

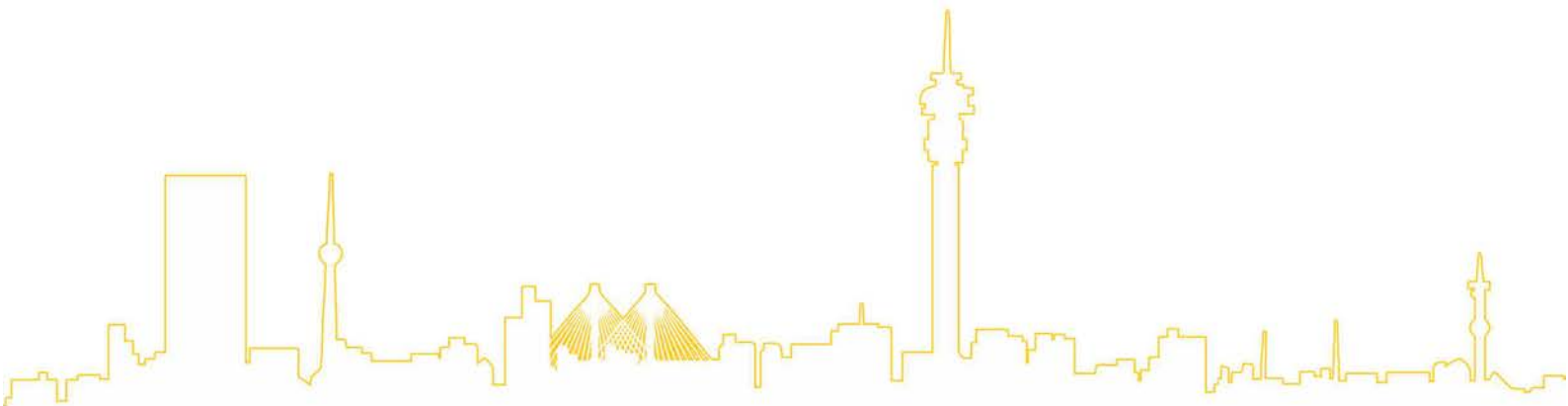


Joint Statistical Publication





Joint Statistical Publication



BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2018 / Statistics South Africa

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Foreword

In the Foreign Ministers' meeting of Brazil, Russia, India and China during the 64th General Assembly of 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 the BRIC Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) was crafted in 2010. From then on, every year, one of these BRICS countries brought out this publication. At the end of 2010, South Africa joined this association, which was then called BRICS, i.e. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Last year, the 2017 edition, which was the eighth issue of this publication, was brought out by China, and this year, the present issue which is the ninth issue of this annual publication, has been brought out by South Africa. Publication 2018 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 trust that this edition will be highly useful to all the stakeholders.

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CONTENTS

Chapter One: General information, economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries	2
Table 1.1 - General information on BRICS countries	3
Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries	4
Graph 1.1 - Share of the BRICS countries in the world population, 2017	13
Graph 1.2 - Share of the BRICS countries in the world territory, 2017	14
Chapter Two: Population	16
Table 2.1 - Summary of population on BRICS countries	17
Table 2.2.1 - Selected data on population - Brazil	19
Table 2.2.2 - Selected data on population - Russia	20
Table 2.2.3 - Selected data on population - India	21
Table 2.2.4 - Selected data on population - China	22
Table 2.2.5 - Selected data on population - South Africa	23
Graph 2.1 - Natural increase rate of population	24
Graph 2.2 - Infant mortality rate	24
Graph 2.3 - Life expectancy at birth	25
Graph 2.4 - Population by age groups, 2017	25
Explanatory notes	26
Chapter Three: Labour force	28
Table 3.1 - Summary of labour force on BRICS countries	29
Table 3.2.1 - Selected data on labour force - Brazil	32
Table 3.2.2 - Selected data on labour force - Russia	34
Table 3.2.3 - Selected data on labour force - India	35
Table 3.2.4 - Selected data on labour force - China	37
Table 3.2.5 - Selected data on labour force - South Africa	38
Graph 3.1 - Share of labour force to national population	39
Explanatory notes	40
Chapter Four: National accounts	44
Table 4.1 - Summary of national accounts on BRICS countries	45
Table 4.2.1 - Selected data on national accounts - Brazil	47
Table 4.2.2 - Selected data on national accounts - Russia	48
Table 4.2.3 - Selected data on national accounts - India	49
Table 4.2.4 - Selected data on national accounts - China ⁽⁵⁾	51
Table 4.2.5 - Selected data on national accounts - South Africa	53
Graph 4.1- Gross domestic product (current prices; billion US\$)	54
Graph 4.2 - Gross domestic product per capita (current prices; US\$)	54
Graph 4.3 - Share of GDP in different sectors, 2017	55
Graph 4.4 - Share of GDP in different sectors, 2008	55
Explanatory notes	56



Chapter Five: Price indices	60
Table 5.1 - Summary of consumer price index from the previous year on BRICS countries	61
Table 5.2.1 - Selected data on price indices - Brazil	62
Table 5.2.2 - Selected data on price indices - Russia	63
Table 5.2.3 - Selected data on price indices - India	64
Table 5.2.4 - Selected data on price indices - China	65
Table 5.2.5 - Selected data on price indices - South Africa, 2000/2016	67
Graph 5.1 - Consumer price index	68
Explanatory notes	69
Chapter Six: People's living standard	72
Table 6.1 - Summary of people's living standard on BRICS countries	73
Table 6.2.1 - Selected data on people's living standard - Brazil	77
Table 6.2.2 - Selected data on people's living standard - Russia	80
Table 6.2.3 - Selected data on people's living standard - India	84
Table 6.2.4 - Selected data on people's living standard - China	88
Table 6.2.5 - Selected data on people's living standard - South Africa	91
Graph 6.1 - Percentage share of public expenditure on education to GDP	94
Graph 6.2 - Percentage share of public expenditure on health to GDP	94
Graph 6.3 - Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2016	95
Explanatory notes	96
Chapter Seven: Resources and environment	100
Table 7.1 - Summary of resources and environment on BRICS countries	101
Table 7.2.1 - Selected data on resources and environment - Brazil	104
Table 7.2.2 - Selected data on resources and environment - Russia	107
Table 7.2.3 - Selected data on resources and environment - India	109
Table 7.2.4 - Selected data on resources and environment - China	111
Table 7.2.5 - Selected data on resources and environment - South Africa	113
Graph 7.1 - Utilization of forest area, 2017	114
Explanatory notes	115
Chapter Eight: Industry	118
Table 8.1 - Summary of industry on BRICS countries	119
Table 8.2.1 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - Brazil	121
Table 8.2.2 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - Russia	122
Table 8.2.3 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - India	123
Table 8.2.4 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - China	124
Table 8.2.5 - Value of sales by product - South Africa	125
Graph 8.1 - Index of industrial production	125
Explanatory notes	126
Chapter Nine: Energy	128
Table 9.1 - Summary of energy on BRICS countries	129
Table 9.2.1 - Summary of energy - Brazil	132
Table 9.2.2 - Summary of energy - Russia	133
Table 9.2.3 - Summary of energy - India	134
Table 9.2.4 - Summary of energy - China	135
Table 9.2.5 - Summary of energy - South Africa, 2015	137
Graph 9.1 - Electricity consumption per capita, 2016	139
Explanatory notes	140

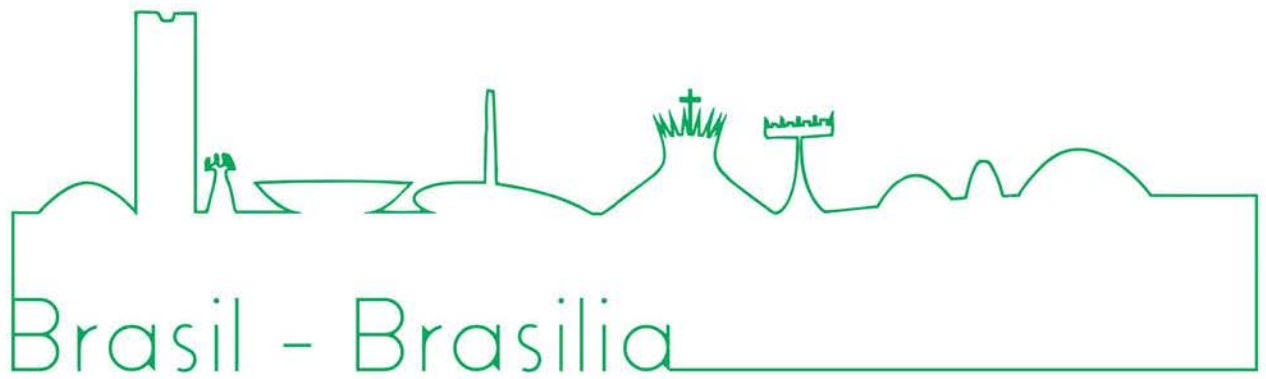


Chapter Ten: Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	142
Table 10.1 - Summary of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery on BRICS countries	143
Table 10.2.1 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - Brazil	146
Table 10.2.2 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - Russia	149
Table 10.2.3 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - India	152
Table 10.2.4 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - China	155
Table 10.2.5 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - South Africa	158
Graph 10.1 - Production of cereals	159
Explanatory notes	160
Chapter Eleven: Transport	162
Table 11.1 - Summary of transport on BRICS countries	163
Table 11.2.1 - Selected data on transport - Brazil	166
Table 11.2.2 - Selected data on transport - Russia	168
Table 11.2.3 - Selected data on transport - India	170
Table 11.2.4 - Selected data on transport - China	171
Table 11.2.5 - Selected data on transport - South Africa	174
Graph 11.1 - Length of railways in operation, 2017	175
Explanatory notes	176
Chapter Twelve: Information and communication technology	178
Table 12.1 - Summary of information and communication technology on BRICS countries	179
Table 12.2.1 - Selected data on information and communication technology - Brazil	182
Table 12.2.2 - Selected data on information and communication technology - Russia	184
Table 12.2.3 - Selected data on information and communication technology - India	185
Table 12.2.4 - Selected data on information and communication technology - China	186
Table 12.2.5 - Selected data on information and communication technology - South Africa	187
Graph 12.1 - Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants	189
Explanatory notes	190
Chapter Thirteen: Finance	194
Table 13.1 - Summary of finance on BRICS countries	195
Table 13.2.1 - Selected data on finance - Brazil	197
Table 13.2.2 - Selected data on finance - Russia	199
Table 13.2.3 - Selected data on finance - India	201
Table 13.2.4 - Selected data on finance - China	204
Table 13.2.5 - Selected data on finance - South Africa	207
Graph 13.1 - Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP	210
Explanatory notes	211



Chapter Fourteen: External economic relations	214
Table 14.1 - Summary of external economic relations on BRICS countries	215
Table 14.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Brazil	219
Table 14.3.1 - Selected data on direct investment (DI) net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil	223
Table 14.4.1 - Balance of payments - Brazil, 2017	224
Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Russia	225
Table 14.2.2.2 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Russia, 2017	226
Table 14.3.2 - Selected data on foreign direct investment (FDI) - Russia	227
Table 14.4.2 - Balance of payments - Russia	228
Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade: Major trade partners - India (April 2017 to February 2018)	228
Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected data on merchandise trade: BRICS countries - India	229
Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected data on merchandise trade - India	230
Table 14.4.3 - Balance of payments - India	234
Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - China	235
Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 commodities exported to BRICS countries - China, 2017	238
Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 commodities imported from BRICS countries - China, 2017	240
Table 14.3.3 - Selected data on foreign direct investment (FDI) - China	242
Table 14.4.4 - Balance of payments - China	243
Table 14.2.5 - Selected data on merchandise trade: BRICS countries - South Africa, 2016	245
Table 14.4.5 - Balance of payments - South Africa, 2017	247
Graph 14.1 - Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services	248
Graph 14.2 - Share of external debts to GDO	248
Explanatory notes	249
Chapter Fifteen: Tourism	252
Table 15.1 - Number of foreign tourist arrivals in BRICS countries from different continents	253
Table 15.2.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - Brazil	255
Table 15.3.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - Brazil	256
Table 15.2.2 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - Russia	257
Table 15.3.2 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - Russia	258
Table 15.2.3 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - India	259
Table 15.3.3 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - India	260
Table 15.2.4 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries or territories - China	261
Table 15.3.4 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents and countries - China	262
Table 15.2.5 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - South Africa	263
Table 15.3.5 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - South Africa	264
Graph 15.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals from different continents, 2017	265
Explanatory notes	266
Annexures	268
Annexure I - Statistical system of Brazil	269
Annexure II - Statistical system of Russia	273
Annexure III - Statistical system of India	275
Annexure IV - Statistical system of China	277
Annexure V - Statistical system of South Africa	279
Officers and staff associated with the publication	281
Back cover image narrative	283





1

General information,
economic and social indicators
comparison of BRICS countries



Table 1.1 - General information on BRICS countries, 2017

	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	208 ⁽²⁾	24,4	Real - R\$
Russia	17 125	Moscow	147	8,6	Rouble - Rub
India	3 287	New Delhi	1 269 ⁽³⁾	390,6 ⁽³⁾	Rupee - ₹
China	9 600	Beijing	1 386	144,4	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	1 221	Pretoria	57	46,2 ⁽⁵⁾	Rand - ZAR

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

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

India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, *India 2017*.

China

- a) China National Tourism Administration.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Abstract 2018*.

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 nº 118 of 06/22/2016, according to Resolution No. 02 of June 21, 2016.

(2) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators was obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age group by the component method for the period 2000-2060.

India

(3) Projected population as on 01 March 2017, 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 2017 mid-year population estimates.
- (5) Based on 2011 Census and 2017 mid-year population estimates.



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (million persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	208
Russia	2017	147
India ⁽³⁾	2017	1 284
China	2017	1 386
South Africa	2017	57
Male (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	49,4
Russia	2017	46,4
India ⁽³⁾	2017	51,8
China ⁽⁴⁾	2017	51,2
South Africa	2017	48,9
Female (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	50,6
Russia	2017	53,6
India ⁽³⁾	2017	48,2
China ⁽⁴⁾	2017	48,8
South Africa	2017	51,1
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	24,4
Russia	2017	8,6
India ^{(3) (5)}	2017	390,6
China	2017	144,4
South Africa	2017	46,2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	13,6
Russia	2017	11,5
India	2016	20,4
China	2017	12,4
South Africa	2017	21,3
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	6,2
Russia	2017	12,4
India	2016	6,4
China	2017	7,1
South Africa	2017	9,0
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2017	12,8
Russia	2017	5,6
India	2016	34,0
China	2017	7,5
South Africa	2017	32,8



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Continued

	Year	Value
Population		
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2015	6,1
Russia	2017	8,8
India	2013	167,0
China	2017	19,9
South Africa	...	...
Women's participation in national parliament (congress) (%)		
Brazil	2014	11,3
Russia	2017	16,2
India	2016	11,8
China (NPC)	2013	23,4
(CPPCC)	2013	17,8
South Africa	2017	41,7
Labour force		
Share (%)		
Brazil ^{(6) (7)}	2017	63,2
Russia	2017	51,8
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	39,5
China ⁽⁹⁾	2017	55,9
South Africa	2017	39,4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil ^{(6) (7)}	2017	12,5
Russia	2017	5,2
India ⁽⁸⁾	2012	2,2
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	2017	3,9
South Africa	2017	27,5
Prices		
Consumer price index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2017	3,0
Russia	2017	3,7
India	2017	2,6
China	2017	1,6
South Africa	2017	5,3
Producer price index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil ⁽³³⁾	2017	3,9
Russia (for industrial products)	2017	7,6
India	2017	...
China ⁽³¹⁾	2017	6,3
South Africa	2017	4,8



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Continued

	Year	Value
National accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2017	2 055
Russia	2017	1 578
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	2 274
China ^{(13) (14)}	2017	12 250 ^(P)
South Africa	2017	349
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2017	9 897
Russia	2017	10 745
India ^{(12) (15)}	2016	1 751
China ⁽¹³⁾	2017	8 836 ^(P)
South Africa	2017	6 182
Science and technology		
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2015	0,8
Russia ⁽²⁹⁾	2016	1,1
India	2014-2015	0,7
China	2017	2,1
South Africa	2015	0,80
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	2017	...
Russia	2016	802 317
India	2014	282 994 ⁽²⁾
China	2017	4 033 597
South Africa	2015	41 055
People's living standard		
Share of public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2014	5,7
Russia	2017	3,5
India ⁽¹²⁾	2017	2,7 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	2016	4,2
South Africa	2015	6,9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	4,9
Russia	2017	3,1
India ⁽¹¹⁾	2016	1,2 ^(BE)
China ⁽¹⁷⁾	2016	6,2
South Africa	2015	4,2



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Continued

	Year	Value
People's living standard		
Gini coefficient		
Brazil ⁽¹⁸⁾	2017	0,549
Russia ⁽¹⁹⁾	2016	0,412
India ⁽²⁰⁾		
Urban	2011-12	0,367
Rural	2011-12	0,280
China ⁽²¹⁾	2017	0,467
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	2015	0,639
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2017	102,5
Russia	2017	102,1
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	120,0
China	2017	106,6
South Africa	2017	99,5
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2016	456
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2017	95
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	192 ^(P)
China	2017	1 229 ^(P)
South Africa	2017	75
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2016	42,6
Russia	2016	69,6
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	97,9
China	2017	832,0 ^(P)
South Africa (million Rand)	2017	135 012
Passenger cars production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2016	1 876
Russia	2017	1 355
India ⁽¹²⁾	2015	2 702
China	2017	11 945 ^(P)
South Africa (million Rand)	2017	160 147
TV sets production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2016	10 558
Russia	2016	8 382
India	...	...
China ⁽²³⁾	2017	159 326 ^(P)
South Africa (million Rand)	2017	16 741



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Continued

	Year	Value
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2017	133
Russia	2017	546
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	36 ^(P)
China	2017	192
South Africa	2015	223
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2016	8
Russia	2017	411
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	659 ^(P)
China	2017	3 524
South Africa	2015	142
Natural gas (billion cu.m)		
Brazil	2016	38
Russia	2017	692
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	32 ^(P)
China	2017	148
South Africa	2015	467
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2017	575
Russia	2017	1 094
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	1 433 ^(P)
China	2017	6 495
South Africa	2015	248
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2016	295
Russia	2016	1 935
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	484 ^(P)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2016	2 422
South Africa	2015	138
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2016	288
Russia	2016	1 322
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	541 ^(P)
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2016	3 051
South Africa	2015	78



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Continued

	Year	Value
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2016	75
Russia	2017	123
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2014	155
China	2017	135
South Africa	2011	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	2017	116
Russia	2017	135
India ^{(25) (26)}	2017	253
China	2017	565
South Africa	2017	19
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2016	42
Russia	2017	20
India ⁽²⁵⁾	2016	268 ⁽¹⁾
China	2017	1 107
South Africa	2011	10
Meat production (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2017	25 091
Russia	2017	10 384
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	7 386
China	2017	85 881
South Africa	2017	2 893
Fish catch (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2011	803
Russia	2009	3 728
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	11 409 ^(P)
China	2017	9 268
South Africa	2013	2 556
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2016	30
Russia	2017	86
India ⁽²⁸⁾	2017	67
China	2017	127
South Africa	2010	21



Table 1.2 - Economic and social indicators comparison of BRICS countries

Concluded

	Year	Value
Transport		
Length of highways (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2016	1 571
Russia ⁽²⁷⁾	2017	1 064
India ⁽²⁸⁾	2016	277
China	2017	4 774
South Africa	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil	2017	128 940
Russia	2017	259 385
India ⁽¹²⁾	2016	170 085
China	2017	951 304
South Africa	...	...
External economic relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)		
Brazil	2017	221 544
Russia	2017	326 906
India	2016	480 023
China	2017	2 212 183
South Africa	2017	99 259
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)		
Brazil	2017	251 721
Russia	2017	410 793
India	2016	438 975
China	2017	2 422 911
South Africa	2017	104 032



Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2016.
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- n) China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2017.

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 chapters.
- b) CeSTII. (2017). South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development (Statistical Report: 2015/16). Pretoria: Department of Science and Technology.
- c) www.pa.org.za, June 2017.
- d) Department of Energy.



Footnotes

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

Brazil

- (1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators was obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age group by the component method for the period 2000 - 2060.
- (6) Continuous National Household Sample Survey - PNAD Continuous.
- (7) Population 15 years old and over.
- (11) Preliminary estimation and data are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (18) Gini Index of Household Income.
- (33) Producer price index - manufacturing products: non-seasonally adjusted - same period a year earlier (percentage change on December a year earlier).

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 01 April 01 2015.
- (3) As on 01 March 2017, based on Census 2001 estimates.
- (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 the 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 the survey period July 1999 to June 2000.
- (12) The information is as per the financial year, i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year.
- (15) Per capita GDP has been calculated on the basis of population as on 01 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 previous year (indicated in the table) to June of the next year.
- (26) As per Second Advance estimates.
- (28) The information is as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table.

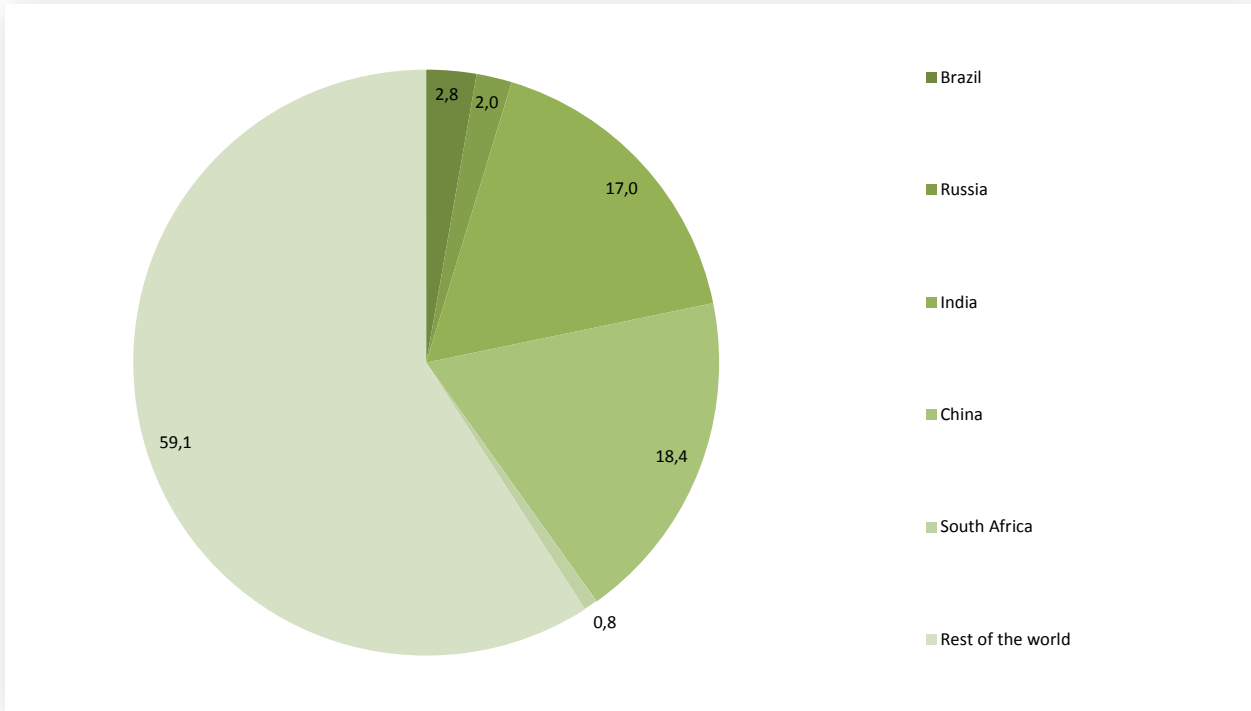
China

- (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 is 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 is based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (23) Refers only to colour TV.
- (24) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
- (31) Producer price indices of industrial products.

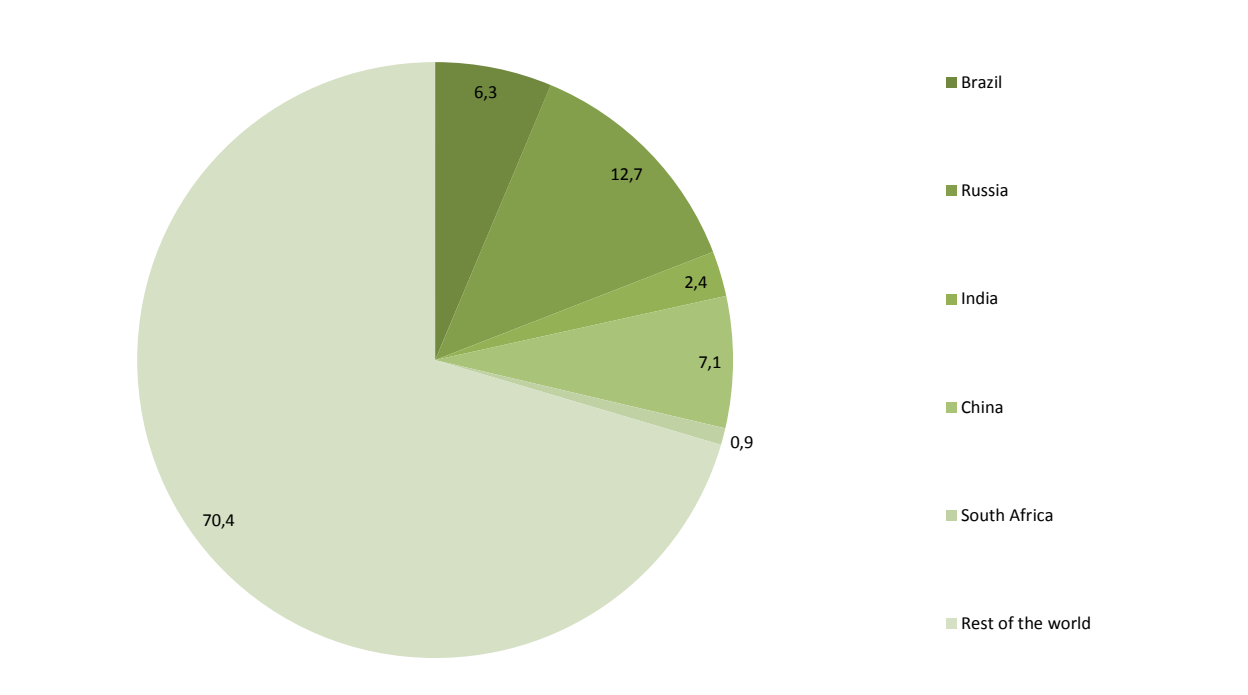
South Africa

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

Graph 1.1 - Share of the BRICS countries in the world population, 2017 (%)



Graph 1.2 - Share of the BRICS countries in the world territory, 2017 (%)





Russia - Moscow

2

Population



Table 2.1 - Summary of population on BRICS countries

	Population (million persons)										
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (mid-year)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	173,4	191,5	193,5	195,5	197,4	199,2	201,0	202,8	204,5	206,1	207,7
Russia	146,6	142,7	142,8	142,9	143,0	143,2	143,5	146,1	146,4	146,7	146,8
India ⁽²⁾	996,9	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	1 283,6
China ⁽³⁾	1 262,6	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	1 386,4
South Africa	44,4	49,5	50,2	50,9	51,6	52,3	53,1	53,9	54,8	55,6	56,5
Male											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	86,2	94,8	95,8	96,7	97,6	98,5	99,3	100,2	101,0	101,7	102,5
Russia	68,5	66,0	66,0	66,0	66,1	66,3	66,5	67,7	67,8	68,0	68,1
India ⁽²⁾	516,0	592,5	600,8	609,1	617,3	625,4	633,5	641,5	649,4	657,2	664,8
China ^{(3) (4)}	654,4	683,6	686,5	687,5	690,7	694,0	697,3	700,8	704,1	708,2	711,4
South Africa	21,0	24,0	24,3	24,7	25,1	25,5	25,9	26,3	26,7	27,2	27,6
Female											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	87,3	96,7	97,8	98,8	99,8	100,8	101,7	102,6	103,5	104,4	105,2
Russia	78,1	76,8	76,8	76,8	76,9	76,9	77,1	78,4	78,6	78,7	78,7
India ⁽²⁾	481,0	552,3	560,0	567,6	575,2	582,7	590,1	597,4	604,6	611,8	618,8
China ^{(3) (4)}	613,1	644,5	648,0	653,4	656,7	660,1	663,4	667,0	670,5	674,6	678,7
South Africa	23,0	25,5	25,8	26,1	26,5	26,8	27,2	27,6	28,0	28,5	28,9
Urban											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	140,9	160,4	162,7	164,9	167,1	169,2	171,3	173,4	175,4	177,3	179,2
Russia	107,3	104,9	105,0	105,2	105,6	105,9	106,3	108,1	108,5	108,8	109,2
India ⁽²⁾	283,7	335,9	343,2	350,6	357,9	365,4	372,8	380,3	387,8	395,3	402,7
China ^{(3) (4)}	459,1	624,0	645,1	669,8	690,8	711,8	731,1	749,2	771,2	793,0	813,5
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾
Rural											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	35,2	31,1	30,9	30,6	30,3	30,0	29,7	29,4	29,1	28,8	28,5
Russia	39,4	37,9	37,8	37,6	37,4	37,3	37,2	38,0	37,9	37,8	37,6
India ⁽²⁾	713,2	808,8	817,6	826,2	834,6	842,7	850,8	858,6	866,3	873,7	880,8
China ^{(3) (4)}	808,4	704,0	689,4	671,1	656,6	642,2	629,6	618,7	603,5	589,7	576,6
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 2001-2017* and *Statistical Communiqué* of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2017 series

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 01 March and is based on population projection. Explanatory notes may be seen for Census 2011 figures.

China

(3) Data in 2000 and 2010 is estimated from the fifth and sixth national population censuses, respectively. Data in 2005 and 2015 is estimated from the national 1% population sample survey. The other data is 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 cannot be verified. Population estimation series does not split population into rural/urban.

Table 2.2.1 - Selected data on population - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (mid-year) (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	173,4	191,5	193,5	195,5	197,4	199,2	201,0	202,8	204,5	206,1	207,7
Under 15 years	52,1	50,7	50,3	49,9	49,5	49,0	48,5	48,0	47,4	46,8	46,1
15 to 24 years	34,4	34,9	34,7	34,5	34,4	34,3	34,2	34,2	34,2	34,2	34,2
25 to 59 years	72,7	87,8	89,7	91,5	93,1	94,7	96,2	97,6	98,9	100,2	101,4
60 years and older	14,2	18,2	18,9	19,6	20,4	21,2	22,1	23,0	23,9	24,9	26,0
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	98,7	98,0	97,9	97,8	97,8	97,7	97,7	97,6	97,5	97,4	97,4
Under 15 years	103,6	104,0	104,1	104,1	104,2	104,2	104,3	104,4	104,4	104,5	104,5
15 to 24 years	102,4	102,5	102,6	102,6	102,6	102,6	102,7	102,7	102,8	102,8	102,9
25 to 59 years	97,4	97,3	97,3	97,3	97,4	97,4	97,4	97,4	97,5	97,5	97,5
60 years and older	81,1	79,0	79,0	79,0	79,1	79,1	79,2	79,2	79,3	79,4	79,5
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	20,9	16,7	16,3	15,9	15,5	15,1	14,8	14,5	14,2	13,9	13,6
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	6,7	6,1	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	14,2	10,7	10,2	9,9	9,5	9,1	8,8	8,4	8,1	7,8	7,4
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽¹⁾	69,8	73,1	73,5	73,9	74,2	74,5	74,8	75,1	75,4	75,7	76,0
Total fertility rate (per woman) ⁽¹⁾	2,4	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	29,0	19,0	18,1	17,2	16,4	15,7	15,0	14,4	13,8	13,3	12,8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	35,5	22,4	21,1	19,8	18,9	18,1	17,4	16,7	16,1	15,5	14,9
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) ^{(2) (5)}	6,0	6,8	6,5	6,7	6,9	6,9	6,9	7,1	7,2	6,9	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) ^{(3) (4) (5)}	1,2	1,5	1,4	1,8	2,6	2,5	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,4	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes

(1) Data on population and sex ratios was 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 on divorces, records refers to procedures provided in the first instance without resources, and from 2007 included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

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

(5) The marriage and divorce rate of 2014 was corrected.



Table 2.2.2 - Selected data on population - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (million persons)	146,6	142,7	142,8	142,8	143,0	143,2	143,5	146,1	146,4	146,7	146,8
Under 15 years	26,5	21,2	21,5	21,7	22,0	22,5	23,1	24,1	24,7	25,3	...
15 to 24 years	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	74,1	74,4	74,5	74,8	75,1	75,4	76,7	76,6	76,4	...
60 years and older	27,0	24,9	25,3	25,8	26,4	27,0	27,5	28,7	29,4	30,1	...
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87,8	85,9	85,9	86,0	86,0	86,1	86,2	86,3	86,3	86,4	86,4
Under 15 years	104,5	105,0	105,0	105,0	105,0	105,1	105,2	105,2	105,3	105,3	...
15 to 24 years	102,7	102,1	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	91,0	91,2	91,6	92,0	92,3	92,6	92,8	...
60 years and older	53,2	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	12,0	12,3	12,5	12,6	13,3	13,2	13,3	13,3	12,9	11,5
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	15,3	14,5	14,1	14,2	13,5	13,3	13,0	13,1	13,0	12,9	12,4
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	-6,60	-2,50	-1,80	-1,70	-0,90	-0,03	0,20	0,20	0,30	-0,01	-0,9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65,3	68,0	68,8	68,9	69,8	70,2	70,8	70,9	71,4	71,9	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1,2	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	8,5	8,1	7,5	7,4	8,6	8,2	7,4	6,5	6,0	5,6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	19,3	10,8	10,3	9,9	9,4	10,6	9,9	9,1	8,0	7,4	6,9⁽¹⁾
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39,7	20,7	22,0	16,5	16,2	11,5	11,3	10,8	10,1	10,0	8,8
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6,2	8,3	8,4	8,5	9,2	8,5	8,5	8,4	7,9	6,7	7,1
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	4,3	4,9	4,9	4,5	4,7	4,5	4,7	4,7	4,2	4,1	4,2
Rate of net migration (%)	0,25	0,25	0,24	0,19	0,22	0,21	0,21	0,19	0,17	0,18	0,14
Dependency ratio (%)	57,4	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.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.



Table 2.2.3 - Selected data on population - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	996,9	1144,7	1160,8	1176,7	1192,5	1208,1	1223,6	1238,9	1254,0	1268,9	...
Under 15 years	342,0	368,0	357,0	363,7	346,9	351,5	348,7	341,9	342,3	340,3	...
15 to 24 years	194,0	230,0	227,0	237,0	239,8	243,0	245,9	252,7	258,3	238,7	...
25 to 59 years	389,0	465,0	464,0	487,0	507,3	513,0	526,1	542,6	549,3	571,9	...
60 years and older	72,0	81,0	85,0	88,3	98,5	100,3	101,6	104,1	106,6	118,1	...
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	107,3	107,2	107,3	107,2	107,3	107,2	107,4	107,4	107,4	107,4	...
Under 15 years	110,4	109,1	111,6	111,6	111,0	112,6	112,4	111,7	112,2	112,5	...
15 to 24 years	109,7	109,1	109,5	108,8	110,0	107,9	107,9	107,4	107,4	108,2	...
25 to 59 years	105,8	106,7	105,7	105,5	106,0	105,6	106,1	106,2	105,9	106,4	...
60 years and older	94,6	101,2	98,4	97,7	96,0	97,5	95,2	98,6	99,8	96,9	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25,8	22,8	22,5	22,1	21,8	21,6	21,4	21,0	20,8	20,4	...
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8,5	7,4	7,3	7,2	7,1	7,0	7,0	6,7	6,5	6,4	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17,3	15,4	15,2	14,9	14,7	14,5	14,4	14,3	14,3	14,0	...
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽²⁾	62,9	66,1	66,5	67,0	67,5	67,9	68,3	68,7	...	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3,2	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,3	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68,0	53,0	50,0	47,0	44,0	42,0	40,0	39,0	37,0	34,0	...
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	39,0	...
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) ⁽³⁾	327,0	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 and Bulletins on Maternal Mortality in India.

Footnotes

(1) The information pertaining to population is as on 01 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 periods 1997-2001, 2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010 and 2011-13.



Table 2.2.4 - Selected data on population - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1 262,6	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	1 386,4
Year-end (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1 267,4	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	1 390,1
Under 15 years ⁽²⁾	290,1	251,7	246,6	222,6	221,6	222,9	223,3	225,6	227,2	230,1	233,5
15 to 59 years ⁽²⁾	846,4	916,5	920,8	940,5	940,7	937,3	935,0	929,8	925,5	921,8	915,7
60 years and older ⁽²⁾	130,9	159,9	167,1	177,8	185,0	193,9	202,4	212,4	222,0	230,9	240,9
15 to 64 years ⁽²⁾	889,1	966,8	974,8	999,4	1002,8	1004,0	1005,8	1004,7	1003,6	1002,6	998,3
65 years and older ⁽²⁾	88,2	109,6	113,1	118,9	122,9	127,1	131,6	137,6	143,9	150,0	158,3
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106,7	106,1	105,9	105,2	105,2	105,1	105,1	105,1	105,0	105,0	104,8
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	14,0	12,1	12,0	11,9	11,9	12,1	12,1	12,4	12,1	13,0	12,4
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	6,5	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,2	7,1	7,1	7,1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7,6	5,1	4,9	4,8	4,8	5,0	4,9	5,2	5,0	5,9	5,3
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71,4	...	...	74,8	...	...	...	...	76,3	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	32,2	14,9	13,8	13,1	12,1	10,3	9,5	8,9	8,1	8,1	7,5
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) ⁽³⁾	39,7	18,5	17,2	16,4	15,6	13,2	12,0	11,7	10,7	10,7	10,2
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6,7	8,3	9,1	9,3	9,7	9,8	9,9	9,6	9,0	9,0	8,3
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	1,0	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,1	2,3	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,8	3,0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	53,0	34,2	31,9	30,0	26,1	24,5	23,2	21,7	20,1	20,1	19,9

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2017* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2017*.

Footnotes

- (1) Data in 2000 and 2010 is estimated from the fifth and sixth national population censuses, respectively. Data in 2005 and 2015 is estimated from the national 1% population sample survey. The other data is estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes.
- (2) Breakdowns do not add up to totals for selected years due to rounding up or down of dimensions in the tolerance stack.
- (3) Data refers to the surveillance areas.



Table 2.2.5 - Selected data on population - South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	44,4	49,5	50,2	50,9	51,6	52,3	53,1	53,9	54,8	55,6	56,5
Under 15 years	15,6	15,0	15,1	15,2	15,3	15,5	15,8	16,0	16,2	16,5	16,7
15 to 24 years	9,0	10,5	10,6	10,5	10,4	10,3	10,2	10,0	9,9	9,7	9,6
25 to 59 years	17,0	20,4	20,9	21,4	21,9	22,5	23,1	23,7	24,3	25,0	25,6
60 years and older	2,7	3,6	3,7	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,2	4,3	4,5	4,6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	92,4	94,1	94,3	94,5	94,7	94,9	95,0	95,2	95,3	95,5	95,6
Under 15 years	101,4	99,9	99,9	100,0	100,1	100,1	100,2	100,3	100,3	100,4	100,5
15 to 24 years	92,1	98,4	98,4	98,5	98,6	98,7	98,8	98,9	99,0	99,1	99,2
25 to 59 years	88,6	93,8	94,3	94,7	95,1	95,5	95,9	96,2	96,5	96,8	97,1
60 years and older	71,4	65,5	65,7	65,9	66,2	66,4	66,7	66,8	66,9	67,0	67,1
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	24,8	24,4	23,9	23,5	23,3	23,0	22,7	22,2	21,7	21,3
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	13,0	12,6	11,6	10,7	10,2	9,8	9,6	9,5	9,2	9,0
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	11,8	11,8	12,3	12,8	13,1	13,2	13,1	12,7	12,5	12,30
Life expectancy at birth (years)	...	56,1	56,9	58,5	60,2	61,1	61,9	62,5	62,8	63,4	64,0
Total fertility rate (per woman)	...	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	46,6	42,8	41,1	39,9	38,8	37,4	36,0	34,0	33,5	32,8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	67,6	63,3	58,4	54,4	51,5	49,1	47,1	44,7	43,6	42,4
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) ^{(2) (3)}	...	5,8	5,3	5,1	4,8	4,5	4,4	4,1	3,7	3,7	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	...	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	...

Source

Statistics South Africa, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2017 and Marriages and divorces vital statistics 2001-2016.

Footnotes

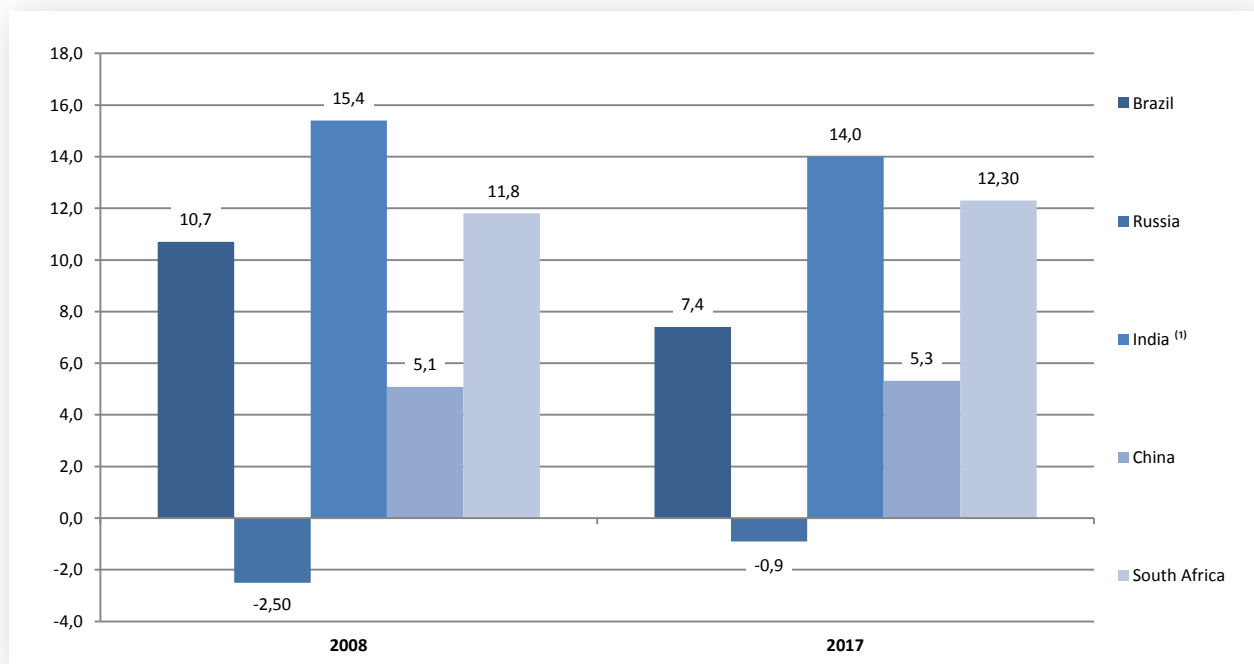
(1) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures cannot be verified.

(2) Only registered marriages and divorces used in analysis (until 2016).

(3) Data for civil unions starts from 2007.



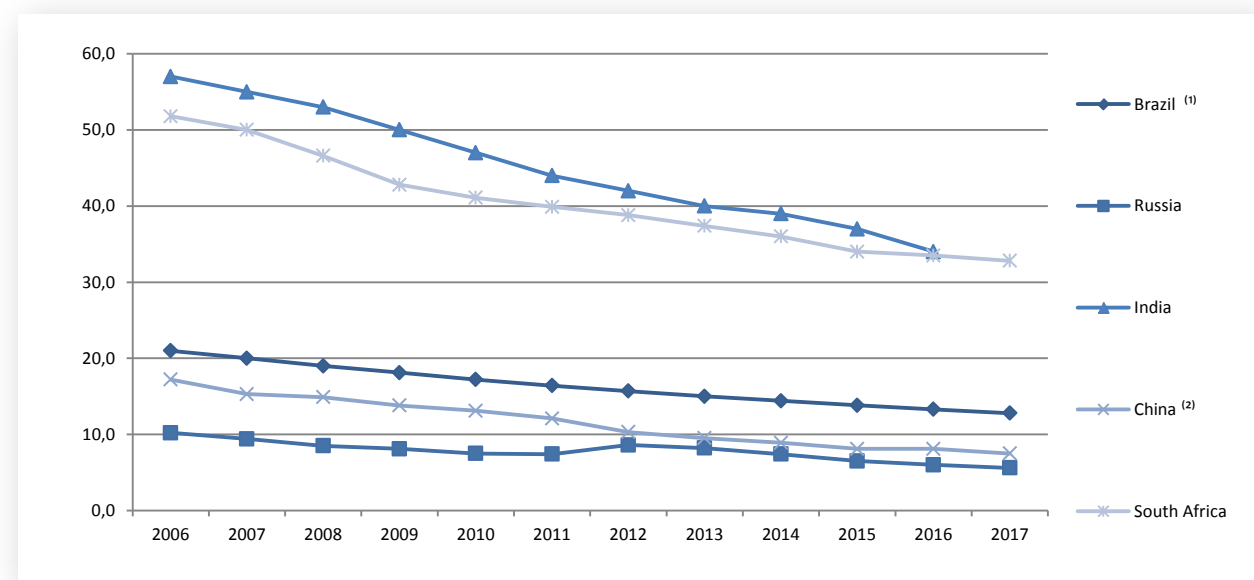
Graph 2.1 - Natural increase rate of population (per 1 000 persons)



Footnote

(1) Data for India relates to year 2016.

Graph 2.2 - Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)



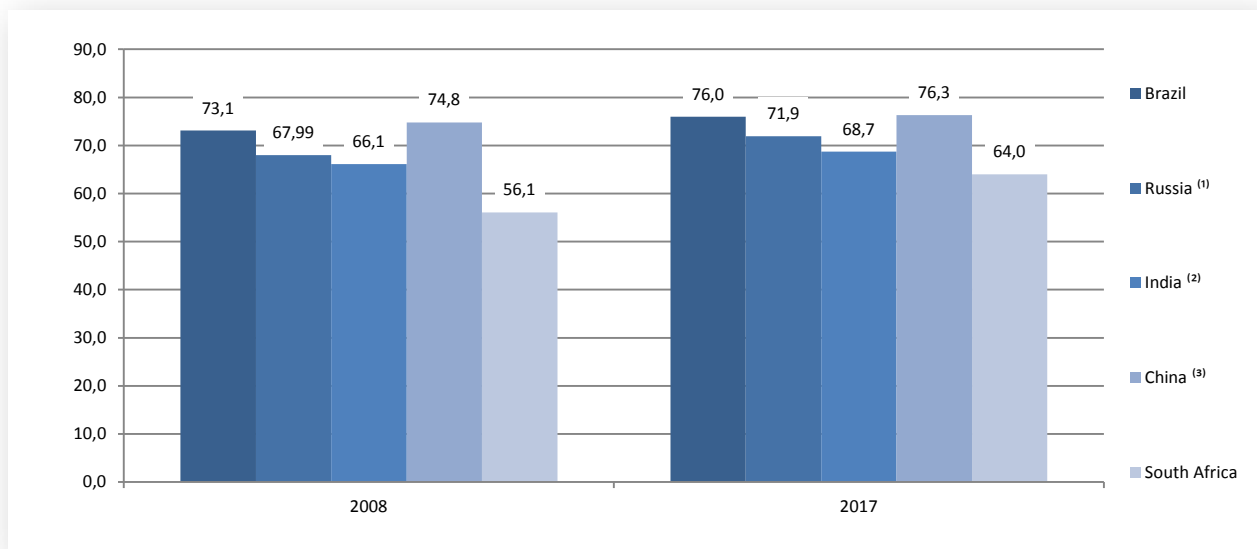
Footnote

(1) Data on population and sex ratios was derived from population projection of Brazil by sex and age for the period 2000-2060.

(2) Data refers to the surveillance areas.



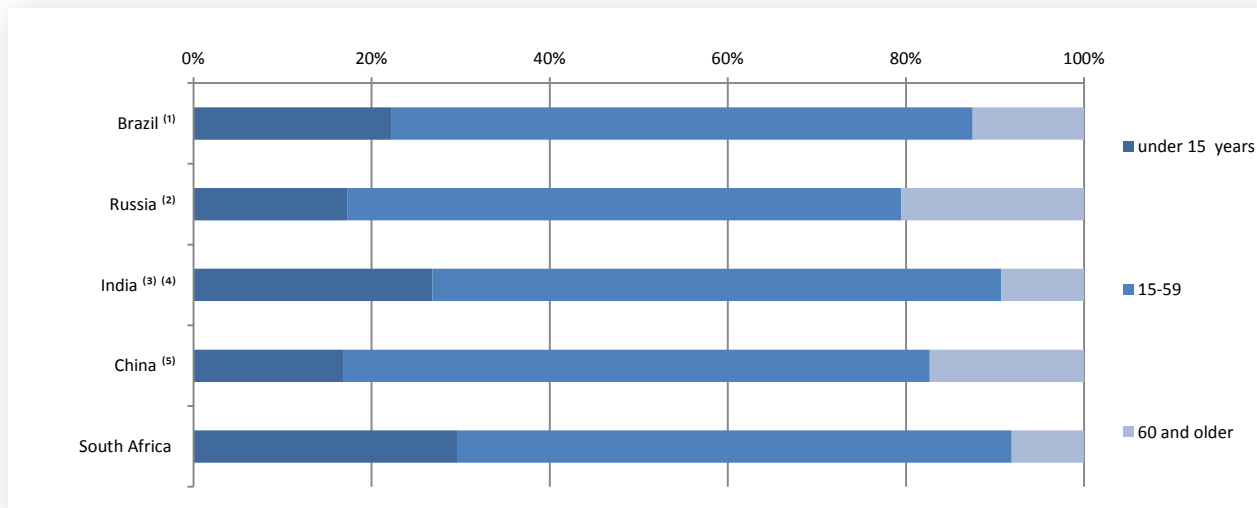
Graph 2.3 - Life expectancy at birth (years)



Footnote

- (1) Data is for 2016 instead of 2017.
- (2) The correct data on life expectancy at birth for the mid-year, 2009 to 2014. Data is for 2014 instead of 2017.
- (3) Data is for 2010 instead of 2008. Data is for 2015 instead of 2017.

