



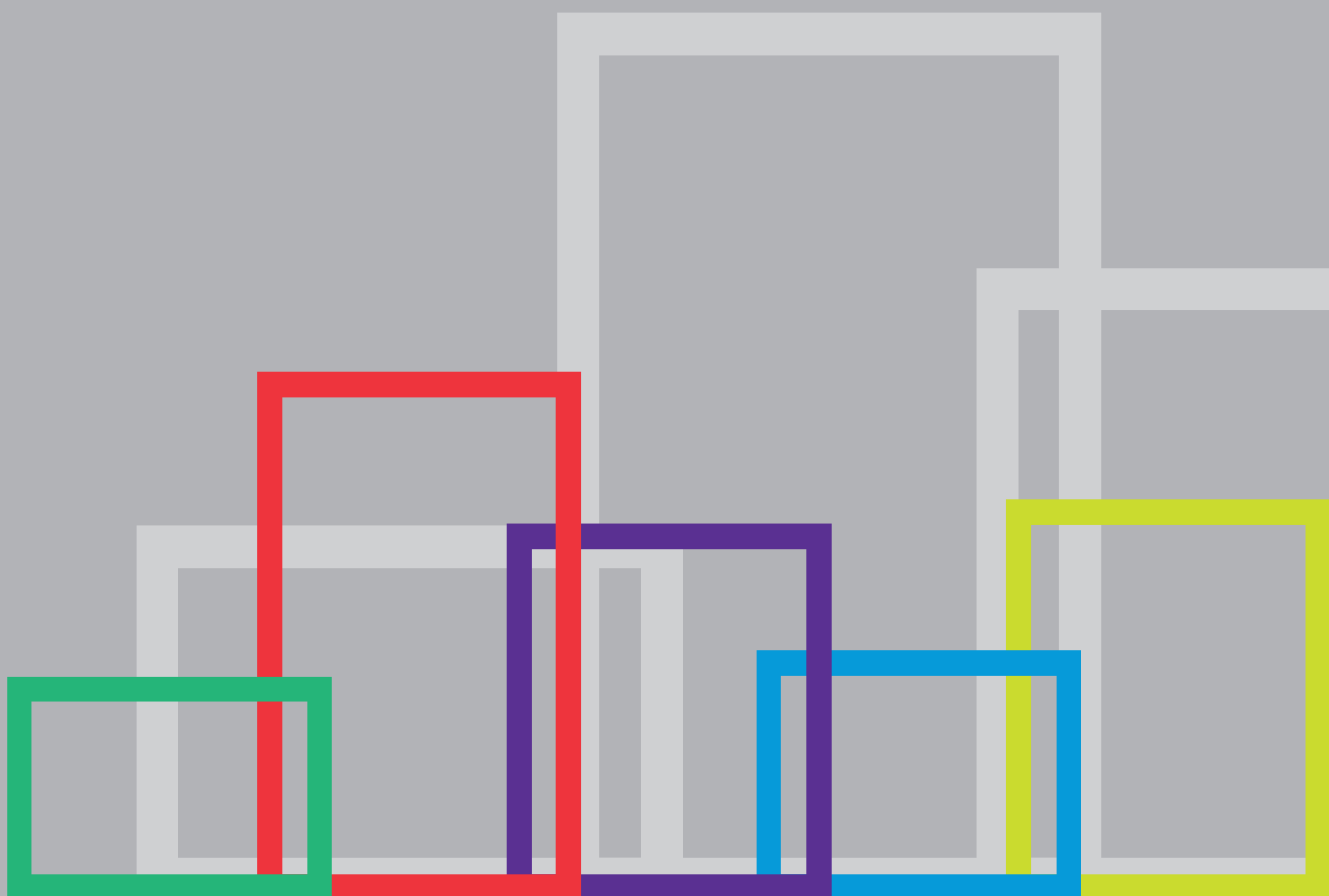
BRICS

Joint

Statistical

Publication

2015



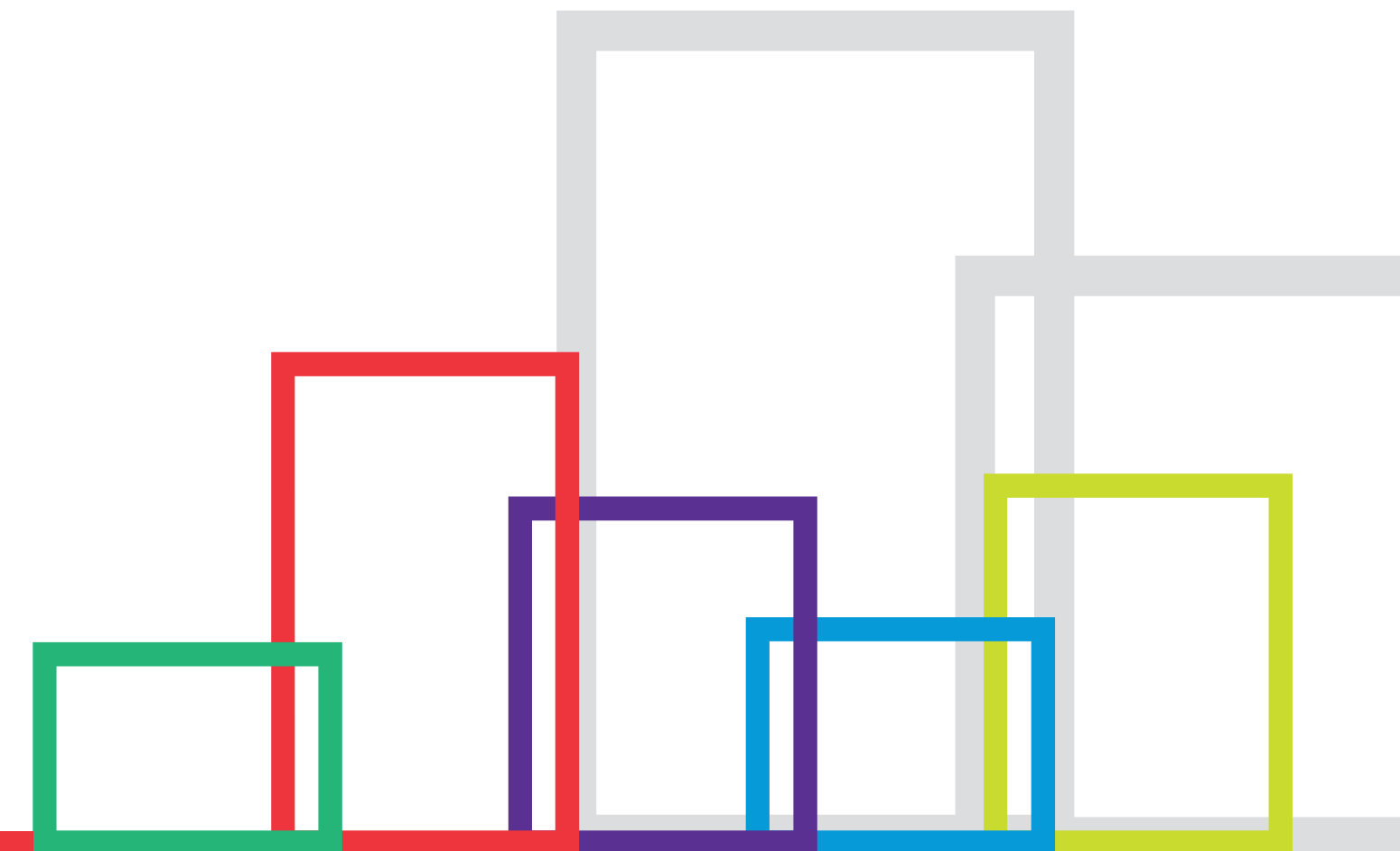
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Statistical

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2015



UDK 311.311

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication: 2015; Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa/
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Publication 2015 contains key economic and social data on BRICS countries and includes 15 chapters: 1 chapter – a summary of the entire publication and general information with comparable statistics of the five countries, the other 14 chapters – different aspects of the past development and current status of the individual countries. Each of the last 14 chapters contains a summary table with graphs and country tables.

UDK 311.311

Foreword

The creation of BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) initiated in 2006 has been one of the most significant geopolitical events at the start of the new century. In a short while, the association managed to become an important factor of world politics.

