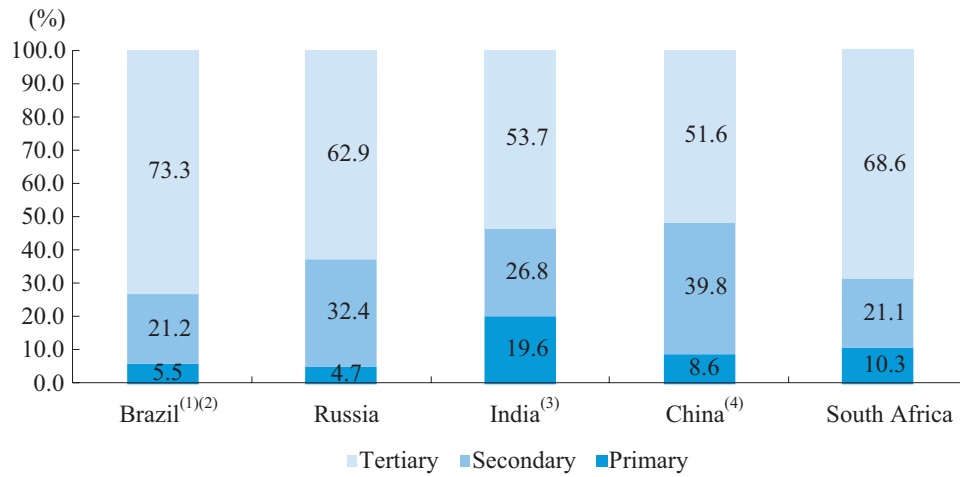


- (1) Data for 2015 and 2016 are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data of 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimation.
- (3) Data for 2016 is preliminary.
- (4) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.
- (5) In 2016, China move R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data have since been revised.

Graph 4.2 Gross Domestic Product per Capita



- (1) Data for 2016 are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data of 2016 are preliminary estimation.
- (3) Preliminary data for 2016.

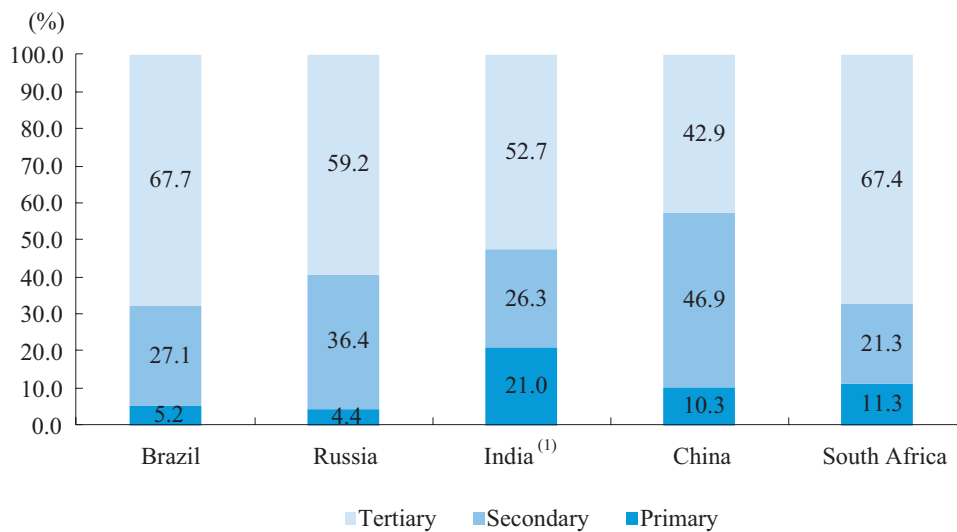
Graph 4.3 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2016

(1) Data for 2015 and 2016 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data for 2015 and 2016 are preliminary estimation.

(3) The share in total GVA at basic prices has been given.

(4) Preliminary data.

Graph 4.4 Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2007

(1) The share in total GVA at factor cost has been given.



Explanatory Notes:

General notes

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

Gross national income (GNI)

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

Government final consumption expenditure 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 goods and services acquired abroad.

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

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

on collective consumption services.

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

Primary Industry: Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Secondary Industry: Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water and construction.

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Russia

Primary industry: Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.

Secondary industry: Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water and construction.

Tertiary industry: The other industries of national economy.

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

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

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

Net exports of goods and services are calculated as a difference between exports and imports and include trade turnover of Russia with foreign countries.

India

Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Ministry of Statistics & PI compiles estimates of national accounts aggregates and publishes them in its annual publication called National Accounts Statistics. The estimates are based on performance during the Financial year (April- March (next year)). CSO brings out First Revised Estimates in January for the preceding year along with revision of estimates for a few earlier financial years using detailed and more comprehensive data. CSO also compiles advance estimates for the current financial year and releases it two months before the close of the year. Various aggregates brought out by CSO include GDP, NDP, GNI, and NNI, product and production taxes and subsidies, consumption of fixed capital, net national disposable Income, personal disposable income, private final consumption expenditure (PFCE), government final consumption expenditure (GFCE), exports and imports, gross & net capital formation, savings, etc.

The economy of India is not closed as there are transactions with rest of the world in the form of exports, imports, loans etc. This gives rise to the concept of national or domestic.

Gross domestic product refers to production of all resident units within the borders of a country, which is not exactly same as the production of all productive activities of residents. Some of the productive activities of residents may take place abroad. Conversely, some production taking place within a country may be attributed to temporary and seasonal foreign labour.



GNI = GDP + 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

Final consumption expenditure includes both private final consumption expenditure & government final consumption expenditure.

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

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

Final consumption rate is total final consumption expenditure expressed as percent of gross domestic product at market prices (current prices).

Gross capital formation rate is total gross capital formation expressed as percent of gross domestic product at market prices (current prices).

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

Primary sector of industries includes agriculture, forestry & fishing and mining & quarrying.

Secondary sector of industries includes manufacturing, electricity gas & water supply and construction.

Tertiary sector of industries includes other industries of national economy.

China

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

Per Capita GDP = GDP / 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.



5

Price Indices



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

(% change from the preceding year)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Brazil	6.0	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.4	10.7	6.3
Russia	20.8	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.8	7.8	15.5	7.1
India ⁽¹⁾	4.0	6.5	8.4	10.6	12.1	9.1	8.9	11.0	6.5	5.7	5.0
China	0.4	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0
South Africa	5.3	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2016.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

(1) The Consumer price index of india pertains to industrial workers only. Information for 2000-2005 is based on base year 1982 whereas that for 2006 and onwards is based on base year 2001.

Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3
Food and beverages	103.2	110.8	111.1	103.2	110.4	107.2	109.9	108.5	108.0	112.0	108.6
Housing	104.5	101.8	105.1	105.7	105.0	106.8	106.8	103.4	108.8	118.3	102.9
Rent residential	97.7	104.5	106.9	106.6	107.4	111.0	109.0	112.0	109.4	107.8	105.3
Fuels (domestics)	120.9	100.5	103.3	113.0	102.1	102.6	105.2	106.6	104.8	121.6	102.1
Residential electricity	112.7	93.8	101.1	104.7	103.1	104.0	102.9	84.3	117.1	151.0	89.3
Household articles	105.2	97.5	102.0	103.0	103.5	100.0	100.8	107.1	105.5	105.4	103.4
Apparel	104.1	103.8	107.3	106.1	107.5	108.3	105.8	105.4	103.6	104.5	103.6
Transportation	112.1	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	106.1	100.5	103.3	103.8	110.2	104.2
Health and personal care	102.6	104.5	105.7	105.4	105.1	106.3	106.0	107.0	107.0	109.2	111.0
Personal expenditures	105.7	106.5	107.4	108.0	107.4	108.6	110.2	108.4	108.3	109.5	108.0
Education	104.8	104.2	104.6	106.1	106.2	108.1	107.8	107.9	108.5	109.3	108.9
Communication	112.9	100.7	101.8	101.1	100.9	101.5	100.8	101.5	98.5	102.1	101.3
Urban area	106.0	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2016.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1	106.8	107.8	115.5	107.1
Food stuffs ⁽¹⁾	117.5	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3	104.4	107.7	110.1	119.1	106.0
Non-food goods	122.7	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4	105.6	104.9	105.4	114.2	108.2
Services	131.8	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6	105.4	108.1	108.1	112.4	106.9
Housing	133.8	113.0	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5	104.7	106.9	109.7	119.5	107.7
Public utilities	137.4	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1	104.7	111.5	107.9	107.5	107.2
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6	99.5	107.8	107.9	114.1	103.8
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	147.1	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3	106.8	103.4	106.1	112.4	104.0

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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

**Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India**

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price index (industrial workers) ⁽¹⁾											
Food	101.8	109.8	111.2	113.4	112.4	107.4	109.3	113.9	106.7	106.3	105.6
Fuel and light	117.6	103.1	106.8	104.3	108.2	113.8	114.9	108.7	105.8	103.3	100.8
Housing	106.0	104.0	103.8	114.1	126.6	111.8	107.8	106.8	105.2	106.4	105.3
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104.3	103.5	103.4	104.1	105.6	113.5	109.9	107.8	105.0	104.3	104.1
Medical care	102.4	106.5	106.1	104.3	104.1	106.6	112.3	109.9	104.0	104.3	105.1
Education, recreation and amusement	107.4	103.3	105.5	106.7	103.5	101.4	98.7	104.1	104.5	106.8	104.7
Transport and communication	114.4	100.0	104.9	100.7	109.2	112.6	109.6	110.2	106.2	100.4	102.5
General index	104.0	106.5	108.4	110.6	112.1	109.1	108.9	111.0	106.5	105.7	105.0
Wholesale price indices, by commodity ⁽²⁾											
All commodities	106.3	104.9	108.7	102.4	109.6	109.5	107.5	106.3	103.8	97.3	102.0
Primary articles	102.7	109.4	110.7	109.5	119.1	112.1	109.1	110.6	104.4	99.7	104.6
Electricity	115.9	101.6	100.2	100.3	105.1	101.5	110.6	119.5	110.9	104.0	99.3
Manufactured products	102.7	104.9	106.9	101.6	105.4	107.4	105.7	103.3	103.2	99.1	101.6

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	101.4	102.0
Urban area	100.8	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3	102.7	102.6	102.1	101.5	102.1
Rural area	99.9	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8	102.5	102.8	101.8	101.3	101.9
Classification one by components ⁽¹⁾											
Food	...	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8	104.8	104.7	103.1	102.3	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8	102.9	100.3	99.4	102.1	...
Clothing	...	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1	103.1	102.3	102.4	102.7	...
Garments	...	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4	103.3	102.4	102.6	102.8	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101.9	102.8	100.2	100.0	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.2	101.0	...
Health care and personal articles	...	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4	102.0	101.3	101.3	102.0	...
Transportation and communication	...	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5	99.9	99.6	99.9	98.3	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4	100.5	101.8	101.9	101.4	...
Housing	...	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3	102.1	102.8	102.0	100.7	...
Rent	...	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3	102.7	104.1	103.3	102.6	...
Electricity	...	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	101.7	101.6	100.2	100.0	...
Gas	...	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2	101.7	102.1	100.8	100.4	...
Classification two by components ⁽¹⁾											
Food, tobacco, liquor	103.8
Clothing	101.4
Residence	101.6
Household articles and services	100.5
Transportation and communication	98.7
Education, culture and recreation	101.6
Health care	103.8
Other articles and services	102.8
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	102.8	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.8	98.6
Agricultural products ⁽³⁾	...	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.5	110.6	102.2	101.2	99.4	98.7	100.2
Stage of processing											
Raw materials ⁽⁴⁾	105.1	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1	98.2	98.0	97.8	93.9	98.0

Source

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

Footnotes

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumer price indices (December 2012=100)											
All items ⁽¹⁾	49.6	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7	114.7	122.0
Urban area	49.6	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7	114.7	122.0
Rural area ⁽²⁾	...	69.3	78.2	84.3	86.8	91.5	97.3	102.7	109.5	113.9	122.9
Component ⁽¹⁾											
Housing indices ⁽³⁾	53.7	73.6	74.6	80.5	85.9	91.6	97.2	102.7	108.6	115.1	122.1
Food indices ⁽⁴⁾	39.1	66.8	75.5	82.4	83.1	89.2	95.8	101.4	109.3	114.9	127.3
Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	42.2	67.5	46.3	58.8	71.2	84.1	95.2	103.6	111.1	121.3	132.5
Clothing indices	82.1	71.0	85.9	90.4	92.1	94.6	98.5	101.7	107.1	113.0	119.0
Rent indices	45.4	76.7	79.6	84.5	88.6	93.5	97.7	102.4	107.6	113.0	118.8
Producer price indices ⁽⁶⁾											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply ⁽⁷⁾	100	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	207.6	220.5	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products ⁽⁷⁾	100	176.5	188.0	189.7	187.0	199.7	208.5	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods ⁽⁸⁾	100.0	106.0	113.9	118.0	97.8
Agriculture ⁽⁸⁾	100.0	102.3	107.5	112.9	98.4

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 2012 = 100.

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

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

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

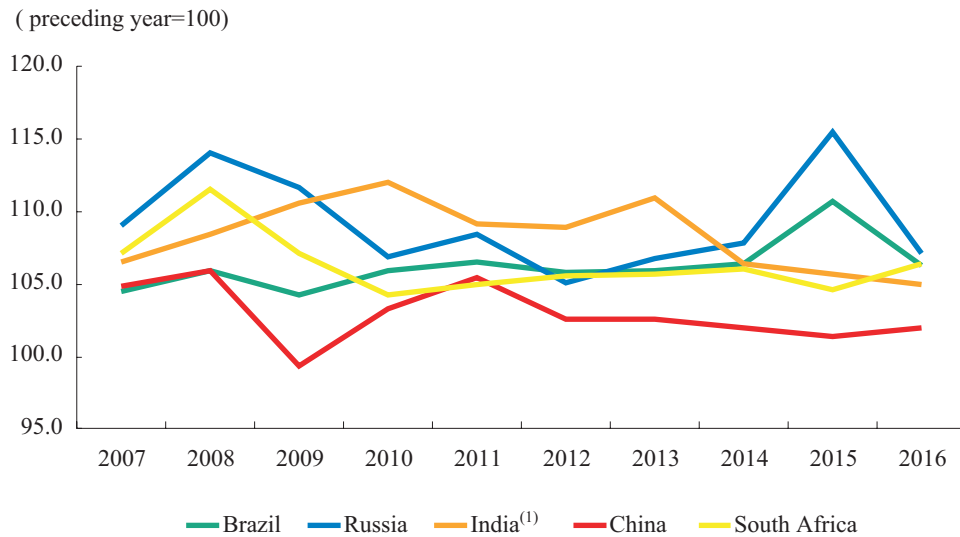
(5) Includes electricity and other solid and liquid fuels.

(6) Year 2000 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

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

Graph 5.1 Consumer Price Index



(1) The Consumer price index of India pertains to industrial workers only.

Explanatory Notes:

General notes

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

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

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

Brazil

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



research.

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

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

Russia

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

CPI is computed for the urban population and it is diffused for the whole population.

Producer price indices (PPI) for industrial goods are compiled on the basis of recording prices for representative goods (services) produced by 10 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 1100 representative goods (services). Producer prices are actual prices for produced 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, divisions of economics activities. Data on the volume of production and shipment in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

India

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

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

Index number of wholesale prices in India is compiled by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2004-05 as the base year and the data is released monthly. It is the most commonly used as measure of Inflation in India. Item Basket and the weighting diagram is based on Gross Value of Output as obtained from National Accounts Statistics, 2007. Seasonal Items have also been included and

when they disappear, their weight is distributed over remaining items in the sub group on a pro rata basis. Unlike 1993-94 series, in the new series, instead of Public Distribution System prices of Paddy and wheat, their procurement prices have been included to correctly represent the first point of sale.

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

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

China

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

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

South Africa

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



6

People's Living Standard



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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	124	149	154	160	164	170	174	178	183	197	...
India ⁽²⁾	61.4	59.9	61.5	62.6	63.2	63.7
China ⁽³⁾	38.0	39.4	39.5	39.7
Urban	37.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	41.8	42.8	42.6	42.4
Rural	11.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	33.9	35.6	35.9	36.5
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	17.0	18.1	...	20.4	21.4	22.1	22.6	23.5	...	...
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	8.8	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	13	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	31
India ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.7 ⁽⁹⁾	1.9 ⁽⁹⁾	...
China ⁽³⁾	5.5	6.4	7.5	9.1
Urban	0.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.9	9.0	10.5	12.3
Rural ⁽¹⁰⁾	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.3
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	8.2	7.9	8.7	...	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil ^{(12) (13)}	...	3.1	1.6	2.2	...	4.0	5.5	3.9	0.8	-5.0	...
Russia	20.9	17.2	11.5	-3.5	5.2	2.8	8.4	4.8	1.2	-9.3	0.8
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	11.3	13.4	10.7	12.6	9.8	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.2	8.5	6.7
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽³³⁾	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.8	...	...
Russia ⁽³¹⁾	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	...
China	0.9	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1
South Africa	...	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel(person-year)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1,007,257	912,291	869,772	845,942	839,992	839,183	828,260	826,733	829,190	833,654	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528,219 ⁽³²⁾	...
China	922,100	1,736,200	1,965,400	2,291,252	2,553,829	2,882,903	3,246,840	3,532,817	3,710,580	3,758,848	3,878,057
South Africa	...	31,354	30,802	30,891	29,486	30,978	35,050	37,957	38,465	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	2.9	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.8	3.6	3.6
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	3.2	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.6	2.9 ⁽¹⁹⁾	2.9 ⁽²⁰⁾
China ⁽²¹⁾	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	...
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	...	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil	...	7.3	7.5	7.5	...	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2	...
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾	...	13.9	14.0	13.7	...	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.4	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²³⁾	...	8.4	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
South Africa											
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil	3.9	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾ ⁽³⁴⁾	2.1	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.6
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	...	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2 ⁽¹⁹⁾	1.2 ⁽²⁰⁾
China ⁽²⁴⁾	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	...
South Africa ⁽²⁵⁾	...	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	...	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil ⁽²⁶⁾	...	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497	0.494	0.493	...
Russia ⁽²⁷⁾	0.395	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419	0.416	0.413	0.414
India ⁽²⁸⁾											
Urban	0.342	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...	...	...
Rural	0.260	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²⁹⁾	...	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465
South Africa ⁽³⁰⁾	0.640	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...	...	0.639	...

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2006/2014.
- 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.

Russia

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

India

- Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, *Annual Report (various issues)*.
- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Road Transport Year Book*.
- Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey.
- NITI Aayog.
- Department of Science & Technology.

China

- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China's Household Survey 2013-2016 ; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.
- Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.



South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) HSRC: Statistical Report 2014/2015 : South African National Survey of Research & Experimental development.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (5) The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.
- (6) Estimated data.
- (12) Revised data, according to the last population estimate.
- (13) Employed population 15 years and older with work income.
- (15) 1- The following groups of nature of expenditure were considered: active personnel and social costs; other current expenditures; investments and financial inversions; 2 - This information does not include the following expenses: retirement and reform pensions scholarship resources and financing student, expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.
- (26) Gini index of household income.
- (33) The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimatives 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.

Russia

- (1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey.
- (7) Personal passenger cars.
- (16) Estimates on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.
- (17) School Life Expectancy (Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database).
- (27) Calculations of Gini Index are based on macroeconomical per capita income data and information of sample household budget survey. Data for 2016 year are preliminary.
- (31) Proportion of internal research and development expenditure to GDP.
- (34) Before 2011 year data include expenditure on physical culture and sport.

India

- (2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table. The percentage of households having TV sets as per census 2001 was 31.6%.
- (8) Figures have been derived by dividing No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001) by mid year population.
- (9) Provisional.
- (18) Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of Year indicated in the table to March next year) and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).
- (19) Revised Estimates. The given figures after year 2012 have been updated using the following data sources according to years: (1) For the year 2013 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from National Health Accounts estimates for India 2013-14 report (2) For the year 2014 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from National Health Accounts estimates for India 2014-15 (draft estimates) (3) For 2015 and 2016

the numerators (revised estimates 2015-16 and budget estimate 2016-17) are sourced from "health sector financing by centre and states/ UTs in India [2014-15 to 2016-17]", compiled by NHA Cell, MoHFW, Gol; and denominators (GDP for 2015 and 2016 respectively) are sourced from Statement 2, page no.9 of "Press Note on Second Advance Estimates of National Income 2016-17 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Third Quarter (Q3) of 2016-17".

(20) Budget Estimates. The given figures after year 2012 have been updated using the following data sources according to years: (1) For the year 2013 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from *National Health Accounts estimates for India 2013-14 report* (2) For the year 2014 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from *National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2014-15* (draft estimates) (3) For 2015 and 2016 the numerators (revised estimates 2015-16 and budget estimate 2016-17) are sourced from *Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/ UTs in India [2014-15 to 2016-17]*, compiled by NHA Cell, MoHFW, Gol; and denominators (GDP for 2015 and 2016 respectively) are sourced from Statement 2, page no.9 of *Press Note on Second Advance Estimates of National Income 2016-17 and Quarterly Estimates of Gross Domestic Product for the Third Quarter (Q3) of 2016-17*.

(28) Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey Periods (i.e. July 1999-June 2000, July 2004-June 2005 & July 2009-June 2010 to July 2011-June 2012) and is based on mixed recall period.

(32) As on April 01, 2015.

China

(3) In the fourth quarter of 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China conducted the integrated survey of urban and rural households, unifying the names, classification and statistical standards of urban and rural households. On its basis, we got the ownership data of resident in China, including the number of colour TV sets, cars and personal computers etc.

(10) In rural household survey of China, cars refer to the automobiles for living use, including vans.

(14) Average annual wage of staff and workers refers to the average wage level in monetary terms per staff and worker during a year of time.

(21) Government appropriation for education to GDP.

(23) Average years of education attained by the population above 15 years of age.

(24) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.

(29) Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.

South Africa

(4) Information based on data from the General Household Survey (GHS) in which household were asked to indicate whether the household contained at least one television set. Not asked whether it was colour. Calculation: Total number of sets/total population x k.

(11) Data GHS in which household were asked to indicated whether the household contained at least one vehicle in working condition. Calculation: Total number of households with a working vehicle/total population x k.

(22) General government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP.

(25) General government expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.

(30) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Income and expenditure										
Household's per capita disposable income (R\$)	12,713	14,238	...	...	...	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R\$)
Household's per capita savings balance (R\$)	1,289	1,417	...	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽¹⁾										
	...	5.8	4.9	4.7	...	4.5	3.8	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽²⁾										
Lowest 20%	...	2.9	3.1	3.1	...	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.5
Second 20%	...	6.8	7.1	7.3	...	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.9	7.9
Third 20%	...	11.6	11.8	12.0	...	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.6	12.8
Fourth 20%	...	19.0	19.1	19.2	...	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.6	19.6
Highest 20%	...	59.7	58.9	58.4	...	57.4	57.1	57.0	56.3	56.1
Income quintile ratio										
	...	20.5	19.0	18.7	...	17.7	17.0	17.4	15.6	15.9
Living quality										
Composition of household's										
Consumption expenditure (%)	87.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	24.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini index of household income ⁽³⁾	...	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497	0.494	0.490
Illiteracy rate (%) ^{(3) (4)}	...	10.1	10.0	9.7	...	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.3	8.0
Scholarly level of the population (years) ^{(3) (4)}	...	7.3	7.5	7.5	...	7.7	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.2
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 or 2 rooms	...	3.0	2.5	2.3	...	2.3	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.7
3 rooms	...	7.3	6.8	6.7	...	6.6	6.4	6.1	6.2	5.8
4 rooms	...	15.1	14.4	14.3	...	14.9	14.6	14.1	14.1	14.3
5 rooms	...	27.1	26.9	28.0	...	28.8	29.2	29.3	29.4	29.4
6 rooms	...	20.1	19.8	20.2	...	20.0	20.3	20.6	20.4	20.8
7 rooms	...	12.2	12.5	12.1	...	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.4	12.4
8 rooms or more	...	15.2	17.1	16.3	...	15.5	15.5	15.7	15.6	15.5
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 bedroom	...	34.2	34.9	35.2	...	34.8	35.9	36.6	37.8	37.7
2 bedrooms	...	43.8	43.5	43.9	...	44.6	44.0	43.9	43.2	43.7
3 bedrooms	...	19.0	18.7	18.3	...	18.0	17.6	17.0	16.7	16.3
4 bedrooms or more	...	3.1	2.9	2.7	...	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.2
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) ⁽³⁾	...	3.4	3.3	3.3	...	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) ⁽³⁾	...	1.8	1.7	1.7	...	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽³⁾	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	...	74.0	74.4	73.6	...	74.8	74.8	74.4	73.7	74.8
Renter occupied	...	16.6	16.5	17.0	...	17.3	17.7	17.9	18.5	17.9
Granted free of rent	...	8.9	8.5	8.9	...	7.4	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.1
Other	...	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽³⁾										
Television	...	94.3	95.0	95.6	...	96.9	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.1
Radio	...	88.0	88.9	87.8	...	83.5	80.9	75.7	72.1	69.2
Computer	...	26.5	31.2	34.7	...	42.9	46.4	48.9	48.5	46.2
With Internet access	...	20.0	23.8	27.4	...	36.6	40.3	42.4	42.1	40.5
Refrigerator	...	90.6	92.0	93.3	...	95.8	96.7	97.2	97.6	99.3
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) ⁽³⁾	...	91.7	92.5	93.1	...	94.2	94.7	94.9	95.5	95.6
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) ⁽³⁾	...	91.9	92.7	93.1	...	94.7	94.9	95.1	96.0	95.3
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	48.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁵⁾	1,611	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	51.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health										
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	...	...	4.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1,000 persons) ⁽⁶⁾	56,115	58,302	59,191	58,696	58,102	57,902	57,786	56,574	56,629	55,174
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6,012	6,574	6,785	6,810	6,792	7,003	7,314	7,608	7,840	7,972
Primary (ISC 1)	21,225	19,435	18,979	18,524	16,893	17,455	17,056	16,761	16,630	16,299
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16,935	16,327	16,648	16,478	14,255	15,753	15,386	14,932	14,285	13,814
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9,162	10,693	10,821	10,768	8,359	10,760	10,788	9,950	9,940	10,710
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2,694	5,223	5,905	6,057	6,488	6,857	7,162	7,323	7,840	6,277
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	50	53	58	65	72	79	...	94	102
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (%)	...	9.3	10.0	10.6	...	11.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.5
Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants)	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	...	...	...

Sources

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



Footnotes

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

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub) ⁽¹⁾	15,938	...	19,756	21,512	23,271	...
Rural (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	10,705	...	12,855	14,119	15,487	...
Urban (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	17,786	...	22,160	24,101	25,991	...
Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)	1,157	6,541	8,217	8,687	10,122	11,286	12,624	13,707	14,630	14,764	...
Rural (Rub)	732	3,819	4,955	5,326	6,446	7,292	8,415	8,829	9,667	10,255	...
Urban (Rub)	1,313	7,533	9,399	9,905	11,453	12,680	14,082	15,410	16,350	16,430	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	...	0.1 ⁽²⁾	0.0 ⁽²⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽³⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3
Second 20%	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.0
Third 20%	15.1	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6
Highest 20%	46.7	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.6	47.6	47.4	47.1	47.1
Income quintile ratio ⁽³⁾	7.9	9.4	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.9
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%) ⁽⁴⁾		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food products	...	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5	28.1	27.7	28.5	32.0	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	...	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	...
Apparel and footwear	...	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9	9.2	...
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3	11.1	...
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	...
Health care	...	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.6	...
Transport, communication	...	20.4	19.2	17.2	18.7	19.5	20.8	21.1	21.2	17.7	...
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.7	...
Education	...	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	...
Other goods and services	...	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.3	...
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) ⁽⁴⁾	49.4	31.2	31.9	33.8	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.2	31.9	35.3	...
Gini index ⁽³⁾	0.395	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419	0.416	0.413	0.414
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽⁵⁾	0.3	...	...	...	...	0.2	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁶⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
1 room	23.3	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.6	23.0	24.0	...
2 rooms	41.0	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.2	38.0	39.0	...
3 rooms	29.4	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.8	27.8	28.5	...
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	7.9	8.1	...
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽⁶⁾	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Private property	65.3	81.1	82.4	84.3	85.6	86.3	87.1	87.8	86.3	90.2	...
State-owned	6.3	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	...
Municipal property	26.5	13.5	12.5	11.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	7.7	6.7	5.7	...
Other	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁶⁾											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	76.3	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.5	77.2	81.4	...
Sewerage	69.0	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.4	74.9	72.5	76.8	...
Heating	73.4	81.1	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.4	83.7	84.3	81.7	85.4	...
Hot water supply	59.4	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.5	66.2	63.9	68.1	...
Bath (shower)	63.8	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.1	67.7	65.4	69.2	...
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	69.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.6	68.3	67.5	65.4	66.7	...
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁷⁾	95.0	96.5	96.6	97.1	96.6	96.6	97.3	97.6	97.8	...	98.4
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) ⁽⁷⁾	74.0	72.8	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8	75.9	74.0	73.7	...	71.3
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m) ⁽⁸⁾	169.4	199.0	201.2	202.3	203.7	207.0	213.6	212.1	213.4	215.0	...
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	62	72	73	73	77	77	78	78	78	77	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁴⁾	2,394	2,564	2,550	2,551	2,652	2,624	2,633	2,626	2,603	2,583	...
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	82	97	99	99	105	105	105	106	105	105	...
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) ⁽⁴⁾	...	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.6	...
Enrollment by level of education (1,000 persons) ⁽⁹⁾											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED97)	5,920	5,123	5,165	5,266	5,457	5,654	5,793	5,868	6,127	6,343	6,629
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED97)	16,332	10,546	10,049	9,772	9,582	9,504	9,428	9,370	9,674	9,824	9,981
Tertiary education (5 and 6 levels of ISCED97) ⁽¹⁰⁾	7,224	10,021	9,909	9,720	9,337	8,733	8,314	7,768	7,435	7,059	6,804
Proportion of internal R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.05	1.12	1.04	1.25	1.13	1.02	1.05	1.06	1.07	1.10	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (1,000 persons-year)	1,007	912	870	846	840	839	828	827	829	834	...
School life expectancy (years) ⁽¹¹⁾	...	13.9	14.0	13.7	...	14.3	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.4	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % ⁽⁵⁾	25.9	...	...	...	...	27.5	...
Number of patents on inventions applied	28,688	39,439	41,849	38,564	42,500	41,414	44,211	44,914	40,308	45,517	41,587
Physicians (per 1,000 inhabitants)	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	...
Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants)	11.5	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.3	...
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	93
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10,000 of the standard population ⁽¹²⁾											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	45.5	44.9	42.4	42.1	38.5	36.6	34.3	32.1	...	...
From neoplasms	13.7	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	...	...
From external causes of death	18.6	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.2	...	...
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	...	...
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	...	...
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	...	...

Sources

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat).
- World Bank WDI database.
- Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

e) Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).

Footnotes

- (1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
- (2) The data are from World Bank WDI database.
- (3) Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data. Data for 2016 year are preliminary.
- (4) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
- (5) According to data of Census of Population 2010 year and Microcensus of Population 2015 year.
- (6) 2013 - 2015 - incomplete coverage.
- (7) Before 2016 year - according to the Sample Household Budget Survey, since 2016 - according to the Complex Supervision of the Population Life Conditions.
- (8) Per capita of urban population.
- (9) Since 2015 year data are given according to International Standard Classification of Education 2011 year (ISCED 2011).
- (10) Since 2015 year 5, 6, 7, 8 levels according to ISCED 2011.
- (11) Primary to tertiary. Data are from UIS database.
- (12) World standard of WHO by all causes.

Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India ⁽¹³⁾

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	1,313	1,472	...	1,984	...	2,630	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	48.1	39.4	39.6	...	44.4	...	42.6	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	8.9	8.5	...	6.9	...	6.7	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	5.4	5.4	...	4.8	...	5.4	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	4.3	7.0	7.1	...	8.1	...	6.9	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	6.3	5.2	...	5.0	...	5.5	...	...	...	...
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486.1	695.2	772.4	...	1,053.6	...	1,430.0	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	59.4	52.3	52.3	...	57.0	...	52.9	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	9.5	9.7	...	8.0	...	8.0	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	6.1	6.3	...	5.3	...	6.0	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	1.9	3.2	3.7	...	3.6	...	3.5	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	7.5	6.3	...	5.4	...	6.7	...	...	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line ⁽¹⁾: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	9.4	...	9.1	...	...	...	...
Second 20%: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	7.0	...	7.0	...	...	...	...
Third 20%: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	13.2	...	12.9	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	10.6	...	10.8	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%: Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	16.2	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾ : Rural											
Urban	...	...	...	...	14.7	...	14.7	...	...	...	...
Urban											
Urban	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	21.1	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	20.9	...	20.7	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	39.7	...	40.6	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	46.8	...	46.7	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	4.4	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	6.6	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (%) ⁽²⁾	11.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	10.9 ⁽⁹⁾	11.2 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...
Enrollment by level of education (million persons) ⁽²⁾											
Primary level (class I-V)	113.8	135.5	135.3	133.6	134.7	139.8	134.8	132.4 ⁽¹¹⁾	130.5 ⁽¹¹⁾
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28.9	44.5	46.4	48.5	51.3	55.1	54.6	59.6 ⁽¹¹⁾	61.8 ⁽¹¹⁾
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8.6	17.2	18.5	20.7	27.5	29.2	30.1	32.3 ⁽¹¹⁾	34.2 ⁽¹¹⁾
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (persons-year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	528,219 ⁽¹²⁾
Average years of schooling (years)											
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % ⁽¹⁾	5.7	...	7.0	...	8.0	...	8.9	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT granted (Pieces)											
Total ⁽¹³⁾	107	534	707	887	752	871	873	1042	816	801	693
Individuals	46	144	169	232	231	243	254	252	248	235	234
Legal entity	61	390	538	655	521	628	519	790	568	566	459
Public expenditure on health (%) ⁽²⁾	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.9
Doctors (1,000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	556	731	761	794	827	860	890	923	939 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,064 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,070 ⁽¹¹⁾
Hospital beds (1,000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	506	483	495	540	577	785	623	629	676 ⁽¹¹⁾	676 ⁽¹¹⁾	754 ⁽¹¹⁾
Deaths by accident (un natural causes) (1,000 numbers) ⁽⁴⁾	238	316	318	335	360	367	372	378	431	403	...

Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India ⁽¹³⁾

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	3	1	12	9	10	2	5	5 ⁽¹¹⁾	4	...
Malaria	1,005	1,311	1,055	1,144	1,018	754	519	440	562	384	331
Dengue	7	69	80	96	110	169	242	168	137	220	245
Kala-Azar	150	203	151	93	105	80	29	20	11 ⁽¹¹⁾	5	...
Tuberculosis	10,463	64,824	66,204	66,345	63,781	63,261	63,265	61,888	63,226	63,295	...
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1,000 households)											
Urban	668 ⁽⁵⁾	616 ⁽¹⁾	...	692 ⁽⁵⁾	611 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	943 ⁽⁵⁾	950 ⁽¹⁾	...	947 ⁽⁵⁾	933 ⁽⁶⁾
Hired (per 1,000 households)											
Urban	285 ⁽⁵⁾	352 ⁽¹⁾	...	276 ⁽⁵⁾	354 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	36 ⁽⁵⁾	33 ⁽¹⁾	...	34 ⁽⁵⁾	51 ⁽⁶⁾
Others (per 1,000 households)											
Urban	47 ⁽⁵⁾	33 ⁽¹⁾	...	33 ⁽⁵⁾	34 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	21 ⁽⁵⁾	16 ⁽¹⁾	...	19 ⁽⁵⁾	16 ⁽⁶⁾
Living quality											
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1,000 households): Rural	243 ⁽⁵⁾	301 ⁽¹⁾	...	308 ⁽⁵⁾	312 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	687 ⁽⁵⁾	743 ⁽¹⁾	...	706 ⁽⁵⁾	691 ⁽⁶⁾
Electricity facilities (per 1,000 households): Rural	435 ⁽⁵⁾	660 ⁽¹⁾	...	553 ⁽⁵⁾	800 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	876 ⁽⁵⁾	961 ⁽¹⁾	...	927 ⁽⁵⁾	979 ⁽⁶⁾
Toilet facilities (per 1,000 households): Rural	219 ⁽⁵⁾	348 ⁽¹⁾	...	307 ⁽⁵⁾	406 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	737 ⁽⁵⁾	887 ⁽¹⁾	...	814 ⁽⁵⁾	912 ⁽⁶⁾
Gini coefficient ^{(1) (7)}											
Urban (%)	0.342	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	0.260	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate ^{(1) (8)}											
Urban (%)	20.2	16.5	15.7	...	14.6	...	14	...	14	...	...
Rural (%)	44.2	34.9	33	...	31.2	...	30	...	29	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁵⁾											
Radio, transistor	35.1	...	...	...	...	19.9	...	...	...	...	...
Television	31.6	...	...	...	...	47.2	...	...	...	...	...
Telephone	9.1	...	...	...	...	63.2	...	...	...	...	...
Bicycle	43.7	...	...	...	...	44.8	...	...	...	...	...
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	11.7	...	...	...	...	21.0	...	...	...	...	...
Car, jeep, van	2.5	...	...	...	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...
None of the above assets	39.5	...	...	...	...	17.8	...	...	...	...	...
Population with access to tap water (%)	36.7	...	...	...	...	43.5	...	...	...	...	...
Population with access to gas (%)	17.5	...	...	...	...	28.5	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	2,149	...	...	...	2,020	...	2,099	...	...	...	...
Urban	2,156	...	...	...	1,946	...	2,058	...	...	...	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	59.1	...	...	...	55.0	...	56.5	...	...	...	...
Urban	58.5	...	...	...	53.5	...	55.7	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	36.1	...	...	...	38.3	...	41.6	...	...	...	...
Urban	49.6	...	...	...	47.9	...	52.5	...	...	...	...

Sources

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 Human Resource Development, *Educational Statistics at a Glance (various issues)*; 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) Ministry of Statistics and PI, *Statistical Year Book-2016*.

i) Department of Science & Technology (DST).

j) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

Footnotes

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

(2) Information pertains to financial year (i.e. April of year indicated in the table to March next year). Expenditure on health & education relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central government & State governments combined). Assuming this indicator to be Government health expenditure as a percentage of General Government Expenditure (GGE); the given figures have been updated. The data sources used for different years are as follows: (1) for year 2013 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from *National Health Accounts estimates for India 2013-14 report*. (2) for year 2014 - the numerator and denominator are sourced from *National Health Accounts estimates for India 2014-15 (draft estimates)*. (3) For 2015 and 2016 the numerators (revised estimates 2015-16 and budget estimate 2016-17) are sourced from *Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/ UTs in India [2014-15 to 2016-17]*, compiled by NHA Cell, MoHFW, GoI; and denominators (GGE for 2015 and 2016 respectively) are calculated by adding Revenue expenditure and capital outlay of all states and capital and revenue expenditure of Union Government. The revenue expenditure and capital outlay of all states is sourced from the *State Finances: A study of Budgets* an annual publication of Reserve Bank of India. The capital and revenue expenditure of the Union Government is sourced from *Union Budget 2017-18 - Budget at a Glance, Expenditure (statement)*.

(3) As on end of December of the year indicated in the table. The data relates to number of doctors and include government allopathic doctors and dental surgeons & average population served in India (provisional) and number of beds in government hospitals including community health centers.

(4) Includes deaths due to traffic accidents, air crash, fire, poisoning, electrocution etc.

(5) Information under the column for year 2000 and 2011 is based on Census 2001 and 2011 and is as on 31st March 2001 and 31st March 2011 respectively.

(6) Pertains to survey period July - December 2012. Figures under tap water for the year 2012 includes piped water / public taps but excludes bottled water.

(7) Information on expenditure pertains to mixed reference period.