Graph 2.4 - Population by age groups, 2017 (% of total population)



Footnote

- (1) Data on population and sex ratios was derived from population projection of Brazil by sex and age for the period 2000-2060.
- (2) Data is for 2016 instead of 2017
- (3) The information pertaining to population is as on 01 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.
- (4) Data for India relates to year 2016.
- (5) 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 group by the component method. This method consists of working separately each component of population dynamics of the population; fertility, mortality and migration.

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

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

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.

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

Crude birth rate - Number of births per 1 000 population in a given year. This definition excludes foetal deaths.

Crude death rate - Number of deaths per 1 000 population in a given year.

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

Under-five mortality rate (according to WHO methodology) - The probability of dying of a child born in a specific year before reaching the age of five, expressed per 1 000 live births.

Crude divorce rate - the ratio of divorced couples to the annual average population for the reference year. The formula is:

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

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 the 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.

Censuses in India are conducted at an interval of ten years, and the last census was conducted in 2011. The population projection for the intercensal period and that for the future is based on the component method using data from the census and sample registration system, with the latter providing time series data on fertility and mortality. Accordingly, population figures from 2005-13 provided in the tables are 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, the population of India in 2011 was 1 211 million. As per the Census 2011, the total population comprised 378 million urban and 833 million rural population and 625 million males and 586 million females.



India - New Delhi

3

Labour force



Table 3.1 - Summary of labour force on BRICS countries

		2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Share of labour force to national population (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	Total	...	...	...	...	...	62,7	62,9	62,4	62,9	62,9	63,2
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	74,7	74,6	74,1	74,5	74,0	73,8
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	51,7	52,2	51,8	52,4	52,8	53,5
Russia	Total	49,3	53,0	53,0	52,9	53,1	53,0	52,8	52,6	52,4	52,3	51,8
	Male	54,5	58,4	58,4	58,5	58,6	58,6	58,5	58,4	58,2	58,1	57,6
	Female	44,8	48,3	48,4	48,0	48,2	48,1	47,9	47,7	47,3	47,3	46,8
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	56,9	56,8	56,8	56,7	56,6	56,6	56,5	56,3	56,1	55,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	38,1	37,1	36,1	36,3	36,7	37,2	37,5	38,5	38,7	39,4
	Male	...	43,2	42,2	41,2	41,1	41,6	41,9	42,2	43,3	43,6	44,1
	Female	...	33,2	32,3	31,3	31,7	32,0	32,8	33,0	34,0	34,1	35,0
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	Total	...	...	...	...	...	11,5	11,1	10,4	10,2	10,0	9,5
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	15,6	15,3	14,2	14,1	14,0	13,4
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	5,9	5,5	5,4	4,9	4,7	4,3
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	Total	14,5	8,5	8,3	7,7	7,7	7,3	7,0	6,7	6,7	6,7	5,8
	Male	17,1	10,4	10,2	9,9	9,6	9,2	8,5	8,2	8,2	8,3	7,6
	Female	11,7	6,6	6,3	5,6	5,7	5,4	5,4	5,2	5,1	5,0	4,0
India ⁽⁸⁾	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	50	39,6	38,1	36,7	34,8	33,6	31,4	29,5	28,3	27,7	27,0
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	8,0	7,4	7,2	7,0	7,4	7,7	7,5	8,5	8,4	7,9
	Male	...	10,5	9,8	9,3	9,2	9,7	10,4	9,9	11,1	11,1	10,6
	Female	...	4,8	4,3	4,4	4,1	4,4	4,3	4,3	5,1	4,7	4,5



Table 3.1 - Summary of labour force on BRICS countries

Continued

		2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	Total	...	...	...	...	...	22,8	22,7	22,8	22,1	20,8	20,7
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	30,2	30,6	30,8	29,9	28,4	28,2
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	12,7	12,2	12,1	11,7	10,7	10,9
Russia ⁽⁹⁾	Total	29,2	29,0	27,5	27,7	27,5	27,8	27,7	27,5	27,2	26,9	27,0
	Male	35,8	38,5	36,9	37,3	37,3	37,9	38,0	37,9	37,6	37,2	37,6
	Female	22,3	19,2	18,0	17,8	17,2	17,2	17,0	16,6	16,2	16,1	15,8
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	27,2	27,8	28,7	29,5	30,3	30,1	29,9	29,3	28,8	28,1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	20,6	23,4	22,9	22,1	21,8	20,9	20,7	20,6	21,0	20,5	20,7
	Male	...	31,5	30,9	29,4	29,0	28,0	27,9	28,2	28,8	27,9	27,9
	Female	...	12,6	12,5	12,4	12,4	11,5	11,6	10,9	10,8	11,0	11,5
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	Total	...	...	...	...	...	65,7	66,1	66,7	67,7	69,2	69,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	54,1	54,1	55,0	56,0	57,6	58,3
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	81,4	82,3	82,5	83,4	84,5	84,8
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	Total	56,3	62,5	64,2	64,5	64,9	64,9	65,3	65,8	66,1	66,3	67,2
	Male	47,1	51,2	52,9	52,8	53,0	52,9	53,5	53,9	54,2	54,5	54,8
	Female	66,0	74,2	75,8	76,6	77,1	77,4	77,6	78,2	78,7	78,9	80,2
India ⁽⁸⁾	Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	Total	27,5	33,2	34,1	34,6	35,7	36,1	38,5	40,6	42,4	43,5	44,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	Total	...	68,6	69,7	70,7	71,2	71,7	71,5	71,9	70,5	71,1	71,4
	Male	...	58,0	59,2	61,3	61,8	62,2	61,6	61,9	60,1	61,0	61,5
	Female	...	82,6	83,1	83,1	83,5	84,0	84,1	84,7	84,0	84,2	84,0



Source

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2017.

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 2001-2017 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) Including agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Before 2017, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2017 - according to NACE 2 Classification.
- (9) Including mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Before 2017, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2017 - according to NACE 2 Classification.
- (10) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Before 2017, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2017 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

India

- (3) The information is based on sample surveys conducted by the national sample survey office and 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 and subsidiary activity. Secondary industry includes mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction, electricity, gas and water supply.

China

- (4) Share of number of employed persons to national population.
- (5) The total number of employed persons since 2001 is revised according to the 6th national population census.



Table 3.2.1 - Selected data on labour force - Brazil

		2001	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Labour force (million persons)	Total	...	...	...	...	96,4	98,0	99,0	101,2	102,8	104,3
	Male	...	...	...	...	54,8	55,4	56,0	57,3	57,7	58,0
	Female	...	...	...	...	41,5	42,6	43,0	44,0	45,1	46,3
Employed population (million persons)	Total	...	...	...	...	89,3	90,9	92,2	92,4	91,1	91,3
	Male	...	...	...	...	51,6	52,2	52,9	53,0	51,8	51,7
	Female	...	...	...	...	37,8	38,7	39,3	39,4	39,2	39,6
Age group (%)											
15 to 24 years	Total	...	...	...	...	17,9	17,3	16,4	15,9	14,4	14,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	18,5	17,7	16,9	16,6	15,0	15,4
	Female	...	...	...	...	17,1	16,6	15,6	15,1	13,7	14,0
25 to 59 years	Total	...	...	...	...	75,9	76,3	77,1	77,1	78,4	77,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	74,3	74,8	75,4	75,6	76,8	76,0
	Female	...	...	...	...	77,9	78,4	79,3	79,2	80,6	80,1
60 years and older	Total	...	...	...	...	6,2	6,4	6,6	6,9	7,2	7,4
	Male	...	...	...	...	7,2	7,4	7,7	7,9	8,2	8,5
	Female	...	...	...	...	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,6	5,7	5,9
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	...	...	...	...	10,3	10,1	9,6	9,4	9,109	8,7
	Male	...	...	...	...	8,1	8,0	7,5	7,5	7,2	6,9
	Female	...	...	...	...	2,2	2,1	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,7
Industry ⁽¹⁾	Total	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,7	13,3	12,8	11,5	11,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	8,4	8,3	8,8	8,4	7,5	7,8
	Female	...	...	...	...	4,5	4,4	4,5	4,4	4,0	4,1
Construction	Total	...	...	...	...	7,5	8,0	7,8	7,7	7,4	7,0
	Male	...	...	...	...	7,2	7,6	7,5	7,4	7,2	6,8
	Female	...	...	...	...	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Trade	Total	...	...	...	...	16,9	17,2	17,4	17,6	17,5	17,5
	Male	...	...	...	...	9,8	9,8	9,9	10,0	10,1	10,0
	Female	...	...	...	...	7,1	7,4	7,4	7,6	7,4	7,6
Services	Total	...	...	...	...	41,8	42,9	44,2	44,9	45,6	46,2
	Male	...	...	...	...	18,1	18,4	19,1	19,7	19,8	20,2
	Female	...	...	...	...	23,7	24,5	25,0	25,2	25,8	26,0
Other	Total	...	...	...	...	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Male	...	...	...	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
	Female	...	...	...	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0



Table 3.2.1 - Selected data on labour force - Brazil

		2001	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Concluded									
Unemployed population (million persons)	Total	...	...	...	...	7,0	7,0	6,8	8,8	11,8	13,0
	Male	...	...	...	...	3,3	3,2	3,2	4,2	5,9	6,3
	Female	...	...	...	...	3,7	3,8	3,6	4,6	5,9	6,7
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	Total	...	...	...	...	6,4	6,4	6,2	8,1	10,8	11,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	2,9	2,8	2,9	3,8	5,3	5,7
	Female	...	...	...	...	3,5	3,5	3,3	4,2	5,4	6,2
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	...	...	...	...	7,3	7,2	6,9	8,7	11,5	12,5
	Male	...	...	...	...	6,0	5,8	5,7	7,4	10,2	10,9
	Female	...	...	...	...	9,0	9,0	8,5	10,4	13,1	14,5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	...	...	...	...	7,6	7,5	7,2	9,1	11,9	12,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	6,3	6,1	6,1	7,9	10,7	11,4
	Female	...	...	...	...	9,3	9,3	8,6	10,7	13,3	14,7
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	Total	...	...	...	...	15,2	15,4	15,2	19,3	26,0	26,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	12,8	12,6	12,6	16,3	23,1	23,4
	Female	...	...	...	...	18,5	19,3	18,7	23,3	29,7	31,1

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2017.

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year.

(1) Industry: Sections of ISIC REV 4: A - Mining and quarrying; B - Manufacturing; D - Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; E - Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities; and F - Construction.



Table 3.2.2 - Selected data on labour force - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total labour force (million persons)	72,8	75,7	75,7	75,5	75,8	75,7	75,5	75,4	76,6	76,6	76,1
Male	37,6	38,6	38,5	38,6	38,7	38,7	38,7	38,7	39,4	39,5	39,2
Female	35,1	37,1	37,2	36,9	37,1	37,0	36,8	36,7	37,2	37,2	36,9
Employed population (million persons)	65,1	71,0	69,4	69,9	70,9	71,5	71,4	71,5	72,3	72,4	72,1
Male	33,6	36,1	35,1	35,6	36,0	36,5	36,5	36,6	37,1	37,2	37,1
Female	31,5	34,9	34,3	34,4	34,8	35,1	34,9	34,9	35,2	35,2	35,0
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12,1	11,6	10,9	10,4	10,1	9,1	9,2	8,4	7,6	7,0	6,2
25 to 59 years	82,8	84,5	85,0	85,4	85,4	86,4	86,1	86,8	87,3	87,7	88,4
60 years and older	5,0	3,9	4,1	4,2	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,8	5,1	5,3	5,3
Sector (million persons) ⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9,4	5,8	5,7	5,4	5,4	5,2	5,0	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,2
Industry ⁽²⁾	15,7	15,2	14,2	14,3	14,3	14,5	14,4	14,3	14,2	14,3	14,2
Construction	3,3	5,4	4,9	5,1	5,1	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,5	5,2	5,3
Trade	8,0	10,8	10,6	10,9	11,2	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5	11,5
Services ⁽³⁾	28,6	33,6	33,9	34,2	34,7	34,9	35,1	35,6	36,3	36,5	36,9
Other ⁽⁴⁾	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	4,7	6,3	5,5	4,9	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,3	4,2	4,0
Male	4,1	2,5	3,4	3,0	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,1
Female	3,6	2,2	2,9	2,5	2,2	1,9	1,9	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,9
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5,8	3,0	4,2	3,6	3,2	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,8	2,8	2,5
Unemployment rate (%)	10,6	6,2	8,3	7,3	6,5	5,5	5,5	5,2	5,6	5,5	5,2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10,7	5,2	7,4	6,3	5,5	4,5	4,6	4,3	4,8	4,8	4,4
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20,7	14,0	18,5	16,9	15,2	14,8	13,8	13,7	16,0	16,3	16,1

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Before 2017, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2017 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

(2) Including energy.

(3) Including hotels and restaurants; 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.

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



Table 3.2.3 - Selected data on labour force - India

		2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Labour force (million persons)												
Total		373,6	416,8	...	408,4	...	429,9	...	...	...	...	...
Male		255,6	292,0	...	293,4	...	310,9	...	...	...	...	...
Female		118,0	124,8	...	115,0	...	119,0	...	...	...	...	...
Employed population (million persons)												
Total		365,4	407,5	...	400,0	...	420,5	...	...	...	...	...
Male		249,4	284,9	...	287,7	...	304,3	...	...	...	...	...
Female		116,0	122,6	...	112,3	...	116,1	...	...	...	...	...
Age-wise break up of those employed (million persons) ⁽¹⁾												
15 to 24 years	Total	75,8	77,0	...	68,8	...	67,8	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	52,1	55,6	...	50,4	...	49,9	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	23,8	21,4	...	18,5	...	17,9	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 59 years	Total	255,2	295,7	...	296,8	...	316,4	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	173,5	203,8	...	212,0	...	227,4	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	81,7	91,9	...	84,8	...	89,1	...	...	...	...	...
60 years and older	Total	24,6	29,8	...	30,1	...	32,9	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	18,6	22,5	...	22,6	...	25,1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	6,0	7,2	...	7,4	...	7,8	...	...	...	...	...
Sector-wise break up of those employed (million persons)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	225,6	233,5	...	212,8	...	205,6	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	137,0	143,0	...	135,5	...	132,7	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	88,5	90,4	...	77,2	...	72,9	...	...	...	...	...
Mining and quarrying	Total	2,1	2,0	...	2,4	...	2,3	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	1,7	1,7	...	2,3	...	1,9	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,4	0,4	...	0,3	...	0,3	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	Total	39,1	46,9	...	44,0	...	53,0	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	27,8	34,2	...	31,9	...	37,4	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	11,4	12,6	...	12,1	...	15,6	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity, gas, water, etc.	Total	0,9	1,1	...	1,2	...	2,2	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	0,9	1,1	...	0,9	...	1,9	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,0	0,0	...	0,1	...	0,3	...	...	...	...	...
Construction	Total	15,8	26,1	...	38,4	...	44,6	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	13,9	23,4	...	32,5	...	37,5	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	1,9	2,8	...	5,7	...	7,1	...	...	...	...	...
Trade, hotels and restaurants	Total	35,8	42,0	...	43,2	...	46,1	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	31,3	37,0	...	38,5	...	40,4	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	4,6	4,7	...	4,8	...	5,6	...	...	...	...	...



Table 3.2.3 - Selected data on labour force - India

		2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
		Concluded										
Transport, storage and communication	Total	12,9	17,1	...	17,2	...	20,3	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	12,5	16,8	...	17,0	...	19,6	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,4	0,5	...	0,4	...	0,8	...	...	...	...	...
Other services	Total	33,5	38,7	...	41,2	...	46,5	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	24,6	27,4	...	29,3	...	32,9	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	9,0	11,3	...	11,5	...	13,6	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment rate (%)												
	Total	2,2	2,2	...	2,0	...	2,2	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	2,4	2,4	...	2,0	...	2,1	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	1,7	1,7	...	2,3	...	2,4	...	...	...	...	...
Urban unemployment rate (%)												
	Total	4,7	4,1	...	3,4	...	3,4	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	4,5	3,8	...	2,8	...	3,0	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	5,7	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 the national sample survey office and 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 and subsidiary activity.

(1) Some population members in the age group 0-14 (especially in the age group of 10-14) are also employed.



Table 3.2.4 - Selected data on labour force - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Employed population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	720,9	755,6	758,3	761,1	764,2	767,0	769,8	772,5	774,5	776,0	776,4
By age (%) ⁽¹⁾											
16 to 24 years	15,9	12,1	12,4	14,3	13,4	12,0	11,4	10,4	9,7	14,8	...
25 to 59 years	77,8	79,1	78,7	78,2	78,7	79,1	79,3	79,7	81,2	65,2	...
60 years and older	6,4	8,9	8,9	7,5	7,9	8,9	9,3	9,9	9,2	20,0	...
By sector (million persons) ⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360,4	299,2	288,9	279,3	265,9	257,7	241,7	227,9	219,2	215,0	209,5
Industry ⁽²⁾	162,2	205,5	210,8	218,4	225,4	232,4	231,7	231,0	226,9	223,5	218,2
Services	198,2	250,9	258,6	263,3	272,8	276,9	296,4	313,6	328,4	337,6	348,7
Total labour force	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6,0	8,9	9,2	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,3	9,5	9,7	9,8	9,7
Registered unemployment rate in urban areas (%)	3,1	4,2	4,3	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,1	4,0	3,9

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2017* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 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 was 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⁾	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽²⁾	2016	2017
Labour force (million persons)	16,1	18,8	18,6	18,4	18,7	19,2	19,8	20,2	21,1	21,5	22,3
Employed population (million persons)	12,3	14,6	14,2	13,8	14,1	14,4	14,9	15,1	15,7	15,8	16,2
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12,9	11,1	10,1	9,2	9,0	8,6	8,6	8,3	8,7	8,1	8,0
25 to 59 years	84,4	86,5	87,5	88,4	88,6	89,1	88,9	89,0	88,7	89,4	89,3
60 to 64 years	2,8	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,5	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,7
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1,4	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8
Mining	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4
Manufacturing	1,8	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8
Utilities	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Construction	0,7	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,4
Trade	2,9	3,3	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2
Transport	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Finance	1,0	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4
Community and social services	2,1	2,8	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,6
Private households	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	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	4,2	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,8	4,9	5,1	5,3	5,8	6,1
Unemployment rate (%)	23,3	22,5	23,7	24,9	24,8	24,9	24,7	25,1	25,3	26,7	27,5
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45,0	45,6	48,3	51,2	50,3	51,7	51,4	51,3	50,1	53,3	53,4

Source

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

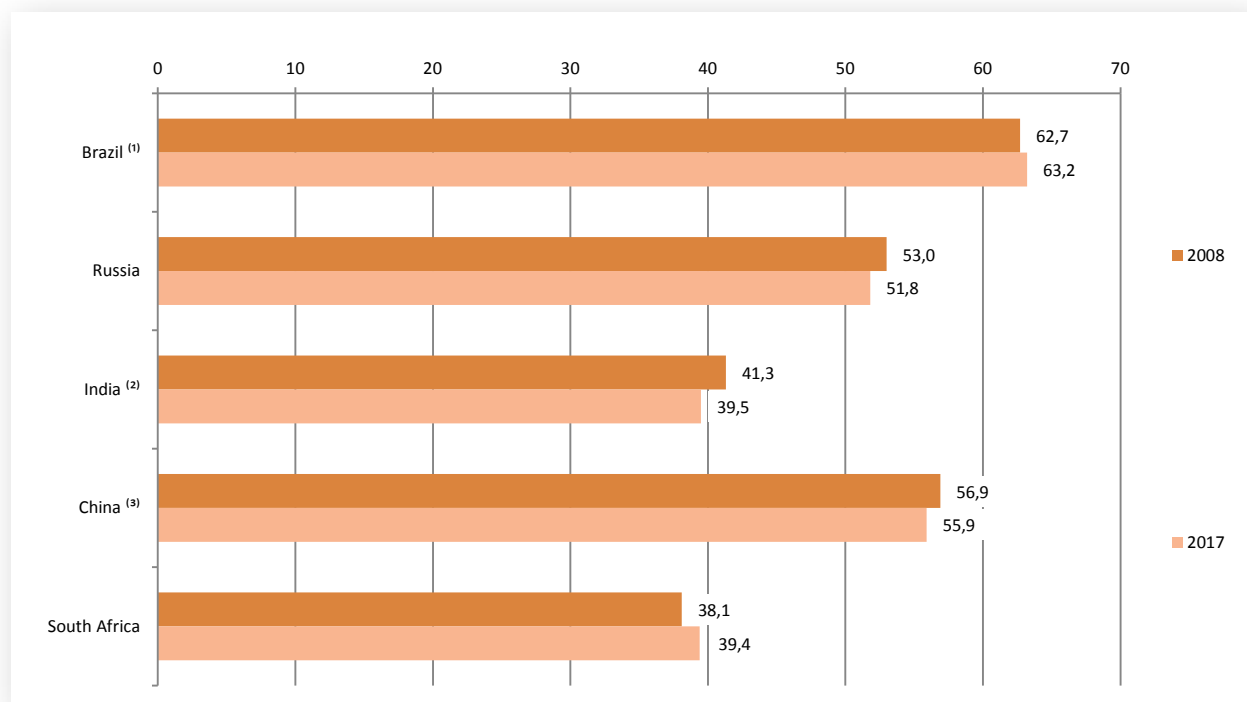
Footnotes

(1) 2000 data is 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 (%)



Footnote

- (1) Data for 2012 instead of 2008.
- (2) Data for 2012 instead of 2017.
- (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 1 000 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 in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during 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 an 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 workers or employers in any activity;

Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute; or

As apprentice or trainee; or

- d) Occupation developed for at least one hour per week:

- In the production of goods, of the branch that includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetal extraction, fishing and fish farming, for own consumption or for the consumption of at least one member of household; or

- In construction of buildings, private roads, wells and other improvements (except only repairs work) for their own use or for the use of at least one member of the household.

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

Unemployed person - A person without work who 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 a job advertisement; seeking assistance of relative, friend or colleague to find a job; taking an action to start a business; etc.) in the reference week.

The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

The survey 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) and 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 a 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 and unemployment in India since 2010-11.

China

Employed persons - 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 - 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 - 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.







China - Beijing

4

National accounts



Table 4.1 - Summary of national accounts on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	655	1 695	1 669	2 208	2 612	2 459	2 464	2 417	1 801	1 796	2 055
Russia	260	1 661	1 223	1 525	2 054	2 194	2 298	2 086	1 375	1 288	1 578
India	477	1 105	1 435	1 744	1 824	1 828	1 857	2 041	2 103	2 274	...
China ^{(3) (4) (8)}	1 211	4 601	5 110	6 101	7 576	8 560	9 611	10 483	11 063	11 195	12 250 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	136	287	297	375	417	396	367	351	318	296	349
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	3 778	8 852	8 623	11 295	13 231	12 343	12 258	11 919	8 810	8 713	9 897
Russia	1 772	11 635	8 563	10 675	14 366	15 322	16 015	14 279	9 389	8 780	10 745
India	468	958	1 227	1 470	1 495	1 480	1 484	1 611	1 639	1 751	...
China ^{(3) (8)}	959	3 473	3 839	4 561	5 636	6 338	7 081	7 684	8 068	8 120	8 836 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	3 073	5 802	5 926	7 380	8 083	7 574	6 908	6 509	5 803	5 318	6 182
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	4,4	5,1	-0,1	7,5	3,9	1,9	3,0	0,1	-3,8	-3,6	1,0
Russia ⁽⁶⁾	10,0	5,2	-7,8	4,5	4,3	3,7	1,8	0,7	-2,5	-0,2	1,5
India ⁽⁹⁾	7,6	3,9	8,5	10,3	...	5,5	6,4	7,4	8,2	7,1	...
China ⁽⁸⁾	8,5	9,7	9,4	10,6	9,5	7,9	7,8	7,3	6,9	6,7	6,9 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	4,2	3,2	-1,5	3,0	3,3	2,2	2,5	1,8	1,3	0,6	1,3
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	5,5	5,4	5,2	4,8	5,1	4,9	5,3	5,2	5,0	5,5	5,3
Russia	...	4,4	4,6	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,6	4,1	4,6	4,7	4,4
India ⁽⁷⁾	25,3	20,4	20,3	21,0	21,7	21,3	21,4	20,9	20,1	20,4	...
China ⁽⁸⁾	14,7	10,3	9,8	9,5	9,4	9,4	9,3	9,1	8,8	8,6	7,9 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	10,7	12,4	11,8	11,9	12,1	11,5	11,4	10,8	10,1	10,4	10,6
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	26,7	27,3	25,6	27,4	27,2	26,1	24,9	24,0	22,3	21,2	21,5
Russia	...	35,9	33,7	34,8	33,9	33,8	32,4	32,1	33,1	32,5	33,4
India ⁽⁷⁾	23,7	25,7	25,2	24,3	29,3	28,7	27,9	27,3	27,4	26,9	...
China ⁽⁸⁾	45,5	46,9	45,9	46,4	46,4	45,3	44,0	43,1	40,9	39,9	40,5 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	24,5	22,1	21,6	20,9	20,3	20,5	20,6	21,2	21,3	21,2	20,9
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	67,7	67,3	69,2	67,8	67,7	69,0	69,8	70,8	72,7	73,3	73,2
Russia	...	59,7	61,7	61,4	62,2	62,5	64,0	63,8	62,3	62,8	62,2
India ⁽⁷⁾	51,0	53,9	54,5	54,6	49,0	50,0	50,6	51,8	52,5	52,8	...
China ⁽⁸⁾	39,8	42,8	44,3	44,1	44,2	45,3	46,7	47,8	50,2	51,6	51,6 ⁽⁵⁾
South Africa	64,8	65,5	66,6	67,2	67,6	68,0	68,0	68,0	68,6	68,4	68,6



Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2017.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office.

China

China Statistical Abstract 2018

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China and *China Statistical Yearbook 2017 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (1) Data for 2016 and 2017 is derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data of 2016 and 2017 is preliminary estimation.

Russia

- (6) At constant prices.

India

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

(9) Growth rate is as per INR GDP (at constant 2011-12 prices). It will not be comparable with GDP converted in US \$.

China

- (3) GDP and per capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (4) Data of GDP is calculated at producers' prices.
- (5) Preliminary data.
- (8) In 2016, China moved R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data has since been revised.

Table 4.2.1 - Selected data on national accounts - Brazil

	2006	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ^{(1) (2)}	2017 ^{(1) (2)}
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)	2 409	3 110	3 333	3 886	4 376	4 815	5 332	5 779	5 996	6 259	6 560
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104,0	105,1	99,9	107,5	104,0	101,9	103,0	100,5	96,5	96,5	101,0
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	106,8	108,8	107,3	108,4	108,3	107,9	107,5	107,8	107,6	108,1	103,8
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	2,7	4,0	-1,2	6,5	3,0	1,0	2,1	-0,4	-4,3	-4,2	0,2
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	106,7	112,3	97,9	117,9	106,8	100,8	105,8	95,8	86,1	89,7	98,2
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2 409	3 110	3 333	3 886	4 376	4 815	5 332	5 779	5 996	6 259	6 560
Primary industry	105	142	149	160	190	201	240	250	259	306	299
Secondary industry	567	718	729	904	1 011	1 066	1 132	1 183	1 161	1 144	1 212
Tertiary industry	1 377	1 767	1 971	2 239	2 519	2 828	3 182	3 540	3 736	3 958	4 137
Net taxes on products (billion R\$)	360	483	483	583	656	721	778	806	840	851	911
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2 409	3 110	3 333	3 886	4 376	4 815	5 332	5 779	5 996	6 259	6 560
Final consumption expenditures	1 915	2 443	2 720	3 079	3 455	3 849	4 298	4 745	5 021	5 270	5 476
Gross fixed capital formation	415	603	637	798	902	997	1 115	1 148	1 069	1 009	1 026
Change in inventory	15	69	-10	49	53	34	42	39	-25	-46	-9
Net exports of goods and services	65	-6	-13	-40	-34	-65	-123	-154	-69	26	67
Final consumption rate (%)	79,5	78,6	81,6	79,2	78,9	79,9	80,6	82,1	83,7	84,2	83,5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	17,2	19,4	19,1	20,5	20,6	20,7	20,9	19,9	17,8	16,1	15,6

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2017.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Preliminary estimation.



Table 4.2.2 - Selected data on national accounts - Russia ⁽¹⁾

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7 306	41 277	38 807	46 309	60 283	68 164	73 134	79 200	83 387	86 149	92 037
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110,0	105,2	92,2	104,5	104,3	103,7	101,8	100,7	97,5	99,8	101,5
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137,6	118,0	102,0	114,2	115,9	109,1	105,4	107,5	108,0	103,5	105,2
Indices of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110,5	105,3	92,2	104,5	104,2	103,5	101,6	99,0	97,3	99,6	101,4
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118,1	110,6	85,6	105,9	109,1	105,0	101,3	98,2	88,8	100,8	104,3
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total ⁽²⁾	...	35 183	33 831	40 040	52 084	58 996	63 869	68 908	74 921	77 608	83 059
Primary industry	...	1 549	1 585	1 549	2 041	2 181	2 311	2 802	3 442	3 604	3 695
Secondary industry	...	12 708	11 381	13 892	17 638	19 942	20 628	22 100	24 829	25 226	27 654
Tertiary industry	...	20 926	20 865	24 599	32 405	36 873	40 930	44 005	46 650	48 778	51 710
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4 477	27 544	29 270	32 515	40 692	46 896	52 274	56 511	58 445	61 060	64 763
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232	9 201	8 536	10 014	12 953	14 689	15 926	16 828	16 942	18 403	19 967
Change in inventory	134	1 325	-1 191	458	1 783	2 041	990	787	1 299	1 269	1 996
Net exports of goods and services	1 463	3 813	2 888	3 740	4 854	4 538	3 944	5 074	6 701	4 456	4 925
Final consumption rate (%)	61,3	65,9	74,1	69,6	67,6	68,8	71,3	71,3	70,1	71,6	70,5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16,9	25,1	18,6	22,5	24,4	24,6	23,3	22,2	21,9	23,1	24,0
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceding year = 100) (%) ⁽³⁾	...	104,8	96,9	103,2	103,8	103,3	102,2	100,7	98,1	99,7	...

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

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

(2) Gross value added by economic activity at basic prices. Before 2016, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2016 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

(3) Index of labour productivity is calculated as GDP volume index divided by labour input index.



Table 4.2.3 - Selected data on national accounts - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	2 177 413	5 630 063	6 477 827	7 784 115	8 736 329	9 944 013
GVA at factor cost (current prices)	2 000 743	5 303 566	6 108 903	7 248 860	8 106 946	9 202 692
GNI (current prices)	2 154 680	5 597 139	6 439 827	7 702 308	8 659 505	9 827 250
GVA at factor cost (constant prices) ⁽¹⁾	2 348 481	4 158 676	4 516 071	4 918 533	8 106 946	8 546 275
Per capita GVA at factor cost (current prices/ ₹)	19 634	45 958	52 213	61 120	66 450	74 516
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21 368	48 787	55 366	65 633	71 609	80 518
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	103,8	103,9	108,5	110,3	...	105,5
GDP growth rate at constant prices ⁽²⁾	...	3,9	8,5	10,3	...	5,5
Growth rate of per capita GVA (factor cost, constant prices) (%)	2,3	5,2	7,1	7,4	...	4,1
Components of GVA (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)						
Primary industry	506 476	1 083 032	1 242 818	1 524 552	1 762 983	1 960 949
Secondary industry	474 323	1 360 426	1 536 492	1 763 584	2 373 988	2 637 551
Tertiary industry	1 019 944	2 860 108	3 329 593	3 960 723	3 969 975	4 604 192
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)						
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	1 680 061	3 864 617	4 478 717	5 250 459	5 878 822	6 676 889
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	528 299	1 931 380	2 363 132	2 841 457	3 403 008	3 847 122
Gross fixed capital formation	495 196	1 821 099	2 055 772	2 407 069	2 997 733	3 324 973
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	15 158	106 791	179 171	273 509	207 983	214 524
Final consumption rate (%)	77,2	68,6	69,1	67,5	67,3	67,1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	24,3	34,3	36,5	36,5	39,0	38,7
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	- 19 397	- 285 275	-348 359,0	-339 989,0	-571 623,0	-668 721,0
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	515 545	1 802 619	2 182 338	2 621 742	3 026 837	3 369 202
Population (Crore) ⁽⁶⁾	101,9	115,4	117,0	118,6	122,0	123,5
Exchange rate US\$/Rs average ⁽⁷⁾	45,7	50,9	45,1	44,6	47,9	54,4



Table 4.2.3 - Selected data on national accounts - India

(Base year 2011-12 = 100)

Concluded

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
GDP at market prices (current prices, ₹ Crore)	11 233 522	12 467 959	13 764 037	15 253 714	...
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	10 363 153	11 504 279	12 566 646	13 841 591	...
GNI (current prices)	11 093 638	12 320 529	13 604 258	15 077 384	...
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) ⁽¹⁾	9 063 649	9 712 133	10 503 348	11 247 629	...
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	82 839	90 799	97 947	106 556	...
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	89 796	98 405	107 280	117 427	...
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	106,4	107,4	108,2	107,1	...
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	6,4	7,4	8,2	7,1	...
GDP growth rate at constant prices ⁽²⁾	4,7	5,8	6,8	5,8	...
Components of GVA at basic prices by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)					
Primary industry	2 222 166	2 402 088	2 526 598	2 816 952	...
Secondary industry	2 895 076	3 139 713	3 445 394	3 721 165	...
Tertiary industry	5 245 910	5 962 479	6 594 654	7 303 474	...
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)					
Final consumption expenditure ⁽³⁾	7 632 158	8 549 102	9 519 085	10 668 741	...
Gross capital formation ⁽⁴⁾	3 794 135	4 179 779	4 442 347	4 671 426	...
Gross fixed capital formation	3 515 621	3 750 392	3 918 237	4 352 498	...
Change in stocks ⁽⁵⁾	144 621	312 698	254 786	100 152	...
Final consumption rate (%)	67,9	68,6	69,2	69,9	...
Gross capital formation rate (%)	33,8	33,5	32,3	30,6	...
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	-335 030	-372 326	-316 274	-262 262	...
Gross domestic savings (current prices, ₹ Crore)	3 608 193	4 019 957	4 301 948	4 572 573	...
Population (Crore)	125,1	126,7	128,3	129,9	...
Exchange rate US\$/₹ average ⁽⁶⁾	60,5	61,1	65,5	67,1	...

Source

National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note (First revised Estimate of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2016-17), released on 31 Jan. 2018.

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 2011-12 onwards relates to new base year at 2011-12 prices.
- (c) One Crore is equal to ten million.
- (1) & (2) Base year for data is 2011-12.
- (3) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.
- (4) Includes valuables.
- (5) Does not include valuables.
- (6) Exchange rate of US\$ to Rupee is as per RBI.



Table 4.2.4 - Selected data on national accounts - China ⁽⁵⁾

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (current prices/billion RMB)	10 028	31 952	34 908	41 303	48 930	54 037	59 524	64 397	68 905	74 359	82 712
GNI (current prices/billion US\$) ⁽²⁾	1 197	4 629	5 102	6 075	7 505	8 540	9 533	10 497	11 021	11 150	12 216
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108,5	109,7	109,4	110,6	109,5	107,9	107,8	107,3	106,9	106,7	106,9
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	7,6	9,1	8,9	10,1	9,0	7,3	7,2	6,8	6,4	6,1	6,3
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) ⁽³⁾											
Total	10 028	31 952	34 908	41 303	48 930	54 037	59 524	64 397	68 905	74 359	82 712
By sector ⁽⁴⁾											
Primary industry	1 472	3 275	3 416	3 936	4 616	5 090	5 533	5 834	6 086	6 367	6 547
Secondary industry	4 566	14 996	16 017	19 163	22 704	24 464	26 196	27 757	28 204	29 655	33 462
Tertiary industry	3 990	13 681	15 475	18 204	21 610	24 482	27 796	30 806	34 615	38 336	42 703
By industry ⁽⁴⁾											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1 494	3 370	3 522	4 053	4 748	5 237	5 697	6 017	6 291	6 598	6 801
Industry	4 026	13 173	13 810	16 513	19 514	20 891	22 234	23 386	23 651	24 788	28 000
Construction	553	1 881	2 268	2 726	3 293	3 690	4 090	4 488	4 663	4 970	5 569
Wholesale and retail trades	816	2 618	2 900	3 590	4 373	4 983	5 628	6 242	6 619	7 129	7 774
Transport, storage and post	616	1 637	1 652	1 878	2 184	2 376	2 604	2 850	3 049	3 306	3 680
Hotels and catering services	215	662	696	771	857	954	1 023	1 116	1 215	1 336	1 459
Financial intermediation	484	1 831	2 180	2 568	3 068	3 519	4 119	4 667	5 787	6 112	6 575
Real estate	415	1 474	1 897	2 357	2 817	3 125	3 599	3 800	4 170	4 819	5 385
Others	1 409	5 306	5 984	6 846	8 076	9 263	10 530	11 832	13 461	15 301	17 469
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	10 058	31 994	34 988	41 071	48 604	54 099	59 696	64 718	69 911	74 563	81 204
Final consumption expenditure	6 367	15 747	17 273	19 900	24 102	27 111	30 034	32 831	36 227	39 991	43 545
Gross fixed capital formation	3 353	12 800	15 673	18 583	21 967	24 460	27 092	29 005	30 150	31 808	34 644
Change in inventories	100	1 024	538	1 083	1 366	1 064	1 115	1 266	1 133	1 105	1 419
Net exports of goods and services	238	2 423	1 504	1 506	1 169	1 464	1 455	1 615	2 401	1 659	1 596
Final consumption rate (%)	63,3	49,2	49,4	48,5	49,6	50,1	50,3	50,7	51,8	53,6	53,6
Capital formation rate (%)	34,3	43,2	46,3	47,9	48,0	47,2	47,3	46,8	44,7	44,2	44,4
GDP growth rate of labour productivity	7,4	9,2	9,0	10,2	9,1	7,4	7,4	6,9	6,6	6,5	6,7



Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

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

(4) After 2014, China's 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 is revised accordingly. The 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 moved R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data has since been revised.



Table 4.2.5 - Selected data on national accounts - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	946	2 369	2 508	2 748	3 024	3 254	3 540	3 805	4 051	4 350	4 652
Indices of GDP (year 2010 = 100) (%)⁽²⁾	34,4	86,2	91,3	100,0	110,0	118,4	128,8	138,5	147,4	158,3	169,3
GDP deflator (year 2010 = 100) (%)⁽²⁾	72,7	87,5	94,0	100,0	106,5	112,2	119,1	125,7	132,1	141,1	148,9
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)	2,1	10,8	4,4	8,1	8,5	6,1	7,2	5,9	4,8	5,7	5,2
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100)	52	197	191	187	204	221	255	274	293	300	308
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2010 = 100)	28	105	102	100	109	118	136	147	156	160	165
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	946	2 369	2 508	2 748	3 024	3 254	3 540	3 805	4 051	4 350	4 652
Primary industry ⁽³⁾	92	265	269	296	331	338	363	370	367	402	441
Secondary industry ⁽⁴⁾	211	472	491	522	553	601	656	723	772	824	870
Tertiary industry ⁽⁵⁾	559	1 399	1 517	1 677	1 841	1 994	2 165	2 322	2 486	2 655	2 861
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953	2 374	2 520	2 748	3 022	3 245	3 540	3 796	4 044	4 360	4 667
Final consumption expenditures	771	1 864	1 990	2 178	2 402	2 643	2 873	3 073	3 246	3 491	3 738
Gross fixed capital formation	148	557	539	529	578	626	721	776	828	849	871
Change in inventory	7	-9	-20	7	18	24	28	4	22	-7	-6
Net exports of goods and services	27	-38	10	34	24	-47	-81	-57	-52	27	64
Final consumption rate (%)	80,9	78,5	79,0	79,2	79,5	81,4	81,1	81,0	80,3	80,1	80,1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16,2	23,1	20,6	19,5	19,7	20,0	21,2	20,5	21,0	19,3	18,5

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.

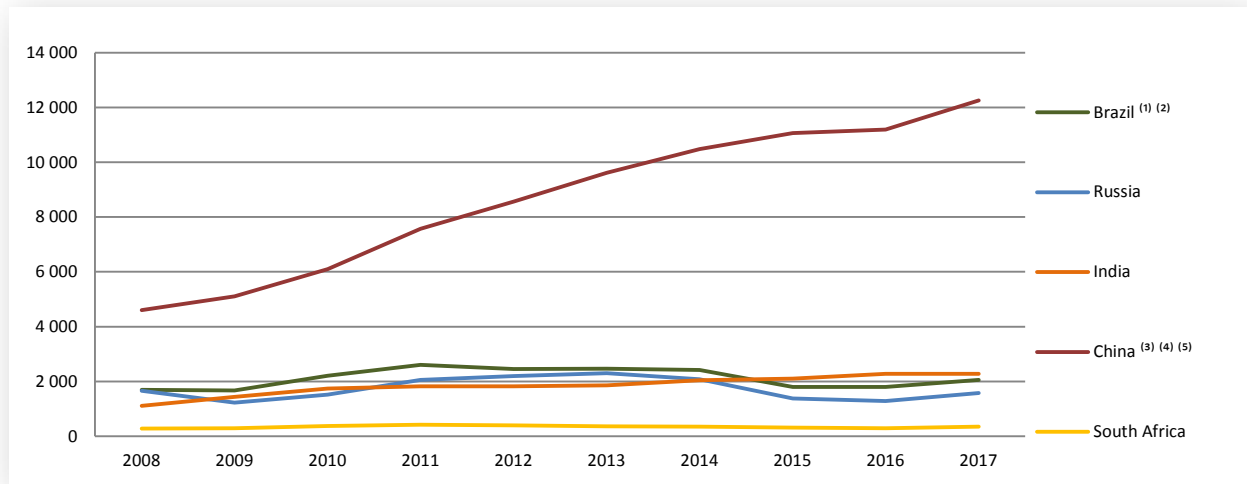
(3) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying.

(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.



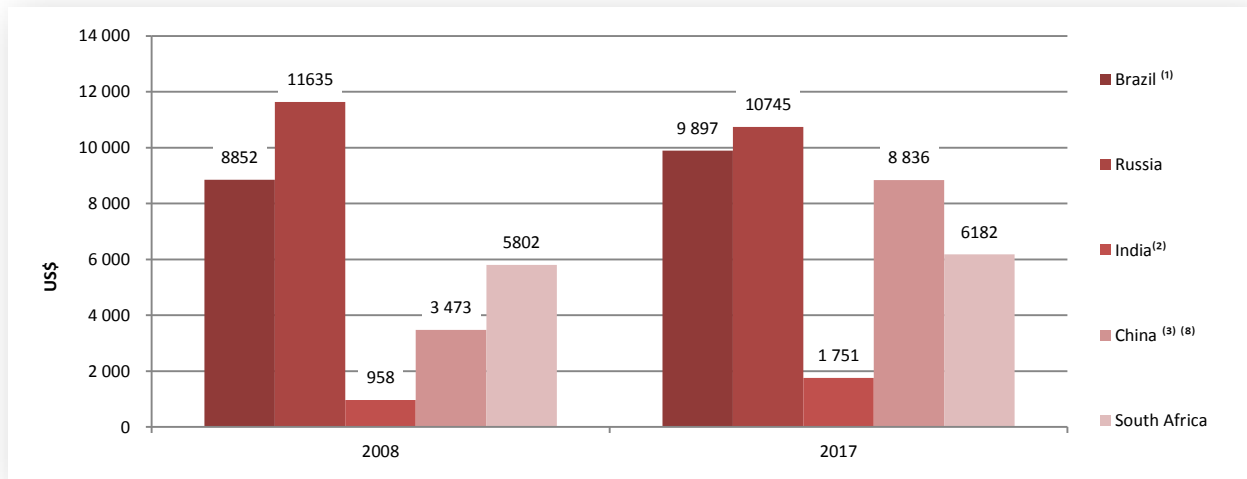
Graph 4.1 - Gross domestic product (current prices; billion US\$)



Footnote

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

Graph 4.2 - Gross domestic product per capita (current prices; US\$)

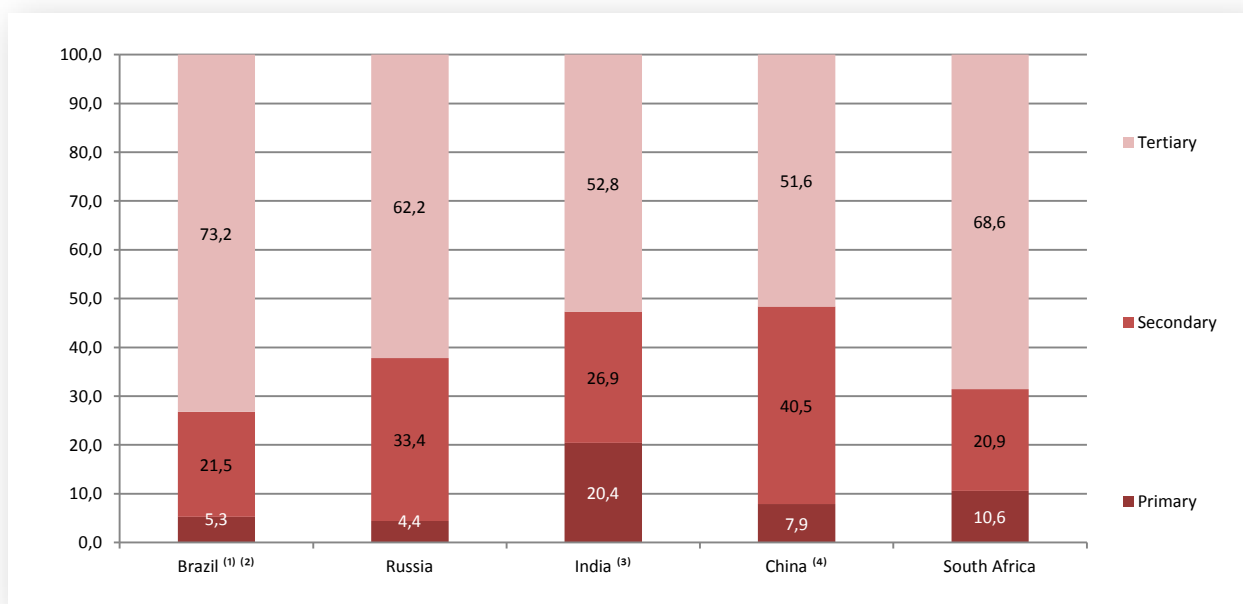


Footnote

- (1) Data for 2016 and 2017 is derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data for 2016 instead of 2017.
- (3) GDP and per capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (8) In 2016, China moved R&D from intermediate consumption to gross capital formation. This changes GDP by the same amount. Historical GDP data has since been revised.



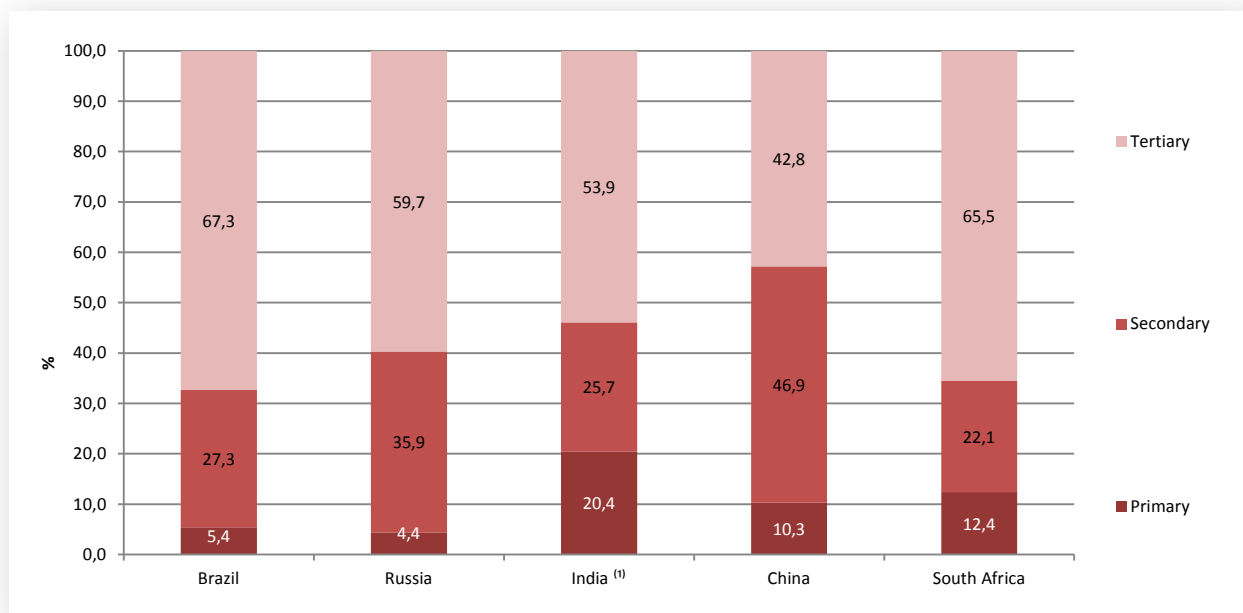
Graph 4.3 - Share of GDP in different sectors, 2017 (%)



Footnote

- (1) Data for 2016 and 2017 is derived from quarterly GDP results.
- (2) Data for 2016 and 2017 is a preliminary estimation.
- (3) Data for 2016 instead of 2017.
- (4) Preliminary data.

Graph 4.4 - Share of GDP in different sectors, 2008 (%)



Footnote

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

Government final consumption expenditure - This 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. Before 2016, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2016 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

Secondary industry - Mining, manufacturing, electricity, gas and water and construction. Before 2016, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities; since 2016 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

Tertiary industry - The other industries of national economy. Before 2016, data is presented according to NACE 1 Classification of Economic Activities, since 2016 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

Gross domestic product (GDP) at market prices is the final result of the production activity of all producer units within a country area. It may be estimated using three methods: production, use of incomes (or expenditure method) and GDP formation by income sources. GDP, measured by production method, is defined as 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, and final consumption expenditures of non-profit institutions serving households.