The need to begin the dissemination of information about these countries, mainly through a publication with selected data, was an issue agreed on in the BRIC (became BRICS after the inclusion of South Africa in 2010) Foreign Ministers Meeting during the 64th General Assembly of UN, held in New York in September 2009. Earlier that year, on 16th of June, the First Leaders Meeting was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia.

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication is one of the channels to disseminate statistical data about the member countries and it is aimed at harmonizing BRICS statistical information.

Publication 2015 is the sixth issue of annual publication series and therefore is another important achievement jointly made with common efforts and close cooperation by the national statistical offices of the five countries.

Publication 2015 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 are showing more detailed information as received from the individual countries.

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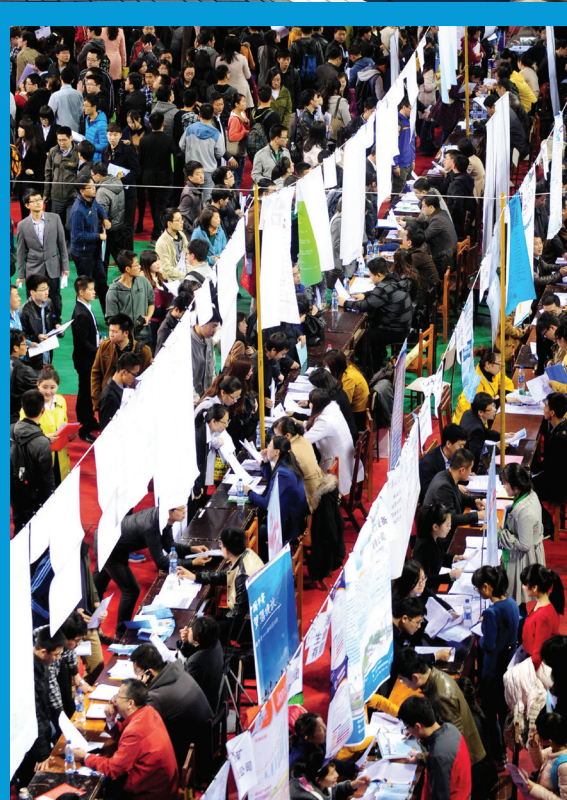
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Symbols used