(8) Illiteracy rate pertains to age 7 years and above. Illiteracy rate as per census 2011 is 15.9% in case of urban areas and 32.2% in case of rural areas.

(9) Revised estimates.

(10) Budget estimates.

(11) Provisional.

(12) As on April 01, 2015.

(13) Information provided in above table is for each period starting from 1st April of previous year to 31st March next year, i.e. Financial year period. The above information is also with respect to the applications filed by Indians in India wherein India is Receiving Office (RO) only.

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income and expenditure											
Per capita income of households (RMB)											
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18,311	20,167	21,966	23,821
Disposable income of urban households	6,280	13,786	15,781	17,175	19,109	21,810	24,565	...	...	...	...
Net income of rural households	2,253	4,140	4,761	5,153	5,919	6,977	7,917	...	...	...	...
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,220	14,491	15,712	17,111
Urban households (in cash)	4,998	9,997	11,243	12,265	13,471	15,161	16,674	...	...	...	...
Rural households	1,670	3,224	3,661	3,993	4,382	5,221	5,908	...	...	...	...
Per capita Deposits (RMB)	...	13,301	16,717	19,832	22,998	25,832	29,508	34,074	36,738	39,726	43,230
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽¹⁾	3.1	...	2.0	1.3	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽¹⁾	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	...	4.8	...	4.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	9.6	...	9.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	15.0	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	22.7	...	23.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	47.9	...	47.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.0	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households China (%)											
Food, tobacco and liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31.2	31.0	30.6	30.1
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.7	22.1	21.8	21.9
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
Transport and communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.7
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2
Health care and medical services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Urban (in cash) (%)											
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Clothing	39.4	36.3	37.9	36.5	35.7	36.3	36.2	...	...	...	...
Residence	10.0	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.9	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	11.3	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.3	8.9	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	7.5	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	8.5	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7	14.2	14.7	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	13.4	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	6.4	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)											
Food	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...
Clothing	49.1	43.1	43.7	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.3	...	...	...	...
Residence	5.7	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	15.5	17.8	18.5	20.2	19.1	18.4	18.4	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	5.6	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	11.2	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	5.2	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.4	8.7	...	...	...	...
	3.1	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	...	...	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Gini coefficient ⁽²⁾	...	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55.2	62.7	65.5	68.4	71.2	72.1	74.6	76.4	79.0	...	...
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	45.4	87.4	89.6	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	94.3	94.6	95.3	...
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	3.7	9.0	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.4	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽³⁾	4.6	4.3	4.5	5.0	4.8	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	6.0	...
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2
Urban households	13.4	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.7	...	...	...
Rural households	11.2	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	...	...	...
Enrollment by level of education (1,000 persons)											
Higher education	5,561	18,849	20,210	21,447	22,318	23,085	23,913	24,681	25,477	26,253	...
Regular secondary schools	73,689	82,433	80,504	78,679	77,032	75,190	72,284	68,750	67,843	66,858	...
Vocational secondary schools	5,032	7,405	7,611	7,857	7,298	6,836	6,249	5,353	4,736	4,404	...
Primary schools	130,133	105,640	103,315	100,715	99,407	99,264	96,959	93,605	94,511	96,922	...
Special schools	378	419	417	428	426	399	379	368	395	442	...
Pre-primary education	22,442	23,488	24,750	26,578	29,767	34,244	36,858	38,947	40,507	42,648	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.89	1.37	1.44	1.66	1.71	1.78	1.91	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.11
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (1,000 persons-year)	922	1,736	1,965	2,291	2,554	2,883	3,247	3,533	3,711	3,759	3,878
Average years of schooling (years)		8.4	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	...	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT applications (pieces) ⁽⁵⁾		5,401	6,081	8,000	12,917	17,473	19,926	22,924	26,169	30,548	44,992
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1,000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants) ⁽⁴⁾	2.5	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.1	...

Sources

- Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2016*.
- National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015*.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China's Household Survey 2013-2016; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012*.
- The People's Bank of China, *Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2000-2016*.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.
- World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

- The data are from World Bank WDI database.
- Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.
- Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1,000 population.
- Refers to number of PCT applications.

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6,364	...	...	31,856	...	42,905	...	...	...	53,661	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	7,546	...	...	26,149	...	34,897	...	...	...	40,874	...
Population below international poverty line (1.25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17	...	...	10.7	...	7.4	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...
Lowest 20%	...	...	...	4.9	...	4.4	...	...	...	4.5	...
Second 20%	...	...	...	7.6	...	6.9	...	...	...	7.2	...
Third 20%	...	...	...	10.5	...	9.8	...	...	...	10.1	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	...	18.0	...	17.8	...	...	...	17.6	...
Highest 20%	...	...	...	59.0	...	61.0	...	...	...	60.5	...
Income quintile ratio	...	...	...	29.7	...	28.5	...	...	...	24.9	...
Living quality											
Composition of household's consumption expenditure(%)	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages ⁽²⁾	27.7	...	...	19.3	...	12.8	...	...	...	12.9	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	...	...	1.0	...	1.1	...	...	...	0.9	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	...	...	4.8	...	4.5	...	...	...	4.8	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	...	...	24.9	...	32.0	...	...	...	32.6	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	...	...	5.4	...	5.1	...	...	...	5.2	...
Health	1.5	...	...	1.3	...	1.4	...	...	...	0.9	...
Transport	13.3	...	...	15.3	...	17.1	...	...	...	16.3	...
Communication	3.4	...	...	3.4	...	2.8	...	...	...	3.4	...
Recreation and culture	3.7	...	...	4.3	...	3.0	...	...	...	3.8	...
Education	2.4	...	...	2.8	...	2.7	...	...	...	2.5	...
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	...	...	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	...	2.1	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	...	...	14.9	...	14.7	...	...	...	14.7	...
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...
Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)	0.650	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...	...	0.639	...
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽³⁾	...	23.3	22.8	19.9	19.3	18.2	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.4	14.6
Adult illiteracy ⁽⁴⁾	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.0	4.2
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁵⁾											
1 room	...	22.9	18.6	18.3	18.3	17.6	18.5	18.9	19.1	21.0	20.7
2 rooms	...	13.5	13.0	12.5	10.8	10.2	9.5	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.2
3 rooms	...	12.1	13.1	12.5	12.1	12.2	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.4	11.2
4 rooms or more	...	51.4	55.3	56.7	58.8	60.1	61.0	60.6	61.1	58.5	59.0
Classification of dwellings tenure ⁽⁶⁾	...	67.7	73.8	65.1	67.3	61.4	...	...	...	...	...
Private property ⁽⁷⁾	...	67.3	73.7	66.4	69.0	63.9	65.6	66.4	...	...	...
Private property	...	57.8	61.9	56.0	58.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
State-owned	...	9.7	12.1	11.0	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal property	...	22.5	18.3	20.9	20.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	9.9	7.7	12.2	10.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)											
Piped water within the dwelling	...	41.5	43.4	42.1	41.6	43.3	44.5	45.3	46.3	45.8	46.4
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	72.5	71.0	70.4	72.0	73.4	72.2	72.1	73.3	72.8	73.1
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁽⁵⁾	...	57.9	56.1	57.0	60.3	59.2	59.6	59.1	62.2	62.5	62.2

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁸⁾	...	71.6	70.2	69.9	70.6	71.9	70.6	72.2	73.4	72.7	73.0
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.3	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)		0.88	0.89	0.84	0.74	0.73	0.73	0.73	0.77		
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel		31,354	36,802	30,891	29,486	30,978	35,050	37,957	38,465		
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.9	...	...	...
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.8	...	...	...	...	...
Physicians (per 1,000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1,000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

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

b) National Treasury, *Budget Reviews* (various issues).

Footnotes

(1) Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.

(2) Adjusted for CPI.

(3) Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education). Figures were revised.

(4) Individuals who were unable to read or who could not write a letter in at least one language. Figures were revised.

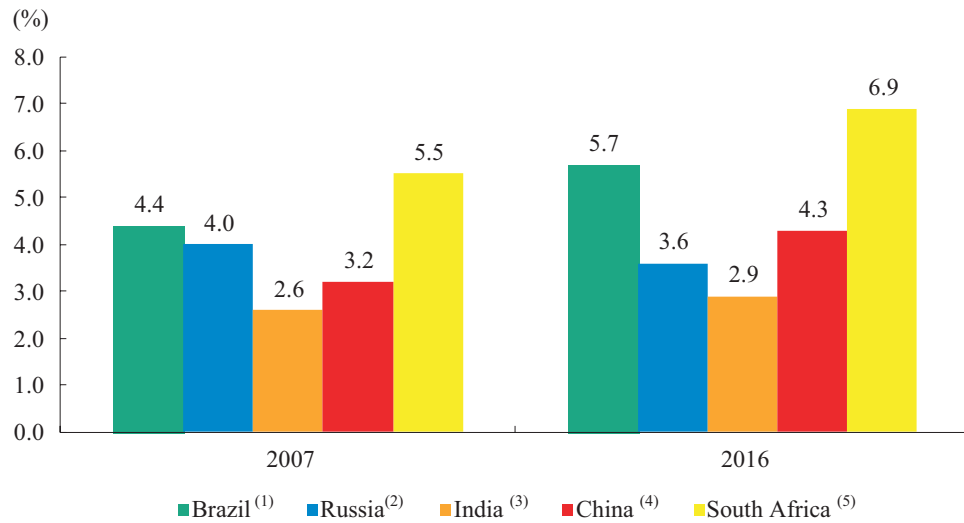
(5) Figures were revised using the question which ask if the household toilet is connected to public sewage system.

(6) Fully or partially owned.

(7) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units.

(8) Piped or tap water in the house or yard, for total population, not only cities.

(9) Per 1,000 uninsured population.

Graph 6.1 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP

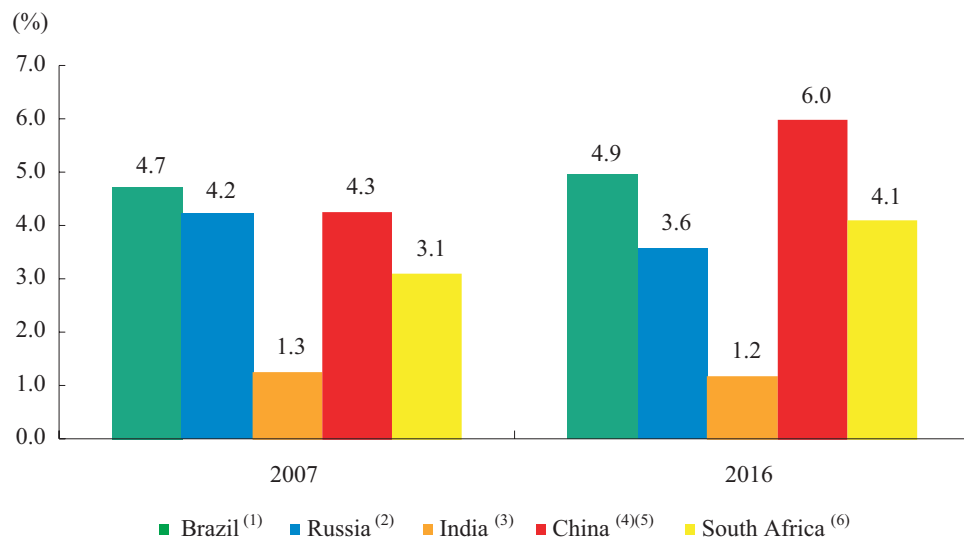
(1) Data for 2014 instead of 2016.

(2) Estimate data for the year 2016.

(3) Budget estimates for the year 2016.

(4) Data for 2015 instead of 2016.

(5) Data for 2012 instead of 2016.

Graph 6.2 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP

(1) Data for the year 2013 instead of 2016.

(2) Estimate data for the year 2016.

(3) Budget estimates for the year 2016.

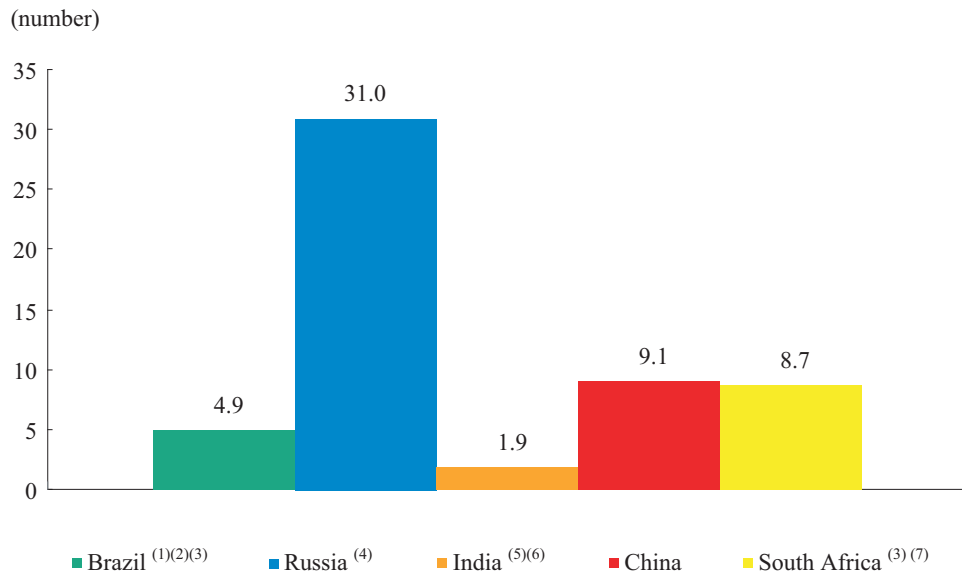
(4) Total expenditure on health to GDP.

(5) Data for the year 2015 instead of 2016.

(6) Data for 2012 instead of 2016.



Graph 6.3 Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2016



(1) Vehicles per 100 persons.

(2) Estimated data.

(3) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2016.

(4) Personal passenger cars.

(5) No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March / mid year population.

(6) Data for the year 2015 instead of 2016 provisional.

(7) Total number of households with working vehicles/ total population.

Explanatory Notes:

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

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

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

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

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

Research and development expenditure (% of GDP) - The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimatives 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 above (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 above/population aged 15 years and above) 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.

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

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

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

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

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.

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

India

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

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

Tertiary education builds on senior secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education. In NSS surveys on Employment and Unemployment and on Education, "tertiary education" is not defined. However, for the purpose of this document, those with general educational level "graduate and above" has been considered as having completed "tertiary education".

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of licensed (assistant) doctors per 1,000 population The formula is: Number of Licensed (Assistant) Doctors per 1,000 Population = (Number of Licensed Doctors + Number of Licensed Assistant Doctors) / Population * 1,000. The population is the figure of household registration from the Ministry of Public Security.

Number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1,000 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.



7

Resources and Environment



Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Total water consumption(million m³)										
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	66,924	62,506	62,921	57,677	59,455	59,544	56,864	53,551	55,973	54,576
India										
China ⁽³⁾	...	581,870	591,000	596,520	602,200	610,720	613,120	618,340	609,490	610,320
South Africa										
Utilization of forest area (1,000 hectares)										
Brazil	545,943	...	...	...	519,522	...	463,000	...	493,500	495,700
Russia ⁽²⁾	871,539	870,761	870,786	870,807	870,981	871,176	871,814	871,830	871,838	870,722
India ⁽¹²⁾	69,843	69,965	69,978	69,990	70,028	70,035	70,007	69,790	70,167 ⁽⁴⁾	70,167 ⁽⁴⁾
China	174,909	195,452	195,452	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687	207,687
South Africa	1,331	1,266	1,257	1,275	1,271	1,273	...	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1,000 hectares)										
Brazil	6,245	6,451	6,496	6,290	6,315	6,317	6,191	6,028	5,832	5,772
Russia ⁽²⁾	1,864	1,794	1,793	1,795	1,800	1,802	1,804	1,811	1,827	1,901
India ⁽¹¹⁾	...	8,072	8,366	8,602	9,655	9,352	9,665	9,946	9,244	9,516
China ⁽⁵⁾	11,000	13,250	13,600	14,000	14,500	15,200	15,800	16,000	16,020	...
South Africa	959	810	798	792	787	781	...	...	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita										
Brazil (kg)	9,952	7,604	7,854	5,238	5,222	5,140	4,774	5,123	4,969	...
Russia (kg) ⁽⁷⁾	13,150	14,719	14,757	13,653	14,384	14,640	15,128	14,762	14,620	...
India (kg) ⁽⁹⁾	940	1,210	1,260	1,410	1,450	1,500	1,580	1,490	1,560	...
China (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (kg)	8.4	9.6	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.7
Sulfur dioxides emissions per capita										
Brazil (g/m ³) ⁽⁸⁾	82	80	56	39	48	...	...	...	...	...
Russia (kg) ⁽¹⁰⁾	37	32	32	31	31	30	30	29	28	28
India (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	16	19	18	17	16	17	16	15	14	14
South Africa (kg)	6.4	8.0	8.6	8.0	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	...

Sources

Brazil

- Global forests resources assessment - FRA 2015.
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey.
- Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, v. 1, part II.
- 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.
- IBGE, Directorate of Surveys, Population Projection of Brazil by sex and age: 1980-2050. Brasilia, 2010.
- IBGE, Sustainable Development Indicators - Brazil.
- Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication.

Russia

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).
- Federal Agency for Water Resources.

India

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

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2016*.
- b) Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.
- c) World Bank WDI Database.

South Africa

Millennium indicators, UN.

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

Russia

- (1) Total freshwater use.
- (2) Year-end data.
- (7) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on greenhouse gases emissions in terms of carbon dioxide equivalent, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry are taken from the Russian national inventory of antropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2014 years.
- (10) Emissions from stationary sources.

India

- (4) The data pertains to 2015 assessment. The data for the entire country was procured from National Remote Sensing Centre (NRSC), Hyderabad in digital format corresponding to the period Oct 2013- Feb 2014. The data has been updated from India State Forest Report which is a Biennial Report.
- (9) Per capita carbon dioxide emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. Emission are calculated using the IEA's energy balance and the Revised 2006 IPCC Guidelines. The figure including Land Use Change & Forestry was 0.7 MT in 2000 and 1.08 MT in 2007 as per 'India Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change', Ministry of Environment & Forests.
- (11) Data relates to agriculture year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next Year) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops.
- (12) Data (except for 2013, 2014 and 2015) relates to agricultural year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next year) and is based on Land Use Statistics. Information for 2013, 2014 and 2015 are based on Estimation by Forest Survey of India.

China

- (3) Total freshwater use.
- (5) Data are from World Bank WDI Database, calculating by using "permanent cropland (% of land area)" multiply "land area of China".
- (6) Data of sulfur dioxide emissions per capita refer to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emission to the average population of the year.



Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - total (m ³ /s) ⁽¹⁾	247,889	228,221	215,991	216,473	220,294
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	304	...
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	...	...	...	73,987	...
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million tons)	1,751	1,706	1,730	1,740	1,925
National gas (million m ³)	360,782	583,375	587,887	600,366	823,276
Limestone (million)	45,459,758	48,820,639	50,324,342	53,006,699	...
Ornamental stone (million)	...	15,785,616	26,671,132	27,192,276	...
Iron (million)	11,275,749	19,632,244	40,000,000	20,000,000	20,359,000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	3,474,339	345,000	558,071	300,859	298,626
Coal (million)	7,378,006	9,300,000	9,300,000	2,488,000	2,484,000
Clays (million)	1,805,011	5,549,421	5,857,767	6,224,376	...
Mica (million) ⁽²⁾	104	...	...	...	4,000
Kaolin (million)	2,467,966	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000	7,300,000
Industrial sands (million)	1,608	2,693	2,737	2,662	...
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1,784,301	3,600,000	2,607,000	1,645,000	2,600,000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	...	425	163	317
Syenite (million)	498,278	1,160,169	1,185,622	1,241,877	...
Gypsum (million)	888,639	1,299,843	1,302,474	228,411	228,411
Talc (million)	57,031	106,911	180,000	180,000	227,000
Salt (million)	...	30,319	...	21,637	21,653
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	381,931	400,828	391,648	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	52.5	62.9	66.2	68.4	67.0
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	...	83.6	87.9	88.2	89.0

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - total (m ³ /s) ⁽¹⁾	246,432	231,916	231,916	235,720	235,720
Number of protected areas	...	313	320	...	...
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	...	75,058	76,006	...	79,600
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million tons)	2,034	2,070	2,101	2,189	1,758
National gas (million m ³)	905,537	918,115	838,764	859,268	745,473
Limestone (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (million)	29,604,000	19,948,000	23,126,000	22,565,000	...
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	240,777	239,342	235,400	390,000	...
Coal (million)	2,392,000	2,154,000	3,232,000	2,771,000	...
Clays (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (million)	< 4 000	< 5 000	4,000	4,000	...
Kaolin (million)	7,200,000	7,353,000	7,068,000	7,056,000	...
Industrial sands (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	5,670,000	5,900,000	7,140,000	2,600,000	...
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	317	317	317	317	...
Syenite (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (million)	230,000	288,490	291,807	400,000	...
Talc (million)	46,243	44,834	44,010	52,133	...
Salt (million)	21,633	21,632	21,630	...	...
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated(%)	67.9	68.8	68.5	70.3	73.4
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	89.7	90.2	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: http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/PDFs%20agregados/ANA_Conjuntura_Recursos_Hidricos_Brasil_capitulos_.pdf.
- c) 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 was qualitative and was classified as plentiful.

Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Natural resources								
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	4,523,000	4,556,600	4,331,700	4,398,700	4,217,900	4,614,600	4,623,000	4,647,900
Water consumption (m³) per million USD of GDP								
...
Annual flows (million.cu.m) ⁽²⁾	61,771	56,229	53,455	53,473	51,594	49,320	50,589	48,721
Number of protected areas ⁽³⁾	135	135	141	143	144	146	12,942	13,072
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares) ⁽³⁾	40,057	40,690	41,567	43,007	43,239	45,255	202,290	208,596
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾								
Crude oil (billion tons)	24.5	24.6	28.2	28.7	28.9	29.2	29.4	29.7
Natural gas (trillion cubic metres)	63.8	68.8	67.8	68.4	68.9	69.3	70.3	70.0
Coal (billion tons)	277	270	273	273	274	274	274	275
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	99	99	99	101	106	109	110
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	188	232	232	232	230	230	230
Copper (million tons)	84.5	85.1	89.6	92.7	91.4	90.8	91.9	97.8
Lead (million tons)	19.6	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.4	17.8
Zinc (million tons)	60.9	61.4	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.3	60.3	59.8
Bauxite (million tons)	1,540	1,474	1,437	1,431	1,427	1,421	1,414	1,407
Tungsten (1,000 tons)	1,717	1,690	1,481	1,470	1,568	1,571	1,557	1,335
Tin (1,000 tons)	2,302	2,278	2,262	2,222	2,168	2,168	2,167	2,165
Antimony (1,000 tons)	296	265	315	317	318	312	344	348
Gold (1,000 tons)	8.6	8.4	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.1	13.8
Silver (1,000 tons)	110	112	112	114	116	121	122	119
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.1	90.4	...
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) ⁽⁵⁾	12	12	13	13	14	13	12	12
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	34	45	39	40	42	37	34	33
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Proportion of wastewater treated(%)	63.5	65.2	66.4	66.8	65.6	64.6	66.4	66.4
Urban solid waste collected (million m³) ⁽⁷⁾	151.5	186.4	235.4	241.1	255.8	260.9	262.8	266.5
Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year) ⁽⁶⁾	-1.8	-2.0	0.3	-1.0	0.0	-3.9	-3.3	1.6

Sources

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

Footnotes

- By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
- By the data of the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- 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.
- By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
- The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO₂ from stationary sources.
- Emissions from stationary sources.
- Data on removal of solid domestic waste from the territories of urban settlements.

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Natural resources					
Fresh utilizable water resources ⁽¹⁾					
Total (billion cu.m)	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,121	1,121
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	433	431	431
Number of protected areas ^{(2) (3)}					
National parks	89	98	99	99	102
Wildlife sanctuaries	489	510	513	513	516
All protected areas (sq. kms.) ^{(2) (3)}					
National parks (sq. kms.)	37,594	38,220	39,233	39,233	40,074
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	117,882	120,544	122,138	122,138	122,586
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾					
Crude oil (million tons) ⁽⁵⁾	703	725	770	674	684
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1,055	1,090	1,024	1,098
Coal (billion tons)	...	...	...	...	267
Iron ore & cone. (hematite + magnetite) (million tons)	6,312	...	...	...	8,116
Manganese ore (1,000 tons)	104,541	...	...	...	141,977
Copper ore (1,000 tons)	289,578	...	...	...	394,372
Copper metal (1,000 tons)	3,012	...	...	...	4,768
Lead metal (1,000 tons)	1,337	...	...	...	2,245
Zinc metal (1,000 tons)	6,412	...	...	...	12,453
Lead and zinc ore (1,000 tons)	100,830	...	...	...	108,979
Bauxite (1,000 tons)	524,098	...	...	...	592,938
Gold ore (Primary) (1,000 tons)	10,085	...	...	...	24,125
Gold metal (primary) (tons)	59	...	...	...	111
Silver (ore) (1,000 tons)	91,983	...	...	...	187,559
Silver metal (1,000 tons)	3	...	...	...	8
Graphite (1,000 tons)	4,796	...	...	...	8,032
Expenditure on environment (million ₹)⁽⁷⁾	1,624	2,242	2,404	2,530	4,659
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Natural resources						
Fresh utilizable water resources ⁽¹⁾						
Total (billion cu.m)	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123	1,123
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690	690
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	433	433	433	433
Number of protected areas ^{(2) (3)}	675	686	689	692	726	733
National parks	102	102	102	103	103	103
Wildlife sanctuaries	517	524	526	525	531	537
All protected areas (sq. kms.) ^{(2) (3)}	164,512	165,642	166,348	158,645	160,499	160,902
National parks (sq. kms.)	40,074	40,074	40,074	40,333	40,500	40,500
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	122,616	123,548	124,235	116,254	117,608	118,005
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾						
Crude oil (million tons) ⁽⁵⁾	660	652	652	647	636	621 ⁽⁶⁾
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	1,142	1,167	1,172	1,199	1,252	1,227 ⁽⁶⁾
Coal (billion tons)	...	...	299	302	307	...
Iron ore & conc. (hematite + magnetite) (million tons)	...	...	6,642	...	5,495 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Manganese ore (1,000 tons)	...	...	95,871	...	93,475 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Copper ore (1,000 tons)	...	...	237,573	...	207,767 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Copper metal (1,000 tons)	...	...	2,997	...	2,735 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Lead metal (1,000 tons)	...	...	2,115	...	2,482 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Zinc metal (1,000 tons)	...	...	10,893	...	9,999 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Lead and zinc ore (1,000 tons)	...	...	102,795	...	106,116 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Bauxite (1,000 tons)	...	...	830,195	...	656,422 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Gold ore (Primary) (1,000 tons)	...	...	14,616	...	17,228 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Gold metal (primary) (tons)	...	...	72	...	70 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Silver (ore) (1,000 tons)	...	...	118,281	...	150,444 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Silver metal (1,000 tons)	...	...	8	...	7 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Graphite (1,000 tons)	...	...	8,469	...	7,961 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) ⁽⁷⁾	4,654	3,881	4,164 ⁽⁸⁾	5,520 ⁽⁹⁾	7,637 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,986 ⁽¹¹⁾
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.003
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%) ⁽¹²⁾	19.4	27.8	45.7	...

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, National Mineral Inventory - *At a Glance and National Mineral Inventory- An Overview (various issues)*.
- Ministry of Urban Development.

Footnotes

- The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.
- Includes both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves.

(4) As on 31st March/1st April.

(5) Data from 2009 onwards may not be strictly comparable with earlier years due to change in nomenclature, rationalisation and classification of reporting.

(6) Provisional data.

(7) 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.

(8) Expenditure on environment data for 2013 pertains to expenditure as on 31st March, 2014.

(9) Revised Estimate.

(10) Expenditure on environment data for 2015 pertains to expenditure as on 31st January, 2016 as per sanctions.

(11) Expenditure on environment data for 2016 pertains to expenditure as on 31st December, 2016.

(12) Year 2013 stands for 2013-2014; Year 2014 stands for 2014-2015; Year 2015 stands for 2015-2016.

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

(to be continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2,770,080	2,533,014	2,525,516	2,743,430	2,418,020
Water usage per unit of GDP (m ³ per 10,000 RMB of GDP) ⁽¹⁾	...	274	241	223	206
Number of protected areas	1,227	2,395	2,531	2,538	2,541
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	98,210	151,535	151,882	148,943	147,747
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (1,000 tons)	...	2,758,568	2,832,538	2,890,430	2,949,198
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	3,000,924	3,212,363	3,404,962	3,707,420
Coal (million tons)	...	333,480	326,126	326,144	318,960
Iron ore (million tons)	...	22,092	22,364	22,640	21,300
Manganese ore (1,000 tons)	...	228,558	224,437	234,395	185,766
Copper (1,000 tons)	...	30,699	29,321	28,910	29,510
Lead (1,000 tons)	...	13,514	13,463	13,596	13,401
Zinc (1,000 tons)	...	42,271	42,508	42,817	38,385
Bauxite (1,000 tons)	...	741,670	750,727	735,140	839,239
Nickel (1,000 tons)	...	2,727	2,992	2,866	2,818
Tungsten (1,000 tons)	...	2,414	2,409	2,351	2,287
Tin (1,000 tons)	...	1,535	1,523	1,460	1,435
Antimony (1,000 tons)	...	950	950	743	765
Gold (1,000 tons)	...	2	2	2	2
Silver (1,000 tons)	...	45	44	41	38
Graphite mineral (1,000 tons)	...	53,949	54,806	57,489	54,320
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1.27	1.36	1.56	1.52
Proportion of wastewater safely treated in urban areas (%)	...	55.7	62.9	70.2	75.3

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

(concluded)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Natural resources						
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	3,090,641	2,325,670	2,952,879	2,795,786	2,726,690	2,796,260
Water usage per unit of GDP (m ³ per 10,000 RMB of GDP) ⁽¹⁾	188	135	126	118	108	101
Number of protected areas	2,588	2,640	2,669	2,697	2,729	2,740
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	149,441	149,711	149,787	146,310	146,992	147,028
Main mineral reserves						
Crude oil (1,000 tons)	3,174,353	3,239,679	3,332,583	3,367,328	3,433,350	3,496,107
Natural gas (million cu.m)	3,779,320	4,020,640	4,378,988	4,642,884	4,945,178	5,193,950
Coal (million tons)	279,390	215,790	229,886	236,290	239,993	244,010
Iron ore (million tons)	22,200	19,280	19,477	19,917	20,656	20,760
Manganese ore (1,000 tons)	195,156	182,409	209,382	215,477	214,154	276,262
Copper (1,000 tons)	28,707	28,124	27,344	27,515	28,364	27,218
Lead (1,000 tons)	12,720	12,917	14,547	15,779	17,208	17,388
Zinc (1,000 tons)	32,514	31,244	34,907	37,662	40,341	41,027
Bauxite (1,000 tons)	897,327	1,050,643	905,900	983,235	983,219	997,582
Nickel (1,000 tons)	3,121	2,720	2,609	2,535	2,530	2,873
Tungsten (1,000 tons)	2,208	1,567	2,338	2,349	2,333	2,331
Tin (1,000 tons)	1,382	1,388	1,175	1,165	1,106	1,092
Antimony (1,000 tons)	710	558	450	460	532	479
Gold (1,000 tons)	2	2	2	2	2	2
Silver (1,000 tons)	36	36	37	37	39	39
Graphite mineral (1,000 tons)	54,123	62,299	48,794	53,477	41,290	55,164
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	1.86	1.47	1.55	1.54	1.51	1.28
Proportion of wastewater safely treated in urban areas (%)	82.3	83.6	87.3	89.3	90.2	91.9

Sources

- Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook, 2009-2016*.

Footnotes

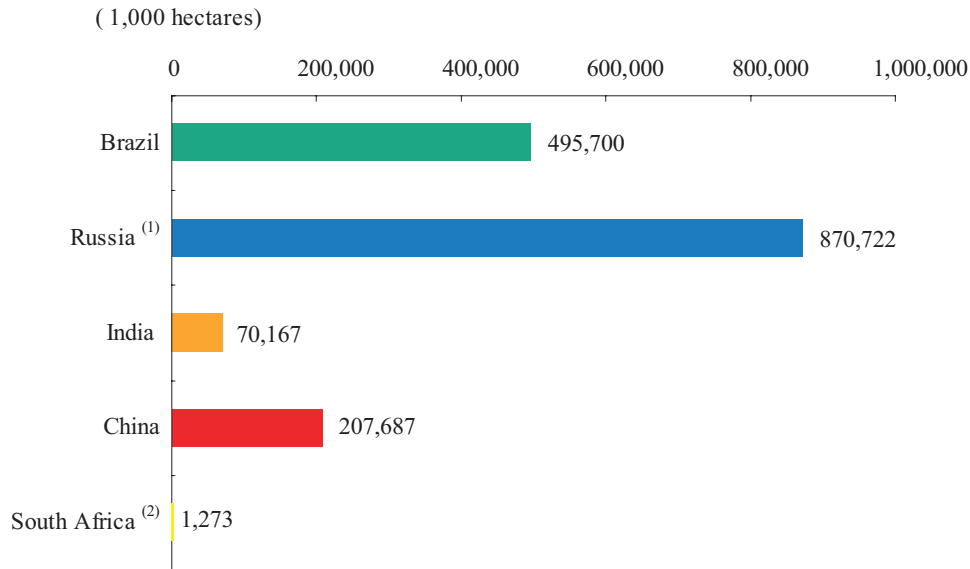
- Data from 2006-2010 are based on 2005 constant prices and data from 2011-2015 based on 2010 constant prices.
- Data from 2011 is incomparable to that in the previous years.

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

	2000	2008	2010
Natural resources			
Number of protected areas	...	...	488
Area of protected areas (1,000 hectares)	...	...	76,054
Marine area protected (sq.km)	2,364	4,688	4,688
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	84,463	84,495	84,495
Main mineral reserves			
Iron ore (million tons)	...	1,500	...
Manganese ore (1,000 tons)	...	4,000,000	...
Copper (1,000 tons)	...	13,000	...
Lead (1,000 tons)	...	3,000	...
Zinc (1,000 tons)	...	15,000	...
Nickel (1,000 tons)	...	12,000	...
Antimony (1,000 tons)	...	200	...
Gold (1,000 tons)	...	31	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	0.01	0.01

Sources

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

**Graph 7.1 Utilization of Forest Area, 2015**

(1) Year-end data.

(2) Data for 2011 year.

Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

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

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

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

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

Perennial crop includes all fruits, nuts & plantation crops.

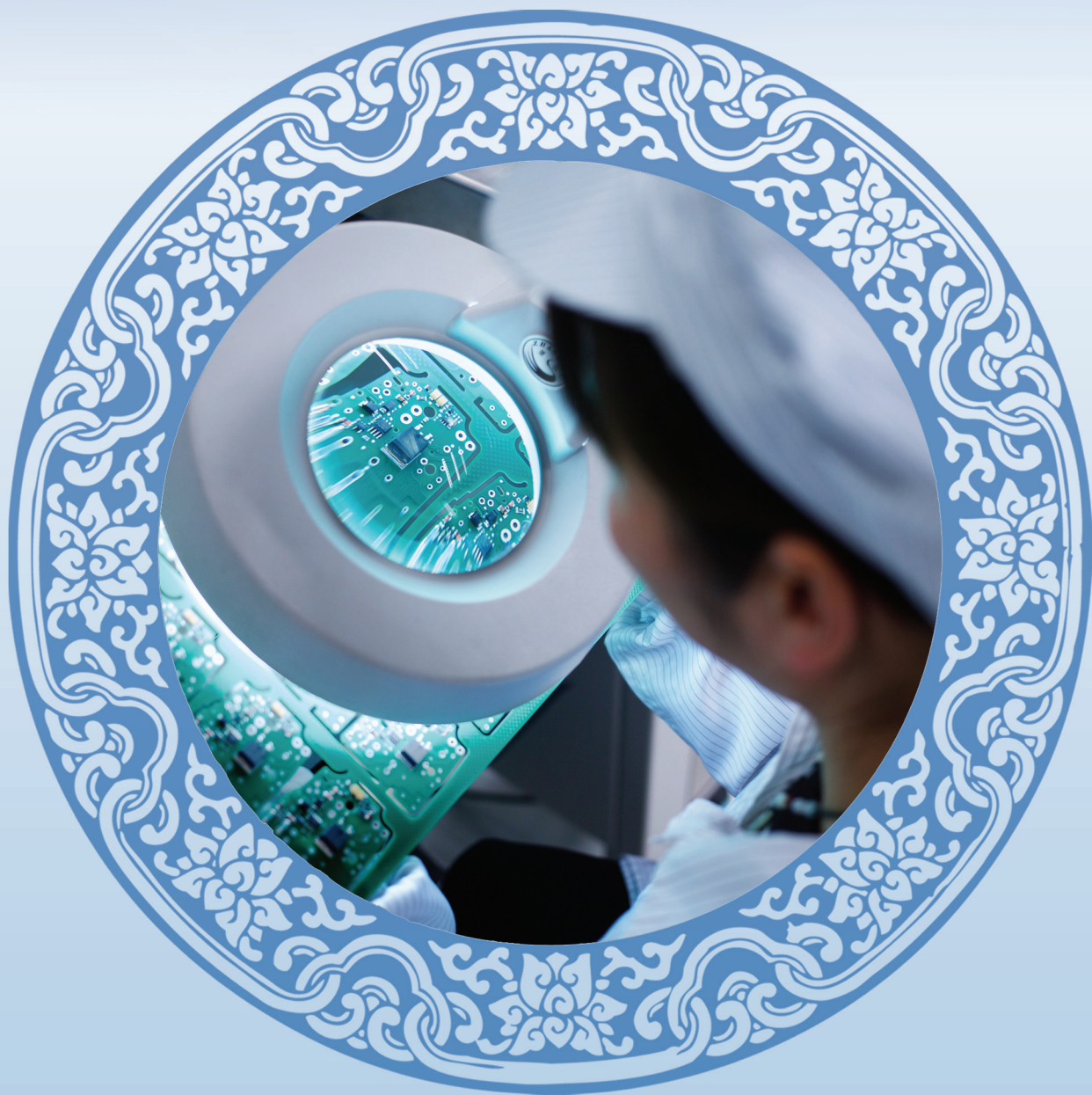
China

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

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

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

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



8

Industry



Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	106.0	103.1	92.9	110.2	100.4	97.7	102.1	97.0	91.7	93.5
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	108.7	106.8	100.6	89.3	107.3	105.0	103.4	100.4	102.5	99.2	101.3 ⁽¹⁾
India ⁽²⁾	105.0	115.5	102.5	105.3	108.2	102.9	101.1	99.9	102.8	102.4	100.6
China ⁽³⁾	111.4	118.5	112.9	111.0	115.7	113.9	110.0	109.7	108.3	106.1	106.0 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa	104.2	104.2	99.6	86.2	104.6	102.8	102.2	101.3	100.1	99.9	100.8
Production of petroleum											
Brazil (million tons)	62.0	88.5	92.0	98.7	104.0	106.5	104.6	102.4	114.1	123.3	127.4
Russia (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	324.0	491.0	488.0	494.5	506.0	512.4	519.0	522.0	526.0	534.0	549.0 ⁽¹⁾
India (million tons) ⁽²⁾	32.4	34.1	33.5	33.7	37.7	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.5	36.9	37.1 ⁽¹⁾
China (million tons)	163.0	186.3	190.4	189.5	203.0	202.9	207.5	209.9	211.4	214.6	199.7 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa (million kl) ⁽⁵⁾	21.0	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kilowatt/hours)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	349.0	449.0	463.0	463.0	516.0	533.0	552.5	570.0	590.5	581.5	567.5
Russia	877.8	1,015.3	1,040.4	992.1	1,038.0	1,054.9	1,069.3	1,059.1	1,064.2	1,067.5	1,087.1 ⁽¹⁾
India ^{(2) (6)}	554.5	813.1	840.9	906.0	965.7	1,051.4	1,108.5	1,175.6	1,278.9	1,336.0	1,418.9 ⁽¹⁾
China	1,355.6	3,281.6	3,466.9	3,714.7	4,207.2	4,713.0	4,987.6	5,431.6	5,649.6	5,814.6	6,142.5 ⁽¹⁾
South Africa	210.7	263.5	258.3	249.6	259.6	262.5	257.9	256.1	254.8	250.1	252.7

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Indices of Industrial Production 2000-2016*.
- National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels - ANP.
- Electric System National Operator - ONS.
- Energy Research Company - EPE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Press Release of Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production.
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (various issues)*.
- Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2016*; *Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2016*; and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

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

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

(1) Preliminary data.