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

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

India

The Central Statistics Office (CSO) in the Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation 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 to March (next year)). The CSO brings out the First Revised Estimates in January for the preceding year, along with a revision of estimates for a few earlier financial years using detailed and more comprehensive data. The 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 the 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 the rest of the world in the form of exports, imports, loans, etc. This gives rise to the concept of national or domestic income. Gross Domestic Product refers to production of all resident units within the borders of a country, which is not exactly same as the production of all productive activities of residents. Some of the productive activities of residents may take place abroad. Conversely, some production taking place within a country may be attributed to temporary and seasonal foreign labour.

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

Final consumption expenditure includes both private final consumption expenditure and 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 a percentage of gross domestic product at market prices (current prices).

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

The following categorization has been used for industry-wise estimates in the case of India:

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

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



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.





South Africa - Pretoria

5

Price indices



Table 5.1 - Summary of consumer price index from the previous year on BRICS countries

	% change from the preceding year										
	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Brazil	6,0	5,9	4,3	5,9	6,5	5,8	5,9	6,4	10,7	6,3	3,0
Russia	20,8	14,1	11,7	6,9	8,4	5,1	6,8	7,8	15,5	7,1	3,7
India ⁽¹⁾	4,0	8,4	10,6	12,1	9,1	8,9	11,0	6,5	5,7	5,0	2,6
China	0,4	5,9	-0,7	3,3	5,4	2,6	2,6	2,0	1,4	2,0	1,6
South Africa	5,3	11,5	7,1	4,3	5,0	5,6	5,7	6,1	4,6	6,4	5,3

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2017.

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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer price indices											
All items	106,0	105,9	104,3	105,9	106,5	105,8	105,9	106,4	110,7	106,3	103,0
Food and beverages	103,2	111,1	103,2	110,4	107,2	109,9	108,5	108,0	112,0	108,6	98,1
Housing	104,5	105,1	105,7	105,0	106,8	106,8	103,4	108,8	118,3	102,9	106,3
Rent residential	97,7	106,9	106,6	107,4	111,0	109,0	112,0	109,4	107,8	105,3	101,5
Fuels (domestic)	120,9	103,3	113,0	102,1	102,6	105,2	106,6	104,8	121,6	102,1	115,6
Residential electricity	112,7	101,1	104,7	103,1	104,0	102,9	84,3	117,1	151,0	89,3	110,4
Household articles	105,2	102,0	103,0	103,5	100,0	100,8	107,1	105,5	105,4	103,4	98,5
Apparel	104,1	107,3	106,1	107,5	108,3	105,8	105,4	103,6	104,5	103,6	102,9
Transportation	112,1	102,3	102,4	102,4	106,1	100,5	103,3	103,8	110,2	104,2	104,1
Health and personal care	102,6	105,7	105,4	105,1	106,3	106,0	107,0	107,0	109,2	111,0	106,5
Personal expenditures	105,7	107,4	108,0	107,4	108,6	110,2	108,4	108,3	109,5	108,0	104,4
Education	104,8	104,6	106,1	106,2	108,1	107,8	107,9	108,5	109,3	108,9	107,1
Communication	112,9	101,8	101,1	100,9	101,5	100,8	101,5	98,5	102,1	101,3	101,8
Urban area	106,0	105,9	104,3	105,9	106,5	105,8	105,9	106,4	110,7	106,3	103,0

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2017.



Table 5.2.2 - Selected data on price indices - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
	Preceding year = 100										
Consumer price indices											
All items	120,8	114,1	111,7	106,9	108,4	105,1	106,8	107,8	115,5	107,1	103,7
Food stuffs ⁽¹⁾	117,5	119,0	111,6	106,9	110,3	104,4	107,7	110,1	119,1	106,0	103,0
Non-food goods	122,7	108,3	109,6	105,6	106,4	105,6	104,9	105,4	114,2	108,2	104,0
Services	131,8	114,6	114,5	108,3	108,6	105,4	108,1	108,1	112,4	106,9	104,2
Housing	133,8	113,9	114,6	108,3	109,5	104,7	106,9	109,7	119,5	107,7	105,1
Public utilities	137,4	116,6	122,3	116,0	113,1	104,7	111,5	107,9	107,5	107,2	105,0
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136,5	126,7	97,1	106,5	118,6	99,5	107,8	107,9	114,1	103,8	97,7
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	147,1	121,7	95,7	114,9	117,3	106,8	103,6	106,1	113,8	104,3	107,6

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

(2) Before 2013 year, the aggregate index by kinds of economic activity "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply"; since 2013, by kinds of economic activity "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".



Table 5.2.3 - Selected data on price indices - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer price index (industrial workers) ⁽¹⁾											
Food	101,8	111,2	113,4	112,4	107,4	109,3	113,9	106,7	106,3	105,6	101,3
Fuel and light	117,6	106,8	104,3	108,2	113,8	114,9	108,7	105,8	103,3	100,8	103,2
Housing	106,0	103,8	114,1	126,6	111,8	107,8	106,8	105,2	106,4	105,3	103,0
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104,3	103,4	104,1	105,6	113,5	109,9	107,8	105,0	104,3	104,1	103,9
Medical care	102,4	106,1	104,3	104,1	106,6	112,3	109,9	104,0	104,3	105,1	102,6
Education, recreation and amusement	107,4	105,5	106,7	103,5	101,4	98,7	104,1	104,5	106,8	104,7	102,8
Transport and communication	114,4	104,9	100,7	109,2	112,6	109,6	110,2	106,2	100,4	102,5	103,6
General index	104,0	108,4	110,6	112,1	109,1	108,9	111,0	106,5	105,7	105,0	102,6
Wholesale price indices, by commodity ⁽²⁾											
All commodities	106,3	108,7	102,4	109,6	109,5	107,5	106,3	103,8	97,3	102,0	114,1
Primary articles	102,7	110,7	109,5	119,1	112,1	109,1	110,6	104,4	99,7	104,6	130,2
Electricity	115,9	100,2	100,3	105,1	101,5	110,6	119,5	110,9	104,0	99,3	103,8
Manufactured products	102,7	106,9	101,6	105,4	107,4	105,7	103,3	103,2	99,1	101,6	112,9

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, information for the year 2005 to 2016 relates to base year 2004-2005, and index 2017 relates to base year 2011-12.



Table 5.2.4 - Selected data on price indices - China

Preceding year = 100

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer price indices											
All items	100,4	105,9	99,3	103,3	105,4	102,6	102,6	102,0	101,4	102,0	101,6
Urban area	100,8	105,6	99,1	103,2	105,3	102,7	102,6	102,1	101,5	102,1	101,7
Rural area	99,9	106,5	99,7	103,6	105,8	102,5	102,8	101,8	101,3	101,9	101,3
Classification one by components ⁽¹⁾											
Food	...	114,3	100,7	107,2	111,8	104,8	104,7	103,1	102,3	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	102,9	101,5	101,6	102,8	102,9	100,3	99,4	102,1	...	...
Clothing	...	98,5	98,0	99,0	102,1	103,1	102,3	102,4	102,7	...	...
Garments	...	98,3	97,8	99,1	102,4	103,3	102,4	102,6	102,8	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	102,8	100,2	100,0	102,4	101,9	101,5	101,2	101,0	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	102,9	101,2	103,2	103,4	102,0	101,3	101,3	102,0	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	99,1	97,6	99,6	100,5	99,9	99,6	99,9	98,3	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	99,3	99,3	100,6	100,4	100,5	101,8	101,9	101,4	...	...
Housing	...	105,5	96,4	104,5	105,3	102,1	102,8	102,0	100,7	...	...
Rent	...	103,5	101,6	104,9	105,3	102,7	104,1	103,3	102,6	...	...
Electricity	...	100,0	100,0	100,0	99,9	101,7	101,6	100,2	100,0	...	...
Gas	...	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	99,6
Clothing	101,4	101,3
Residence	101,6	102,6
Household articles and services	100,5	101,1
Transportation and communication	98,7	101,1
Education, culture and recreation	101,6	102,4
Health care	103,8	106,0
Other articles and services	102,8	102,4
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	102,8	106,9	94,6	105,5	106,0	98,3	98,1	98,1	94,8	98,6	106,3
Agricultural products ⁽³⁾	...	114,4	96,0	105,5	110,6	102,2	101,2	99,1	98,7	100,2	100,6
Stage of processing											
Raw materials ⁽⁴⁾	105,1	110,5	92,1	109,6	109,1	98,2	98,0	97,8	93,9	98,0	108,1



Source

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

Footnotes

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

CPI (December 2016 = 100)

PPI (2000 = 100)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumer price indices												
All items ⁽¹⁾	63,6	67,8	70,7	74,2	78,4	82,9	88,0	92,0	97,8	103,0
Urban area	63,3	67,8	70,7	74,2	78,4	82,9	88,0	92,0	97,8	103,3
Rural area ⁽²⁾	62,1	67,0	69,0	72,7	77,3	81,6	86,9	90,5	97,6	102,1
Component ⁽¹⁾												
Housing indices ⁽³⁾	59,4	64,1	68,4	72,9	77,4	81,8	86,5	91,7	97,2	102,1
Food indices ⁽⁴⁾	57,3	62,5	63,0	67,7	72,6	76,9	82,9	87,2	96,6	103,3
Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	33,7	42,8	51,9	61,3	69,4	75,5	80,9	88,4	96,6	101,1
Clothing indices	72,0	75,6	77,0	78,7	81,5	84,1	88,4	93,1	97,8	101,0
Rent indices	65,2	69,2	72,7	76,6	80,1	83,9	88,2	92,6	97,4	102,4
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⁾	77,4	82,1	88,1	91,3	97,8	102,5
Agriculture ⁽⁸⁾	74,6	76,3	80,2	84,2	98,4	97,5

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes(a) **CPI** - Consumer price indices.(b) **PPI** - Producer price indices.

(c) Break in series - all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate continuous time series. Linking factors: Consumer price indices (all items, preceding year = 100); Consumer price indices grouped by urban area; Consumer price indices grouped by rural area; Housing indices; Food indices; Electricity; Clothing indices; Rent indices.

(1) December 2016 = 100.

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

(3) Includes all housing, i.e. rental, owner's 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.

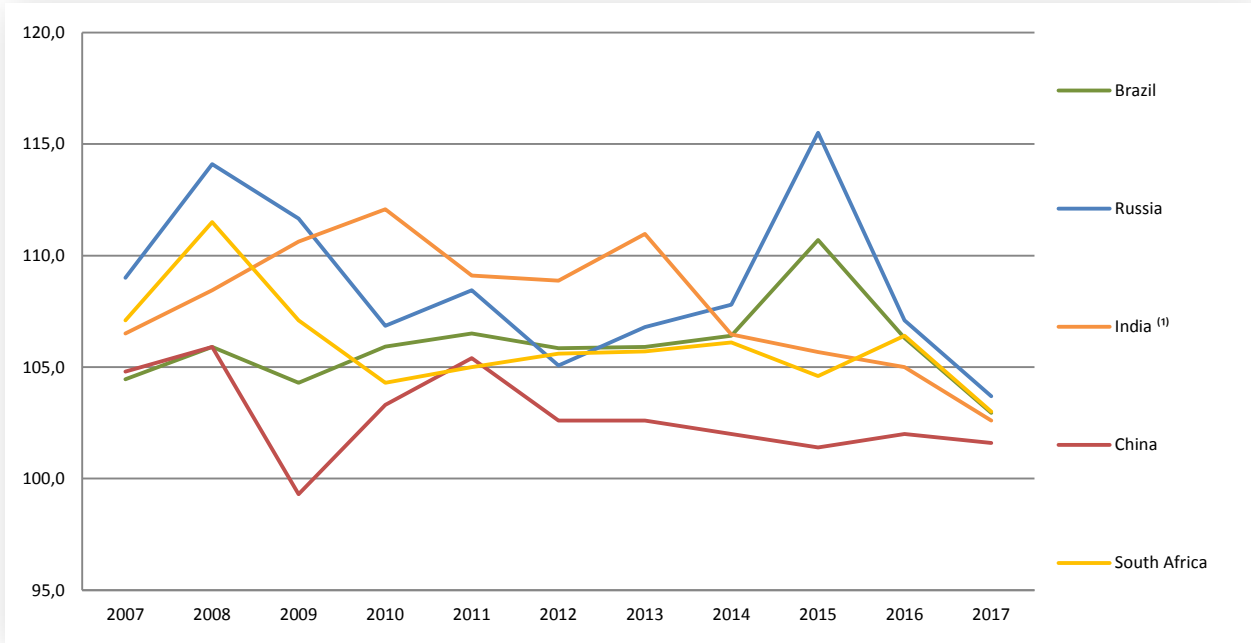
(6) Year 2000 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

(8) Introduced in January 2013, history starts from January 2012. Base month December 2016 = 100.



Graph 5.1 - Consumer price index (%; preceding year = 100)



Footnotes

(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 - 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 index (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 index (PPI) for industrial goods is 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 1 100 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 shipment in value terms of the base period is 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 and Employment, has been compiling and disseminating the consumer price index for industrial workers since its inception in the year 1946.

This index series up to 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 has been obtained from an ad-hoc survey, "Family Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted during September 1999 to August 2000 in respect of 78 selected centres by the NSSO on behalf of the 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 centres 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 levels 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), centre-wise and at all India levels, is released monthly with a time lag of one month (on the last working day of the following month).

Index number of wholesale prices in India is compiled by the Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2011-2012 as the base year and the data is released monthly. It is the most commonly used as a measure of inflation in India. The item basket and the weighting diagram are based on the 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 subgroup on a pro rata basis. Unlike the 1993-94 series, in the new series, instead of public distribution system prices of paddy and wheat, their procurement prices have been included to correctly represent the first point of sale.

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

The index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series up to 2016, and from 2017, the index is compiled on the principle of weighted average method.

China

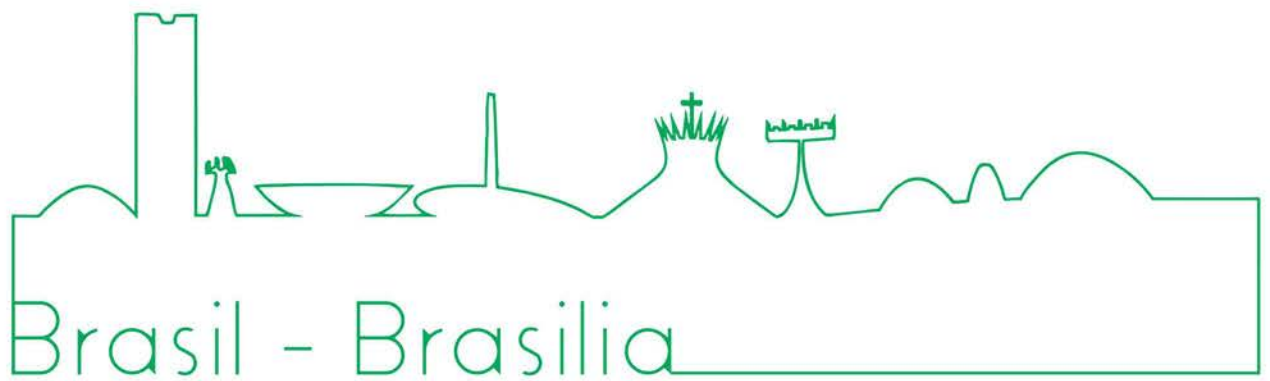
Consumer price indices reflect the trend and degree of changes in prices of consumer goods and services purchased by urban and rural households during a given period. They are obtained by combining consumer price indices of urban households and consumer price indices of rural households. The indices 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 ex-factory 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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	124	154	160	164	170	174	178	183	197	193	...
India ⁽²⁾	61,4	59,9	61,5	62,6	63,2	63,7	...
China ⁽³⁾	38,0	39,4	39,5	39,7	40,3
Urban	37,3	...	...	...	...	...	41,8	42,8	42,6	42,4	42,9
Rural	11,6	...	...	...	...	...	33,9	35,6	35,9	36,5	37,3
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	18,0	...	20,0	20,8	21,3	21,6	22,3	22,5	22,8	23,4
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	8,8	6,9	6,5	6,1	5,7	5,3	5,1	4,9 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	13	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	29	30
India ⁽⁸⁾	0,5	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,7	1,7 ⁽⁹⁾	1,9 ⁽⁹⁾	2,0	...
China ⁽³⁾	5,5	6,4	7,5	9,1	9,8
Urban	0,2	...	...	...	...	...	7,9	9,0	10,5	12,3	13
Rural ⁽¹⁰⁾	0,1	...	...	...	...	...	3,0	3,4	4,1	5,3	6
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,0	9,0
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil ^{(12) (13) (36)}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-1,4
Russia	20,9	11,5	-3,5	5,2	2,8	8,4	4,8	1,2	-9,0	0,8	2,9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	11,3	10,7	12,6	9,8	8,6	9,0	7,3	7,2	8,5	6,7	8,2
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽³³⁾	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	...	...
Russia	1,1	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	...
India	0,74	0,84	0,82	0,77	0,76	0,74	0,71	0,69	...	...	...
China	0,9	1,4	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1
South Africa	...	0,89	0,84	0,74	0,73	0,73	0,72	0,77	0,80	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (person-year)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 007 257	869 772	845 942	839 992	839 183	828 260	826 733	829 190	833 654	802 317	...
India	93 836	...	...	192 819	...	...	...	282 994	...	...	...
China	922 100	1 965 400	2 291 252	2 553 829	2 882 903	3 246 840	3 532 817	3 710 580	3 758 848	3 878 056	4 033 597
South Africa	...	30 801,6	30 891,3	29 486,4	30 978,4	35 050,3	37 956,5	38 465,0	41 054,5	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	3,9	4,6	4,8	4,9	5,0	5,1	5,2	5,7	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	2,9	4,0	4,6	4,1	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,8	3,6	3,6	3,5
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	3,2	2,9	3,0	3,1	3,1	3,1	3,1	2,8 ⁽⁹⁾	2,4 ⁽⁹⁾	2,6 ⁽⁹⁾	2,7 ⁽⁹⁾
China ⁽²¹⁾	2,9	3,3	3,6	3,7	3,9	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,3	4,2	...
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	...	5,8	6,5	6,6	6,8	6,9	6,9	6,87	6,93	...	...



Table 6.1 - Summary of people's living standard on BRICS countries

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil ⁽³⁵⁾	9,2	9,4
Russia ⁽¹⁷⁾	...	14,0	13,7	...	14,3	14,6	14,9	15,0	15,4	15,5	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²³⁾	...	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	5,1	4,9	4,8	5,0	4,9	...	...	...	...
Russia ^{(16) (31)}	2,1	3,7	4,3	3,7	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,1
India ⁽¹⁸⁾	...	1,3	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,02 ⁽¹⁹⁾	1,2 ⁽²⁰⁾	...
China ⁽²⁴⁾	4,6	4,5	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,2	5,3	5,5	6,0	6,2	...
South Africa ⁽²⁵⁾	...	3,3	3,8	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,06	4,05	4,17	...	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil ^{(26) (36)}	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,549	0,549
Russia ⁽²⁷⁾	0,395	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,417	0,420	0,419	0,416	0,413	0,412	...
India ⁽²⁸⁾
Urban	0,342	...	...	0,371	...	0,367	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	0,260	...	...	0,276	...	0,280	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽²⁹⁾	...	0,491	0,490	0,481	0,477	0,474	0,473	0,469	0,462	0,465	0,467
South Africa ⁽³⁰⁾	0,640	...	0,640	...	0,650	...	...	...	0,639	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Household Budget Survey 2002-2003 and 2008-2009; Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2016-2017; Medical Health Assistance Survey; and National Account System 2000-2010.
- Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies - INEP.
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- 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

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China's Household Survey 2013-2017; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.
- b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2015.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2014.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government - Time series summary data, 2004/2005 - 2015/2016.
- b) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government annual statistical releases, 2004/2005 - 2015/2016.
- c) Statistics South Africa: Gross Domestic Product: Annual, quarterly, and regional fourth quarter, 2017.
- d) HSRC: Statistical Report 2014/2015: South African National Survey of Research & Experimental Development.

Footnotes

Brazil

- (5) The data for Brazil refers 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) The following groups of Nature of Expenditure were considered: Active Personnel and Social Costs; Other Current Expenditures; Investments and Financial Inversions. This information does not include the following expenses: Retirement and reforms, pensions, scholarship resources and financing student expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.
- (26) Gini index of household income.
- (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.
- (35) The indicators were calculated with information of the second quarter of the year.
- (36) The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year.

Russia

- (1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey.
- (7) Personal passenger cars.
- (16) Calculations on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.
- (17) School-life expectancy from primary to tertiary education (data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database).
- (23) According to data of Censuses of Population 2002, 2010 years and Microcensus of Population 2015 year.
- (31) Before 2011, data includes expenditures on physical culture and sport.
- (27) Calculations of Gini index are based on macroeconomical per capita income data and information of sample household budget survey.



India

- (2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31 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 number of registered vehicles as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data is as on 31 March 2001) by mid-year population.
- (9) Pertains to Economic Survey 2017-18 Volume 2.
- (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) Estimated Public Health Expenditure 2015-16 (actual), sourced from Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India (2015-16 to 2017-18): Rs 1.40 lakh Crores GDP for 2015-16, sourced from Press Note on First revised estimates of National income, Consumption expenditure, Saving and Capital formation 2016-17, dated 31 January 2018, sourced from official website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, accessed on 13 April 2018: Rs 137.64 lakh Crores(at current prices)
- (20) Estimated Public Health Expenditure (2016-17) revised estimates, sourced from Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India (2015-16 to 2017-18): Rs. 1.79 lakh Crores GDP for 2016-17 sourced from Press Note on 2nd Advance Estimates of National Income 2017-18 and Quarterly Estimates of GDP for 3rd Quarter of 2017-18, dated 28 February 2018, sourced from official website of Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, accessed on 10 April 2018: Rs 152.54 Lakh Crores(at current prices)
- (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 residents in China, including the number of colour TV sets, cars and personal computers, etc.
- (10) In rural household surveys 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.
- (21) Government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (24) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (29) Data of Gini coefficient is based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (34) Average years of education attained by the population above 15 years of age.

South Africa

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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (R\$)	12 713	14 238	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household per capita living consumption expenditure (R\$)
Household per capita savings balance (R\$)	1 289	1 417	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population⁽¹⁾	...	4,9	4,7	...	4,5	3,8	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population⁽²⁾											
Lowest 20%	...	3,1	3,1	...	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,6	3,5	...	...
Second 20%	...	7,1	7,3	...	7,6	7,7	7,7	7,9	7,9	...	...
Third 20%	...	11,8	12,0	...	12,4	12,5	12,6	12,6	12,8	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	19,1	19,2	...	19,5	19,4	19,4	19,6	19,6	...	...
Highest 20%	...	58,9	58,4	...	57,4	57,1	57,0	56,3	56,1	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	19,0	18,7	...	17,7	17,0	17,4	15,6	15,9	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of household											
Consumption expenditure (%)	87,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	24,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini index of household income ⁽³⁾	0,549	0,549
Illiteracy rate (%) ^{(3) (4)}	8,6	8,3	7,9	7,7	7,2	7,0
Scholarity level of the population (years) ^{(3) (4)}	9,2	9,4
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽³⁾											
1 or 2 rooms	1,7	1,7
3 rooms	5,8	5,9
4 rooms	13,9	14,2
5 rooms	29,7	29,3
6 rooms	20,3	20,5
7 rooms	12,2	12,3
8 rooms or more	16,3	16,1
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) ⁽³⁾											
1 bedroom	37,5	38,2
2 bedrooms	44,1	44,1
3 bedrooms	16,2	15,7
4 bedrooms or more	2,1	2,0
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) ⁽³⁾	3,7	3,7
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) ⁽³⁾	1,7	1,7



Table 6.2.1 - Selected data on people's living standard - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
										Concluded	
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽³⁾	100,0	100,0
Owner occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74,2	73,5
Renter occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,5	17,6
Granted free of rent	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,2	8,7
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,2	0,2
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽³⁾											
Television	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97,4	96,8
Radio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,2	44,0
With internet access	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,1	38,8
Refrigerator	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,1	98,1
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) ⁽³⁾	95,4	95,4
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) ⁽³⁾	98,4	98,4
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	59 191	58 696	58 102	57 902	57 786	56 574	56 629	55 174	56 830	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6 012	6 785	6 810	6 792	7 003	7 314	7 608	7 840	7 972	8 279	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21 225	18 979	18 524	16 893	17 455	17 056	16 761	16 630	16 299	16 118	...
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16 935	16 648	16 478	14 255	15 753	15 386	14 932	14 285	13 814	13 678	...
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9 162	10 821	10 768	8 359	10 760	10 788	9 950	9 940	10 710	9 687	...
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2 694	5 905	6 057	6 488	6 857	7 162	7 323	7 840	6 277	8 285	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	53	58	65	72	79	...	94	102	107	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15,3	15,7
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2,9	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) The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year.
- (4) Persons 15 years old and over.
- (5) Average available in the household, from HBS 2008-2009.
- (6) For education:
 - a) Special education is included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - b) Youth and adult education is 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's degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6; from 2006, master's degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees). Master's and doctoral degree enrolment is not available for 2013.



Table 6.2.2 - Selected data on people's living standard - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita per month disposable income (Rub) ⁽¹⁾	15 938	...	20 760	21 729	23 141	23 905	...
Rural (Rub)	...	...	...	...	10 705	...	13 377	14 397	15 333	16 338	...
Urban (Rub)	...	...	...	...	17 786	...	23 320	24 300	25 868	26 521	...
Household per capita per month living ⁽²⁾											
Consumption expenditure (Rub)	1 157	8 217	8 687	10 122	11 286	12 624	13 707	14 630	14 713	16 086	...
Rural (Rub)	732	4 955	5 326	6 446	7 292	8 415	8 829	9 667	10 255	11 030	...
Urban (Rub)	1 313	9 399	9 905	11 453	12 680	14 082	15 410	16 350	16 360	17 839	...
Population below international poverty line (1.90\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽³⁾	0,5	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽⁴⁾	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	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,2	5,3	5,3	...
Second 20%	10,4	9,8	9,8	9,8	9,9	9,8	9,8	9,9	10,0	10,0	...
Third 20%	15,1	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	22,6	22,5	22,5	22,6	22,6	22,6	...
Highest 20%	46,7	47,8	47,7	47,7	47,4	47,6	47,6	47,4	47,1	47,1	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽⁴⁾	7,9	9,3	9,3	9,3	9,1	9,2	9,2	9,1	8,9	8,8	...
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%) ⁽²⁾		100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...
Food products	...	29,1	30,5	29,6	29,5	28,1	27,7	28,5	32,1	32,3	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	...	2,3	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,8	3,0	3,1	...
Apparel and footwear	...	10,4	10,4	10,8	10,1	10,1	9,5	8,9	9,2	9,2	...
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	10,4	10,8	11,3	11,4	10,9	10,5	10,3	10,8	11,3	...
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	7,5	7,0	6,2	6,5	6,3	6,7	6,3	5,5	5,9	...
Health care	...	2,9	3,1	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,6	...
Transport, communication	...	19,2	17,2	18,7	19,5	20,8	21,1	21,2	17,7	16,6	...
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	7,7	7,3	6,8	6,8	6,9	7,2	7,1	6,7	6,7	...
Education	...	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,8	...
Other goods and services	...	8,9	9,8	9,6	9,0	9,7	10,1	10,3	10,4	10,5	...
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) ⁽⁴⁾	49,4	31,9	33,8	32,9	32,6	31,4	31,2	31,9	35,4	35,5	...
Gini index ⁽⁴⁾	0,395	0,421	0,421	0,421	0,417	0,420	0,419	0,416	0,413	0,412	...
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽⁵⁾	0,3	...	...	...	...	0,2	...	...



Table 6.2.2 - Selected data on people's living standard - Russia

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	23,3	23,3	23,5	23,6	23,8	23,7	23,8	24,1	24,4	...
2 rooms	41,0	40,0	39,9	39,7	39,6	39,5	39,4	39,3	39,1	39	...
3 rooms	29,4	29,1	29,1	29,0	28,9	28,8	28,9	28,8	28,6	28,5	...
4 or more rooms	6,3	7,6	7,7	7,8	7,9	7,9	8,1	8,1	8,1	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	82,4	84,3	85,6	86,3	87,1	87,8	86,3	90,2	90,5	...
State-owned	6,3	4,9	4,5	4,3	4,0	3,7	3,4	3,4	3,2	3,5	...
Municipal property	26,5	12,5	11,0	9,9	9,5	9,0	7,7	6,7	5,7	5,3	...
Other	1,9	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁶⁾											
Piped water within the dwelling	73,4	76,9	77,3	77,7	78,1	78,5	79,5	77,2	81,4	81,9	...
Sewerage	69,0	72,8	73,3	73,7	74,1	74,4	74,9	72,5	76,8	77,1	...
Heating	73,4	81,9	82,6	83,1	83,4	83,7	84,3	81,7	85,4	85,6	...
Hot water supply	59,4	64,2	64,6	64,9	65,3	65,5	66,2	63,9	68,1	68,7	...
Bath (shower)	63,8	66,2	66,5	66,7	66,9	67,1	67,7	65,4	69,2	69,5	...
Gas (network, liquefied)	70,0	69,4	69,2	69,0	68,6	68,3	67,5	65,4	66,7	66,3	...
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁷⁾	95,0	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	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	201,2	202,3	203,7	207,0	213,6	212,1	213,4	215,0	218,0	207,0
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	62	73	73	77	77	78	78	78	77	80	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁴⁾	2 394	2 550	2 551	2 652	2 624	2 633	2 626	2 603	2 575	2 675	...
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁴⁾	82	99	99	105	105	105	106	105	105	109	...
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) ⁽⁴⁾	...	9,3	8,8	8,1	8,0	8,2	8,2	8,1	7,6	7,5	...
Enrolment by level of education (1 000 persons) ⁽⁹⁾											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5 920	5 165	5 266	5 457	5 654	5 793	5 868	6 127	6 343	6 629	6 928
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16 332	10 049	9 772	9 582	9 504	9 428	9 370	9 674	9 824	9 981	9 900
Tertiary education (5, 6, 7, 8 levels of ISCED 2011) ⁽¹⁰⁾	7 224	9 909	9 720	9 337	8 733	8 314	7 768	7 435	7 059	6 804	6 163
Proportion of internal R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	1,05	1,04	1,25	1,13	1,02	1,05	1,06	1,07	1,10	1,10	...



Table 6.2.2 - Selected data on people's living standard - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (1 000 persons-year)	1 007	870	846	840	839	828	827	829	834	802	...
School life expectancy (years) ⁽¹¹⁾	...	14,0	13,7	...	14,3	14,6	14,9	15,0	15,4	15,5	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % ⁽⁵⁾	25,9	...	...	...	...	27,5	...	...
Number of patents on inventions applied	28 688	41 849	38 564	42 500	41 414	44 211	44 914	40 308	45 517	41 587	36 454
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4,7	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1	4,9	4,9	4,9	4,6	4,6	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11,5	9,9	9,7	9,4	9,4	9,3	9,1	8,7	8,3	8,2	...
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	96	93	94
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population ⁽¹²⁾											
From diseases of circulatory system	51,2	44,9	42,4	42,1	38,5	36,6	34,3	32,1	30,6	29,3	...
From neoplasms	13,7	12,3	12,4	12,3	12,1	11,8	11,7	11,5	11,5	11,3	...
From external causes of death	18,6	13,6	12,5	12,0	11,0	10,7	10,2	10,2	9,4	8,8	...
From diseases of digestive system	3,2	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,1	4,0	3,9	4,2	4,3	4,1	...
From diseases of respiratory system	5,1	3,6	3,6	3,3	3,3	3,0	3,1	3,2	2,9	2,7	...
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2,2	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	1,9	...

Sources

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



Footnotes

- (1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
- (2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
- (3) The data is from World Bank WDI database.
- (4) Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.
- (5) According to data of censuses of population 2002, 2010 and Microcensus of Population, 2015.
- (6) Since 2013 - incomplete coverage.
- (7) Before 2016 - 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) By data of Minobrnauki of Russia. Before 2015, data is given according to International Standard Classification of Education, 1997 (ISCED97).
- (10) Before 2015, levels 5 and 6 according to ISCED97.
- (11) The data is from UIS database.
- (12) World standard of WHO by all causes.



Table 6.2.3 - Selected data on people's living standard - India ⁽¹³⁾

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	1 472	...	1 984	...	2 630	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	48,1	39,6	...	44,4	...	42,6	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7,8	8,5	...	6,9	...	6,7	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6,1	5,4	...	4,8	...	5,4	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	4,3	7,1	...	8,1	...	6,9	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	5,1	5,2	...	5,0	...	5,5	...	...	...	...	...
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486,1	772,4	...	1 053,6	...	1 430,0	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	59,4	52,3	...	57,0	...	52,9	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7,5	9,7	...	8,0	...	8,0	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6,8	6,3	...	5,3	...	6,0	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	1,9	3,7	...	3,6	...	3,5	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	6,1	6,3	...	5,4	...	6,7	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	...	...	...	...	...	25,7	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	...	...	13,7	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%: Rural	...	...	...	9,4	...	9,1	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	7,0	...	7,0	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%: Rural	...	...	...	13,2	...	12,9	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	10,6	...	10,8	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%: Rural	...	...	...	16,5	...	16,2	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	14,7	...	14,7	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%: Rural	...	...	...	21,2	...	21,1	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	20,9	...	20,7	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%: Rural	...	...	...	39,7	...	40,6	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	46,8	...	46,7	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾ : Rural	...	...	...	4,2	...	4,4	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	...	6,7	...	6,6	...	...	...	...	...



Table 6.2.3 - Selected data on people's living standard - India ^{(13) (14)}

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (%) ⁽²⁾	11,3	10,1	10,6	11,4	11,4	11,6	11,6	10,8 ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,8 ⁽¹⁰⁾	9,7 ⁽¹⁰⁾	10,0 ⁽¹⁰⁾
Enrolment by level of education (million persons) ⁽²⁾											
Primary level (class I-V)	113,8	135,3	133,6	134,7	139,8	134,8	132,4	130,5	129,1	...	...
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28,9	46,4	48,5	51,3	55,1	54,6	59,6	61,8	63,9	...	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8,6	18,5	20,7	27,5	29,2	30,1	32,3	34,2	...	35,7	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	0,74	0,84	0,82	0,77	0,76	0,74	0,71	0,69	...	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (persons-year)	93 836	...	...	192 819	...	...	...	282 994	...	...	...
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	707	887	752	871	873	1042	816	801	693	693
Individuals	46	169	232	231	243	254	252	248	235	234	234
Legal entity	61	538	655	521	628	519	790	568	566	459	459
Public expenditure on health (%) ⁽²⁾	4,7	4,6	4,8	4,7	4,6	4,7	3,8	3,9	3,71 ⁽¹²⁾	3,84 ⁽¹³⁾	...
Doctors (1 000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	556	761	794	827	860	890	923	939	960 ⁽¹¹⁾	1 005 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Hospital beds (1 000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	506	495	540	577	785	623	629	676	754 ⁽¹¹⁾	635 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1 000 numbers) ⁽⁴⁾	238	318	335	360	367	372	378	431	403	...	...
Death due to diseases (numbers)											
Cholera	18	1	12	9	10	2	5	5	4	...	...
Malaria	932 ⁽⁹⁾	1 055	1 144	1 018	754	519	440	562	384	331	104
Dengue	7	80	96	110	169	242	193 ⁽⁹⁾	137	220	245	253
Kala-Azar	150	151	93	105	80	29	20	11	5,0	0	0,0
Tuberculosis	10 463	66 204	66 345	63 781	63 261	63 265	61 888	63 226	63 295	59 728	...
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⁾



Table 6.2.3 - Selected data on people's living standard - India ^{(13) (14)}

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	...	...	0,4	...	0,4	...	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	0,260	...	...	0,3	...	0,3	...	...	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate ^{(1) (8)}											
Urban (%)	20,2	15,7	...	14,6	...	14,0	...	14	...	...	...
Rural (%)	44,2	33,0	...	31,2	...	30,0	...	29,0	...	...	...
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 Conditions 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-2017*.
- 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 whereas that for poverty lines pertains to mixed recall period as per Tendulkar Methodology.
- (2) Information pertains to financial year (i.e. April of year indicated in the table to March of the next year). Expenditure on health & education relates to expenditure of general government (i.e. central government & state government 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 the 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 at end of December of the year indicated in the table. The data relates to number of doctors and includes government allopathic doctors and dental surgeons and 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 31 March 2001 and 31 March 2011, respectively.
- (6) Pertains to survey period July - December 2012. Figures under tap water for the year 2012 include piped water/public taps but exclude 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) Pertains to Economic Survey 2017-18 Volume 2.
- (11) National Health Profile for the year 2016 and 2017.
- (12) Estimated Public Health Expenditure 2015-16 (RE), sourced from Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India (2014-15 to 2016-17): Rs 1.58 lakh Crores General Govt Expenditure: Revenue expenditure & capital outlay of states sourced from "State Finances: A Study of Budgets" (RBI publication) and Capital and Revenue Expenditure of Union Government is taken from Union Budget at a Glance 2015-16.
- (13) Estimated Public Health Expenditure 2016-17 (BE), sourced from Health Sector Financing by Centre and States/UTs in India (2014-15 to 2016-17): Rs. 1.81 lakh Crores General Govt Expenditure: Revenue expenditure & capital outlay of states sourced from "State Finances: A Study of Budgets" (RBI publication) and Capital and Revenue Expenditure of Union Government is taken from Union Budget at a Glance 2016-17. However, the figures for 2008 to 2012 cannot be compared with the figures of later years, as the sources of the two periods are different.
- (14) Information provided in above table is for each period starting from 01 April of previous year to 31 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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income and expenditure											
Per capita income of households (RMB)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	...	...	...	...	...	18 311	20 167	21 966	23 821	25 974
Disposable income of urban households	6 280	15 781	17 175	19 109	21 810	24 565	...	...	...	...	...
Net income of rural households	2 253	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	18 322
Urban households (in cash)	4 998	11 243	12 265	13 471	15 161	16 674	...	...	...	...	...
Rural households	1 670	3 661	3 993	4 382	5 221	5 908	...	...	...	...	...
Per capita savings balance (RMB) ⁽⁵⁾	5 076	16 407	19 541	22 619	25 505	29 508	32 894	35 477	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP)											
as % of total population ⁽¹⁾		14,7		11,2	7,9	6,5	1,9	1,4	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%											
Subgroups of population (%) ⁽¹⁾	...	100,0	...	...	...	100,0	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	5,1	...	...	...	5,2	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	9,5	...	...	...	9,8	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	14,6	...	...	...	14,8	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	22,2	...	...	...	22,3	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	48,5	...	...	...	47,9	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾	...	10,0	...	...	...	...	10,1	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Food, tobacco and liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...	31,2	31,0	30,6	30,1	29,3
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,8	7,6	7,4	7,0	6,8
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	22,7	22,1	21,8	21,9	22,4
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1
Transport and communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,3	12,9	13,3	13,7	13,6
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,6	10,6	11,0	11,2	11,4
Health care and medical services	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,9	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,9
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,5	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4
Urban (in cash) (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...	...	...	...	...
Food	39,4	37,9	36,5	35,7	36,3	36,2	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	10,0	10,4	10,5	10,7	11,0	10,9	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	11,3	10,2	10,0	9,9	9,3	8,9	...	...	...	...	...



Table 6.2.4 - Selected data on people's living standard - China

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Household facilities, articles and services	7,5	6,2	6,4	6,7	6,7	6,7	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	8,5	12,6	13,7	14,7	14,2	14,7	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13,4	12,1	12,0	12,1	12,2	12,2	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	6,4	7,0	7,0	6,5	6,4	6,4	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,4	3,7	3,9	3,7	3,8	3,9	...	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...	...	...	...	...
Food	49,1	43,7	41,0	41,1	40,4	39,3	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	5,7	5,8	5,8	6,0	6,5	6,7	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	15,5	18,5	20,2	19,1	18,4	18,4	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	4,5	4,8	5,1	5,3	5,9	5,8	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	5,6	9,8	10,1	10,5	10,5	11,1	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11,2	8,6	8,5	8,4	7,6	7,5	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	5,2	6,7	7,2	7,4	8,4	8,7	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,3	2,5	...	...	...	...	...
Gini coefficient ⁽²⁾	...	0,491	0,490	0,481	0,477	0,474	0,473	0,469	0,462	0,465	0,467
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55,2	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	89,6	91,4	92,0	92,4	93,2	94,3	94,6	95,3	95,8	...
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	3,7	9,7	10,7	11,2	11,8	12,3	12,6	13,1	13,4	13,7	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽³⁾	4,6	4,6	5,0	4,8	5,0	5,2	5,3	5,5	6,0	6,2	...
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,6	10,6	11,0	11,2	11,4
Urban households	13,4	12,1	12,0	12,1	12,2	12,2	12,7	...	...	...	...
Rural households	11,2	8,6	8,5	8,4	7,6	7,5	7,3	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5 561	20 210	21 447	22 318	23 085	23 913	24 681	25 477	26 253	26 958	27 536
Regular secondary schools	73 689	80 504	78 679	77 032	75 190	72 284	68 750	67 843	66 858	66 960	68 166
Vocational secondary schools	5 032	7 611	7 857	7 298	6 836	6 249	5 353	4 736	4 404	4 169	...
Primary schools	130 133	103 315	100 715	99 407	99 264	96 959	93 605	94 511	96 922	99 130	100 937
Special schools	378	417	428	426	399	379	368	395	442	490	579
Pre-primary education	22 442	24 750	26 578	29 767	34 244	36 858	38 947	40 507	42 648	44 140	46 001



Table 6.2.4 - Selected data on people's living standard - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	0,89	1,44	1,66	1,71	1,78	1,91	1,99	2,02	2,06	2,11	2,13
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (1 000 persons-year)	922	1 965	2291	2 554	2 883	3 247	3 533	3 711	3 759	3 878	4 034
Average years of schooling (years)		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 Granted (pieces) ⁽⁶⁾		6 081	8 000	12 917	17 473	19 926	22 924	26 169	30 548	44 992	50 674
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,9	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4
Hospital beds (per 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁴⁾	2,4	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,5	3,9	4,5	4,9	5,1	5,4	5,6

Concluded

Sources

- a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2017*.
- b) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China's Household Survey 2013-2017; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012*.
- e) The People's Bank of China, *Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2000-2017*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

- (1) The data is from the World Bank WDI database.
- (2) Data of Gini coefficient is based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (3) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (4) Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1 000 population.
- (5) There is no data since 2015.
- (6) Refers to number of PCT international patent applications granted.



Table 6.2.5 - Selected data on people's living standard - South Africa

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Income and expenditure													
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6 364	28 819	...	...	31 856	...	42 905	...	...	...	53 661	...	...
Household per capita living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	7 546	21 613	...	...	26 149	...	34 897	...	...	...	40 874	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17,0	9,7	...	...	10,7	...	7,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	100,0	...	...	100,0	...	100,0	...	...	...	100,0	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	4,5	...	...	4,9	...	4,4	...	...	...	4,5	...	...
Second 20%	...	6,9	...	...	7,6	...	6,9	...	...	...	7,2	...	...
Third 20%	...	9,5	...	...	10,5	...	9,8	...	...	...	10,1	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	15,7	...	...	18,0	...	17,8	...	...	...	17,6	...	...
Highest 20%	...	63,5	...	...	59,0	...	61,0	...	...	...	60,5	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	23,2	...	...	29,7	...	28,5	...	...	...	24,9	...	...
Living quality													
Composition of household consumption expenditure (%)	100,0	100,0	...	...	100,0	...	100,0	...	...	...	100,0	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages ⁽²⁾	27,7	14,4	...	...	19,3	...	12,8	...	...	...	12,9	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,6	1,2	...	...	1,0	...	1,1	...	...	...	0,9	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5,4	5,0	...	...	4,8	...	4,5	...	...	...	4,8	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13,6	23,6	...	...	24,9	...	32,0	...	...	...	32,6	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8,7	6,9	...	...	5,4	...	5,1	...	...	...	5,2	...	...
Health	1,5	1,7	...	...	1,3	...	1,4	...	...	...	0,9	...	...
Transport	13,3	19,9	...	...	15,3	...	17,1	...	...	...	16,3	...	...
Communication	3,4	3,5	...	...	3,4	...	2,8	...	...	...	3,4	...	...
Recreation and culture	3,7	4,6	...	...	4,3	...	3,0	...	...	...	3,8	...	...
Education	2,4	2,4	...	...	2,8	...	2,7	...	...	...	2,5	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3,6	2,2	...	...	2,4	...	2,4	...	...	...	2,1	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14,2	14,4	...	...	14,9	...	14,7	...	...	...	14,7	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0,0	0,3	...	...	0,3	...	0,1	...	...	...	0,1	...	...
Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)	0,650	0,670	...	...	0,640	...	0,650	...	...	...	0,639	...	...
Literacy rate (%) ⁽³⁾	...	24,4	23,1	22,6	19,3	18,7	17,5	16,2	15,8	15,4	15,0	14,2	13,7
Adult literacy ⁽⁴⁾	5,7	5,8	5,9	5,5	5,6	5,1	5,1	4,3	4,4



Table 6.2.5 - Selected data on people's living standard - South Africa

Concluded

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁵⁾													
1 room	...	20,6	22,9	18,7	18,4	18,5	17,8	18,9	19,3	19,6	21,6	21,3	21,3
2 rooms	...	13,6	13,5	13,0	12,5	10,8	10,3	9,6	9,2	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,0
3 rooms	...	12,2	12,2	13,1	12,5	12,1	12,1	11,1	11,4	10,9	11,3	11,1	11,6
4 rooms or more	...	53,6	51,5	55,2	56,5	58,6	59,8	60,5	60,1	60,5	58,0	58,4	58,1
Classification of dwellings tenure ⁽⁶⁾													
Private property ⁽⁷⁾	...	70,0	67,7	73,8	65,1	67,3	61,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Private property	...	75,4	73,6	79,6	71,5	73,2	66,9	69,0	70,5	69,5	63,6	63,0	63,4
State-owned	...	59,8	57,8	61,9	56,0	58,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Municipal property	...	10,3	9,7	12,1	11,0	10,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	19,9	22,5	18,3	20,9	20,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other	...	10,1	9,9	7,7	12,2	10,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)													
Piped water within the dwelling	...	41,1	41,4	43,6	42,3	42,8	44,6	44,6	45,4	46,4	46,0	46,6	46,7
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	71,3	72,0	70,5	70,3	71,9	73,4	72,1	72,1	73,3	73,0	73,4	74,2
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁽⁵⁾	...	52,9	57,8	56,0	56,9	60,2	59,2	59,7	59,2	59,9	60,4	60,6	61,0
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water ⁽⁸⁾	...	66,8	67,6	67,8	67,2	68,7	70,3	69,5	70,9	71,9	71,1	71,3	72,3
Culture, education and health													
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6,1	6,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26,0	19,1	18,5	18,8	18,9	19,5	20,3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)	...	0,90	0,88	0,89	0,84	0,74	0,73	0,73	0,73	0,77	0,80	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel	30 984,4	31 354,4	36 801,6	30 891,3	29 486,0	30 978,0	35 050,3	37 956,5	38 465,0	41 054,5	...	...	...
Average years of schooling (years)													
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	4,1	4,3	4,6	5,8	6,1	6,2	6,4	6,9	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT granted (pieces)													
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14,3	11,3	11,3	10,9	11,1	11,5	11,8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Sources

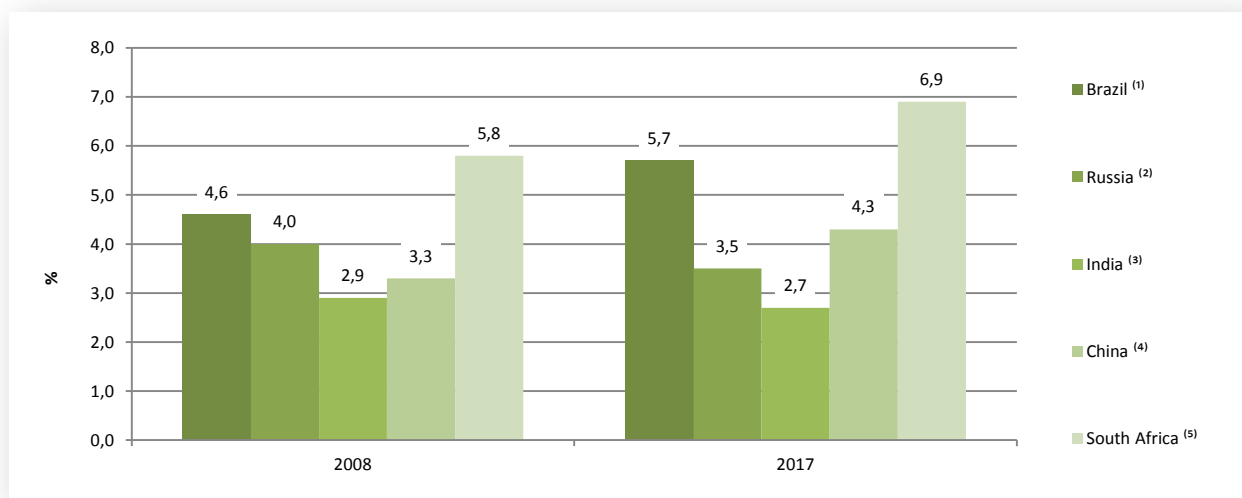
- a) Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2002-2009; Income and Expenditure Survey 2000; Income and Expenditure Survey 2005-2006; District Health Information System 2010; and South African Health Review* (various issues).
- b) National Treasury, *Budget Reviews* (various issues).