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



General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

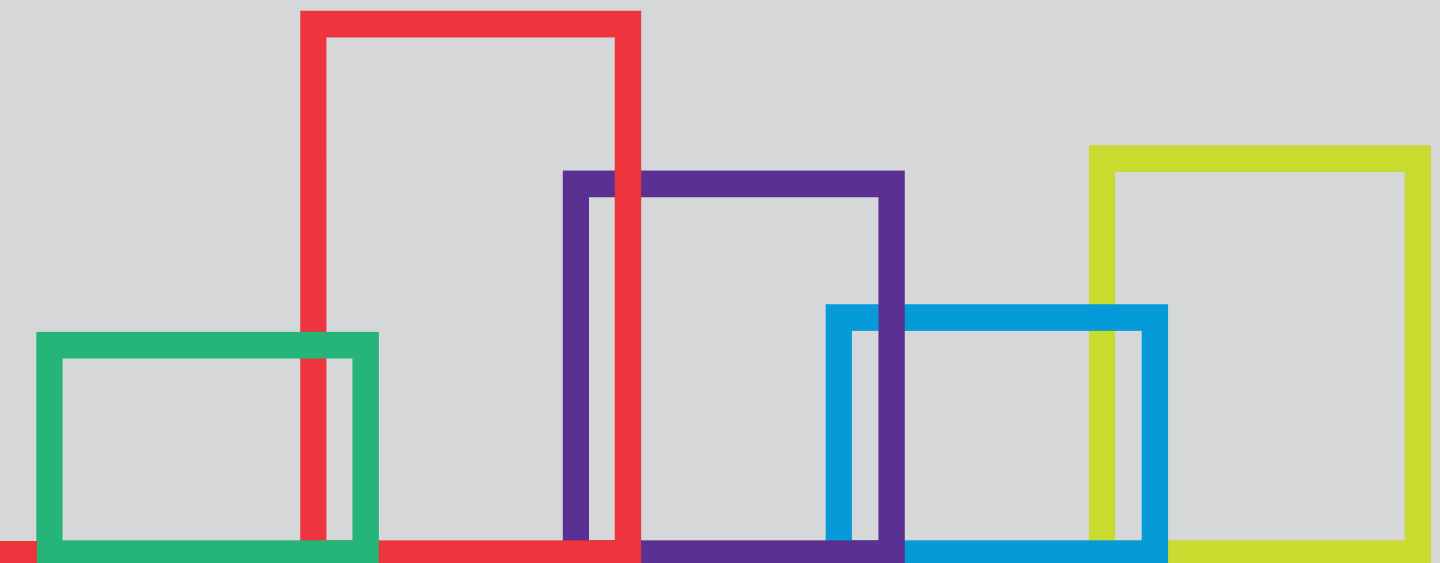


Table 1.1 – General Information on BRICS Countries – 2014

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8 516	Brasília	203 ⁽¹⁾	23.8	Real – R\$
Russia	17 098 ⁽²⁾	Moscow	146	8.4 ⁽³⁾	Rouble (Rub) – Р
India	3 287	New Delhi	1 239 ⁽⁴⁾	391 ⁽⁴⁾	Rupee – ₹
China	9 600	Beijing	1364	142.1	Renminbi – RMB
South Africa	1 221	Pretoria	54	44.2 ⁽⁵⁾	Rand – ZAR

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

China

a) China National Tourism Administration.

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

India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting, *India 2014*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

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

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

(3) 2013 year.

India

(4) Projected population as on 1st March, 2014 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

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

Table 1.2 – Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continues)

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	203
Russia ⁽²⁾	2014	146
India ⁽³⁾	2014	1 239
China ⁽⁴⁾	2014	1 364
South Africa	2014	54.0
Male (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	49.3
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	2014	46.3
India ⁽³⁾	2014	51.8
China ⁽⁴⁾	2014	51.2
South Africa	2014	48.8
Female (%)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	50.7
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	2014	53.7
India ⁽³⁾	2014	48.2
China ⁽⁴⁾	2014	48.8
South Africa	2014	51.2
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	23.8
Russia	2013	8.4
India ^{(3) (6)}	2014	391.3
China	2014	142.1
South Africa	2014	44.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	14.5
Russia	2013	13.2
India	2013	21.4
China	2014	12.4
South Africa	2014	22.4
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	6.1
Russia	2013	13.0
India	2013	7.0
China	2014	7.2
South Africa	2014	10.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	2014	14.4
Russia	2013	8.2
India	2013	40.0
China	2013	9.5
South Africa	2014	34.4
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil	...	...
Russia	2013	11.3
India	2013	167.0
China	2013	23.2
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 – Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continues)

	Year	Value
Economically active population		
Share (%)		
Brazil ^{(7) (8)}	2013	65.5
Russia	2014	52.6
India ⁽⁹⁾	2013–14	55.6
China ⁽¹⁰⁾	2014	56.5
South Africa	2014	37.6
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil	2013	6.5
Russia	2014	5.2
India ⁽⁹⁾	2013–14	3.4
China ⁽¹¹⁾	2014	4.1
South Africa	2014	25.1
National accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	2014	2 346
Russia	2014	1 881 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2014	2 069
China ^{(14) (15)}	2014	10 361 ^(P)
South Africa	2014	350
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)		
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	2014	11 571
Russia	2014	12 874 ^(P)
India ^{(13) (16)}	2014	1 633
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	2014	7 595 ^(P)
South Africa	2014	6 483
People's living standards		
Share of public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	5.3
Russia ⁽²⁾	2014	4.3 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2014	3.1
China ⁽¹⁷⁾	2013	4.3
South Africa	2012	6.9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2013	4.9
Russia ⁽²⁾	2014	3.5 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2014	1.2
China ⁽¹⁸⁾	2013	5.6
South Africa	2012	4.1
Gini coefficient		
Brazil ⁽¹⁹⁾	2013	0.497
Russia ⁽²⁰⁾	2014	0.416 ^(P)
India ⁽²¹⁾		
Rural	2011–12	0.280
Urban	2011–12	0.367
China ⁽²²⁾	2014	0.469
South Africa ⁽²³⁾	2011	0.650