(4) Including natural gas liquids.

(7) For 2014 and 2015 years data were corrected in connection with application of the new version of Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (OKVED2).

India

(1) Preliminary data.

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

(6) Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities. Data for year 2008 is for calendar year 2008 (not for fiscal year 2008-09 i.e. April,2008 to March,2009).

China

(1) Preliminary data.

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

South Africa

(5) Includes: Petrol, Jet fuel, Illum paraffin, Fuel oil, Bitumen, LPG.

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

Products	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Coal (million tons)	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.1	7.7	7.4	8.8	9.5	9.5
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	13,328	18,094	21,608	21,142	22,938	24,074	25,832	28,174	31,895	35,126
Iron ore (million tons)	218	517	409	343	435	469	470	448	476	488
Steel (1,000 tons)	30,208	51,102	54,935	42,396	49,244	52,330	51,117	52,114	48,709	45,002
Passenger cars (1,000 sets)	1,320	2,463	2,706	2,696	2,918	2,846	3,012	3,167	2,667	2,142
Household refrigerators (1,000 sets)	4,350	6,414	7,022	7,599	7,861	7,970	8,281	9,095	7,702	6,910
TV (1,000 sets)	6,022	11,393	10,872	8,642	12,212	13,541	14,082	15,407	14,095	10,867
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1,000 sets) ⁽²⁾	10,921	69,265	69,523	55,845	57,618	63,130	56,908	62,455	67,906	50,314
Washing machines (1,000 sets)	3,212	5,937	6,098	7,391	7,532	8,674	10,012	10,333	8,510	8,209
Fertilizers (1,000 tons)	19,066	27,031	28,593	22,196	23,679	29,507	30,724	32,418	34,370	33,646
Sawnwood (1,000 cu.m)	13,497	22,674	26,832	17,780	19,160	19,672	20,988	22,311	26,780	33,844
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	17.0	19.0	18.3	19.1	19.5	21.9	21.5	22.5	23.7
Cement (1,000 tons)	36,431	44,341	52,508	53,266	68,467	70,303	79,035	74,556	77,126	72,753
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4
Woolen woven fabrics (1,000 sets)	182	2,314	1,835	1,043	2,042	1,855	523	364	720	1,104
Footwear (ton) ⁽³⁾	8,865	21,091	32,396	62,978	52,426	32,484	76,719	61,063	41,215	42,716

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 celular.

(3) This industrial product is partially collected at the unit of measure kg and partially collected at the unit of measure Pair. Full information would be: 2015 => 42716.2 (ton) + 1,455,047,747 (1,000 pairs).

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

Products	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	258	314	329	301	322	336	357	353	357	372	385
Natural gas (billion cu.m)	584	653	666	583	651	671	655	668	642	634	639
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽²⁾	87	105	100	87	96	104	104	102	102	101	101
Steel (1,000 tons)	59,150	72,370	68,711	59,362	66,844	68,114	70,392	68,862	70,547	69,422	69,640
Passenger cars (1,000 sets)	969	1,294	1,470	600	1,210	1,740	1,964	1,925	1,695	1,215	1,122
Household refrigerators (1,000 sets) ⁽³⁾	1,327	3,539	3,728	2,811	3,557	4,100	4,302	4,128	3,693	3,117	3,292
TV (1,000 sets)	1,116	6,823	7,028	4,878	11,973	14,714	16,170	14,714	16,255	9,045	8,258
Telephone (1,000 sets)	847	196	192	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1,000 sets)	954	2,713	2,694	2,305	2,761	3,031	3,355	3,868	3,862	3,511	4,018
Mineral fertilizers (1,000 tons) ^{(4) (5)}	12,213	17,300	16,211	14,640	17,889	18,828	17,833	18,441	19,724	20,146	20,665
Sawnwood (1,000 cu.m) ⁽⁶⁾	20,583	24,417	21,783	19,089	21,890	22,636	21,211	21,744	21,526	22,030	22,815
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.5
Cement (1,000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	32,389	59,933	53,548	44,266	50,392	56,153	61,691	66,549	69,139	62,103	55,043
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1,822	2,108	1,915	1,477	1,542	1,237	1,389	1,311	1,231	1,121	1,162
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	28.7	23.9	18.1	20.7	19.3	14.1	12.8	11.7	11.0	10.5
Footwear (1,000 pairs)	56,506	79,237	81,918	81,174	102,789	110,245	103,318	118,327	109,021	91,711	96,300

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.

(3) Household refrigerators and freezers.

(4) In terms of 100% content of nutrients.

(5) Since 2010 - mineral and chemical fertilizers.

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

(7) Since 2010 - portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.

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

Products	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Coal (million tons)	309.6	457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.8	609.2	639.2	659.0 ⁽¹⁾
Natural gas (million cu.m)	29,480	32,417	32,845	47,496	52,219	47,559	40,679	35,407	33,657	32,249	34,119 ⁽¹⁾
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	213.2	213.0	218.6	207.2	168.6	136.6	152.2	129.3	155.9 ⁽¹⁾	...
Crude steel (million tons)	31.0	53.9	58.4	65.8	70.7	74.3	78.4	81.7	89.0	89.8	72.4 ⁽¹⁾
Passenger cars (1,000 sets)	524	1,426	1,517	1,933	2,453	2,775	2,669	2,519	2,595	2,702	...
Household refrigerators (1,000 sets)	2,126	6,140	6,715	8,002	8,716	7,738	8,685	8,421	9,234	9,203	...
Household washing machines (1,000 sets)	733	2,191	2,564	3,049	3,080	2,995	3,225	3,429	3,991	4,310	...
Fertilizers (1,000 tons) ⁽²⁾	14,752	14,706	14,334	16,221	16,380	16,627	16,024	16,338	16,515	17,808	17,934 ⁽¹⁾
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	174	187	207	216	230	248	256	270	283	280
Cotton cloth(including hosiery)(m.sq.mtrs)	19,718	27,196	26,898	28,914	31,718	30,570	33,870	35,513	36,959	38,440	38,853

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(1) Provisional.

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

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

(to be continued)

Products	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Coal (million tons)	1,384	2,760	2,903	3,115	3,428
Natural gas (million cu.m)	27,200	69,240	80,299	85,269	95,790
Iron ore (million tons)	223	707	827	881	1,078
Crude steel (million tons)	129	489	503	572	637
Cars (1,000 sets)	607	4,798	5,038	7,485	9,576
Home refrigerators (1,000 sets)	12,790	43,971	48,000	59,305	72,957
Color TV (1,000 sets)	39,360	84,780	91,871	98,988	118,300
Mobile telephones (1,000 sets)	52,479	548,579	559,451	681,934	998,274
Home washing machines (1,000 sets)	14,430	40,051	44,470	49,736	62,477
Chemical fertilizers (1,000 tons)	31,860	58,250	60,281	63,850	63,379
Sawnwood (1,000 cu.m)	6,344	28,291	28,410	32,298	37,226
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	25	78	84	90	98
Cement (million tons)	597	1,361	1,424	1,644	1,882
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13,922	27,112	42,364	31,962	38,330
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278	545	850	495	566
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1,468	3,229	3,315	3,546	4,193

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

(concluded)

Products	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	3,764	3,945	3,974	3,874	3,747	3,410
Natural gas (million cu.m)	105,340	110,610	120,860	130,160	134,610	136,870
Iron ore (million tons)	1,307	1,310	1,486	1,527	1,381	1,281
Crude steel (million tons)	685	724	813	822	804	808
Cars (1,000 sets)	10,127	10,770	12,104	12,483	11,630	12,111
Home refrigerators (1,000 sets)	86,992	84,270	92,557	87,961	79,928	84,816
Color TV (1,000 sets)	122,313	128,235	127,452	141,289	144,757	157,696
Mobile telephones (1,000 sets)	1,132,577	1,181,546	1,523,439	1,682,028	1,812,614	2,058,193
Home washing machines (1,000 sets)	67,159	67,911	73,005	71,144	72,745	76,209
Chemical fertilizers (1,000 tons)	64,194	68,321	70,262	68,769	74,320	71,286
Sawnwood (1,000 cu.m)	44,602	55,682	62,976	68,370	74,304	77,161
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	110	110	113	118	117	123
Cement (million tons)	2,099	2,210	2,419	2,492	2,359	2,414
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	36,526	36,959	39,881	38,800	39,012	39,260
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	518	479	494	600	633	591
Leather footwear (million pairs)	4,266	4,497	4,524	4,499	4,558	4,618

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2016; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2016; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.

b) State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Reports 2000-2016*.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.



Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

Value of sales by product (million ZAR)	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic iron and steel	35,488	100,034	134,417	79,320	93,983	97,442	95,420	102,115	116,288	108,634	110,348
Motor vehicles	39,816	96,624	105,077	74,620	88,120	92,417	93,412	105,297	124,309	128,719	144,938
Household appliance	5,471	9,320	9,129	8,648	8,878	9,115	9,790	10,354	11,216	11,755	11,906
Basic chemicals ⁽¹⁾	25,813	55,268	80,095	57,390	62,114	70,851	76,618	85,417	97,536	87,665	92,950
Sawmilling and planing of wood	2,622	5,739	5,845	4,724	5,277	5,627	6,059	6,526	6,991	8,123	8,907
Paper and paper products	26,135	39,976	47,958	44,708	49,104	50,687	53,699	57,230	62,544	67,536	72,195
Non-metallic mineral ⁽²⁾	15,669	35,453	38,186	36,308	36,971	39,154	40,896	44,563	46,118	45,717	46,585
Textiles ⁽³⁾	6,623	7,054	7,069	6,276	5,746	5,736	5,763	6,325	7,057	7,449	8,321
Footwear	3,030	3,329	3,708	3,777	3,917	4,053	4,315	4,566	5,002	5,049	5,469

Source

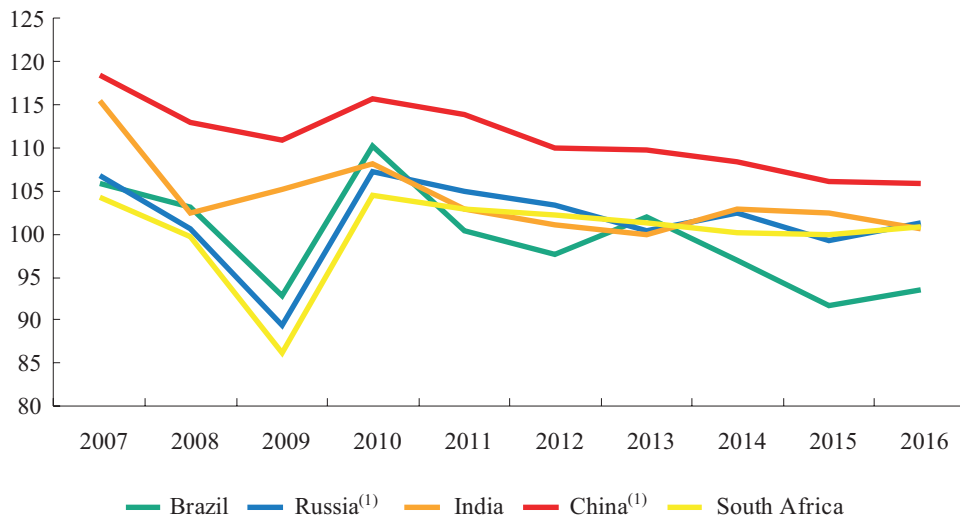
Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2016.

Footnotes

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

Graph 8.1 Index of Industrial Production

(preceding year=100)



(1) Preliminary data for 2016.

Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

The reported data on Output of main industrial product reflect production by manufacturing units with more than 30 employees.

Production of mobile cellular subscriptions reflects the national production of mobile celular.

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

Industrial production index 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.



9

Energy



Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	153	223	237	241	253	257	257	258	273	286	...
Russia	1,488	1,805	1,831	1,756	1,863	1,885	1,899	1,914	1,917	1,909	...
India ⁽²⁾	204	252	264	293	304	307	306	307	337	329 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	970	1,849	1,942	2,003	2,185	2,381	2,457	2,512	2,533	2,530	2,422 ^(p)
South Africa	153	154	157	157	162	161	164	127	138	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	190	238	253	244	269	272	284	296	306	299	...
Russia	1,131	1,239	1,260	1,217	1,275	1,308	1,325	1,308	1,338	1,317	...
India ⁽⁷⁾	...	427	452	511	536	570	600	615	659	675 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	1,029	2,180	2,244	2,353	2,525	2,709	2,815	2,918	2,981	3,009	3,010 ^(p)
South Africa	91	85	92	83	69	66	63	60	55	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	1,088	1,249	1,308	1,250	1,368	1,373	1,415	1,468	1,501	1,458	...
Russia	7,715	8,677	8,828	8,520	8,928	9,148	9,255	9,114	9,156	8,993	...
India ^{(5) (15)}	...	372	389	435	454	467	486	492	520	526 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁹⁾	809	1,654	1,694	1,768	1,887	2,016	2,084	2,150	2,185	2,195	...
South Africa	1,799	1,680	1,819	1,641	1,539	1,275	1,217	...	...	...	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)											
Brazil	40.7	45.5	45.6	46.8	44.7	43.5	41.8	40.4	39.4	41.2	...
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.7	3.5	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	7.3	7.5	8.4	8.5	9.4	8.4	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.1	...
South Africa	18.5	15.8	15.9	15.5	17.1	16.8	16.6	16.1	16.5	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	22.0	8.0	8.4	3.9	7.6	7.9	10.7	14.4	12.7	7.1	...
Russia	2.9	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	...
India ⁽³⁾	49.8	51.3	58.4	63.4	67.8	56.6	...
China	3.4	8.1	8.5	11.6	13.6	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.2	15.7	...
South Africa	21.0	24.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	33.0	41.0	40.0	33.0	...	...
Electricity export (million kWh)											
Brazil	7	2,034	689	1,080	1,257	2,544	467	0	3	219	...
Russia	22,850	18,468	20,738	17,923	19,257	23,655	14,310	15,731	8,117	16,115	...
India	...	290	58	62	62	128	...	...	...	5,150 ⁽³⁾	...
China	9,880	14,570	16,640	17,390	19,060	19,310	17,650	18,670	18,160	18,650	...
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	4,007	14,496	14,168	14,052	14,645	14,964	15,035	13,929	13,836	...	...
Electricity import (million kWh)											
Brazil	44,345	40,866	42,901	41,064	35,906	38,430	40,722	40,334	33,778	34,642	...
Russia	8,795	5,670	3,105	3,066	1,860	9,967	8,337	11,461	8,866	8,809	...
India	...	5,230	5,359	5,610	5,610	5,610	5,152	5,609	4,998 ⁽³⁾	5,244 ⁽³⁾	...
China	1,550	4,250	3,840	6,010	5,550	6,560	6,870	7,440	6,750	6,210	...
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	4,719	11,348	10,572	12,295	12,193	11,890	10,006	9,428	11,117	...	...

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Electricity consumption (million kWh)											
Brazil ⁽¹³⁾	393,259	483,981	505,331	505,824	550,447	567,644	592,753	611,169	624,317	615,908	...
Russia	863,709	1,002,535	1,022,746	977,122	1,020,633	1,041,122	1,063,320	1,054,823	1,064,956	1,060,238	...
India	316,600	501,977	527,564	569,618	616,969	672,933	708,843	751,908	814,250	863,364	...
China	1,347,240	3,271,180	3,454,140	3,703,220	4,193,450	4,700,090	4,976,260	5,420,340	5,638,370	5,802,000	...
South Africa	195,660	241,170	235,924	229,599	238,272	202,529	226,498	193,897	192,121	215,599	...
Electricity consumption per capita (kWh)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁷⁾	2,251	2,541	2,625	2,600	2,802	2,862	2,962	3,027	3,066	3,001	...
Russia	5,931	7,020	7,165	6,843	7,145	7,283	7,425	7,350	7,290	7,242	...
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	512 ⁽¹⁵⁾	717	734	779	819	884	914	957	1,010	1,075	1,122
China	1,067	2,482	2,608	2,782	3,135	3,497	3,684	3,993	4,133	4,231	...
South Africa	4,587	4,875	4,686	4,447	4,563	4,590	4,393	4,315	4,228	...	...

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. *Brazilian Energy Balance 2016*.

Russia

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

b) UNSD Database.

India

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2010 and 2017*.

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development; and Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2016*.

South Africa

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

Footnotes

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

Brazil

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

(6) Total consumption, total primary energy supply, or gross domestic supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

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

(13) Gross generation + net imports.

(17) (Gross generation + net imports) / mid-year population.

Russia

(10) Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD Database.

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. Electricity includes hydro, nuclear and other renewable energy. The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data for the year 2006 to 2015 has been updated.

(3) Provisional data.

(5) The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data for the year 2006 to 2015 has been updated.

(7) 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 for the year 2006 to 2015 has been updated.

(14) $(\text{Gross generation} + \text{net imports}) / \text{mid-year population}$. As on 31st March of the year.

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

China

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

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

(16) Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.

South Africa

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

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



Table 9.2 - Energy Balance - Brazil, Russia, India, China - 2015

	Primary energy production (mtoe)					Changes in stocks	Imports	Exports
	Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity			
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	286	71	144	46	26 ⁽²⁾	-2	76	52 ⁽³⁾
Russia	1,909	163 ⁽⁴⁾	854 ⁽⁵⁾	510	382 ⁽⁶⁾	-3	27	616
India ⁽⁷⁾	329	243	37	30	19 ⁽⁸⁾	-4	382	-64
China ⁽⁹⁾	2,530	1,827	215	122	367	6	542 ⁽¹⁰⁾	69 ⁽¹⁰⁾

	Bunkers		Balance	Consumption per capita (kgoe)	Consumption (mtoe)				
	Air	Sea			Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity
Brazil	2	4	10 ⁽¹¹⁾	1,458 ⁽¹²⁾	299 ⁽¹³⁾	89	129	52	29
Russia	...	...	...	8,993	1,317	95 ⁽⁴⁾	476 ⁽⁵⁾	365	380 ⁽⁶⁾
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	526 ⁽¹⁵⁾	675	312 ⁽¹⁶⁾	233 ⁽¹⁷⁾	44	86 ⁽¹⁶⁾⁽¹⁸⁾
China	...	...	0.4	2,195	3,009	1,917	551	178	364

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. *Brazilian Energy Balance 2016*.

Russia

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

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *Energy Statistics 2017*.

China

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

Footnotes

Notes common for all countries.

(a) mtoe means million tons of oil equivalent.

(b) kgoe means kilogram of oil equivalent.

Brazil

(1) Primary energy production includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

(2) Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

(3) Exports include bunkers.

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

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

(13) Total consumption, total primary energy supply, or gross domestic supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

Solids: mineral and coal derivatives (other than coke oven gas), firewood and charcoal, sugarcane bagasse, liquor, biomass (other renewable) and other primary remaining.

Liquids: oil and derivatives, molasses, cane juice, ethanol, vegetable oils (other renewable) and NGL (other non-renewable).

Gases: natural gas, coke oven gas, biogas (other renewable) and industrial gas (other non-renewable).

Electricity: hydraulics and electricity, uranium (U308) and derivatives, and wind.

Russia

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



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

(6) Electricity and heat.

India

(7) Primary energy production includes Coal & Lignite as solids, Curde Petroleum as liquids, Natural Gas as gas, and hydro & nuclear electricity from utilities as electricity nuclear, hydro, solar, wind, others.

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

(14) Consumption includes coal & lignite as solids, crude petroleum as liquids, natural gas as gas, and hydro & nuclear electricity from utilities as electricity nuclear, hydro, solar, wind, others.

(15) While calculating consumption per capita, mid year population has been used.

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

(17) Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput.

(18) Include Hydro, Nuclear and other renewable sources electricity from utilities.

China

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

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



Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption of crude petroleum (1,000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	80,698	88,426	89,627	90,451	90,645	91,958	97,018	107,875	109,930	103,055
Consumption of petrol (1,000 tons) ⁽²⁾	12,690	13,821	14,055	14,186	16,939	20,132	23,621	23,563	24,805	22,458
Electricity consumption (million kWh) ⁽³⁾	321,159	483,981	505,331	505,824	550,447	567,644	592,753	611,169	624,317	615,908
Energy production (million kWh)										
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	38,459	58,320	78,179	60,767	95,738	84,532	115,193	157,810	189,435	185,325
Hydro	304,403	374,015	369,556	390,988	403,290	428,333	415,342	390,992	373,439	359,743
Nuclear	6,046	12,350	13,969	12,957	14,523	15,659	16,038	15,450	15,378	14,734
Wind	1	645	837	1,238	2,177	2,705	5,925	6,583	12,226	21,685
Energy consumption (Mtoe) per million USD of GDP	124.3	95.8	96.5	93.2	95.9	93.4	95.4	96.9	99.8	101.6
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption(%)	40.7	45.5	45.6	46.8	44.7	43.5	41.8	40.4	39.4	41.2

Source

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. *Brazilian Energy Balance 2016*.

Footnotes

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

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption of crude petroleum (1,000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	182,935	232,489	242,041	244,081	255,883	264,900	278,019	283,561	298,934	289,250
Consumption of petrol (1,000 tons)	23,259	28,757	31,573	31,280	33,358	33,796	35,061	35,079	35,899	35,632
Electricity consumption (billion kWh)	864	1,003	1,023	977	1,021	1,041	1,063	1,055	1,065	1,060
Electricity production (billion kWh)	878	1,015	1,040	992	1,038	1,055	1,069	1,059	1,064	1,068
Thermal	582	676	710	652	699	717	726	703	707	701
Hydro	165	179	167	176	168	165	165	183	175	170
Nuclear	131	160	163	164	171	173	178	173	181	196
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%) ⁽²⁾	3.5	3.7	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.2	...	...	...
Energy intensity level ⁽³⁾	12.6	8.7	8.4	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.2	...

Source

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

Footnote

- (1) 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 megajoules per USD constant 2011 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD Database.

Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Consumption of crude petroleum (MMT)⁽¹⁾	103	161	187	197	204	219	223	223	233⁽³⁾
Electricity consumption (million kWh)⁽²⁾	316,600	527,564	569,618	616,969	672,933	708,843	751,908	814,250	863,364
Domestic	...	130,056	141,845	155,301	171,104	183,700	199,842	217,405	238,876
Commercial	...	53,543	58,971	63,912	65,381	72,794	74,247	78,391	86,037
Industrial power	...	195,927	209,209	225,019	240,030	250,531	262,118	284,074	285,696
Public lighting	...	6,141	6,197	6,731	7,455	8,097	8,550	8,744	8,931
Railway/Tramways	...	11,808	12,390	13,323	14,206	14,100	15,540	16,177	16,594
Agriculture	...	107,776	119,492	126,377	140,960	147,462	152,744	168,913	173,185
Public water works & sewage pumping	...	12,191	12,552	13,673	15,250	16,226	19,187	18,837	20,122
Miscellaneous	...	10,121	8,962	12,632	18,547	15,934	19,680	21,708	33,923
Electricity production (million kWh)⁽⁴⁾	560,842	840,888	905,984	965,665	1,056,839	1,108,499	1,175,637	1,278,907	1,335,956⁽³⁾
Utilities ⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	501,204	741,167	799,851	844,748	922,451	964,489	1,026,649	1,116,850	1,167,584 ⁽³⁾
Thermal ⁽⁷⁾	409,940	588,281	640,208	664,822	708,427	760,454	792,054	877,941	943,013 ⁽³⁾
Hydro	74,362	110,099	104,059	114,416	130,511	113,720	134,848	129,244	121,377 ⁽³⁾
Nuclear	16,902	14,927	18,636	26,266	32,287	32,866	34,228	36,102	37,414 ⁽³⁾
Non-Utilities ⁽⁸⁾	59,638	99,721	106,133	120,917	134,388	144,010	148,988	162,057	168,372 ⁽³⁾

Source

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, Energy Statistics 2010 for data for the year 2000 and Energy Statistics 2017 for the years 2006 to 2015.

b) Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Footnotes

(1) crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput. MMT means million metric tonnes.

(2) kWh means Kilo Watt Hours.

(3) Provisional data.

(4) It includes utilities and non-utilities.

(5) It consists of hydro, nuclear, thermal & other renewable sources.

(6) Utilities: undertakings of which the essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy. These may be private companies, cooperative organisations, local or regional authorities, nationalised undertakings or governmental organisations.

(7) From 1995-96 onwards, thermal includes renewable energy sources also.

(8) Non-utilities: An Independent power producer which is not a public utility, but which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to utilities and end users. They may be privately held facilities, corporations, cooperatives such as rural solar or wind energy producers, and non-energy industrial concerns capable of feeding excess energy into the system information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year).

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

(to be continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1,000 tons)						
Total	212,320	322,452	340,316	355,103	381,286	428,746
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	-
Industry	210,521	320,815	338,679	353,447	379,752	427,166
Construction	33	-	-	-	-	-
Transport, storage and post	1,751	1,637	1,637	1,657	1,534	1,580
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	-	-	-	-	-
Others	14	-	-	-	-	-
Residential consumption	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1,000 tons)						
Total	35,046	52,425	55,191	61,455	61,727	69,562
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1,677	1,728	1,604	1,681	1,691
Industry	6,820	4,985	5,245	5,861	6,711	6,895
Construction	1,156	1,807	1,788	1,962	2,354	2,747
Transport, storage and post	15,278	25,924	26,132	30,904	28,816	32,749
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	1,233	1,317	1,353	1,475	1,682
Others	7,927	10,641	11,197	11,219	10,699	11,662
Residential consumption	2,276	6,157	7,784	8,551	9,991	12,137
Electricity consumption (million kWh)						
Total	1,347,240	2,858,800	3,271,180	3,454,140	3,703,220	4,193,450
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53,296	82,704	87,896	88,705	93,990	97,649
Industry	1,000,462	2,126,774	2,429,081	2,538,863	2,685,449	3,087,177
Construction	15,977	27,105	30,900	36,734	42,190	48,324
Transport, storage and post	28,120	46,737	53,191	57,182	61,701	73,453
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41,868	84,725	92,982	101,744	113,677	129,200
Others	62,320	155,594	170,860	191,297	218,992	245,183
Residential consumption	145,195	335,158	406,271	439,610	487,216	512,463
Electricity production (million kWh)						
Thermal	1,114,190	2,369,603	2,722,933	2,790,080	2,982,776	3,331,928
Hydro	222,414	435,786	485,264	585,190	615,644	722,172
Nuclear	16,737	54,843	62,130	68,394	70,134	73,880
Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption(%) ⁽²⁾	7.3	7.4	7.5	8.4	8.5	9.4
Energy consumption per USD(kgoe/USD)	0.85	0.73	0.61	0.49	0.46	0.41

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1,000 tons)						
Total	439,658	466,789	486,522	515,470	540,883	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	-	-	-	-	-	...
Industry	438,604	465,595	485,034	515,021	540,524	...
Construction	-	-	-	-	-	...
Transport, storage and post	1,054	1,194	1,487	449	359	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	-	-	-	-	-	...
Others	-	-	-	-	-	...
Residential consumption	-	-	-	-	-	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1,000 tons)						
Total	75,960	81,659	93,664	97,764	113,685	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	1,860	1,929	1,987	2,166	2,313	...
Industry	6,048	5,811	5,234	4,890	4,771	...
Construction	2,828	2,869	3,265	3,310	4,086	...
Transport, storage and post	35,735	37,780	43,818	46,650	53,066	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1,771	2,001	2,209	2,178	2,433	...
Others	13,132	14,605	18,187	17,381	21,085	...
Residential consumption	14,586	16,665	18,965	21,188	25,931	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)						
Total	4,700,088	4,976,260	5,420,341	5,638,369	5,801,998	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	101,290	101,257	102,687	101,339	103,983	...
Industry	3,469,155	3,623,221	3,923,688	4,080,271	4,154,999	...
Construction	57,182	60,840	67,507	72,167	69,867	...
Transport, storage and post	84,842	91,537	100,092	105,924	112,561	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	150,308	169,149	187,689	199,560	212,204	...
Others	275,305	308,364	339,762	361,498	391,863	...
Residential consumption	562,006	621,896	698,916	717,610	756,521	...
Electricity production (million kWh)						
Thermal	3,833,702	3,892,814	4,247,009	4,268,649	4,284,188	4,437,070 ⁽¹⁾
Hydro	698,945	872,107	920,291	1,064,337	1,130,270	1,193,370 ⁽¹⁾
Nuclear	86,350	97,394	111,613	132,538	170,789	213,290 ⁽¹⁾
Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption(%) ⁽²⁾	8.4	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.1	
Energy consumption per USD(kgoe/USD)	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.28	0.27	

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*; *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*; and *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2016*.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Share of renewable energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2014 ⁽¹⁾

(to be continued)

	Coal	Crude oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	6,092,951	54,333	880,128	38,161	17,647
b. Imports	24,937	908,354	40,237	137,773	0
c. Total supply (a+b)	6,117,888	962,687	920,365	175,933	17,647
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	3,768,473	915,290	699,064	212,960	17,647
Agriculture and fishing	647	0	23,442	0	0
Commercial sector	13,718	0	134,544	1196	0
Construction	0	0	522.5	0	0
Electricity, gas and steam production	3,425,262	915,290	126,886	109,616	17,647
Manufacturing	328,138	0	295,136	101,899	0
Mining and quarrying	247	0	105,562	249	0
Transport, storage and communication	461	0	12,971	0	0
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	67,160	0	204,502	214	0
Heating, use of electricity etc.					
d. Exports	2,053,311	2	49,810	768	...
e. Losses in distribution	162,143	...	117,784	...	...
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	6,051,087	915,292	1,071,160	213,728	14,488
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	2.5	0.0	...
Commercial sector	0.2	0.0	14.6	0.7	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	56.0	95.1	13.8	62.3	100.0
Manufacturing	5.4	0.0	32.1	57.9	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	11.5	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	0.0	1.4	0.0	...
Domestic	1.1	0.0	22.2	0.0	...
Exports	33.6	0.0	5.4	0.4	...
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Imports (%)	0.4	94.4	4.4	78.3	...

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2014 ⁽¹⁾

(concluded)

	Nuclear ⁽²⁾	Petroleum products	Renewables and waste	Total energy supply or use
Energy supply (trillion joules)				
a. Domestic production	141,458	1,011,320	640,415	8,876,413
b. Imports	...	226,296	...	1,337,597
c. Total supply (a+b)	141,458	1,237,616	640,415	10,214,010
Energy use (trillion joules)				
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	141,458	886,741	301,833	6,943,467
Agriculture and fishing	...	39,793	...	63,882
Commercial sector	...	6,358	...	155,816
Construction	...	8,258	...	8,780
Electricity, gas and steam production	141,458	...	222,065	4,958,225
Manufacturing	...	...	79,768	804,942
Mining and quarrying	...	44,935	...	150,993
Transport, storage and communication	...	772,237	...	785,668
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	0	92,497	338,582	702,955
Heating, use of electricity etc.	...	...	...	0
d. Exports	0	211,955	0	2,315,846
e. Losses in distribution	0	47,910	0	327,837
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	141,458	1,239,104	640,415	10,290,105
Energy flow diagrams				
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.6
Commercial sector	0.0	0.5	0.0	1.5
Construction	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.1
Electricity, gas and steam production	100.0	0.0	34.7	48.5
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	12.5	7.9
Mining and quarrying	0.0	3.6	0.0	1.5
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	62.4	0.0	7.7
Domestic	0.0	7.5	52.9	6.9
Exports	0.0	17.1	0.0	22.7
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports (%)	0.0	18.3	0.0	...

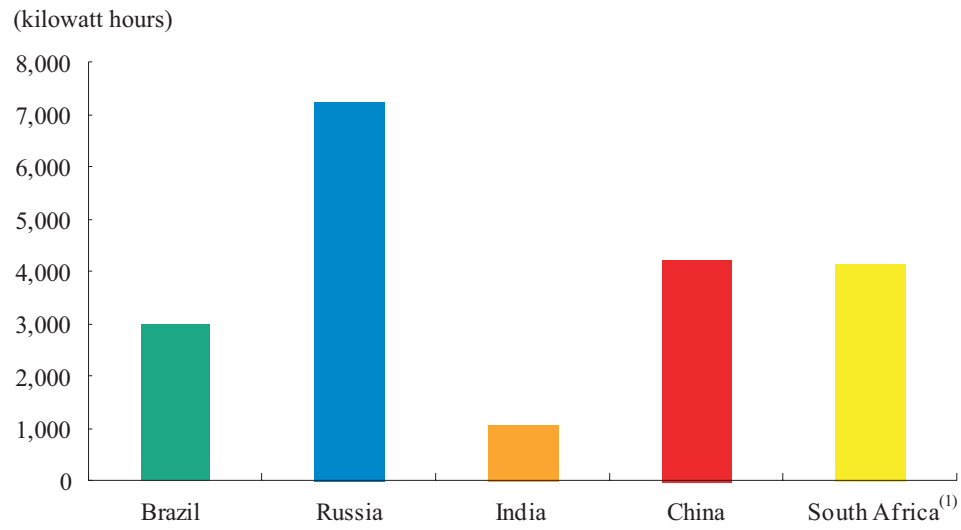
Source

Department of Energy.

Footnote

(1) There is no row for losses in the % section and therefore the slight imbalance.

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

Graph 9.1 Electricity Consumption per Capita, 2015

(1) Estimate of 2014.



Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil in put.

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

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) / Mid year population.

China

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

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

South Africa

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

Technical clarifications

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

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

Private consumption was assumed to be residential + non-specified other under other sectors and any unspecified consumption.

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



10

Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery



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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	50	62	65	65	65	67	69	73	77	78	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	124	122	122	122	121	121	122	122	122	123	...
India ⁽⁴⁾	156	156	156	155	156	155	155	156	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	130	130	122	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	45	67	77	68	73	75	87	98	98	103	81 ⁽²⁾
Russia	65	81	108	97	61	94	71	92	105	105	121
India ⁽⁴⁾	186	216	220	203	226	242	239	246	235	235 ⁽⁷⁾	...
China	405	456	478	482	496	519	539	553	557	572	565
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	14	9	15	15	15	13	14	14	17	12	10
Production of meat (1,000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁹⁾	10,326	18,517	19,472	19,532	20,749	21,575	22,036	23,248	23,761	24,073	24,311 ⁽²⁾
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	4,446	5,790	6,268	6,719	7,167	7,519	8,090	8,544	9,070	9,565	9,899
India ^{(12) (13)}	1,851	4,011	4,280	4,566	4,869	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	7,020	...
China	60,139	68,657	72,787	76,497	79,258	79,651	83,872	85,350	87,067	86,250	85,378
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	1,666	2,714	2,777	2,801	2,968	2,954	2,911	3,019	3,136	3,282	3,365
Catch of fish (1,000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	667	783	791	825	785	803	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3,776	3,417	3,333	3,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ⁽¹²⁾	5,655	7,127	7,616	7,852	8,231	8,666	9,040	9,579 ⁽¹¹⁾	10,072 ⁽¹¹⁾	10,796 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
China	11,607	9,200	9,511	9,567	9,870	10,222	11,618	11,730	12,509	12,929	12,884
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber Production (million cubic meters)											
Brazil	72	105	101	107	116	126	132	130	124	124	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	95	134	108	97	117	123	122	120	123	127	129
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	70	81	71	81	81	82	84	82	72	78
South Africa ⁽¹⁷⁾	...	20	20	19	18	19	18	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2017; Forestry Activities; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey.
- Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011.
- Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007.

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

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

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

Russia

- (3) The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. At the end of the year.
- (10) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (16) Removals of round wood (mln. dense cubic m). Since 2010 - wood in the rough.

India

- (4) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (7) As per final estimate.
- (11) Preliminary data.
- (12) The data pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (13) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008.

China

- (5) Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 to 2007 is calculated according to the "Communique of Main Data on Land Use Survey" from the First National Agricultural Census of China in 1996. Data of 2008 are from the "Survey of change of land". Data of 2009-2016 are from the "Communique on Land and Resource of China 2016" (released on April 2017 by Ministry of Land and Resources, PRC).

South Africa

- (8) Major cereals (maize/corn, wheat, malting barley, sorghum).
- (14) Major meat (beef and veal, mutton, goats, poultry).
- (17) 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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	61.7	64.6	64.6	64.6	67.3	69.5	73.4	77.4	77.8	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)											
Soybean	27.2	33.3	32.9	33.7	36.1	35.6	36.0	38.0	39.1	41.4	...
Corn	23.7	22.3	22.4	21.1	19.6	19.6	20.4	20.8	19.9	19.8	...
Sugarcane	9.6	11.5	12.6	13.3	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.5	13.0	...
Beans	8.6	6.1	5.9	6.3	5.3	5.5	3.9	3.8	4.1	3.7	...
Rice	7.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.7	...
Coffee	4.5	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.5	...
Wheat	2.3	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.4	3.2	2.8	2.8	3.7	3.2	...
Cassava	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	...
Cotton	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.3	1.5	1.3	...
Orange	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	...
Cashew nuts	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	...
Sorghum	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	0.9	...
Cocoa	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	...
Banana	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	...
Coconut	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	...
Oats	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	...
Sisal	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	...
Castor beans	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Production of major farm products (1,000 tons)											
Soybean	32,821	57,857	59,833	57,345	68,756	74,815	65,849	81,724	86,761	97,465	96,084
Corn	32,321	52,112	58,933	50,720	55,364	55,660	71,073	80,273	79,882	85,285	63,643
Sugarcane	326,121	549,707	645,300	691,606	717,464	734,006	721,077	768,090	736,108	748,636	706,353
Beans	3,056	3,169	3,461	3,487	3,159	3,435	2,795	2,893	3,295	3,090	2,572
Rice	11,135	11,061	12,061	12,651	11,236	13,477	11,550	11,783	12,176	12,301	10,609
Coffee	3,807	2,249	2,797	2,440	2,907	2,701	3,038	2,965	2,804	2,645	3,048
Wheat	1,726	4,114	6,027	5,056	6,171	5,690	4,418	5,738	6,262	5,508	6,699
Cassava	23,044	26,541	26,703	24,404	24,967	25,350	23,045	21,484	23,254	23,060	23,005
Cotton	2,015	4,111	3,983	2,898	2,950	5,071	4,969	3,417	4,237	4,067	3,378
Orange	17,064	18,685	18,538	17,618	18,503	19,811	18,013	17,550	16,928	16,746	15,918
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Soybean	2,403	2,813	2,816	2,636	2,947	3,121	2,637	2,928	2,866	3,029	2,901
Corn	2,718	3,785	4,079	3,714	4,366	4,211	5,006	5,254	5,176	5,536	4,228
Sugarcane	67,878	77,632	79,274	80,255	79,044	76,448	74,297	75,339	70,646	74,173	74,773
Beans	705	836	915	850	922	935	1,032	1,028	1,034	1,079	1,000
Rice	3,038	3,826	4,231	4,404	4,127	4,896	4,786	5,007	5,201	5,753	5,461
Coffee	1,678	993	1,258	1,142	1,346	1,257	1,433	1,421	1,404	1,336	1,528
Wheat	1,515	2,219	2,549	2,080	2,828	2,660	2,310	2,749	2,209	2,228	3,135
Cassava	13,481	14,009	14,137	13,861	13,949	14,623	13,612	14,080	14,828	15,244	15,714
Cotton	2,472	3,651	3,743	3,567	3,554	3,608	3,596	3,621	3,751	3,885	3,456
Orange	19,925	22,752	22,158	22,379	23,340	24,240	24,689	24,992	24,883	25,176	23,769

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Fruits production (1,000 tons)⁽²⁾	35,098	43,338	43,143	41,412	42,834	45,304	42,573	41,972	41,738	41,121	...
Number of livestock (1,000 heads)											
Bovines	169,876	199,752	202,307	205,308	209,541	212,815	211,279	211,764	212,366	215,199	...
Chickens	659,246	930,041	990,993	1,021,215	1,028,151	1,051,990	1,032,039	1,026,956	1,096,836	1,109,957	...
Laying hens	183,495	197,618	207,712	208,871	210,761	216,220	213,230	219,682	223,914	222,121	...
Ovines	14,785	16,239	16,630	16,812	17,381	17,668	16,789	17,291	17,614	18,411	...
Swines	31,562	35,945	36,819	38,045	38,957	39,307	38,796	36,744	37,930	40,333	...
Production of meat (1,000 tons)											
Beef	3,900	7,049	6,621	6,662	6,977	6,784	7,351	8,167	8,063	7,493	7,350
Chicken	5,082	8,988	10,216	9,940	10,693	11,422	11,535	11,964	12,504	13,149	13,250
Pork	1,344	2,480	2,636	2,930	3,078	3,370	3,150	3,117	3,193	3,431	3,711
Milk (1,000 tons)⁽³⁾											
Cow milk	19,191	25,376	26,782	28,238	29,821	31,161	31,364	33,258	34,150	...	...
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land(kg/ha)											
	3.2	...	...	3.6	5.9	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	...	...