Footnotes

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



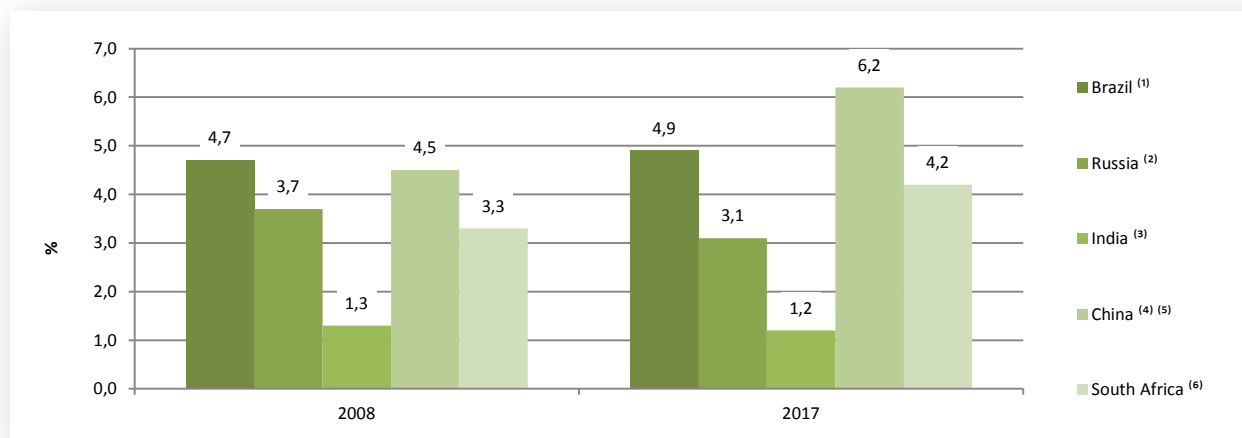
Graph 6.1 - Percentage share of public expenditure on education to GDP



Footnotes

- (1) Data for 2014 instead of 2017.
- (2) Provisional estimated data for 2017.
- (3) Budget estimates for the year 2017.
- (4) Data for 2015 instead of 2017.
- (5) Data for 2012 instead of 2017.

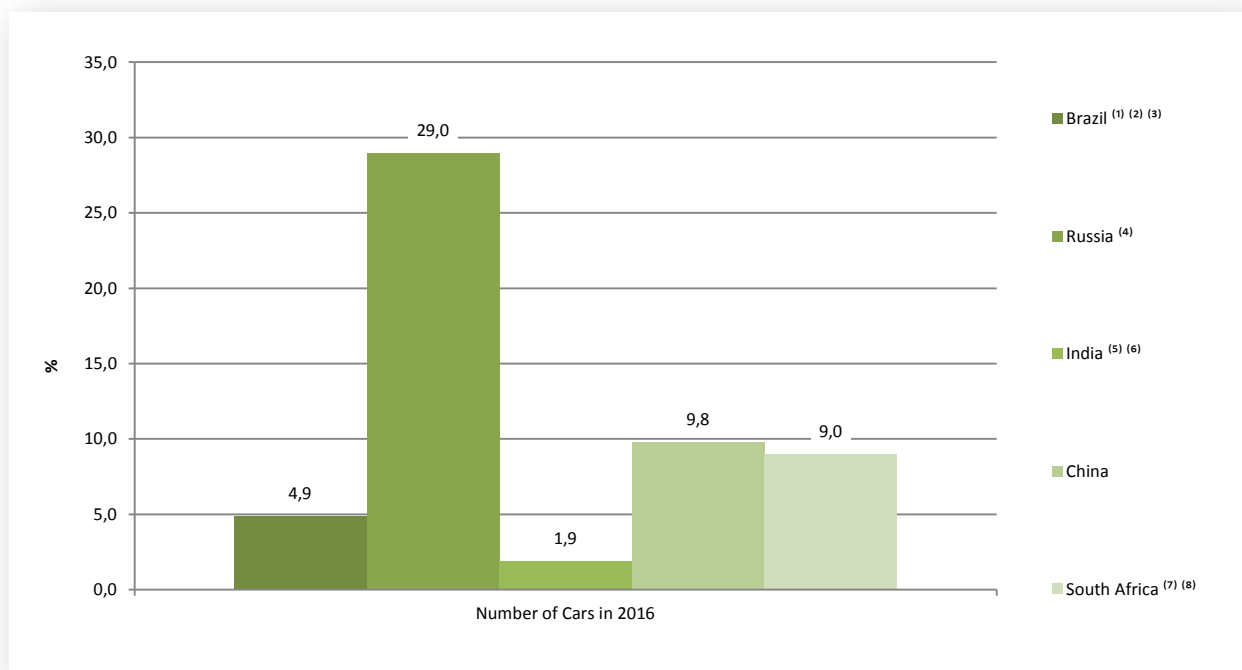
Graph 6.2 - Percentage share of public expenditure on health to GDP



- (1) Data for the year 2013 instead of 2017.
- (2) Estimated data for the year 2017.
- (3) Budget estimates for the year 2017.
- (4) Total expenditure on health to GDP.
- (5) Data for the year 2015 instead of 2017.
- (6) Data for 2012 instead of 2017.



Graph 6.3 - Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2017



Footnotes

- (1) Vehicles per 100 persons.
- (2) Estimated data.
- (3) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2017.
- (4) Personal passenger cars.
- (5) Number of registered vehicles as on 31 March/Mid-year population.
- (6) Data for the year 2016 instead of 2017 provisional.
- (7) Total number of households with working vehicles/total population.
- (8) Data for the year 2014 instead of 2017.



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

The new Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

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

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

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

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

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

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

Household per capita disposable income (R\$) - Household gross disposable income divided by the estimated resident population on 01 July of the respective year.

Household per capita savings balance (R\$) - Household gross savings divided by the estimated resident population on 01 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 an employee would normally be entitled to for 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 did not include a 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 gain 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 in 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 estimates 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 are: 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. Average nominal accrued wage is 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.

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

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

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

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) - The number of years a person of school entrance age can expect to spend within the specified level of education.

Population below international poverty line (1.90\$ a day PPP) as % of total population - The percentage of the population living on less than 1.90\$ a day at 2011 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 the National Sample Survey Office. The Gini coefficient is produced for both 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 the 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' have 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 enrolment in full undergraduate courses and in specialized courses.

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



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

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

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

Pre-primary education institutions include kindergarten and preschool class. Kindergarten enrolls three-year-old (and 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 licences of qualified (assistant) doctors and are employed in medical treatment, disease prevention or healthcare institutions, excluding the licensed (assistant) doctors engaged in management jobs. 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 *1 000. 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, Bachelor's degree, Honours degree, Higher degree.





Russia - Moscow

7

Resources and environment



Table 7.1 - Summary of resources and environment on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total water consumption (million m³)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 453	31 140	30 600	34 104	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	66 924	62 921	57 677	59 455	59 544	56 864	53 551	55 973	54 576	54 693	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹³⁾	...	591 000	596 520	602 200	610 720	613 120	618 340	609 490	610 320	604 020	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	545 943	...	...	519 522	...	463 000	...	493 500	495 700	...	...
Russia ⁽²⁾	871 539	870 786	870 807	870 981	871 176	871 814	871 830	871 838	870 722	870 706	870 714
India ⁽¹²⁾	69 843	69 978	69 990	70 028	70 035	70 007	69 790	70 167 ⁽⁴⁾	70 167 ⁽⁴⁾
China	174 909	195 452	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	...
South Africa	1 331	1 257	1 275	1 271	1 273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	6 245	6 496	6 290	6 315	6 317	6 191	6 028	5 832	5 781	5 767	...
Russia ⁽²⁾	1 864	1 793	1 795	1 800	1 802	1 804	1 811	1 827	1 901	1 901	1 910
India ⁽¹¹⁾	...	8 366	8 602	9 655	9 352	9 665	9 946	9 244	9 516	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	11 000	13 600	14 000	14 500	15 200	15 800	16 000	16 020	16 000	...	...
South Africa	959	798	792	787	781	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita											
Brazil (kg)	9 952	7 854	5 238	5 222	5 140	4 774	5 123	4 969	...	...	...
Russia (kg) ⁽³⁾	7 614	7 707	6 782	7 338	7 559	7 915	7 529	7 300	7 617	...	...
India (kg) ⁽⁹⁾	940	1 260	1 410	1 450	1 500	1 580	1 490	1 560	...	...	...
China (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (kg)	8,4	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	56	39	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia (kg) ⁽⁷⁾	37	32	31	31	30	30	29	28	28	27	25
India (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	16	18	17	16	17	16	15	14	14	...	...
South Africa (kg)	6,4	8,6	8,0	8,0	7,7	7,8	8,0	8,1	...	...	...



Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).
- d) 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, 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 2017*.
- b) Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.
- c) World Bank WDI Database.

South Africa

Millennium indicators, UN.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

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

(9) Per capita carbon dioxide emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. Emission is 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 and 2014) relates to agricultural year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next year) and is based on land use statistics. Information for 2013 and 2014 is based on estimations by the Forest Survey of India.

China

(5) Data is from World Bank WDI database, calculated by using "permanent cropland (% of land area)" multiplied by "land area of China".

(6) Data of sulfur dioxide emissions per capita refers to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emissions to the average population of the year.

(13) Total freshwater use.



Table 7.2.1 - Selected data on resources and environment - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - Total (m ³ /s) ⁽¹⁾	247 889	215 991	216 473	220 294	246 432
Number of protected areas	...	...	304	...	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	73 987	...	...
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million tons)	1 751	1 730	1 740	1 925	2 034
National gas (million m ³)	360 782	587 887	600 366	823 276	905 537
Limestone (million)	45 459 758	50 324 342	53 006 699	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	...	26 671 132	27 192 276	...	...
Iron (million)	11 275 749	40 000 000	20 000 000	20 359 000	29 604 000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	3 474 339	558 071	300 859	298 626	240 777
Coal (million)	7 378 006	9 300 000	2 488 000	2 484 000	2 392 000
Clays (million)	1 805 011	5 857 767	6 224 376	...	...
Mica (million) ⁽²⁾	104	0	0	4 000	< 4 000
Kaolin (million)	2 467 966	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 200 000
Industrial sands (million)	1 608	2 737	2 662	...	...
Aluminium (bauxite) (million)	1 784 301	2 607 000	1 645 000	2 600 000	5 670 000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	425	163	317	317
Syenite (million)	498 278	1 185 622	1 241 877	...	...
Gypsum (million)	888 639	1 302 474	228 411	228 411	230 000
Talc (million)	57 031	180 000	180 000	227 000	46 243
Salt (million)	...	0	21 637	21 653	21 633
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	400 828	391 648	...	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	52,5	66,2	68,4	67,0	67,9
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	...	87,9	88,2	89,0	89,7
Water consumption (m3) per million USD of GDP	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of water usage per unit of GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission (%)	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of COD (%)	...	...	...	...	...



Table 7.2.1 - Selected data on resources and environment - Brazil

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
						Concluded
Natural resources						
Fresh water resources - Total (m ³ /s) ⁽¹⁾	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	79 300	79 365
Main mineral reserves						
Crude oil (million tons)	2 070	2 101	2 189	1 758	...	...
National gas (million m ³)	918 115	838 764	859 268	745 473	...	...
Limestone (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (million)	19 948 000	23 126 000	22 565 000	...	...	...
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	239 342	235 400	390 000	...	...	...
Coal (million)	2 154 000	3 232 000	2 771 000	...	...	...
Clays (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (million)	< 5 000	4 000	4 000	...	...	...
Kaolin (million)	7 353 000	7 068 000	7 056 000	...	...	...
Industrial sands (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium (bauxite) (million)	5 900 000	7 140 000	2 600 000	...	...	...
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	317	317	317	...	...	...
Syenite (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (million)	288 490	291 807	400 000	...	...	...
Talc (million)	44 834	44 010	52 133	...	...	...
Salt (million)	21 632	21 630	...	...	...	...
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	68,8	68,5	70,3	73,4	...	...
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	90,2	90,4	90,7	90,8	...	...
Water consumption (m ³) per million USD of GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of water usage per unit of GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of COD (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...



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 2016. 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	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Natural resources									
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	4 523 000	4 331 700	4 398 700	4 217 900	4 614 600	4 623 000	4 647 900	4 441 000	4 681 500
Annual flows (million.cu.m) ⁽²⁾	61 771	53 455	53 473	51 594	49 320	50 589	48 721	48 779	...
Number of protected areas ⁽³⁾	135	141	143	144	146	12 942	12 993	11 935	11 995
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) ⁽³⁾	40 057	41 567	43 007	43 239	45 255	202 290	206 623	211 696	213 553
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	...	...	...	...	...	11,8	12,1	12,4	12,5
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾									
Crude oil (billion tons)	24,5	28,2	28,7	28,9	29,2	29,4	29,7	29,7	...
Natural gas (trillion cubic metres)	63,8	67,8	68,4	68,9	69,3	70,3	70,0	69,2	...
Coal (billion tons)	277	273	273	274	274	274	275	274	...
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	99,0	98,9	101	106	109	110	110	...
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	232	232	232	230	230	230	230	...
Copper (million tons)	84,5	89,6	92,7	91,4	90,8	91,9	97,8	97,4	...
Lead (million tons)	19,6	19,6	19,5	19,4	19,3	19,4	17,8	17,6	...
Zinc (million tons)	60,9	60,7	60,6	60,3	60,3	60,3	59,8	59,6	...
Bauxite (million tons)	1 540	1 437	1 431	1 427	1 421	1 414	1 407	1 400	...
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1 717	1 481	1 470	1 568	1 571	1 557	1 335	1 332	...
Tin (1 000 tons)	2 302	2 262	2 222	2 168	2 168	2 167	2 165	2 164	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	315	317	318	312	344	348	368	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	8,6	12,2	12,5	12,7	12,9	13,1	13,8	14,6	...
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	112	114	116	121	122	119	123	...
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88,2	88,2	88,1	88,1	88,2	90,4	101,1	101,1	...
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) ⁽⁵⁾	12	13	13	14	13	12	12	12	...
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	34	39	40	42	37	34	33	33	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1,5	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	...
Proportion of wastewater treated (%)	63,5	66,4	66,8	65,6	64,6	66,4	66,4	65,7	...
Urban solid waste collected (million m³) ⁽⁷⁾	151,5	235,4	241,1	255,8	260,9	262,8	266,5	268,8	274,4
Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year) ⁽⁶⁾	-1,8	0,3	-1,0	0,0	-3,9	-3,3	1,6	-2,1	-7,7



Source

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

Footnotes

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



Table 7.2.3 - Selected data on resources and environment - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Natural resources										
Fresh utilizable water resources ⁽¹⁾										
Total (billion cu.m)	1 123	1 123	1 121	1 121	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	431	431	433	433	433	433	433	433
Number of protected areas ^{(2) (3)}										
National parks	89	99	99	102	102	102	102	103	103	103
Wildlife sanctuaries	489	513	513	516	517	524	526	525	531	537
All protected areas (sq. kms.) ^{(2) (3)}										
National parks (sq. kms.)	37 594	39 233	39 233	40 074	40 074	40 074	40 074	40 333	40 500	40 500
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	117 882	122 138	122 138	122 586	122 616	123 548	124 235	116 254	117 608	118 005
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾										
Crude oil (million tons) ⁽⁵⁾	703	770	674	684	660	652	652	647	636	621 ⁽⁶⁾
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1 090	1 024	1 098	1 142	1 167	1 172	1 199	1 252	1 227 ⁽⁶⁾
Coal (billion tons)	...	...	...	267	...	...	299	302	307	...
Iron ore & cone (hematite + magnetite) (million tons)	6 312	...	...	8 116	...	...	6 642	...	5 495 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	104 541	...	...	141 977	...	...	95 871	...	93 475 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Copper ore (1 000 tons)	289 578	...	...	394 372	...	...	237 573	...	207 767 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Copper metal (1 000 tons)	3 012	...	...	4 768	...	...	2 997	...	2 735 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1 337	...	...	2 245	...	...	2 115	...	2 482 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6 412	...	...	12 453	...	...	10 893	...	9 999 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Lead and zinc ore (1 000 tons)	100 830	...	...	108 979	...	...	102 795	...	106 116 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	524 098	...	...	592 938	...	...	830 195	...	656 422 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Gold ore (primary) (1 000 tons)	10 085	...	...	24 125	...	...	14 616	...	17 228 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Gold metal (primary) (tons)	59	...	...	111	...	...	72	...	70 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91 983	...	...	187 559	...	...	118 281	...	150 444 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Silver metal (1 000 tons)	3	...	...	8	...	...	8	...	7 ⁽⁶⁾	...
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4 796	...	...	8 032	...	...	8 469	...	7 961 ⁽⁶⁾	...



Table 7.2.3 - Selected data on resources and environment - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) ⁽⁷⁾	1 624	2 404	2 530	4 659	4 654	3 881	4 164 ⁽⁸⁾	5 520 ⁽⁹⁾	7 637 ⁽¹⁰⁾	4 986 ⁽¹¹⁾
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0,007	0,004	0,004	0,006	0,005	0,004	0,004	0,004	0,006	0,003
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%) ⁽¹²⁾	19,4	27,8	45,7	...
Water consumption (m ³) per million USD of GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of water usage per unit of GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of COD (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Concluded

Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) The data is constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.
- (2) Includes both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- (3) Includes national parks, wildlife sanctuaries, conservation reserves & community reserves.
- (4) As on 31 March/01 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 31 March 2014.
- (9) Revised estimate.
- (10) Expenditure on environment data for 2015 pertains to expenditure as on 31 January 2016 as per sanctions.
- (11) Expenditure on environment data for 2016 pertains to expenditure as on 31 December 2016.
- (12) Year 2014 stands for 2013/2014; Year 2015 stands for 2014/2015; Year 2016 stands for 2015/2016.



Table 7.2.4 - Selected data on resources and environment - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Natural resources										
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2 770 080	2 743 430	2 418 020	3 090 641	2 325 670	2 952 879	2 795 786	2 726 690	2 796 260	3 246 640
Total water consumption (million m³)	...	591 000	596 520	602 200	610 720	613 120	618 340	609 490	610 320	604 020
Water Usage per unit of GDP (m³ per 10 000 RMB of GDP)⁽¹⁾	...	223	206	188	135	126	118	108	101	82
Number of protected areas	1 227	2 538	2 541	2 588	2 640	2 669	2 697	2 729	2 740	2 750
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	98 210	148 943	147 747	149 441	149 711	149 787	146 310	146 992	147 028	147 332
Main mineral reserves										
Crude oil (1 000 tons)	...	2 890 430	2 949 198	3 174 353	3 239 679	3 332 583	3 367 328	3 433 350	3 496 107	3 501 203
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	3 404 962	3 707 420	3 779 320	4 020 640	4 378 988	4 642 884	4 945 178	5 193 950	5 436 546
Coal (million tons)	...	326 144	318 960	279 390	215 790	229 886	236 290	239 993	244 010	249 226
Iron ore (million tons)	...	22 640	21 300	22 200	19 280	19 477	19 917	20 656	20 760	20 120
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	...	234 395	185 766	195 156	182 409	209 382	215 477	214 154	276 262	310 336
Copper (1 000 tons)	...	28 910	29 510	28 707	28 124	27 344	27 515	28 364	27 218	26 210
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	13 596	13 401	12 720	12 917	14 547	15 779	17 208	17 388	18 086
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	42 817	38 385	32 514	31 244	34 907	37 662	40 341	41 027	44 391
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	...	735 140	839 239	897 327	1 050 643	905 900	983 235	983 219	997 582	1 009 553
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	2 866	2 818	3 121	2 720	2 609	2 535	2 530	2 873	2 774
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	...	2 351	2 287	2 208	1 567	2 338	2 349	2 333	2 331	2 432
Tin (1 000 tons)	...	1 460	1 435	1 382	1 388	1 175	1 165	1 106	1 092	1 164
Antimony (1 000 tons)	...	743	765	710	558	450	460	532	479	521
Gold (1 000 tons)	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Silver (1 000 tons)	...	41	38	36	36	37	37	39	39	41
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)	...	57 489	54 320	54 123	62 299	48 794	53 477	41 290	55 164	73 215
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1,55	1,51	1,84	1,45	1,53	1,52	1,49	1,28	1,24
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)										
Proportion of wastewater safely treated in Urban (%)	...	70,2	75,3	82,3	83,6	87,3	89,3	90,2	91,9	93,4
Sulfur dioxide emission (1 000 tons)⁽²⁾	...	23 212	22 144	21 851	22 179	21 176	20 439	19 744	18 591	...
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission (%)⁽²⁾	...	6,0	4,6	1,3	-1,5	4,5	3,5	3,4	5,8	...
Chemical oxygen demand emission (1 000 tons)⁽²⁾	...	13 207	12 775	12 381	24 999	24 237	23 527	22 946	22 235	...
Reduction rate of chemical oxygen demand (%)⁽²⁾	...	4,4	3,3	3,1	...	3,0	2,9	2,5	3,1	...
Protected area as percentage of total country area (%)	10,2	15,5	15,4	15,6	15,6	15,6	15,2	15,3	15,3	...



Sources

- a) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- c) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook, 2009-2017*.

Footnotes

- (1) Data from 2006-2010 is based on 2005 constant prices; data from 2011-2015 is based on 2010 constant prices; data from 2016-2017 is based on 2015 constant prices.
- (2) Data from 2011 is incomparable to that in the previous years.



Table 7.2.5 - Selected data on resources and environment - South Africa

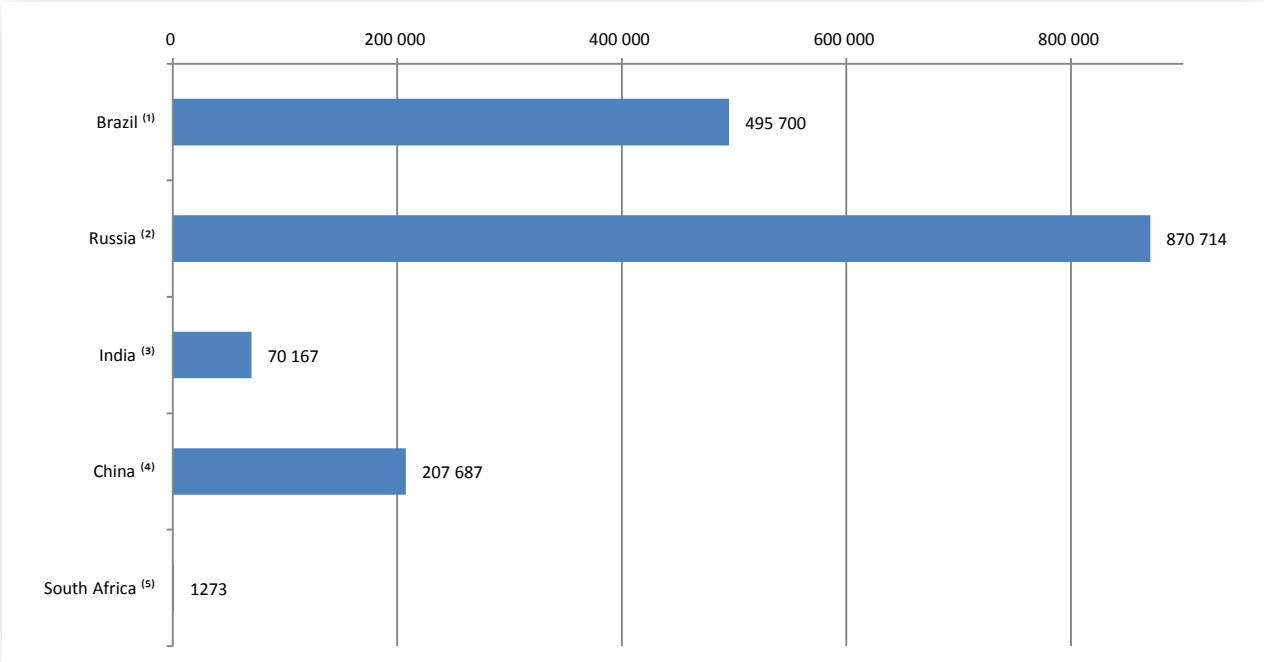
	2000	2008	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Natural resources										
Number of protected areas	...	...	488	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine area protected	17	23	23	24	24	25	25	25	25	25
Terrestrial area protected	1 277	1 389	1 415	1 420	1 429	1 451	1 478	1 507	1 520	1 535
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	76 054	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1 902	4 433	4 433	4 681	4 681	185 910	185 910	186 175	186 175	186 232
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85 938	101 264	111 455	111 599	112 503	113 491	116 182	117 596	121 056	121 932
Main mineral reserves										
Iron ore (million tons)	1 500	1 500	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 200
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	770
Copper (1 000 tons)	4 000 000	4 000 000	120 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	150 000	200 000	200 000	200 000
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	3 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	300	300
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	15 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 000	15 000
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	12 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 700	3 700
Antimony (1 000 tons)	240	44	44	44	27	27	27	27	27	27
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)										
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Water consumption (m ³) per million USD of GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of water usage per unit of GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Reduction rate of COD (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

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



Graph 7. -1 Utilization of forest area, 2017 (1 000 hectares)



Footnotes

- (1) Data for year 2015.
- (2) Year-end data.
- (3) The data pertains to 2015 assessment.
- (4) Data for year 2016.
- (5) Data for year 2011.



Explanatory notes

Brazil

Fresh water resources - Historical average 214 361 is the best information available until 2012.

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

Utilization of perennial crop area - Permanent crops is the land cultivated with long-term crops that 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 dioxide emissions by mid-year population. Figures indicating net carbon dioxide emissions (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 emissions by fuel combustion using sectoral approach, as provided by the International Energy Agency.

Perennial crop includes all fruits, nuts and 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.

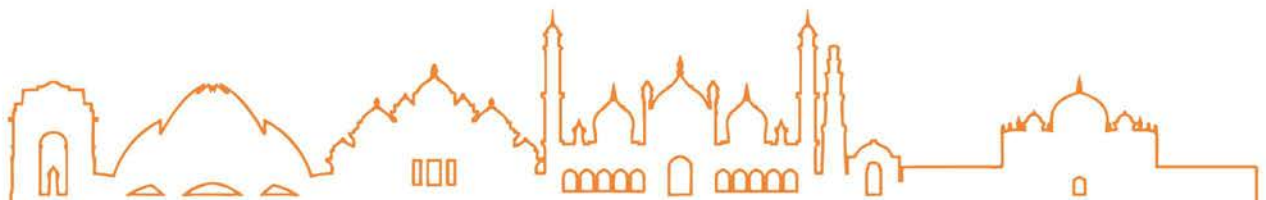
National protected area refers to certain areas of land, waters or sea that are representative in natural ecological systems, or are natural habitats for rare or endangered wild animals or plants, or water conservation zones, or the location of important natural or historic relics, which are demarked 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.







India - New Delhi

8

Industry



Table 8.1 - Summary of industry on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106,6	103,1	92,9	110,2	100,4	97,7	102,1	97,0	91,7	93,6	102,5
Russia ⁽¹⁾	108,7	100,6	89,3	107,3	105,0	103,4	100,4	102,5	99,2	102,2	102,1
India ⁽²⁾	162,6	145,2	152,9	165,5	100,0	103,3	106,7	111,0	114,7	120,0	...
China ⁽³⁾	111,4	112,9	111,0	115,7	113,9	110,0	109,7	108,3	106,1	106,0	106,6
South Africa	104,2	99,7	86,2	104,6	102,9	102,2	101,3	100,1	100,0	100,7	99,5
Production of petroleum											
Brazil (million tons)	62,0	92,0	98,7	104,0	106,5	104,6	102,4	114,1	123,3	127,4	132,7
Russia (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	324	488	495	506	512	519	522	526	535	548	546
India (million tons) ⁽²⁾	32,4	33,5	33,7	37,7	38,1	37,9	37,8	37,5	36,9	36,0 ⁽¹⁾	...
China (million tons)	163,0	190,4	189,5	203,0	202,9	207,5	209,9	211,4	214,6	199,7	191,5
South Africa (million kl) ⁽⁵⁾	21,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kilowatt/hours)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	349,0	463,0	463,0	516,0	533,0	552,5	570,0	590,5	581,5	567,6	574,5
Russia	877,8	1 040,4	992,1	1 038,0	1 054,9	1 069,3	1 059,1	1 064,2	1 067,5	1 091,0	1 094,2
India ^{(2) (6)}	554,5	840,9	906,0	965,7	1 056,8	1 108,5	1 175,6	1 267,1	1 336,0	1 433,4 ⁽¹⁾	...
China	1 355,6	3 466,9	3 714,7	4 207,2	4 713,0	4 987,6	5 431,6	5 794,5	5 814,6	6 133,2	6 495,1
South Africa	210,7	258,5	249,6	259,6	262,5	257,9	256,1	254,8	250,1	252,7	255,1

Sources
Brazil

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000-2017.
- 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 Finance, Economic Survey 2017-2018.



China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2017; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2017; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

- a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
- b) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2018.
- c) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000-2018.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

- (1) Since 2014, data has been corrected in connection with application of the new version of Industrial Classification of Economic Activities (OKVED2).
- (4) Including natural gas liquids.

India

- (1) Preliminary data.
- (2) The data of India pertains to fiscal year not calendar year, i.e. data for 2006 relates to the financial year 2006-07 and likewise. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993-94, for 2008-2010 it pertains to base year 2004-05 and from 2011 onwards as per new series of IIP with base year 2011-12.
- (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

- (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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Coal (million tons)	6,0	7,0	7,0	6,1	7,7	7,4	8,8	9,5	7,7	7,5	...
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	13 328	21 608	21 142	22 938	24 074	25 832	28 174	31 895	35 126	37 891	40 117
Iron ore (million tons)	218	409	343	435	469	470	454	476	488	456	...
Steel (1 000 tons)	30 208	54 935	42 396	49 244	52 330	51 117	51 932	48 620	45 250	42 600	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	1 320	2 706	2 696	2 918	2 846	3 012	3 171	2 668	2 174	1 876	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	4 350	7 022	7 599	7 861	7 970	8 281	9 095	7 703	6 912	9 451	...
TV (1 000 sets)	6 022	10 872	8 642	12 212	13 541	14 082	14 960	14 097	10 865	10 558	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) ⁽²⁾	10 921	69 523	55 845	57 618	63 130	56 908	62 455	67 905	51 536	46 143	...
Washing machines (1 000 sets)	3 212	6 098	7 391	7 532	8 674	10 012	10 333	8 599	8 224	7 331	...
Fertilizers (1 000 tons)	19 066	28 593	22 196	23 679	29 507	30 724	32 195	40 320	39 258	42 427	...
Sawn wood (1 000 cu.m)	13 497	26 832	17 780	19 160	19 672	20 988	23 234	28 449	30 736	32 377	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	19,0	18,3	19,1	19,5	21,9	21,5	22,5	24,6	25,8	...
Cement (1 000 tons)	36 431	52 508	53 266	68 467	70 301	79 035	74 077	88 598	85 554	89 803	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0,5	1,0	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,4	1,7	...
Woollen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)	182	1 835	1 043	2 042	1 855	523	364	720	1 104	774	...
Footwear (ton) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	8 865	32 396	62 978	52 426	32 484	76 719	66 301	1 601	1 519	1 572	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Annual Survey of Industry 2000-2016.

Footnotes

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile cellular.

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

(4) The list of products (Prodlis) was changed in 2016 and footwear is presented in Million of pair since 2014.



Table 8.2.2 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - Russia

Products	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Coal (million tons)	258	329	301	322	336	357	353	357	372	386	411
Natural gas (billion cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	584	666	583	651	671	655	668	642	634	641	692
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽²⁾	87	100	87	96	104	104	102	102	101	101	95
Steel (1 000 tons)	59 150	68 711	59 362	66 844	68 114	70 392	68 862	70 547	69 422	69 640	... ⁽³⁾
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1 470	600	1 210	1 740	1 964	1 925	1 695	1 215	1 120	1 355
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) ⁽⁴⁾	1 327	3 728	2 811	3 557	4 100	4 302	4 128	3 693	3 117	3 293	3 049
TV (1 000 sets)	1 116	7 028	4 878	11 973	14 714	16 170	14 714	16 255	9 045	8 382	... ⁽⁵⁾
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	192	171	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	2 694	2 305	2 761	3 031	3 355	3 868	3 862	3 511	4 040	4 497
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	12 213	16 211	14 640	17 889	18 828	17 833	18 441	19 724	20 146	20 821	22 524
Sawn wood (1 000 cu.m) ⁽⁷⁾	20 583	21 783	19 089	21 890	22 636	21 211	21 744	21 526	22 030	23 780	24 476
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5,3	7,7	7,4	7,7	7,6	7,8	7,8	8,2	8,2	8,6	8,5
Cement (1 000 tons) ⁽⁸⁾	32 389	53 548	44 266	50 392	56 153	61 691	66 549	69 139	62 103	54 935	54 678
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1 822	1 915	1 477	1 542	1 237	1 389	1 311	1 231	1 121	1 168	1 181
Woollen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54,6	23,9	18,1	20,7	19,3	14,1	12,8	11,7	11,0	9,1	8,7
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56 506	81 918	81 174	102 789	110 245	103 318	118 327	109 021	91 703	95 178	103 620

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2010 - including associated gas.
- (2) Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.
- (3) Ingots and semis of non-alloy steels - 54456 thou. tons; of stainless steels - 177 thou. tons; of other alloy steels - 14119 thou. tons.
- (4) Household refrigerators and freezers.
- (5) Since 2017, data has not been worked out.
- (6) In terms of 100% content of nutrients. Since 2010 - mineral and chemical fertilizers.
- (7) 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.
- (8) 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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Coal (million tons)	309,6	492,8	532,0	532,7	540,0	556,4	565,8	609,2	639,2	659,3 ⁽¹⁾	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)	29 480	32 845	47 496	52 219	47 559	40 679	35 407	33 657	32 249	31 897 ⁽¹⁾	...
Iron ore (million tons)	80,6	213,0	218,5	207,2	168,6	136,6	152,2	129,3	158,1	192,1 ⁽¹⁾	...
Crude steel (million tons)	31,0	58,4	65,8	70,7	74,3	78,4	81,7	89,0	89,8	97,9	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524	1 517	1 933	2 453	2 775	2 669	2 519	2 595	2 702	...	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	2 126	6 715	8 002	8 716	7 738	8 685	8 421	9 234	9 203	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733	2 564	3 049	3 080	2 995	3 225	3 429	3 991	4 310	...	...
Fertilizers (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	14 752	14 334	16 221	16 379	16 626	16 024	16 337	16 515	17 810	17 949	18 108
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	187	207	216	230	247	256	271	283	280	269 ⁽¹⁾
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19 718	26 898	28 914	31 718	30 570	33 870	35 513	36 959	38 440	38 837	33 234 ⁽¹⁾

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(1) Provisional.

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



Table 8.2.4 - Selected data on output of main industrial products - China

Products	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Coal (million tons)	1 384	2 903	3 115	3 428	3 764	3 945	3 974	3 874	3 747	3 411	3 524
Natural gas (billion m ³)	27	80	85	96	105	111	121	130	135	137	148
Iron ore (million tons)	223	827	881	1 078	1 307	1 310	1 486	1 527	1 381	1 272	1 229
Crude steel (million tons)	129	503	572	637	685	724	813	822	804	808	832
Cars (1 000 sets)	607	5 038	7 485	9 576	10 127	10 770	12 104	12 483	11 630	12 111	11 945
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12 790	48 000	59 305	72 957	86 992	84 270	92 557	87 961	79 928	84 816	85 484
Colour TV (1 000 sets)	39 360	91 871	98 988	118 300	122 313	128 235	127 452	141 289	144 757	157 696	159 326
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52 479	559 451	681 934	998 274	1 132 577	1 181 546	1 523 439	1 682 028	1 812 614	1 848 457	1 889 824
Home washing machines (1 000 sets)	14 430	44 470	49 736	62 477	67 159	67 911	73 005	71 144	72 745	76 209	75 009
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31 860	60 281	63 850	63 379	64 194	68 321	70 262	68 769	74 320	66 296	61 843
Sawn wood (1 000 cu.m)	6 344	28 410	32 298	37 226	44 602	55 682	62 976	68 370	74 304	77 161	86 024
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	25	84	90	98	110	110	113	118	117	123	125
Cement (million tons)	597	1 424	1 644	1 882	2 099	2 210	2 419	2 492	2 359	2 410	2 337
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13 922	42 364	31 962	38 330	36 526	36 959	39 881	38 800	39 012	39 260	39 186
Woollen woven fabrics (million m)	278	850	495	566	518	479	494	600	633	464	481
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1 468	3 315	3 546	4 193	4 266	4 497	4 524	4 499	4 558	4 618	4 477

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2017*; *Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2017*; and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.

b) State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Reports 2000-2017*.



Table 8.2.5 - Value of sales by product - South Africa

Value of sales by product (million ZAR)	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Basic iron and steel	36 284	137 432	81 100	96 091	99 627	97 560	104 406	118 896	111 071	112 823	135 012
Motor vehicles	40 252	106 226	75 436	89 084	93 428	94 434	106 449	125 669	130 128	146 524	160 647
Household appliance	6 351	10 598	10 039	10 306	10 581	11 365	12 019	13 020	13 646	13 821	13 334
Basic chemicals ⁽¹⁾	26 152	81 146	58 144	62 929	71 781	77 623	86 538	98 816	88 816	94 170	96 135
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3 336	7 436	6 010	6 714	7 159	7 708	8 303	8 894	10 335	11 332	11 686
Paper and paper products	26 619	48 846	45 535	50 013	51 625	54 693	58 289	63 701	68 785	73 530	76 067
Non-metallic mineral ⁽²⁾	17 254	42 047	39 979	40 709	43 112	45 031	49 068	50 781	50 339	51 295	52 515
Textiles ⁽³⁾	6 524	6 963	6 183	5 661	5 650	5 677	6 231	6 951	7 338	8 197	8 332
Footwear	3 124	3 823	3 895	4 039	4 180	4 449	4 708	5 158	5 207	5 639	5 621

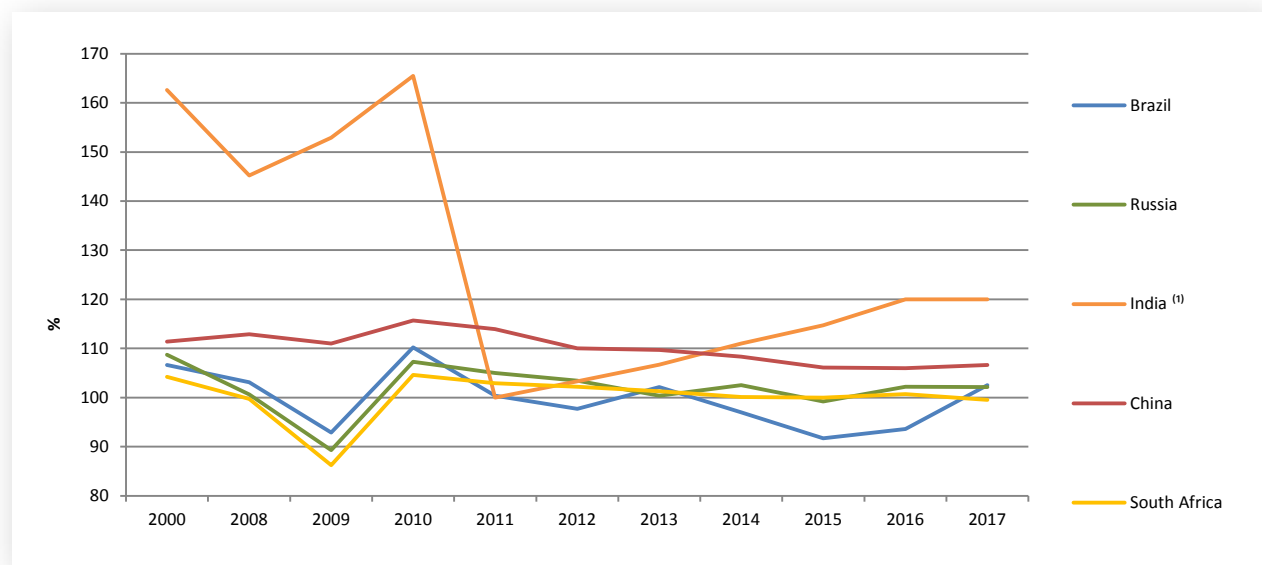
Source

Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2018.

Footnotes

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

Graph 8.1 - Index of industrial production (preceding year=100)



Footnotes

- (1) No 2017 data for India; 2016 data was used instead.



Explanatory notes

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

Industrial production index in China refers 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.

Sawn wood 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.





China - Beijing

9

Energy



Table 9.1 - Summary of energy on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	153	237	241	253	257	257	258	273	286	295	...
Russia	1 488	1 831	1 756	1 863	1 885	1 899	1 914	1 917	1 909	1 935	...
India ⁽²⁾	204	264	293	304	307	306	307	337	329 ⁽³⁾	484 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	970	1 942	2 003	2 185	2 381	2 457	2 512	2 533	2 530	2 422	...
South Africa	153	157	157	162	161	164	127	167	138	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	190	253	244	269	272	284	296	306	300	288	...
Russia	1 131	1 260	1 217	1 275	1 308	1 325	1 308	1 338	1 317	1 322	...
India ⁽⁷⁾	...	452	511	536	570	600	615	659	675 ⁽³⁾	541	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	1 029	2 244	2 353	2 525	2 709	2 815	2 918	2 981	3 009	3 051	...
South Africa	91	92	83	69	66	63	60	68	78	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	1 088	1 308	1 250	1 368	1 373	1 415	1 468	1 501	1 459	1 394	...
Russia	7 715	8 828	8 520	8 928	9 148	9 255	9 114	9 156	8 993	9 014	...
India ^{(5) (15)}	...	389	435	454	467	486	492	520	526 ⁽³⁾	534 ⁽³⁾	...
China ⁽⁹⁾	809	1 694	1 768	1 887	2 017	2 084	2 150	2 185	2 195	2 213	...
South Africa	1 799	1 819	1 641	1 539	1 275	1 217	...	...	...	...	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)											
Brazil	40,7	45,6	46,8	44,7	43,5	41,8	40,4	39,4	41,3	43,5	...
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹⁶⁾	7,3	8,4	8,5	9,4	8,4	9,7	10,2	11,3	12,1	13,3	...
South Africa	18,5	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	8,4	3,9	7,6	7,9	10,7	14,4	12,7	7,4	2,1	...
Russia	2,9	2,1	1,9	1,7	2,0	1,7	1,9	1,9	2,0	1,6	...
India ⁽³⁾	49,8	51,3	58,4	63,4	67,8	56,6	73,23	...
China	3,4	8,5	11,6	13,6	14,7	15,3	15,7	16,2	15,7	21,0	...
South Africa	21,0	27,0	26,0	26,0	33,0	41,0	40,0	33,0	32,1	...	...



Table 9.1 - Summary of energy on BRICS countries

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7	689	1 080	1 258	2 544	467	0	3	219	518	...
Russia	22 850	20 738	17 923	19 257	23 655	14 310	15 731	8 117	16 115	16 049	...
India	...	58	62	62	128	...	...	...	5 150	6 710 ⁽³⁾	...
China	9 880	16 640	17 390	19 060	19 310	17 650	18 670	18 160	18 650	18 910	...
South Africa ⁽¹¹⁾	4 007	14 168	14 052	14 645	14 964	15 035	13 929	13 836	14 609	...	...
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44 345	42 901	40 746	35 906	38 430	40 722	40 334	33 778	34 642	41 313	...
Russia	8 795	3 105	3 066	1 860	9 967	8 337	11 461	8 866	8 809	3 488	...
India	...	5 359	5 610	5 610	5 610	5 152	5 609	4 998	5 244	5 617 ⁽³⁾	...
China	1 550	3 840	6 010	5 550	6 560	6 870	7 440	6 750	6 210	6 190	...
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	4 719	10 572	12 295	12 193	11 890	10 006	9 428	11 117	13 059	...	...
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	331 795	428 250	426 029	464 699	480 968	498 386	516 174	535 160	524 583	520 030	...
Russia	863 709	1 022 746	977 122	1 020 633	1 041 122	1 063 320	1 054 823	1 064 956	1 060 238	1 078 411	...
India	316 600	527 564	569 618	616 969	672 933	708 843	751 908	814 250	863 364	1 066 268	...
China	1 347 240	3 454 140	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	4 976 260	5 420 340	5 638 370	5 802 000	6 129 710	...
South Africa	195 660	235 924	229 599	238 272	202 529	226 498	192 121	215 599	208 843	...	...
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁸⁾	1 900	2 224	2 190	2 366	2 425	2 490	2 557	2 628	2 556	2 514	...
Russia	5 931	7 165	6 843	7 145	7 283	7 425	7 350	7 290	7 242	7 352	...
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	512 ⁽¹⁵⁾	734	779	819	884	914	957	1 010	1 075	1 122	...
China	1 067	2 608	2 782	3 135	3 497	3 684	3 993	4 133	4 231	4 446	...
South Africa	4 587	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 2017.

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 2018*.
- 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 2000-2017; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development; and Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2017.

South Africa

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

Department of Energy.

Footnotes

Mtoe stands for million tonnes of oil equivalent; kgoe stands for kilogram 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.
- (18) Electricity consumption per capita does not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

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 sources. 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 2016 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 2016 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 of 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 2016 has been updated.
- (14) $(\text{Gross generation} + \text{Net imports}) / \text{Mid-year population}$. As on 31 March of the year. The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly, data for the year 2006 to 2016 has been updated.
- (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 non-fossil energy in total energy consumption; includes 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 9.2.1 - Summary of energy - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	80 698	89 627	90 451	90 645	91 958	97 018	107 875	109 930	102 940	95 790	...
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	12 781	14 055	14 186	16 939	20 132	23 621	23 563	24 805	22 458	23 344	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh) ⁽³⁾	331 795	428 250	426 029	464 699	480 968	498 386	516 174	535 160	524 583	520 030	...
Energy production (million kWh)											...
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	38 471	78 179	60 975	95 809	85 061	116 066	157 810	189 498	185 066	148 549	...
Hydro	304 403	369 556	390 988	403 290	428 333	415 342	390 992	373 439	359 743	380 911	...
Nuclear	6 046	13 969	12 957	14 523	15 659	16 038	15 450	15 378	14 734	15 864	...
Wind	1	1 183	1 238	2 177	2 705	5 050	6 578	12 210	21 626	33 489	...
Energy consumption per USD(tonne/USD) ⁽⁵⁾	92,0	91,6	89,0	91,5	90,2	92,9	94,8	97,3	99,2	99,0	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40,7	45,6	46,8	44,7	43,5	41,8	40,4	39,4	41,3	43,5	...

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.
- (5) Energy consumption - Total primary energy supply or gross domestic supply.



Table 9.2.2 - Summary of energy - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	182 935	242 041	244 081	255 883	264 900	278 019	283 561	298 934	289 250	292 746	...
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23 259	31 573	31 280	33 358	33 796	35 061	35 079	35 899	35 632	35 026	...
Electricity consumption (billion kWh)	864	1 023	977	1 021	1 041	1 063	1 055	1 065	1 060	1 078	...
Electricity production (billion kWh)	878	1 040	992	1 038	1 055	1 069	1 059	1 064	1 068	1 091	1 094
Thermal	582	710	652	699	717	726	703	707	701	706	703
Hydro	165	167	176	168	165	165	183	175	170	187	187
Nuclear	131	163	164	171	173	178	173	181	196	197	203
Renewable sources	...	...	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,9	1,1	1,1
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%) ⁽²⁾	3,5	3,3	3,6	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,7	3,5	...	...	...
Energy intensity level ⁽³⁾	12,6	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	2016	2017
Consumption of crude petroleum (MMT) ⁽¹⁾	103	161	187	197	204	219	223	223	233	245 ⁽³⁾	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh) ⁽²⁾	316 600	527 564	569 618	616 969	672 933	708 843	751 908	814 250	863 364	1 066 268	...
Domestic	...	130 056	141 845	155 301	171 104	183 700	199 842	217 405	238 876	259 311	...
Commercial	...	53 543	58 971	63 912	65 381	72 794	74 247	78 391	86 037	98 333	...
Industrial power	...	195 927	209 209	225 019	240 030	250 531	262 118	284 074	285 696	426 665	...
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	17 217	...
Agriculture	...	107 776	119 492	126 377	140 960	147 462	152 744	168 913	173 185	195 473	...
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	1 432 358 ⁽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	1 235 358 ⁽³⁾	...
Thermal ⁽⁷⁾	409 940	588 281	640 208	664 822	708 427	760 454	792 054	877 941	943 013	993 516 ⁽³⁾	...
Hydro	74 362	110 099	104 059	114 416	130 511	113 720	134 848	129 244	121 377	122 378 ⁽³⁾	...
Nuclear	16 902	14 927	18 636	26 266	32 287	32 866	34 228	36 102	37 414	37,916 ⁽³⁾	...
Non-utilities ⁽⁸⁾	59 638	99 721	106 133	120 917	134 388	144 010	148 988	162 057	168 372	197 000 ⁽³⁾	...

Source

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2018 for data for the year 2016*.
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 and thermal.
(6) Utilities: undertakings of which the essential purpose is the production, transmission and distribution of electric energy. These may be private companies, cooperative organisations, local or regional authorities, nationalised undertakings or governmental organisations.
(7) From 1995-96 onwards, thermal includes renewable energy sources also.
(8) Non-utilities: An independent power producer which is not a public utility, but which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to utilities and end-users. They may be privately held facilities, corporations, cooperatives such as rural solar or wind energy producers, and non-energy industrial concerns capable of feeding excess energy into the system information pertains to financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year).