Table 1.2 – Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continues)

	Year	Value
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2014	96.7
Russia	2014	101.7 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	99.9
China	2014	108.3
South Africa	2014	99.9
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2012	484
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2014	102 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	152 ^(P)
China	2014	1514
South Africa	...	...
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2012	52.2
Russia	2014	70.3
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	82
China	2014	823
South Africa (million Rand)	2010	92 180
Passenger cars production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2012	3 033
Russia	2014	1 740 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2012	2 669
China	2014	12 483
South Africa (million ZAR)	2012	93 049
TV sets production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2012	13 210
Russia	2014	16 109 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾
China ⁽²⁴⁾	2014	141 289
South Africa	...	...
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2014	114
Russia	2014	525 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	38
China	2014	211
South Africa	2007	26
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2012	7.4
Russia	2014	356 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	566
China	2014	3 870
South Africa	...	...
Natural gas (billion cu.m)		
Brazil	2013	28.2
Russia	2014	639 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	35.4
China	2014	130
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 – Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continues)

	Year	Value
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2014	538
Russia	2014	1 059 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	1 166 ^(P)
China	2014	5 650
South Africa	2014	253
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2013	258
Russia ⁽²⁵⁾	2013	2 734
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	332 ^(P)
China ⁽²⁶⁾	2014	2 520
South Africa	2012	164
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2013	296
Russia ⁽²⁵⁾	2013	1 869
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	575
China ⁽²⁶⁾	2014	2 982
South Africa	2012	63
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	2014	71
Russia	2013	122
India ⁽²¹⁾	2011	156
China	2013	135
South Africa	2011	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	2014	97
Russia	2014	105
India ⁽²¹⁾	2014	239
China	2014	557
South Africa	2013	14
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2013	42
Russia	2014	19
India ⁽²¹⁾	2013	256
China	2014	1021
South Africa	2011	10
Meat production (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2014	23 803
Russia	2014	9 047 ^(P)
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	6 235
China	2014	87 068
South Africa	2013	2 556
Fish catch (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2010	785
Russia	2009	3 728
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	9 579 ^(P)
China	2014	12 509
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 – Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	Year	Value
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2014	30
Russia	2014	86
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2014	66
China	2014	112 ^(P)
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2014	1 721
Russia	2014	1 018
India ⁽²⁷⁾	2013	247 ^(P)
China	2014	4 464 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons/km)		
Brazil	2014	122 516
Russia	2014	241 429
India ⁽¹³⁾	2013	107 548
China	2014	633 334 ^(P)
South Africa	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

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 2014*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook of Health and Family Planning 2014*.
- d) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2014*.
- e) State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the Peoples' Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2013*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2014*.
- g) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Abstract 2015*.
- h) National Bureau of Statistics of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2014*.
- i) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.
- j) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.
- k) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2013*.
- l) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2013*.
- m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2011–2013*.
- n) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2014*.

Footnotes

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

Brazil

- (1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method.
- (7) Revised data, according the last population estimate.
- (8) Population 15 years old and over.
- (12) Preliminary estimation.
- (19) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

- (2) Including data on the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.
- (5) Data on the 1st of January.
- (20) Calculations of Gini Index are based on macroeconomical per capita income data and information of sample household budget survey.
- (25) In million tons of conventional (equivalent) fuel (the volumes of natural fuels – oil, coal, gas, oil products etc., which have been recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent into the volume of conventional fuel).

India

- (3) As on 1st March 2014, based on Census 2001 estimate.
- (6) 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).
- (9) Based on survey (Field Survey Period January 2014 to July 2014: Reference Period Last 12 months) conducted by Labor Bureau, Ministry of Labor & Employment, as per Usual Principal Status taking into account subsidiary activity also.
- (13) The information is as per the financial year i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March of the next year.
- (16) Per capita GDP has been calculated on the basis of population as on 1st October 2014, projected as per census 2011.
- (21) The information is as per agricultural year/National sample survey round (for Gini coefficient) i.e. July of the current year to June of the next year.
- (27) The information is as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