Source

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey and Municipal Cattle Breeding Survey, 2000-2015; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2016; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2017.

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) Provisional data.

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

(3) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%) ⁽¹⁾	106.2	103.3	110.8	101.4	88.7	123.0	95.2	105.8	103.5	102.6	104.8 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	102.3	118.0	98.6	76.2	146.9	88.3	111.2	104.9	103.1	107.8 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	104.3	103.0	104.6	100.9	102.3	102.7	100.6	102.0	102.2	101.5 ⁽²⁾
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) ⁽³⁾	84.7	74.8	76.9	77.8	75.2	76.7	76.3	78.1	78.5	79.3	80.0
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	59.2	60.8	61.1	57.5	56.8	58.2	58.7	58.8	58.8	58.9
Including wheat	27.4	32.6	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.3	32.3	32.1	32.2	33.8	34.6
Tubers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	9.3	10.1	10.3	12.8	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.3	14.5	15.4
Rapeseeds	0.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2
Sunflower seeds	5.5	7.1	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.6	9.3	8.8	8.8	9.5
Soybeans	0.5	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8
Fiber crops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beetroots	1.0	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
Tobacco									...	...	...
Potatoes	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6
Vegetable other	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fodder crops	34.1	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.1	21.8	21.4	20.5
Production of major farm products (1,000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65,420	81,472	108,179	97,111	60,960	94,213	70,908	92,385	105,315	104,786	120,672
Wheat	34,460	49,368	63,765	61,740	41,508	56,240	37,720	52,091	59,711	61,786	73,295
Nuts	7.9	7.3	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.8	12.8	15.2	16.4	18.6
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾	4,473	7,037	8,972	8,186	7,457	12,219	10,563	13,137	12,859	13,837	16,258
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	149	630	752	667	670	956	945	1,259	1,338	1,012	999
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	3,919	5,671	7,350	6,454	5,345	9,062	7,495	9,842	8,475	9,280	11,010
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	342	650	746	944	1,222	1,641	1,683	1,517	2,364	2,708	3,135
Potatoes	29,465	27,195	28,846	31,134	21,141	32,681	29,533	30,199	31,501	33,646	31,108
Beetroots	14,051	28,836	28,995	24,892	22,256	47,643	45,057	39,321	33,513	39,031	51,367
Vegetable other	10,822	11,509	12,960	13,402	12,126	14,696	14,626	14,689	15,458	16,111	16,283
Tobacco	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Fruits ⁽⁵⁾	2,961	2,811	2,661	3,057	2,464	2,917	2,920	3,368	3,509	3,362	3,844
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1,560	1,980	2,380	2,270	1,830	2,240	1,830	2,200	2,410	2,370	2,620
Wheat	1,610	2,100	2,450	2,320	1,910	2,260	1,770	2,230	2,500	2,390	2,680
Nuts ⁽⁶⁾	800	910	1,220	1,490	1,470	1,550	2,030	2,340	2,330	2,410	2,960
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾	890	1,100	1,200	1,150	990	1,240	1,140	1,330	1,240	1,290	1,390
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	860	1,180	1,200	1,200	1,100	1,140	970	1,130	1,260	1,120	1,100
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	900	1,130	1,230	1,150	960	1,250	1,220	1,450	1,310	1,420	1,510
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	1,010	920	1,050	1,190	1,180	1,380	1,220	1,260	1,230	1,300	1,480
Potatoes	10,470	13,200	13,750	14,270	10,020	14,840	13,440	14,460	14,960	15,910	15,300
Beetroots	18,830	29,200	36,240	32,320	24,070	39,170	40,890	44,210	37,010	38,780	47,040
Vegetables other	14,330	17,880	19,620	19,920	18,030	20,810	21,090	21,390	21,780	22,510	22,660
Tobacco	750	3,020	2,450	2,800	1,070	1,290	3,000	...	...	...	...
Fruits ^{(5) (6)}	4,280	5,840	5,510	6,380	5,195	6,200	6,840	7,970	7,660	7,640	8,620

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fruits production, by species (1,000 tons)											
Pome fruits	1,519	1,341	1,178	1,509	1,036	1,258	1,470	1,647	1,707	1,603	1,853
Stone fruits	466	415	480	496	431	496	472	515	510	522	632
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.2
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	739	733	752	670	749	710	765	763	761	807
Vineyards	279	315	268	299	324	412	267	439	529	475	552
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1,000 heads)	27,520	21,546	21,038	20,671	19,968	20,111	19,930	19,564	19,264	18,992	18,753
Pigs (1,000 heads)	15,824	16,340	16,162	17,231	17,218	17,258	18,816	19,081	19,546	21,507	22,028
Muttons and goats (1,000 heads)	14,962	21,503	21,770	21,986	21,820	22,858	24,180	24,337	24,711	24,881	24,844
Production of meat (1,000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	4,446	5,790	6,268	6,719	7,167	7,519	8,090	8,544	9,070	9,565	9,899
Production of milk (1,000 tons)	32,259	31,988	32,363	32,570	31,847	31,646	31,756	30,529	30,791	30,797	30,758
Cow milk	32,000	31,915	32,117	32,326	31,585	31,386	31,501	30,286	30,511	30,522	30,495
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34,085	38,208	38,058	39,429	40,599	41,113	42,033	41,286	41,860	42,572	43,559
Catch of fish (1,000 tons)	3,776	3,417	3,333	3,728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1,000 unit)⁽⁸⁾	747	406	364	330	310	293	276	260	247	234	223
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1,000 unit)⁽⁹⁾	288	146	130	116	109	103	97	90	86	81	78
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)⁽¹⁰⁾	19	32	36	36	38	39	38	38	40	42	49
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m)⁽¹¹⁾	95	134	108	97	117	123	122	120	123	127	129
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	13.8	14.3	15.6	16.5	14.6	17.6	17.5	18.1	19.0	19.5	20.1
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land(kg/ha)	...	...	...	...	26.7	31.6	33.4	35.4	36.1	36.8	...

Source

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Minselkhoz).
- Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr).

Footnotes

- Preceding year = 100.
- Preliminary data.
- Total sown area.
- Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.
- Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012 – 2016 – per 1 hectare harvested area.
- Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.



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

(11) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.



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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾
All India index numbers of production of principal crops (%) ^{(2) (3)}	94.0	100.8	100.0	96.1	117.7	108.2	91.8	103.6	99.2	...	...
Cereals	94.4	106.2	101.8	93.3	110.9	107.2	98.5	102.9	94.9	100.8	106.1
Total food grains	92.8	106.2	101.0	94.5	113.6	104.5	99.9	103.3	93.9	99.7	111.4
Non-food grains	95.5	98.5	99.1	97.6	121.8	101.1	99.5	106.1	96.9	92.2	105.5
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	111.2	102.4	104.3	107.1	104.4	105.1	104.9	99.8	...	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species ⁽³⁾											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	195.2	195.3	189.0	197.6	195.6	194.1	200.9	...	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54.7	51.7	51.6	52.3	51.4	51.2	50.7	50.5	...	...	...
Rice	24.2	22.3	23.1	22.5	21.9	22.3	22.0	22.1	...	...	...
Wheat	13.9	14.6	14.3	15.1	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.6	...	...	...
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	...	...	...
Soybeans (%)	3.5	4.5	4.9	5.2	4.8	5.2	5.6	6.0	...	...	...
Oil-bearing crops (%)	13.3	14.7	15.2	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.9	15.0	...	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7	2.7	...	...	...
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	2.8	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	...	...	...
Sesame	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.8	...	...	...
Cotton (%)	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.2	6.1	5.9	...	...	...
Other fiber crops (%)	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Sugarcane (%)	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.8	...	...	...
Tobacco (%)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	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	...	...	...
Vegetables (%)	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	...	...	...
Fruits (%)	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	...	...	...
Production of major farm products ⁽³⁾											
Cereal (1,000 tons)	185,738	216,014	219,900	203,436	226,241	242,197	238,792	245,790	234,871	235,218	...
Cotton (1,000 bales)	9,520	25,884	22,276	24,022	33,000	35,200	34,220	35,902	34,805	30,005	...
Peanuts (groundnut) (1,000 tons)	6,410	9,183	7,168	5,428	8,265	6,964	4,694	9,714	7,402	6,733	...
Rapeseeds and mustard (1,000 tons)	4,190	5,834	7,201	6,608	8,179	6,604	8,029	7,877	6,282	6,797	...
Sesame (1,000 tons)	520	757	640	588	893	810	685	715	828	850	...
Potatoes (1,000 tons)	22,143	34,658	34,391	36,577	42,339	41,483	45,344	41,555	45,951 ⁽¹⁾
Sugarcane (1,000 tons)	295,960	348,188	285,029	292,302	342,382	361,037	341,200	352,142	362,333	348,448	...
Tobacco (1,000 tons)	488	437	541	666	802	752	657	735	855	...	...
Fruits (1,000 tons)	43,138	65,587	68,466	71,516	74,878	76,424	81,285	88,977	88,819	...	...
Vegetables (1,000 tons)	...	128,449	129,077	133,738	146,554	156,325	162,187	162,897	168,300	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare) ⁽³⁾											
Cereal	18.4	21.5	21.8	20.8	22.6	24.2	24.5	24.6	23.3	23.9	...
Cotton	1.9	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	14.6	11.6	9.9	14.1	13.2	9.9	17.6	15.5	14.6	...
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	10.0	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	11.9	10.8	11.8	...
Sesame	3.0	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.3	...
Potatoes	184	193	188	199	227	218	228	211	222 ⁽¹⁾
Sugarcane	685.8	688.8	645.5	700.2	700.9	716.7	682.5	705.2	715.1	707.2	...
Tobacco	13.2	12.6	13.9	15.0	16.3	16.1	15.4	16.1	18.3	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016
Livestock products ⁽⁴⁾											
Production of meat (1,000 tons) ⁽⁵⁾	1,851	4,011	4,280	4,566	4,869	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	7,020	...
Milk (1,000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	79,651	107,934	112,183	116,425	121,848	127,904	132,431	137,686	146,314	155,491	...
Cow milk (1,000 tons)	32,957	46,822	49,810	52,200	54,903	57,770	59,805	62,195	...	...	...
Poultry eggs (million) ⁽⁷⁾	36,632	53,583	55,562	60,267	63,024	66,450	69,731	74,752	78,484	82,929	...
Fish production (1,000 tons)	5,656	7,127	7,616	7,998	8,231	8,666	9,040	9,572 ⁽¹⁾	10,164 ⁽¹⁾	10,796	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers ⁽³⁾											
Total (N+P+K) (1,000 tons)	16,702	22,570	24,909	26,486	28,122	27,790	25,536	24,482	25,576	26,753	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1,000 tons)	10,920	14,419	15,090	15,580	16,558	17,300	16,821	16,750	16,946	17,372	...
Phosphatic (P) (1,000 tons)	4,215	5,515	6,506	7,274	8,050	7,914	6,653	5,633	6,098	6,979	...
Potassic (K) (1,000 tons)	1,567	2,636	3,313	3,632	3,514	2,576	2,062	2,099	2,532	2,402	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	115	128	140	143	142	131	118	127	131	...
Number of livestock ⁽⁸⁾											
Cattle (1,000 heads)	...	199,075	...	...	...	...	190,904	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1,000 heads)	...	105,343	...	...	...	...	108,702	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1,000 heads)	...	212,095	...	...	...	...	200,242	...	...	...	...
Total livestock (1,000 heads)	...	529,698	...	...	...	...	512,057	...	...	...	...
Total poultry (1,000 heads)	...	648,830	...	...	...	...	729,209	...	...	...	...
Ratio of pesticide use as compared to total area under all crops (%)	32.2 ⁽⁹⁾	40.4 ⁽¹⁰⁾	43.7 ⁽¹¹⁾

Sources

- 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*).
- Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare, *Annual Reports of Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries* (various issues) and *Basic Animal Husbandry & Fishery Statistics* (various issues).
- Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Horticulture Database.
- Ministry of Agriculture, 19th Livestock Census 2012.

Footnotes

- Provisional data.
- Preceding year = 100 with Base Year Triennium 2007-2008.
- The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- Data on livestock products pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-08 onwards.
- Milk Includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.
- Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls & ducks.
- Data on number of livestock is produced from Livestock Census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from Last three census (2003, 2007 and 2012 Reference Date 15th October) has been included.
- Data for 2001/2002.
- Data for 2006/2007.
- Data for 2011/2012.

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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components ^{(1) (2)}											
All (%)	103.6	103.9	105.7	104.6	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.0	104.2	103.9	103.5
Crop products (%)	101.4	104.0	104.8	103.8	104.1	105.6	104.4	104.4	104.4	105.1	104.2
Forestry products (%)	105.4	106.9	108.1	107.1	106.5	107.6	106.7	107.3	106.1	105.1	106.0
Livestock products (%)	106.3	102.3	106.8	105.8	104.1	101.7	105.2	102.0	103.0	100.5	100.7
Fishery products (%)	106.5	104.8	106.0	105.8	105.5	104.5	105.1	105.2	104.4	104.1	104.2
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	153.5	156.3	158.6	160.7	162.3	163.4	164.6	165.4	166.4	166.6
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.1
Wheat	17.1	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.5	14.5	14.5
Corn	14.8	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.1	22.4	22.9	22.1
Soybeans	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3
Tubers	6.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.4
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5
Peanuts	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.4
Sesame	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
Cotton	2.6	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.0
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1
Sugar crops	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0
Sugarcane	0.8	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8
Vegetables	9.7	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.9	13.2	13.4
Other	12.1	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.4	9.9
Production of major farm products (1,000 tons)											
Cereal	405,224	456,324	478,474	481,563	496,371	519,394	539,347	552,692	557,407	572,281	565,381
Cotton	4,417	7,624	7,492	6,377	5,961	6,589	6,836	6,299	6,178	5,603	5,299
Peanuts	14,437	13,027	14,286	14,708	15,644	16,046	16,692	16,972	16,482	16,440	17,290
Rapeseeds	11,381	10,573	12,102	13,657	13,082	13,426	14,007	14,458	14,772	14,931	14,546
Sesame	811	557	586	622	587	605	639	623	630	640	631
Potatoes	13,255	12,958	14,156	14,646	16,307	17,658	18,552	19,188	19,103	18,972	19,477
Sugarcane	68,280	112,951	124,152	115,587	110,789	114,434	123,114	128,201	125,611	116,968	113,825
Beetroots	8,073	8,931	10,044	7,179	9,296	10,731	11,740	9,260	8,000	8,032	9,567
Tobacco	2,552	2,395	2,838	3,066	3,004	3,132	3,407	3,374	2,994	2,994	2,994
Tea	683	1,165	1,258	1,359	1,475	1,623	1,790	1,924	2,096	2,249	2,405
Fruits	124,357	181,363	192,202	203,955	214,014	227,682	240,568	250,930	261,422	273,750	283,511
Top five area of fruits (1,000 hectares)											
Citrus	1,272	1,941	2,031	2,160	2,211	2,288	2,306	2,422	2,521	2,513	2,561
Apples	2,254	1,962	1,992	2,049	2,140	2,177	2,231	2,272	2,307	2,328	2,324
Pears	1,015	1,071	1,074	1,074	1,063	1,086	1,089	1,112	1,113	1,124	1,113
Grapes	283	438	451	493	552	597	666	715	767	799	810
Bananas	249	307	318	339	357	386	395	392	396	409	408

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

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Top five production of fruits (1,000 tons)											
Apples	20,431	27,860	29,847	31,681	33,263	35,985	38,491	39,683	40,923	42,613	43,882
Citrus	8,783	20,583	23,313	25,211	26,452	29,440	31,678	33,209	34,927	36,601	37,649
Pears	8,412	12,895	13,538	14,263	15,057	15,795	17,073	17,301	17,964	18,699	18,704
Bananas	4,941	7,797	7,835	8,834	9,561	10,400	11,558	12,075	11,792	12,466	12,997
Grapes	3,282	6,697	7,151	7,941	8,549	9,067	10,543	11,550	12,546	13,669	13,745
Top three production of spices (1,000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	194	245	264	251	242	185	259	411	295	241
Aniseed	...	96	101	107	117	122	136	143	149	159	...
Cinnamon	...	88	68	64	76	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4,753	5,320	5,548	5,447	5,524	5,707	5,824	5,894	5,892	5,984	5,990
Cotton	1,093	1,286	1,302	1,289	1,229	1,308	1,458	1,449	1,463	1,476	1,584
Peanuts	2,973	3,302	3,365	3,361	3,455	3,502	3,598	3,663	3,580	3,562	3,657
Rapeseeds	1,519	1,874	1,835	1,877	1,775	1,827	1,885	1,923	1,947	1,982	1,984
Sesame	1,034	1,147	1,243	1,307	1,312	1,385	1,463	1,490	1,468	1,519	1,569
Potatoes	2,806	2,925	3,036	2,883	3,133	3,256	3,354	3,554	3,428	17,190	17,310
Sugarcane	57,626	71,228	71,210	68,093	65,700	66,485	68,600	70,576	71,352	73,121	74,550
Beetroots	24,518	41,360	40,754	38,536	42,498	47,361	49,793	50,922	57,647	58,680	57,703
Tobacco	1,776	2,058	2,140	2,203	2,234	2,143	2,134	2,079	2,047	2,156	2,141
Number of livestock at year-end (1,000 heads)											
Hogs	416,336	439,895	462,913	469,960	464,600	468,627	475,922	474,113	465,827	451,125	435,037
Cattle	123,532	105,948	105,760	107,265	106,264	103,605	103,434	103,851	105,780	108,173	106,679
Sheep and goats	279,482	285,647	280,849	284,522	280,879	282,358	285,041	290,363	303,149	310,997	301,120
Production of meat (1,000 tons)											
	60,139	68,657	72,787	76,497	79,258	79,651	83,872	85,350	87,067	86,250	85,378
Milk (1,000 tons)											
Cow Milk	9,191	36,334	37,315	36,777	37,480	38,107	38,754	36,495	38,412	38,703	37,121
	8,274	35,252	35,558	35,188	35,756	36,578	37,436	35,314	37,246	37,547	36,022
Poultry eggs (1,000 tons)											
	21,820	25,290	27,022	27,425	27,627	28,114	28,612	28,761	28,939	29,992	30,949
Catch of fish (1,000 tons)											
	11,607	9,200	9,511	9,567	9,870	10,222	11,618	11,730	12,509	12,929	12,884
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1,000 units) ⁽³⁾											
	22,643	28,761	30,594	31,763	32,940	33,652	34,527	34,290	24,917	24,846	25,072
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)											
	265	333	335	341	346	351	357	359	362	362	360
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land(kg/ha)											
		10.6	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.5

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*; *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*; and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.

Footnotes

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

(2) Preceding year = 100.

(3) Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end includes large, medium and small-sized tractors, harvesters and threshers. Data from 2014 do not include threshers.

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	99.8	...	100.2	100.0	104.2	106.8	107.7	119.5	99.2	92.9
Forestry products	...	100.3	...	99.8	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	99.9	...	100.1	100.0	100.0	101.5	104.2	107.8	112.3	112.1
Production of major farm products (1,000 tons)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	11,001	7,125	12,700	12,050	12,815	10,360	12,121	11,811	14,250	9,955	7,779
Wheat	2,349	1,905	2,130	1,958	1,430	2,005	1,870	1,870	1,750	1,440	1,910
Malting barley	142	222	192	216	194	312	298	268	302	332	354
Sorghum	352	176	255	277	197	155	136	147	265	121	71
Sunflower seed	531	300	872	801	490	860	522	557	832	663	755
Soybeans	154	205	282	516	566	710	650	785	948	1,070	742
Cotton	70	29	26	23	21	46	32	14	24	51	27
Peanuts	114	58	89	100	88	64	59	42	75	62	18
Dry beans	72	40	59	67	52	42	48	60	82	73	35
Sugarcane	23,876	19,723	19,255	18,655	16,015	16,800	17,278	20,032	11,155	14,861	15,074
Tobacco	30	13	9	10	12	15	17	15	13	14	15
Garden fruits											
Bananas	378	346	393	371	400	385	387	420	457	434	310
Apples	602	708	778	818	724	781	796	904	778	932	918
Citrus	1,712	2,170	2,282	2,154	2,150	2,340	2,382	2,864	2,759	2,657	...
Pears	304	336	337	340	368	351	339	365	404	390	433
Grapes	210	262	272	296	270	348	272	258	274	309	363
Pineapples	168	146	125	123	94	109	99	101	91	100	88
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3,210	2,790	4,540	4,960	4,670	4,370	4,490	4,250	5,300	3,750	4,000
Wheat	2,515	3,010	2,850	3,050	2,560	3,320	3,660	3,700	3,672	2,987	3,756
Malting barley	1,830	3,030	2,810	2,890	2,350	3,890	3,510	3,290	3,550	3,540	3,990
Sorghum	2,480	2,550	2,940	3,230	2,270	2,240	2,790	2,350	3,360	1,710	1,450
Sunflower seed	1,340	950	1,550	1,260	1,230	1,340	1,150	1,100	1,390	1,150	1,050
Soybeans	1,640	1,120	1,700	2,170	1,820	1,700	1,380	1,520	1,890	1,560	1,480
Cotton	1,368	2,825	2,927	3,245	4,085	3,563	3,514	2,112	3,167	3,291	3,383
Peanuts	1,370	1,420	1,640	1,820	1,530	1,170	1,300	880	1,430	1,070	780
Dry beans	1,000	780	1,350	1,530	1,180	1,000	1,200	1,380	1,470	1,150	1,030
Potatoes	2,987	3,522	4,047	4,141	4,116	4,179	4,159	4,353	4,383	4,635	2,151
Sugarcane	67,741	66,355	64,168	67,002	67,072	59,082	66,455	67,205	75,329	65,138	6,032
Tobacco	1,904	2,133	2,676	2,639	3,075	2,777	3,207	2,923	2,745	2,918	300
Production of meat (1,000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	829	798	803	897	878	875	953	1,001	1,072	1,109
Mutton	95	154	153	146	135	146	167	173	168	170	142
Goats	9	10	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11
Poultry	870	1,530	1,637	1,650	1,712	1,730	1,671	1,672	1,717	1,793	1,832
Milk (1,000 tons)											
Cow milk	2,306	2,988	3,042	2,997	3,123	3,107	3,214	3,260	3,337	3,538	3,515
Poultry eggs (1,000 tons)											
	329	438	426	404	413	452	477	468	453	477	478

Sources

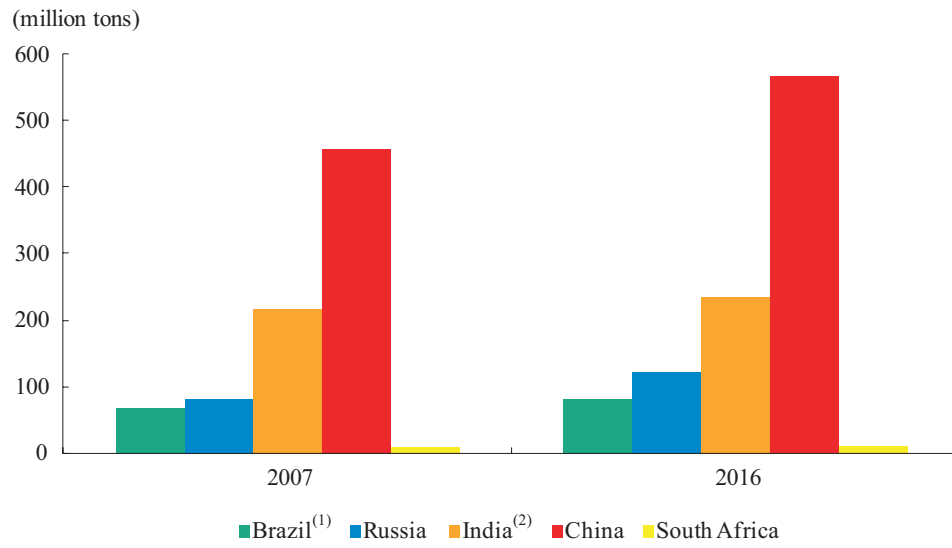
a) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.



Graph 10.1 Production of Cereals



(1)Data for 2016 are provisional.

(2)Data for 2015 instead of 2016.



Explanatory Notes:**General:**

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

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

Brazil

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

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

Milk data obtained in litres were converted to kg (1kg = 1.03 litre).

Major part of 2016 final data will be available only on September 2017.

Catch of fish data not available after 2011.

Timber production harvested round wood from forestry areas, which is used for wood pulp production and other purposes such as furniture, shipbuilding and construction. It does not include firewood.

Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha) refers to national consumption of active ingredients of pesticides and related by planted area (kg / ha).

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

Indices of agricultural gross output is the development rates of agricultural gross output value deflated by using producers 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.



11

Transport



Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Length of railways in operation (1,000 km)											
Brazil	29	29	31	30	28	29	29	30	30	30	30
Russia	86	85	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
India ⁽¹⁾	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	66	66	67
China	69	78	80	86	91	93	98	103	112	121	124
South Africa	21	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of highways (1,000 km)											
Brazil	1,573	1,574	1,611	1,557	1,558	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,563	1,571	1,571
Russia ⁽²⁾	532	624	629	647	665	728	925	985	1,024	1,046	1,054
India ⁽¹⁾	185	219	221	229	231	235	241	248	262	265	...
China	1,680	3,584	3,730	3,861	4,008	4,106	4,238	4,356	4,464	4,577	4,696
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of petroleum pipelines (1,000 km)											
Brazil	...	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	...
Russia	48	50	49	49	49	51	55	55	55	55	54
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾	16	25	26	29	30	31	34	38	41	41	42
China	25	54	58	69	78	83	92	98	106	109	115
South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	496.2	497.3	512.2	464.2	484.0	502.8	532.5	547.2	556.2	530.0	519.8 ⁽³⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	1,226	2,159	2,320	2,483	2,789	3,098	3,338	2,757	2,865	3,006	3,126
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3,638	4,915	4,948	4,446	4,752	4,915	5,056	5,084	5,080	5,094	5185 ⁽³⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	4,432	10,142	11,030	12,213	14,184	15,932	17,380	16,801	18,167	17,836	18,663
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48,165	60,595	69,080	76,385	93,991	107,816	113,488	116,032	122,475	127,528	122,076
Russia	53,410	111,002	122,601	112,469	147,119	166,760	195,775	225,157	241,429	226,849	215,594
India ⁽⁶⁾	26,212	77,850	78,440	89,442	103,171	112,794	99,971	114,036	126,903	145,787	...
China	97,054	279,173	288,280	337,524	403,900	453,696	502,574	565,676	633,419	728,255	837,813
South Africa

Sources

Brazil

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Russia

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India

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China

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South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes**Russia**

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

India

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

China

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

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	28	28	27	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	464	444	458	421	438
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155,690	238,054	257,118	266,967	245,316	277,922
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	48,000	57,000	61,000	69,000	76,000	94,000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	6,079	6,947	7,009	7,449	8,009	9,970
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	251	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3	3	3	4	4	3
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1,000 units)	19,973	27,869	29,852	32,055	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)	20,234	28,222	30,227	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents ⁽³⁾	378,811	424,137	508,186	...	...	...
Number of injured ⁽³⁾	358,762	404,385	484,900	...	...	...
Number of death ⁽³⁾	20,049	19,752	23,286	...	...	...
Number of international airlines service routes(times) ⁽⁴⁾	30,416	27,535	29,912	33,934	34,787	33,611
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	422	421	392	...	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	293,184	301,653	298,615	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	108,000	113,000	116,000	...	...	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	11,697	12,092	12,544	12,967	...	...
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	...	...
Ownership of automobiles						
Number of registered automobiles (1,000 units)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents ⁽³⁾
Number of injured ⁽³⁾
Number of death ⁽³⁾
Number of international airlines service routes(times) ⁽⁴⁾	36,901	36,240	39,041	39,058	44,848	46,160

Sources

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

Footnotes

- It refers to paid traffic domestic and international.
- Estimates.
- It refers to the interstate and international collective passenger transport.
- Refers to passenger and freight volumes. "Number of international airlines service routes" was a number of international flights made with at least one point of origin / destination abroad.
For example, Flight No. 8108 of the company Latam of route GRU-CDG, if it was carried out every day of January, would count 31 times in that month.

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	173,660	135,986	149,929	152,145	141,477	140,611
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	152,735	198,766	205,849	216,276	180,136	199,341
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167,054	177,838	174,085	175,872	151,467	138,885
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,373,178	1,950,830	2,090,337	2,116,240	1,865,305	2,011,308
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53,410	93,932	111,002	122,601	112,469	147,119
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2,515	2,927	3,424	3,692	3,558	4,715
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	461	462	456	474	492
Length of roads in operation (1,000 km) ⁽³⁾	532	597	624	629	647	665
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	...	5.0	...	5.0	...
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1,000 units)	4,401	4,929	5,168	5,349	5,323	5,414
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)	20,993	27,618	30,287	32,915	33,980	35,248
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	157,596	229,140	233,809	218,322	203,618	199,431
Number of injured	179,401	285,362	292,206	270,883	255,484	250,635
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	29,594	32,724	33,308	29,936	27,659	26,567
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	138,588	133,275	126,042	127,090	126,271	124,347
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	222,823	248,862	250,054	246,784	232,549	234,469 ⁽⁶⁾
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	139,842	144,612	138,517	130,027	120,644	124,620
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2,127,835	2,222,389	2,196,217	2,300,532	2,305,945	2,344,087
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	166,760	195,775	225,157	241,429	226,849	215,594
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	4,950	5,079	5,011	5,152	5,582	6,580
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	544	523	525	532	543	543
Length of roads in operation (1,000 km) ⁽³⁾	728	925	985	1,024	1,046	1,054
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	...
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1,000 units)	5,545	5,751	6,047	6,238	6,230	6,230
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)	37,317	39,719	42,310	44,300	45,126	46,038
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	199,868	203,597	204,068	199,723	184,000	173,694
Number of injured	251,848	258,618	258,437	251,793	231,197	221,140
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	27,953	27,991	27,025	26,958	23,114	20,308

Sources

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

Footnotes

- Data is presented by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers by buses.
- Transports of goods by all types of organizations and individual entrepreneurs.
- Public paved roads. At the end of the year.
- Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.
- Since 2009 number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009-persons who died within 7 days.
- Preliminary data.



Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457,022	769,956	838,032	903,465	978,508
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315,516	523,196	552,002	601,290	626,473
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	53	50	57	67
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26,212	77,850	78,440	89,442	103,171
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	1,041	1,196	1,427	1,647
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) ⁽⁵⁾	2,076	5,482	6,182	7,192	8,409
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	494	934	1,022	1,144	1,287
Air transport (hours flown) (1,000 hours)	348	1,144	1,211	1,254	1,356
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	680	720	717	762
Production of motor vehicles (in 1,000) ⁽¹⁾	4,759	10,854	11,172	14,057	17,916
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1,000) ⁽²⁾	6,705	13,999	15,377	16,799	18,636
Registered passenger cars (in 1,000) ⁽³⁾	5,297	10,146	11,200	12,366	13,749
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.2	19.2	19.5	19.5	19.6
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	391,449	479,216	484,704	486,384	499,628
Number of injured	399,265	513,340	523,193	515,458	527,512
Number of death	78,911	114,444	119,860	125,660	134,513

Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	1,046,522	1,098,103	1,140,412	1,147,190	1,143,039
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	668,618	650,625	666,728	662,612	655,605
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	75	69	76	87	104
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	112,794	99,971	114,036	126,903	145,787
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	1,750	30,858	115,949	115,625 ⁽⁴⁾	125,550 ⁽⁴⁾
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) ⁽⁵⁾	9,478	10,393	11,756	13,383	...
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	1,408	1,508	1,654	1,822	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1,000 hours)	1,461	1,249	1,424	1,500	1,686
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	830	719	815	898	1,077
Production of motor vehicles (in 1,000) ⁽¹⁾	20,382	20,648	21,500	23,366	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1,000) ⁽²⁾	20,835	23,245	25,870	27,885	30,582
Registered passenger cars (in 1,000) ⁽³⁾	15,467	17,570	20,503	21,671	23,807
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.7	19.9	20.0	20.1	20.3
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	497,686	490,383	486,476	489,400	501,423
Number of injured	511,394	509,667	494,893	493,474	500,279
Number of death	142,485	138,258	137,572	139,671	146,133

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 Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (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 (Next Year) whereas that for registered vehicles /ownership is as on 31st March and that on accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

(1) It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.

(2) Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses. Data is as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

(3) Figures indicate number of cars registered in India as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001.

(4) FreightTonne Kilometer carried by Blue Dart in 2014-15 is not included in this figure.

(5) Figures for Road Transport from 2006-07 to 2014-15 are estimated.

(6) Figures for Road Transport from 2007-08 to 2014-15 are estimated.

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

(to be continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	665,742	1,013,085	1,150,677	1,247,611	1,351,144	1,502,081
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	612,940	975,425	1,135,469	3,286,819	3,718,882	4,338,967
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453,259	662,212	721,631	777,860	787,889	876,218
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,377,049	2,195,441	2,379,700	2,510,629	2,523,917	2,764,413
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97,054	237,066	279,173	288,280	337,524	403,900
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5,027	9,428	11,639	11,960	12,623	17,890
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	10,054	7,358	7,778	5,918	6,938	7,227
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	2,373,420	5,548,575	6,428,485	5,026,274	5,755,667	6,842,753
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	187	334	406	439	446	500
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1,000 km) ⁽²⁾	994	1,147	1,296	1,342	1,425	1,695
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	139	142	148	152	165	175
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	8	8	8	9	9
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1,000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	16,089	36,974	43,584	50,996	62,806	78,018
Passenger cars (1,000 units) ⁽⁵⁾		23,952	29,616	35,953	45,913	58,616
Number of international airlines service routes(Lines)	133	268	290	297	263	302
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	616,971	378,781	327,209	265,204	238,351	219,521
Number of injured	418,721	431,139	380,442	304,919	275,125	254,075
Number of death	93,853	89,455	81,649	73,484	67,759	65,225

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	1,676,025	1,846,755	1,125,094	1,099,675	1,074,266	1,022,871
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	5,137,474	5,953,486	5,573,808	5,684,690	5,795,572	6,108,010
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	961,229	981,233	1,059,562	1,124,185	1,196,060	1,257,929
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2,946,579	2,918,709	2,917,389	2,753,019	2,375,431	2,379,226
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	453,696	502,574	565,676	633,419	728,255	837,813
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	17,391	16,389	17,029	18,777	20,807	22,245
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	7,453	7,748	6,833	7,434	7,308	7,233
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) ⁽⁶⁾	7,542,384	8,170,758	7,943,565	9,277,456	9,177,245	9,733,880
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	571	623	652	738	759	734
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1,000 km) ⁽²⁾	1,996	1,995	2,603	2,870	2,923	3,520
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	178	180	190	200	206	216
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	10	10	11	12	13	13
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1,000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	93,563	109,331	126,701	145,981	162,845	185,745
Passenger cars (1,000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	72,044	86,831	103,133	120,750	138,661	160,483
Number of international airlines service routes(Lines)	443	381	427	490	660	739
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	210,812	204,196	198,394	196,812	187,781	
Number of injured	237,421	224,327	213,724	211,882	199,880	
Number of death	62,387	59,997	58,539	58,523	58,022	

Sources

- Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012-2016*.
- China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2016*.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2016* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development*.
- The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.
- China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.

Footnotes

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



Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)		...	283	288	288
Transport of goods by road (million tons)		...	514	458	486
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) ^{(1) (2)}		592	613	644	520
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)		...	183	183	186
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ^{(3) (4)}		16,893	17,216	17,751	...
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)		17.2 ⁽⁵⁾
Ownership of passenger cars					
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)		5,477	5,598	5,739	5,929
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Number of death		14,920	13,875	13,768	13,967

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	296	314	280	304	302	287
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	526	526	535	573	550	562
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) ^{(1) (2)}	520	541	560	544	506	505
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	198	210	216	225	224	220
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ^{(3) (4)}	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1,000 sq.km of territory (km)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of passenger cars						
Passenger cars and buses (1,000 units)	6,165	6,448	6,720	6,971	7,186	8,138
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Number of death	13,954	13,528	11,844	12,702	12,944	14,071

Sources

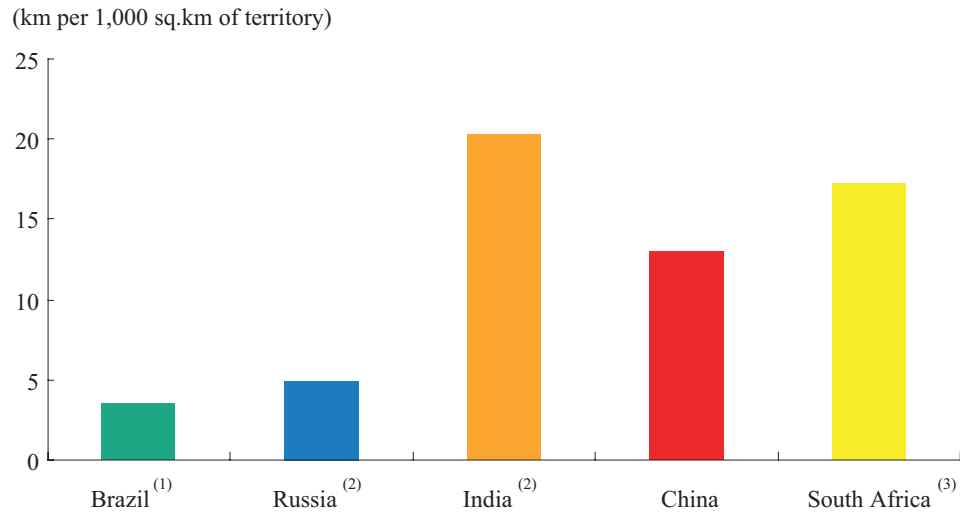
- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
- c) Transnet.