Table 9.2.4 - Summary of energy - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)				
Total	212 320	355 103	381 286	428 746
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...
Industry	210 521	353 447	379 752	427 166
Construction	33	...	...	...
Transport, storage and post	1 751	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	61 455	61 727	69 562
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1 604	1 681	1 691
Industry	6 820	5 861	6 711	6 895
Construction	1 156	1 962	2 354	2 747
Transport, storage and post	15 278	30 904	28 816	32 749
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	1 353	1 475	1 682
Others	7 927	11 219	10 699	11 662
Residential consumption	2 276	8 551	9 991	12 137
Electricity consumption (million kWh)				
Total	1 347 240	3 454 140	3 703 220	4 193 450
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53 296	88 705	93 990	97 649
Industry	1 000 462	2 538 863	2 685 449	3 087 177
Construction	15 977	36 734	42 190	48 324
Transport, storage and post	28 120	57 182	61 701	73 453
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41 868	101 744	113 677	129 200
Others	62 320	191 297	218 992	245 183
Residential consumption	145 195	439 610	487 216	512 463
Electricity production (billion kWh)				
Thermal	1 114	2 707	2 983	3 332
Hydro	222	585	616	722
Nuclear	17	68	70	74
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption (%) ⁽²⁾	7,3	8,4	8,5	9,4
Energy consumption per USD(kgoe/USD)	0,85	0,49	0,46	0,41



Table 9.2.4 - Summary of energy - China

Concluded

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)							
Total	439 658	466 789	486 522	515 470	540 883	560 259	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	438 604	465 595	485 034	515 021	540 524	560 036	...
Construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and post	1 054	1 194	1 487	449	359	223	...
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	118 660	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	1 860	1 929	1 987	2 166	2 313	2 244	...
Industry	6 048	5 811	5 234	4 890	4 771	4 363	...
Construction	2 828	2 869	3 265	3 310	4 086	4 373	...
Transport, storage and post	35 735	37 780	43 818	46 650	53 066	55 111	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1 771	2 001	2 209	2 178	2 433	2 409	...
Others	13 132	14 605	18 187	17 381	21 085	20 464	...
Residential consumption	14 586	16 665	18 965	21 188	25 931	29 697	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)							
Total	470 008	4 976 264	5 420 341	5 638 369	5 801 998	6 129 709	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	101 290	101 257	102 687	101 339	103 983	109 191	...
Industry	3 469 155	3 623 221	3 923 688	4 080 271	4 154 999	4 308 889	...
Construction	57 182	60 840	67 507	72 167	69 867	72 562	...
Transport, storage and post	84 842	91 537	100 092	105 924	112 561	125 149	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	150 308	169 149	187 689	199 560	212 204	232 378	...
Others	275 305	308 364	339 762	361 498	391 863	439 480	...
Residential consumption	562 006	621 896	698 916	717 610	756 521	842 060	...
Electricity production (billion kWh)							
Thermal	3 834	3 893	4 247	4 400	4 284	4 437	4 663
Hydro	699	872	920	1 073	1 130	1 184	1 190
Nuclear	86	97	112	133	171	213	248
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption (%) ⁽²⁾	8,4	9,7	10,2	11,3	12,1	13,3	...
Energy consumption per USD (kgoe/USD)	0,36	0,33	0,30	0,28	0,27	0,27	...

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development; and Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2017.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption; includes transformation losses and other losses.



Table 9.2.5 - Summary of energy - South Africa, 2015 ⁽¹⁾

	Coal	Crude oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	5 964 384	11 417	0	46 732	6 608
b. Imports	23 867	838 976	47 012	130 112	0
c. Total supply (a+b)	5 988 251	850 393	47 012	176 844	6 608
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	2 487 824	0	1 476 764	25 933	6 608
Agriculture and fishing	1 403	0	25 198	0	0
Commercial sector	10 962	0	103 798	1 241	0
Construction	0	0	610	0	0
Electricity, gas and steam production	2 470 634	0	938 483	24 522	6 608
Manufacturing	0	0	285 968	0	0
Mining and quarrying	4 425	0	110 272	170	0
Transport, storage and communication	400	0	12 435	0	0
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	34 031	0	214 180	223	0
Heating, use of electricity, etc.					
d. Exports	23 867	0	52 592	746	0
e. Losses in distribution	0	0	77 763	0	0
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	2 545 722	0	1 821 299	26 902	6 608
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Agriculture and fishing	0,0	0,0	2,7	0,0	0,0
Commercial sector	0,2	0,0	11,0	0,7	0,0
Construction	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0
Electricity, gas and steam production	41,3	0,0	12,6	13,9	100,0
Manufacturing	0,0	0,0	30,4	0,0	0,0
Mining and quarrying	0,1	0,0	13,0	0,0	0,0
Transport, storage and communication	0,0	0,0	1,3	0,0	0,0
Domestic	0,6	0,0	22,8	0,0	0,0
Exports	0,4	0,0	5,6	0,4	0,0
Stock changes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Imports (%)	0,4	98,7	5,0	73,6	0,0



Table 9.2.5 - Summary of energy - South Africa, 2015 ⁽¹⁾

	Nuclear ⁽²⁾	Petroleum products	Renewables and waste	Total energy supply or use
Energy supply (trillion joules)				
a. Domestic production	137 736		651 335	6 818 211
b. Imports	0	220 726	0	1 260 693
c. Total supply (a+b)	137 736	220 726	651 335	8 078 904
Energy use (trillion joules)				
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	141 458	886 741	301 833	5 327 161
Agriculture and fishing	0	52 686	0	79 287
Commercial sector	0	8 568	0	124 570
Construction	0	4 441	0	5 051
Electricity, gas and steam production	137 736	0	8 582	3 586 564
Manufacturing	0	0	0	285 968
Mining and quarrying	0	69 876	0	184 743
Transport, storage and communication	0	831 767	0	844 602
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	0	52 695	688 709	989 838
Heating, use of electricity, etc.	0	0	0	0
d. Exports	0	137 442	0	214 647
e. Losses in distribution	0	0	0	77 763
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	141 458	1 076 878	990 542	6 609 409
Energy flow diagrams				
Total (%)	100,0	100,0	100,0	78,2
Agriculture and fishing	0,0	3,2	0,0	1,0
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	44,4
Manufacturing	0,0	0,0	12,5	3,5
Mining and quarrying	0,0	3,6	0,0	2,3
Transport, storage and communication	0,0	62,4	0,0	10,5
Domestic	0,0	7,5	52,9	12,3
Exports	0,0	17,1	0,0	2,7
Stock changes	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Imports (%)	0,0	18,3	0,0	0,0

Source

Department of Energy, 2015.

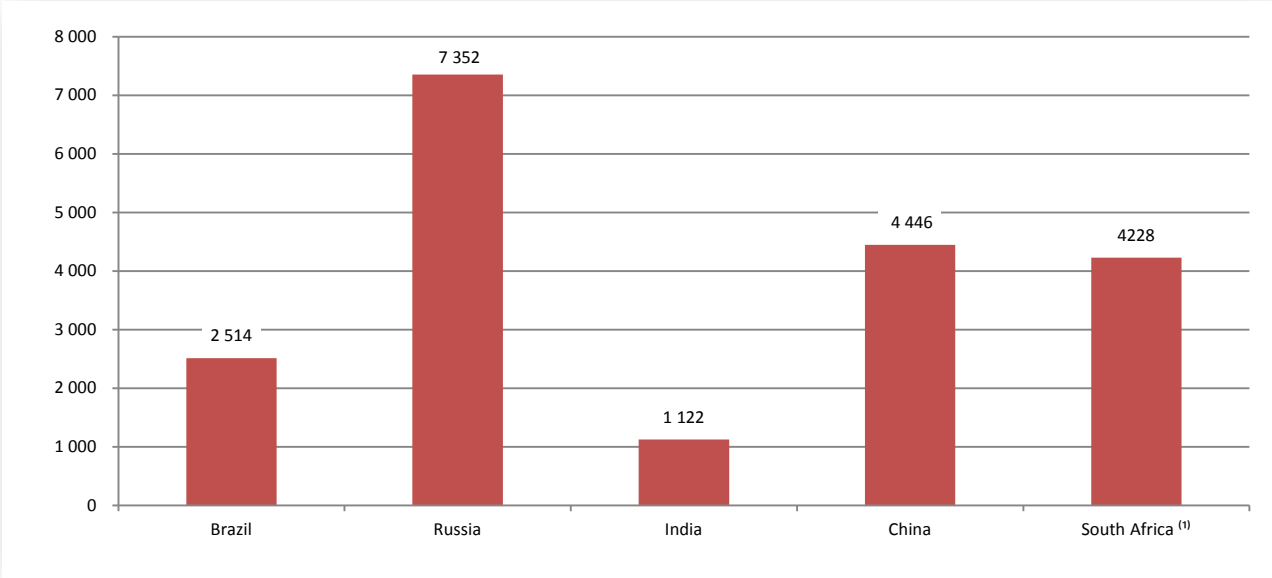
Footnote

(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, 2016 (kilowatt hours)



Footnotes

(1) Estimate of 2014.



Explanatory notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum - Refinery oil input.

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

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

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

Exports include bunkers.

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

Solids: Mineral and Coal Derivatives (other than coke oven gas), firewood and charcoal, sugarcane bagasse, liquor, biomass (other renewable) and other primary remaining.

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

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

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

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

Russia

Electricity production refers to gross production of electricity.

India

Total primary energy production - Primary energy does not include thermal electricity.

Electricity consumption per capita = (Gross generation + Net imports) / 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. 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, hydropower 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, bioenergy, 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. 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, bioenergy and solar energy. Total energy consumption can be divided into three parts: end-use energy consumption; loss during the process of energy conversion; and energy loss.

South Africa

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

Technical clarifications

Electricity, gas and steam production - We assumed that this includes **production of liquid fuels**.

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

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

Manufacturing - Calculated as the sum of all industries less commercial and construction.





South Africa - Pretoria

A stylized skyline graphic in a golden-yellow color, consisting of various rectangular shapes of different heights and widths, representing buildings. The text "South Africa - Pretoria" is written in a golden-yellow, sans-serif font, positioned below the skyline graphic.

10

Agriculture, forestry,
animal husbandry
and fishery



Table 10.1 - Summary of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	50	65	65	65	67	67	71	75	76	75	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	124	122	122	121	121	122	122	122	123	123	123
India ⁽⁴⁾	156	156	155	156	155	155	156	155	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	130	122	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	135
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	45	77	68	73	75	87	98	98	103	82	116 ⁽²⁾
Russia	65	108	97	61	94	71	92	105	105	121	135
India ⁽⁴⁾	186	220	203	226	242	239	246	235	235	252	254 ⁽⁷⁾
China	405	478	482	496	519	539	553	557	572	565	565
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	14	15	15	15	13	14	14	17	12	10	19
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁹⁾	10 326	19 472	19 532	20 748	21 575	22 036	23 248	23 761	24 073	24 305	25 091
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	4 446	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090	8 544	9 070	9 565	9 899	10 384
India ⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾	1 851	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	5 948	6 235	6 691	7 020	7 386	...
China	60 139	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350	87 068	86 250	85 378	85 881
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	1 666	2 777	2 801	2 968	2 954	2 911	3 019	3 136	3 282	3 365	2 893
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	667	791	825	785	803	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 776	3 333	3 728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India ⁽¹¹⁾	5 655	7 616	7 852	8 231	8 666	9 040	9 579	10 260	10 762	11 409	...
China	11 607	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730	12 509	12 929	12 884	9 268
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber production (million cubic meters)											
Brazil	72	101	107	116	126	132	130	124	124	134	...
Russia ⁽¹⁶⁾	95	108	97	117	123	122	120	123	127	129	134
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	81	71	81	81	82	84	82	72	78	78
South Africa ⁽¹⁵⁾	...	20	19	18	19	18	...	...	...	...	...



Sources

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2018; Forestry Activities; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey.
- b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011.
- c) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007.

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development.
- b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Department of Agriculture, 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 is 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) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.



India

- (4) The period of the agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (7) As per 2nd advanced estimates (2017-18).
- (11) The data pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (12) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008.

China

- (5) Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 and 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 is from the "Survey of change of land". Data of 2009-2015 is from the "Communique on Land and Resource of China 2016". Data of 2017 is preliminary and Data of 2016 and 2017 is from the "Communique on Land, Mineral, Sea and Resource of China 2017" ("ZHONGGUO TUDI KUANGCHAN HAIYANG ZIYUAN TONGJI GONGBAO", released in May 2018 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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50,2	64,6	64,6	64,6	67,3	67,4	71,3	75,4	76,0	75,5	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)											
Soybean	27,2	32,9	33,7	36,1	35,6	37,1	39,1	40,2	42,4	43,9	...
Corn	23,7	22,4	21,1	19,6	19,6	21,1	21,4	20,5	20,3	19,8	...
Sugarcane	9,6	12,6	13,3	14,1	14,3	14,4	14,3	13,8	13,3	13,6	...
Beans	8,6	5,9	6,3	5,3	5,5	4,0	3,9	4,2	3,8	3,4	...
Rice	7,3	4,4	4,4	4,2	4,1	3,6	3,3	3,1	2,8	2,6	...
Coffee	4,5	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,1	2,9	2,7	2,6	2,6	...
Wheat	2,3	3,7	3,8	3,4	3,2	2,8	2,9	3,8	3,3	2,9	...
Cassava	3,4	2,9	2,7	2,8	2,6	2,5	2,1	2,1	2,0	1,9	...
Cotton	1,6	1,6	1,3	1,3	2,1	2,1	1,3	1,5	1,4	1,3	...
Orange	1,7	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	...
Cashew nuts	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,8	0,8	0,8	...
Sorghum	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,0	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,7	...
Cocoa	1,4	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0	...
Banana	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	...
Tobacco	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	...
Coconut	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	...
Oats	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	...
Sisal	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	...
Castor beans	0,4	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Soybean	32 821	59 833	57 345	68 756	74 815	65 849	81 724	86 761	97 465	96 297	114 983
Corn	32 321	58 933	50 720	55 364	55 660	71 073	80 273	79 882	85 285	64 143	99 546
Sugarcane	326 121	645 300	691 606	717 464	734 006	721 077	768 090	736 108	750 290	768 678	687 810
Beans	3 056	3 461	3 487	3 159	3 435	2 795	2 893	3 295	3 090	2 616	3 291
Rice	11 135	12 061	12 651	11 236	13 477	11 550	11 783	12 176	12 301	10 622	12 453
Coffee	3 807	2 797	2 440	2 907	2 701	3 038	2 965	2 804	2 648	3 019	2 777
Wheat	1 726	6 027	5 056	6 171	5 690	4 418	5 738	6 262	5 508	6 834	4 242
Cassava	23 044	26 703	24 404	24 967	25 350	23 045	21 484	23 254	23 060	21 083	20 606
Cotton	2 015	3 983	2 898	2 950	5 071	4 969	3 417	4 237	4 007	3 464	3 839
Oranges	17 064	18 538	17 618	18 503	19 811	18 013	17 550	16 928	16 940	17 251	18 667



Table 10.2.1 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - Brazil

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Soybean	2 403	2 816	2 636	2 947	3 121	2 637	2 928	2 866	3 029	2 905	3 392
Corn	2 718	4 079	3 714	4 366	4 211	5 006	5 254	5 176	5 536	4 288	5 580
Sugarcane	67 878	79 274	80 255	79 044	76 448	74 297	75 339	70 646	74 203	75 168	74 044
Beans	705	915	850	922	935	1 032	1 028	1 034	1 079	1 012	1 068
Rice	3 038	4 231	4 404	4 127	4 896	4 786	5 007	5 201	5 753	5 464	6 144
Coffee	1 678	1 258	1 142	1 346	1 257	1 433	1 421	1 404	1 339	1 513	1 450
Wheat	1 515	2 549	2 080	2 828	2 660	2 310	2 749	2 209	2 228	3 155	2 217
Cassava	13 481	14 137	13 861	13 949	14 623	13 612	14 080	14 828	15 244	14 992	14 642
Cotton	2 472	3 743	3 567	3 554	3 608	3 596	3 621	3 751	3 880	3 477	4 134
Oranges	19 925	22 158	22 379	23 340	24 240	24 689	24 992	24 883	24 955	26 180	29 641
Fruits production (1 000 tons)⁽²⁾	35 461	43 143	41 412	42 834	45 304	42 573	41 972	41 738	42 097	41 649	...
Number of livestock (1 000 heads)											
Bovines	169 876	202 307	205 308	209 541	212 815	211 279	211 764	212 366	215 221	218 225	...
Chickens	659 246	990 993	1 021 215	1 028 151	1 051 990	1 032 039	1 026 956	1 096 836	1 104 467	1 133 558	...
Laying hens	183 495	207 712	208 871	210 761	216 220	213 230	219 682	223 914	221 986	218 733	...
Ovines	14 785	16 630	16 812	17 381	17 668	16 789	17 291	17 614	18 411	18 434	...
Swines	31 562	36 819	38 045	38 957	39 307	38 796	36 744	37 930	39 795	39 950	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef	3 900	6 621	6 662	6 977	6 784	7 351	8 167	8 063	7 493	7 359	7 673
Chicken	5 082	10 216	9 940	10 693	11 422	11 535	11 964	12 504	13 149	13 235	13 605
Pork	1 344	2 636	2 930	3 078	3 370	3 150	3 117	3 193	3 431	3 711	3 814
Milk (1 000 tons)⁽³⁾											
Cow milk	19 191	26 782	28 238	29 821	31 161	31 364	33 258	34 101	33 602	32 645	...
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3,2	...	4,6	5,5	6,2	6,9	6,8	6,7	6,9	7,1	...



Source

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey and Municipal Cattle Breeding Survey, 2000-2016; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2017; Sistematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2018.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA; <<http://ibama.gov.br/agrotoxicos/relatorios-decomercializacao-de-agrotoxicos#>>.

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. From 2015 included the production of "açai".
- (3) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.



Table 10.2.2 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)⁽¹⁾	106,2	110,8	101,4	88,7	123,0	95,2	105,8	103,5	102,6	104,8	102,4 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110,9	118,0	98,6	76,2	146,9	88,3	111,2	104,9	103,1	107,6	102,1 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101,1	103,0	104,6	100,9	102,3	102,7	100,6	102,0	102,2	101,5	102,8 ⁽²⁾
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)⁽³⁾	84,7	76,9	77,8	75,2	76,7	76,3	78,1	78,5	79,3	80,0	80,6
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53,9	60,8	61,1	57,5	56,8	58,2	58,7	58,8	58,8	58,9	59,1
Including wheat	27,4	34,6	36,9	35,4	33,3	32,3	32,1	32,2	33,8	34,6	34,6
Tubers	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0
Oil-bearing crops	6,5	10,1	10,3	12,8	13,6	13,2	14,2	14,3	14,5	15,4	15,7
Rapeseeds	0,3	0,9	0,9	1,1	1,2	1,6	1,7	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,2
Sunflower seeds	5,5	8,0	8,0	9,5	9,9	8,6	9,3	8,8	8,8	9,5	9,9
Soybeans	0,5	1,0	1,1	1,6	1,6	1,9	2,0	2,6	2,7	2,8	3,3
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	1,1	1,1	1,5	1,7	1,5	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5
Tobacco	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	...	...	...	0,0
Potatoes	3,3	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,4
Vegetable other	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
Fodder crops	34,1	24,1	23,5	24,0	23,7	23,0	22,1	21,8	21,4	20,5	20,2
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65 420	108 179	97 111	60 960	94 213	70 908	92 385	105 315	104 786	120 672	135 393
Wheat	34 460	63 765	61 740	41 508	56 240	37 720	52 091	59 711	61 786	73 295	85 863
Nuts	7,9	7,9	9,5	9,4	10,1	10,8	12,8	15,2	16,4	18,6	15,6
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾	4 473	8 972	8 186	7 457	12 219	10 563	13 137	12 859	13 837	16 258	16 495
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	149	752	667	670	956	945	1 259	1 338	1 012	999	1 509
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	3 919	7 350	6 454	5 345	9 062	7 495	9 842	8 475	9 280	11 010	10 481
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	342	746	944	1 222	1 641	1 683	1 517	2 364	2 708	3 135	3 621
Potatoes	29 465	28 846	31 134	21 141	32 681	29 533	30 199	31 501	33 646	31 108	29 590
Beetroots	14 051	28 995	24 892	22 256	47 643	45 057	39 321	33 513	39 031	51 367	51 934
Vegetable other	10 822	12 960	13 402	12 126	14 696	14 626	14 689	15 458	16 111	16 281	16 389
Tobacco	1,4	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	...	...	...	0,0
Fruits ⁽⁵⁾	2 961	2 661	3 057	2 464	2 917	2 920	3 368	3 509	3 362	3 844	3 464



Table 10.2.2 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - Russia

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1 560	2 380	2 270	1 830	2 240	1 830	2 200	2 410	2 370	2 620	2 920
Wheat	1 610	2 450	2 320	1 910	2 260	1 770	2 230	2 500	2 390	2 680	3 120
Nuts ⁽⁶⁾	800	1 220	1 490	1 470	1 550	2 030	2 340	2 330	2 410	2 960	2 480
Oil-bearing crops ⁽⁴⁾											
Rapeseeds ⁽⁴⁾	860	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 140	970	1 130	1 260	1 120	1 100	1 580
Sunflower seeds ⁽⁴⁾	900	1 230	1 150	960	1 250	1 220	1 450	1 310	1 420	1 510	1 450
Soybeans ⁽⁴⁾	1 010	1 050	1 190	1 180	1 380	1 220	1 260	1 230	1 300	1 480	1 410
Potatoes	10 470	13 750	14 270	10 020	14 840	13 440	14 460	14 960	15 910	15 300	15 640
Beetroots	18 830	36 240	32 320	24 070	39 170	40 890	44 210	37 010	38 780	47 040	44 210
Vegetables other	14 330	19 620	19 920	18 030	20 810	21 090	21 390	21 780	22 510	22 660	23 590
Tobacco	750	2 450	2 800	1 070	1 290	3 000	...	...	...	...	870
Fruits ^{(5) (6)}	4 280	5 510	6 380	5 195	6 200	6 840	7 970	7 660	7 640	8 620	7 820
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1 519	1 178	1 509	1 036	1 258	1 470	1 647	1 707	1 603	1 853	1 649
Stone fruits	466	480	496	431	496	472	515	510	522	632	540
Subtropical cultures	0,7	1,8	1,9	2,3	2,1	0,9	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3
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	733	752	670	749	710	765	763	761	807	737
Vineyards	279	268	299	324	412	267	439	529	475	552	537
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27 520	21 038	20 671	19 968	20 111	19 930	19 564	19 264	18 992	18 753	18 681
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15 824	16 162	17 231	17 218	17 258	18 816	19 081	19 546	21 507	22 028	23 185
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14 962	21 770	21 986	21 820	22 858	24 180	24 337	24 711	24 881	24 844	24 490
Production of meat (1 000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	4 446	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090	8 544	9 070	9 565	9 899	10 384
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32 259	32 363	32 570	31 847	31 646	31 756	30 529	30 791	30 797	30 759	31 184
Cow milk	32 000	32 117	32 326	31 585	31 386	31 501	30 286	30 511	30 522	30 496	30 915
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34 085	38 058	39 429	40 599	41 113	42 033	41 286	41 860	42 572	43 559	44 891
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3 776	3 333	3 728	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁸⁾	747	364	330	310	293	276	260	247	234	223	217
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁹⁾	288	130	116	109	103	97	90	86	81	78	76
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) ⁽¹⁰⁾	19	36	36	38	39	38	38	40	42	49	55
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) ⁽¹¹⁾	95	108	97	117	123	122	120	123	127	129	134
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	13,8	15,6	16,5	14,6	17,6	17,5	18,1	19,0	19,5	20,1	19,9
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide (%) ⁽¹²⁾	14,8	27,2	28,1	26,7	31,6	33,4	35,3	36,1	36,8	39,2	...



Source

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

Footnotes

- (1) Preceding year = 100.
- (2) Preliminary data.
- (3) Total sown area.
- (4) Since 2011, data is published in weight after processing.
- (5) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- (6) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012-2017 - per 1 ha harvested area.
- (7) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (8) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- (9) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- (10) Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008 - excluding data on microenterprises.
- (11) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.
- (12) Calculations by data of Minselkhoz and Rosreestr.



Table 10.2.3 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015 ⁽¹⁾	2016 ⁽¹⁾	2017
All India index numbers of production of principal crops (%) ^{(2) (3)}	94,0	100,0	96,1	117,7	108,2	91,8	103,6	99,2	...	...	...
Cereals	94,4	101,8	93,3	110,9	107,2	98,5	102,9	94,9	115,5	123,7	...
Total food grains	92,8	101,0	94,5	113,6	104,5	99,9	103,1	93,9	115,7	131,0	...
Non-food grains	95,5	99,1	97,6	121,8	101,1	99,5	103,9	96,9	126,1	129,3	...
Fruits and vegetables	100,5	102,4	104,3	107,1	104,4	104,1	104,7	99,8	...	...	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species ⁽³⁾											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185,3	195,3	189,2	197,7	195,8	194,2	200,9	198,4	...	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54,7	51,6	52,3	51,4	51,1	50,7	50,4	51,3	...	...	...
Rice	24,2	23,1	22,5	21,9	22,3	22,0	22,1	22,3	...	...	...
Wheat	13,9	14,3	15,1	15,2	15,4	15,7	15,6	16,2	...	...	...
Corn (maize)	3,7	4,2	4,3	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,4	...	...	...
Soybeans	3,4	4,9	5,2	4,8	5,2	5,6	6,0	5,8	...	...	...
Oil-bearing crops	13,3	15,2	14,7	14,6	14,3	14,9	15,0	14,3	...	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3,6	3,2	2,9	2,9	2,7	2,7	2,7	2,6	...	...	...
Rapeseed and mustard	2,3	3,1	2,8	2,8	2,8	3,1	3,0	2,7	...	...	...
Sesame	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,9	...	...	...
Cotton	4,6	4,8	5,3	5,5	6,2	6,1	5,9	6,4	...	...	...
Other fiber crops	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	...	...	...
Sugarcane	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,8	...	...	...
Tobacco	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	...	...	...
Tea	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	...	...	...
Vegetables	2,5	3,0	2,9	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,9	...	...	...
Fruits	1,9	2,2	2,1	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	...	...	...
Production of major farm products ⁽³⁾											
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185 738	219 900	203 436	226 241	242 197	238 792	245 790	234 871	235 218	251 980	253 537
Cotton (1000 bales)	9 520	22 276	24 022	33 000	35 200	34 220	35 902	34 805	30 005	32 577	33 915
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6 410	7 168	5 428	8 265	6 964	4 694	9 714	7 402	6 733	7 462	8 217
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4 190	7 201	6 608	8 179	6 604	8 029	7 877	6 282	6 797	7 917	7 540
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	640	588	893	810	685	715	828	850	747	716
Potatoes (1 000 tons)	22 143	34 391	36 577	42 339	41 483	45 344	41 555	45 951 ⁽¹⁾
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295 960	285 029	292 302	342 382	361 037	341 200	352 142	362 333	348 448	306 069	353 226
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	541	666	802	752	657	735	855	802	...	...
Fruits (1 000 tons)	43 138	68 466	71 516	74 878	76 424	81 285	88 977	88 819	...	...	...
Vegetables (1 000 tons)	...	129 077	133 738	146 554	156 325	162 187	162 897	168 300	...	...	...



Table 10.2.3 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - India

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹¹⁾
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)⁽³⁾											
Cereal	18,4	21,8	20,8	22,6	24,2	24,5	24,6	23,3	23,9	...	...
Cotton	1,9	4,0	4,0	5,0	4,9	4,9	5,1	4,6	4,1	5,1	4,6
Peanuts (groundnut)	9,8	11,6	9,9	14,1	13,2	9,9	17,6	15,5	14,6	14,0	16,7
Rapeseed and mustard	9,4	11,4	11,8	11,9	11,2	12,6	11,9	10,8	11,8	13,0	12,9
Sesame	3,0	3,5	3,0	4,3	4,3	4,0	4,3	4,7	4,3	4,5	4,6
Potatoes	184	188	199	227	218	228	211	222 ⁽¹⁾
Sugarcane	685,8	645,5	700,2	700,9	716,7	682,5	705,2	715,1	707,2	...	690,0
Tobacco	13,2	13,9	15,0	16,3	16,1	15,4	16,1	18,3	17,8	...	...
Livestock products⁽⁴⁾											
Production of meat (1 000 tons) ⁽⁵⁾	1 851	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	5 948	6 235	6 691	7 020	7 386	...
Milk (1 000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	79 651	112 183	116 425	121 848	127 904	132 431	137 686	146 314	155 491	163 694	...
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32 957	49 810	52 200	54 903	57 770	59 805	62 195	...	...	...	...
Poultry eggs (million) ⁽⁷⁾	36 632	55 562	60 267	63 024	66 450	69 731	74 752	78 484	82 929	88 139	...
Fish production (1 000 tons)	5 656	7 616	7 998	8 231	8 666	9 040	9 579	10 260	10 762	11 409	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers⁽³⁾											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16 702	24 909	26 486	28 122	27 790	25 536	24 482	25 576	26 753	25 949	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10 920	15 090	15 580	16 558	17 300	16 821	16 750	16 946	17 372	16 735	...
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4 215	6 506	7 274	8 050	7 914	6 653	5 633	6 098	6 979	6 705	...
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1 567	3 313	3 632	3 514	2 576	2 062	2 099	2 532	2 402	2 508	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	128	140	142	142	131	118	127	131	123	...
Number of livestock⁽⁸⁾											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	190 904	...	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	108 702	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	200 242	...	...	...	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	512 057	...	...	...	...	...
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	729 209	...	...	...	...	...
Ratio of pesticide use as compared to total area under all crops (%)	32,2 ⁽⁹⁾	43,7 ⁽¹⁰⁾



Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) Provisional data.
- (2) Preceding year = 100 with base year triennium 2007-2008.
- (3) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).
- (4) Data on livestock products pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).
- (5) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-08 onwards.
- (6) Milk Includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.
- (7) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls & ducks.
- (8) Data on number of livestock is produced from Livestock Census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from last three censuses (2003, 2007 and 2012 reference date 15 October) has been included.
- (9) Data for 2001/2002.
- (10) Data for 2011/2012.
- (11) As per 2nd advanced estimates for the year 2017-18.



Table 10.2.4 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components ^{(1) (2)}											
All (%)	103,6	105,7	104,6	104,4	104,5	104,9	104,0	104,2	103,9	103,5	103,9
Crop products (%)	101,4	104,8	103,8	104,1	105,6	104,4	104,4	104,4	105,0	104,2	104,5
Forestry products (%)	105,4	108,1	107,1	106,5	107,6	106,7	107,3	106,1	105,3	106,0	106,9
Livestock products (%)	106,3	106,8	105,8	104,1	101,7	105,2	102,0	103,0	101,1	100,7	102,1
Fishery products (%)	106,5	106,0	105,8	105,5	104,5	105,1	105,2	104,4	103,8	104,2	102,7
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156,3	156,3	158,6	160,7	162,3	163,4	164,6	165,4	166,4	166,6	166,4
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19,2	18,7	18,7	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,4	18,3	18,2	18,1	18,1
Wheat	17,1	15,1	15,3	15,1	15,0	14,9	14,6	14,5	14,5	14,5	14,4
Corn	14,8	19,1	19,7	20,2	20,7	21,4	22,1	22,4	22,9	22,1	21,3
Soybeans	6,0	5,8	5,8	5,3	4,9	4,4	4,1	4,1	3,9	4,3	4,7
Tubers	6,7	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,5	5,4	5,4	5,4	5,3	5,4	5,4
Oil-bearing crops	9,9	8,2	8,6	8,6	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,5	8,4	8,5	8,5
Peanuts	3,1	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	3,0
Rapeseeds	4,8	4,2	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,5	4,4	4,4
Sesame	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2
Cotton	2,6	3,7	3,1	3,0	3,1	2,9	2,6	2,6	2,3	2,0	1,9
Jute and jute-like fibers	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,1	0,1
Sugar crops	1,0	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,0
Sugarcane	0,8	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9
Beetroots	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tobacco	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,9	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7
Vegetables	9,7	11,4	11,6	11,8	12,1	12,5	12,7	12,9	13,2	13,4	13,6
Other	12,1	10,2	9,6	9,7	9,6	9,3	9,2	9,1	9,4	9,9	10,2
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405 224	478 474	481 563	496 371	519 394	539 347	552 692	557 407	572 281	565 381	564 571
Cotton	4 417	7 492	6 377	5 961	6 589	6 836	6 299	6 178	5 603	5 299	5 486
Peanuts	14 437	14 286	14 708	15 644	16 046	16 692	16 972	16 482	16 440	17 290	18 194
Rapeseeds	11 381	12 102	13 657	13 082	13 426	14 007	14 458	14 772	14 931	14 546	14 759
Sesame	811	586	622	587	605	639	623	630	640	631	626
Potatoes	13 255	14 156	14 646	16 307	17 658	18 552	19 188	19 103	18 972	19 477	20 087
Sugarcane	68 280	124 152	115 587	110 789	114 434	123 114	128 201	125 611	116 968	113 825	114 835
Beetroots	8 073	10 044	7 179	9 296	10 731	11 740	9 260	8 000	8 032	9 567	10 650
Tobacco	2 552	2 838	3 066	3 004	3 132	3 407	3 374	2 994	2 994	2 726	2 517
Tea	683	1 258	1 359	1 475	1 623	1 790	1 924	2 096	2 249	2 405	2 561
Fruits	124 357	192 202	203 955	214 015	227 682	240 568	250 930	261 422	273 750	283 511	290 053



Table 10.2.4 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - China

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1 272	2 031	2 160	2 211	2 288	2 306	2 422	2 521	2 513	2 561	2 670
Apples	2 254	1 992	2 049	2 140	2 177	2 231	2 272	2 307	2 328	2 324	2 336
Pears	1 015	1 074	1 074	1 063	1 086	1 089	1 112	1 113	1 124	1 113	1 098
Grapes	283	451	493	552	597	666	715	767	799	810	806
Bananas	249	318	339	357	386	395	392	396	409	408	406
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20 431	29 847	31 681	33 263	35 985	38 491	39 683	40 923	42 613	43 882	45 090
Citrus	8 783	23 313	25 211	26 452	29 440	31 678	33 209	34 927	36 601	37 649	39 972
Pears	8 412	13 538	14 263	15 057	15 795	17 073	17 301	17 964	18 699	18 704	19 246
Bananas	4 941	7 835	8 834	9 561	10 400	11 558	12 075	11 792	12 466	12 997	13 159
Grapes	3 282	7 151	7 941	8 549	9 067	10 543	11 550	12 546	13 669	13 745	14 138
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	245	264	251	242	185	259	411	295	302	326
Aniseed	...	101	107	117	122	136	143	149	159	24	28
Cinnamon	...	68	64	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4 753	5 548	5 447	5 524	5 707	5 824	5 894	5 892	5 984	5 990	6 075
Cotton	1 093	1 302	1 289	1 229	1 310	1 458	1 449	1 463	1 476	1 584	1 699
Peanuts	2 973	3 365	3 361	3 455	3 502	3 598	3 663	3 580	3 562	3 657	3 698
Rapeseeds	1 519	1 835	1 877	1 775	1 827	1 885	1 923	1 947	1 982	1 984	2 016
Sesame	1 034	1 243	1 307	1 312	1 385	1 463	1 490	1 468	1 519	1 569	1 606
Potatoes	2 806	3 036	2 883	3 133	3 256	3 354	3 554	3 428	3 438	3 462	3 552
Sugarcane	57 626	71 210	68 093	65 700	66 485	68 600	70 576	71 352	73 121	74 550	77 004
Beetroots	24 518	40 754	38 536	42 498	47 361	49 793	50 922	57 647	58 680	57 703	56 559
Tobacco	1 776	2 140	2 203	2 234	2 143	2 134	2 079	2 047	2 156	2 141	2 117
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416 336	462 913	469 960	464 600	468 627	475 922	474 113	465 827	451 125	435 037	433 248
Cattle	123 532	105 760	107 265	106 264	103 605	103 434	103 851	105 780	108 173	106 679	103 830
Sheep and goats	279 482	280 849	284 522	280 879	282 358	285 041	290 363	303 149	310 997	301 120	299 037
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	60 139	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350	87 067	86 250	85 378	85 881
Milk (1 000 tons)	9 191	37 315	36 777	37 480	38 107	38 754	36 495	38 412	38 703	37 121	36 552
Cow milk	8 274	35 558	35 188	35 756	36 578	37 436	35 314	37 246	37 547	36 022	35 453
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	21 820	27 022	27 425	27 627	28 114	28 612	28 761	28 939	29 992	30 949	30 700
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	11 607	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730	12 509	12 929	12 884	9 268
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1 000 units)⁽³⁾	22 643	30 594	31 763	32 940	33 652	34 527	34 290	24 917	24 846	25 072	25 029
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265	335	341	346	351	357	359	362	362	360	352
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	...	10,7	10,8	10,9	11,0	11,1	11,0	10,9	10,7	10,5	9,9



Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

(1) Data of indices of agricultural gross output prior to 2003 is 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 does not include threshers.



Table 10.2.5 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	...	100,2	100,0	104,3	103,1	106,6	117,4	95,0	87,7	125,6
Forestry products	...	...	99,8	100,0	100,0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	...	100,1	100,0	100,0	101,1	104,4	106,3	111,7	111,1	108,6
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	13 844	15 277	14 501	14 636	12 832	14 425	14 096	16 567	11 848	10 114	18 754
Maize/corn	11 001	12 700	12 050	12 815	10 360	12 121	11 811	14 250	9 955	7 779	16 820
Wheat	2 349	2 130	1 958	1 430	2 005	1 870	1 870	1 750	1 440	1 910	1 475
Malting barley	142	192	216	194	312	298	268	302	332	355	307
Sorghum	352	255	277	197	155	136	147	265	121	71	152
Sunflower seed	531	872	801	490	860	522	557	832	663	755	874
Soybeans	154	282	516	566	710	650	785	948	1 070	742	1 316
Cotton	70	26	23	21	46	32	14	24	51	27	42
Peanuts	114	89	100	88	64	59	42	75	62	18	92
Dry beans	72	59	67	52	42	48	60	82	73	35	69
Sugarcane	23 876	19 255	18 655	16 015	16 800	17 278	20 032	11 155	14 861	15 074	16 785
Tobacco	30	9	10	12	15	17	15	13	14	15	15
Garden fruits											
Bananas	378	393	371	400	385	387	420	457	434	310	310
Apples	602	778	818	724	781	796	904	778	932	918	942
Citrus	1 712	2 282	2 154	2 150	2 340	2 382	2 864	2 759	2 657	2 260	2 513
Pears	304	337	340	368	351	339	365	404	390	433	419
Grapes	210	272	296	270	348	272	258	274	309	363	354
Pineapples	168	125	123	94	109	99	101	91	100	88	93
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3 210	4 540	4 960	4 670	4 370	4 490	4 250	5 300	3 750	3 996	6 399
Wheat	2 515	2 850	3 050	2 560	3 320	3 660	3 700	3 672	2 987	3 757	3 102
Malting barley	1 830	2 810	2 890	2 350	3 890	3 510	3 290	3 550	3 540	4 002	3 360
Sorghum	2 480	2 940	3 230	2 270	2 240	2 790	2 350	3 360	1 710	1 454	3 589
Sunflower seed	1 340	1 550	1 260	1 230	1 340	1 150	1 100	1 390	1 150	1 051	1 375
Soybeans	1 640	1 700	2 170	1 820	1 700	1 380	1 520	1 890	1 560	1 476	2 293
Cotton	1 368	2 927	3 245	4 085	3 563	3 514	2 112	3 167	3 291	3 334	3 875
Peanuts	1 370	1 640	1 820	1 530	1 170	1 300	880	1 430	1 070	782	1 644
Dry beans	1 000	1 350	1 530	1 180	1 000	1 200	1 380	1 470	1 150	1 030	1 521
Potatoes	2 987	4 047	4 141	4 116	4 179	4 159	4 353	4 383	4 635	2 151	4 726
Sugarcane	67 741	64 168	67 002	67 072	59 082	66 455	67 205	75 329	65 055	60 623	58 939
Tobacco	1 904	2 676	2 639	3 075	2 777	3 207	2 923	2 745	2 918	3 000	3 000



Table 10.2.5 - Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery - South Africa

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	798	803	897	878	875	953	1 001	1 072	1 109	1 034
Mutton	95	153	146	135	146	167	173	168	170	142	160
Goats	9	10	10	10	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Poultry	870	1 637	1 650	1 712	1 730	1 671	1 672	1 717	1 793	1 832	1 688
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2 306	3 042	2 997	3 123	3 107	3 214	3 260	3 337	3 538	3 515	3 643
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	426	404	413	452	477	468	453	477	478	445

Sources

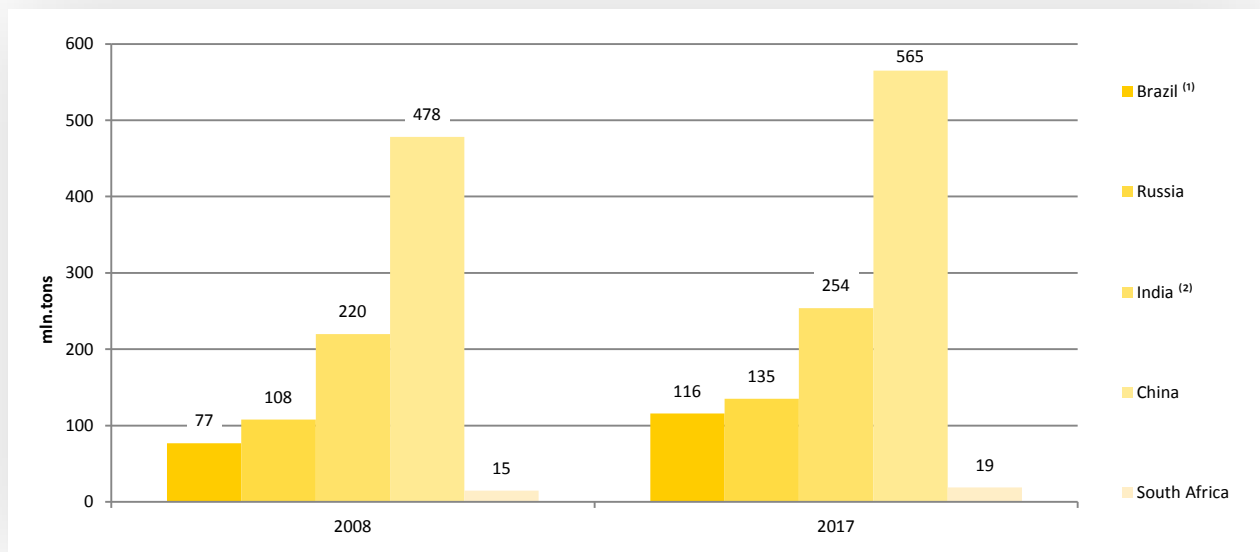
a) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.

Crop products (%) = Volume index

Graph 10.1 - Production of cereals (million tons)



Footnotes

(1) Provisional data.

(2) As per 2nd advanced estimates (2017-18).



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. From 2015 included the production of "açai".

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

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

Major part of 2017 final data will be available only in September 2018.

Catch of fish data not available after 2011.

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

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 to February next year).

Cultivated area consists of net area sown and current fallows.

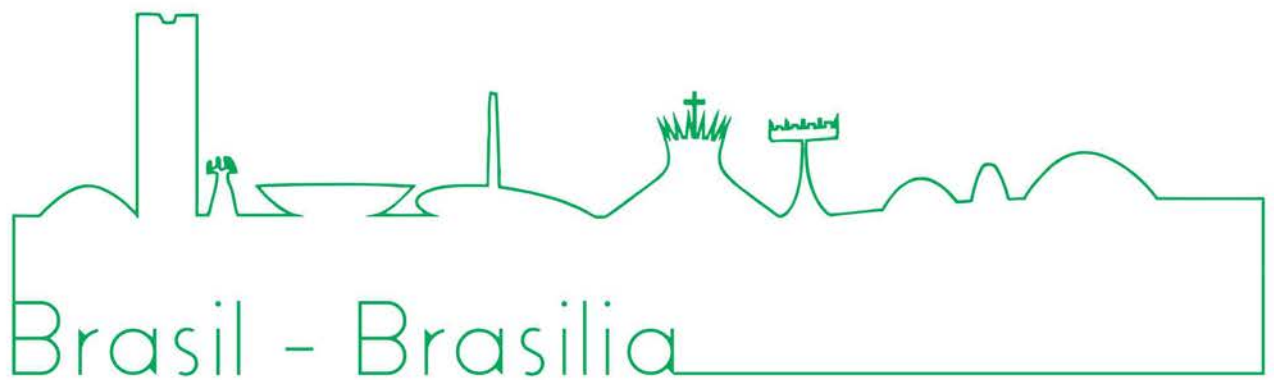
China

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

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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	31	30	28	29	29	30	30	30	30	...
Russia	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
India ⁽¹⁾	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	66	66	67	67
China	69	80	86	91	93	98	103	112	121	124	127
South Africa	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil	1 573	1 611	1 557	1 558	1 561	1 561	1 561	1 563	1 571	1 571	...
Russia ⁽²⁾	532	629	647	665	728	925	985	1 024	1 046	1 054	1064
India ⁽¹⁾	185	221	229	231	235	241	248	262	265	277	...
China	1 680	3 730	3 861	4 008	4 106	4 238	4 356	4 464	4 577	4 696	4774
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)											
Brazil	...	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	8	...	...
Russia	48	49	49	49	51	55	55	55	55	54	53
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁷⁾	16	26	29	30	31	34	38	41	41	42	44
China	25	58	69	78	83	92	98	106	109	113	120
South Africa	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	496,2	512,2	464,2	484,0	502,8	532,6	547,2	556,2	530,0	519,8	560,6
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁸⁾	1 226	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	4 948	4 446	4 752	4 915	5 056	5 084	5 080	5 108	5 198	5 479 ⁽³⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁹⁾	4 432	11 030	12 213	14 184	15 932	17 380	16 801	18 167	17 836	18 663	19 737
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48 165	69 080	76 385	93 991	107 816	113 488	116 032	122 475	127 528	122 076	128 940
Russia	53 410	122 601	112 469	147 119	166 760	195 775	225 157	241 429	226 849	215 594	259 385
India ⁽⁶⁾	26 212	78 445	89 443	103 171	112 794	105 208	114 036	126 903	145 787	170 085	...
China	97 054	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	502 574	565 676	633 419	728 255	837 813	951 304
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

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

China

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012-2017*.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2017*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2017* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2016*.

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 31 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 onwards cannot 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	2008	2009	2010	2011
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	27	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	458	421	438	422
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155 690	266 967	245 316	277 922	293 184
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	48 000	69 000	76 000	94 000	108 000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	6 079	7 449	8 009	9 970	11 697
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,4
Ownership of automobiles					
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)	19 973	32 055	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 234	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death					
Accidents ⁽³⁾	378 811	...	...	...	...
Number of injured ⁽³⁾	358 762	...	...	...	...
Number of deaths ⁽³⁾	20 049	...	...	...	...
Number of international airline service routes (lines) ⁽⁴⁾	30 416	33 934	34 787	33 611	36 901

Table 11.2.1 - Selected data on transport - Brazil

Concluded

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	421	392	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	301 653	298 615	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	113 000	116 000	122 481	127 528	122 079	128 940
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	12 092	12 544	12 967	13 294	12 802	13 539
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	34	3,5	3,5	...	...	...
Ownership of automobiles						
Number of registered automobiles (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death						
Accidents ⁽³⁾
Number of injured ⁽³⁾
Number of deaths ⁽³⁾
Number of international airline service routes (lines) ⁽⁴⁾	36 240	39 041	39 058	44 848	46 160	49 216



Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) It refers to paid traffic domestic and international.
- (2) Estimates.
- (3) It refers to the interstate and international collective passenger transport.
- (4) Number of international airline service routes (lines) - related to SDGS 9.1.2 - website: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-02.pdf>.



Table 11.2.2 - Selected data on transport - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	173 660	152 145	141 477	140 611	138 588
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	152 735	216 276	180 136	199 341	222 823
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167 054	175 872	151 467	138 885	139 842
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 373 178	2 116 240	1 865 305	2 011 308	2 127 835
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53 410	122 601	112 469	147 119	166 760
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2 515	3 692	3 558	4 715	4 950
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	456	474	492	544
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	532	629	647	665	728
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)	4 401	5 349	5 323	5 414	5 545
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 993	32 915	33 980	35 248	37 317
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	157 596	218 322	203 618	199 431	199 868
Number of injured	179 401	270 883	255 484	250 635	251 848
Number of deaths ⁽⁵⁾	29 594	29 936	27 659	26 567	27 953

Table 11.2.2 - Selected data on transport - Russia

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
						Concluded
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	133 275	126 042	127 090	126 271	124 347	123 359
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	248 862	250 054	246 784	247 134	247 811	253 140 ⁽⁶⁾
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	144 612	138 517	130 027	120 644	124 620	123 096
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2 222 389	2 196 217	2 300 532	2 305 945	2 344 087	2 493 428
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	195 775	225 157	241 429	226 849	215 594	259 385
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 079	5 011	5 152	5 582	6 580	7 592
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	523	525	532	543	543	553
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	925	985	1 024	1 045	1 054	1 064
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	5 751	6 047	6 238	6 230	6 230	6 434
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	39 719	42 310	44 300	45 126	46 038	47 783
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	203 597	204 068	199 723	184 000	173 694	169 432
Number of injured	258 618	258 437	251 793	231 197	221 140	215 374
Number of deaths ⁽⁵⁾	27 991	27 025	26 963	23 114	20 308	19 088



Sources

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

Footnotes

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



Table 11.2.3 - Selected data on transport - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457 022	838 032	903 465	978 508	1 046 522	1 098 103	1 140 412	1 147 190	1 143 039	1 149 835	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315 516	552 002	601 290	626 473	668 618	650 625	666 728	682 612	655 605	620 858	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	50	57	67	75	72	76	87	104	125	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26 212	78 445	89 443	103 171	112 794	105 208	114 036	126 903	145 787	170 085	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	1 196	1 427	1 647	1 750	30 858	115 949	115 625	125 550	133 023	...
Passenger traffic by road (billion persons km) ⁽⁴⁾	2 076	6 182	7 192	8 409	9 478	10 461	11 730	13 403	15 415	...	...
Transport of goods by road (billion tons-km) ⁽⁵⁾	494	1 022	1 145	1 287	1 408	1 515	1 651	1 824	2 026	...	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	348	1 212	1 254	1 355	1 461	1 312	1 433	1 500	1 686	1 946	...
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	713	716	762	830	757	820	898	1 077	1 214	...
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) ⁽¹⁾	4 759	11 172	14 057	17 916	20 382	20 648	21 500	23 358	23 960	...	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) ⁽²⁾	6 705	15 377	16 799	18 636	20 835	23 245	25 870	27 885	30 582	31 999	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000) ⁽³⁾	5 297	11 200	12 366	13 749	15 467	17 570	20 503	21 671	23 807	25 635	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19,2	19,5	19,5	19,6	19,7	19,9	20,0	20,1	20,3	20,5	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	391 449	484 704	486 384	499 628	497 686	490 383	486 476	489 400	501 423	480 652	...
Number of injured	399 265	523 193	515 458	527 512	511 394	509 667	494 893	493 474	500 279	494 624	...
Number of deaths	78 911	119 860	125 660	134 513	142 485	138 258	137 572	139 671	146 133	150 785	...