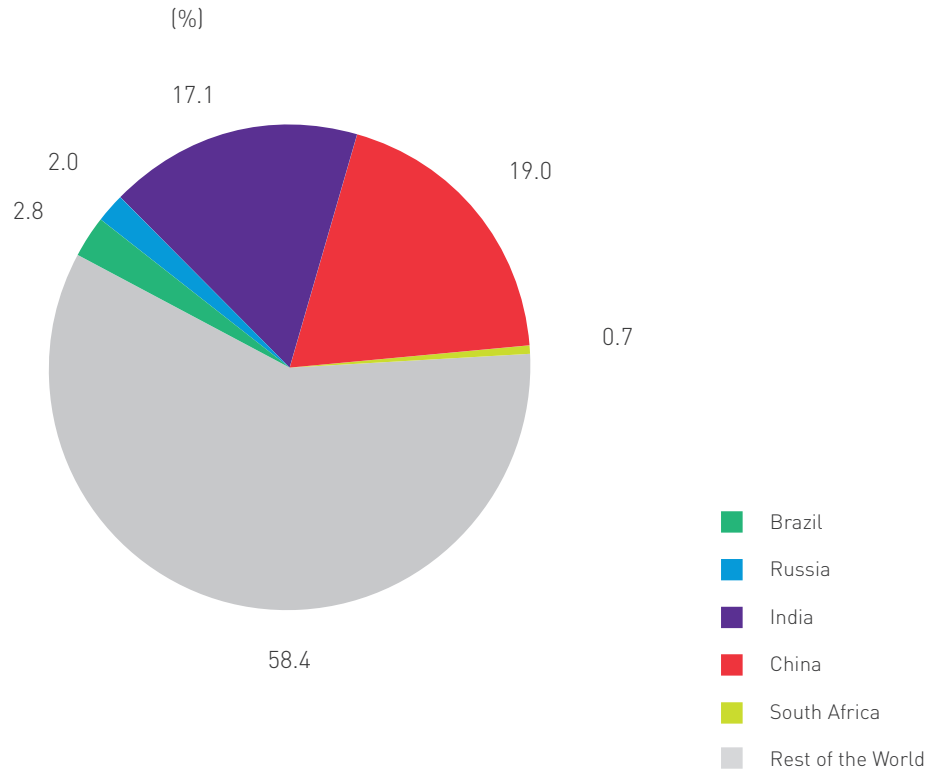
China

- (4) Year-end population.
- (10) Share of number of employed persons to national population.
- (11) Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas.
- (14) GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- (15) Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.
- (17) Refers to government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (18) Refers to total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (22) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.
- (24) Refers only to Color TV.
- (26) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.