Footnotes

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



Graph 11.1 Length of Railways in Operation, 2016



- (1) Estimates for year of 2014.
- (2) Estimates for year of 2015.
- (3) Estimates for year of 2010.

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 kilometers, both electrified and non electrified.

Length of highways excludes urban and project roads.

Length of petroleum pipelines includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

Length of domestic regular civil aviation routes refers to the total length of all domestic periodic civil aviation routes during statistical period.

Number of regular civil airports opened refers to the total number of areas assigned for civil aviation flights to do take-off, landing, taxiing, parking and other actions.

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



12

Information and Communication Technology



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

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Main telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants					
Brazil	186	207	214	216	217
Russia	226	317	319	318	314
India ⁽¹⁾	26	34	33	32	30
China ⁽²⁾	124	278	258	236	221
South Africa ⁽³⁾	...	46	46	44	44
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1,000 inhabitants					
Brazil	140	636	781	905	1,047
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	22	1,199	1,398	1,614	1,664
India ⁽¹⁾	2	204	300	447	632
China	67	416	485	563	644
South Africa					
Number of cellular with a mobile phone by 1,000 households ⁽⁵⁾	...	739	778	836	869
Number of cellular subscriptions per 1,000 residents ⁽⁶⁾	...	773	847	870	886
Number of personal computers per 1,000 inhabitants					
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	97	127	149
Russia	64	218	268	365	437
India	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁸⁾
South Africa ⁽⁹⁾
Number of Internet users per 1,000 inhabitants					
Brazil ^{(7) (10)}					
Total population	...	...	348	417	...
Population from 10 years old and above	...	...	340	390	410
Russia ⁽¹³⁾	20	247	268	290	430
India ⁽¹¹⁾	5	40	44	51	75
China	18	160	226	289	343
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	24	28
Number of daily newspapers					
Brazil	...	555	673	682	652
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	946	774	787	793	770
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	5,364	7,131	7,710	8,475	9,355
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	2,007	1,938	1,943	1,937	1,939
South Africa ⁽¹⁷⁾	16	21	21	21	21

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

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Main telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants						
Brazil	220	225	225	221	213	203
Russia	309	301	289	268	248	233
India ⁽¹⁾	27	25	23	22	20	19
China ⁽²⁾	213	206	196	182	168	149
South Africa ⁽³⁾	42	39	37	37	32	28
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1,000 inhabitants						
Brazil	1,239	1,339	1,364	1,380	1,257	1,184
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	1,790	1,827	1,933	1,908	1,938	1,978
India ⁽¹⁾	742	708	717	754	798	880
China	736	825	903	940	925	956
South Africa						
Number of cellular with a mobile phone by 1,000 households ⁽⁵⁾	897	929	948	956	...	...
Number of cellular subscriptions per 1,000 residents ⁽⁶⁾	1,084	871	...	...	...	...
Number of personal computers per 1,000 inhabitants						
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	205	224	260	...	...	...
Russia	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁸⁾	160	175	183	189
South Africa ⁽⁹⁾	...	54	55	60	60	64
Number of Internet users per 1,000 inhabitants						
Brazil ^{(7) (10)}						
Total population	465	492	...	...	...	...
Population from 10 years old and above	460	490	510	544	583	...
Russia ⁽¹³⁾	490	638	680	705	734	764
India ⁽¹¹⁾	101	126	193	214	262	306
China	383	421	458	479	503	532
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	27	27	28	31	29	29
Number of daily newspapers						
Brazil	684	727	722	784	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	789	749	739	703	563	...
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	10,205	10,908	12,109	13,350	14,573	15,723
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	1,928	1,918	1,915	1,912	1,906	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁷⁾	22	22	22	22	22	22



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/>.

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Household Survey 2013-2015; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.
- c) State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2010-2016.

South Africa

- a) GHS 2002-2016. Statistics South Afric.
- b) South African Audience Research Foundatio.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

- (4) Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication. At the end of the year.
- (13) Until 2013 year - according to the World Bank data. Since 2013 the indicator is calculated by Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the Internet within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years.
- (16) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

- (1) Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31st March of the year 2001. Data for main telephone lines pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription in case of India.

(11) Information for 2000-2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 to 2015 is as provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.

(14) Data relates to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000 .

China

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

(8) National Bureau of Statistics of China started an national 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 separated urban and rural household surveys prior to 2013.

(15) Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa

Household based question

(3) 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.

(5) Does the household have access to a cell phone in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with at least one mobile phone/total number of households x 1000. Survey data.

(6) Reported data on total number of cellular subscriptions from service providers (on Independent Communication Authority of SA website) / total population x 1000.

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

(12) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Available 2009-2013.

(17) 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 - Brazil

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.9	20.7	21.4	21.6	21.7	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.1	21.3
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17.0	63.6	78.5	90.5	104.7	123.9	132.8	136.4	138.0	125.7
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.8	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.4
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.2	4.4	5.6	6.5	7.8	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8	13.2
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	...	1.0	3.7	9.9	19.8	29.6	51.2	77.8	88.7
Proportion of households with a radio	87.9	88.0	88.9	87.9	81.4	83.4	80.9	75.7	72.1	69.2
Proportion of households with a TV	87.2	94.4	95.1	95.7	95.1	96.9	97.2	97.2	97.1	97.1
Proportion of households with telephone	...	76.8	82.1	84.3	...	89.9	91.2	92.5	93.5	93.3
Proportion of households with a computer	10.6	26.5	31.2	34.7	38.3	42.9	46.4	48.9	48.5	46.2
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	40.0	38.0	43.0	44.0	48.0	51.0	51.0	50.0	46.5
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	20.0	23.8	27.4	30.7	36.5	40.3	42.4	42.1	40.5
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	34.0	34.8	41.6	46.0	46.5	49.2	49.4	54.4	58.3
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months										
Home	...	40.0	42.0	48.0	56.0	68.0	74.0	78.0	89.0	89.5
Work	...	24.0	21.0	22.0	22.0	31.0	30.0	34.0	33.0	38.0
Place of education	...	15.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	16.0	15.0	17.0	15.0	19.3
Another person's home	...	24.0	22.0	26.0	27.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	30.0	56.0
Community Internet access facility	...	6.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	14.3
Commercial Internet access facility	...	49.0	48.0	45.0	35.0	27.0	19.0	18.0	11.0	11.7
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	...	...	53.8	57.6	...	69.1	72.8	75.2	77.9	78.3
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months										
At least once a day	...	53.0	53.0	58.0	60.0	67.0	69.0	71.0	80.0	81.8
At least once a week but not every day	...	34.0	35.0	30.0	30.0	24.0	23.0	22.0	15.0	14.2
Less than once a week	...	13.0	12.0	12.0	10.0	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	4.0
Proportion of households with electricity	94.5	98.2	98.6	98.9	98.7	99.3	99.5	99.6	99.7	99.7
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	95.0	94.0	97.0	97.0	99.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	98.6
Proportion of businesses using the Internet	...	92.0	91.0	93.0	95.0	98.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	97.9
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	46.0	53.0	51.0	56.0	60.0	55.0	56.0	62.0	57.4
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	37.0	32.0	24.0	31.0	42.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	34.3
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	...	...	...	...	32.9	12.0	16.0	16.0	21.0	20.8
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet	...	...	...	...	55.0	60.0	59.0	58.0	62.0	63.5
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)	...	77.0	83.0	79.0	81.0	88.0	86.0	84.0	85.0	84.0
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	24.0	21.0	18.0	21.0	34.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	26.5

Sources

Brazil

- National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.
- 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.
- Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies - CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2007-2015.

Footnotes

Considering population from 10 years old and above.

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	32	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	25	...
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	2	120	140	161	166	179	183	193	191	194	198
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	2	25	27	29	43	49	64	68	71	73	76
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	...	93.3	93.7	93.7	93.8	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.8	92.3	...
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	...	69.1	74.4	78.5	81.9	83.1	85.2	86.5	84.2	84.0	...
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	...	67.8	73.7	78.3	82.4	84.8	86.9	88.1	89.0	88.1	...
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	...	19.8	22.8	24.1	28.5	33.0	37.8	41.3	40.3	42.6	...
Number of personal computers per 100 employees (in observed organizations), units	...	29	32	35	36	39	43	44	47	49	...
Share of households having ⁽²⁾											
personal computers (%)	...	...	...	...	54.5	60.1	66.6	71.4	74.7	72.5	74.3
access to Internet (%)	...	23.6	33.5	40.1	48.4	56.8	63.8	69.1	73.5	72.1	74.8

Sources

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

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

(2) 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 using of information technologies and information-telecommunication networks.

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	...	0.82	0.97	1.17	1.37	1.65	1.89	1.77	...	...	...
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	1.48	1.51	1.58	1.68
Rural	0.14	0.21	0.21	...
Urban	4.52	4.41	4.60	...
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	...	0.21	0.34	0.54	0.75	1.00	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.30	1.42
Rural	0.14	0.15	0.15	...
Urban	3.52	3.64	3.86	...
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.26
Rural	0.06	0.06	...
Urban	1.00	0.77	0.74	...
Mobile Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	3.26	5.59	9.44	16.97
Rural	0.39	2.37	3.41	...
Urban	9.74	12.80	22.78	...
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02
Rural
Urban	0.12	0.11	0.12	...
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	14.53	14.23	15.13	11.87
Rural	3.39	9.02	9.23	...
Urban	39.72	25.88	28.20	...
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps) ⁽²⁾											
Total	1.03	1.18	1.54	1.66
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants ⁽²⁾											
Total	66.16	70.86	73.34	74.02	77.58	81.83	89.90
Rural	31.18	37.48	39.85	42.67	46.09	49.94	53.27
Urban	147.88	167.85	149.90	144.95	148.06	152.45	170.15

Sources

- a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Government of India.
- b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Footnotes

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

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

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators						
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	...	5.03	6.24	7.79	9.42	
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	...	...	...	0.92	3.51	
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant ⁽¹⁾ (bps/person)	2	293	506	681	859	
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households (telephones)	...	...	...	...	...
urban	...	...	...	...	...
rural	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of households with a computer (%)	...	...	...	...	...
urban	...	...	...	...	...
rural	...	...	...	...	...
Development of ICT						
Fixed Broadband Internet Access (1,000 households)	...	66,414	82,879	103,978	126,291	
Time Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet (1,000,000,000 minutes)	...	...	...	...	...
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet (1,000 G)	...	...	...	...	...
Length of Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	1,212	5,777	6,778	8,295	9,962	
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	287	792	798	831	818	
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones (1,000 Stations)	75	546	690	1,111	1,398	
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet (1,000 ports)	...	85,393	108,904	138,357	187,811	
Number of Websites (1,000 sites)	265	1,504	2,878	3,232	1,908	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators						
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	11.13	12.94	13.88	14.66	18.88	21.49
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	9.53	17.19	29.51	42.59	51.37	68.04
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant ⁽¹⁾ (bps/person)	1,081	1,471	2,625	3,157	4,113	5,036
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households (telephones)	...	...	203	216	225	235
urban	...	...	206	217	224	231
rural	...	...	200	215	226	241
Proportion of households with a computer (%)	...	...	42.3	45.9	48.2	50.1
urban	...	...	60.8	64.6	66.8	68.2
rural	...	...	18.7	22.1	24.2	26.2
Development of ICT						
Fixed Broadband Internet Access (1,000 households)	150,001	175,183	188,909	200,483	259,466	297,207
Time Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet (1,000,000,000 minutes)	...	...	...	41,435	49,963	575,000
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet (1,000 G)	...	...	...	2,061,936	4,187,533	9,678,635
Length of Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	12,119	14,793	17,454	20,613	24,863	30,421
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	842	868	890	928	965	994
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones (1,000 Stations)	1,752	2,066	2,410	3,508	4,656	5,594
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet (1,000 ports)	232,394	321,084	359,453	405,461	577,094	712,769
Number of Websites (1,000 sites)	2,296	2,681	3,202	3,349	4,229	4,824

Sources

- Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, China Internet Network Information Center.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2016; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

- (1) International internet bandwidth per inhabitant (bps/person) adopts international internet output bandwidth (Mbps).

**Table 12.2.5 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology - South Africa**

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Fixed telephone lines per 1,000 inhabitants	...	46	46	44	44	42	39	37	37	32	28
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 1,000 inhabitants	...	189	202	221	234	246	260	270	278	285	291
Internet connections per 1,000 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	24	28	27	27	28	31	29	29
Computers per 1,000 inhabitants ⁽²⁾	54	55	60	60	64
Households with a TV per 100 inhabitants	...	17.0	18.1	...	20.4	21.4	22.1	22.6	23.5	23.8	24.4

Sources

GHS 2002-2016.

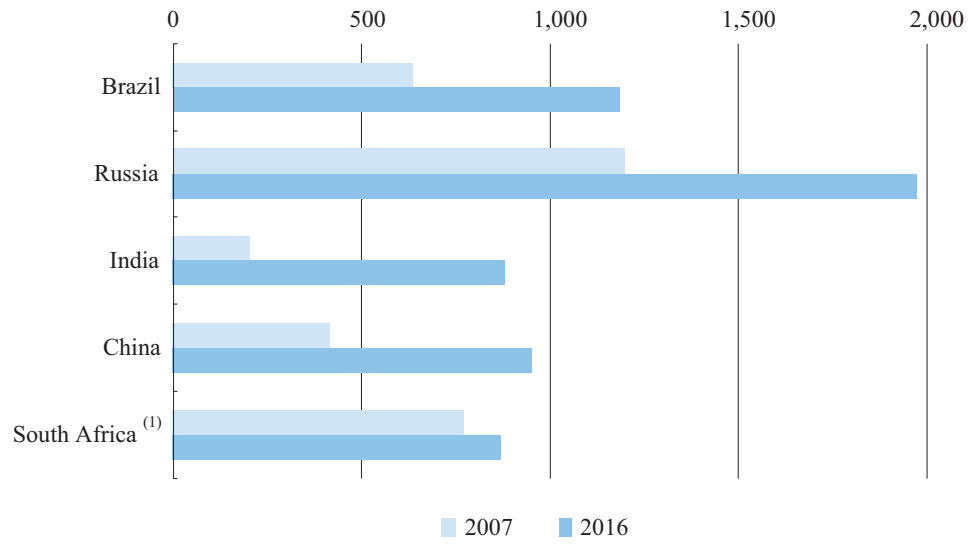
Footnotes

(1) Data points for internet connections per 1,000 inhabitants available for 2009. The question was not asked prior 2009.

(2) Data points for computers per 1,000 inhabitants available for 2005, 2012-2016. The question was not asked in the other years not populated.

Graph 12.1 Number of Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephones

(per 1000 inhabitants)



(1) Data for 2012 instead of 2016.



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 1,000 Inhabitants It was considered the inhabitants 10 years old or over. Internet users - persons 10 years old or over who accessed the Internet somewhere (own home, workplace, center of free or paid access, home of other persons or any other place) by PC desktop or laptop (notebook, palmtop, pocket pc or handheld) at least once in the reference period of the last three months.

Russia

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

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

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

India

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

Subscribers of cellular mobile telephone includes wireless connections.

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

Number of daily newspaper includes newspapers in all languages & bilingual/multilingual newspapers.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

Time length accessed to fixed broadband Internet refers to the actual time use by the fixed broadband Internet

access users in the enterprises connected to the public Internet through the fixed broadband network at the end of the reference period.

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

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

Length of long distance optical cable lines refers to the actual length of the long distance optical cable used to realize the transmission of optical signals. Overhead cable length is calculated by the actual length of 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 cell phone in the dwelling or household?

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

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

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



13

Finance



Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3.8	-2.2	-2.3	-3.2	-2.8	-2.9	-2.7	-3.5	-6.2	-10.6	-8.9
Russia ⁽³⁾	1.4	5.4	4.1	-6.0	-3.9	0.7	-0.1	-0.5	-0.4	-2.4	-3.4
India ^{(4) (5)}	-6.6	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.2	-4.2	-3.5	-3.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.1
China	-2.5	0.6	-0.4	-2.2	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.8	-1.8	-3.4	-2.9
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	-1.0	-0.9	-1.4	0.7	-4.2	-3.7	-4.4	-3.8	-3.4	-3.1	-3.1
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	...	19.4	20.5	19.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽⁸⁾	8.3	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7
India ^{(4) (9)}	11.3	23.6	21.3	20.5	20.7	20.1	20.2	21.4	19.9	20.5	21.7
China	12.4	23.3	24.3	22.6	21.3	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.8	23.5	24.4
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	42.3	43.3	44.4	46.6	44.0	41.2	41.5	41.1	40.7	40.5	40.0
M₂ supply (year-end) (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	155,150	401,088	584,063	585,732	774,085	966,092	902,770	905,981	913,358	684,614	680,864
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	40,859	524,196	441,658	504,881	656,558	751,702	894,455	951,897	561,957	482,707	633,333
India ^{(4) (12)}	82,511	290,328	248,258	331,083	368,102	339,967	349,330	348,930	373,715	...	...
China ⁽¹³⁾	1,626,101	5,523,125	6,952,369	8,878,255	10,960,059	13,515,385	15,498,350	18,148,977	20,074,764	21,440,774	22,344,914
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	62,742	205,761	167,939	215,589	253,447	221,219	220,307	195,815	192,409	156,767	190,869

Sources

Brazil

- Central Bank of Brazil.
- National Treasury Secretariat.

Russia

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Treasury.
- Bank of Russia.

India

- Ministry of Finance, *Union Budget (various issues)*.
- Reserve Bank of India.

China

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

South Africa

- South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

- The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.
- Nominal result.
- Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.
- 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 income tax of individuals to revenue. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.

(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 next year). For example, figure given for year 2000 here is virtually for financial year 2000-01 which means April, 2000 to March 2001. This is applicable for each other figure in the row.

(5) The data relates to revenue deficit of general government i.e. central government & state governments combined. For 2011 to 2015, figures given are based on GDP figures relating to new series (i.e. Revised Base year 2011-12=100) and worked out at current market price. Information since 2014 is provisional.

(9) Revenue pertains to general government includes both revenue & capital receipts. Income tax includes personal income tax & corporation tax only. Income tax is collected by central government only.

(12) Includes currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M_2 supply (year end) in million US \$ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

China

(13) M_2 is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

South Africa

(6) Fiscal year: year begins on 01 April to 31 March of the following year.

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

M_2 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

(to be continued)

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

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenditure (million R\$) ⁽¹⁾	1,179,629	1,519,572	1,440,397	1,651,950	2,382,043	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9	...
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
National defense	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	...
Public security	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	...
Education	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.4	...
Science and technology	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	...
Culture, sport and media	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	...
Social safety net and employment effort	37.4	32.8	40.0	38.5	28.6	...
Medical and health care	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.3	...
Environment protection	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	...
Urban and rural community affairs	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	...
Transportation	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	...
Industry, commerce and banking	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	...
Other expenditure ⁽²⁾	39.2	46.4	36.0	39.7	54.6	...
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/US dollar (R\$)	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million R\$)	214,235	233,371	249,510	263,529	255,289	270,287
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million US\$)	127,959	119,390	115,519	99,213	76,464	77,595
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million R\$)	285,377	325,045	344,508	351,603	334,417	347,811
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million US\$)	170,451	166,289	159,501	149,320	100,164	99,851
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million R\$)	1,617,480	1,764,645	1,956,838	2,150,684	2,285,721	2,371,655
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million US\$)	966,092	902,770	905,981	913,358	684,614	680,864
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	10.9	7.3	9.9	11.6	14.1	13.6
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	10.3	7.7	11.5	12.0	15.2	11.9

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	2,098	13,368	16,004	13,600	16,032	20,855	23,435	24,443	26,766	26,922	28,182
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	16.2	15.7	9.3	11.1	10.9	10.1	8.5	8.9	9.7	9.8
Income tax of individuals (%)	8.3	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	...	9.2	10.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	10.5
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	...	18.0	22.4	19.7	20.1	22.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	12.2	9.2
Expenditure (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	1,960	11,379	13,992	16,048	17,617	19,995	23,175	25,291	27,612	29,742	31,324
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) ⁽²⁾	4.7	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9
National economy (%)	...	13.7	16.1	17.3	13.2	14.0	14.1	13.0	16.5	12.7	12.4
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	51.2	50.9	52.8	57.5	56.2	57.0	58.0	54.9	57.7	57.3
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	419	3,702	3,795	4,038	5,063	5,939	6,430	6,986	7,172	7,239	7,715
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	15	151	129	134	166	184	212	213	128	99	127
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	1,151	12,869	12,976	15,268	20,012	24,205	27,165	31,156	31,616	35,180	38,418
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	41	524	442	505	657	752	894	952	562	483	633
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	25.00	10.00	13.00	8.75	7.75	8.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	10.00
Interest rate (%) ⁽³⁾⁽⁵⁾											
Deposit	6.51	5.14	5.76	8.58	6.01	4.44	5.53	5.59	6.04	9.20	6.97
Lending	24.43	10.03	12.23	15.31	10.82	8.46	9.10	9.47	11.14	15.72	12.60

Sources

- Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal Treasury.
- Bank of Russia.

Footnotes

- In 2005 in Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.
- In connection with adoption of a new budget classification in 2005, data for previous years are not strictly comparable. Since 2011 - excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
- Data of Bank of Russia.
- The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.
- Since 2016 - the key rate.

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽⁵⁾
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹)⁽¹⁾	5,979	13,637	15,648	18,458	21,536	24,541	27,690	29,767	34,836	37,976	19,781⁽¹⁾
Revenue receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	63.4	77.8	71.4	65.6	73.3	69.0	71.2	73.6	74.9	75.2	69.6 ⁽¹⁾
Tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	51.1	64.3	59.2	53.3	58.0	58.8	61.0	61.9	59.9	61.1	53.3 ⁽¹⁾
Non-tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	12.3	13.5	12.2	12.2	15.3	10.2	10.2	11.7	15.0	14.1	16.3 ⁽¹⁾
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹)⁽¹⁾	5,956	13,153	15,997	18,521	21,451	24,218	26,949	29,760	35,215	38,151	23,762⁽¹⁾
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹)⁽²⁾	3,256	7,127	8,840	10,245	11,973	13,044	14,104	15,594	16,637	17,908	19,781
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.7
Defence services (%)	18.5	15.4	17.8	16.2	16.4	15.6	15.2	16.3	17.1	16.4	17.2
Health services (%)	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0
Education (%)	2.4	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	0.4	1.6	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.5
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8
Transport (%)	3.6	3.3	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.3
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	24.8	23.5	22.3	24.2	26.0	26.0	33.0	32.7	31.8	30.2
Home affairs (%)	3.2	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.5
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.2
Others (%)	26.6	33.3	32.6	32.3	27.3	26.1	28.5	19.2	19.2	21.0	21.1
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M ₁	3,794	11,558	12,597	14,907	16,408	17,374	18,975	20,645	22,924	26,106	26,944
M ₂	3,883	11,756	12,824	15,161	16,699	17,705	19,354	21,075	23,398	26,713	27,875
M ₃	13,132	40,179	47,948	56,027	65,041	73,848	83,898	95,194	105,502	116,543	128,391
M ₄	13,476	41,327	49,089	57,196	66,239	74,890	85,287	96,773	107,239	118,620	130,933
Foreign currency assets - FCA (million US\$)	39,554	299,230	241,426	254,685	274,330	260,069	259,726	276,359	317,324	336,104	346,319
SDRs (million)	2	18	1	5,006	4,569	4,469	4,328	4,464	3,985	1,502	1,447
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US\$)	-	436	981	1,380	2,947	2,836	2,301	1,834	1,292	2,456	2,321
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)	39,556	299,684	242,408	261,071	281,846	267,375	266,354	282,656	322,600	340,061	350,086
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)	2,725	10,039	9,577	17,986	22,972	27,023	25,692	21,567	19,038	20,115	19,869

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	(concluded)
Structure of interest rates						
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾						
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	
Term deposits						
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.75	6.00-7.00	8.25-9.00	
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	8.00-8.75	8.00-8.50	6.50-7.50	8.25-8.75	
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	8.50-9.00	7.75-8.50	7.00-7.75	8.50-8.75	
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾	11.00-12.00	12.25-15.75	11.50-16.75	11.00-15.75	8.25-9.50	
	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Structure of interest rates						
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾						
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Term deposits						
1 to 3 years	9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.25	8.50-8.75	7.25-7.50	7.20-7.50
3 to 5 years	9.00-9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.10	8.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	7.00-7.50
Above 5 years	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	8.5-9.10	8.25-8.50	7.00-7.30	7.00-7.30
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾	10.00-10.75	9.70-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.30-9.70	8.90-9.15

Sources

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

Footnotes

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). As regards foreign exchange reserves, they are given as at the end of financial year i.e. 31st March (Next year).

(1) Total receipts and total expenditures pertains to central government receipts and expenditure. This data is not comparable with previous year's data as past data consists of consolidated receipts and expenditures of central and state governments. Revenue receipts consists of tax receipt and non tax receipts.

(2) The information relates to expenditure (both Plan and Non Plan) by Ministries/Departments of Centre and Union Territories including Plan expenditure of States.

(3) For 2011-12, data on deposit rates and Base rates of 5 major public sector banks refer to Rate for the period up to July 31, 2010. From July 1, 2010 BPLR System is replaced by Base system. Accordingly the data reflects the Base Rate of five major public sector banks. Data for 2010-11 for call / notice money rates are average of April-July 2010.

(4) Savings deposit rates from 2011-12 onwards relates to balance up to 1 Lakh. Savings deposit rate was deregulated with effect from October 25, 2011.

(5) All data are budget estimates.

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget					
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1,339,523	5,132,178	6,133,035	6,851,830	8,310,151
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)					
Total tax revenue	...	88.9	88.4	86.9	88.1
Domestic value added tax	...	30.1	29.3	27.0	25.4
Domestic consumption tax	...	4.3	4.2	6.9	7.3
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	12.0	12.1	11.3	12.6
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	-11.0	-9.6	-9.5	-8.8
Business tax	...	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4
Corporate income tax	...	17.1	18.2	16.8	15.5
Individual income tax	...	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8
Resource tax	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3
House property tax	...	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Stamp tax	...	4.4	2.1	1.3	1.3
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7
Urban land use tax	...	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2
Land appreciation tax	...	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
Tax on ship tonnage
Vehicle purchase tax	...	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2
Tariffs	...	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4
Farm land occupation tax	...	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1
Deed tax	...	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.0
Tobacco leaf tax	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	...	11.1	11.6	13.1	11.9
Special program receipts	...	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6
Penalty receipts	...	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Other non-tax receipts	...	3.4	4.1	5.9	4.5

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget						
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	10,387,443	11,725,352	12,920,964	14,037,003	15,226,923	15,960,497
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)						
Total tax revenue	86.4	85.8	85.5	84.9	82.0	81.7
Domestic value added tax	23.4	22.5	22.3	22.0	20.4	25.5
Domestic consumption tax	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.4
VAT and consumption tax from imports	13.1	12.6	10.8	10.3	8.2	8.0
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	-8.9	-8.9	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5	-7.6
Business tax	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	7.2
Corporate income tax	16.1	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1
Individual income tax	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.3
Resource tax	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6
City maintenance and construction tax	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5
House property tax	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Stamp tax	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.4
Stamp tax on security exchange	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.8
Urban land use tax	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
Land appreciation tax	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tax on ship tonnage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7
Tariffs	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
Farm land occupation tax	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3
Deed tax	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7
Tobacco leaf tax	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.1	18.0	18.3
Special program receipts	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.3
Charge of administrative and institutional units	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1
Penalty receipts	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2
Other non-tax receipts	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.9	1.1

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1,588,650	4,978,135	6,259,266	7,629,993	8,987,416
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)					
General public services	...	17.1	15.8	12.0	10.4
Foreign affairs	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3
National defense	...	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9
Public security	...	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1
Education	...	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0
Science and technology	...	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6
Culture, sport and media	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2
Medical and health care	...	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3
Environment protection	...	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7
Urban and rural community affairs	...	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0
Transportation	...	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	...	...	3.8	3.9
Affairs of commerce and services	...	...	...	...	1.6
Affairs of financial supervision	...	...	...	1.2	0.7
Other regional assistance	...	...	...	...	...
Affairs of land and weather	...	...	...	...	1.5
Affairs of housing security	...	...	...	1.0	2.6
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	...	...	2.9	1.3
The principal and interest of national debts	...	...	...	2.0	2.1
Other expenditure	...	5.9	5.8	4.2	3.0
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million RMB)	1,465,270	3,037,523	3,421,896	3,824,597	4,462,820
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	177,006	415,837	500,672	560,118	673,867
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million RMB)	5,314,720	15,256,008	16,621,713	22,000,151	26,662,150
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	642,022	2,088,548	2,431,995	3,221,955	4,025,873
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million RMB)	13,461,030	40,344,221	47,516,660	60,622,501	72,585,180
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	1,626,101	5,523,125	6,952,369	8,878,255	10,960,059
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	2.25	4.14	2.25	2.25	2.75
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	5.85	7.47	5.31	5.31	5.81

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	10,924,779	12,595,297	14,021,210	15,178,556	17,587,777	18,775,521
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	10.1	10.1	9.8	8.7	7.7	7.9
Foreign affairs	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
National defense	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2
Public security	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9
Education	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.2	14.9	15.0
Science and technology	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5
Culture, sport and media	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7
Social safety net and employment effort	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.5
Medical and health care	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.0
Environment protection	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5
Urban and rural community affairs	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.8
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9
Transportation	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.6
Affairs of exploration, power and information	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1
Affairs of commerce and services	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9
Affairs of financial supervision	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7
Other regional assistance	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Affairs of land and weather	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0
Affairs of housing security	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2
The principal and interest of national debts	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7
Other expenditure	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.0
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million RMB)	5,074,846	5,465,981	5,857,444	6,025,953	6,321,658	6,830,387
Currency issued - M₀ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	805,416	869,618	960,725	984,794	973,521	984,631
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million RMB)	28,984,770	30,866,420	33,729,105	34,805,641	40,095,344	48,655,724
Currency issued - M₁ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	4,600,100	4,910,734	5,532,173	5,688,126	6,174,594	7,013,943
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million RMB)	85,159,090	97,414,880	110,652,498	122,837,481	139,227,811	155,006,667
Currency issued - M₂ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	13,515,385	15,498,350	18,148,977	20,074,764	21,440,774	22,344,914
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.75	1.50	1.50
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	6.56	6.00	6.00	5.60	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 can not be compared with the previous ones.
- (2) Currency issued on million US\$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- (3) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government⁽³⁾					
Revenue (million ZAR)	274,288	646,490	747,045	822,298	817,530
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)					
Total tax revenue	79.2	81.0	81.5	80.4	78.8
Domestic value added tax	13.5	22.4	23.0	22.8	23.9
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	0.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	10.9
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate income tax	10.8	21.4	21.8	22.8	18.7
Individual income tax	31.5	21.9	22.7	23.8	25.3
Resource tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House property tax	3.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2
Stamp tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0
Deed tax	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6
Tobacco leaf tax	0.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	1.8	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	18.4	17.8	19.0	20.6
Special program receipts	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	51.4	14.1	2.0	0.7
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	7.2	13.6	16.8	18.5
Total expenditure of consolidated general government⁽³⁾					
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283,740	628,962	716,976	840,895	923,363
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)					
General public services	28.7	25.8	23.7	22.7	21.6
Of which: Public debts transactions	16.8	8.9	8.0	6.9	6.6
Defence	4.5	4.5	4.2	4.1	3.4
Public order & safety	9.7	10.5	11.0	10.7	11.2
Economic Affairs	9.8	10.3	11.2	12.2	10.4
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6
Fuel and energy	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Mining, manufacturing & construction	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.8	0.6
Transport	5	4.8	5.1	6.3	5.0
Communication	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other Industries		0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Environmental protection	1.9	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8
Housing and community amenities	2.3	3.9	4.3	4.4	4.4
Health	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.4	11.5
Of which: Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Hospital services	0.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.8
Public Health	0.0	4.8	5.2	5.4	5.6
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	2.2	2.5	2.8	3
Education	20.3	18.1	18.1	18.3	19.6
Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	6.4	6.2	6.3	7.0
Secondary education	6.5	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.2
Tertiary education	5.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	4.4
Social protection	11.4	14.1	14.0	13.6	14.2
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government⁽³⁾						
Revenue (million ZAR)	926,414	1,051,171	1,168,700	1,251,854	1,385,530	1,516,362
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)						
Total tax revenue	78.0	78.8	79.0	78.1	77.1	76.9
Domestic value added tax	22.3	21.4	21.8	21.1	20.7	19.6
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	11.8	13.2	13.5	14.0	12.8	13.0
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate income tax	16.5	17.0	16.2	15.8	15.0	14.3
Individual income tax	24.8	24.4	24.9	24.9	25.5	25.7
Resource tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House property tax	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4
Stamp tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9
Deed tax	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Tobacco leaf tax	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	21.0	22.2	20.9	22.1	23.5	23.9
Special program receipts	2.0	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6
Charge of administrative and institutional units	5.1	5.2	1.7	5.2	1.1	0.0
Penalty receipts	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other non-tax receipts	17.8	18.7	18.3	18.3	20.4	21.1
Total expenditure of consolidated general government⁽³⁾						
Expenditure (million ZAR)	1,026,314	1,166,096	1,241,314	1,371,218	1,505,682	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)						
General public services	20.6	22.3	24.2	23.9	26.1	...
Of which: Public debts transactions	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.2	...
Defence	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3	...
Public order & safety	11.4	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.2	...
Economic Affairs	10.0	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.4	...
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.4	...
Fuel and energy	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	...
Mining, manufacturing & Construction	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
Transport	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	...
Communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	...
Other Industries	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Environmental protection	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	...
Housing and community amenities	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6	...
Health	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.2	...
Of which: Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Hospital services	4.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.5	...
Public Health	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	...
Recreation, culture and religion	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.7	...
Education	20	19.9	19.4	19.3	19	...
Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.7	...
Secondary education	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.6	...
Tertiary education	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	...
Social protection	14.2	13.3	12.9	13.2	13.1	...
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010
Currency issued - M ₀ (year-end) (million ZAR)	43,568	110,130	120,513	126,881	135,999
Currency issued - M ₀ (year-end) (million US\$)	5,757	16,128	12,105	16,937	19,909
Currency issued - M ₁ (year-end) (million ZAR)	274,355	738,317	753,655	806,345	862,876
Currency issued - M ₁ (year-end) (million US\$)	36,250	108,122	75,701	107,637	126,315
Currency issued - M ₂ (year-end) (million ZAR)	474,848	1,396,325	1,562,427	1,589,340	1,678,417
Currency issued - M ₂ (year-end) (million US\$)	62,742	204,484	156,938	212,157	245,701
Currency issued - M ₃ (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽²⁾	520,665	1,667,580	1,915,016	1,949,297	2,084,202
Currency issued - M ₃ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	68,795	244,207	192,353	260,207	305,103
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.00	11.00	11.50	7.00	5.50
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽³⁾	14.50	15.00	15.00	10.50	9.00

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Currency issued - M ₀ (year-end) (million ZAR)	158,666	176,850	193,902	209,636	225,901	240,465
Currency issued - M ₀ (year-end) (million US\$)	19,406	20,468	18,702	18,285	15,124	17,645
Currency issued - M ₁ (year-end) (million ZAR)	947,269	1,035,142	1,132,039	1,241,272	1,428,508	1,606,911
Currency issued - M ₁ (year-end) (million US\$)	115,858	119,806	109,186	108,268	95,641	117,910
Currency issued - M ₂ (year-end) (million ZAR)	1,798,932	1,869,050	2,049,694	2,226,544	2,441,508	2,601,201
Currency issued - M ₂ (year-end) (million US\$)	220,023	216,321	197,694	194,206	163,463	190,869
Currency issued - M ₃ (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽²⁾	2,256,727	2,373,439	2,512,251	2,693,899	2,975,890	3,156,546
Currency issued - M ₃ (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	276,015	274,698	242,308	234,971	199,241	231,618
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.25	7.00
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽³⁾	9.00	8.50	8.50	9.25	9.75	10.50

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

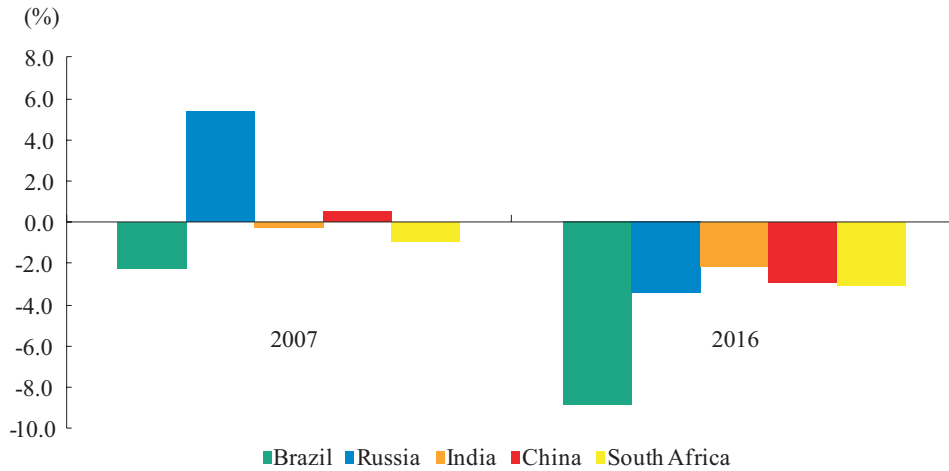
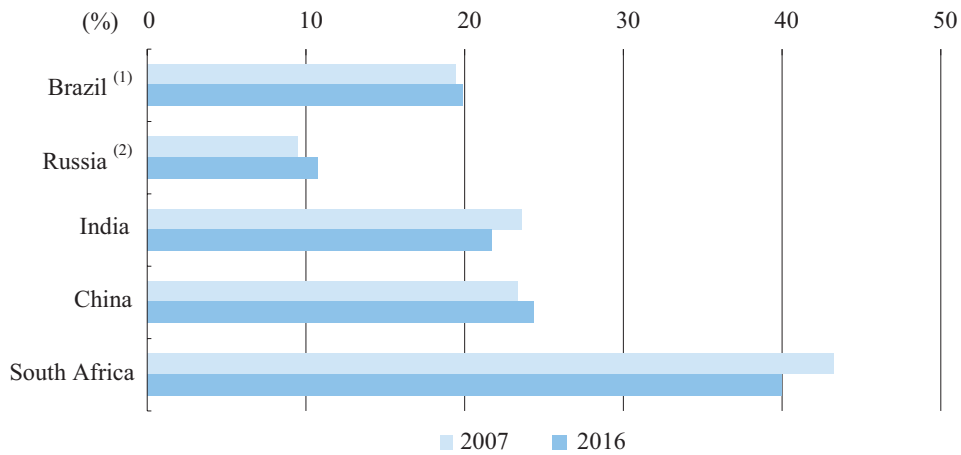
Footnotes

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

(1) No definition available for some of the tax categories. 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) M₃ is the broadly defined money supply aggregate officially used in South Africa.

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

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

Graph 13.2 Share of Income Tax to Revenue


(1) Data relates to 2009 instead of 2016.

(2) Share of income tax of individuals to revenue.

Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

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

Share of income tax to revenue - Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.

M₂ supply (end of the year) - The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

Expenditure - Data covers Federal Government only.

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

Russia

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

Budget expenditures - monetary funds paid from the budget funds, excluding funds which in accordance to the

Budget Code of the Russian Federation are the sources financing the budget deficit.

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

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

Annual rates are calculated as the average of monthly data.

India

General Government includes both central government and state governments.

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

M_1 = Currency with the Public + Deposit money of the Public

M_2 = M_1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M_3 = M_1 + Time deposits with banks.

M_4 = M_3 + Total post office deposits.

China

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

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

Share of deficit/surplus of general government to GDP = (Revenue of consolidated budget - Expenditure of consolidated budget)/GDP.