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 31 March and that on accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

- It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.
- Includes cars, jeeps, taxis, buses and omnibuses. Data is as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table.
- Figures indicate number of cars registered in India as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the data is as on 31 March 2001.
- Figures for road transport from 2006-07 to 2014-15 are estimated.
- Figures for road transport from 2007-08 to 2014-15 are estimated.



Table 11.2.4 - Selected data on transport - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010
Traffic				
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	665 742	1 247 611	1 351 144	1 502 081
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	612 940	3 286 819	3 718 882	4 338 967
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1 226	2 320	2 483	2 789
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453 259	777 860	787 889	876 218
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 377 049	2 510 629	2 523 917	2 764 413
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97 054	288 280	337 524	403 900
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 027	11 960	12 623	17 890
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	10 054	5 918	6 938	7 227
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	2 373 420	5 026 274	5 755 667	6 842 753
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	187	439	446	500
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	994	1342	1425	1695
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	139	152	165	175
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	8	9	9
Ownership of automobiles				
Registered automobiles (1 000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	16 089	50 996	62 806	78 018
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾		35 953	45 913	58 616
Number of international airlines service routes (lines)	133	297	263	302
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death				
Accidents	616 971	265 204	238 351	219 521
Number of injured	418 721	304 919	275 125	254 075
Number of deaths	93 853	73 484	67 759	65 225



Table 11.2.4 - Selected data on transport - China

Concluded

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽⁶⁾
Traffic							
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	1 676 025	1 846 755	1 125 094	1 099 675	1 074 266	1 022 871	976 518
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	5 137 474	5 953 486	5 573 808	5 684 690	5 795 572	6 108 010	6 677 152
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	3 098	3 338	2 757	2 865	3 006	3 126	3 281
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	961 229	981 233	1 059 562	1 124 185	1 196 060	1 257 929	1 345 692
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	2 696 220
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	453 696	502 574	565 676	633 419	728 255	837 813	951 304
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	17 391	16 389	17 029	18 777	20 807	22 245	24 355
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	7 453	7 748	6 833	7 434	7 308	7 233	7 766
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	7 542 384	8 170 758	7 943 565	9 277 456	9 177 245	9 733 880	9 861 125
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	571	623	652	738	759	734	806
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	1 996	1 995	2 603	2 870	2 923	3 520	4 237
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	178	180	190	200	206	216	228
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	10	10	11	12	13	13	13
Ownership of automobiles							
Registered automobiles (1 000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	93 563	109 331	126 701	145 981	162 845	185 745	209 067
Passenger cars (1 000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	72 044	86 831	103 133	120 750	138 661	160 483	182 377
Number of international airlines service routes (lines)	443	381	427	490	660	739	803
Road traffic accidents involving personal injury or death							
Accidents	210 812	204 196	198 394	196 812	187 781	212 846	...
Number of injured	237 421	224 327	213 724	211 882	199 880	226 430	...
Number of deaths	62 387	59 997	58 539	58 523	58 022	63 093	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2017*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2017* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.
- h) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2017*.



Footnotes

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



Table 11.2.5 - Selected data on transport - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	...	287	292	292	303	322	311	333	330	305	320
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	...	556	495	525	569	569	578	620	595	617	684
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	...	588	617	500	509	532	542	527	475	397	319
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	...	182	182	185	198	210	216	224	224	219	230
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	...	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)	...	5 598	5 739	5 929	6 165	6 448	6 720	6 971	7 186	8 138	...
Number of international airlines service routes (lines)											
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths	...	13 875	13 768	13 967	13 954	13 528	11 844	12 702	12 944	14 071	...

Sources

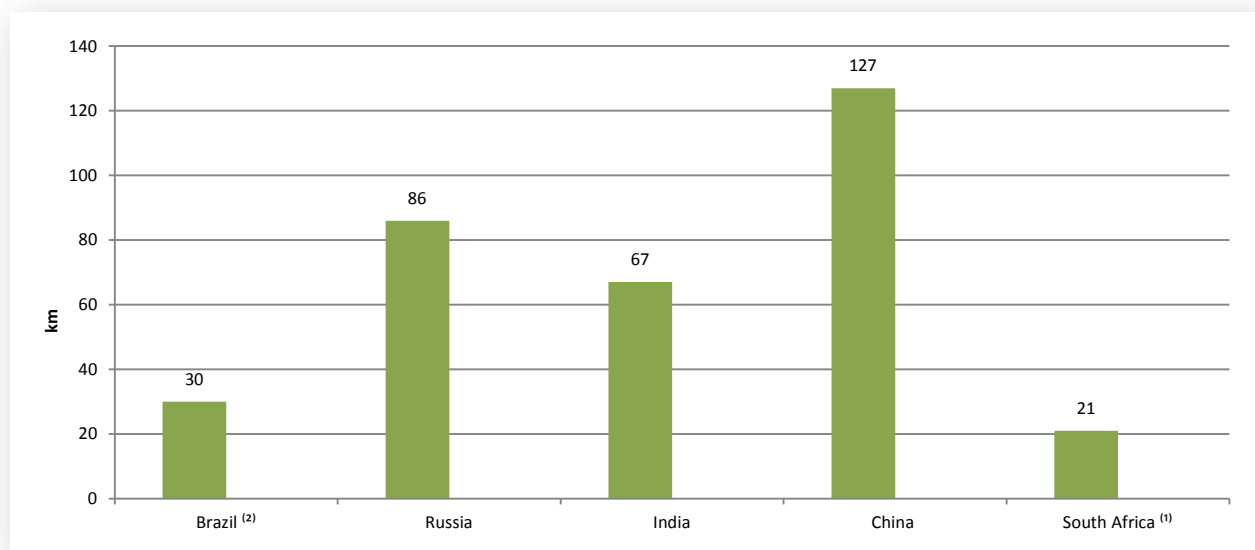
- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
- c) Transnet.
- d) Road Traffic Management Corporation.

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 that 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, 2017 (1 000 km)



Footnotes

(1) Estimates for 2010.

(2) 2016 estimates.



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 by 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 has 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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Main telephone lines per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	214	216	217	220	225	225	221	213	203	198
Russia	226	319	318	314	309	301	289	268	248	233	...
India ⁽¹⁾	26	33	32	30	27	25	23	22	20	19	18
China ⁽²⁾	124	258	236	221	213	206	196	182	168	150	140
South Africa ⁽³⁾	...	46	43	43	41	38	36	35	31	27	24
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	781	905	1 047	1 239	1 339	1 364	1 380	1 257	1 184	1 148
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	22	1 398	1 614	1 664	1 790	1 827	1 933	1 908	1 938	1 978	1 981
India ⁽¹⁾	2	300	447	632	742	708	717	754	798	880	901
China	67	485	563	644	736	825	903	940	925	962	1 025
South Africa	...	201	219	230	240	251	259	264	270	273	276
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	...	97	127	149	205	224	260	...	...	...	...
Russia	64	268	365	437	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁶⁾	160	175	183	189	194
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	53	53	58	57	61	63
Number of internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil ^{(5) (8)}	...	340	390	410	460	490	510	544	583	609	...
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	20	268	290	430	490	638	680	705	734	764	798
India ⁽⁹⁾	5	44	51	75	101	126	193	214	262	306	344
China	18	226	289	343	383	421	458	479	503	532	558
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	62	74	92	111	113	136	151	169	177
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	...	673	682	652	684	727	722	784	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁴⁾	946	787	793	770	789	749	739	703	563	457	...
India ⁽¹²⁾	5 364	7 710	8 475	9 355	10 205	10 908	12 109	13 350	14 573	15 723	16 580
China ⁽¹³⁾	2 007	1 943	1 937	1 939	1 928	1 918	1 915	1 912	1 906	1 894	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁵⁾	16	21	21	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	...



Sources

Brazil

- a) National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Projection of the Population by sex and age group 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 2008-2016.
- 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, *Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report* (various issues).
- b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, *Press in India* (various issues).

China

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China's Household Survey 2013-2017; 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 2002-2017. Statistics South Africa*
- b) *South African Audience Research Foundation*.



Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

- (4) Number of user devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.
- (11) Until 2013 - according to the World Bank. Since 2013, the indicator is calculated according to Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the Internet within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years, from 2017 - at the age of 15-74 years.
- (14) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

- (1) Data is as on 31 December of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31 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.
- (9) 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 31 December of the year indicated in the table.
- (6) Refers to number of computers per 1 000 inhabitants. National Bureau of Statistics of China started a household survey in 2013-2014, including both urban and rural households. The coverage, methodology and definitions used in the survey are different from those used for the separate urban and rural household surveys prior to 2013.
- (12) Data relates to 31 March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000, where the same is as on 31 December 2000.

China

- (2) PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.
- (13) 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 1 000. Survey data.
- (7) Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012-2017.
- (10) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Available from 2009.
- (15) Number of current daily newspapers, including those not printing on weekends and public holidays.



Table 12.2.1 - Selected data on information & communication technology (ICT) - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30,9	21,4	21,6	21,7	22,0	22,5	22,5	22,1	21,3	20,3	22,4
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17,0	78,5	90,5	104,7	123,9	132,8	136,4	138,0	125,7	118,4	113,9
Fixed internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	5,6	6,5	7,8	8,7	9,9	11,0	11,8	12,4	13,0	13,8
Fixed broadband internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0,2	5,6	6,5	7,8	8,7	9,9	11,0	11,8	13,2	13,0	13,8
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0,0	1,0	3,7	9,9	19,8	29,6	51,2	77,8	88,7	89,5	90,9
Proportion of households with a radio
Proportion of households with a TV	97,2	...
Proportion of households with telephone	94,6	...
Proportion of households with a computer	45,3	...
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	63,7	...
Proportion of households with internet access at home	69,3	...
Proportion of individuals who used the internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	64,7	...
Proportion of individuals using the internet, by location in the last 3 months											
Home	...	42,0	48,0	56,0	68,0	74,0	78,0	89,0	89,5	91,8	...
Work	...	21,0	22,0	22,0	31,0	30,0	34,0	33,0	38,0	40,5	...
Place of education	...	14,0	14,0	14,0	16,0	15,0	17,0	15,0	19,3	20,2	...
Another person's home	...	22,0	26,0	27,0	27,0	26,0	25,0	30,0	56,0	60,2	...
Community internet access facility	...	4,0	4,0	4,0	6,0	4,0	5,0	8,0	14,3	15,8	...
Commercial internet access facility	...	48,0	45,0	35,0	27,0	19,0	18,0	11,0	11,7	12,3	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	77,1	...
Proportion of individuals using the internet, by frequency in the last 3 months											
At least once a day	...	53,0	58,0	60,0	67,0	69,0	71,0	80,0	81,8	86,0	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	35,0	30,0	30,0	24,0	23,0	22,0	15,0	14,2	10,3	...
Less than once a week	...	12,0	12,0	10,0	8,0	8,0	6,0	5,0	4,0	3,8	...
Proportion of households with electricity	99,8	...
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	94,0	97,0	97,0	99,0	98,0	97,0	97,0	98,6	...	...
Proportion of businesses using the internet	...	91,0	93,0	95,0	98,0	97,0	96,0	96,0	97,9	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	53,0	51,0	56,0	60,0	55,0	56,0	62,0	57,4	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	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)	...	83,0	79,0	81,0	88,0	86,0	84,0	85,0	84,0	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	21,0	18,0	21,0	34,0	28,0	28,0	27,0	26,5	...	...



Sources

Brazil

- a) National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2016; Projection of the Population by sex and age group 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 2008-2016.

Footnotes

Considering population from 10 years old and above.



Table 12.2.2 - Selected data on information and communication technology - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	32	32	31	31	30	29	27	25	23	...
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	2	140	161	166	179	183	193	191	194	198	198
Number of internet users per 100 inhabitants ⁽¹⁾	2	27	29	43	49	64	68	71	73	76	80
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	...	93,7	93,7	93,8	94,1	94,0	94,0	93,8	92,3	92,4	...
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	...	74,4	78,5	81,9	83,1	85,2	86,5	84,2	84,0	87,6	...
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	...	73,7	78,3	82,4	84,8	86,9	88,1	89,0	88,1	88,7	...
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	...	22,8	24,1	28,5	33,0	37,8	41,3	40,3	42,6	45,9	...
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations), units	...	32	35	36	39	43	44	47	49	49	...
Share of households having ⁽²⁾											
personal computers (%)	...	...	...	54,5	60,1	66,6	71,4	71,0	72,5	74,3	74,4
access to internet (%)	...	33,5	40,1	48,4	56,8	63,8	69,1	69,9	72,1	74,8	76,3

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	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽¹⁾	...	0,97	1,17	1,37	1,65	1,89	19,31	21,37	26,19	30,56	34,42
Fixed internet (fixed broadband + wired narrowband) subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	1,48	1,51	1,58	1,68	1,64
Rural	0,14	0,21	0,21	...	...
Urban	4,52	4,41	4,60	...	...
Fixed broadband internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	...	0,34	0,54	0,75	1,00	1,14	1,18	1,22	1,30	1,42	1,38
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	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	26,63
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	0,001
Rural	-	0,00	0,00	...	...
Urban	0,12	0,11	0,12	...	...
Mobile wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	14,53	14,23	15,13	11,87	6,15
Rural	3,39	9,02	9,23	...	...
Urban	39,72	25,88	28,20	...	...
International internet bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)⁽²⁾											
	1,03	1,18	1,54	1,66	2,47
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants⁽²⁾											
Total	66,16	70,86	73,34	74,02	77,58	81,83	89,90	91,90
Rural	31,18	37,48	39,85	42,67	46,09	49,94	53,27	56,66
Urban	147,88	167,85	149,90	144,95	148,06	152,45	170,15	168,29

Sources

- a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, *Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report* (various issues).
b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Footnotes

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



Table 12.2.4 - Selected data on information and communication technology - China

		2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Basic instrument and core list of ICT indicators												
Broadband subscribers of internet per 100 inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	6,24	7,79	9,42	11,13	12,94	13,88	14,66	18,88	21,49	25,07
Mobile broadband users per 100 inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	...	0,92	3,51	9,53	17,19	29,51	42,59	51,37	68,04	81,40
International internet bandwidth per inhabitant ⁽¹⁾	(bps/person)	2	506	681	859	1 081	1 471	2 625	3 157	4 113	5 036	5 522
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 households	(telephones)	...	...	...	...	...	...	203	216	225	235	240
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	206	217	224	231	235
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	200	215	226	241	246
Proportion of households with a computer	(%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	42,3	45,9	48,2	50,1	51,2
Urban		...	...	...	...	...	...	60,8	64,6	66,8	68,2	68,9
Rural		...	...	...	...	...	...	18,7	22,1	24,2	26,2	27,4
Development of ICT												
Fixed broadband internet access	(1 000 households)	...	82 879	103 978	126 291	150 001	175 183	188 909	200 483	259 466	297 207	348 540
Flow accessed to mobile internet	(1 000 G)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 061 936	4 187 533	9 378 635	24 599 839
Length of optical cable lines	(1 000 km)	1 212	6 778	8 295	9 962	12 119	14 793	17 454	20 613	24 863	30 421	37 474
Length of long-distance optical cable lines	(1 000 km)	287	798	831	818	842	868	890	928	965	994	1 041
Base stations of mobile telephones	(1 000 stations)	75	690	1111	1398	1752	2066	2410	3508	4656	5594	6187
Broadband subscribers port of internet	(1 000 ports)	...	108 904	138 357	187 811	232 394	321 084	359 453	405 461	577 094	690 286	778 783
Number of websites.	(1 000 sites)	265	2 878	3 232	1 908	2 296	2 681	3 202	3 349	4 229	4 824	5 330

Sources

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

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2017; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2017 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 & communication technology (ICT) - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Mobile network coverage											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network %	...	...	...	...	...	84,25	90,40	95,00	98,00	99,20	...
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network %	...	...	...	...	...	5,00	14,23	34,00	54,00	77,60	...
Fixed-telephone subscribers											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions	4 961	4 875	4 868	4 861	4 854	4 847	3 876	3 648	4 131	3 563	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11,06	9,70	9,57	9,45	9,34	9,25	7,34	6,86	7,72	6,62	...
Mobile cellular subscribers											
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions; by postpaid/prepaid	8 339	45 000	46 436	50 372	64 000	68 394	76 865	79 281	87 999	76 653	...
Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	18,59	89,52	91,25	97,90	123,20	130,56	145,64	149,19	164,51	142,38	...
Fixed broadband subscribers											
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	426 000	481 000	743 000	907 000	1 107 200	1 615 210	1 706 313	1 615 210	1 706 313	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	0,85	0,95	1,44	1,75	2,11	3,06	3,21	2,63	2,84	...
Mobile broadband subscribers											
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	...	...	8 700	10 000	13 200	30 894	24 816	31 809	31 559	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	...	...	16,91	19,25	25,20	58,54	46,70	59,47	58,62	...
Household ICT access and individual use											
Percentage of households with a TV	...	69,25	71,60	74,68	74,50	...	79,23	80,93	80,38	...	...
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	...	18,10	16,90	16,66	14,50	...	12,99	12,70	10,94	...	...
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	...	77,30	83,20	85,82	88,90	...	94,75	91,86	96,35	...	...
Percentage of households with a computer	...	15,91	17,13	18,33	21,45	23,55	19,14	20,77	20,13	24,39	...
Percentage of households with internet access	...	6,50	8,83	10,10	23,94	33,92	34,35	44,22	49,96	52,96	...
ICT's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)											
Information and communication technology share of gross domestic product %	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,1	3,0	...	...	...
Telecommunication contribution to GDP %	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,9	1,9	...	...	...



Sources

GHS 2002-2016.

ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2017.

Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa, 2013 and 2014.

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

Footnotes

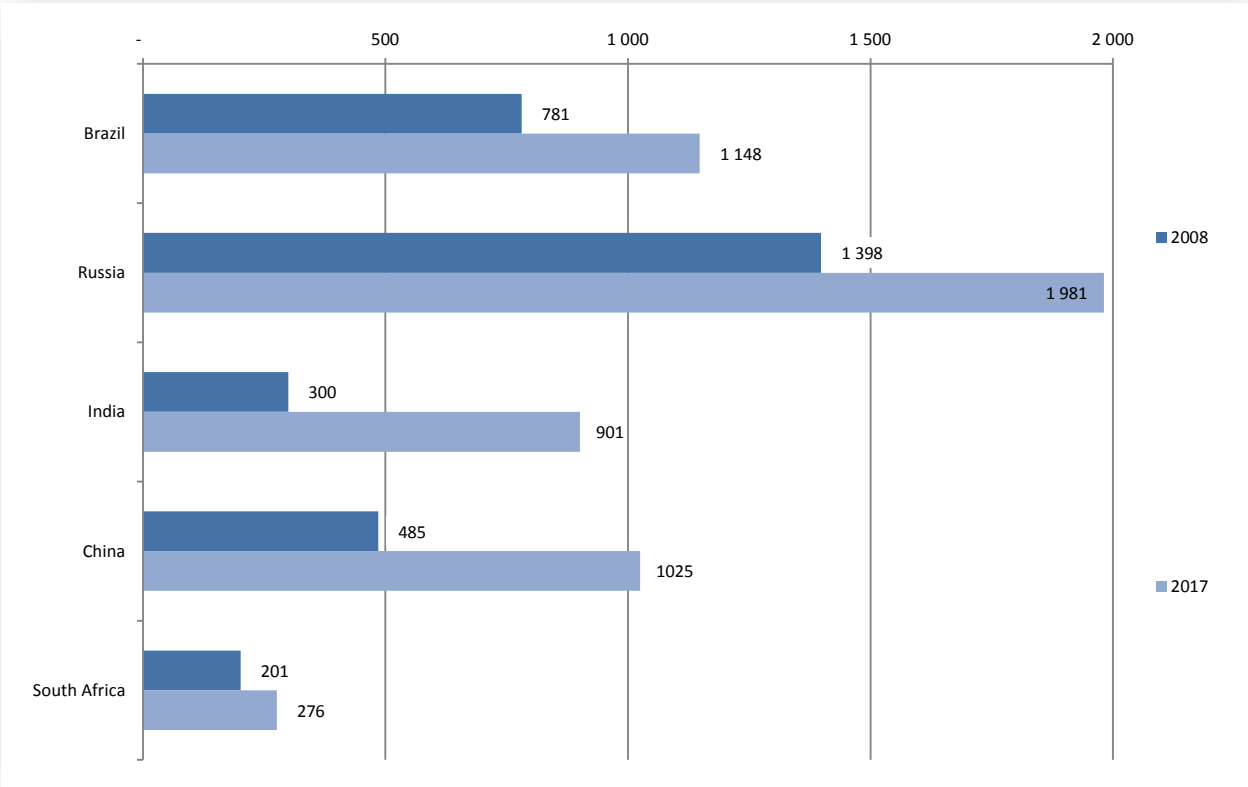
The Yearbook of Statistics 2016 features data collected and processed by ITU through questionnaires sent to telecommunication/ICT ministries, telecommunication regulatory authorities and national statistics offices. As such, the ITU Yearbook of Statistics provides the most authoritative source of data about the evolution of the telecommunication sector, the availability of ICTs in households and the usage of ICTs by individuals

ITU - international Telecommunications Union.

ICASA - Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.



Graph 12.1 - Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones (per 1 000 inhabitants)



Explanatory notes

Brazil

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

Number of internet users per 1 000 inhabitants - It was considered as being 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.

The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 is given for organizations that are under statistical observation (excluding small businesses).

India

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

Subscribers of cellular mobile telephone - Includes wireless connections.

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

Number of daily newspapers - 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 is 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 a 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 enterprise connected to the public internet through the fixed broadband network at the end of the reference period.

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

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

Length of long-distance optical cable lines refers to the actual length of the long distance optical cable used to realize the transmission of optical signals. Overhead cable length is calculated by the actual length of rod road; cable length buried in the underground, underwater, submarine pipelines is based on the channel or pipe length.

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

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

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

South Africa

Household-based question.

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

Does the household have access to a cellphone in the dwelling or household?

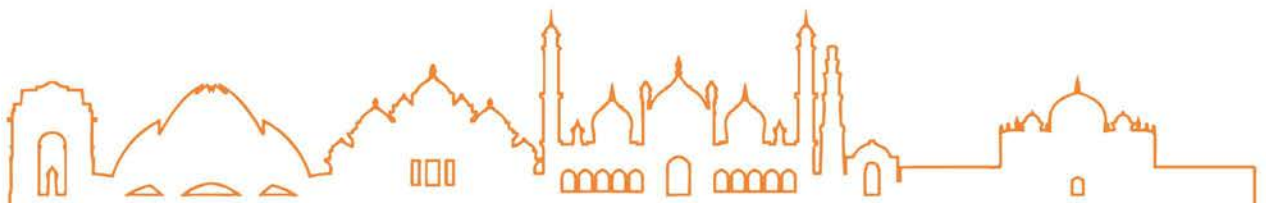
Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012 and 2013.

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

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







India - New Delhi

13

Finance



Table 13.1 - Summary of finance on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3,8	-2,3	-3,2	-2,8	-2,9	-2,7	-3,5	-6,2	-10,6	-8,9	-8,4
Russia ⁽³⁾	1,4	4,1	-6,0	-3,9	0,7	-0,1	-0,5	-0,4	-2,4	-3,4	-1,4
India ^{(4) (5)}	-6,6	-4,3	-5,7	-3,2	-4,2	-3,5	-3,3	-3,0	-2,5	-2,1	-2,6
China	-2,5	-0,4	-2,2	-1,7	-1,1	-1,6	-1,8	-1,8	-3,4	-3,8	-3,7
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	-1,0	-1,4	0,7	-4,2	-3,7	-4,5	-3,8	-3,4	-3,1	-3,3	-2,5
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil ⁽⁷⁾	...	20,5	19,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽⁸⁾	27,3	25,8	21,5	22,3	20,5	19,7	18,7	19,0	20,1	20,5	21,3
India ^{(4) (9)}	11,3	21,3	20,5	20,7	20,1	20,2	21,4	19,9	...	...	...
China	12,4	24,3	22,6	21,3	22,0	21,7	22,4	22,8	23,5	24,4	25,5
South Africa ⁽⁶⁾	42,3	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	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	905 981	913 358	684 614	680 864	778 034
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	40 859	441 658	504 881	656 558	751 702	894 455	951 897	561 957	482 707	633 333	736 842
India ^{(4) (12)}	82 511	248 258	331 083	368 102	339 967	349 330	348 930	373 715	...	...	...
China ⁽¹³⁾	1 626 101	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	25 867 517
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	62 742	167 939	215 589	253 447	221 219	220 307	195 815	192 409	156 767	190 869	228 243

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

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



China

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

- (4) For all Information, reference year is financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March 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 figure in the row.
- (5) The data relates to revenue deficit of general government, i.e. central government & state governments combined. For 2011 to 2015, figures given are based on GDP figures relating to new series (i.e. revised base year 2011-12 = 100) and worked out at current market price. Information since 2014 is provisional.
- (9) Revenue pertains to general government & includes both revenue & capital receipts. Income tax includes personal income tax & corporation tax only. Income tax is collected by central government only.
- (12) Includes currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year-end) in million US \$ has been calculated on the basis of year-end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

China

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

South Africa

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

Table 13.2.1 - Selected data on finance - Brazil

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenditure (million R\$) ⁽¹⁾	315 421	969 130	1 136 855	1 115 572	1 179 629	1 519 572	1 440 397	1 651 950	2 382 043	...	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	5,3	4,2	3,9	4,5	4,2	3,5	3,8	3,5	2,9	...	...
Foreign affairs	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	...	...
National defence	3,4	2,3	2,3	2,9	2,7	2,4	2,6	2,4	1,7	...	...
Public security	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,6	0,5	0,4	...	...
Education	3,4	2,6	2,9	3,9	4,5	4,3	5,3	5,2	4,4	...	...
Science and technology	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,7	0,5	0,4	...	...
Culture, sport and media	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	...	...
Social safety net and employment effort	33,0	31,9	31,0	35,5	37,4	32,8	40,0	38,5	28,6	...	...
Medical and health care	6,4	5,1	5,0	5,4	6,0	5,2	5,8	5,6	4,3	...	...
Environment protection	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,2	...	...
Urban and rural community affairs	1,0	1,2	1,2	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,6	0,4	...	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1,6	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,0	1,4	1,1	0,9	...	...
Transportation	1,0	1,3	1,4	1,8	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	0,7	...	...
Industry, commerce and banking	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,3	...	...
Other expenditure ⁽²⁾	42,4	47,9	48,7	41,0	39,2	46,4	36,0	39,7	54,6	...	...
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/US dollar (R\$)	1,8	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,4	3,3	3,5	...
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million R\$)	47 686	147 550	166 073	206 853	214 235	233 371	249 510	263 529	255 289	270 287	296 755
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	26 071	80 317	83 324	117 604	127 959	119 390	115 519	99 213	76 464	77 595	92 954
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million R\$)	74 352	223 440	250 234	280 141	285 377	325 045	344 508	351 603	334 417	347 811	363 026
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	40 650	121 626	125 550	159 271	170 451	166 289	159 501	149 320	100 164	99 851	113 712
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million R\$)	283 785	1 072 986	1 167 424	1 362 389	1 617 480	1 764 645	1 956 838	2 150 684	2 285 721	2 371 655	2 483 873
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	155 150	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	905 981	913 358	684 614	680 864	778 034
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15,8	12,8	8,8	10,8	10,9	7,3	9,9	11,6	14,1	13,6	6,9
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15,8	12,6	9,9	11,5	10,3	7,7	11,5	12,0	15,2	11,9	8,5



Sources

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

Footnotes

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



Table 13.2.2 - Selected data on finance - Russia

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	2 098	16 169	13 600	16 032	20 855	23 435	24 443	26 766	26 922	28 182	31 047
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19,0	15,5	9,3	11,1	10,9	10,1	8,5	8,9	9,7	9,8	10,6
Income tax of individuals (%)	8,3	10,3	12,2	11,2	9,6	9,6	10,2	10,1	10,4	10,7	10,5
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resources usage (%)	...	10,8	7,9	9,0	10,0	10,6	10,6	11,0	12,1	10,5	13,4
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	...	22,2	19,7	20,1	22,4	21,2	20,5	20,4	12,2	9,2	8,4
Expenditure (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	1 960	14 157	16 048	17 617	19 995	23 175	25 291	27 612	29 742	31 324	32 396
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) ⁽²⁾	3,7	9,1	8,2	8,2	6,8	6,2	6,0	5,9	6,2	5,9	6,0
National economy (%)	...	16,0	17,3	13,2	14,0	14,1	13,0	16,5	12,7	12,4	13,4
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27,4	51,5	52,8	57,5	56,2	57,0	58,0	54,9	57,7	57,3	58,8
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	419	3 795	4 038	5 063	5 939	6 430	6 986	7 172	7 239	7 715	8 446
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	15	129	134	166	184	212	213	128	99	127	147
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	1 151	12 976	15 268	20 012	24 205	27 165	31 156	31 616	35 180	38 418	42 442
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	41	442	505	657	752	894	952	562	483	633	737
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	25,00	13,00	8,75	7,75	8,00	8,25	8,25	8,25	8,25	10,00	7,70
Interest rate (%) ⁽³⁾											
Deposit	6,51	5,76	8,58	6,01	4,44	5,53	5,59	6,04	9,20	6,97	...
Lending	24,43	12,23	15,31	10,82	8,46	9,10	9,47	11,14	15,72	12,60	...



Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) In 2005, Russia adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005, data includes budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.
- (2) In connection with adoption of a new budget classification in 2005, data for previous years is not strictly comparable. Since 2011 - except for expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
- (3) By data of Bank of Russia and IMF.
- (4) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.



Table 13.2.3 - Selected data on finance - India

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5 979	15 648	18 458	21 536	24 541	27 690	29 767	34 836	37 976	19 781 ⁽¹⁾	21 319
Revenue receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	63,4	71,4	65,6	73,3	69,0	71,2	73,6	74,9	75,2	69,6 ⁽¹⁾	71,1
Tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	51,1	59,2	53,3	58,0	58,8	61,0	61,9	59,9	61,1	53,3 ⁽¹⁾	57,6
Non-tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	12,3	12,2	12,2	15,3	10,2	10,2	11,7	15,0	14,1	16,3 ⁽¹⁾	13,5
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5 956	15 997	18 521	21 451	24 218	26 949	29 760	35 215	38 151	23 762 ⁽¹⁾	25 318
Total expenditure of ministries/departments and its distribution (billion ₹) ⁽²⁾	3 256	8 840	10 245	11 973	13 044	14 104	15 594	16 637	17 908	19 781	21 467
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4,5	6,9	7,7	6,3	5,0	6,0	5,6	5,8	5,6	6,7	7,4
Defence services (%)	18,5	17,8	16,2	16,4	15,6	15,2	16,3	17,1	16,4	17,2	16,8
Health services (%)	1,6	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,0	2,2	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,3
Education (%)	2,4	3,7	4,3	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,6	4,1	3,8	3,7	3,7
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0,1	1,6	3,2	5,4	6,8	3,9	5,5	3,6	1,8	1,5	1,4
Science, technology and IT (%)	0,5	0,7	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,9	0,7	0,8	0,8
Transport (%)	3,6	2,1	2,0	3,8	3,7	3,8	4,1	3,9	4,7	5,3	5,7
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35,2	23,5	22,3	24,2	26,0	26,0	33,0	32,7	31,8	30,2	28,1
Home affairs (%)	3,2	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,4	3,4	3,4	3,6	4,5	4,5	4,5
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3,8	5,7	5,9	5,7	6,1	5,5	6,0	7,1	7,9	7,2	7,2
Others (%)	26,6	32,6	32,3	27,3	26,1	28,5	19,2	19,2	21,0	21,1	22,2



Table 13.2.3 - Selected data on finance - India

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1	3 794	12 597	14 907	16 408	17 374	18 975	20 645	22 924	26 106	26 944	...
M2	3 883	12 824	15 161	16 699	17 705	19 354	21 075	23 398	26 713	27 875	...
M3	13 132	47 948	56 027	65 041	73 848	83 898	95 194	105 502	116 543	128 391	...
M4	13 476	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	241 426	254 685	274 330	260 069	259 726	276 359	317 324	336 104	346 319	399 118
SDRs (million US\$)	2	1	5 006	4 569	4 469	4 328	4 464	3 985	1 502	1 447	1 544
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US\$)	...	981	1 380	2 947	2 836	2 301	1 834	1 292	2 456	2 321	2 084
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)	39 556	242 408	261 071	281 846	267 375	266 354	282 656	322 600	340 061	350 086	402 746
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)	2 725	9 577	17 986	22 972	27 023	25 692	21 567	19 038	20 115	19 869	21 615

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 [#]
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum)⁽³⁾											
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4,0	3,5	3,5	3,5	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	3,5-4,0
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8,50-9,50	8,00-8,75	6,00-7,00	8,25-9,00	9,00-9,25	8,75-9,00	8,75-9,25	8,50-8,75	7,25-7,50	6,75-7,00	6,25-6,75
3 to 5 years	9,50-10,00	8,00-8,50	6,50-7,50	8,25-8,75	9,00-9,25	8,75-9,00	8,75-9,10	8,50-8,75	7,00-7,50	6,50-6,90	6,25-6,50
Above 5 years	8,50-10,00	7,75-8,50	7,00-7,75	8,50-8,75	8,50-9,25	8,50-9,00	8,50-9,10	8,25-8,50	7,00-7,30	6,50-6,75	6,25-6,50
Lending rates (% per annum)	11,00-12,00	11,50-16,75	11,00-15,75	8,25-9,50	10,00-10,75	9,70-10,25	10,00-10,25	10,00-10,25	9,30-9,70	7,75-8,10	7,75-8,10



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 the financial year, i.e. 31 March (next year). Foreign exchange reserves data for 2017 pertains to week ending 30 March 2018 (latest available data). Month-end data of March will be available with a lag of one month.

(1) Total receipts and total expenditures pertain to central government receipts and expenditure. This data is not comparable with previous years' data as past data consists of consolidated receipts and expenditures of central and state governments. Revenue receipts consist of tax receipts 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) Data source for structure of interest rates is scheduled commercial banks (excluding RRBs) and the Reserve Bank of India. Data on deposit and lending rates relates to five major public sector banks up to 2003-04, while for the subsequent years, they relate to five major banks.

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

As on August 2017



Table 13.2.4 - Selected data on finance - China

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1 339 523	6 133 035	6 851 830	8 310 151	10 387 443	11 725 352	12 920 964	14 037 003	15 226 923	15 960 497	17 256 657
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	...	88,4	86,9	88,1	86,4	85,8	85,5	84,9	82,0	81,7	83,7
Domestic value added tax	...	29,3	27,0	25,4	23,4	22,5	22,3	22,0	20,4	25,5	32,7
Domestic consumption tax	...	4,2	6,9	7,3	6,7	6,7	6,4	6,3	6,9	6,4	5,9
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	12,1	11,3	12,6	13,1	12,6	10,8	10,3	8,2	8,0	9,3
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	-9,6	-9,5	-8,8	-8,9	-8,9	-8,1	-8,1	-8,5	-7,6	-8,0
Business tax	...	12,4	13,2	13,4	13,2	13,4	13,3	12,7	12,7	7,2	...
Corporate income tax	...	18,2	16,8	15,5	16,1	16,8	17,4	17,6	17,8	18,1	18,6
Individual income tax	...	6,1	5,8	5,8	5,8	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,7	6,3	6,9
Resource tax	...	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,8
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2,2	2,3	2,3	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5
House property tax	...	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,5
Stamp tax	...	2,1	1,3	1,3	1,0	0,8	1,0	1,1	2,3	1,4	1,3
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	1,6	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,5	1,7	0,8	0,6
Urban land use tax	...	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4
Land appreciation tax	...	0,9	1,1	1,5	2,0	2,3	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,8
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Tax on ship tonnage	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	1,6	1,7	2,2	2,0	1,9	2,0	2,1	1,8	1,7	1,9
Tariffs	...	2,9	2,2	2,4	2,5	2,4	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,7
Farm land occupation tax	...	0,5	0,9	1,1	1,0	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,0
Deed tax	...	2,1	2,5	3	2,7	2,5	3,0	2,9	2,6	2,7	2,8
Tobacco leaf tax	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other tax revenue	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total non-tax revenue	...	11,6	13,1	11,9	13,6	14,2	14,5	15,1	18,0	18,3	16,3
Special program receipts	...	2,5	2,4	2,5	2,9	2,8	2,7	2,6	4,6	4,3	4,1
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3,5	3,4	3,6	3,9	3,9	3,7	3,7	3,2	3,1	2,7
Penalty receipts	...	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,4
Other non-tax receipts	...	4,1	5,9	4,5	5,5	6,2	6,7	7,5	8,9	9,7	8,1



Table 13.2.4 - Selected data on finance - China

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Expenditure (million RMB) ⁽¹⁾	1 588 650	6 259 266	7 629 993	8 987 416	10 924 779	12 595 297	14 021 210	15 178 556	17 587 777	18 775 521	20 333 003
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	15,8	12,0	10,4	10,1	10,1	9,8	8,7	7,7	7,9	8,3
Foreign affairs	...	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3
National defense	...	6,7	6,5	5,9	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,5	5,2	5,2	5,1
Public security	...	6,5	6,2	6,1	5,8	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,3	5,9	6,1
Education	...	14,4	13,7	14,0	15,1	16,9	15,7	15,2	14,9	15,0	14,9
Science and technology	...	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,5	3,6	3,5	3,3	3,5	3,6
Culture, sport and media	...	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10,9	10,0	10,2	10,2	10,0	10,3	10,5	10,8	11,5	12,2
Medical and health care, and family planning	...	4,4	5,2	5,3	5,9	5,8	5,9	6,7	6,8	7,0	7,2
Environment protection	...	2,3	2,5	2,7	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,5	2,7	2,5	2,8
Urban and rural community affairs	...	6,7	6,7	6,7	7,0	7,2	8,0	8,5	9,0	9,8	10,5
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	7,3	8,8	9,0	9,1	9,5	9,5	9,3	9,9	9,9	9,1
Transportation	...	3,8	6,1	6,1	6,9	6,5	6,7	6,9	7,0	5,6	5,1
Affairs of exploration, power and information	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,5	3,5	3,3	3,4	3,1	2,4
Affairs of commerce and services	1,6	1,3	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0	0,9	0,8
Financial affairs	1,2	0,7	0,6	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	1,0	1,5	1,3	0,2	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	...
Other regional assistance	1,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2
Affairs of land and weather	1,5	0,0	1,3	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,0	1,1
Affairs of housing security	1,0	2,6	3,5	3,6	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,6	3,1
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	2,9	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1
Interest payment on debts	2,0	2,1	2,2	2,1	2,2	2,4	2,0	2,7	3,0
Issuing debts	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other expenditure	...	5,8	4,2	3,0	2,7	2,0	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,0	0,9



Table 13.2.4 - Selected data on finance - China

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1 465 270	3 421 896	3 824 597	4 462 820	5 074 846	5 465 981	5 857 444	6 025 953	6 321 658	6 830 387	7 064 560
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)⁽²⁾	177 006	500 672	560 118	673 867	805 416	869 618	960 725	984 794	973 521	984 631	1 081 167
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5 314 720	16 621 713	22 000 151	26 662 150	28 984 770	30 866 420	33 729 105	34 805 641	40 095 344	48 655 724	54 379 015
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)⁽²⁾	642 022	2 431 995	3 221 955	4 025 873	4 600 100	4 910 734	5 532 173	5 688 126	6 174 594	7 013 943	8 322 215
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13 461 030	47 516 660	60 622 501	72 585 180	85 159 090	97 414 880	110 652 498	122 837 481	139 227 811	155 006 667	169 023 531
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)⁽²⁾	1 626 101	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	25 867 517
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%)⁽³⁾	2,25	2,25	2,25	2,75	3,50	3,00	3,00	2,75	1,50	1,50	1,50
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%)⁽³⁾	5,85	5,31	5,31	5,81	6,56	6,00	6,00	5,60	4,35	4,35	4,35

Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data cannot be compared with the previous ones.
- (2) Data of 2017 is budget implementation data.
- (3) Currency issued on million US\$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.



Table 13.2.5 - Selected data on finance - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government ⁽³⁾											
Revenue (million ZAR)	274 288	747 045	822 298	815 271	921 449	1 028 480	1 112 684	1 246 376	1 385 530	1 516 362	1 602 559
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79,2	81,5	80,4	78,8	78,8	78,0	79,0	78,1	77,1	77,0	78,0
Domestic value added tax	13,5	23,0	22,8	23,9	22,3	21,4	21,8	21,1	20,7	19,6	20,1
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	0,0	14,0	13,9	10,9	11,8	13,2	13,5	14,0	12,8	13,0	12,1
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Corporate income tax	10,8	21,8	22,8	18,7	16,5	17,0	16,2	15,8	15,0	14,3	14,9
Individual income tax	31,5	22,7	23,8	25,3	24,8	24,4	24,9	24,9	25,5	25,7	26,6
Resource tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	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	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
House property tax	3,9	2,8	2,6	3,2	3,3	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,5	3,3	3,6
Stamp tax	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Stamp tax on security exchange	1,3	1,5	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9
Deed tax	0,7	1,0	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5
Tobacco leaf tax ⁽²⁾	0,1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	1,8	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Total non-tax revenue	20,8	17,8	19,0	20,6	21,0	22,2	20,9	22,1	23,5	23,7	22,4
Special program receipts	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,2	2,0	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,7	1,7	1,7
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61,7	14,1	2,0	0,7	5,1	5,2	1,7	5,2	1,1	0,6	-0,1
Penalty receipts	0,6	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,3
Other non-tax receipts	5,6	13,6	16,8	18,5	17,8	18,7	18,3	18,3	20,4	20,7	19,9



Table 13.2.5 - Selected data on finance - South Africa

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total expenditure-consolidated general government ⁽³⁾											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283 740	716 976	840 895	923 363	1 026 314	1 166 165	1 241 314	1 371 218	1 505 597	1 650 179	
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28,7	23,7	22,7	21,6	20,6	22,3	24,2	23,9	25,3	24,6	
Of which:											
Public debts transactions	16,8	8,0	6,9	6,6	7,2	7,2	7,4	7,8	8,4	8,5	
Defence	4,5	4,2	4,1	3,4	3,7	3,3	3,1	3,3	3,1	2,9	
Public order & safety	9,7	11,0	10,7	11,2	11,4	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,2	9,9	
Economic affairs	9,8	11,2	12,2	10,4	10,0	10,2	9,3	9,7	9,7	11,2	
Of which:											
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,4	2,0	1,9	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,3	
Fuel and energy	0,2	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,5	0,5	2,0	
Mining, manufacturing & construction	0,6	1,0	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	
Transport	5,0	5,1	6,3	5,0	5,0	5,3	4,7	4,5	4,8	4,8	
Communication	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	
Other Industries	0,0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	
Environmental protection	1,9	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	
Housing and community amenities	2,3	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,6	4,7	4,8	4,5	4,6	
Health	9,7	10,3	10,4	11,5	11,8	11,7	11,5	11,3	11,4	11,4	
Of which:											
Outpatient services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	
Hospital services	0,0	4,2	4,1	4,8	4,9	6,8	6,6	6,4	6,6	6,5	
Public health	0,0	5,2	5,4	5,6	5,8	3,9	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,7	
Recreation, culture and religion	1,6	2,5	2,8	3,0	2,9	3,0	3,3	3,1	2,4	2,4	
Education	20,3	18,1	18,3	19,6	20	19,9	19,4	19,3	19,3	18,8	
Of which:											
Pre-primary education & primary education	8,3	6,2	6,3	7,0	7,0	6,6	6,4	6,1	5,9	5,8	
Secondary education	6,5	4,8	4,9	5,2	5,4	5,2	4,9	4,8	4,7	4,5	
Tertiary education	5,2	4,2	4,1	4,4	4,6	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,7	4,6	
Social protection	11,4	14,0	13,6	14,2	14,2	13,3	12,9	13,2	13,3	13,4	
Total outlays	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	



Table 13.2.5 - Selected data on finance - South Africa

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
										Concluded	
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43 568	120 513	126 881	135 999	158 666	176 850	193 902	209 636	225 901	240 465	256 894
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	5 757	12 105	16 937	19 909	19 406	20 468	18 702	18 285	15 124	17 645	19 476
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274 355	753 655	806 345	862 876	947 269	1 035 142	1 132 039	1 241 272	1 428 508	1 606 911	1 700 966
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	36 250	75 701	107 637	126 315	115 858	119 806	109 186	108 268	95 641	117 910	128 954
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474 848	1 562 427	1 589 340	1 678 417	1 798 932	1 869 050	2 049 694	2 226 544	2 441 508	2 601 201	2 806 033
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	62 742	156 938	212 157	245 701	220 023	216 321	197 694	194 206	163 463	190 869	212 732
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽⁴⁾	520 665	1 915 016	1 949 297	2 084 202	2 256 727	2 373 439	2 512 251	2 693 899	2 975 890	3 156 546	3 359 131
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽⁴⁾	68 795	192 353	260 207	305 103	276 015	274 698	242 308	234 971	199 241	231 618	254 664
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12,0	11,5	7,0	5,5	5,5	5,0	5,0	5,75	6,25	7,0	6,75
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽⁵⁾	14,5	15,0	10,5	9,0	9,0	8,5	8,5	9,3	9,75	10,50	10,25

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Fiscal year - year beginning 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) Data for excise duties on cigarettes and cigarette tobacco only from 2001.

(3) Consolidated general government refers to central, provincial and local government.

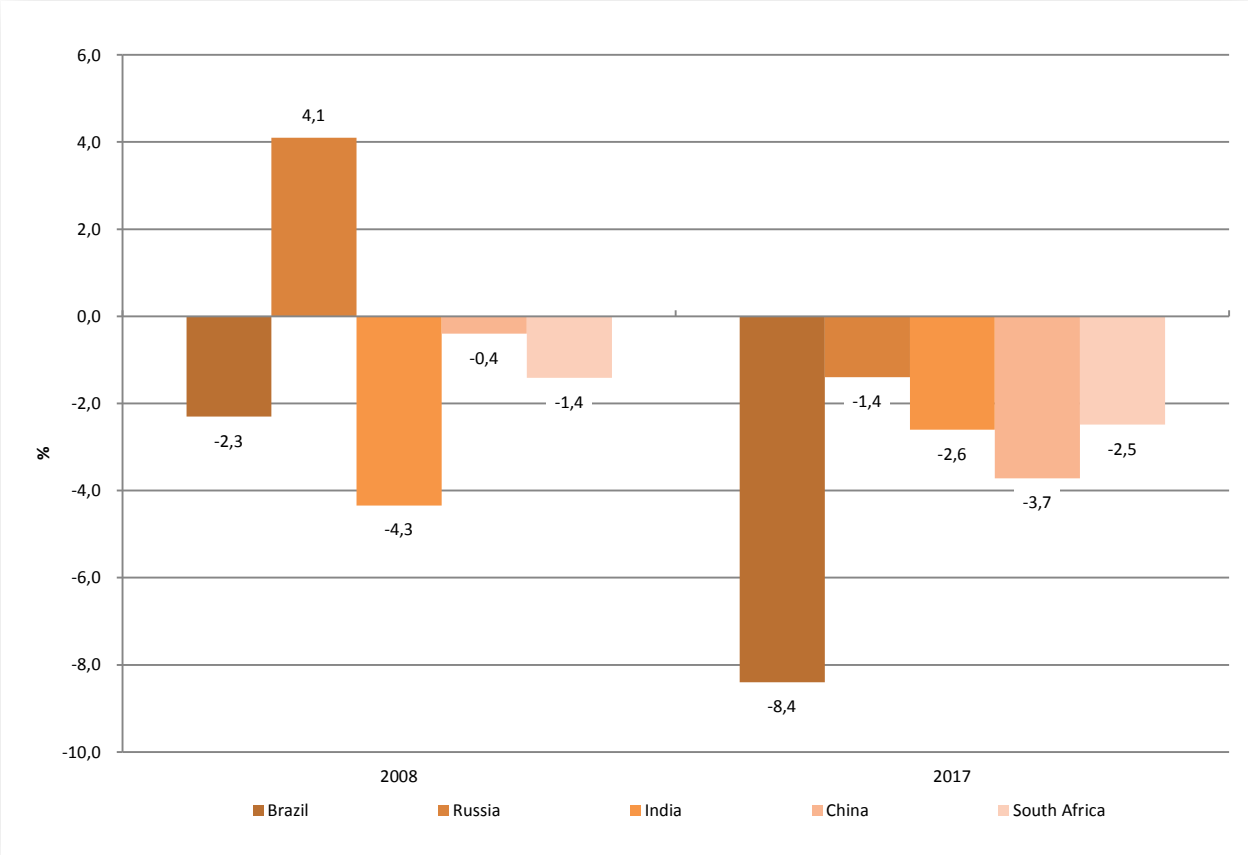
(4) M3 is the broadly defined money supply aggregate officially used in South Africa.

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

Note: This table can be listed respectively for BRICS countries in country tables if available.



Graph 13.1 - Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)



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 the 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 - The 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 trusts (identified as bodies of individuals associated of persons) or every artificial juridical person. The inclusion of a particular income in the total incomes of a person for income tax in India is based on his/her residential status. There are three residential statuses, viz. (i) Resident & Ordinarily Resident (Resident) (ii) Resident but not Ordinary Resident and (iii) Non-resident. There are several steps involved in determining the residential status of a person. All residents are taxable for all their income, including income outside India.

M1 = Currency with the public + deposit money of the public.

M2 = M1 + post office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 + total post office deposits.