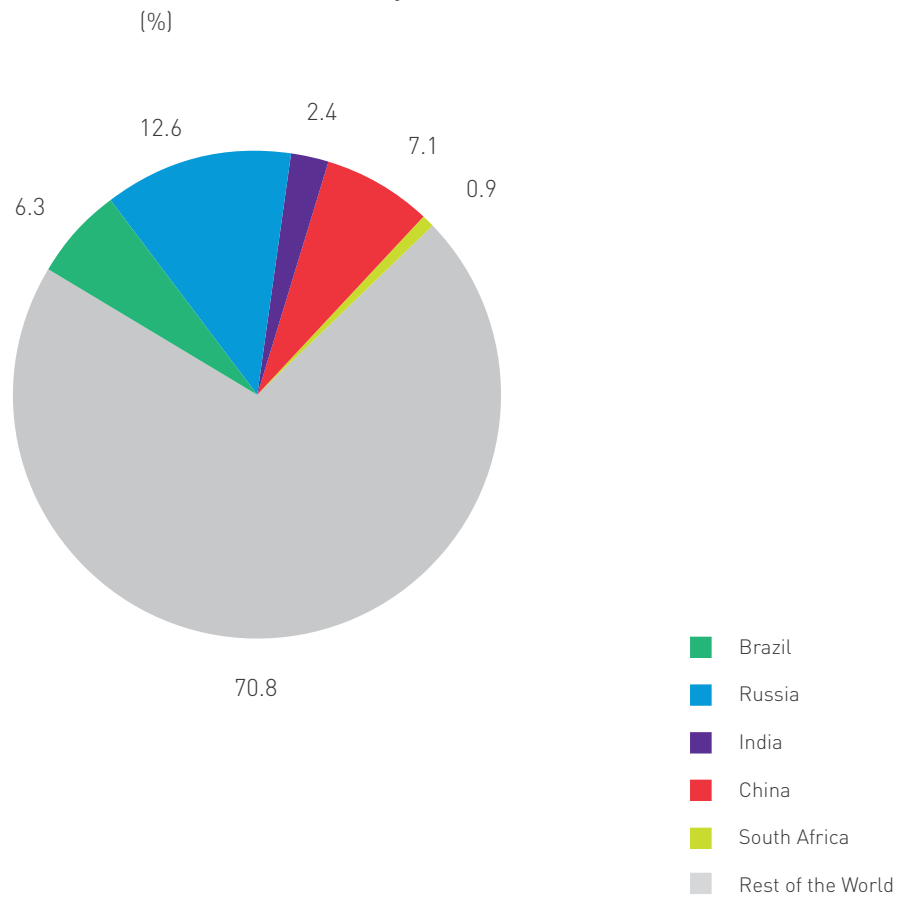
South Africa

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

Graph 1.1 – Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Population, 2013



Graph 1.2 – Share of the BRICS Countries in the World Territory, 2013





Population

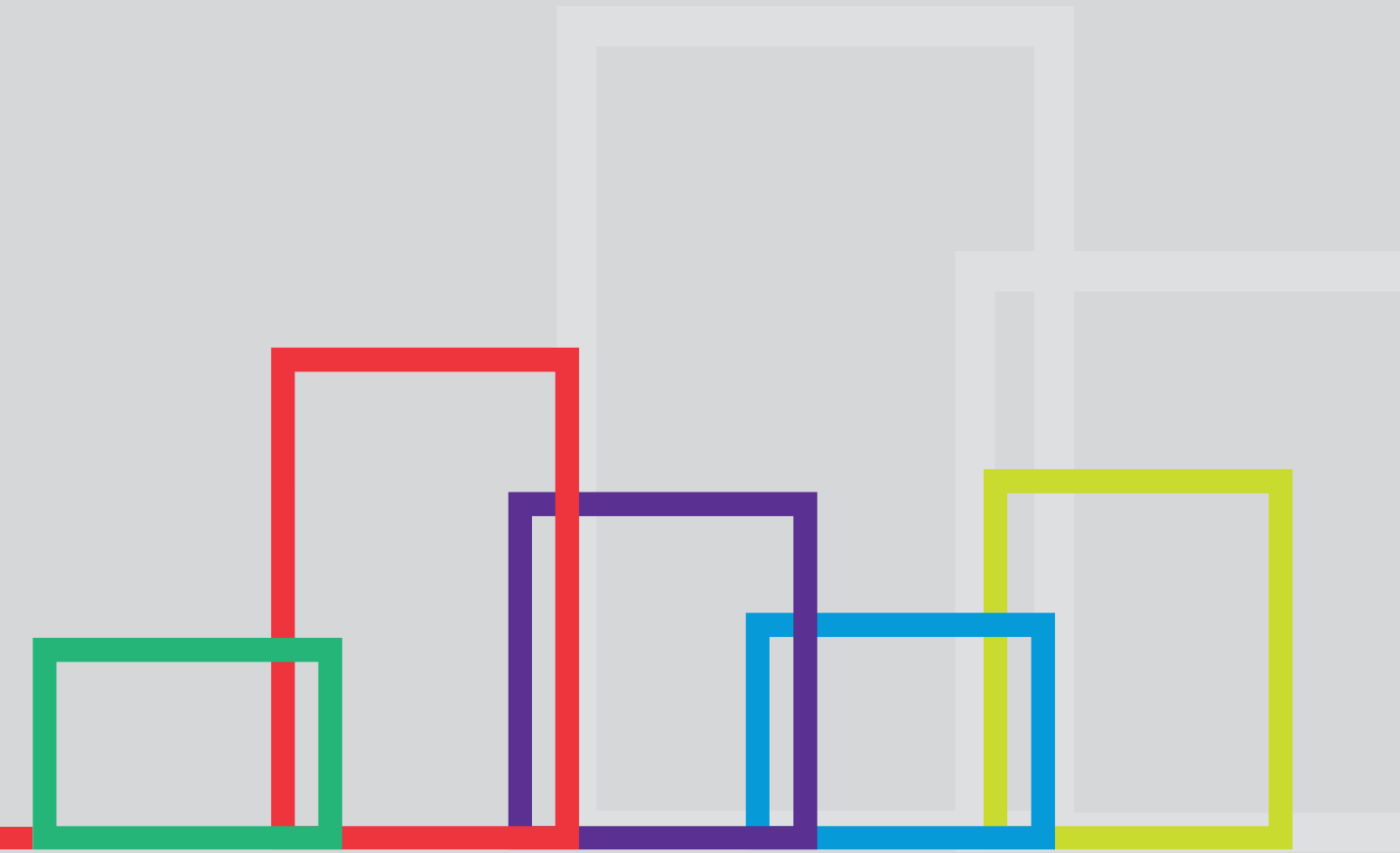


Table 2.1 – Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	Population (million persons)										
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	173.4	185.2	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8
Russia ⁽²⁾	146.9	143.8	143.2	142.8	142.8	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.0	143.3	143.7
India ⁽³⁾	996.9	1 095.7	1 112.0	1 128.5	1 144.7	1 160.8	1 176.7	1 192.5	1 208.1	1 223.6	1 238.9
China ⁽⁴⁾	1 262.6	1 303.7	1 311.0	1 317.9	1 324.7	1 331.3	1 337.7	1 344.1	1 350.7	1 357.4	1 364.3
South Africa	44.4	47.3	48.0	48.7	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.6	52.3	53.2	54.0
Male											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	86.2	91.8	92.8	93.8	94.8	95.8	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.3	100.2
Russia ⁽²⁾	68.7	66.7	66.3	66.0	66.0	65.9	66.0	66.1	66.1	66.3	66.6
India ⁽³⁾	516.0	567.0	575.5	584.0	592.5	600.8	609.1	617.3	625.4	633.5	641.5
China ^{(4) (5)}	654.4	673.8	677.3	680.5	683.6	686.5	687.5	690.7	694.0	697.3	700.8
South Africa	21.0	22.9	23.2	23.6	23.9	24.3	24.7	25.1	25.5	25.9	26.4
Female											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	87.3	93.4	94.5	95.6	96.7	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.8	101.7	102.6
Russia ⁽²⁾	78.2	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.0	77.1
India ⁽³⁾	481.0	528.7	536.7	544.5	552.3	560.0	567.6	575.2	582.7	590.1	597.4
China ^{(4) (5)}	613.1	633.8	637.2	640.8	644.5	648.0	653.4	656.7	660.1	663.4	667.0
South Africa	23.0	24.5	24.8	25.1	25.4	25.8	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.2	27.6
Urban											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	140.9	153.3	155.7	158.0	160.4	162.7	164.9	167.1	169.2	171.3	173.4
Russia ⁽²⁾	107.4	105.2	104.8	104.7	104.9	104.9	105.0	105.4	105.7	106.1	106.6
India ⁽³⁾	283.7	314.2	321.4	328.6	335.9	343.2	350.6	357.9	365.4	372.8	380.3
China ^{(4) (5)}	459.1	562.1	582.9	606.3	624.0	645.1	669.8	690.8	711.8	731.1	749.2
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾
Rural											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	35.2	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.7	29.4
Russia ⁽²⁾	39.5	38.6	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.5	37.3	37.2	37.1
India ⁽³⁾	713.2	781.5	790.8	799.9	808.8	817.6	826.2	834.6	842.7	850.8	858.6
China ^{(4) (5)}	808.4	745.4	731.6	715.0	704.0	689.4	671.1	656.6	642.2	629.6	618.7
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2014 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

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

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

India

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

China

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

(5) Year-end population.