The contents of government revenue include the following main items:

- a) Various tax revenues including domestic value added tax (VAT), domestic consumption tax, VAT and consumption tax from imports, VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports, business tax, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construct tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land appreciation tax, tax on vehicles and boat operation, ship tonnage tax, vehicle purchase tax, tariffs, farm land occupation tax, deed tax, and tobacco leaf tax, etc.
- b) Non-tax revenue including special program receipts, charge of administrative and institutional units, penalty receipts and others non-tax receipts.

The contents of government expenditure include the following main items:

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

South Africa

M_0 = Deposits of monetary institutions with the central bank and banknotes and coin in circulation outside the central bank.

M_1 = Notes and coin in circulation plus cheque and transmission deposits and other demand deposits of domestic private sector with monetary institutions.

M_2 = M_1 plus other short-term deposits held by the domestic private sector.

M_3 = M_2 plus long-term deposits held by the domestic private sector.



14

External Economic Relations



Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	136,994	341,429	447,585	354,008	475,657	594,517	584,947	605,159	582,862	466,988	420,916
Russia	168,991	674,052	889,662	590,272	762,792	983,498	1,034,472	1,061,609	991,448	674,736	598,235
India ⁽¹⁾	125,940	556,618	647,001	623,198	826,096	1,015,835	1,017,576	995,163	997,988	882,242	...
China ⁽²⁾	477,398	2,206,069	2,641,801	2,279,317	2,984,864	3,835,801	4,118,339	4,475,810	4,704,505	4,362,434	4,145,931
South Africa	70,187	190,434	209,196	164,713	210,127	250,598	241,365	235,316	225,248	196,372	178,383
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	72,914	158,024	220,322	174,312	243,661	302,029	303,848	325,571	318,799	243,118	203,163
Russia	58,471	283,661	366,228	247,321	320,958	410,050	444,698	469,651	428,898	281,572	266,050
India ⁽¹⁾	65,112	303,144	355,742	348,403	450,324	567,546	571,497	528,945	529,542	465,641	...
China ⁽²⁾	224,306	949,017	1,146,484	1,029,593	1,380,920	1,826,949	1,943,247	2,120,215	2,241,603	2,002,282	1,948,009
South Africa	33,129	97,214	106,924	81,754	102,734	123,612	123,560	122,045	115,679	99,911	88,976
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	64,081	183,405	227,263	179,696	231,996	292,488	281,100	279,588	264,063	223,870	217,753
Russia	110,520	390,391	523,434	342,951	441,833	573,448	589,774	591,958	562,551	393,164	332,186
India ⁽¹⁾	60,828	253,474	291,259	274,795	375,772	448,289	446,079	466,218	468,445	416,601	...
China ⁽²⁾	253,092	1,257,053	1,495,317	1,249,724	1,603,944	2,008,852	2,175,092	2,355,595	2,462,902	2,360,152	2,197,922
South Africa	37,058	93,220	102,272	82,959	107,393	126,986	117,805	113,271	109,569	96,461	89,407
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3.8	0.0	-1.8	-1.6	-3.4	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.3	-1.3
Russia	18.0	5.5	5.8	3.8	4.1	4.8	3.3	1.5	2.8	5.1	1.7
India ^{(1) (3)}	-0.6	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	...
China	1.7	9.9	9.1	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.8	1.7
South Africa	-0.1	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.1	-5.9	-5.3	-4.4	-3.3
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	87.9	116.1	103.2	103.1	95.2	96.8	92.5	85.9	82.8	92.1	107.2
Russia	189.0	137.6	142.9	138.7	137.7	139.8	132.6	126.0	131.2	139.6	124.9
India ⁽¹⁾	93.4	83.6	81.9	78.8	83.4	79.0	78.1	88.1	88.5	89.5	...
China	112.8	132.5	130.4	121.4	116.2	110.0	111.9	111.1	109.9	117.9	112.8
South Africa	111.9	95.9	95.6	101.5	104.5	102.7	95.3	92.8	94.7	96.5	100.5
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	97.2	131.5	113.6	119.4	110.1	112.1	107.7	100.2	97.1	110.2	132.3
Russia	235.5	155.3	161.5	161.6	159.8	161.8	157.1	152.9	161.4	177.0	147.0
India ⁽¹⁾	88.2	64.8	61.0	62.0	67.9	62.5	61.2	69.8	69.3	68.8	...
China	115.9	138.0	136.3	127.6	119.9	114.5	118.7	120.1	124.1	136.8	133.0
South Africa	117.2	96.8	98.0	105.0	109.8	106.9	96.3	93.2	93.6	96.8	101.3
Inflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	32,995	44,579	50,716	31,481	88,452	101,158	86,607	69,181	96,895	74,694	78,182
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	...	55,874	74,783	36,583	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,031	6,853	32,976
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁵⁾	4,031	34,844	41,903	37,746	36,047	46,552	34,298	36,047	45,147	55,559	...
China ⁽⁶⁾	40,715	74,768	92,395	90,033	105,735	116,011	111,716	117,586	119,562	126,267	126,001
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	888	6,530	9,220	7,535	3,635	4,248	4,559	8,304	5,775	1,730	2,271

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Outflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	2,497	17,061	26,115	-4,552	26,763	16,067	5,208	14,942	26,040	13,518	7,815
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	...	44,801	55,663	43,281	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	57,082	22,085	22,581
India ^{(1) (5)}	759	18,835	19,365	15,143	17,195	10,892	7,134	9,199	4,031	8,886	...
China ^{(6) (8)}	...	26,506	55,907	56,529	68,811	74,654	87,804	107,844	123,120	145,667	...
South Africa ⁽⁹⁾	-271	-2,962	3 137	-1,156	76	257	-2,988	-6,652	-7,675	-5,747	-3,382
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	33,011	180,334	193,783	238,520	288,575	352,012	373,147	358,808	363,551	356,464	365,016
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	24,263	466,376	410,695	405,825	432,948	441,162	473,110	456,447	327,727	309,387	308,031
India ⁽¹²⁾	38,036	199,179	309,723	251,985	279,057	304,818	294,398	292,046	304,223	341,638	360,176
China	165,574	1,528,249	1,946,030	2,399,152	2,847,338	3,181,148	3,311,589	3,821,315	3,843,018	3,330,362	3,010,517
South Africa	7,534	32,979	34,099	39,706	43,834	48,860	50,735	49,587	49,102	45,787	47,356 ⁽¹³⁾
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36.6	14.1	12.0	12.2	12.0	11.8	13.3	12.7	14.4	18.6	17.9
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	61.7	34.3	34.2	36.3	32.1	28.8	28.4	32.6	42.6	45.5	36.2
India ⁽¹²⁾	22.0	17.5	18.0	20.3	18.2	18.2	21.1	22.4	23.8	23.8	23.7
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	...	11.0	8.5	8.4	9.0	9.2	8.6	9.0	17.0	12.9	13.2
South Africa	27.1	25.8	26.1	27.9	29.6	28.3	35.8	37.2	41.3	39.1	...
International investment position (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	...	-495,454	-243,106	-559,113	-906,164	-820,504	-806,488	-740,519	-775,084	-460,303	-693,317
Russia ^{(16) (17)}	...	-14,838	-148,642	250,248	102,912	18,409	149,451	142,332	131,736	310,105	335,101
India ⁽¹²⁾	-76,848	-62,445	-51,179	-66,587	-159,200	-207,021	-264,730	-326,663	-340,760	-364,243	-361,094
China	...	1,188,115	1,493,816	1,490,516	1,688,032	1,688,416	1,866,500	1,995,972	1,602,765	1,672,830	1,800,537
South Africa	-10,694	-94,352	-17,685	-57,437	-98,969	-43,558	-55,671	-14,720	-26,090	-40,903	...
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.1	25.6	24.8	31.7	30.4	29.4	31.1	31.8	38.0	60.7	66.9
India (RS per US\$) ⁽¹⁾	45.7	40.2	45.9	47.4	45.6	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.5	...
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6.9	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	9.7	10.8	12.8	14.7
Year-end exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	2.0	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.3
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.2	24.6	29.4	30.2	30.5	32.2	30.4	32.7	56.3	72.9	60.7
India (RS per US\$) ⁽¹²⁾	46.6	43.6	40.0	50.9	45.1	44.6	51.2	54.4	60.1	62.6	66.3
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.9
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	7.6	6.8	9.3	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6	15.6	13.6

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

- a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, Export Import Data Bank; and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, *FDI Statistics (various issues)*.



- b) Reserve Bank of India, HandBook of Statistics on Indian Economy.
- c) Ministry of Finance, *Report on India's External Debt (various issues)*.

China

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

- (4) According to the Bank of Russia. The data are submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.
- (11) At the end of the year.
- (16) At the beginning of the year.
- (17) Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

India

- (1) All information in case of India pertains to financial year (i.e. from 1st April of the year mentioned in the table to March end of next year).
- (3) GDP estimates used are at current market prices (with base year revised 2011-12=100).
- (5) Information since 2014-15 is provisional.
- (12) Figures are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

China

- (2) Data of imports and exports of goods and commercial services come from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- (6) Data of FDI come from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.
- (8) Outflows of FDI from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2007 and onwards included all sectors.
- (14) The scope of external debt was adjusted based on the IMF Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) and consequently the external data with full coverage was released, including the debt in RMB, in 2015 in China. The debt figure at the end of 2014 was also adjusted accordingly for the convenience of comparison. The earlier data related have not been adjusted.

South Africa

- (7) These indicate on a net basis an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.
- (9) These indicate on a net basis a decrease in liabilities and an increase in assets.
- (13) This includes gold.

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

	(million US\$) (to be continued)					
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55,851	91,351	120,617	172,985	127,722	181,768
China	1,222	7,990	12,621	20,044	15,911	25,595
United States	12,899	14,657	18,723	25,628	20,032	27,044
Argentina	6,843	8,053	10,404	13,258	11,282	14,435
Germany	4,428	6,503	8,669	12,027	9,869	12,554
Nigeria	734	3,918	5,281	6,704	4,761	5,920
South Korea	1,437	3,106	3,391	5,413	4,819	8,422
India	271	1,474	2,169	3,564	2,191	4,242
Italy	2,167	2,570	3,348	4,613	3,665	4,838
Japan	2,961	3,840	4,609	6,807	5,368	6,986
France	1,880	2,838	3,525	4,678	3,616	4,801
Mexico	754	1,310	1,979	3,125	2,784	3,859
Chile	968	2,866	3,462	3,952	2,675	4,182
Spain	1,119	1,431	1,843	2,472	1,956	2,773
Bolivia	140	1,448	1,601	2,858	1,650	2,233
Saudi Arabia	779	1,642	1,709	2,910	1,597	2,059
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55,119	137,807	160,649	197,942	152,995	201,915
China	1,085	8,402	10,749	16,523	21,004	30,786
United States	13,190	24,525	25,065	27,423	15,602	19,307
Argentina	6,238	11,740	14,417	17,606	12,785	18,523
Netherlands	2,796	5,749	8,841	10,483	8,150	10,228
Japan	2,474	3,895	4,321	6,115	4,270	7,141
Germany	2,527	5,691	7,211	8,851	6,175	8,138
Chile	1,248	3,914	4,264	4,792	2,657	4,258
India	217	939	958	1,102	3,415	3,492
Venezuela	753	3,565	4,724	5,150	3,610	3,854
Planes and ships provisions	945	2,482	2,848	4,631	2,614	3,570
Italy	2,146	3,836	4,464	4,765	3,016	4,235
South Korea	581	1,963	2,047	3,134	2,658	3,760
Russia	423	3,443	3,741	4,653	2,869	4,152
United Kingdom	1,499	2,829	3,301	3,792	3,723	4,628
Mexico	1,713	4,458	4,260	4,281	2,676	3,715



Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US\$)(continued)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	226,247	223,183	239,748	229,145	171,461	137,557
China	32,791	34,251	37,304	37,345	30,719	23,364
United States	33,970	32,363	36,019	35,008	26,470	23,799
Argentina	16,906	16,444	16,463	14,143	10,284	9,085
Germany	15,214	14,212	15,183	13,838	10,378	9,129
Nigeria	8,387	8,012	9,648	9,495	4,633	1,305
South Korea	10,097	9,099	9,492	8,526	5,421	5,449
India	6,081	5,043	6,358	6,640	4,290	2,484
Italy	6,223	6,202	6,719	6,311	4,675	3,702
Japan	7,872	7,735	7,081	5,901	4,877	3,567
France	5,465	5,910	6,499	5,700	4,458	3,679
Mexico	5,131	6,075	5,795	5,363	4,378	3,528
Chile	4,547	4,166	4,325	4,011	3,423	2,887
Spain	3,299	3,543	4,487	3,910	3,499	2,565
Bolivia	2,863	3,431	4,035	3,816	2,506	1,342
Saudi Arabia	3,093	3,197	3,194	3,299	1,907	1,301
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	256,040	242,578	242,034	225,101	191,134	185,280
China	44,315	41,228	46,026	40,616	35,608	35,138
United States	25,805	26,701	24,653	27,028	24,080	23,159
Argentina	22,709	17,998	19,615	14,282	12,800	13,420
Netherlands	13,640	15,041	17,333	13,036	10,044	10,324
Japan	9,473	7,956	7,964	6,719	4,845	4,605
Germany	9,039	7,277	6,552	6,633	5,179	4,863
Chile	5,418	4,602	4,484	4,984	3,978	4,083
India	3,201	5,577	3,130	4,789	3,617	3,162
Venezuela	4,592	5,056	4,850	4,632	2,987	1,283
Planes and ships provisions	4,813	4,867	4,135	4,038	2,427	1,948
Italy	5,441	4,581	4,098	4,021	3,270	3,323
South Korea	4,694	4,501	4,720	3,831	3,122	2,881
Russia	4,216	3,141	2,974	3,829	2,464	2,300
United Kingdom	5,202	4,460	4,067	3,827	2,907	2,842
Mexico	3,960	4,003	4,230	3,670	3,588	3,814

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US\$) (continued)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	55,851	91,351	120,617	172,985	127,722	181,768
Petroleum oils, crude	3,190	9,081	11,989	16,389	9,186	10,093
Diesel oil	-	1,748	3,023	5,142	1,673	5,132
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm3<=3000,up to 6 pass	808	1,348	2,028	3,096	3,338	4,928
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	1,314	1,497	2,715	1,591	2,132
Natural gas, liquefied	0	-	-	26	93	777
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	274	527	654	1416	939	2,695
Other potassium chloride	561	950	1,500	3,828	2,061	2,204
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	-	-	1,257	1,490	762	788
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	399	542	656	839	963	1,463
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	259	222	418	1,362	2,150
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	482	679	869	1,022	875
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other insecticides, presented in another way	-	-	-	269	369	520
Export by principal commodities	55,119	137,807	160,649	197,942	152,995	201,915
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1,853	5,750	7,114	11,054	10,582	21,354
Petroleum oils, crude	159	6,894	8,905	13,683	9,351	16,293
Other cane sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean waste, solid	1,648	2,419	2,956	4,360	4,592	4,673
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1,559	2,928	3,378	4,131	3,761	5,182
Chemical wood pulp of n/conf., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1,526	2,429	2,945	3,774	3,073	4,430
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	2,463	2,700	3,699	2,649	3,369
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	445	1,979	2,775	3,612	2,886	3,531
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	460	1,876	1,321	1,259	2,122
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	3,198	3,444	5,485	2,665	7,558
Fuel oil	-	1,943	1,758	2,471	1,463	2,194
Oth.airplanes/aircraft,weight>15000kg,empty	602	2,362	3,755	4,394	3,108	3,036
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	1,129	1,252	1,899	1,050	1,526
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	937	1,440	2,207	1,927	2,254

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	226,247	223,183	239,748	229,145	171,461	137,557
Petroleum oils, crude	14,081	13,410	16,321	15,533	7,381	2,899
Diesel oil	7,422	6,574	8,285	8,725	3,415	2,897
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm3<=3000,up to 6 pass	6,978	5,845	5,365	4,479	2,989	1,517
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	3,957	4,459	4,422	2,580	2,420
Natural gas in the state gaseous	2,734	3,336	3,991	3,827	2,568	1,278
Natural gas, liquefied	291	1,548	2,835	3,139	2,754	768
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	3,054	3,033	3,233	2,935	1,997	1,204
Other potassium chloride	3,471	3,510	3,319	2,893	2,510	1,989
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	1,050	1,212	2,105	2,768	2,277	1,904
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	1,664	2,141	2,535	2,242	1,489	1,354
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	3,352	2,347	1,951	1,907	1,752	1,456
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	1,721	2,415	1,812	1,216	1,335
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	1,058	1,121	1,390	1,765	1,947	2,109
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	2,915	2,144	1,582	1,048	915
Other insecticides, presented in another way	708	877	1,316	1,538	1,188	787
Export by principal commodities	256,040	242,578	242,034	225,101	191,134	185,280
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	17,240	22,806	23,273	20,982	19,327
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	31,852	23,810	25,996	19,983	10,379	11,576
Petroleum oils, crude	21,603	20,306	12,957	16,357	11,781	10,074
Other cane sugar	-	9,814	9,156	7,446	5,899	8,280
Soybean waste, solid	5,544	6,246	6,101	6,062	5,003	4,331
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	8,000	5,722	4,582	6,041	5,555	4,843
Chemical wood pulp of n/conf., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	4,605	4,322	4,821	4,914	5,343	5,129
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	3,506	3,653	4,477	4,890	3,953	3,577
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	4,454	4,272	4,199	4,461	3,959	3,954
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	2,624	5,285	6,248	3,870	4,932	3,655
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	9,965	7,179	6,495	3,716	3,697	1,713
Fuel oil	3,299	4,773	3,567	3,113	1,254	640
Oth.airplanes/aircraft,weight>15000kg,empty	3,201	3,579	2,916	2,720	2,985	3,247
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	2,298	2,554	2,504	2,614	1,589	1,127
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	2,606	2,460	2,805	2,432	2,271	1,993

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Footnote

Value is at FOB.

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

Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

(million US\$)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3,898	26,534	34,115	21,229	26,699	37,683	38,305	37,916	32,975	20,441	19,453
Netherlands	740	3,857	4,817	3,589	4,442	5,925	5,977	5,856	5,294	3,096	3,021
China	949	24,424	34,780	22,795	38,964	48,202	51,628	53,065	50,773	34,948	38,105
Italy	1,212	8,537	11,002	7,891	10,043	13,402	13,432	14,556	12,729	8,320	7,840
Turkey	349	4,179	6,146	3,216	4,867	6,360	6,860	7,271	6,644	4,059	2,161
USA	2,694	9,471	13,790	9,170	11,097	14,584	15,366	16,538	18,496	11,454	10,703
France	1,187	7,766	10,015	8,431	10,043	13,276	13,804	13,012	10,630	5,919	8,490
India	557	1,310	1,707	1,525	2,143	2,786	3,041	3,089	3,172	2,258	2,398
Brazil	388	4,109	4,672	3,478	4,067	4,389	3,359	3,493	3,969	2,915	2,524
South Africa	71	270	444	321	473	465	686	782	691	565	522
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9,232	26,346	33,164	18,710	25,662	34,158	34,995	37,054	37,132	25,351	21,257
Netherlands	4,349	42,879	56,973	36,407	53,974	62,695	76,886	70,105	68,040	40,848	29,260
China	5,248	15,895	21,142	16,687	20,326	35,030	35,766	35,619	37,492	28,601	28,018
Italy	7,254	27,530	41,999	25,100	27,476	32,658	32,301	38,778	35,225	22,294	11,973
Turkey	3,098	18,534	27,655	16,377	20,317	25,350	27,419	25,444	24,937	19,287	13,582
USA	4,644	8,335	13,357	9,132	12,320	16,425	12,867	11,113	10,583	9,432	9,269
France	1,903	8,684	12,201	8,726	12,420	14,859	10,535	8,995	7,578	5,712	4,778
India	1,082	4,012	5,230	5,936	6,392	6,080	7,563	6,982	6,343	5,575	5,312
Brazil	259	1,130	2,041	1,083	1,798	2,125	2,304	1,983	2,366	1,924	1,785
South Africa	34	14	40	195	46	115	279	286	285	271	196
Imports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	4,703	6,611	5,823	5,665	6,034	6,325	5,913	5,089	2,846	2,093
Medicines	1,150	5,550	7,512	7,136	9,346	10,964	10,784	11,805	10,211	6,876	7,066
Passenger cars	448	21,333	30,262	8,511	11,535	20,041	20,220	16,990	13,157	6,488	6,035
Exports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Crude oil	25,284	121,503	161,147	100,593	134,757	181,764	180,930	173,668	153,895	89,588	73,712
Petroleum products	10,938	52,228	79,870	48,144	70,085	96,033	103,624	109,414	115,810	67,454	46,106
Natural gas	16,644	44,837	69,107	41,971	47,579	63,933	61,768	65,972	54,685	41,779	31,280

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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



Table 14.2.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia, 2016

(million US\$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries ⁽¹⁾
Import	2524	2398	38105	522	182267
Total					
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	1,113	19.2	-	-	2,093
2. Citrus fruits	2.5	1.2	138	110	1,173
3. Tea	-	145	47.7	-	548
4. Soybeans	413	-	0.3	-	977
5. Nickel ores and concentrates	-	-	-	59.9	59.9
6. Medicines	1.3	450	18.3	0.0	7,066
7. Machinery for liquefying air or gases	-	1.6	3,616	-	4,785
8. Calculating machines and their blocks	0.0	1	2,301	0.0	3,824
9. Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	1.4	22.8	4,333	0.1	6,715
10. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	7.0	78.9	833	5.7	5,720
Exports					
Total					
1. Wheat and meslin	-	7.7	0.1	119	4,216
2. Hard coal	64.9	161	805	-	8,907
3. Crude oil	-	80.1	14,825	-	73,712
4. Petroleum products	300	120	1,985	10.2	46,106
5. Fertilizers	1,241	344	748	10.5	6,637
6. Synthetic rubber	34.5	147	156	6.2	1,293
7. Wood treated	-	2.7	1,499	0.1	3,201
8. Precious stones, precious metals and products from them	0.0	947	95.4	-	8,907
9. Aluminum and products from its	4.3	13.6	33.0	9.7	5,674
10. Fuel elements, non-irradiated	-	164	49.1	-	1,221

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India
(1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017)

(million US\$)			
Countries	Import	Countries	Export
China	61,311	United States of America	42,332
United States of America	22,104	United Arab Emirates	31,258
United Arab Emirates	21,471	Hong Kong	14,157
Saudi Arabia	19,957	China	10,203
Switzerland	17,255	Singapore	9,567
Indonesia	13,431	United Kingdom	8,581
Korea RP	12,581	Germany	7,245
Iraq	11,702	Bangladesh	6,695
Germany	11,484	Saudi Arabia	5,140
Nigeria	7,659	Sri Lanka DSR	3,921

Source

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

Footnote

All figures are provisional.

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

(million US\$)											
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Import											
Brazil	...	950	1,186	3,438	3,549	4,271	4,826	3,721	5,401	4,040	4,115
Russia	518	2,478	4,328	3,567	3,600	4,764	4,232	3,894	4,249	4,596	5,564
China	1,502	27,146	32,497	30,824	43,480	55,314	52,248	51,035	60,413	61,702	61,311
South Africa	1,022	3,605	5,514	5,675	7,141	10,972	8,888	6,075	6,497	5,907	5,814
Export											
Brazil	...	2,526	2,651	2,414	4,024	5,770	6,049	5,552	5,964	2,650	2,408
Russia	889	941	1,096	981	1,689	1,778	2,296	2,121	2,097	1,588	1,933
China	831	10,871	9,354	11,618	15,483	18,077	13,535	14,824	11,934	9,028	10,203
South Africa	311	2,661	1,980	2,059	3,912	4,731	5,107	5,074	5,302	3,588	3,554

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

(1) All figures for the year 2016 are provisional.

(2) Data pertains to financial year i.e. 1st April of the year indicated in the table to 31st March of next year. For example, data for 2016 pertains to the period 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.



Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (to be continued)

	2000-2001	2006-2007	2007-2008
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1,786.9	3,617.7	4,272.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3,790.5	5,292.7	5,420.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1,292.5	4,110.9	5,355.2
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	4,896.3	7,003.5
Plastic and artecles thereof	700.9	2,741.3	2,789.8
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462.0	1,251.6	2,081.0
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	1,035.8	1,748.6
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	3,766.1	4,484.1
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	3,184.0	4,159.4
Miscellaneous goods	34,137.0	96,518.0	125,817.0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	4,236.8	18,628.0	25,344.0
Iron and steel	956.5	6,143.0	9,090.0
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	2,535.0	3,302.0
Organic chemicals	1,599.6	6,037.0	8,116.0
Fertilizers	444.9	2,668.0	4,610.0
Plastic and articles thereof	657.0	2,957.0	4,117.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	17,545.0	61,779.0	86,384.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2,677.6	14,575.0	20,091.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	9,707.4	22,615.0	26,291.0

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (continued)

	2008-2009	2009-2010	2010-2011
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	5,048.1	4,591.1	4,768.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	5,902.9	6,127.8	6,449.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	9,541.1	7,233.2	10,839.0
Ores, slag and ash	5,456.2	6,651.9	5,818.0
Plastic and artecles thereof	2,543.5	2,753.6	3,948.0
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2,323.2	1,735.3	2,461.0
Ships boats and floating structures	3,715.6	2,554.3	5,274.0
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	6,002.0	6,169.5	11,301.0
Pharmaceutical products	5,078.8	5,191.2	6,543.0
Miscellaneous goods	139,684.0	135,743.0	193,735.0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	26,641.0	23,990.0	29,007.2
Iron and steel	10,265.0	8,814.0	11,010.0
Articles of iron or steel	3,667.0	2,793.0	3,617.0
Organic chemicals	8,608.0	9,407.0	12,640.0
Fertilizers	12,011.0	5,992.0	6,182.0
Plastic and articles thereof	4,482.0	5,515.0	7,571.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	103,934.0	96,321.0	115,929.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	25,205.0	22,074.0	27,211.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	43,926.0	46,322.0	77,054.0



Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (continued)

	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	5,777.0	5,554.0	6,657.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	7,961.0	7,408.0	8,343.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	11,528.0	10,863.0	10,298.5
Ores, slag and ash	5,425.0	2,383.0	2,201.5
Plastic and artecles thereof	5,302.0	5,150.0	5,633.5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2,527.0	3,236.0	3,047.7
Ships boats and floating structures	8,096.0	3,838.0	3,724.8
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	10,931.0	12,193.0	12,933.0
Pharmaceutical products	8,483.0	10,063.0	11,140.5
Miscellaneous goods	239,932.0	239,712.0	250,424.9
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	37,552.0	35,236.0	30,669.2
Iron and steel	13,646.0	13,616.0	9,109.6
Articles of iron or steel	4,529.0	4,101.0	3,595.9
Organic chemicals	14,443.0	15,702.0	17,044.2
Fertilizers	9,221.0	7,413.0	5,352.0
Plastic and articles thereof	8,446.0	9,611.0	10,104.2
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	172,754.0	181,345.0	181,382.6
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	32,865.0	29,820.0	29,152.8
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	91,075.0	83,896.0	58,464.8

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2014-2015	2015-2016	2016-2017
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	7,654.6	7,665.1	8,267.0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	9,192.1	9,324.4	91,212.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	8,696.8	7,998.3	8,240.6
Ores, slag and ash	982.1	689.5	1,863.2
Plastic and artecles thereof	5,081.5	5,242.4	5,315.0
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1,630.1	802.7	1,107.0
Ships boats and floating structures	5,352.6	3,088.5	4,527.9
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	14,473.8	14,355.9	15,021.0
Pharmaceutical products	11,584.6	12,910.0	12,966.1
Miscellaneous goods	245,690.3	200,213.3	209,760.6
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	31,730.7	32,872.2	32,101.7
Iron and steel	12,342.0	11,251.9	8,238.9
Articles of iron or steel	3,978.8	3,743.6	3,466.5
Organic chemicals	17,746.4	15,618.2	15,477.2
Fertilizers	6,386.6	7,072.9	4,285.9
Plastic and articles thereof	11,690.8	11,412.0	11,569.1
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	156,400.0	96,953.1	103,069.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	33,149.4	35,960.1	38,570.5
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	62,379.9	56,537.0	53,767.4

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry , Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2016-17 means 1st April 2016 to 31st March 2017.

Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 1st April.



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US\$) (to be continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Import from major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	9,429	12,804	12,916	8,703	12,260	15,492
India	1,353	14,617	20,259	13,727	20,846	23,371
Japan	41,510	133,942	150,600	130,915	176,736	194,564
Korea, Rep.	23,207	103,752	112,138	102,545	138,349	162,706
Taiwan, China	25,494	101,027	103,338	85,720	115,739	124,909
South Africa	1,037	6,618	9,235	8,712	14,903	32,108
Germany	10,409	45,383	55,790	55,719	74,261	92,744
Russia	5,770	19,689	23,833	21,233	25,921	40,370
Brazil	1,621	18,342	29,863	28,277	38,125	52,394
United States of America	22,363	69,391	81,360	77,460	102,099	122,129
Australia	5,024	25,840	37,435	39,488	61,122	82,673
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	22,181	108,386	117,003	106,749	154,701	193,018
European Union ⁽²⁾	30,845	110,935	132,634	127,692	168,370	211,158
Export to major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	44,518	184,436	190,729	166,229	218,302	267,983
India	1,561	24,011	31,585	29,656	40,915	50,537
Japan	41,654	102,009	116,132	97,868	121,043	148,270
Korea, Rep.	11,292	56,099	73,932	53,670	68,766	82,920
Taiwan, China	5,039	23,460	25,877	20,501	29,674	35,109
South Africa	1,014	7,428	8,618	7,366	10,800	13,362
Germany	9,278	48,714	59,209	49,916	68,047	76,400
Russia	2,233	28,466	33,076	17,519	29,612	38,904
Brazil	1,224	11,372	18,807	14,119	24,461	31,837
United States	52,099	232,677	252,384	220,802	283,287	324,453
Australia	3,429	17,990	22,247	20,642	27,220	33,910
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	17,341	94,147	114,317	106,257	138,160	170,071
European Union ⁽²⁾	38,192	245,178	293,148	236,197	311,219	355,975

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

	(million US\$)(continued)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
Import from major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	17,880	16,207	12,621	12,746	16,845
India	18,796	16,970	16,359	13,369	11,757
Japan	177,834	162,245	162,921	142,903	145,525
Korea, Rep.	168,738	183,073	190,109	174,506	158,868
Taiwan, China	132,204	156,405	152,007	143,204	139,217
South Africa	44,671	48,388	44,568	30,151	22,491
Germany	91,921	94,156	105,013	87,623	86,073
Russia	44,155	39,668	41,594	33,259	32,229
Brazil	52,329	54,299	51,653	44,089	45,738
United States of America	132,897	152,342	159,061	147,809	134,402
Australia	84,618	98,954	97,631	73,510	70,666
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	195,892	199,558	208,240	194,475	196,219
European Union ⁽²⁾	212,078	219,937	244,164	208,766	207,970
Export to major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	323,431	384,495	363,077	330,463	287,723
India	47,678	48,432	54,217	58,228	58,390
Japan	151,622	150,132	149,391	135,616	129,261
Korea, Rep.	87,678	91,165	100,333	101,286	93,708
Taiwan, China	36,777	40,634	46,277	44,892	40,374
South Africa	15,323	16,831	15,699	15,858	12,848
Germany	69,210	67,343	72,703	69,155	65,214
Russia	44,056	49,591	53,677	34,757	37,334
Brazil	33,420	35,895	34,890	27,412	21,975
United States	351,777	368,406	396,063	409,214	385,085
Australia	37,728	37,554	39,146	40,307	37,287
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	204,255	244,040	272,046	277,291	255,988
European Union ⁽²⁾	333,959	338,953	370,843	355,816	339,048

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US\$)(continued)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
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	46,067	300,263	342,083	301,119	388,755	445,756
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	26,818	228,552	268,671	235,849	309,814	353,763
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	7,016	35,942	42,833	38,927	50,584	59,336
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	13,424	61,326	60,877	53,814	66,710	80,164
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	18,865	47,316	52,490	46,730	54,361	63,074
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	6,314	37,062	43,331	38,908	52,110	60,685
Plastics and articles thereof	6,388	26,397	29,809	25,278	34,696	45,421
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	4,606	31,804	39,273	27,926	38,398	49,540
Articles of iron or steel	5,478	36,678	48,419	33,780	39,135	51,196
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	9,850	25,306	29,720	28,034	35,636	41,722
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	50,744	256,829	266,515	243,727	314,315	350,951
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	20,681	104,986	169,252	124,045	189,008	275,814
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	34,434	124,174	138,796	123,538	172,157	199,295
Ores, slag and ash	3,134	54,045	85,937	70,099	109,510	150,640
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	7,277	69,535	77,709	66,986	89,920	99,138
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	2,419	6,257	7,548	6,545	10,847	14,912
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	3,613	22,133	26,963	28,367	49,505	65,465
Plastics and articles thereof	14,456	45,323	48,863	48,516	63,704	70,197
Organic chemicals	8,327	38,426	39,237	36,174	48,261	63,131
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	3,072	12,267	23,182	21,002	27,062	32,044

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

	(million US\$)(concluded)				
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾
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	487,321	561,286	570,924	594,325	553,479
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	375,888	383,153	400,834	364,276	343,794
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	77,886	86,415	93,374	98,531	87,475
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	87,043	96,793	91,992	83,786	74,413
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	61,220	68,252	81,445	78,440	72,068
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	72,626	74,530	74,001	73,677	67,571
Plastics and articles thereof	55,193	61,753	66,789	65,683	62,349
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	55,114	58,550	64,193	62,600	60,151
Articles of iron or steel	56,160	57,348	60,637	60,523	51,890
Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	46,811	50,761	56,249	53,509	47,195
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	381,520	439,417	424,319	428,694	412,888
mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	313,132	315,232	316,788	198,601	176,291
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	181,980	170,571	179,378	157,043	147,695
Ores, slag and ash	133,871	148,772	134,661	93,720	93,886
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	106,154	107,588	105,806	99,636	92,642
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	13,220	18,340	42,333	96,593	79,940
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	70,598	74,148	89,509	69,629	71,499
Plastics and articles thereof	69,420	72,390	75,190	65,551	61,000
Organic chemicals	60,864	65,877	60,313	47,758	43,870
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	38,596	42,627	45,888	39,713	38,299

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China, 2016

(to be continued)

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1.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	5,689	1.9	1.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	16,901	26.3
2.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2,985	-26.0	2.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	10,367	1.7
3.Organic chemicals	1,681	1.1	3.Organic chemicals	5,674	-4.6
4.Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1,121	-27.0	4.Plastics and articles thereof	2,245	5.5
5.Plastics and articles thereof	757	-18.7	5.Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1,692	10.1
6.Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	652	-15.5	6.Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	1,655	-15.8
7.Man-made filaments	558	13.0	7.Fertilizers	1,540	-56.5
8.Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	548	-42.7	8.Iron and steel	1,496	-33.8
9.Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	476	-56.8	9.Articles of iron or steel	1,308	-7.3
10.Articles of leather; saddlery and harness; travel goods, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut(other than silk-worm gut)	443	-25.8	10.Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,166	0.8

Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China, 2016

(concluded)

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	7,761	48.4	1.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	2,449	-19.2
2.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	5,438	6.3	2.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	1,895	-15.6
3.Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	2,564	30.8	3.Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	632	-20.4
4.Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	1,972	-24.0	4.Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	630	-17.6
5.Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	1,904	3.1	5.Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	543	-24.4
6.Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1,851	-14.3	6.Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	527	-28.5
7.Articles of iron or steel	1,270	25.3	7.Plastics and articles thereof	488	-12.2
8.Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1,254	10.6	8.Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	452	-14.8
9.Plastics and articles thereof	1,149	2.2	9.Articles of iron or steel	378	-27.0
10.Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports,cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	837	-20.0	10.Organic chemicals	331	-5.6

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.



Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries - China, 2016

(to be continued)

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1.Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	15,552	-7.9	1.Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	2,495	27.2
2.Ores, slag and ash	13,250	4.7	2.Cotton	1,269	-44.2
3.Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	6,016	13.6	3.Ores, slag and ash	1,256	93.2
4.Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	2,593	5.5	4.Copper and articles thereof	997	-39.4
5.Meat and edible meat offal	2,005	102.1	5.Organic chemicals	906	-17.8
6.Ships, boats and floating structures	1,198	719,284.8	6.Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	739	-12.4
7.Sugars and sugar confectionery	705	-25.4	7.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	520	-7.4
8.Raw hides and skins(other than fur skins) and leather	677	-16.3	8.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	465	28.2
9.Iron and steel	540	-14.8	9.Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes	299	-6.9
10.Copper and articles thereof	507	-19.2	10.Raw hides and skins(other than fur skins) and leather	273	-20.9

Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries - China, 2016

(concluded)

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾		Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾		million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1.Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	19,000	-5.9	1.Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	14,286	-32.2
2.Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	3,681	17.8	2.Ores, slag and ash	4,950	-7.2
3.Nickel and articles thereof	2,122	-6.8	3.Iron and steel	1,393	-18.0
4.Fish and crustaceans molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1,358	16.0	4.Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	298	-13.4
5.Ores, slag and ash	894	-0.9	5.Copper and articles thereof	203	-32.8
6.Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	784	-6.2	6.Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	203	-1.0
7.Fertilizers	742	-14.4	7.Nickel and articles thereof	184	13.6
8.Copper and articles thereof	446	-30.9	8.Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	162	-6.9
9.Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	422	8.0	9.Pharmaceutical products	118	66.3
10.Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coin	325	7.9	10.Raw hides and skins(other than fur skins) and leather	102	-22.6

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.

**Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2016**

(Rands) (to be continued)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import					
Live animals	1,653,612,442	18,532,734	404,396,095	930,308,147	3,006,849,418
Vegetables	1,155,629,753	1,945,027,759	2,464,299,825	1,011,273,365	6,576,230,702
Animal or vegetable fats	70,715,799	...	78,910,917	31,411,090	181,037,806
Prepared foodstuffs	1,768,013,843	28,676,517	650,092,314	1,798,277,150	4,245,059,824
Mineral Products	544,126,006	55,590,390	10,404,752,075	3,326,698,130	14,331,166,601
Chemicals	1,884,776,281	573,480,183	9,418,257,277	12,438,412,211	24,314,925,952
Plastics & Rubber	533,629,699	173,897,137	1,272,640,997	9,918,306,089	11,898,473,922
Raw hides & leather	168,766,118	295,850	328,873,280	2,389,312,924	2,887,248,172
Wood Products	304,604,460	36,990,689	25,429,221	850,108,448	1,217,132,818
Wood pulp & paper	900,086,513	82,293,107	442,673,870	2,329,568,589	3,754,622,079
Textiles	94,427,458	13,158,741	2,332,534,547	19,985,295,825	22,425,416,571
Footwear	116,997,621	535,972	413,642,550	8,376,107,463	8,907,283,606
Stone & Glass	172,035,886	3,100,376	287,721,543	4,691,688,351	5,154,546,156
Precious Metal	4,793,411	31,920,788	909,263,640	494,223,206	1,440,201,045
Products Iron & Steel	2,497,985,897	510,257,683	2,125,778,798	16,884,536,613	22,018,558,991
Machinery	2,113,964,924	260,658,517	3,753,117,479	90,623,301,860	96,751,042,780
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	2,567,681,170	29,408,804	8,704,495,465	4,923,292,756	16,224,878,195
Photographic & medical equipment	87,571,930	17,616,388	446,310,167	4,268,055,549	4,819,554,034
Toys & Sport apparel	59,488,600	401,116	391,918,938	9,942,530,882	10,394,339,536
Works of art	365,238	102,624	6,348,729	16,671,756	23,488,347
Other unclassified goods	12,120,969	2,947,325	2,344,654	57,785,480	75,198,428
Equipment Components	3,904,441,386	...	775,348,373	3,797,163,918	8,476,953,677

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2016

(Rands) (concluded)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Countries
Exports					
Live animals	14,398,409	2,426,405	8,838,347	174,346,689	200,009,850
Vegetables	50,207,433	1,628,783,743	219,962,181	948,485,503	2,847,438,860
Animal or vegetable fats	142,327	8,260	786,102	8,024,265	8,960,954
Prepared foodstuffs	77,448,556	479,591,445	29,330,880	1,273,240,451	1,859,611,332
Mineral Products	1,149,952,085	736,616,161	34,233,428,270	60,335,054,101	96,455,050,617
Chemicals	1,314,839,074	60,256,385	1,851,812,087	1,409,168,362	4,636,075,908
Plastics & Rubber	207,951,197	20,417,375	108,938,766	472,584,907	809,892,245
Raw hides & leather	2,464,470	1,038,973	18,025,712	885,346,157	906,875,312
Wood Products	419,991	454,104	545,456,195	134,689,421	681,019,711
Wood pulp & paper	26,843,113	505,345	2,824,116,095	4,244,243,919	7,095,708,472
Textiles	43,083,811	2,688,965	177,732,345	3,149,259,948	3,372,765,069
Footwear	3,373,389	30,660	281,272	11,080,126	14,765,447
Stone & Glass	33,712,712	571,548	167,032,242	141,105,130	342,421,632
Precious Metal	168,091	406,457	996,890,192	2,666,820,688	3,664,285,428
Products Iron & Steel	1,970,874,798	921,485,637	3,597,414,125	23,498,715,336	29,988,489,896
Machinery	199,546,167	197,855,653	2,340,244,569	656,161,483	3,393,807,872
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	379,756,499	51,412,982	213,293,759	172,504,722	816,967,962
Photographic & medical equipment	46,364,837	14,057,256	344,802,036	38,539,619	443,763,748
Toys & Sport apparel	11,028,266	513,109	2,989,578	4,585,427	19,116,380
Works of art	737,519	5,278,623	1,952,653	10,737,083	18,705,878
Other unclassified goods	3,150,669	1,292,852	255,298,573	5,290,939	265,033,033
Equipment Components	...	...	...	10,830	10,830

Source

South African Revenue Services.

**Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Direct Investment - DI Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil**

(million US\$)

DI inflow by source	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Netherlands	2,228	3,506	8,129	4,639	6,515	6,702	17,582	12,213	10,511	8,791	11,573	10,524
Luxembourg	...	746	2,857	5,937	537	8,819	1,867	5,965	5,067	6,659	6,599	7,395
United States	5,398	4,522	6,073	7,047	4,902	6,144	8,909	12,310	9,024	8,580	6,866	6,544
United Kingdom	...	426	1,053	693	1,032	1,030	2,749	1,978	1,203	1,726	1,649	3,596
Spain	9,592	1,564	2,202	3,851	3,424	1,524	8,593	2,523	2,246	5,962	6,570	3,489
Italy	...	254	313	385	232	300	457	986	902	868	1,720	2,835
France	1,909	763	1,233	2,880	2,141	3,479	3,086	2,155	1,489	2,945	2,841	2,778
Norway	...	369	284	207	671	1,540	1,073	936	405	554	2,445	2,186
Germany	374	867	1,801	1,086	2,473	538	1,125	826	1,011	1,574	3,453	1,826
British Virgin Islands	...	286	371	1,048	403	1,059	1,138	857	265	772	764	1,637
Japan	384	660	501	4,099	1,673	2,502	7,536	1,471	2,516	3,780	2,878	1,412
Switzerland	306	1,659	905	803	380	6,445	1,194	4,333	2,333	1,973	1,126	965
China	...	7	24	38	83	395	179	185	110	840	232	879
Chile	29	27	717	264	1,027	941	830	2,013	2,963	1,273	1,024	846
Mexico	224	782	409	220	167	143	297	386	534	125	573	807
Belgium	...	278	91	78	93	75	420	656	473	347	989	614
Ireland	...	37	64	75	8	15	184	426	153	121	370	592
Canada	192	1,287	819	1,442	1,372	751	1,789	1,950	1,215	912	978	543
South Korea	...	110	265	628	132	1,045	1,075	875	544	405	273	540
Sweden	...	20	64	55	214	387	467	476	408	674	422	378
Cayman Islands	...	1,974	1,604	1,556	1,092	406	612	619	176	581	538	364
Uruguay	...	237	212	424	198	275	301	567	130	183	318	292
Bermudas	...	515	1,497	1,038	380	854	800	151	169	92	237	266
Portugal	2,514	347	517	1,051	384	1,203	491	551	596	3,161	386	247
Singapore	...	79	24	91	91	38	252	999	271	219	267	227
Cyprus	...	0	5	45	70	41	134	120	212	23	8	208
Hong Kong	...	101	13	35	34	83	2,077	508	136	438	555	192
Denmark	...	97	122	171	47	295	151	483	338	286	329	165
Bahamas	...	65	603	1,101	52	109	96	138	562	187	178	125
Peru	...	1	1	429	45	89	141	115	7	100	155	116
Argentina	112	126	70	127	80	100	97	262	82	76	39	108
Australia	...	117	494	1,154	707	556	1,079	518	329	356	180	102
Austria	...	16	116	93	48	3,420	1,508	108	89	297	61	91
Finland	...	11	88	185	56	42	56	19	45	49	165	76
Panama	...	140	141	96	132	132	248	228	312	235	264	76
Colombia	...	232	167	54	152	188	47	156	69	101	135	40
Mauritius	...	0	2	5	9	336	120	22	3	9	10	24
Netherlands Antilles	...	2	29	477	6	11	4	580	1	1	4	12
New Zealand	...	1	4	19	3	1	21	22	752	10	9	11
Hungary	...	10	0	106	61	183	13	40	6	8	4	11
Costa Rica	...	212	0	3	2	3	1	0	0	2	1	3
Other countries	...	316	451	720	552	383	728	815	1,691	805	942	533

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

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

Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - Russia

(million US\$)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FDI inflow by source	55,874	74,783	36,583	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,031	6,853	32,976
Singapore	19	7		3	51	577	-502	162	185	16,274
Bahamas	354	-524	1,731	2,282	1,829	2,111	2,791	3,638	5,108	5,802
Bermudas	8,369	9,959	2,243	436	594	-320	404	1,777	2,239	2,414
France	415	604	696	2,592	1,107	1,232	2,121	2,224	1,686	2,018
Switzerland	386	569	1,925	-1	741	401	1,086	2,472	203	1,842
Austria	328	636	885	1,353	1,563	1,135	-326	841	407	1,071
British Virgin Islands	3,962	5,519	1,761	2,139	7,225	2,475	9,379	3,123	2,374	962
Jersey	104	8	68	126	775	642	509	-717	2,122	608
United Kingdom	656	1,007	699	1,142	2,007	46	18,927	120	1,112	430
Sweden	529	1,892	1,863	1,831	2,025	1,322	-1,203	166	122	405
United States of America	1,860	2,161	2,296	435	276	285	485	708	209	403
Kazakhstan	87	14	114	46	56	277	208	357	433	351
China	112	-49	231	336	126	450	597	1,271	645	350
FDI outflows by destination	44,801	55,663	43,281	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	57,082	22,085	22,581
Azerbaijan	41,159	52,100	39,392	51,277	62,421	46,605	84,277	56,201	19,670	20,794
Armenia	14,700	15,524	15,288	18,309	22,930	20,920	7,671	23,546	4,249	9,924
Belarus	1,345	3,962	2,301	1,834	3,861	7,395	62,223	718	3,301	1,864
Georgia	3,642	3,563	3,890	1,338	4,430	2,217	2,229	882	2,415	1,786
Kazakhstan	1,404	2,426	1,806	1,750	3,719	76	1,358	6,927	203	1,433
Kyrgyzstan	-170	-89	333	457	455	443	560	756	1,054	1,205
Moldova, Rep.	183	272	106	143	1,685	4,105	1,447	1,183	1,475	1,184
Tajikistan	230	299	-438	1,185	527	512	264	91	479	1,125
Turkmenistan	1			18	155	1,262	304	817	383	888
Uzbekistan	11,991	4,684	3,376	7,035	9,901	2,599	-3,022	2,132	461	881
Ukraine	973	7,264	1,634	1,060	1,625	688	739	1,654	819	873
Abkhazia	813	1,032	1,370	934	2,819	470	863	609	736	629
Australia	673	1,860	1,488	1,880	971	1,118	1,334	1,016	738	559
Austria	2,734	1,306	854	1,056	1,072	1,136	571	2,997	-261	509

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.3.4 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - China

(million US\$)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15,500	27,703	41,036	46,075	60,567	70,500	65,561	73,397	81,268	86,387	81,465
Virgin Is.	3,833	16,552	15,954	11,299	10,447	9,725	7,831	6,159	6,226	7,388	6,740
Singapore	2,172	3,185	4,435	3,605	5,428	6,097	6,305	7,229	5,827	6,904	6,047
Korea, Rep.	1,490	3,678	3,135	2,700	2,692	2,551	3,038	3,054	3,966	4,034	4,751
Cayman Is.	624	2,571	3,145	2,582	2,499	2,242	1,975	1,668	1,255	1,444	5,151
United States	4,384	2,616	2,944	2,555	3,017	2,369	2,598	2,820	2,371	2,089	2,386
Samoa	283	2,170	2,550	2,020	1,773	2,076	1,744	1,858	1,564	1,991	872
Taiwan, China	2,296	1,774	1,899	1,881	2,476	2,183	2,847	2,088	2,018	1,537	1,963
Germany	1,041	734	900	1,217	888	1,129	1,451	2,078	2,071	1,556	2,710
Mauritius	265	1,333	1,494	1,104	929	1,139	959	910	591	346	862
India	10	34	88	55	49	42	44	27	51	81	52
Brazil	4	32	39	52	57	43	58	23	28	51	47
South Africa	9	69	26	41	66	13	16	13	6	2	4
Russia	16	52	60	32	35	31	30	22	41	13	73
FDI outflows by destination ⁽¹⁾											
Hong Kong, China	...	13,732	38,640	35,601	38,505	35,655	51,238	62,824	70,867	89,790	...
Cayman Is.	...	2,602	1,524	5,366	3,496	4,936	827	9,253	4,192	10,213	...
Australia	...	532	1,892	2,436	1,702	3,165	2,173	3,458	4,049	3,401	...
Luxembourg	...	4	42	2,270	3,207	1,265	1,133	1,275	4,578	-11,453	...
Virgin Is.	...	1,876	2,104	1,612	6,120	6,208	2,239	3,222	4,570	1,849	...
Singapore	...	398	1,551	1,414	1,119	3,269	1,519	2,033	2,814	10,452	...
United States	...	196	462	909	1,308	1,811	4,048	3,873	7,596	8,029	...
Canada	...	1,033	7	613	1,142	554	795	1,009	904	1,563	...
Macao, China	...	47	643	456	96	203	17	395	596	1,081	...
Myanmar	...	92	233	377	876	218	749	475	343	332	...
Russia	...	478	395	348	568	716	785	1,022	634	2,961	...
Brazil	...	51	22	116	487	126	194	311	730	-63	...
South Africa	...	454	4,808	42	411	-14	-815	-89	42	233	...
India	...	22	102	-25	48	180	277	149	317	705	...

Source

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

Footnote

(1) FDI outflows from 2000 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, FDI outflows from 2007 and on included all sectors.

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil, 2015

(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-58,882	240,513	299,395
Balance on goods (FOB)	17,670	190,092	172,422
Services and income (net)	-100,277	52,815	153,092
Services	-36,941	33,778	70,719
Primary income	-42,357	11,931	54,288
Secondary income	2,724	4,712	1,989
Capital and current account	-58,442	241,062	299,504
Capital account	440	549	109
Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account	-54,734	35,000	91,848
Direct investment	-61,576	13,498	75,075
Portfolio investments	-22,047	-3,548	18,500
Financial derivatives	3,450	-20,659	-24,109
Other investments	23,871	44,001	20,130
Reserve Assets	1,569	1,569	
Errors and omissions	3,708		

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia

(million US\$)			
Type of transaction	Balance, 2014	Balance, 2015	Balance, 2016
Current account	57,513	68,943	25,006
Goods and services	133,653	111,593	66,136
Primary income	-67,962	-36,929	-34,693
Compensation of employees	-10,074	-5,104	-2,169
Investments	-58,018	-31,842	-32,563
Rent	130	17	39
Secondary income	-8,178	-5,720	-6,436
Capital account	-42,005	-309	-767
Finance account	23,502	71,690	21,363
Direct investment	35,051	15,232	-10,396
Portfolio investments	39,943	26,423	-2,368
Financial derivatives	5,312	7,432	451
Other investments	50,743	20,899	25,432
Reserve assets	-107,547	1,704	8,244
Net error and omission	7,994	3,055	-2,876

Source

Bank of Russia.



Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India

(million US\$)

	2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account												
I. Merchandise	306,581	502,237	-195,656	318,607	466,216	-147,609	316,545	461,484	-144,940	266,365	396,444	-130,079
II. Invisibles	224,044	116,551	107,493	233,569	118,256	115,313	241,645	123,564	118,081	235,044	127,116	107,928
Total current account (I + II)	530,625	618,788	-88,163	552,176	584,472	-32,296	558,190	585,049	-26,859	501,410	523,560	-22,151
B. Capital account												
1. Foreign investment	215,027	168,316	46,711	246,766	220,380	26,386	308,556	235,100	73,456	276,433	244,542	31,891
2. Loans	155,085	123,961	31,124	134,836	127,071	7,765	123,355	120,170	3,184	120,323	124,957	-4,634
3. Banking capital	83,727	67,157	16,570	108,049	82,601	25,449	90,094	78,476	11,618	88,884	78,254	10,630
4. Rupee debt service	0	58	-58	0	52	-52	0	81	-81	0	73	-73
5. Other capital	17,861	22,908	-5,047	22,171	32,932	-10,761	28,914	27,806	1,109	24,419	21,103	3,315
Total capital account (1 to 5)	471,701	382,401	89,300	511,823	463,035	48,787	550,919	461,633	89,286	510,058	468,930	41,128
C. Errors and omissions	2,689	0	2,689	887	1,870	-983	1,089	2,110	-1,021	420	1,493	-1,073
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1,005,015	1,001,189	3,826	1,064,886	1,049,378	15,508	1,110,198	1,048,792	61,406	1,011,888	993,984	17,905

SourceReserve Bank of India, *Handbook of Statistics on Indian Economy*.**Footnotes**Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2015-16 means 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016.Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 1st April.

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US\$) (to be continued)

Type of transaction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
I. Current Account	215,392	148,204	236,047	304,164	196,380
Credit	2,393,296	2,592,730	2,743,401	2,619,290	2,454,641
Debit	-2,177,904	-2,444,526	-2,507,354	-2,315,126	-2,258,260
I.A Goods and Services	231,845	235,380	221,299	357,871	249,914
Credit	2,175,092	2,355,595	2,462,902	2,360,152	2,197,922
Debit	-1,943,247	-2,120,215	-2,241,603	-2,002,282	-1,948,009
I.A.a Goods	311,570	358,981	435,042	576,191	494,077
Credit	1,973,516	2,148,589	2,243,761	2,142,753	1,989,519
Debit	-1,661,947	-1,789,608	-1,808,720	-1,566,562	-1,495,442
I.A.b Services	-79,725	-123,602	-213,742	-218,320	-244,163
Credit	201,576	207,006	219,141	217,399	208,404
Debit	-281,300	-330,608	-432,883	-435,719	-452,567
I.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	25,625	23,178	21,305	20,275	18,382
Credit	25,745	23,257	21,421	20,436	18,540
Debit	-120	-79	-116	-161	-158
I.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e	0	0	0	2,286	3,240
Credit	0	0	0	3,605	5,202
Debit	0	0	0	-1,319	-1,962
I.A.b.3 Transport	-46,949	-56,678	-57,915	-46,745	-46,753
Credit	38,912	37,646	38,243	38,594	33,827
Debit	-85,862	-94,324	-96,158	-85,340	-80,580
I.A.b.4 Travel	-51,949	-76,912	-183,300	-204,862	-216,698
Credit	50,028	51,664	44,044	44,969	44,432
Debit	-101,977	-128,576	-227,344	-249,831	-261,129
I.A.b.5 Construction	8,627	6,773	10,485	6,455	4,157
Credit	12,246	10,663	15,355	16,652	12,661
Debit	-3,619	-3,890	-4,870	-10,197	-8,504
I.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	-17,271	-18,097	-17,880	-3,818	-8,849
Credit	3,329	3,996	4,574	4,976	4,064
Debit	-20,600	-22,093	-22,454	-8,794	-12,913
I.A.b.7 Financial Service	-40	-506	-409	-310	1,141
Credit	1,886	3,185	4,531	2,334	3,174
Debit	-1,926	-3,691	-4,940	-2,645	-2,033
I.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	-16,705	-20,146	-21,937	-20,938	-22,818
Credit	1,044	887	676	1,085	1,161
Debit	-17,749	-21,033	-22,614	-22,022	-23,980
I.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	10,757	9,474	9,425	13,140	12,695
Credit	16,247	17,098	20,173	24,549	25,432
Debit	-5,490	-7,624	-10,748	-11,409	-12,738
I.A.b.10 Other Business Services	8,669	9,910	28,156	18,861	14,713
Credit	51,023	57,235	68,895	58,403	57,957
Debit	-42,354	-47,325	-40,739	-39,542	-43,244
I.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	-439	-636	-699	-1,163	-1,398
Credit	126	147	175	731	742
Debit	-564	-783	-873	-1,894	-2,141
I.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e	-50	39	-973	-1,501	-1,973
Credit	990	1,228	1,054	1,064	1,212
Debit	-1,040	-1,189	-2,027	-2,566	-3,185



Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US\$)(concluded)

Type of transaction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
1.B Primary Income	-19,887	-78,442	13,301	-41,057	-44,013
Credit	167,037	183,973	239,372	223,200	225,818
Debit	-186,924	-262,415	-226,071	-264,257	-269,831
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	15,278	16,076	25,755	27,386	20,672
Credit	17,066	17,790	29,911	33,105	26,883
Debit	-1,788	-1,714	-4,155	-5,718	-6,211
1.B.2 Investment Income	-35,164	-94,518	-12,454	-69,112	-65,031
Credit	149,971	166,183	209,462	189,268	198,374
Debit	-185,136	-260,701	-221,916	-258,380	-263,406
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	0	0	0	668	346
Credit	0	0	0	826	560
Debit	0	0	0	-158	-215
1.C Secondary Income	3,434	-8,733	1,446	-12,649	-9,520
Credit	51,167	53,162	41,127	35,938	30,900
Debit	-47,733	-61,895	-39,681	-48,588	-40,420
2.Capital and Finance Account	-128,317	-85,279	-169,174	-91,207	26,328
2.1 Capital Account	4,272	3,052	-33	316	-344
Credit	4,550	4,452	1,939	512	318
Debit	-278	-1,400	-1,972	-196	-662
2.2 Financial Account	-132,590	-88,331	-169,141	-91,523	26,672
Assets	-399,586	-651,666	-580,634	9,454	-217,430
Liabilities	266,996	563,334	411,493	-100,977	244,102
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	-36,038	343,048	-51,361	-434,462	-416,992
Financial Assets Excluding Reserve Assets	-303,034	-220,286	-462,854	-333,485	-661,095
Liabilities	266,996	563,334	411,493	-100,977	244,102
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	176,250	217,958	144,968	68,099	-46,646
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-64,963	-72,971	-123,130	-174,391	-217,203
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	241,214	290,928	268,097	242,489	170,557
2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	47,779	52,891	82,429	-66,470	-62,183
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-6,391	-5,353	-10,815	-73,209	-103,396
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	54,170	58,244	93,244	6,739	41,213
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives(other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	0	0	0	-2,087	-4,658
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	0	0	0	-3,420	-6,896
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	0	0	0	1,333	2,238
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	-260,068	72,200	-278,758	-434,004	-303,505
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-231,680	-141,962	-328,909	-82,465	-333,600
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	-28,388	214,162	50,151	-351,538	30,095
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	-96,552	-431,379	-117,780	342,939	443,665
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	505	203	61	-287	326
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	1,616	1,114	977	911	-5,342
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	-98,673	-432,696	-118,818	342,316	448,681
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	0	0	0	0	0
3.Net Errors and Omissions	-87,074	-62,925	-66,873	-212,958	-222,708

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2016

Type of transaction	(million US\$)		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-9,627	96,992	106,618
Balance on goods (FOB) ⁽¹⁾	988	75,072	74,083
Services and income (net)	-8,748	20,303	29,051
Services	-558	14,335	14,893
Income	-8,190	5,967	14,158
Current transfers	-1,867	1,617	3,484
Capital and financial account ^{(2) (3) (4)}	13,866	-21,094	-34,960
Capital account ⁽⁵⁾	17	28	11
Financial account	13,849	-21,122	-34,971
Direct investment	-1,111	2,271	3,382
Portfolio investments	17,334	10,485	-6,849
Financial derivatives	-936	-33,948	-33,012
Other investments	-1,438	70	1,508
Errors and omissions ^{(2) (6)}	1,482		
Overall balance ⁽²⁾	-2,758		2,758

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

(1) Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.

(2) Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 per cent of the voting rights.

(3) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.

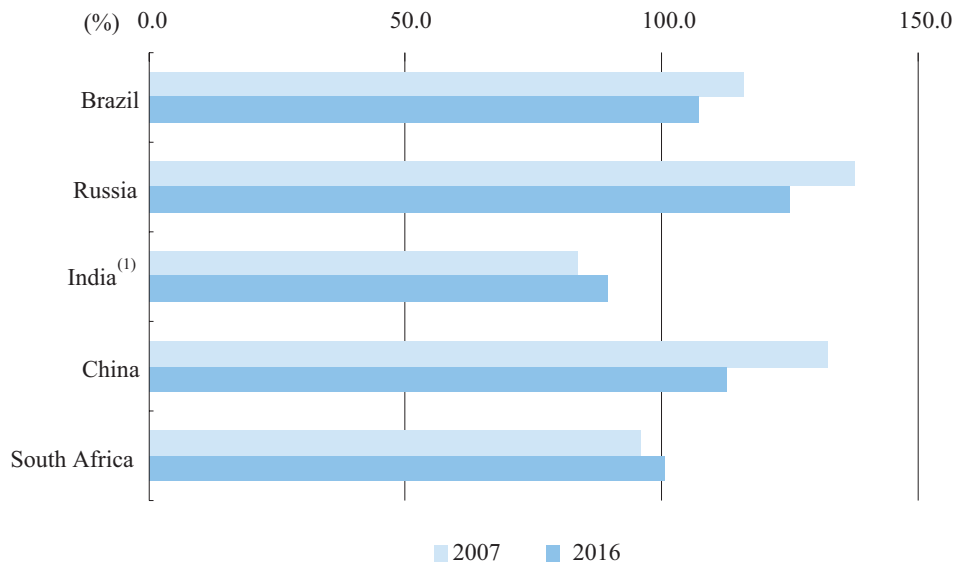
(4) Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.

(5) Commodity gold prior to 1981 refers to net gold exports comprised net foreign sales of gold plus changes in gold holdings of the South African Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.

(6) Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve bank and short term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.

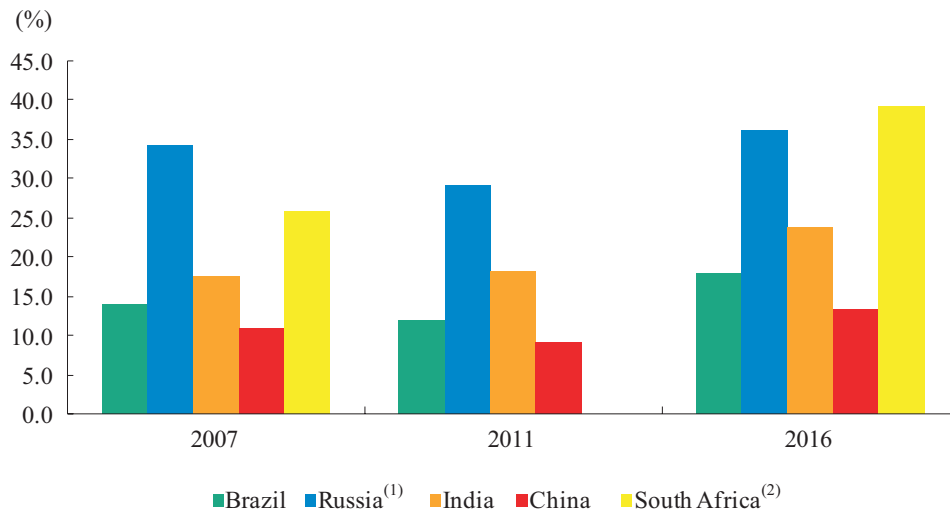


Graph 14.1 Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services



(1) Data for 2015 instead of 2016.

Graph 14.2 Share of External Debts to GDP



(1) At the end of the year.

(2) Data for 2015 instead of 2016.

Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

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

The title of the Table 14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

The Table 14.4.1 has been adjusted to the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

Russia

Export of goods - removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. Domestically produced goods include also foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and significantly reprocessed and as a result changed their qualitative and technical characteristics. Re-exports - goods imported to the territory of the Russian Federation and then removed from its territory without payment of customs dues, taxes and application of embargo of economic restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realised by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

Import of goods - importing of goods into the Russian Federation territory without a guarantee of the return them removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved in this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

Balance of payments data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

In the table 14.2.2.1 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

Exports are credited to the country of final destination as declared by exporters in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a sea-port or not. The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified with reference to the countries whence they were consigned to India and not with reference to the countries whence they were shipped directly to India. The country of consignment is defined as that from which the goods have come whether by land or sea or by sea only or by air, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. Thus, the countries where goods are consigned are not in all cases the countries of actual origin of goods produces in one country maybe purchased by a firm in another country and then dispatched after an interval to India.

The data for imports, exports and re-exports given are according to the Indian Trade Classification (based on harmonized Commodity description and coding system).

External debt to GDP includes Long term debts as Multilateral loans, bilateral loans, International Monetary Funds Trade Credit, External Commercial borrowings; non-Resident Indian deposits, Rupees debts and Short



term deposit.

Under current account of the BOP, transactions are classified into merchandise (export and imports) and invisibles. Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely a) Service- travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous (such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); b) Income; and c) Transfers (grants, gifts, remittances, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo. Under the Capital Account, capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short or long term). The main components of the capital account include foreign investment, loans and banking capital. Foreign investment, comprising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & portfolio investment consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts, Global Depository receipts, Global Depository receipt (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

China

Foreign trade statistics and coverage China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the Peoples Republic of China. It's compiled from the declarations, which are made to the Customs by imports, exports or their agents and subject to verification by customs officers at the time of customs clearance. External Statistics comprise all merchandise passing through China's Customs territory (with the exceptions mentioned below). Including: goods from abroad entering customs warehouses, bonded areas or special economic zones (SEZ) and goods leaving abovementioned areas to abroad; goods for inward or outward processing or assembling and subsequent re-exportation or re-importation; goods on lease for one year or more; goods imported or exported by foreign-invested enterprises; international aid or donations, etc. Excluding: Customs statistics do not cover temporary imports or exports; goods on lease for less than one year; travellers' personal effects; ship's and aircraft' bunkers and stores obtained abroad; monetary gold and coins being legal tender; goods in transit through China.

Import and export valuation Imports are valued on a CIF basis, which is based on the transaction value and all freight, insurance and other charges incurred before discharging the goods at the first port of entry of China. Exports are valued on a FOB basis, which is based on the transaction value at China's port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods are sold. The statistical value is expressed in RMB and USD respectively. Any transaction value in terms of a currency other than RMB or USD shall be converted into RMB or USD at the exchange rate between issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Trading partner The country of origin is recorded for imports while the country of final destination for exports. The country of origin refers to the country or region where the imported goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture of the products, the place where the last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear will be recorded as "country unknown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

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

ventures exclusively with foreign own investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises or for co-operative exploration of resources with enterprises or economic organizations in China. It includes the re-investment of the foreign entrepreneurs with the profits gained from the investment and the funds that enterprises borrow from abroad in the total investment of projects which are approved by the relevant department of government.

Outflows of FDI refer to investment made by domestic enterprises and organizations (referred to as domestic investors) in foreign countries and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions in the form of cash, in-kind, intangible assets and other ways, and the economic activities centering on controlling the operation and management of those foreign enterprises.

The balance of payments (BOP) is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a specific time period.

The International investment position (IIP) shows at a point in time the value of : financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresident or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to nonresidents.



15

Tourism



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

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Africa											
Brazil	345	754	758	781	837	865	923	948	1,283	1,110	814
Russia ⁽¹⁾	371	398	352
India	902	1,575	1,418	1,645	2,045	2,324	2,614	2,753	2,808	2,936	3,014
China	656	3,791	3,784	4,012	4,636	4,888	5,249	5,527	5,969	5,802	5,888
South Africa	...	...	...	50,894	57,412	61,368	66,565	68,561	72,798	67,461	75,015
Americas											
Brazil	38,031	27,792	28,838	28,622	31,963	34,016	35,823	37,264	40,406	42,085	45,192
Russia ⁽¹⁾	3,902	3,856	3,833
India	4,554	10,496	10,708	10,978	12,364	13,007	13,597	14,090	14,574	15,658	16,924
China	12,157	27,210	25,814	24,912	29,954	32,010	31,795	31,238	31,065	31,153	33,813
South Africa	...	...	...	3,332	4,580	4,329	5,134	5,455	4,349	4,038	4,737
Asia											
Brazil	1,038	1,887	2,204	1,598	1,843	2,270	2,447	2,476	2,567	3,053	3,096
Russia ⁽¹⁾	87,817	101,676	91,049
India	10,657	18,096	19,555	18,892	21,338	24,161	25,390	27,355	33,411	36,199	40,098
China	61,015	160,612	145,511	137,811	161,786	166,232	166,222	160,601	163,313	165,947	178,600
South Africa	...	...	...	2,230	2,826	2,505	3,983	4,313	2,692	2,515	3,279
Europe											
Brazil	12,661	18,366	17,398	15,782	15,755	15,756	15,980	15,812	17,793	16,104	15,837
Russia ⁽¹⁾	122,780	124,012	111,871
India	9,257	18,388	19,006	18,175	19,780	21,133	21,658	22,609	22,829	22,113	24,285
China	24,890	62,168	61,233	45,911	56,979	59,378	59,482	56,881	55,143	49,167	54,715
South Africa	...	...	...	7,639	8,399	12,732	14,104	14,936	13,793	13,313	15,440
Australasia											
Brazil	219	435	470	483	463	447	528	543	804	554	661
Russia ⁽¹⁾	510	445	491
India	676	1,671	1,783	1,825	2,103	2,332	2,445	2,636	2,863	3,121	3,491
China ⁽²⁾	2,818	7,285	6,888	6,724	7,893	8,593	9,149	8,634	8,101	7,764	8,255
South Africa	...	...	...	1,015	1,281	1,228	1,429	1,483	1,321	1,189	1,319
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	1,024	833	757	753	979	1,067	1,091	1,446	153	181
Russia ⁽¹⁾	38,999	38,130	38,109
India	405	589	356	162	128	136	74	233	307	246	232
China	68	31	23	22	21	19	19	22	18	21	22
South Africa	...	...	...	5,009	6,238	1,232	668	617	539	522	651

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 the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*.

 b) China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2016*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

The figures of Australasia pertains to a region of Oceania that includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Russia

(1) Number of tourist arrivals (visits) (in 100). Data are presented according to the new official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2014 year.

China

(2) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

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

Countries of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	4,772,575	5,017,251	5,025,834	5,050,099	4,802,217	5,161,379
Argentina	1,374,461	933,061	921,679	1,017,675	1,211,159	1,399,592
United States of America	596,844	721,633	695,749	625,506	603,674	641,377
Paraguay	285,724	198,958	212,022	217,709	180,373	194,340
Chile	153,921	176,357	260,439	240,087	170,491	200,724
Uruguay	304,682	255,349	226,111	199,403	189,412	228,545
France	184,759	275,913	254,367	214,440	205,860	199,719
Germany	320,050	277,182	257,740	254,264	215,595	226,630
United Kingdom	143,626	169,627	176,970	181,179	172,643	167,355
Italy	216,038	287,898	268,685	265,724	253,545	245,491
Portugal	165,898	299,211	280,438	222,558	183,697	189,065
Spain	126,928	211,741	216,891	202,624	174,526	179,340
Bolivia	107,664	55,169	61,990	84,072	83,454	99,359
Colombia	50,335	50,103	45,838	96,846	78,010	85,567
Peru	48,405	64,002	96,336	93,693	78,975	81,020
Mexico ⁽¹⁾	40,765	70,862	58,804	77,193	68,028	67,616
Others	652,475	970,185	991,775	1,057,126	932,775	955,639

Countries of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	5,433,354	5,676,843	5,813,342	6,429,852	6,305,838	6,578,074
Argentina	1,593,775	1,671,604	1,711,491	1,743,930	2,079,823	2,294,900
United States of America	594,947	586,463	592,827	656,801	575,796	570,350
Paraguay	192,730	246,401	268,932	293,841	301,831	316,714
Chile	217,200	250,586	268,203	336,950	306,331	311,813
Uruguay	261,204	253,864	262,512	223,508	267,321	284,113
France	207,890	218,626	224,078	282,375	261,075	263,774
Germany	241,739	258,437	236,505	265,498	224,549	221,513
United Kingdom	149,564	155,548	169,732	217,003	189,269	202,671
Italy	229,484	230,114	233,243	228,734	202,015	181,493
Portugal	183,728	168,649	168,250	170,066	162,305	149,968
Spain	190,392	180,406	169,751	166,759	151,029	147,846
Bolivia	85,429	112,639	95,028	95,300	108,149	138,106
Colombia	91,345	100,324	116,461	158,886	118,866	135,192
Peru	86,795	91,996	98,602	117,230	113,078	114,276
Mexico ⁽¹⁾	64,451	61,658	76,738	109,637	90,361	94,609
Others	1,042,681	1,089,528	1,120,989	1,363,334	1,154,040	1,150,736

Sources

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

Footnote

- (1) In 2015, Mexico entered into the top 15 and Japan came out.

Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Russia ⁽¹⁾

Countries of origin	(number of visits)		
	2014	2015	2016
Total ⁽²⁾	25,437,893	26,851,658	24,570,518
Finland	1,380,179	1,415,853	1,319,030
China	873,792	1,121,536	1,288,720
Germany	583,824	553,493	566,434
United States of America	245,184	233,379	238,633
Italy	206,807	191,071	191,828
Israel	149,575	162,046	179,152
United Kingdom	214,909	179,674	177,080
France	198,644	171,436	176,855
Korea, Republic	114,320	136,039	161,267
Spain	90,851	103,756	108,776
Japan	97,779	86,173	84,631
Iran	25,810	41,431	69,916
India	48,920	50,853	59,311
Netherlands	69,888	54,808	57,408
Austria	59,557	50,587	49,026
Brazil	30,953	33,621	27,177
South Africa	7,653	7,879	7,277

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2016 year) and BRICS countries.

(1) Data are presented according to the new official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2014 year.

(2) Foreign tourist arrivals from all countries.

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

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	2,537,282	5,081,504	5,282,603	5,167,699	5,775,692	6,309,222	6,577,745	6,967,601	7,679,099	8,027,133	8,804,411
Bangladesh	431,312	480,240	541,884	468,899	431,962	463,543	487,397	524,923	942,562	1,133,879	1,380,409
United States of America	329,147	799,062	804,933	827,140	931,292	980,688	1,039,947	1,085,309	1,118,983	1,213,624	1,296,939
United Kingdom	405,472	796,191	776,530	769,251	759,494	798,249	788,170	809,444	838,860	867,601	941,883
Srilanka	112,813	204,084	218,805	239,995	266,515	305,853	296,983	262,345	301,601	299,513	297,418
Russia	15154 ⁽¹⁾	75543 ⁽¹⁾	91,095	94,945	122,048	144,312	177,526	259,120	269,832	172,419	227,749
Canada	88,600	208,214	222,364	224,069	242,372	259,017	256,021	255,222	268,485	281,306	317,239
Germany	80,011	184,195	204,344	191,616	227,720	240,235	254,783	252,003	239,106	248,314	265,928
France	102,434	204,827	207,802	196,462	225,232	231,423	240,674	248,379	246,101	230,854	238,707
Malaysia	57,869	112,741	115,794	135,343	179,077	208,196	195,853	242,649	262,026	272,941	301,961
Japan	80,634	145,538	145,352	124,756	168,019	193,525	220,015	220,283	219,516	207,415	208,847
Australia	52,691	135,925	146,209	149,074	169,647	192,592	202,105	218,967	239,762	263,101	293,625
China (Mainland)	13,901 ⁽¹⁾	88,103	98,093	100,209	119,530	142,218	168,952	174,712	181,020	206,322	251,313
Singapore	42,824	92,908	97,851	95,328	107,487	119,022	131,452	143,025	150,731	152,238	163,688
South Korea	27,150	84,583	79802 ⁽¹⁾	70485 ⁽¹⁾	95,587	108,680	109,469	112619 ⁽¹⁾	106870 ⁽¹⁾	102993 ⁽¹⁾	111,076
Italy	41,351	93,540	85,766	77,873	94100 ⁽¹⁾	100889 ⁽¹⁾	98743 ⁽¹⁾	93951 ⁽¹⁾	91589 ⁽¹⁾	88091 ⁽¹⁾	95,417
Nepal	41,135	83037 ⁽¹⁾	78133 ⁽¹⁾	88,785	104,374	119,131	125,375	113,790	126,416	154,720	161,097
Pakistan	52,762	106,283	85,529	53137 ⁽¹⁾	51739 ⁽¹⁾	48640 ⁽¹⁾	59846 ⁽¹⁾	111794 ⁽¹⁾	96434 ⁽¹⁾	124,924	104,720
Thailand	18,623 ⁽¹⁾	50,037 ⁽¹⁾	58,065 ⁽¹⁾	67,309 ⁽¹⁾	76,617 ⁽¹⁾	92,404 ⁽¹⁾	105,141 ⁽¹⁾	117,136	121,362	115860 ⁽¹⁾	119,663
Others	543,399	1,136,453	1,224,252	1,193,023	1,402,880	1,560,605	1,619,293	1,721,930	1,857,843	1,891,018	2,026,732

Source

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

Footnote

Year-wise figures in respect of total include all countries of the world from where India received tourists.

(1) The country to which this figure pertains is not included in Top 15 Countries in terms of foreign tourists arrivals to India during the year to which that figure belongs.