China

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

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

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

The contents of government revenue include the following main items:

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

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

The contents of government expenditure include the following main items:

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



South Africa

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

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

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

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





China - Beijing

14

External economic relations



Table 14.1 - Summary of external economic relations on BRICS countries

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	136 994	447 585	354 008	475 657	594 517	584 947	605 159	582 862	466 988	420 916	473 265
Russia	168 991	889 662	590 272	762 792	983 498	1 034 472	1 061 609	991 449	675 102	598 584	737 699
India ⁽¹⁾	125 940	647 001	623 198	826 096	1 015 835	1 017 576	995 163	997 988	882 242	918 998	...
China ⁽²⁾	477 398	2 646 905	2 305 198	3 089 799	3 835 801	4 118 339	4 475 810	4 704 505	4 362 434	4 140 108	4 635 094
South Africa	70 187	209 196	164 713	210 127	250 598	241 365	235 657	226 104	195 730	179 796	203 291
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	72 914	220 322	174 312	243 661	302 029	303 848	325 571	318 799	243 118	203 163	221 544
Russia	58 471	366 228	247 321	320 958	410 050	444 698	469 651	428 898	281 986	266 188	326 906
India ⁽¹⁾	65 112	355 742	348 403	450 324	567 546	571 497	528 945	529 542	465 641	480 023	...
China ⁽²⁾	224 306	1 149 036	1 042 534	1 433 388	1 826 949	1 943 247	2 120 215	2 241 603	2 002 282	1 942 185	2 212 183
South Africa	33 129	106 924	81 754	102 734	123 612	123 560	122 045	115 679	99 911	88 989	99 259
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	64 081	227 263	179 696	231 996	292 488	281 100	279 588	264 063	223 870	217 753	251 721
Russia	110 520	523 434	342 951	441 833	573 448	589 774	591 958	562 551	393 116	332 396	410 793
India ⁽¹⁾	60 828	291 259	274 795	375 772	448 289	446 079	466 218	468 445	416 601	438 975	...
China ⁽²⁾	253 092	1 497 869	1 262 664	1 656 412	2 008 852	2 175 092	2 355 595	2 462 902	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 422 911
South Africa	37 058	102 272	82 959	107 393	126 986	117 805	113 612	110 425	95 819	90 807	104 032
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3,8	-1,8	-1,6	-3,4	-3,0	-3,0	-3,0	-4,3	-3,3	-1,3	-0,5
Russia	18,0	5,8	3,8	4,1	4,7	3,2	1,5	2,8	5,0	2,0	2,6
India ⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	-0,6	-2,3	-2,8	-2,8	-4,2	-4,8	-1,7	-1,3	-1,1	...	...
China	1,7	9,1	4,8	3,9	1,8	2,5	1,5	2,3	2,7	1,8	1,3
South Africa	-0,1	-5,5	-2,7	-1,5	-2,2	-5,1	-5,8	-5,1	-4,6	-2,8	-2,5
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	87,9	103,2	103,1	95,2	96,8	92,5	85,9	82,8	92,1	107,2	113,6
Russia	189,0	142,9	138,7	137,7	139,8	132,6	126,0	131,2	139,4	124,9	125,7
India ⁽¹⁾	93,4	81,9	78,8	83,4	79,0	78,1	88,1	88,5	89,5	...	...
China	112,8	130,4	121,1	115,6	110,0	111,9	111,1	109,9	117,9	113,2	109,5
South Africa	111,9	95,6	101,5	104,5	102,7	95,3	93,1	95,5	95,9	102,0	104,8
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	97,2	113,6	119,4	110,1	112,1	107,7	100,2	97,1	110,2	132,3	141,8
Russia	235,5	161,5	161,6	159,8	161,8	157,1	152,9	161,4	176,9	147,1	148,3
India ⁽¹⁾	88,2	61,0	62,0	67,9	62,5	61,2	69,8	69,3	68,8	...	...
China	115,9	134,8	126,6	119,2	114,5	118,7	120,1	124,1	136,8	132,6	127,4
South Africa	117,2	98,0	105,0	109,8	106,6	95,7	93,1	94,9	95,7	103,2	106,2



Table 14.1 - Summary of external economic relations on BRICS countries

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Inflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	32 995	50 716	31 481	88 452	101 158	86 607	69 686	97 180	74 718	78 248	70 332
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	2 678	74 783	36 583	43 168	55 084	50 588	69 219	22 031	6 853	32 539	27 886
India ⁽¹⁾	4 031	41 903	37 746	36 047	46 552	34 298	36 047	45 147	55 559	60 220 ⁽⁵⁾	...
China ⁽⁶⁾	40 715	92 395	90 033	105 735	116 011	111 716	117 586	119 562	126 267	126 001	131 035
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	888	9 219	7 535	3 635	4 248	4 559	8 304	5 775	1 730	2 235	1 327
Outflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	2 497	26 115	-4 552	26 763	16 067	5 208	14 942	26 040	13 518	12 816	6 268
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	501	55 663	43 281	52 616	66 851	48 822	86 507	57 082	22085	22314	38 634
India ⁽¹⁾	759	19 365	15 143	17 195	10 892	7 134	9 199	4 031	8 886	6 603 ⁽⁵⁾	...
China ⁽⁶⁾	...	55 907	56 529	68 811	74 654	87 804	107 844	123 120	145 667	196 149	...
South Africa ⁽⁹⁾	-271	3 137	-1 156	76	257	-2 988	-6 652	-7 676	-5 747	-4 475	-7 371
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁰⁾	33 011	193 783	238 520	288 575	352 012	373 147	358 808	363 551	356 464	365 016	373 972
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	24 263	410 695	405 825	432 948	441 162	473 110	456 447	327 727	309 387	308 031	346 507
India ⁽¹²⁾	38 036	309 723	251 985	279 057	304 818	294 398	292 046	304 223	341 638	360 176	369 955
China	165 574	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	3 139 949
South Africa	7 534	34 099	39 706	43 834	48 860	50 735	49 587,0	49 102	45 787	47 356	50 722 ⁽¹³⁾
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36,6	12,0	12,2	12,0	11,8	13,3	12,7	14,4	18,6	17,9	15,5
Russia ⁽¹¹⁾	61,7	34,2	36,3	32,1	28,8	28,4	32,6	42,6	45,3	36,0	32,5
India ⁽¹²⁾	23,6	18,0	20,3	18,2	18,2	21,1	22,4	23,9	23,9	23,5	20,2
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	...	8,5	8,4	9,0	9,2	8,6	9,0	17,0	12,5	12,6	14,0
South Africa	27,1	26,1	27,9	29,6	28,3	35,8	37,2	41,3	39,1	48,3	49,6
International investment position (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	...	-243 106	-559 113	-906 150	-820 350	-794 826	-723 914	-705 912	-379 693	-582 864	-688 469
Russia ^{(16) (17)}	...	-148 642	250 248	102 912	18 409	149 451	142 332	131 736	310 105	331 728	211 433
India ⁽¹²⁾	-76 848	-51 179	-66 587	-159 200	-207 021	-264 730	-326 663	-340 760	-364 243	-361 094	...
China	...	1 493 816	1 490 516	1 688 032	1 688 416	1 866 500	1 995 972	1 602 765	1 672 830	1 950 368	1 814 114
South Africa	-10 694	-17 685	-57 437	-98 969	-43 558	-55 671	-14 720	-26 090	-40 903	...	...



Table 14.1 - Summary of external economic relations on BRICS countries

Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1,8	1,8	2,0	1,8	1,7	2,0	2,2	2,4	3,3	3,5	3,2
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28,1	24,8	31,7	30,4	29,4	31,1	31,8	38,0	60,7	66,9	58,3
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹⁾	45,7	45,9	47,4	45,6	47,9	54,4	60,5	61,1	65,5	67,1	...
China (RMB per US\$)	8,3	6,9	6,8	6,8	6,5	6,3	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,8
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6,9	8,3	8,4	7,3	7,3	8,2	9,7	10,8	12,8	14,7	13,3
Year-end exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	2,0	2,3	1,7	1,7	1,9	2,0	2,3	2,7	3,9	3,3	3,3
Russia	28,2	29,4	30,2	30,5	32,2	30,4	32,7	56,3	72,9	60,7	57,6
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹⁾	46,6	40,0	50,9	45,1	44,6	51,2	54,4	60,1	62,6	66,3	64,8
China (RMB per US\$)	8,3	6,8	6,8	6,6	6,3	6,3	6,1	6,1	6,5	6,9	6,5
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	7,6	9,3	7,4	6,6	8,1	8,5	10,5	11,6	15,6	13,6	12,3

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 is submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.

(11) At the end of the year. The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

(16) At the beginning of the year.

(17) Data is 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 01 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) Data for 2016-2017 is provisional.

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

China

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

(6) Data of FDI comes from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

(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 has 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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55 851	172 985	127 722	181 768	226 247
China	1 222	20 044	15 911	25 595	32 791
United States	12 899	25 628	20 032	27 044	33 970
Argentina	6 843	13 258	11 282	14 435	16 906
Germany	4 428	12 027	9 869	12 554	15 214
Nigeria	734	6 704	4 761	5 920	8 387
South Korea	1 437	5 413	4 819	8 422	10 097
India	271	3 564	2 191	4 242	6 081
Italy	2 167	4 613	3 665	4 838	6 223
Japan	2 961	6 807	5 368	6 986	7 872
France	1 880	4 678	3 616	4 801	5 465
Mexico	754	3 125	2 784	3 859	5 131
Chile	968	3 952	2 675	4 182	4 547
Spain	1 119	2 472	1 956	2 773	3 299
Bolivia	140	2 858	1 650	2 233	2 863
Saudi Arabia	779	2 910	1 597	2 059	3 093
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55 119	197 942	152 995	201 915	256 040
China	1 085	16 523	21 004	30 786	44 315
United States	13 190	27 423	15 602	19 307	25 805
Argentina	6 238	17 606	12 785	18 523	22 709
Netherlands	2 796	10 483	8 150	10 228	13 640
Japan	2 474	6 115	4 270	7 141	9 473
Germany	2 527	8 851	6 175	8 138	9 039
Chile	1 248	4 792	2 657	4 258	5 418
India	217	1 102	3 415	3 492	3 201
Venezuela	753	5 150	3 610	3 854	4 592
Planes and ships provisions	945	4 631	2 614	3 570	4 813
Italy	2 146	4 765	3 016	4 235	5 441
South Korea	581	3 134	2 658	3 760	4 694
Russia	423	4 653	2 869	4 152	4 216
United Kingdom	1 499	3 792	3 723	4 628	5 202
Mexico	1 713	4 281	2 676	3 715	3 960



Table 14.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Brazil

Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	55 851	172 985	127 722	181 768	226 247
Petroleum oils, crude	3 190	16 389	9 186	10 093	14 081
Diesel oil	...	5 142	1 673	5 132	7 422
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500<cm3< = 3000, up to 6 pass	808	3 096	3 338	4 928	6 978
Naphtha for petrochemical	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	2 715	1 591	2 132	2 734
Natural gas, liquefied	0	26	93	777	291
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc.	274	1 416	939	2 695	3 054
Other potassium chloride	561	3 828	2 061	2 204	3 471
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./teleg.	...	1 490	762	788	1 050
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weight< = 5t	399	839	963	1 463	1 664
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	418	1 362	2 150	3 352
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	...	...	...	...	...
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	869	1 022	875	1 058
Other gasolines, except for aviation	...	...	...	...	...
Other insecticides, presented in another way	...	269	369	520	708
Export by principal commodities	55 119	197 942	152 995	201 915	256 040
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1 853	11 054	10 582	21 354	31 852
Petroleum oils, crude	159	13 683	9 351	16 293	21 603
Other cane sugar	...	...	...	...	...
Soybean waste, solid	1 648	4 360	4 592	4 673	5 544
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1 559	4 131	3 761	5 182	8 000
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1 526	3 774	3 073	4 430	4 605
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	3 699	2 649	3 369	3 506
Fowls spec. gal. domest. cuts and offal, frozen	445	3 612	2 886	3 531	4 454
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	1 321	1 259	2 122	2 624
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1 195	5 485	2 665	7 558	9 965
Fuel oil	...	2 471	1 463	2 194	3 299
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight>15000kg, empty	602	4 394	3 108	3 036	3 201
On-board consump. fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	1 899	1 050	1 526	2 298
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest. n/cut in piece	359	2 207	1 927	2 254	2 606



Table 14.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Brazil

Continued

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	223 183	239 748	229 145	171 461	137 557	...
China	34 251	37 304	37 345	30 719	23 364	...
United States	32 363	36 019	35 008	26 470	23 799	...
Argentina	16 444	16 463	14 143	10 284	9 085	...
Germany	14 212	15 183	13 838	10 378	9 129	...
Nigeria	8 012	9 648	9 495	4 633	1 305	...
South Korea	9 099	9 492	8 526	5 421	5 449	...
India	5 043	6 358	6 640	4 290	2 484	...
Italy	6 202	6 719	6 311	4 675	3 702	...
Japan	7 735	7 081	5 901	4 877	3 567	...
France	5 910	6 499	5 700	4 458	3 679	...
Mexico	6 075	5 795	5 363	4 378	3 528	...
Chile	4 166	4 325	4 011	3 423	2 887	...
Spain	3 543	4 487	3 910	3 499	2 565	...
Bolivia	3 431	4 035	3 816	2 506	1 342	...
Saudi Arabia	3 197	3 194	3 299	1 907	1 301	...
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	242 578	242 034	225 101	191 134	185 280	...
China	41 228	46 026	40 616	35 608	35 138	...
United States	26 701	24 653	27 028	24 080	23 159	...
Argentina	17 998	19 615	14 282	12 800	13 420	...
Netherlands	15 041	17 333	13 036	10 044	10 324	...
Japan	7 956	7 964	6 719	4 845	4 605	...
Germany	7 277	6 552	6 633	5 179	4 863	...
Chile	4 602	4 484	4 984	3 978	4 083	...
India	5 577	3 130	4 789	3 617	3 162	...
Venezuela	5 056	4 850	4 632	2 987	1 283	...
Planes and ships provisions	4 867	4 135	4 038	2 427	1 948	...
Italy	4 581	4 098	4 021	3 270	3 323	...
South Korea	4 501	4 720	3 831	3 122	2 881	...
Russia	3 141	2 974	3 829	2 464	2 300	...
United Kingdom	4 460	4 067	3 827	2 907	2 842	...
Mexico	4 003	4 230	3 670	3 588	3 814	...



Table 14.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Brazil

Concluded

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	223 183	239 748	229 145	171 461	137 557	...
Petroleum oils, crude	13 410	16 321	15 533	7 381	2 899	...
Diesel oil	6 574	8 285	8 725	3 415	2 897	...
Autom. with motor explosion,1500<cm3< = 3000, up to 6 pass	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	3 336	3 991	3 827	2 568	1 278	...
Natural gas, liquefied	1 548	2 835	3 139	2 754	768	...
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad. televis. Etc.	3 033	3 233	2 935	1 997	1 204	...
Other potassium chloride	3 510	3 319	2 893	2 510	1 989	...
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	1 212	2 105	2 768	2 277	1 904	...
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weight< = 5t	2 141	2 535	2 242	1 489	1 354	...
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	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	1 121	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	877	1 316	1 538	1 188	787	...
Export by principal commodities	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	23 810	25 996	19 983	10 379	11 576	...
Petroleum oils, crude	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	6 246	6 101	6 062	5 003	4 331	...
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	5 722	4 582	6 041	5 555	4 843	...
Chemical wood pulp of n/conf., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	4 322	4 821	4 914	5 343	5 129	...
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	3 653	4 477	4 890	3 953	3 577	...
Fowls spec. gal. domest. cuts and offal, frozen	4 272	4 199	4 461	3 959	3 954	...
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	5 285	6 248	3 870	4 932	3 655	...
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	7 179	6 495	3 716	3 697	1 713	...
Fuel oil	4 773	3 567	3 113	1 254	640	...
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight>15000kg, empty	3 579	2 916	2 720	2 985	3 247	...
On-board consump. fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	2 554	2 504	2 614	1 589	1 127	...
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest. n/cut in piece	2 460	2 805	2 432	2 271	1 993	...

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Footnotes

Value is at FOB.

(1) Trade data is only for goods and excludes services.



Table 14.3.1 - Selected data on direct investment (DI) net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil

(Million US\$)

DI inflow by source	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Netherlands	2 228	4 617	6 515	6 681	17 578	12 112	10 508	8 649	11 562	10 539	10 892
United States	5 398	5 791	4 493	4 994	7 982	11 792	8 299	8 029	5 848	6 298	10 678
British Virgin Islands	...	239	-331	957	203	768	255	727	694	1 621	8 714
Luxembourg	...	5 819	519	8 797	1 749	5 452	4 920	6 446	5 553	7 362	3 488
Germany	374	839	2 365	435	668	759	883	1 469	3 426	1 795	3 175
Spain	9 592	3 849	3 416	1 523	8 582	2 522	2 246	5 959	6 559	3 554	2 293
France	1 909	-1 961	-1 484	803	-1 606	919	-1 490	1 287	1 896	1 652	2 145
Chile	29	-232	882	907	746	1 875	2 943	1 141	928	815	1 580
Italy	...	188	-31	300	430	984	898	867	1 679	2 834	1 521
Mexico	224	-379	-1 018	27	195	-379	361	-304	336	-385	1 502
Switzerland	306	670	377	6 444	1 171	4 327	2 311	1 967	1 125	962	1 287
United Kingdom	...	-922	1 027	-628	2 200	1 915	1 537	-654	1 636	3 586	1 124
Bahamas	...	1 082	47	46	-249	38	543	178	162	111	1 079
Norway	...	188	638	1 539	1 011	874	396	553	2 444	2 183	901
Hong Kong	...	-678	-211	-124	2 058	481	104	403	-2 238	27	817
Japan	384	3 917	537	2 443	7 498	1 355	2 490	3 726	2 849	1 381	497
Cayman Islands	...	1 544	1 092	406	610	615	173	579	537	363	460
South Korea	...	356	76	1 018	1 050	865	488	402	248	525	343
Portugal	2 514	1 041	376	1 188	464	532	589	3 141	379	242	313
Bermuda	...	1 036	379	625	791	150	168	11	236	257	255
Denmark	...	142	44	295	150	483	338	285	329	165	178
Austria	...	93	46	3 419	1 506	85	88	281	60	88	175
Australia	...	1 143	705	357	1 032	517	86	334	151	44	139
Belgium	...	-226	93	46	420	656	473	347	989	614	123
Uruguay	...	284	-248	-116	216	456	-164	126	262	274	82
Argentina	112	-91	-6	-80	-127	229	-80	21	-3	104	75
Ireland	...	-258	-209	-35	143	363	122	72	335	534	14
Netherlands Antilles	...	477	6	11	3	577	1	0	-70	-8	3
Costa Rica	...	3	2	2	-2 167	0	-57	2	-123	2	0
Canada	192	1 418	1 330	681	1 598	1 939	1 214	828	918	496	-14
Sweden	...	-57	171	266	384	137	75	639	278	-4 637	-60
Panama	...	-1 407	-2 580	-4 605	-2 955	-2 963	-760	-1 814	-1 266	-307	-1 960
Other countries	...	1 536	887	1 494	1 450	2 399	2 197	1 801	1 799	1 876	2 140

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

Includes direct investment (DI) - equity and investment fund shares inflows and does not include DI - debt instruments. Does not include reinvested earnings.



Table 14.4.1 - Balance of payments - Brazil, 2017

(Million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-9 762	269 148	278 910
Balance on goods (FOB)	64 028	217 243	153 215
Services and income (net)	-76 422	46 454	122 876
Services	-33 851	34 478	68 329
Primary income	-42 572	11 975	54 547
Secondary income	2 632	5 452	2 820
Capital and current account	-9 382	269 686	279 068
Capital account	379	538	158
Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account			
Direct investment	-64 064	6 268	70 332
Portfolio investments	13 445	12 371	-1 075
Financial derivatives	705	-8 153	-8 858
Other investments	38 674	44 808	6 134
Reserve assets	5 093	5 093	...
Errors and omissions	3 236	...	...

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.



Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - Russia

(Million US\$)

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3 898	34 115	21 229	26 699	37 683	38 305	37 916	32 975	20 441	19 453	24 228
Netherlands	740	4 817	3 589	4 442	5 925	5 977	5 856	5 294	3 096	3 021	3 893
China	949	34 780	22 795	38 964	48 202	51 628	53 065	50 773	34 948	38 105	48 042
Italy	1 212	11 002	7 891	10 043	13 402	13 432	14 556	12 729	8 320	7 840	10 101
Turkey	349	6 146	3 216	4 867	6 360	6 860	7 271	6 644	4 059	2 161	3 383
USA	2 694	13 790	9 170	11 097	14 584	15 366	16 538	18 496	11 454	10 703	12 499
France	1 187	10 015	8 431	10 043	13 276	13 804	13 012	10 630	5 919	8 490	9 630
India	557	1 707	1 525	2 143	2 786	3 041	3 089	3 172	2 258	2 398	2 902
Brazil	388	4 672	3 478	4 067	4 389	3 359	3 493	3 969	2 915	2 524	3 198
South Africa	71	444	321	473	465	686	782	691	565	522	628
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9 232	33 164	18 710	25 662	34 158	34 995	37 054	37 132	25 351	21 257	25 747
Netherlands	4 349	56 973	36 407	53 974	62 695	76 886	70 105	68 040	40 848	29 261	35 611
China	5 248	21 142	16 687	20 326	35 030	35 766	35 619	37 492	28 601	28 018	38 922
Italy	7 254	41 999	25 100	27 476	32 658	32 301	38 778	35 225	22 294	11 973	13 839
Turkey	3 098	27 655	16 377	20 317	25 350	27 419	25 444	24 937	19 287	13 582	18 221
USA	4 644	13 357	9 132	12 320	16 425	12 867	11 113	10 583	9 432	9 269	10 700
France	1 903	12 201	8 726	12 420	14 859	10 535	8 995	7 578	5 712	4 778	5 829
India	1 082	5 230	5 936	6 392	6 080	7 563	6 982	6 343	5 575	5 312	6 456
Brazil	259	2 041	1 083	1 798	2 125	2 304	1 983	2 366	1 924	1 785	2 033
South Africa	34	40	195	46	115	279	286	285	271	196	204
Imports by principal commodities⁽¹⁾											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	6 611	5 823	5 665	6 034	6 325	5 913	5 089	2 846	2 093	2 425
Medicines	1 150	7 512	7 136	9 346	10 964	10 784	11 805	10 211	6 876	7 066	8 581
Passenger cars	448	30 262	8 511	11 535	20 041	20 220	16 990	13 157	6 488	6 035	6 697
Exports by principal commodities⁽¹⁾											
Crude oil	25 284	161 147	100 593	134 757	181 764	180 930	173 668	153 895	89 588	73 712	93 306
Petroleum products	10 938	79 870	48 144	70 085	96 033	103 624	109 414	115 810	67 454	46 106	58 244
Natural gas	16 644	69 107	41 971	47 579	63 933	61 768	65 972	54 685	41 779	31 280	38 147

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 is 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, 2017

(Million US\$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries ⁽¹⁾
Import					
Total	3 198	2 902	48 042	628	227 464
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	1 342	29,3	...	...	2 425
2. Edible fruit and nuts	20,6	43,5	359	214	4 678
3. Grape wines	0,0	0,0	0,1	30,2	1 003
4. Ores, slag and ash	4,2	0,3	4,9	147	1 586
5. Hydrazine and hydroxylamine and their inorganic salts; inorganic bases other; oxides, hydroxides and peroxides of metals other	0,3	0,0	15,1	42,4	93,0
6. Medicines	3,2	539	38,6	0,1	8 581
7. Flat-rolled products from stainless steel of a width of 600 mm and more	6,3	51,6	172	41,1	541
8. Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	0,2	10,9	5 339	0,2	8 393
9. Passenger cars	...	0,0	64,9	52,6	6 697
10. Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	8,2	118	1 073	8,4	7 939
Exports					
Total	2 033	6 456	38 922	204	357 767
1. Wheat and meslin	...	63,3	4,3	89,5	5 791
2. Crude oil	...	1 013	20 555	...	93 306
3. Petroleum products	229	188	2 635	8,7	58 244
4. Fertilizers	1 441	302	667	26,5	7 217
5. Synthetic rubber	43,0	137	195	7,7	1 746
6. Wood treated	...	2,5	2 038	0,1	3 990
7. Wood pulp	4,6	9,8	778	10,1	1 102
8. Precious stones, precious metals and products from them	0,1	1 034	142	...	11 048
9. Crude aluminium	10,5	2,4	28,6	1,4	5 464
10. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	11,1	680	1 564	1,3	8 541

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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



Table 14.3.2 - Selected data on foreign direct investment (FDI) - Russia

(Million US\$)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
FDI inflow by source	55 874	74 783	36 583	43 168	55 084	50 588	69 219	22 031	6 853	32 539	27 886
Cyprus	11 917	20 428	4 182	12 287	12 999	1 985	8 266	3 158	-7 069	-564	7 788
Bahamas	354	-524	1 731	2 282	1 829	2 111	2 791	3 638	5 108	1 421	6 338
Luxembourg	-2 062	1 403	6 195	2 892	4 106	10 814	11 638	-693	-5 770	-281	3 445
Singapore	19	7	0	3	51	577	-502	162	185	15 122	2 404
United Kingdom	656	1 007	699	1 142	2 007	46	18 927	120	1 112	422	1 799
Switzerland	386	569	1 925	-1	741	401	1 086	2 472	203	1 010	1 512
Bermuda	8 369	9 959	2 243	436	594	-320	404	1 777	2 239	658	1 433
Ireland	-200	52	564	2 326	5 306	9 877	10 399	-531	623	784	881
France	415	604	696	2 592	1 107	1 232	2 121	2 224	1 686	438	854
Jersey	104	8	68	126	775	642	509	-717	2 122	711	832
United States	1860	2161	2296	435	276	285	485	708	209	125	495
Hong Kong	8	55	23	25	94	65	45	165	136	13	573
Germany	7 626	3 379	2 914	3 196	2 234	2 265	335	349	1 483	274	517
Kazakhstan	87	14	114	46	56	277	208	357	433	130	205
FDI outflows by destination	44 801	55 663	43 281	52 616	66 851	48 822	86 507	57 082	22 085	22 314	38 634
Cyprus	14 700	15 524	15 288	18 309	22 930	20 920	7 671	23 546	4 249	9 827	20 637
Austria	230	253	458	847	512	1 035	5 265	1 135	746	258	6 739
Singapore	1	0	0	18	155	1 262	304	817	383	888	6 136
Switzerland	1 404	2 426	1 806	1 750	3 719	76	1 358	6 927	203	1 433	2 281
Luxembourg	497	2 633	765	2 483	2 005	-504	1 314	639	786	-1 633	1 794
British Virgin Islands	1 345	3 962	2 301	1 834	3 861	7 395	62 223	718	3 301	1 795	1 717
Bahamas	-170	-89	333	457	455	443	560	756	1 054	1 205	1 326
Jersey	5	5	86	-25	919	388	-16	-261	1 258	-112	865
Kazakhstan	107	326	1 028	-225	674	845	671	657	643	476	758
Germany	673	1 860	1 488	1 880	971	1 118	1 334	1 016	738	393	703
Ireland	230	299	-438	1 185	527	512	264	91	479	1 139	630
France	257	217	386	334	656	1 430	449	523	74	121	310
Italy	87	295	158	315	387	403	538	587	117	165	297
Bermuda	2 734	1 306	854	1 056	1 072	1 136	571	2 997	-261	480	263

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

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



Table 14.4.2 - Balance of payments - Russia

(Million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance, 2014	Balance, 2015	Balance, 2016	Balance, 2017
Current account	57 513	67 661	24 401	35 173
Goods and services	133 653	111 130	66 208	83 886
Primary income	-67 962	-37 749	-35 517	-39 519
Compensation of employees	-10 074	-5 104	-1 813	-2 278
Investments	-58 018	-32 662	-33 744	-37 287
Rent	130	17	39	46
Secondary income	-8 178	-5 720	-6 291	-9 194
Capital account	-42 005	-309	-764	-233
Finance account	23 502	70 637	19 115	38 747
Direct investment	35 051	15 232	-10 225	10 748
Portfolio investments	39 943	26 423	-2 361	-8 072
Financial derivatives	5 312	7 432	451	150
Other investments	50 743	19 847	23 007	13 286
Reserve assets	-107 547	1 704	8 244	22 636
Net error and omission	7 994	3 285	-4 522	3 806

Source

Bank of Russia.

Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade: Major trade partners - India (April 2017 to February 2018)

Country	Import	Country	Export
China	69 480	United States of America	43 013
United States of America	23 329	United Arab Emirates	25 433
United Arab Emirates	20 203	Hong Kong	13 717
Saudi Arabia	19 856	China	11 537
Switzerland	17 787	Singapore	8 974
Indonesia	15 038	United Kingdom	8 804
Korea RP	14 989	Germany	7 820
Iraq	15 755	Bangladesh	7 443
Germany	12 069	Saudi Arabia	4 712
Nigeria	8 218	Sri Lanka DSR	3 751

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

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Import											
Brazil	...	1 186	3 438	3 549	4 271	4 826	3 721	5 401	4 040	4 115	4 794
Russia	518	4 328	3 567	3 600	4 764	4 232	3 894	4 249	4 596	5 552	7 630
China	1 502	32 497	30 824	43 480	55 314	52 248	51 035	60 413	61 702	61 282	69 480
South Africa	1 022	5 514	5 675	7 141	10 972	8 888	6 075	6 497	5 907	5 834	6 337
Export											
Brazil	...	2 651	2 414	4 024	5 770	6 049	5 552	5 964	2 650	2 400	2 755
Russia	889	1 096	981	1 689	1 778	2 296	2 121	2 097	1 588	1 937	1 906
China	831	9 354	11 618	15 483	18 077	13 535	14 824	11 934	9 028	10 171	11 537
South Africa	311	1 980	2 059	3 912	4 731	5 107	5 074	5 302	3 588	3 546	3 512

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

All figures for the year 2017 are provisional

Data pertains to financial year i.e. 1st April of the year indicated in the table to 31st March of next year .

For example, data for 2013 pertains to the period 1st April 2013 to 31st March 2014.



Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected data on merchandise trade - India

(Million US\$)

	2000-2001	2007-2008	2008-2009
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 786,9	4 272,9	5 048,1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3 790,5	5 420,4	5 902,9
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1 292,5	5 355,2	9 541,1
Ores, slag and ash	460,3	7 003,5	5 456,2
Plastic and articles thereof	700,9	2 789,8	2 543,5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462,0	2 081,0	2 323,2
Ships boats and floating structures	52,3	1 748,6	3 715,6
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932,8	4 484,1	6 002,0
Pharmaceutical products	945,1	4 159,4	5 078,8
Miscellaneous goods	34 137,0	125 817,0	139 684,0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4 236,8	25 344,0	26 641,0
Iron and steel	956,5	9 090,0	10 265,0
Articles of iron or steel	306,1	3 302,0	3 667,0
Organic chemicals	1 599,6	8 116,0	8 608,0
Fertilizers	444,9	4 610,0	12 011,0
Plastic and articles thereof	657,0	4 117,0	4 482,0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	17 545,0	86 384,0	103 934,0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2 677,6	20 091,0	25 205,0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre-metals, clad with pre-metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coins	9 707,4	26 291,0	43 926,0



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected data on merchandise trade - India

(Million US\$) Continued

	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	4 591,1	4 768,0	5 777,0
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	6 127,8	6 449,0	7 961,0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	7 233,2	10 839,0	11 528,0
Ores, slag and ash	6 651,9	5 818,0	5 425,0
Plastic and articles thereof	2 753,6	3 948,0	5 302,0
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1 735,3	2 461,0	2 527,0
Ships boats and floating structures	2 554,3	5 274,0	8 096,0
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	6 169,5	11 301,0	10 931,0
Pharmaceutical products	5 191,2	6 543,0	8 483,0
Miscellaneous goods	135 743,0	193 735,0	239 932,0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	23 990,0	29 007,2	37 552,0
Iron and steel	8 814,0	11 010,0	13 646,0
Articles of iron or steel	2 793,0	3 617,0	4 529,0
Organic chemicals	9 407,0	12 640,0	14 443,0
Fertilizers	5 992,0	6 182,0	9 221,0
Plastic and articles thereof	5 515,0	7 571,0	8 446,0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	96 321,0	115 929,0	172 754,0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	22 074,0	27 211,0	32 865,0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre-metals, clad with pre-metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coins	46 322,0	77 054,0	91 075,0



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected data on merchandise trade - India

(Million US\$) Continued

	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	5 554,0	6 657,5	7 654,6
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	7 408,0	8 343,4	9 192,1
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	10 863,0	10 298,5	8 696,8
Ores, slag and ash	2 383,0	2 201,5	982,1
Plastic and articles thereof	5 150,0	5 633,5	5 081,5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	3 236,0	3 047,7	1 630,1
Ships boats and floating structures	3 838,0	3 724,8	5 352,6
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	12 193,0	12 933,0	14 473,8
Pharmaceutical products	10 063,0	11 140,5	11 584,6
Miscellaneous goods	239 712,0	250 424,9	245 690,3
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	35 236,0	30 669,2	31 730,7
Iron and steel	13 616,0	9 109,6	12 342,0
Articles of iron or steel	4 101,0	3 595,9	3 978,8
Organic chemicals	15 702,0	17 044,2	17 746,4
Fertilizers	7 413,0	5 352,0	6 386,6
Plastic and articles thereof	9 611,0	10 104,2	11 690,8
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	181 345,0	181 382,6	156 400,0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	29 820,0	29 152,8	33 149,4
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre-metals, clad with pre-metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coins	83 896,0	58 464,8	62 379,9



Table 14.2.3.3: Selected data on merchandise trade - India

(Million US\$) Concluded

	2015-2016	2016-2017	2017-2018 ⁽¹⁾
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	7 665,1	8 223,7	7 365,8
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	9 324,4	9 164,6	7 861,2
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	7 998,3	8 232,0	8 305,1
Ores, slag and ash	689,5	1 896,4	1 578,2
Plastic and articles thereof	5 242,4	5 294,1	5 669,5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	802,7	1 110,8	1 375,2
Ships boats and floating structures	3 091,7	4 524,3	2 891,4
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	14 351,6	14 950,1	15 434,0
Pharmaceutical products	12 910,0	12 930,5	11 912,9
Miscellaneous goods	199 984,4	209 525,2	208 322,4
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	32 872,2	32 089,0	34 018,7
Iron and steel	11 251,9	8 238,9	9 520,1
Articles of iron or steel	3 743,6	3,466,5	3 756,6
Organic chemicals	15 618,2	15 477,1	17 371,8
Fertilizers	7 072,9	4 285,9	4 372,8
Plastic and articles thereof	11 412,0	11 568,5	12 588,4
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	96 953,1	103 163,2	118 118,1
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	35 960,1	38 570,6	43 753,2
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre-metals, clad with pre-metal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewellery; coins	56 537,0	53 767,4	67 526,3

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2013-14 means 01 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 01 April.

(1) Data for the year 2017-18 pertains to April 2017 to February 2018.



Table 14.4.3 - Balance of payments - India

2012-2013			2013-2014			2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
Credit	Debit	Net	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	-130079	280 138	392 580	-112 442
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	240 978	143 831	97 147
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	-22151	521 116	536 412	-15 296
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	310 522	267 299	43 224
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	120 532	118 153	2 379
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	83 669	100 285	-16 616
4. Rupee debt service														
0	58	-58	0	52	-52	0	81	-81	0	73	-73	0	99	-99
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	35 937	28 343	7 594
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	550 661	514 179	36 482
C. Errors and omissions														
2 689	0	2 689	887	1 870	-983	1 089	2 110	-1 021	420	1 493	-1 073	1 221	857	364
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	1 072 998	1 051 447	21 550

Source

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

Footnotes

Data pertains to financial year. For example, financial year 2013-14 means 01 April 2013 to 31 March 2014.

Each financial year consists of 12 months and starts from 01 April.



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - China

(Million US\$)

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	9 429	12 916	8 703	12 260	15 492	17 880	16 207	12 621	12 746	16 701	7 316
India	1 353	20 259	13 727	20 846	23 371	18 796	16 970	16 359	13 369	11 764	16 344
Japan	41 510	150 600	130 915	176 736	194 564	177 834	162 245	162 921	142 903	145 671	165 653
Korea, Rep.	23 207	112 138	102 545	138 349	162 706	168 738	183 073	190 109	174 506	158 975	177 508
Taiwan, China	25 494	103 338	85 720	115 739	124 909	132 204	156 405	152 007	143 204	138 847	155 386
South Africa	1 037	9 235	8 712	14 903	32 108	44 671	48 388	44 568	30 151	22 229	24 345
Germany	10 409	55 790	55 719	74 261	92 744	91 921	94 156	105 013	87 623	86 109	96 954
Russia	5 770	23 833	21 233	25 921	40 370	44 155	39 668	41 594	33 259	32 260	41 197
Brazil	1 621	29 863	28 277	38 125	52 394	52 329	54 299	51 653	44 089	45 855	58 585
United States	22 363	81 360	77 460	102 099	122 129	132 897	152 342	159 061	147 809	134 445	153 943
Australia	5 024	37 435	39 488	61 122	82 673	84 618	98 954	97 631	73 510	70 895	94 822
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	22 181	117 003	106 749	154 701	193 018	195 892	199 558	208 240	194 475	196 307	235 696
European Union ⁽²⁾	30 845	132 634	127 692	168 370	211 158	212 078	219 937	244 164	208 766	208 136	244 874
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	44 518	190 729	166 229	218 302	267 983	323 431	384 495	363 077	330 463	287 253	279 347
India	1 561	31 585	29 656	40 915	50 537	47 678	48 432	54 217	58 228	58 415	68 064
Japan	41 654	116 132	97 868	121 043	148 270	151 622	150 132	149 391	135 616	129 410	137 324
Korea, Rep.	11 292	73 932	53 670	68 766	82 920	87 678	91 165	100 333	101 286	93 729	102 751
Taiwan, China	5 039	25 877	20 501	29 674	35 109	36 777	40 634	46 277	44 892	40 241	43 990
South Africa	1 014	8 618	7 366	10 800	13 362	15 323	16 831	15 699	15 858	12 854	14 825
Germany	9 278	59 209	49 916	68 047	76 400	69 210	67 343	72 703	69 155	65 259	71 144
Russia	2 233	33 076	17 519	29 612	38 904	44 056	49 591	53 677	34 757	37 356	42 897
Brazil	1 224	18 807	14 119	24 461	31 837	33 420	35 895	34 890	27 412	21 979	28 957
United States	52 099	252 384	220 802	283 287	324 453	351 777	368 406	396 063	409 214	385 271	429 755
Australia	3 429	22 247	20 642	27 220	33 910	37 728	37 554	39 146	40 307	37 327	41 440
ASEAN ⁽²⁾	17 341	114 317	106 257	138 160	170 071	204 255	244 040	272 046	277 291	256 068	279 120
European Union ⁽²⁾	38 192	293 148	236 197	311 219	355 975	333 959	338 953	370 843	355 816	339 256	372 042



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - China

(Million US\$) Continued

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽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	46 067	342 083	301 119	388 755	445 756	487 321	561 286	570 924	594 325	553 185	598 557
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	26 818	268 671	235 849	309 814	353 763	375 888	383 153	400 834	364 276	343 790	383 605
Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	7 016	42 833	38 927	50 584	59 336	77 886	86 415	93 374	98 531	87 514	89 039
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	13 424	60 877	53 814	66 710	80 164	87 043	96 793	91 992	83 786	74 422	71 853
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	18 865	52 490	46 730	54 361	63 074	61 220	68 252	81 445	78 440	72 069	73 445
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	6 314	43 331	38 908	52 110	60 685	72 626	74 530	74 001	73 677	67 488	70 548
Plastics and articles thereof	6 388	29 809	25 278	34 696	45 421	55 193	61 753	66 789	65 683	62 374	70 022
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	4 606	39 273	27 926	38 398	49 540	55 114	58 550	64 193	62 600	60 149	67 273
Articles of iron or steel	5 478	48 419	33 780	39 135	51 196	56 160	57 348	60 637	60 523	51 901	56 724
Toys, games and sports requisites; parts and accessories thereof	...	32 815	26 489	29 307	34 304	35 619	35 847	38 553	42 627	47 208	54 628



Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected data on merchandise trade - China

(Million US\$) Concluded

	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017 ⁽¹⁾
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	266 515	243 727	314 315	350 951	381 520	439 417	424 319	428 694	412 885	457 829
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	20 681	169 252	124 045	189 008	275 814	313 132	315 232	316 788	198 601	176 536	247 851
Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	34 434	138 796	123 538	172 157	199 295	181 980	170 571	179 378	157 043	147 660	169 555
Ores, slag and ash	3 134	85 937	70 099	109 510	150 640	133 871	148 772	134 661	93 720	94 479	125 748
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	7 277	77 709	66 986	89 920	99 138	106 154	107 588	105 806	99 636	92 689	97 351
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins	2 419	7 548	6 545	10 847	14 912	13 220	18 340	42 333	96 593	79 327	65 250
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	3 613	26 963	28 367	49 505	65 465	70 598	74 148	89 509	69 629	71 506	79 243
Plastics and articles thereof	14 456	48 863	48 516	63 704	70 197	69 420	72 390	75 190	65 551	61 049	68 936
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins	2 419	7 548	6 545	10 847	14 912	13 220	18 340	42 333	96 593	79 327	65 250
Organic chemicals	8 327	39 237	36 174	48 261	63 131	60 864	65 877	60 313	47 758	43 906	55 779
Oil seeds and oleaginous fruits; miscellaneous grains, seeds and fruit; industrial or medicinal plants; straw and fodder	3 072	23 182	21 002	27 062	32 044	38 596	42 627	45 888	39 713	38 295	44 514

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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



Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 commodities exported to BRICS countries - China, 2017

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	7 531	32	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	21 983	30
2. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	3 790	27	2. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	12 082	17
3. Organic chemicals	1 986	18	3. Organic chemicals	6 576	16
4. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1 514	35	4. Plastics and articles thereof	2 665	19
5. Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	965	48	5. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1 824	8
6. Plastics and articles thereof	952	26	6. Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	1 687	2
7. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	745	82	7. Iron and steel	1 509	1
8. Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	722	32	8. Articles of iron or steel	1 461	12
9. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	721	51	9. Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1 276	9
10. Man-made filaments	658	18	10. Fertilizers	1 032	-33



Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 commodities exported to BRICS countries - China, 2017

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	8 687	12	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	2 806	15
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	7 429	37	2. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	2 053	8
3. Fur skins and artificial fur; manufactures thereof	2 863	12	3. Furniture; bedding, mattresses, mattress supports, cushions and similar stuffed furnishings; lamps and lighting fittings, not elsewhere specified or included; illuminated signs, illuminated	680	29
4. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	2 458	25	4. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	662	5
5. Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	2 113	11	5. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	659	5
6. Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 661	-10	6. Footwear, gaiters and the like; parts of such articles	622	15
7. Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	1 639	31	7. Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling-stock, and parts and accessories thereof	577	28
8. Plastics and articles thereof	1 244	8	8. Plastics and articles thereof	550	13
9. Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision medical or surgical instruments and apparatus; parts and accessories thereof	1 081	33	9. Articles of iron or steel	442	17
10. Articles of iron or steel	1 077	-15	10. Organic chemicals	393	19

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, 2017

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	20916,2	34,5	1. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins	2602,0	4,3
2. Ores, slag and ash	18221,1	37,5	2. Copper and articles thereof	2154,4	116,1
3. Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	8960,3	48,9	3. Ores, slag and ash	2044,8	62,8
4. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	3353,6	29,3	4. Organic chemicals	1730,7	91,0
5. Meat and edible meat offal	1860,8	-7,2	5. Cotton	1294,0	2,0
6. Iron and steel	665,6	23,3	6. Salt; sulphur; earths and stone; plastering materials, lime and cement	983,7	33,2
7. Raw hides and skins(other than fur skins) and leather	623,5	-7,9	7. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	634,0	21,8
8. Aircraft, spacecraft, and parts thereof	463,1	24,1	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	579,7	24,7
9. Copper and articles thereof	375,9	-25,9	9. Iron and steel	470,1	171,2
10. Sugars and sugar confectionery	370,1	-47,5	10. Plastics and articles thereof	437,8	62,5



Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 commodities imported from BRICS countries - China, 2017

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	27267,4	43,5	1. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins	12534,9	-12,3
2. Wood and articles of wood; wood charcoal	4472,0	21,5	2. Ores, slag and ash	8061,9	62,9
3. Fish and crustaceans molluscs and other aquatic invertebrates	1435,6	5,7	3. Iron and steel	1598,9	14,8
4. Nickel and articles thereof	1293,6	-39,0	4. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	308,7	3,5
5. Ores, slag and ash	1265,8	41,6	5. Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	251,3	176,3
6. Pulp of wood or of other fibrous cellulosic material; waste and scrap of paper or paperboard	887,5	13,2	6. Edible fruit and nuts; peel of citrus fruit or melons	244,5	50,5
7. Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery; coins	464,2	42,8	7. Copper and articles thereof	237,0	16,7
8. Fertilizers	459,1	-38,2	8. Wool, fine or coarse animal hair; horsehair yarn and woven fabric	236,7	16,6
9. Copper and articles thereof	427,5	-4,2	9. Nickel and articles thereof	134,1	-27,1
10. Nuclear reactors, boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	366,5	-13,1	10. Miscellaneous chemical products	118,8	34,9

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.



Table 14.3.3 - Selected data on foreign direct investment (FDI) - China

(Million US\$)

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	94 509
Virgin Is.	3 833	16 552	15 954	11 299	10 447	9 725	7 831	6 159	6 226	7 388	6 740	3 991
Singapore	2 172	3 185	4 435	3 605	5 428	6 097	6 305	7 229	5 827	6 904	6 047	4 763
Korea, Rep.	1 490	3 678	3 135	2 700	2 692	2 551	3 038	3 054	3 966	4 034	4 751	3 673
Cayman Is.	624	2 571	3 145	2 582	2 499	2 242	1 975	1 668	1 255	1 444	5 151	2 177
United States	4 384	2 616	2 944	2 555	3 017	2 369	2 598	2 820	2 371	2 089	2 386	2 649
Samoa	283	2 170	2 550	2 020	1 773	2 076	1 744	1 858	1 564	1 991	872	1 229
Taiwan, China	2 296	1 774	1 899	1 881	2 476	2 183	2 847	2 088	2 018	1 537	1 963	1 772
Germany	1 041	734	900	1 217	888	1 129	1 451	2 078	2 071	1 556	2 710	1 542
Mauritius	265	1 333	1 494	1 104	929	1 139	959	910	591	346	862	344
India	10	34	88	55	49	42	44	27	51	81	52	158
Brazil	4	32	39	52	57	43	58	23	28	51	47	42
South Africa	9	69	26	41	66	13	16	13	6	2	4	65
Russia	16	52	60	32	35	31	30	22	41	13	73	24
FDI outflows by destination												
Hong Kong, China	...	13 732	38 640	35 601	38 505	35 655	51 238	62 824	70 867	89 790	114 233	...
Cayman Is.	...	2 602	1 524	5 366	3 496	4 936	827	9 253	4 192	10 213	13 523	...
Australia	...	532	1 892	2 436	1 702	3 165	2 173	3 458	4 049	3 401	4 187	...
Luxembourg	...	4	42	2 270	3 207	1 265	1 133	1 275	4 578	-11 453	1 602	...
Virgin Is.	...	1 876	2 104	1 612	6 120	6 208	2 239	3 222	4 570	1 849	12 288	...
Singapore	...	398	1 551	1 414	1 119	3 269	1 519	2 033	2 814	10 452	3 172	...
United States	...	196	462	909	1 308	1 811	4 048	3 873	7 596	8 029	16 981	...
Canada	...	1 033	7	613	1 142	554	795	1 009	904	1563	2 872	...
Macao, China	...	47	643	456	96	203	17	395	596	1 081	822	...
Myanmar	...	92	233	377	876	218	749	475	343	332	288	...
Russia	...	478	395	348	568	716	785	1022	634	2 961	1 293	...
Brazil	...	51	22	116	487	126	194	311	730	-63	125	...
South Africa	...	454	4 808	42	411	-14	-815	-89	42	233	843	...
India	...	22	102	-25	48	180	277	149	317	705	93	...