South Africa

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

Table 2.2.1 – Selected Data on Population – Brazil

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (mid-year) (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	173.4	185.2	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0	202.8
Under 15 years	52.1	51.5	51.2	51.0	50.7	50.3	49.9	49.5	49.0	48.5	48.0
15 to 24 years	34.4	35.4	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2	34.2
25 to 59 years	72.7	81.9	83.9	85.8	87.8	89.7	91.5	93.1	94.7	96.2	97.6
60 years and older	14.2	16.4	16.9	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.1	23.0
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	98.7	98.3	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7	97.6
Under 15 years	103.6	103.8	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3	104.4
15 to 24 years	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7	102.7
25 to 59 years	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.4	97.4
60 years and older	81.1	79.4	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.2	79.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	20.9	18.2	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8	14.5
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	6.7	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽¹⁾	14.2	12.2	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.6
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽¹⁾	69.8	72.0	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1
Total fertility rate (per woman) ⁽¹⁾	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	29.0	22.2	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births) ⁽¹⁾	35.5	26.8	25.3	23.8	22.4	21.1	19.8	18.9	18.1	17.9	16.7
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽²⁾	6.0	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	6.9	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	2.6	2.5	2.3	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

Footnotes

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

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2012.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2012, Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

Table 2.2.2 – Selected Data on Population – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	146.9	143.8	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3	143.7
Under 15 years	27.1	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.1	21.3	21.7	21.8	22.2	22.8	23.4
15 to 24 years	23.1	24.3	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.0	20.6	20.4	19.2	18.0	16.9
25 to 59 years	69.9	72.4	73.3	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.6	74.6	75.0	75.3	75.6
60 years and older	26.8	25.0	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.0	26.0	26.1	26.7	27.2	27.8
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.9	86.5	86.2	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.3
Under 15 years	104.4	104.7	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.2	105.2
15 to 24 years	102.7	102.4	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.6	103.4	103.8	104.0	104.3
25 to 59 years	94.0	91.7	91.2	91.0	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.1	91.4	91.8	92.1
60 years and older	53.1	51.2	50.7	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.9	52.4	52.8	53.1	53.5
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.7	10.2	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.2	...
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	15.3	16.1	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.0	...
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	-6.6	-5.9	-4.8	-3.3	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	0.0	0.2	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	65.4	66.7	67.6	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.8	70.2	70.8	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.2	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	13.9	13.0	11.8	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.4	10.6	9.9	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	25.4	23.7	22.0	20.7	22.0	16.5	16.2	11.5	11.3	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.2	7.4	7.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.5	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7	...
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.21
Dependency ratio (%)	0.58	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.52	0.54	0.55

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes(1) Data on the 1st of January.

Table 2.2.3 – Selected Data on Population – India

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	996.9	1095.7	1112.2	1128.5	1144.7	1160.8	1176.7	1192.5	1208.1	1223.6
Under 15 years	342.0	368.0	357.0	362.0	368.0	357.0	363.7	346.9	351.5	348.7
15 to 24 years	194.0	213.0	222.0	225.0	230.0	227.0	237.0	239.8	243.0	245.9
25 to 59 years	389.0	437.0	449.6	460.0	465.0	464.0	487.0	507.3	513.0	526.1
60 years and older	72.0	79.0	83.6	82.0	81.0	85.0	88.3	98.5	100.3	101.6
Sex ratio (female = 100) ⁽¹⁾	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.4
Under 15 years	110.4	110.3	109.0	110.5	109.1	111.6	111.6	111.0	112.6	112.4
15 to 24 years	109.7	108.8	112.0	108.3	109.1	109.5	108.8	110.0	107.9	107.9
25 to 59 years	105.8	104.7	106.0	104.9	106.7	105.7	105.5	106.0	105.6	106.1
60 years and older	94.6	97.5	95.0	93.0	101.2	98.4	97.7	96.0	97.5	95.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6	21.4
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.4
Life expectancy at birth (years) ⁽²⁾	62.9	65.0	65.4	65.7	66.1	66.1	66.1	...	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	42.0	40.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	99.1	74.3	74.3	...	69.0	64.0	59.0	55.0	52.0	49.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) ⁽³⁾	327.0	254.0	254.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	178.0	167.0	167.0	167.0

Source

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

Table 2.2.4 – Selected Data on Population – China

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1 262.6	1 303.7	1 311.0	1 317.9	1 324.7	1 331.3	1 337.7	1 344.1	1 350.7	1 357.4	1 364.3
Year-end (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	1 267.4	1 307.6	1 314.5	1 321.3	1 328.0	1 334.5	1 340.9	1 347.4	1 354.0	1 360.7	1 367.8
Under 15 years ⁽²⁾	290.1	265.0	259.6	256.6	251.7	246.6	222.6	221.6	222.9	223.3	225.6
15 to 59 years ⁽²⁾	846.4	...	905.9	911.3	916.5	920.8	940.5	940.7	937.3	935.0	929.8
60 years and older ⁽²⁾	130.9	...	149.0	153.4	159.9	167.1	177.8	185.0	193.9	202.4	212.4
15 to 64 years ⁽²⁾	889.1	942.0	950.7	958.3	966.8	974.8	999.4	1 002.8	1 004.0	1 005.8	1 004.7
65 years and older ⁽²⁾	88.2	100.6	104.2	106.4	109.6	113.1	118.9	122.9	127.1	131.6	137.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	106.3	106.3	106.2	106.1	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.0	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1	12.4
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9	5.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	73.0	...	...	...	...	74.8	...	...	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)	32.2	19.0	17.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.1	10.3	9.5	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39.7	22.5	20.6	18.1	18.5	17.2	16.4	15.6	13.2	12.0	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.7	6.3	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	9.9	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	47.7	41.1	36.6	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	...