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

(1,000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total ⁽¹⁾	10,160	26,110	24,325	21,938	26,127	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985	28,130
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,777	3,960	3,198	4,076	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444	4,775
Japan	2,202	3,978	3,446	3,318	3,731	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498	2,590
Vietnam	1,080	3,004	3,123	1,743	2,370	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	2,161	2,340
United States of America	896	1,901	1,786	1,710	2,010	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086	2,249
Russia	...	654	744	829	920	1,007	1,137	1,365	1,709	1,582	1,977
Mongolia	399	682	705	577	794	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014	1,581
Malaysia	441	1,062	1,041	1,059	1,245	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075	1,165
Philippines	364	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1,004	1,135
Singapore	399	922	876	890	1,004	1,063	1,028	967	971	905	925
India	241	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641	799
Thailand	234	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637	753
Canada	237	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680	741
Australia	121	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730	675
Germany	239	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623	625
United Kingdom	284	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580	595
Brazil	...	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85	93
South Africa	...	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65	67

SourceChina National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2016*.**Footnote**

Top 15 (rank for 2016 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

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

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

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	7,011,865	8,073,552	8,339,354	9,188,368	9,536,568	9,549,236	8,903,773	10,044,163
Zimbabwe	1,227,631	1,513,714	1,553,008	1,847,973	1,935,159	2,143,716	1,900,791	2,028,881
Lesotho	1,048,550	1,275,838	1,526,597	1,618,222	1,461,267	1,501,642	1,394,913	1,757,058
Mozambique	983,739	1,051,502	1,076,753	1,104,404	1,116,735	1,283,016	1,200,335	1,268,258
Swaziland	628,113	632,490	700,119	768,728	836,467	918,490	838,006	893,618
Botswana	484,258	507,042	477,937	452,159	537,131	555,590	593,514	679,828
United Kingdom	446,369	453,030	420,483	438,023	436,599	401,914	407,486	447,840
United States of America	230,324	282,377	287,614	326,644	347,378	309,255	297,226	345,013
Germany	196,643	215,800	235,774	266,333	300,739	274,571	256,646	311,832
Namibia	177,863	190,903	197,835	200,841	222,028	211,453	212,514	214,664
Zambia	147,089	157,692	160,302	169,555	179,914	176,972	161,259	174,767
Malawi	139,605	126,120	135,577	142,063	170,345	166,964	135,260	154,017
From BRICS								
India	55,203	71,587	90,367	106,774	112,100	85,639	78,385	95,377
China	34,561	65,920	84,862	132,327	151,053	82,905	84,691	116,946
Brazil	32,256	53,756	54,183	78,376	82,730	39,082	29,339	38,814
Russian Federation	8,893	11,551	10,487	13,350	13,546	10,410	7,244	8,307
Others	1,170,768	1,464,230	1,328,456	1,522,596	1,633,377	1,387,617	1,306,164	1,508,943

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Brazil

Continents of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	4,772,575	5,017,251	5,025,834	5,050,099	4,802,217	5,161,379
North America	693,238	855,098	818,536	765,380	734,998	773,181
Central and South America	2,438,455	1,862,175	1,960,628	2,118,459	2,127,173	2,423,119
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,392,803	1,873,507	1,812,480	1,693,095	1,542,272	1,535,301
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	...	21,217	24,169	46,666	35,913	40,224
Africa ⁽³⁾	36,352	83,721	75,435	75,824	78,110	83,688
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	82,620	136,153	126,620	163,149	119,025	128,450
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	26,178	46,461	62,051	37,813	29,405	36,976
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	0	0	0	19,456	11,361	18,829
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	23,486	31,819	43,520	47,000	48,295	46,302
Others (not specified)	79,443	107,100	102,395	83,257	75,665	75,309

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	5,433,354	5,676,843	5,813,342	6,429,852	6,305,838	6,578,074
North America	729,756	716,583	737,175	844,969	734,450	735,062
Central and South America	2,671,836	2,865,673	2,989,273	3,195,597	3,474,058	3,784,134
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1,525,040	1,541,874	1,519,126	1,703,298	1,509,828	1,481,709
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	50,601	56,170	62,044	76,016	100,542	101,999
Africa ⁽³⁾	86,511	92,349	94,832	128,252	110,983	81,391
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	26,002	22,958
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	163,855	189,036	191,704	187,660	187,846	199,000
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	41,646	33,523	33,128	43,340	64,424	61,382
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	21,530	22,096	22,719	25,675	27,025	26,212
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	44,657	52,815	54,281	80,447	55,421	66,116
Others (not specified)	97,922	106,724	109,060	144,598	15,259	18,111

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

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

(2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS etc.

(3) Includes Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia etc.

(4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand etc.

(5) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea etc.

(6) Includes Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic etc.

(7) Includes Afghanistan, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc.

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

**Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Russia ⁽¹⁾**

Continents of origin	(number of visits)		
	2014	2015	2016
Total	25,437,893	26,851,658	24,570,518
North America	296,133	274,949	279,044
Central and South America	94,074	110,632	104,256
Western Europe	993,452	905,918	935,092
Eastern Europe	11,284,519	11,495,323	10,251,989
Africa	37,055	39,787	35,225
South East Asia	92,763	80,634	96,057
East Asia	1,256,180	1,735,202	2,070,537
West Asia	1,907,573	1,892,785	1,812,358
South Asia	5,525,219	6,458,933	5,125,919
Australasia ⁽²⁾	50,994	44,526	49,109
Others	3,899,931	3,812,969	3,810,932

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 new official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2014 year.

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

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

Continents of origin	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total	2,537,282	4,447,167	5,081,504	5,282,603	5,167,699	5,775,692
North America	417,747	873,306	1,007,276	1,027,297	1,051,209	1,173,664
Central and South America	21,925	38,745	42,319	43,505	46,604	62,728
Western Europe	819,973	1,487,271	1,686,083	1,709,525	1,634,042	1,750,342
Eastern Europe	38,863	121,309	152,764	191,110	183,475	227,650
Africa	90,962	142,813	157,485	141,750	164,474	204,525
West Asia	96,424	146,693	171,661	215,542	204,843	235,317
South Asia	672,133	908,916	982,428	1,051,846	1,001,401	1,047,444
South East Asia	139,975	281,726	303,475	332,925	360,191	439,043
East Asia	130,464	282,985	352,037	355,230	322,797	411,947
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	66,104	137,436	167,063	178,308	182,451	210,275
Others	42,712	25,967	58,913	35,565	16,212	12,757

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	6,309,222	6,577,745	6,967,601	7,679,099	8,027,133	8,804,411
North America	1,239,705	1,295,968	1,340,531	1,387,468	1,494,930	1,614,178
Central and South America	60,988	63,699	68,436	69,926	70,831	78,232
Western Europe	1,838,695	1,853,066	1,855,866	1,860,580	1,880,203	2,022,521
Eastern Europe	274,598	312,686	405,083	422,278	331,051	405,986
Africa	232,386	261,428	275,271	280,754	293,569	301,409
West Asia	278,773	290,996	343,113	413,678	417,616	452,927
South Asia	1,139,659	1,171,499	1,215,035	1,694,857	1,946,207	2,194,555
South East Asia	521,755	540,914	630,054	685,805	700,298	745,868
East Asia	475,951	535,622	547,305	546,792	555,770	616,476
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	233,165	244,511	263,574	286,294	312,101	349,108
Others	13,547	7,356	23,333	30,667	24,557	23,151

Source

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

Footnote

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

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

(1,000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	10,160	26,110	24,325	21,938	26,127	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985	28,130
Asia	6,102	16,061	14,551	13,779	16,179	16,623	16,622	16,060	16,331	16,595	17,860
Korea, DPR	76	114	102	106	116	152	181	207	184	188	210
India	121	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730	799
Indonesia	221	477	426	469	573	609	622	605	567	545	634
Japan	2,202	3,978	3,446	3,318	3,731	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498	2,590
Malaysia	441	1,062	1,041	1,059	1,245	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075	1,165
Mongolia	399	682	705	577	794	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014	1,581
Philippines	364	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1,004	1,135
Singapore	399	922	876	890	1,004	1,063	1,028	967	971	905	925
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,777	3,960	3,198	4,076	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444	4,775
Thailand	241	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641	753
Africa	66	379	378	401	464	489	525	553	597	580	589
South Africa	...	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65	67
Europe	2,489	6,217	6,123	4,591	5,698	5,938	5,948	5,688	5,514	4,917	5,472
United Kingdom	284	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580	595
Germany	239	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623	625
France	185	463	430	425	513	493	525	534	517	487	504
Italy	78	215	194	191	229	235	252	251	253	246	267
Netherlands	76	194	181	167	189	198	196	189	180	182	200
Portugal	23	48	44	44	48	47	49	49	52	53	55
Sweden	54	145	138	126	155	170	172	159	142	118	115
Switzerland	31	65	63	63	74	75	83	81	80	73	73
Russia	1,080	3,004	3,123	1,743	2,370	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	1,582	1,977
Latin America	83	160	260	231	301	337	353	354	346	350	390
Brazil	...	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85	93
North America	1,133	2,562	2,321	2,260	2,695	2,864	2,826	2,770	2,760	2,766	2,991
Canada	237	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680	741
United States	896	1,901	1,786	1,710	2,010	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086	2,250
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	729	689	672	789	859	915	863	810	776	825
Australia	234	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637	675
New Zealand	38	109	105	100	116	121	128	129	127	125	136
Others	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

SourceNational Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016*.

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

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Total	7,011,865	8,073,552	8,339,354	7,312,765	9,536,568	9,549,236	8,903,773	10,044,163
North America	275,715	337,652	345,384	393,446	415,966	369,801	353,450	406,192
Central and South America	57,530	120,329	87,506	119,913	129,525	65,118	50,304	67,546
Western Europe	735,072	793,970	1,230,796	...	691,362	655,899	1,273,721	1,489,005
Eastern Europe	28,829	45,904	42,416	...	802,263	723,422	57,628	55,021
Africa	5,089,414	5,741,177	6,136,835	6,656,457	6,856,052	7,279,814	6,746,114	7,501,512
South East Asia	27,346	32,148	43,542	...	62,133	31,424	27,059	36,869
East Asia	86,893	120,149	138,376	...	226,070	129,462	124,350	169,121
West Asia	37,828	37,285	44,547	...	1,031	857	37,526	1,147
South Asia	70,901	92,986	24,007	...	142,105	107,498	102,027	120,753
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	101,479	128,149	122,784	142,949	148,316	132,080	118,908	131,856
Others (not specified)	500,858	623,803	123,161	...	61,745	53,861	12,686	65,141

Source

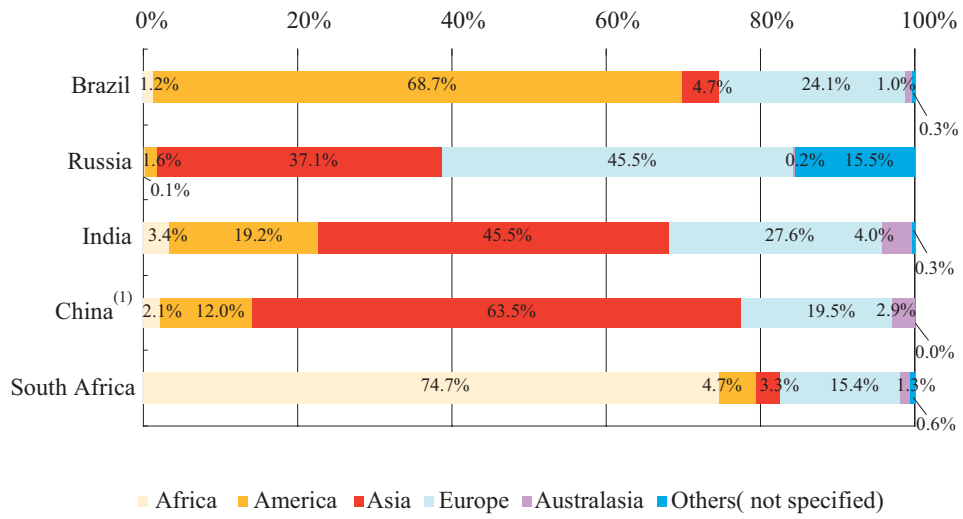
Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

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



**Graph 15.1 Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Different Continents, 2016
(percentage share)**



(1) Australasia refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Explanatory Notes:

General

Tourism, Rome 1963:

International visitor: An international visitor to a country is any person visiting that country on a foreign passport and the main purpose of whose visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: "Tourists" and "Same Day Visitors".

Brazil

Foreigner tourist arrival: Arrivals of non-residents persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose : 1- Personal (Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and Business and professional.

They are not counted as visitors/tourist: employed by a resident entity, border workers, seasonal workers, other short and long term workers, nomads and refugees, transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory, crews on a public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there their country of residence, long- term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on maneuver.

Russia

A tourist is a person who visits a country (place) of temporary stay in 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 till 6 months or at least one night in the country (place) of temporary stay.

Foreign tourist Arrival is a trip made by a foreign citizen to the Russian Federation during the reporting period, with any primary purpose (business trip, rest or other personal goal), except for the purpose of employment in an enterprise registered in the Russian Federation, for a long-term education and training course in the Russian Federation. Travels of foreign service personnel (crews of public modes of transport), diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependents are also not included in the number of foreign tourist arrivals.

India

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- (i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion & sport)
- (ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

China

Foreign tourists arrivals refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to China (mainland) for sight-seeing, vacation, visiting relatives, medical treatments, shopping, attending conferences or to engage in activities of economic, cultural, sports and religious. In compiling statistics, each time of entering China (mainland) is counted as one person-time.



ANNEXURE - I

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF BRAZIL

I. Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law n.º 5.878, of May 11th 1973, and the Statute –Decree n.º 3.740, of June 13th, 2003. It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

The Brazilian official statistics are being produced by IBGE, Central Bank, ministries and statistical state agencies. IBGE is the official statistics bureau responsible for the production, analysis and dissemination of Statistical information (demographic, economic and social), as well as geographical, cartographic and geodetic information and those related to natural resources and environment.

IBGE besides its functions in the Statistical System is also the main producer of geo scientific information and has the role of coordinating the National Cartographic System. One of the main projects of the production of geo scientific information is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure – INDE. The purpose of the INDE is to catalogue, to integrate and harmonize geospatial data from Brazilian institutions, producers and sponsors of this kind of data, so that these data can be easily located, accessed and used for several uses and for any user who has Internet access.

IBGE is responsible for the construction, provision and operation of the Brazilian Geospatial Data Site-SIG Brazil, as well as for the management of the Brazilian Directorate of Geospatial Data-DBDG. It is also responsible to prepare the proposal for obtaining the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

The programs carried out by IBGE are fundamental for both the government and the society. Several public policy actions are based on the information produced by IBGE on the Brazilian reality.

In order to produce statistical and geo scientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Informatics, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 584 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

The production of statistics and geo scientific information is carried out by the Directorate of Geoscience and Directorate of Surveys.

These departments are supported by the Directorate of Informatics, which ensures the infrastructure of computer

hardware and software and data communication. The Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination is in charge of the dissemination policy for the results of all surveys carried out by the institution, publicizing them online, including micro data, free of charge.

The Executive Board is accountable for planning, budget and overall coordination of IBGE's work.

The Directorate of Surveys is responsible for the production of social, economic and demographic statistics as well as for the production of synthesis to the System of National Accounts and Social indicators. It is also responsible for coordinating National Statistical System, systematically calling meetings with users and other producers of statistical information.

The Directorate of Geosciences is responsible for the production of geographical, geodetic and cartographic information, as well as those related to environmental and natural resources. It also coordinates the fundamentals Geodetic and Basic Cartography plans.

IBGE maintains the National School of Statistical Sciences, which offers the following courses: Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics, Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Analysis and Land Management, Masters in Population Studies and Social Research and training programs for IBGE technicians.

The units of IBGE at headquarters are responsible for the design of surveys, analysis of results and coordination of the teams working at the national level.

The units of IBGE located throughout the national territory are responsible for the collection, review and submission of primary statistical data to headquarters.

These units also conduct field activities related to geodesy and cartography.

II. Work Program for the Production of Statistics

In 2012, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan in order to set goals and targets for the future years. Thus, the Strategic Plan is the main instrument of governance of the institution.

The program of work and its schedule are discussed by all technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated into IBGE'S Strategic Plan. This is submitted to the Planning Board, composed by IBGE's President and directors, which evaluates and approves it.

IBGE's Strategic Plan subsidizes the preparation of the Federal Government Multi-year Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) for the same period. The PPA covers all areas of government and describes the main objectives and goals for various organizations and ministries.

The institutional goals to be met in a semester have been set at the beginning of each semester. Institutional goals encompass the full range of publications planned for the period. These goals are approved by the Board and broadly disseminated, both internally and on the internet. They are an item in the objective evaluation of the institution's performance in accomplishing its mission.

IBGE's work program is presented to various Advisory Committees, which are composed of renowned members in the area, who discuss methodological issues and assist in setting priorities.

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics; Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank for the



preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of Labor provides IBGE with the Annual list of Social Information (RAIS), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE). This register is used to select the sample of enterprises for the Annual Economic Surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's. To set their long their long term lines of work, IBGE hold regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The growing demand for socioeconomic and demographic information, as well as the inclusion of new issues, requires research in shorter time intervals.

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Surveys (SIPD) is integrated by the Continuous National Sample Survey of Household (PNAD-C) and the Household Budget Survey (POF). SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

III. Social Statistics Committee

The Social Statistics Committee, which was established by Inter ministerial Decree n. °424, issued on December 6, 2007, is a forum for the discussion and evaluation of the demands of the Social Statistical System of the Country.

The following Ministries and Institutes are part of the Social Statistics Committee: Ministry of Social Development and the "Fight against Hunger" Food Programme;

Ministry of Education; Ministry of Planning, Development and Management; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labor; Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA; Ministry of Justice and Citizenship; National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira - INEP; and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

The Social Statistics Committee is composed of the Managerial Committee, which is responsible for setting guidelines for the work of the committee, and the Executive Group, responsible for implementing such guidelines.

The work of the Social Statistics Committee has been following the guidelines below since 2009: Draw up the inventory of social statistics, especially the official ones, updating them regularly; Ensure and improve the comparability and accessibility of information; Encourage the adoption of concepts, classifications and methods for processing, storing and presenting official statistical information; Fill in information gaps and expand the integration of data sources; Organize the demand for information and coordinate their production and use; Regulate and facilitate access by various government agencies to existing databases, ensuring transparency, visibility and secrecy; Undertake actions in order to allow visibility to the work developed by the Committee; and Adopt the Fundamentals Principles of Official Statistics.

The Executive Group has carried out intensive work, such as the identification of data bases of several agencies, the preparation for standardized procedures for the project Metadata Bank at IBGE.

One of the main goals of the committee is to integrate the various database of social information derived from

surveys and administrative records, in order to promote the effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

IV. Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics

IBGE invests in strengthening the principle of transparency, allowing society to know and follow the development of its activities.

In this context, IBGE has expanded the operation area of the old Municipal Census Committees, which used to be created to function only when censuses were being carried out.

Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics (CMGE's, in Portuguese) have been created, from 2010 Brazilian Census, in order to broaden participation of local communities in the processes and dissemination of the studies, surveys and general maps developed by the institution.

The CMGEs include the participation of representatives from IBGE, as well as executive, legislative and judicial representatives of municipalities and representatives of other local civic organizations.

V. Technical Cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Social and Agrarian Development; Special Secretariat of Policies for Women and Special Secretariat for Human Rights at the Ministry of Justice and Citizenship; Ministry of Culture; National Justice Council (CNJ).

With regard to international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR – the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration MERCOSUR and the strengthening of its national and regional institutions through the development, improvement, harmonization and integration of the production and dissemination of statistics.

In the period of 2010-2015, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreement on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.

VI. Interaction with the International Community

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

Brazil was elected chair of the United Nations Statistical Commission in its Forty-eighth session, on 7 March 2017.

VII. Courses and Conferences for the Press and General Users

In the last two decades, IBGE has expanded the role of communication and the relationship with the press, as an alternative way of publicizing its work and building its image and credibility before the public.

In press conferences, the release is available for participants at the beginning of the event. At the same time, indicators and commentary on survey results are published at the IBGE's website.

Besides structural surveys, IBGE monthly publishes about ten short term data. Thus approximately 100 press



conferences are held at IBGE a year.

The publication of the so-called short term data is regulated by Decree n. °355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. National account and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

VIII. Access to the Internet and Other Access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals) accompanied by CD-ROMs; free telephone consultation; a Central Library, located at the Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination in Rio de Janeiro; a connection with the Department of Documentation and Information Dissemination at the IBGE State Units, located in all Brazilian state capitals.

IBGE provides electronic products and services that are the main media through which information such as: specific files with data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources and environment in free access in the website (<http://www.ibge.gov.br>).

Besides the electronic publications the IBGE web page has two important databases to stand out: Aggregated Statistical Tables (SIDRA in Portuguese) - Database with information grouped in territorial level that allows the users to construct their own tables according and compare data to selected information; and Statistical Multidimensional Database (BME in Portuguese) – Database with micro data information that allows users to construct tables according to selected information and confidentiality constraints. This one requires Internet subscription.

ANNEXURE - II

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

National statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, population and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions are:

- to submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- to develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
 - to approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
 - to coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;
 - to maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;
 - to develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;
 - to ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;
 - to provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations;
 - to implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.



I. Statistical System: principles of organization

The national statistical system is a network of interacting governmental entities and bodies that collect, process and disseminate statistics, describing the pace of socio-economic and demographic development of the country.

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

The system comprises two organizational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head Office, and regional level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

II. Federal level of the state statistics

Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main Computing Centre, Scientific Research Institute for problems of socio-economic statistics, Scientific Research and Design and Technology Institute of Statistical information, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia".

III. Regional level of state statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 85 constituted entities (regions). In most of constituent entities (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat has its regional office. Altogether there are 70 regional offices (as of July 2017).

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

IV. Legal Basis of the official Statistical Activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the federal law "On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended).

Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as Population Census and Agricultural Census is supported by the specific federal laws.

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

V. Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new

planning and decision-making methods and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and a broader access to official statistics for all users.

New approaches and the need to meet the growing information needs of the society, triggered adoption by the Government of the Russian Federation of the subprogram "Official statistics production" for the period until 2020 within the framework of the state program of the Russian Federation "Economic development and innovative economy".

The main tasks of the subprogram are:

- design and delivery of statistical data to users to the full extent, according to the Federal Statistical Work Plan;
- preparation, conduct of Russian censuses and summarizing of their results, taking various surveys and observations, optimization of statistical surveys and reduction of statistical burden;
- building basic input-output tables;
- modernization of the system of statistical data collection, processing, storage and dissemination by application of new information and telecommunication technologies.



ANNEXURE - III

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

India consisting of a number of States and Union Territories (UTs), has a federal structure of Government and the Indian Statistical System functions within the overall administrative set up of the country. The division of responsibility for administration between the Union Government and the State Governments is on the basis of three-fold classification of all subjects, namely, the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Concurrent list represents the subjects where both the Union and State Governments can operate, and it includes the subject Statistics. There is a further division of responsibility, by subjects or groups of subjects, among the different Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Government, on the basis of their administrative functions.

The Indian Statistical System, therefore, may be treated as both decentralized and centralized system. For example, the large-scale statistical operations conducted all over the country like Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, as well as nation-wide sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries and the Socio-Economic Surveys are the responsibility of central agencies. Similarly, compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India Prices and Industrial production indices are also Central activities. In the case of States, the State statistical organisations collect and generate data on a number of variables. The Central Government acts as the coordinating agency for presentation of statistics on an all-India basis even in fields where the States have primary authority and responsibility for collection of statistics. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DESS) carry out the responsibility of coordination of all statistical activities at the State level and keeping liaison with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) at the Centre for the purpose of maintaining uniformity and consistency in the data produced and consolidated at different levels.

Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country, including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistics Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'. The NSO consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The CSO includes Computer Centre also. The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions viz. Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure Monitoring Division, and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division. In addition to a number of

publications brought out by the MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information which is used by policy planners, researchers and other users. The MOSPI also has an autonomous Organisation viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is a premier statistical institute of international repute.

Besides the NSO, most of the line Ministries/Departments in the Union Government i.e. the Government of India, dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Rural Development sectors etc. have their own statistical establishments to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministries/ Departments, and they are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these Departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

CSO is headed by two Director Generals designated as Director General (Economic Statistics) and Director General (Social Statistics). CSO is located in New Delhi. It consists of five major Divisions viz National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Training Division and Coordination and Publication Division (CAP). In addition, CSO has a premier training institute called National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located near Delhi which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009.

The Central Statistics Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities mainly include National Income Accounting; conduct of Economic Census, processing of data collected through Annual Survey of Industries and preparation of Reports, compilation of Index of Industrial Production, as well as Consumer Price Indices, Gender Statistics, and imparting training on Official Statistics. CSO brings out a number of publications periodically including Statistical Year Book, India in figures, Energy Statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Environment Statistics etc. besides disseminating statistical data to various national and international agencies. The other activities include preparation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in respect of statistical matters, holding conferences with the Central and State statistical agencies, revision of National Industrial Classification, preparation and implementation of Strategic Plans to make available data on key parameters, improving the quality and reliability of existing data sets, making available new data sets on emerging fields to meet increasing data demands, and, reducing time lag in dissemination of data.

The Computer Centre under CSO, handles the data processing jobs of the MOSPI, provides training to statistical personnel on software, disseminates unit level data, maintains the MOSPI's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

The NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical Commission with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and publication of NSS data. The NSSO is headed by the Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO), who is also the Member-Secretary of the Steering Committee.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts large scale sample surveys including socio-economic surveys, Annual Survey of Industries, collection of price data for rural and urban sectors etc. besides carrying out sample checks on area enumeration and crop estimation surveys and preparation of the urban frames useful in drawing of urban samples. The major activities of the NSSO pertain to Survey Design, Field Operations, Processing of NSSO data and Publication of NSSO Reports.



Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESS) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. While the DES in most of the States/UTs have been formally declared by the State Governments as the Nodal Agencies for all statistical activities, the remaining few though not yet formally declared, continue to act as coordinating agency on statistical matters in the States /UT. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistics Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices of the DESS for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESS perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the centre viz. bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State Statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

Legal Support for Collection of Data

Data collection in India has been largely based on a voluntary response except for the statutory support provided through the erstwhile ‘Collection of Statistics Act, 1953’ to collect industrial data. This Act has since been amended as the new ‘Collection of Statistics Act 2008’ which is much more comprehensive to enable collection of various socio-economic data. The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General Of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

Emerging challenges

The Indian Statistical system has played an important role in facilitating informed decision-making, and greatly contributed to planned social and economic development in the country. A large variety of data is produced by the statistical system and extensive statistical data bases have been created which help in meeting the data requirements of not only the internal agencies but also the international agencies, besides a large number of other users such as researchers. The system is undergoing steady transformation to meet ever increasing information needs following challenges arising out of the globalization and liberalization of economy. It involves many significant structural and operational changes in the statistical system both at the Centre and in the States. It includes constitution of National Statistical Commission (NSC) to revamp the statistical system in the country with a view to improve the credibility, timeliness and adequacy of data. A comprehensive India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is being implemented with the collaboration of the World Bank to strengthen the statistical system in the States/UTs, in addition to an extensive programme undertaken to strengthen statistical capacity and infrastructure at sub-state level.

Further, keeping in view the need to modernize the statistical system, there is an increasing thrust on deploying latest information and communication technology in data collection, data management and data dissemination for improving efficiency of statistical operations and activities. For example, e-collection of industrial and price data has been already in operation and e-system for the dissemination of various data including e-publicationis being used for wider and speedier access of such data. Steps are also being taken to accelerate e-governance to engage citizen’s directly in the process of data sector reforms. Indeed, the official statistical system is relentlessly gearing up to meet growing aspiration of different stakeholders in the emerging fast-changing environment by providing requisite data as reliably and timely as possible, besides undertaking appropriate measures to upgrade statistical skills and capacity through elaborate training programmes and promoting coordination between Central and State statistical agencies.

ANNEXURE - IV

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved in over 60 years' process of reform and adjustment to meet the demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work.

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system is consisted of the statistical institutions established through a top-to-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. National Bureau of Statistics of China is established under the State Council, independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the specific coordination and administration of the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The government comprehensive statistical system adopts the management model as "unified leadership and decentralized administration"

I. Government Comprehensive Statistical System

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country and national economic accounts. In the entire national statistical system, NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and a coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, the main function of NBS is to be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country, to formulate statistical policy and planning, basic national statistical system and unified statistical standards, approve the statistical standards of departments, draw up a plan or scheme for important general surveys of the national conditions and strength jointly with the departments concerned, organize and conduct the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Economic Census and Agricultural Census, organize and conduct the statistical survey of key industries of the economy, collect, aggregate, collate and provide the statistical data related to the surveys, and synthetically collate and provide the basic national statistical data, and to check, administer and publish the basic national statistical data and publish periodically the statistical data related to national economy and social development, and to administer the departmental and local statistical



survey programs by law.

NBS has, divided by professional and function, set up 18 administrative units at departmental level, 2 institutions operating as administrative units, 10 institutions (in Beijing) and China Statistics Press directly under NBS. According to the needs of its work, NBS establishes Survey Offices in each province (municipality, autonomous region) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agent organs of NBS and vertically administrated under NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in the people's governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out their tasks of 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.

II. Departmental Statistical System

Other ministries of the State Council and departments of local governments at various government levels do, according to the needs of their statistical work, establish statistical institutions and staffed with statisticians, forming a departmental statistical system. Its main function is to organize and coordinate the statistical work within the departments, to execute the tasks of State and local statistical surveys, to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans within the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data, to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the implementation of plans of the departments and of the enterprises or institutions under their jurisdiction. As a main system of statistical work, the national statistical system has the power to direct and coordinate the statistical work in this departmental statistical system.

III. Statistical Laws and Regulations

Whether statistical institutions or statistical set-ups in enterprises and institutions, must comply with the national statistical laws and regulations and conduct statistical surveys according to the statistical indicator systems and statistical survey methodologies formulated by NBS.

Statistical legal system in China comprises the statistics law ("Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China"), administrative regulations (including Regulations on Implementation of the Statistical Law, Regulations for Census and Regulations for Customs Statistics), administrative rules, regulatory documents (including the Interim Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, the Measures for Administration on Foreign-Related Surveys and the Measures for Administration on Approval of Statistical Surveys) and local statistical regulations and rules. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, the national statistical survey programs are worked out by NBS, or jointly with the relevant ministry or ministries of the State Council, and are submitted to the State Council for documentation, but important programs shall be reported to the State Council for examination and approval. Statistical survey programs of departments are worked out by the relevant ministries or departments of the State Council and are reported to the statistical institutions at the same level for documentation or examination and approval. Local statistical survey programs are worked out by the statistical institutions of local governments at

and above the county level, or by the statistical institutions of local people's governments at and above the county level jointly with the relevant department or departments, and shall all be reported to the statistical institutions at the higher level for documentation or examination and approval. In drawing up a plan for statistical survey programs, it is necessary to draw up an appropriate statistical survey system simultaneously, which shall be reported for examination and approval or for documentation. A statistical survey system shall stipulate survey objective, scope and coverage, methods, respondents, organization, forms or questionnaires, and submission and release of statistical data. A statistical survey shall be organized and conducted under a statistical survey system approved. Any change of the contents of statistical survey system shall be submitted to the original examination and approval authority for approval, or to the original registration authority for documentation.

IV. Statistical Survey

NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and current statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, typical surveys and administrative registry records. At present, the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength by NBS include Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census, and 47 current statistical surveys, including national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labor force, wages and salaries, etc., are organized and conducted. These surveys cover main aspects of economy, society, population, environment and resources. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerning with economy, society, population, environment and resources.

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, registry of permanent residence, social development, etc.

V. Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society and international community more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, NBS releases statistical survey data and supplies with value added products via statistical processing through various channels and in various ways. For the time being, a system of regular releases of statistical information has been established, including various well-incorporated types, such as press conference, internet release, public data bank and publications, "Statistics Info" through WeChat and official mobile information service platform, as well as the paper products mainly of varieties of yearbooks, which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficient in time, richer in contents and more extensive in coverage of audience.. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as many cities and counties have also formed their own relevant regular patterns for timely data release, which forms a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and provision in China.

VI. The Main Targets and Latest Development of China's Statistics

China Economy is at an important stage of development to the escalation of structural transformation. The fast development and profound change in China's socio-economy have posed newer and higher requirements on the statistical system in China. Since 2012, with its great efforts on reform of the statistical production modes, NBS has preliminarily established a true, complete and timely updated database of establishments; worked out a standardized system of integrated questionnaires for business surveys; developed a comparatively convenient and applicable data collection and processing software; and built up a comparatively safe and efficient online reporting system for



business statistics used all over China. With its open attitude and innovative courage, the National Statistical System in China is actively promoting the reform on unified accounts for GDP, exploring the methodologies for a national balance sheet of assets and liabilities, and measurement of green development indicators. In order to reflect the new driving forces for economic development, and show the performance of Mass Entrepreneurship and Innovation Policy on boosting economic development, China has undertaken to monitor statistics on new industries, new business formats and new business modes, built up and perfected relevant statistical standards for better serving the socio-economic development, at the same time, actively pushed forward the information sharing among various departments, and deeply explored big data treasure by taking advantage of registry records and survey data from other departments. Thereby, the role of the big data can be developed in terms of current statistics from reference, supplement to substitution. Statistics China will continuously improve the statistical system and methodology with its unremitting efforts, more extensively make use of modern information technology, continuously expand the statistical service channel, upgrade service quality and build up an advanced statistical survey system, which enables data quality better ensured , and the socio-economic development better served.



ANNEXURE - V

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF SOUTH AFRICA

The South African Statistical system is nearly 100 years old, but has only served the needs of all its peoples for a relatively short period. The advent in 1994 of the democratic dispensation provided the production of statistics with two organizational model options for transformation. The first model was to centralize the production of most of the statistics into a single agency, the national statistical office (NSO) which was the then Central Statistical Service (CSS). The CSS was later transformed into Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) consisting of a head office and branches in the provinces, and much later on regional offices were established at sub-provincial level. The minority of the statistics excluded from centralization were largely of a financial nature such as the balance of payments. These would be generated by the relevant agencies including the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the National Treasury (NT). Indeed the feeling that centralization was the way to go was prevalent both within Stats SA and in other organs of state. The second model was to decentralize the production of most of the statistics whereby the various organs of state would produce statistics on the basis of their specialist subject areas. Naturally statistics-producing organs of state would constitute a statistical production system which would require coordination. The model ultimately adopted was a product of an evolutionary process. Statistical production faced five major pressures which overlapped in some areas. First was ideological transformation from a focus on “own affairs” of the apartheid political dispensation to a focus on integration of the total population and geography of the new state. This translated into transformation of the demographics of the CSS, integration of the Bantustan statistics offices into the CSS, and establishment of provincial CSS offices to facilitate data collection by head office. Second was the data gap facing the new government with regard to policy and programme development. Alleviation of poverty and inequality, especially service delivery, and the provision of developmental opportunities were unquestionably urgent. This provided the imperative for the 1996 census of population and housing. Third was the rationalization of the statistical series produced so they could be relevant to the aspirations of the citizenry. The rationalization included the introduction of the production of social statistics in addition to the existing economic statistics. Fourth was the drive to improve the quality of the statistics produced by the NSO. Fifth was the skills deficit across the statistics system to produce high quality statistics.

Although they are still around at different levels of intensity, the pressures mentioned above were most intense during, and coincided with, the tenure (1995-99) of the first head of the CSS which later became Stats SA. During this period the transformation model of statistical production was the centralize done. However, overtime it had become increasingly clear that Stats SA had very limited capacity to cater for most statistical needs of users. In the same breath the potential of other organs of state for filling the gap between what Stats SA produced and what users needed was recognized. New statistical legislation was introduced and the current Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999) was



promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for Statistician –General as executive head of Stats SA as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a land marking for the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics. Incidentally the Act coincided with the change of name of the NSO from CSS to Stats SA.

In 2000 a new head took over the reins at Stats SA and immediately embarked on a new vision for statistical production in the country. Although the new vision was as yet to be formally defined, it was hinged on coordination of statistical production. A National Statistics Systems Division (NSSD) was established at Stats SA to tease out the coordination process. The NSS concept was adopted by a Cabinet Lekgotla in January 2002. Although the SANSS was included in the Programmes of Action (POA) of the government, for the next eight years or so it lacked prominence especially at Stats SA for three main reasons. First was the relatively perennial capacity constraint. Second and most significant was the continued pressure to get Stats SA as an entity to work more effectively and efficiently with particular regard to the quality of its own products. The third was the challenge of change management.

It was not until 2009 that the NSS concept influenced the strategic direction of Stats SA. Since then the department's five-year strategic plan and the annual work programme have undergone a strategic shift that emphasizes implementation of statistical coordination as mandated by section 14 of the Statistics Act. As its new vision and mission indicated, the department assumed a leadership position by partnering with other organs of state to advance statistical development in the country. The shift has been widening statistical production beyond the product of Stats SA to setting up a system to support other organs of state to produce statistics of good quality. Building on the strategic gains made in the five year strategy (2009 - 2014) Stats SA changed its strategic focus for the period 2015 - 2019 to "use" of statistical information for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based management and Transformation.

The organisation has set the following strategic outcome goals to be achieved by 2030:

Firstly, our statistical information system will have fully responded to the information demands of the National Development Plan (NDP) that informs development and transformation consistent with the mandate of our Constitution.

Secondly, the national statistics system will be driven by a diverse, transformed and united cadre of professionals imbued with the statistical capability to lead the national statistical system. The statistical literacy of citizens and statistical capability in the national statistics system will have increased. School leavers will be better equipped to understand statistical concepts and its application in their daily lives. A new generation of statistical leaders will have been grown to head statistical information systems in the National Statistics System (NSS). A true data revolution will inspire us.

Thirdly, Stats SA will be a top-performing organ of state and an employer of choice. Technology will drive an end-to-end robust statistical production system. Our governance and statistical systems are flexible, efficient and innovative, underpinned by sound governance and statistical methodologies.

Fourthly, Stats SA will be the statistical authority at the heart of the NSS. Collaborative partnerships and statistics units will be established within organs of state under the statistical leadership of the Statistician-General. The production of statistics has now become part of the annual performance plans of organs of state and is used for decision-making by all to inform policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Users and the public are delighted and have confidence and trust in official statistics as it is common knowledge and practice that statistics produced in the NSS are based on statistical quality principles and international best practices.

Fifthly, by 2020, the statistics value chain will be based on sound statistical quality principles in line with international standards and classifications that engender trust in our products.

In order to address the major measure measurement requirements, both at national and international levels, Stats SA will be revamping its statistics legislation in South Africa.



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Carnival Samba

The most famous dance is carnival samba, a Brazilian dance with African influences. The samba remains a popular dance in not only carnival but also considered one of the main Brazilian popular cultural manifestation, which involves music, dance, poetry and certain musical instruments.

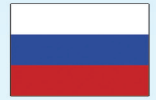


Brazil



Kalinka

"Kalinka" is performed both in a fast and slow pace at the same time and combines traditional elements of the Russian folk dance. Khorovods, dance in a squat, stomping with feet, clapping hands - all this can be seen in the dance "Kalinka".



Russia



Kathakali

Kathakali is one of the major forms of classical Indian dance. It is another "story play" genre of art, but one distinguished by its elaborately colorful make-up, costumes and face masks wearing actor-dancers. A Kathakali performance, like all classical dance arts of India, includes music, vocal performers, hand and facial gestures to express ideas, and footwork. However, Kathakali differs in its style and incorporates movements from the ancient martial arts and athletic traditions of south India. The traditional themes of the Kathakali are folk mythologies, religious legends and spiritual ideas from the epics.



India



Ansai Waist Drum

Ansai Waist Drum is a traditional folk dance originated from Shaanxi Province of China, with a history of over 2000 years. It is harmoniously mixed with Yangko (a popular rural folk dance) and martial arts (Kongfu), performed by several to over one thousand people. With its grand magnificence and fascinating expressiveness, it has been called the Number One Drum Dance in the world. On May 20, 2006, Ansai Waist Drum was approved by the State Council being included in the first batch on the National List of Intangible Cultural Heritage.



China



Zulu dance

The Zulu dance is an important aspect of the Zulu culture. It is usually performed during traditional Zulu ceremonies such as, weddings, coming of age (umemulo), reed dance (umhlanga) and is accompanied by vibrant singing, clapping of hands and sometimes the beating of drums. When performing this dance, dancers lift their legs to the height of their head and bang them down hard against the ground. The dress code for performing the dance is determined by age, rank and gender and it is quite impressive when men and women are fully dressed in their traditional attire. The girls are usually bare-chested, wearing beads as ornaments and woollen skirts. The dance encourages building solidarity amongst the community.



South Africa