Source

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



Table 14.4.4 - Balance of payments - China

(Million US\$)

Type of transaction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.Current account	215 392	148 204	236 047	304 164	202 203	164 887
Credit	2 393 296	2 592 730	2 743 401	2 619 290	2 454 641	2 708 865
Debit	-2 177 904	-2 444 526	-2 507 354	-2 315 126	-2 252 437	-2 543 979
1.A Goods and services	231 845	235 380	221 299	357 871	255 737	210 728
Credit	2 175 092	2 355 595	2 462 902	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 422 911
Debit	-1 943 247	-2 120 215	-2 241 603	-2 002 282	-1 942 185	-2 212 183
1.A.a Goods	311 570	358 981	435 042	576 191	488 883	476 146
Credit	1 973 516	2 148 589	2 243 761	2 142 753	1 989 519	2 216 458
Debit	-1 661 947	-1 789 608	-1 808 720	-1 566 562	-1 500 636	-1 740 312
1.A.b Services	-79 725	-123 602	-213 742	-218 320	-233 146	-265 417
Credit	201 576	207 006	219 141	217 399	208 404	206 453
Debit	-281 300	-330 608	-432 883	-435 719	-441 550	-471 870
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing services on physical inputs owned by others	25 625	23 178	21 305	20 275	18 382	17 931
Credit	25 745	23 257	21 421	20 436	18 540	18 107
Debit	-120	-79	-116	-161	-158	-176
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and repair services n.i.e	0	0	0	2 286	3 240	3 675
Credit	0	0	0	3 605	5 202	5 950
Debit	0	0	0	-1 319	-1 962	-2 275
1.A.b.3 Transport	-46 949	-56 678	-57 915	-46 745	-46 753	-56 060
Credit	38 912	37 646	38 243	38 594	33 827	37 243
Debit	-85 862	-94 324	-96 158	-85 340	-80 580	-93 302
1.A.b.4 Travel	-51 949	-76 912	-183 300	-204 862	-205 680	-225 115
Credit	50 028	51 664	44 044	44 969	44 432	32 617
Debit	-101 977	-128 576	-227 344	-249 831	-250 112	-257 733
1.A.b.5 Construction	8 627	6 773	10 485	6 455	4 157	3 618
Credit	12 246	10 663	15 355	16 652	12 661	12 211
Debit	-3 619	-3 890	-4 870	-10 197	-8 504	-8 593
1.A.b.6 Insurance and pension services	-17 271	-18 097	-17 880	-3 818	-8 849	-7 402
Credit	3 329	3 996	4 574	4 976	4 064	4 071
Debit	-20 600	-22 093	-22 454	-8 794	-12 913	-11 473
1.A.b.7 Financial services	-40	-506	-409	-310	1 141	1 802
Credit	1 886	3 185	4 531	2 334	3 174	3 401
Debit	-1 926	-3 691	-4 940	-2 645	-2 033	-1 599
1.A.b.8 Charges for the use of intellectual property	-16 705	-20 146	-21 937	-20 938	-22 818	-23 882
Credit	1 044	887	676	1 085	1 161	4 779
Debit	-17 749	-21 033	-22 614	-22 022	-23 980	-28 661
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, computer, and information services	10 757	9 474	9 425	13 140	12 695	7 681
Credit	16 247	17 098	20 173	24 549	25 432	26 977
Debit	-5 490	-7 624	-10 748	-11 409	-12 738	-19 296
1.A.b.10 Other business services	8 669	9 910	28 156	18 861	14 713	16 076
Credit	51 023	57 235	68 895	58 403	57 957	58 638
Debit	-42 354	-47 325	-40 739	-39 542	-43 244	-42 563
1.A.b.11 Personal, cultural, and recreational services	-439	-636	-699	-1 163	-1 398	-1 985
Credit	126	147	175	731	742	759
Debit	-564	-783	-873	-1 894	-2 141	-2 744
1.A.B.12 Government goods and services n.i.e.	-50	39	-973	-1 501	-1 973	-1 755
Credit	990	1 228	1 054	1 064	1 212	1 701
Debit	-1 040	-1 189	-2 027	-2 566	-3 185	-3 456



Table 14.4.4 - Balance of payments - China

(Million US\$) Concluded

Type of transaction	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1.B Primary income	-19 887	-78 442	13 301	-41 057	-44 013	-34 444
Credit	167 037	183 973	239 372	223 200	225 818	257 336
Debit	-186 924	-262 415	-226 071	-264 257	-269 831	-291 780
1.B.1 Compensation of employees	15 278	16 076	25 755	27 386	20 672	14 993
Credit	17 066	17 790	29 911	33 105	26 883	21 683
Debit	-1 788	-1 714	-4 155	-5 718	-6 211	-6 690
1.B.2 Investment income	-35 164	-94 518	-12 454	-69 112	-65 031	-49 913
Credit	149 971	166 183	209 462	189 268	198 374	234 920
Debit	-185 136	-260 701	-221 916	-258 380	-263 406	-284 833
1.B.3 Other primary income	0	0	0	668	346	476
Credit	0	0	0	826	560	733
Debit	0	0	0	-158	-215	-257
1.C Secondary income	3 434	-8 733	1 446	-12 649	-9 520	-11 398
Credit	51 167	53 162	41 127	35 938	30 900	28 619
Debit	-47 733	-61 895	-39 681	-48 588	-40 420	-40 016
2. Capital and finance account	-128 317	-85 279	-169 174	-91 207	27 250	57 003
2.1 Capital account	4 272	3 052	-33	316	-344	-94
Credit	4 550	4 452	1 939	512	318	231
Debit	-278	-1 400	-1 972	-196	-662	-324
2.2 Financial account	-132 590	-88 331	-169 141	-91 523	27 594	57 096
Assets	-399 586	-651 666	-580 634	9 454	-231 985	-378 247
Liabilities	266 996	563 334	411 493	-100 977	259 579	435 343
2.2.1 Financial account excluding reserve assets	-36 038	343 048	-51 361	-434 462	-416 070	148 612
Financial assets excluding reserve assets	-303 034	-220 286	-462 854	-333 485	-675 650	-286 731
Liabilities	266 996	563 334	411 493	-100 977	259 579	435 343
2.2.1.1 Direct investments	176 250	217 958	144 968	68 099	-41 675	66 309
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-64 963	-72 971	-123 130	-174 391	-216 424	-101 914
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	241 214	290 928	268 097	242 489	174 750	168 224
2.2.1.2 Portfolio investment	47 779	52 891	82 429	-66 470	-52 271	7 431
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-6 391	-5 353	-10 815	-73 209	-102 770	-109 387
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	54 170	58 244	93 244	6 739	50 499	116 818
2.2.1.3 Financial derivatives (other than reserves) and employee stock options	0	0	0	-2 087	-5 384	471
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	0	0	0	-3 420	-6 550	1 474
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	0	0	0	1 333	1 166	-1 003
2.2.1.4 Other investment	-260 068	72 200	-278 758	-434 004	-316 741	74 400
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-231 680	-141 962	-328 909	-82 465	-349 906	-76 904
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	-28 388	214 162	50 151	-351 538	33 165	151 304
2.2.2 Reserve assets	-96 552	-431 379	-117 780	342 939	443 665	-91 516
2.2.2.1 Monetary gold	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.2 Special drawing rights	505	203	61	-287	326	-739
2.2.2.3 Reserve position in the IMF	1 616	1 114	977	911	-5 342	2 190
2.2.2.4 Foreign exchange reserves	-98 673	-432 696	-118 818	342 316	448 681	-92 967
2.2.2.5 Other reserve assets	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Net errors and omissions	-87 074	-62 925	-66 873	-212 958	-229 453	-221 889

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.



Table 14.2.5 - Selected data on merchandise trade: BRICS countries - South Africa, 2016

(Rands)

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 Service.



Table 14.4.5 - Balance of payments - South Africa, 2017

(Million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-8 589	111 891	120 480
Balance on goods (FOB) ⁽¹⁾	5 172	88 240	83 068
Services and income (net)	-10 883	21 924	32 807
Services	-399	15 792	16 191
Income	-10 484	6 132	16 616
Current transfers	-2 878	1 727	4 605
Capital and financial account ^{(2) (3) (4)}	9 532	9 773	240
Capital account ⁽⁵⁾	19	31	12
Financial account	9 513	9 742	228
Direct investment	-6 045	1 327	7 371
Portfolio investments	16 553	20 944	4 391
Financial derivatives	-319	-17 087	-16 768
Other investments	-676	4 558	5 234
Errors and omissions ^{(2) (6)}	-973	...	...
Overall balance ⁽²⁾	-1 917	...	1 917

Source

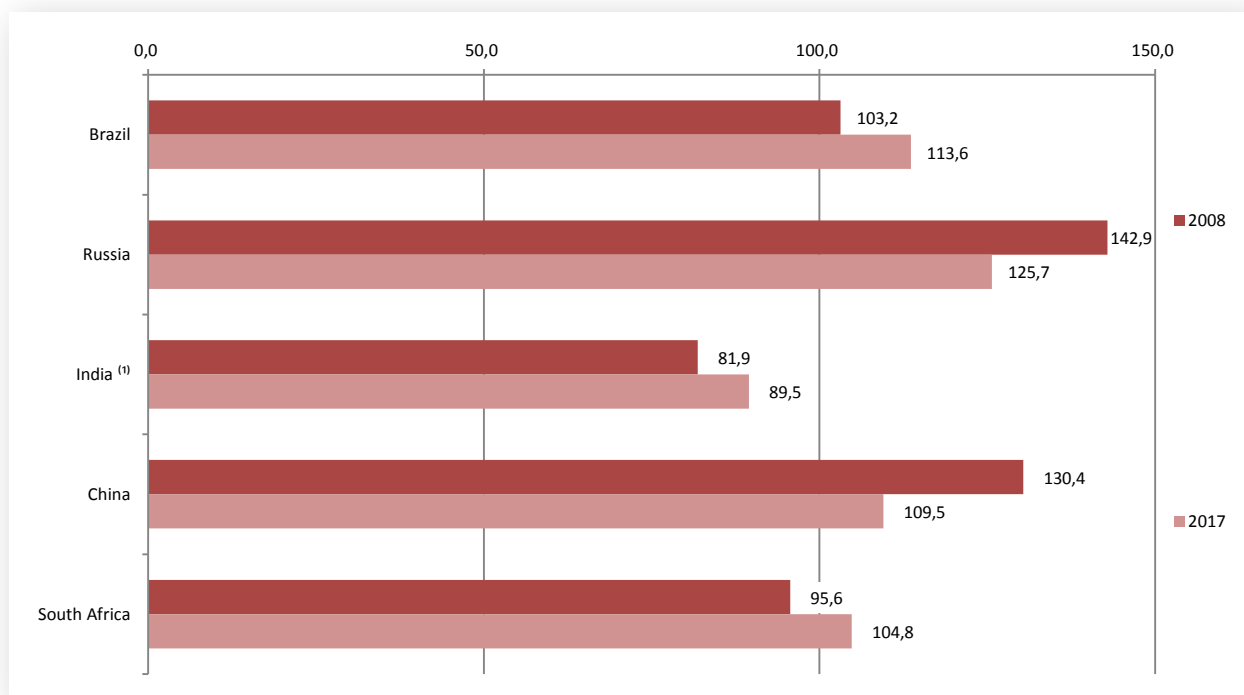
South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

- (1) Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.
- (2) Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 per cent of the voting rights.
- (3) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.
- (4) Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.
- (5) Commodity gold. Prior to 1981 net gold exports comprised net foreign sales of gold plus changes in gold holdings of the South African Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.
- (6) Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve Bank and short-term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.



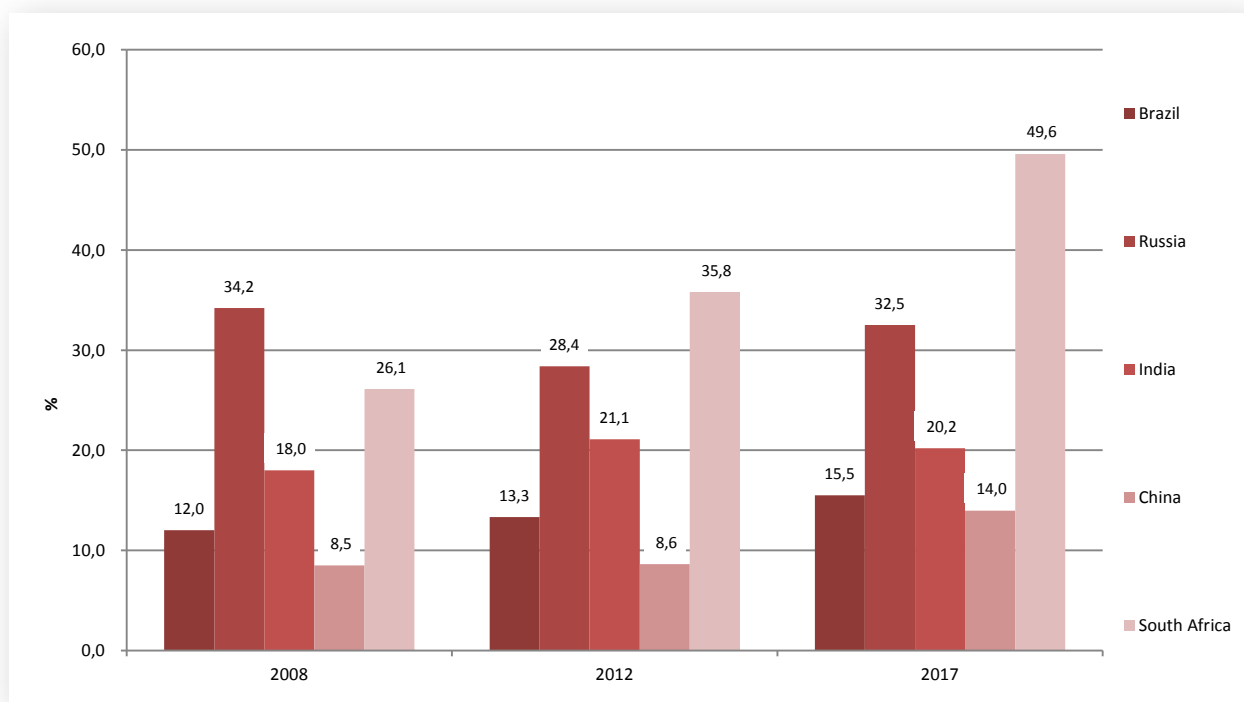
Graph 14.1 - Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)



Footnotes

(1) Data for 2015 instead of 2017.

Graph 14.2 - Share of external debts to GDP (%)



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 Table 14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

Table 14.4.1 has been adjusted to the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

Russia

Export of goods - removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of returning them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and re-export of goods as well. Domestically produced goods also include 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 goods imported into the country territory according to the re-import system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved into this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the goods import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

Balance of payments data is presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

In Table 14.2.2.1, data on import and export of Russia is presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

Exports are credited to the country of final destination as declared by exporters in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a seaport or not. The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

Imports are classified with reference to the countries whence they were consigned to India and not with reference to the countries whence they were shipped directly to India. The country of consignment is defined as that from which the goods have come whether by land or sea or by sea only or by air, without interruption of transit save in the course of transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another. Thus, the countries where goods are consigned are not in all cases the countries of actual origin of goods produced in one country - the goods may be purchased by a firm in another country and then dispatched after an interval to India.

The data for imports, exports and re-exports given is 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 People's Republic of China. It is 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 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 an 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, if the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear, these will be recorded as "country unknown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instances where the country of final destination cannot be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

Inflows of FDI - refer to the investments inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China, for the establishment of ventures exclusively with foreign own investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises or for cooperative 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 non-residents during a specific time period.

The international investment position (IIP) shows at a point in time the value of financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on non-resident or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to non-residents.





South Africa - Pretoria

A stylized yellow outline of a city skyline, featuring various building shapes and a prominent spire, positioned above the text.

15

Tourism



Table 15.1 - Number of foreign tourist arrivals in BRICS countries from different continents

Continent of origin	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Africa											
Brazil	345	758	781	837	865	923	948	1 283	1 110	814	704
Russia ⁽¹⁾	371	398	352	400
India	902	1 418	1 645	2 045	2 324	2 614	2 753	2 808	2 936	3 022	3 180
China	656	3 784	4 012	4 636	4 888	5 249	5 527	5 969	5 802	5 888	6 291
South Africa	...	...	50 894	57 412	61 368	66 565	68 561	72 798	67 461	75 015	75 593
Americas											
Brazil	38 031	28 838	28 622	31 963	34 016	35 823	37 264	40 406	42 085	44 878	47 676
Russia ⁽¹⁾	3 902	3 856	3 833	4 685
India	4 554	10 708	10 978	12 364	13 007	13 597	14 090	14 574	15 658	16 924	18 044
China	12 157	25 814	24 912	29 954	32 010	31 795	31 238	31 065	31 153	33 813	35 454
South Africa	...	...	3 332	4 580	4 329	5 134	5 455	4 349	4 038	4 737	5 455
Asia											
Brazil	1 038	2 204	1 598	1 843	2 270	2 447	2 476	2 567	3 053	3 096	2 638
Russia ⁽¹⁾	87 817	101 676	91 049	90 893
India	10 657	19 555	18 892	21 338	24 161	25 390	27 355	33 411	36 199	40 100	48 972
China	61 015	145 511	137 811	161 786	166 232	166 222	160 601	163 313	165 947	178 600	183 267
South Africa	...	...	2 230	2 826	2 505	3 983	4 313	2 692	2 515	3 279	3 172
Europe											
Brazil	12 661	17 398	15 782	15 755	15 756	15 980	15 812	17 793	16 104	15 837	14 329
Russia ⁽¹⁾	122 780	124 012	111 871	112 010
India	9 257	19 006	18 175	19 780	21 133	21 658	22 609	22 829	22 113	24 285	26 065
China	24 890	61 233	45 911	56 979	59 378	59 482	56 881	55 143	49 167	54 715	59 116
South Africa	...	...	7 639	8 399	12 732	14 104	14 936	13 793	13 313	15 440	16 608
Australasia											
Brazil	219	470	483	463	447	528	543	804	554	661	434
Russia ⁽¹⁾	510	445	491	552
India	676	1 783	1 825	2 103	2 332	2 445	2 636	2 863	3 121	3 489	3 861
China ⁽²⁾	2 818	6 888	6 724	7 893	8 593	9 149	8 634	8 101	7 764	8 255	8 922
South Africa	...	...	1 015	1 281	1 228	1 429	1 483	1 321	1 189	1 319	1 337
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	833	757	753	979	1 067	1 091	1 446	153	181	107
Russia ⁽¹⁾	38 999	38 130	38 109	35 360
India	405	356	162	128	136	74	233	307	246	217	221
China	68	23	22	21	19	19	22	18	21	22	22
South Africa	...	...	5 009	6 238	1 232	668	617	539	522	651	686



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 2000-2017*.

b) China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2017*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

The figures of Australasia pertain to a region of Oceania that includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Russia

(1) Number of tourist arrivals (visits) (in 100). Data is presented according to the new official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2014.

China

(2) Refers to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.



Table 15.2.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - Brazil

Country of origin	2001	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	4 772 575	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354
Argentina	1 374 461	1 017 675	1 211 159	1 399 592	1 593 775
United States of America	596 844	625 506	603 674	641 377	594 947
Chile	153 921	240 087	170 491	200 724	217 200
Paraguay	285 724	217 709	180 373	194 340	192 730
Uruguay	304 682	199 403	189 412	228 545	261 204
France	184 759	214 440	205 860	199 719	207 890
Germany	320 050	254 264	215 595	226 630	241 739
United Kingdom	143 626	181 179	172 643	167 355	149 564
Italy	216 038	265 724	253 545	245 491	229 484
Portugal	165 898	222 558	183 697	189 065	183 728
Colombia	50 335	96 846	78 010	85 567	91 345
Spain	126 928	202 624	174 526	179 340	190 392
Bolivia	107 664	84 072	83 454	99 359	85 429
Peru	48 405	93 693	78 975	81 020	86 795
Mexico	40 765	77 193	68 028	67 616	64 451
Others	652 475	1 057 126	932 775	955 639	1 042 681

Country of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	5 676 843	5 813 342	6 429 852	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770
Argentina	1 671 604	1 711 491	1 743 930	2 079 823	2 294 900	2 622 327
United States of America	586 463	592 827	656 801	575 796	570 350	475 232
Chile	250 586	268 203	336 950	306 331	311 813	342 143
Paraguay	246 401	268 932	293 841	301 831	316 714	336 646
Uruguay	253 864	262 512	223 508	267 321	284 113	328 098
France	218 626	224 078	282 375	261 075	263 774	254 153
Germany	258 437	236 505	265 498	224 549	221 513	203 045
United Kingdom	155 548	169 732	217 003	189 269	202 671	185 858
Italy	230 114	233 243	228 734	202 015	181 493	171 654
Portugal	168 649	168 250	170 066	162 305	149 968	144 095
Colombia	100 324	116 461	158 886	118 866	135 192	140 363
Spain	180 406	169 751	166 759	151 029	147 846	137 202
Bolivia	112 639	95 028	95 300	108 149	138 106	126 781
Peru	91 996	98 602	117 230	113 078	114 276	115 320
Mexico	61 658	76 738	109 637	90 361	94 609	81 778
Others	1 089 528	1 120 989	1 363 334	1 154 040	1 119 358	924 075

Sources

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



Table 15.3.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - Brazil

Continent of origin	2001	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total	4 772 575	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354
North America	693 238	765 380	734 998	773 181	729 756
Central and South America	2 438 455	2 118 459	2 127 173	2 423 119	2 671 836
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1 392 803	1 693 095	1 542 272	1 535 301	1 525 040
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	...	46 666	35 913	40 224	50 601
Africa ⁽³⁾	36 352	75 824	78 110	83 688	86 511
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	82 620	163 149	119 025	128 450	163 855
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	16 044	37 813	29 405	36 976	41 646
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	0	19 456	11 361	18 829	21 530
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	23 486	47 000	48 295	46 302	44 657
Others (not specified)	89 577	83 257	75 665	75 309	97 922

Continent of origin	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	5 676 843	5 813 342	6 429 852	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770
North America	716 583	737 175	844 969	734 450	735 062	605 961
Central and South America	2 865 673	2 989 273	3 195 597	3 474 058	3 752 756	4 161 647
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1 541 874	1 519 126	1 703 298	1 509 828	1 481 709	1 361 041
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	56 170	62 044	76 016	100 542	101 999	71 875
Africa	92 349	94 832	128 252	110 983	81 391	70 351
South East Asia ⁽³⁾	0	0	0	26 002	22 958	19 182
East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	189 036	191 704	187 660	187 846	199 000	172 969
West Asia ⁽⁵⁾	33 523	33 128	43 340	64 424	61 382	53 096
South Asia ⁽⁶⁾	22 096	22 719	25 675	27 025	26 212	18 576
Australasia ⁽⁷⁾	52 815	54 281	80 447	55 421	66 116	43 380
Others (not specified)	106 724	109 060	144 598	15 259	18 111	10 692

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

- (1) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K, and Luxembourg.
- (2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Romania, Czech Republic, and Ukraine.
- (3) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
- (4) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, and Taiwan.
- (5) Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Iran, Iraq, and Lebanon.
- (6) Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, and India.
- (7) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighbouring islands in the Pacific Ocean.



Table 15.2.2 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - Russia ⁽¹⁾

(Number of visits)

Country of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total ⁽²⁾	25 437 893	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002
China	873 792	1 121 536	1 288 720	1 478 212
Finland	1 380 179	1 415 853	1 319 030	1 016 738
Poland	1 772 336	1 725 157	1 017 462	714 282
Germany	583 824	553 493	566 434	580 366
Mongolia	157 663	378 196	522 026	396 125
United States of America	245 184	233 379	238 633	282 188
Korea, Republic	114 320	136 039	161 267	253 764
Italy	206 807	191 071	191 828	188 981
France	198 644	171 436	176 855	185 093
Israel	149 575	162 046	179 152	182 234
United Kingdom	214 909	179 674	177 080	178 496
Spain	90 851	103 756	108 776	110 190
Japan	97 779	86 173	84 631	101 827
Iran	25 810	41 431	69 916	79 987
India	48 920	50 853	59 311	70 551
Brazil	30 953	33 621	27 177	35 067
South Africa	7 653	7 879	7 277	10 874

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2017) and BRICS countries.

(1) Data is presented according to the new official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2014.

(2) Foreign tourist arrivals from all countries.



Table 15.3.2 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - Russia ⁽¹⁾

(Number of visits)

Continent of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	25 437 893	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002
North America	296 133	274 949	279 044	333 086
Central and South America	94 074	110 632	104 256	135 371
Western Europe	993 452	905 918	935 092	964 950
Eastern Europe	11 284 519	11 495 323	10 251 989	10 236 063
Africa	37 055	39 787	35 225	40 036
South East Asia	92 763	80 634	96 057	125 906
East Asia	1 256 180	1 735 202	2 070 537	2 249 046
West Asia	1 907 573	1 892 785	1 812 358	1 838 731
South Asia	5 525 219	6 458 933	5 125 919	4 875 591
Australasia ⁽²⁾	50 994	44 526	49 109	55 208
Others	3 899 931	3 812 969	3 810 932	3 536 014

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.

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



Table 15.2.3 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - India

Country of origin	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	10 035 803
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	2 156 557
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	1 376 919
United Kingdom	405 472	796 191	776 530	769 251	759 494	798 249	788 170	809 444	838 860	867 601	941 883	986 296
Sri Lanka	112 813	204 084	218 805	239 995	266 515	305 853	296 983	262 345	301 601	299 513	297 418	303 590
Russia	15 154 ⁽¹⁾	75 543 ⁽¹⁾	91 095	94 945	122 048	144 312	177 526	259 120	269 832	172 419	227 749	278 904
Canada	88 600	208 214	222 364	224 069	242 372	259 017	256 021	255 222	268 485	281 306	317 239	335 439
Germany	80 011	184 195	204 344	191 616	227 720	240 235	254 783	252 003	239 106	248 314	265 928	269 380
France	102 434	204 827	207 802	196 462	225 232	231 423	240 674	248 379	246 101	230 854	238 707	249 620
Malaysia	57 869	112 741	115 794	135 343	179 077	208 196	195 853	242 649	262 026	272 941	301 961	322 126
Japan	80 634	145 538	145 352	124 756	168 019	193 525	220 015	220 283	219 516	207 415	208 847	222 527
Australia	52 691	135 925	146 209	149 074	169 647	192 592	202 105	218 967	239 762	263 101	293 625	324 243
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	247 235
Singapore	42 824	92 908	97 851	95 328	107 487	119 022	131 452	143 025	150 731	152 238	163 688	175 852
South Korea	27 150	84 583	79 802 ⁽¹⁾	70 485 ⁽¹⁾	95 587	108 680	109 469	112 619 ⁽¹⁾	106 870 ⁽¹⁾	102 993 ⁽¹⁾	111 076	142 383
Italy	41 351	93 540	85 766	77 873	94 100 ⁽¹⁾	100 889 ⁽¹⁾	98 743 ⁽¹⁾	93 951 ⁽¹⁾	91 589 ⁽¹⁾	88 091 ⁽¹⁾	95 417	111 915
Nepal	41 135	83 037 ⁽¹⁾	78 133 ⁽¹⁾	88 785	104 374	119 131	125 375	113 790	126 416	154 720	161 097	164 018
Pakistan	52 762	106 283	85 529	53 137 ⁽¹⁾	51 739 ⁽¹⁾	48 640 ⁽¹⁾	59 846 ⁽¹⁾	111 794 ⁽¹⁾	96 434 ⁽¹⁾	124 924	104 720	44 266
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	115 860 ⁽¹⁾	119 663	140 087
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	2 184 446

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 15.3.3 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - India

(Person-time)

Continent of origin	2001	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	10 035 803
North America	417 747	1 007 276	1 027 297	1 051 209	1 173 664	1 239 705	1 295 968	1 340 531	1 387 468	1 494 930	1 614 178	1 712 358
Central and South America	21 925	42 319	43 505	46 604	62 728	60 988	63 699	68 436	69 926	70 831	78 232	92 067
Western Europe	819 973	1 686 083	1 709 525	1 634 042	1 750 342	1 838 695	1 853 066	1 855 866	1 860 580	1 880 203	2 022 521	2 133 673
Eastern Europe	38 863	152 764	191 110	183 475	227 650	274 598	312 686	405 083	422 278	331 051	405 986	472 872
Africa	90 962	157 485	141 750	164 474	204 525	232 386	261 428	275 271	280 754	293 569	301 409	318 023
West Asia	96 424	171 661	215 542	204 843	235 317	278 773	290 996	343 113	413 678	417 616	452 927	457 760
South Asia	672 133	982 428	1 051 846	1 001 401	1 047 444	1 139 659	1 171 499	1 215 035	1 694 857	1 946 207	2 194 555	2 951 665
South East Asia	139 975	303 475	332 925	360 191	439 043	521 755	540 914	630 054	685 805	700 298	745 868	824 575
East Asia	130 464	352 037	355 230	322 797	411 947	475 951	535 622	547 305	546 792	555 770	616 476	663 295
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	66 104	167 063	178 308	182 451	210 275	233 165	244 511	263 574	286 294	312 101	349 108	386 059
Others	42 712	58 913	35 565	16 212	12 757	13 547	7 356	23 333	30 667	24 557	23 151	23 456

Source

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

Footnotes

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



Table 15.2.4 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries or territories - China

(1 000 person-time)

Country or territory of origin	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total ⁽¹⁾	10 160	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192	26 290	26 361	25 985	28 130	29 170
Korea, Rep.	1 345	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070	3 969	4 182	4 444	4 775	3 864
Japan	2 202	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518	2 878	2 718	2 498	2 590	2 683
Vietnam	1 080	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426	2 186	2 046	2 161	2 340	2 527
Russia	...	744	829	920	1 007	1 137	1 365	1 709	1 582	1 977	2 357
United States of America	896	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118	2 085	2 093	2 086	2 249	2 313
Mongolia	399	705	577	794	994	1 011	1 050	1 083	1 014	1 581	1 865
Malaysia	441	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236	1 207	1 130	1 075	1 165	1 233
Philippines	364	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1 004	1 135	1 169
Singapore	399	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028	967	971	905	925	941
India	241	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641	799	822
Canada	237	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680	741	806
Thailand	234	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637	753	777
Australia	121	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730	675	734
Germany	239	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623	625	635
United Kingdom	284	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580	595	592
Brazil	...	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85	93	105
South Africa	...	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65	67	75

SourceChina National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2017*.**Footnotes**

Top 15 (rank for 2017 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

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



Table 15.3.4 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents and countries - China

(1 000 person-time)

Continent and country of origin	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	10 160	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192	26 290	26 361	25 985	28 130	29 170
Asia	6 102	14 551	13 779	16 179	16 623	16 622	16 060	16 331	16 595	17 860	18 327
Korea, DPR	76	102	106	116	152	181	207	184	188	210	230
India	121	437	449	549	607	610	677	710	730	799	822
Indonesia	221	426	469	573	609	622	605	567	545	634	683
Japan	2 202	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518	2 878	2 718	2 498	2 590	2 683
Malaysia	441	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236	1 207	1 130	1 075	1 165	1 233
Mongolia	399	705	577	794	994	1 011	1 050	1 083	1 014	1 581	1 865
Philippines	364	795	749	828	894	962	997	968	1 004	1 135	1 169
Singapore	399	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028	967	971	905	925	941
Korea, Rep.	1 345	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070	3 969	4 182	4 444	4 775	3 864
Thailand	241	554	542	636	608	648	652	613	641	753	777
Africa	66	378	401	464	489	525	553	597	580	589	629
South Africa	...	54	51	65	67	72	69	68	65	67	75
Europe	2 489	6 123	4 591	5 698	5 938	5 948	5 688	5 514	4 917	5 472	5 912
United Kingdom	284	552	529	575	596	618	625	605	580	595	592
Germany	239	529	519	609	637	660	649	663	623	625	635
France	185	430	425	513	493	525	534	517	487	504	495
Italy	78	194	191	229	235	252	251	253	246	267	281
Netherlands	76	181	167	189	198	196	189	180	182	200	194
Portugal	23	44	44	48	47	49	49	52	53	55	56
Sweden	54	138	126	155	170	172	159	142	118	115	112
Switzerland	31	63	63	74	75	83	81	80	73	73	72
Russia	1 080	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426	2 186	2 046	1 582	1 977	2 357
Latin America	83	260	231	301	337	353	354	346	350	390	426
Brazil	...	75	64	85	98	99	96	95	85	93	105
North America	1 133	2 321	2 260	2 695	2 864	2 826	2 770	2 760	2 766	2 991	3 119
Canada	237	535	550	685	748	708	684	667	680	741	806
United States	896	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118	2 085	2 093	2 086	2 250	2 313
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	689	672	789	859	915	863	810	776	825	892
Australia	234	572	562	661	726	774	723	672	637	675	734
New Zealand	38	105	100	116	121	128	129	127	125	136	144
Others	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2017*.



Table 15.2.5 - Foreign tourist arrivals by top 15 countries - South Africa

(Person-time)

Country of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
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	10 285 197
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	2 039 932
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	1 747 211
Mozambique	983 739	1 051 502	1 076 753	1 104 404	1 116 735	1 283 016	1 200 335	1 268 258	1 339 245
Swaziland	628 113	632 490	700 119	768 728	836 467	918 490	838 006	893 618	876 992
Botswana	484 258	507 042	477 937	452 159	537 131	555 590	593 514	679 828	681 379
United Kingdom	446 369	453 030	420 483	438 023	436 599	401 914	407 486	447 840	447 901
United States of America	230 324	282 377	287 614	326 644	347 378	309 255	297 226	345 013	370 747
Germany	196 643	215 800	235 774	266 333	300 739	274 571	256 646	311 832	349 211
Namibia	177 863	190 903	197 835	200 841	222 028	211 453	212 514	214 664	208 747
Zambia	147 089	157 692	160 302	169 555	179 914	176 972	161 259	174 767	173 033
Malawi	139 605	126 120	135 577	142 063	170 345	166 964	135 260	154 017	175 014
From BRICS									
India	55 203	71 587	90 367	106 774	112 100	85 639	78 385	95 377	97 921
China	34 561	65 920	84 862	132 327	151 053	82 905	84 691	116 946	97 069
Brazil	32 256	53 756	54 183	78 376	82 730	39 082	29 339	38 814	67 797
Russian Federation	8 893	11 551	10 487	13 350	13 546	10 410	7 244	8 307	12 532
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	1 600 466

Source

Statistics South Africa.



Table 15.3.5 - Foreign tourist arrivals in the country from different continents - South Africa

(Person-time)

Continent of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 367	9 536 568	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197
North America	275 715	337 652	345 384	393 446	415 966	369 801	353 450	406 192	437 903
Central and South America	57 530	120 329	87 506	119 913	129 525	65 118	50 304	67 546	107 582
Western Europe	735 072	793 970	1 230 796	1 355 632	691 362	655 899	1 273 721	1 489 005	1 598 622
Eastern Europe	28 829	45 904	42 416	54 803	802 263	723 422	57 628	55 021	62 226
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	7 559 342
South East Asia	27 346	32 148	43 542	60 564	62 133	31 424	27 059	36 869	40 664
East Asia	86 893	120 149	138 376	197 840	226 070	129 462	124 350	169 121	153 301
West Asia	37 828	37 285	44 547	1 696	1 031	857	37 526	1 147	1 036
South Asia	70 901	92 986	24 007	138 204	142 105	107 498	102 027	120 753	122 180
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	101 479	128 149	122 784	142 949	148 316	132 080	118 908	131 856	133 713
Others (not specified)	500 858	623 803	123 161	66 863	61 745	53 861	12 686	65 141	68 628

Source

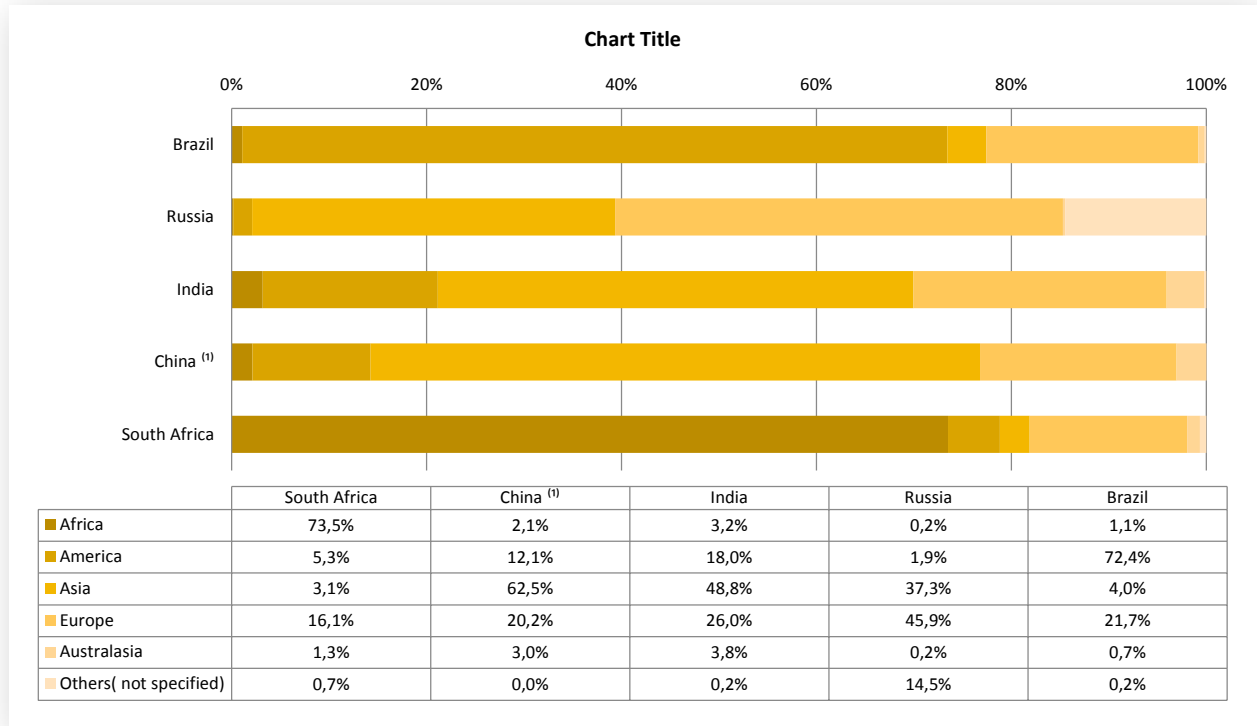
Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

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



Graph 15.1 - Foreign tourist arrivals from different continents, 2017 (percentage share)



Footnotes

(1) Australasia refers 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-resident persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose: 1 - Personal (holidays, leisure and recreation, visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and 2 - Business and 3 - Professional.

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

Russia

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

Foreign 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

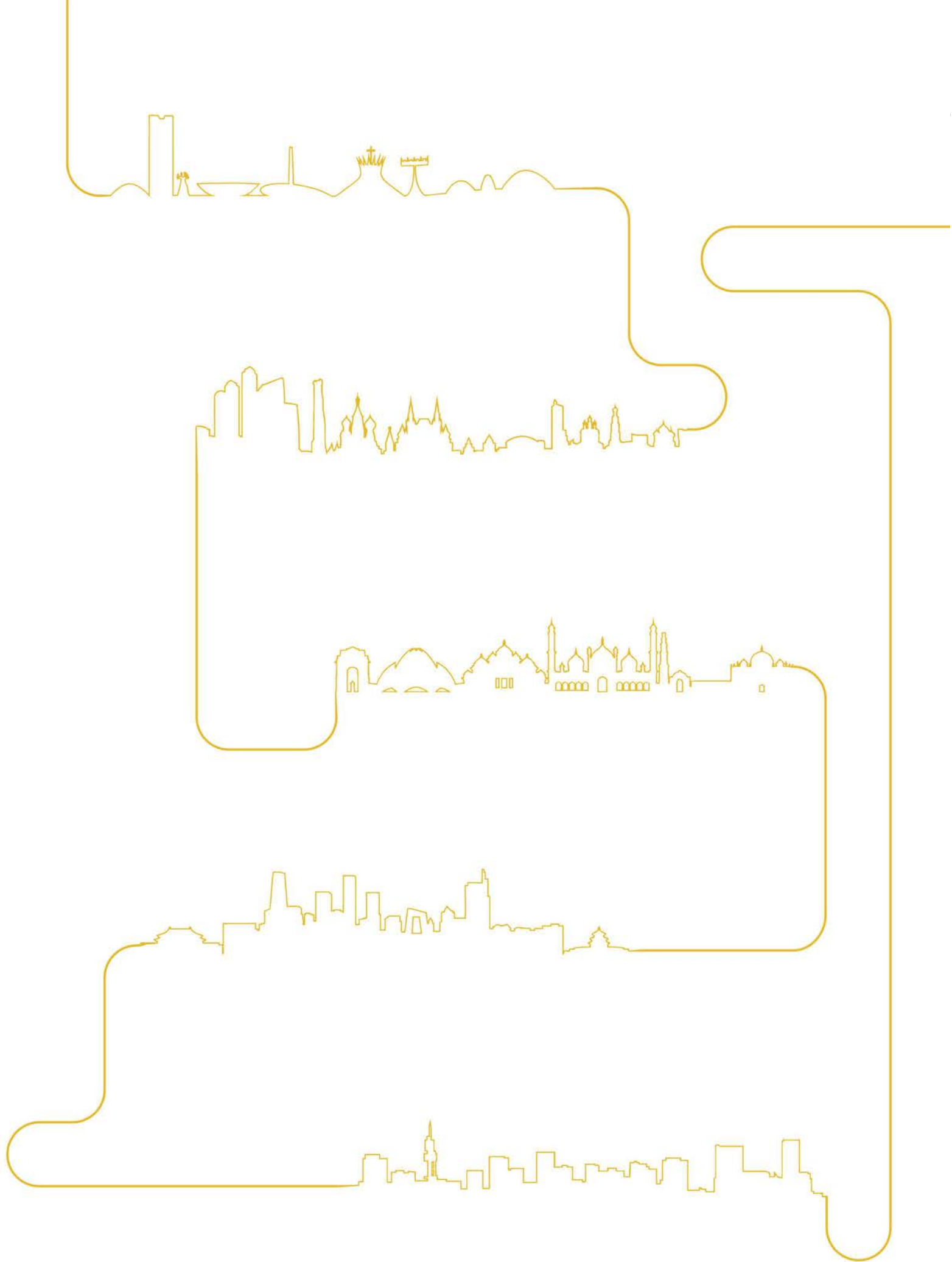
A **foreign tourist** is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty-four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

- (i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion & sport)
- (ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

China

Foreign tourist arrivals refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to China (mainland) for sight-seeing, vacation, visiting relatives, medical treatments, shopping, attending conferences or to engage in activities of economic, cultural, sports and religious. In compiling statistics, each time of entering China (mainland) is counted as one person-time.





Annexures



ANNEXURE 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 produced by IBGE, Central Bank, ministries and statistical state agencies. IBGE is the official statistics bureau responsible for the production, analysis and dissemination of Statistical information (demographic, economic and social), as well as geographical, cartographic and geodetic information and those related to natural resources and environment.

Besides its functions in the Statistical System, IBGE is also the main producer of geoscientific information and has the role of coordinating the National Cartographic System. One of the main projects of the production of geoscientific information is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure - INDE. The purpose of the INDE is to catalogue, to integrate and harmonize geospatial data from Brazilian institutions, producers and sponsors of this kind of data, so that the data can be easily located, accessed and used for several uses and for any user who has internet access.

IBGE is responsible for the construction, provision and operation of the Brazilian Geospatial Data Site - SIG Brazil, as well as for the management of the Brazilian Directorate of Geospatial Data - DBDG. It is also responsible to prepare the proposal for obtaining the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

The programs carried out by IBGE are fundamental for both the government and the society. Several public policy actions are based on the information produced by IBGE on the Brazilian reality.

In order to produce statistical and geoscientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Informatics, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 583 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

The production of statistics and geoscientific 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 2017, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan 2017-2027 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 its long-term lines of work, IBGE holds regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis 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 databases 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 2010-2017, 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 Labor Organization - ILO, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries - CPLP, BRICS, among others.

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 accounts 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

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

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

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 the Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions

- To submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- To develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
- To approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
- To coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;
- To maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;
- To develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;
- To ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;
- To provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations;
- 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 67 regional offices (as of April 2018).

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".

Main tasks of the subprogram

- 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 INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

India consisting of a number of States and Union Territories (UTs), has a federal structure of Government and the Indian Statistical System functions within the overall administrative set up of the country. The division of responsibility for administration between the Union Government and the State Governments is on the basis of three-fold classification of all subjects, namely, the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. The Concurrent list represents the subjects where both the Union and State Governments can operate, and it includes the subject Statistics. There is a further division of responsibility, by subjects or groups of subjects, among the different Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Government, on the basis of their administrative functions.

The Indian Statistical System, therefore, may be treated as both decentralized and centralized system. For example, the large-scale statistical operations conducted all over the country like Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, as well as nation-wide sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries and the Socio-Economic Surveys are the responsibility of central agencies. Similarly, compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India Prices and Industrial production indices are also Central activities. In the case of States, the State statistical organisations collect and generate data on a number of variables. The Central Government acts as the coordinating agency for presentation of statistics on an all-India basis even in fields where the States have primary authority and responsibility for collection of statistics. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DEs) carry out the responsibility of coordination of all statistical activities at the State level and keeping liaison with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) at the Centre for the purpose of maintaining uniformity and consistency in the data produced and consolidated at different levels.

Statistical system at the centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country, including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistics Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'. The NSO consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The CSO includes Computer Centre also. The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions viz. Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure Monitoring Division, and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division. In addition to a number of publications brought out by the MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information that 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 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 a 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 Data Storage and Dissemination Division of CSO handles the electronic data processing including Data preparation and management 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. DSDD brings out a publication Statistical Year Book besides Data Documentation, Archiving & Dissemination in international standard using IHSN toolkit.



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 databases 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-publications being used for wider and speedier access of such data. Steps are also being taken to accelerate e-governance to engage citizens 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 new 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.

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 and other national regulations, 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.

NBS also 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 national 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 standards 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, etc.), 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 of Foreign-related Surveys, etc.) 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 National Bureau of Statistics for examination and approval or documentation. Local statistical survey programs are worked out by the statistical institutions of local governments at and above the county level independently or jointly with the relevant departments, and shall all be reported to the National Bureau of Statistics or the statistical institutions of local governments for examination and approval in accordance with the limits of authority for examination and approval. In drawing up a plan for statistical survey programs, it is necessary simultaneously to draw up an appropriate statistical survey system, 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 surveys

NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and current statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc 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 over 70 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 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; a 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 national accounts, exploring and promoting the statistical monitoring on the new economy (new industry, new business format and new business mode), building up and perfecting relevant statistical standards for better serving the socio-economic development, at the same time, actively pushing forward the information sharing among various departments, and deeply mining 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 assessment, 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 centralized one. However, over time 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 landmark for the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics. 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 organization has set the following strategic outcome goals to be achieved by 2030:

Firstly, our statistical information system will have fully responded to the information demands of the National Development Plan (NDP) that informs development and transformation consistent with the mandate of our Constitution.

Secondly, the national statistics system will be driven by a diverse, transformed and united cadre of professionals imbued with the statistical capability to lead the national statistical system. The statistical literacy of citizens and statistical capability in the national statistics system will have increased. School leavers will be better equipped to understand statistical concepts and its application in their daily lives. A new generation of statistical leaders will have been grown to head statistical information systems in the National Statistics System (NSS). A true data revolution will inspire us.

Thirdly, Stats SA will be a top-performing organ of state and an employer of choice. Technology will drive an end-to-end robust statistical production system. Our governance and statistical systems are flexible, efficient and innovative, underpinned by sound governance and statistical methodologies.

Fourthly, Stats SA will be the statistical authority at the heart of the NSS. Collaborative partnerships and statistics units will be established within organs of state under the statistical leadership of the Statistician-General. The production of statistics has now become part of the annual performance plans of organs of state and is used for decision-making by all to inform policy, planning, monitoring and evaluation. Users and the public are delighted and have confidence and trust in official statistics as it is common knowledge and practice that statistics produced in the NSS are based on statistical quality principles and international best practices.



Fifthly, by 2020, the statistics value chain will be based on sound statistical quality principles in line with international standards and classifications that engender trust in our products.

In order to address the major measurement requirements, both at national and international levels, Stats SA will be revamping its statistics legislation in South Africa.



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Back cover image narrative

Brazil

Sugar Loaf: Carioca Landscape between the Mountain and the Sea

The city of Rio de Janeiro, shaped by interaction with mountains and sea, lies in the narrow strip of alluvial plain between Guanabara Bay and the Atlantic Ocean. Sugar Loaf is a mountain that consists of a single block of gneiss-granite and is more than six hundred million years old. The mountain arose from the separation between the South American and African continents.

Its name is explained by some authors by the similarity to the sugar cone shapes in the phase of its manufacture in the colonial time.

It has, as a complementary attraction, the cable car ride that was designed in 1908 and inaugurated in 1912, becoming the first cable car installed in the country and the third in the world. In its more than one hundred years of existence, it has transported more than forty million people.

Russia

Kamchatka is a peninsula in the Russian North East. This wild and untouched territory includes 3 state nature reserves, 5 nature parks, 19 protected areas and 169 other unique natural sites. Overall, 18% of this land is preserved. Kamchatka Peninsula is famous for its volcanoes that are included in the UNESCO World Heritage List. There are more than 300 volcanoes in Kamchatka. Klyuchevskaya Sopka (in the photo) is the highest (approximately 4,750 m) active volcano of Eurasia. Its age is about 7 000 years. Klyuchevskaya Sopka erupts every 3 to 5 years; its eruptions sometimes last for several months. In 2016-2017, ash plumes from the eruption reached a height of over 6 km.

India

The Ganges is one of the major rivers of the Indian subcontinent, flowing east through the Gangetic Plain of northern India into Bangladesh. The Ganges River rises in the western Himalayas in the Uttarakhand state of India, and drains into the Sunderbans delta in the Bay of Bengal. It has long been considered a holy and spiritual river by Indians. It is associated in myth and reality with the people of India. Many ancient and historically rich cities are located on its banks. It has been a symbol of India's age-long culture and civilization; ever changing, ever flowing, and yet ever the same Ganga.

China

Huangshan Welcoming Pine. It's not the oldest tree in China, but the 1000-year-old pine tree on Mt Huangshan (Yellow Mountains) in east China's Anhui Province is certainly the most celebrated in the nation and perhaps the world, and is a UNESCO World Natural and Cultural Heritage site. The Welcoming Pine which is 10.2 meters in height grows at 1 680 meters above sea level and its canopy spans an average of 12 meters. It is regarded as one of the "four wonders" in Mt. Huangshan (the other three being grotesque rocks, the sea of clouds and hot springs). With one branch extended on one side, it looks like one arm stretches out to welcome guests, and with the other hand obliquely put inside its pocket, it looks elegant and graceful, representing hospitality, friendliness and a peace-loving nature, which are all characteristics of the Chinese people.

South Africa

The Three Rondavels are an ancient geological wonder located in South Africa's Blyde River Canyon region. The trio of portly peaks are shaped like traditional beehive huts, with gently sloping walls and domed summits. Also known as the Three Sisters, they serve as reminders of the native hut housing structures called rondavels. Situated along the famous Panorama Route in Mpumalanga, the Three Rondavels rock formations consist of quartzite and shale. They are sometimes referred to as the "The Chief's and Three wives" with the flat-top peak representing the chief, Mapjaneng, after a legendary Bapedi chief, Maripi Mashile, who defeated invading Swazis in a great battle, whilst the peaks are named after his three wives – Magabolie, Magoladikwe, and Maseroto. It is said the wives still squabble after dark.

The Three Rondavels' distinctive shapes are the result of erosion. Soft, underlying stone was whittled and washed away by the weather, leaving the tougher slate and quartzite layers visible. They tower approximately 2,296 feet (700 metres) over the surrounding countryside and the view from their lookout point is widely considered the finest in South Africa.