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001–2014* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000–2014*.
- c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000–2014*.

Footnotes

(1) Data in 2000 and 2010 are estimated from the Fifth and Sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2005 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national 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.

Table 2.2.5 – Selected Data on Population – South Africa

	2000 ⁽¹⁾	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	44.4	47.3	48.0	48.7	49.3	50.1	50.8	51.6	52.3	53.2	54.0
Under 15 years	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.7	15.8	15.8	15.9	16.0	16.1	16.2
15 to 24 years	9.0	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5
25 to 59 years	17.0	19.0	19.3	19.6	20.0	20.3	20.7	21.2	21.7	22.2	22.8
60 years and older	2.7	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5
Sex ratio (female = 100)	92.4	93.5	93.7	93.9	94.1	94.3	94.5	94.7	94.9	95.2	95.4
Under 15 years	101.4	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.8	101.9
15 to 24 years	92.1	97.0	98.0	98.9	99.9	100.8	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7	101.7
25 to 59 years	88.6	90.1	90.3	90.5	90.7	90.9	91.2	91.8	92.5	93.2	93.9
60 years and older	71.4	69.9	69.6	69.5	69.4	69.4	69.5	69.7	69.9	70.1	70.3
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	23.8	23.6	23.4	23.2	23.1	23.0	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.4
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	15.2	14.5	13.4	12.6	11.8	11.4	11.3	11.0	10.7	10.2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)	...	52.1	53.0	54.7	56.0	57.3	58.2	58.7	59.3	60.2	61.2
Total fertility rate (per woman)	...	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	52.0	49.4	45.8	45.0	40.9	38.9	37.8	36.8	35.2	34.4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	3.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.2	...	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) ⁽³⁾	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	...	...

Source

Statistics South Africa, Mid-Year Population Estimates 2013 and Vital Statistics 2012.

Footnotes

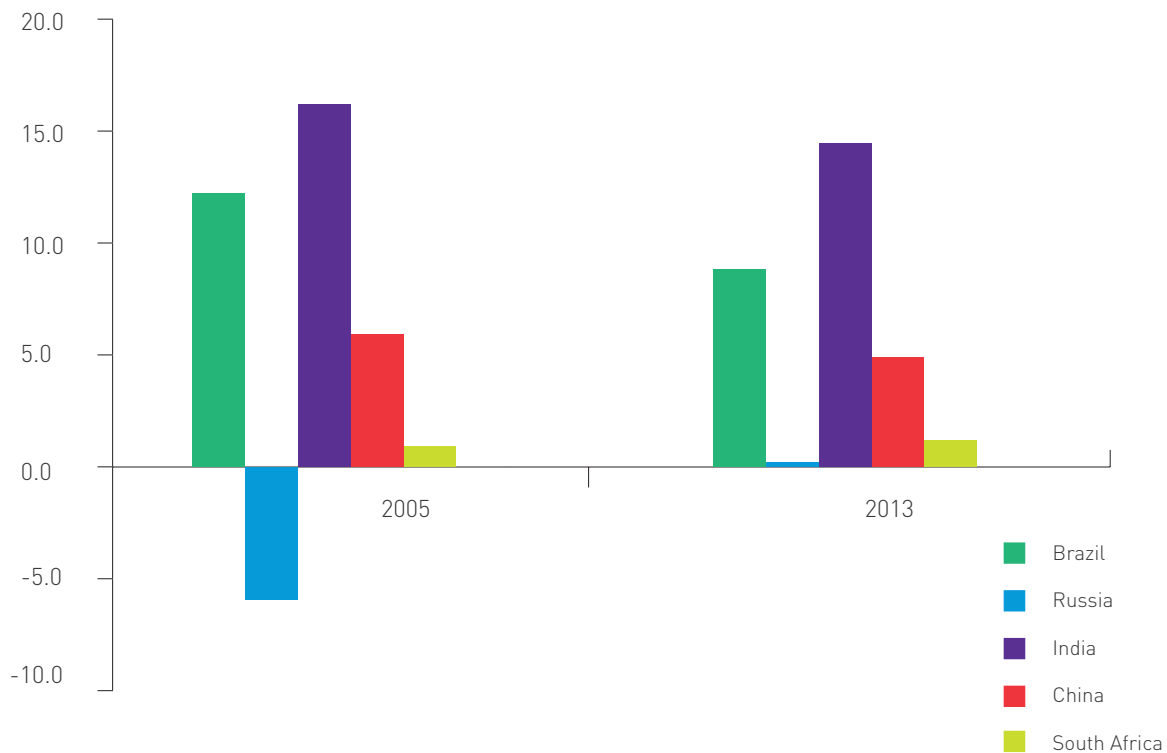
(1) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures cannot be verified.

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

(3) Data for civil unions starts from 2007.

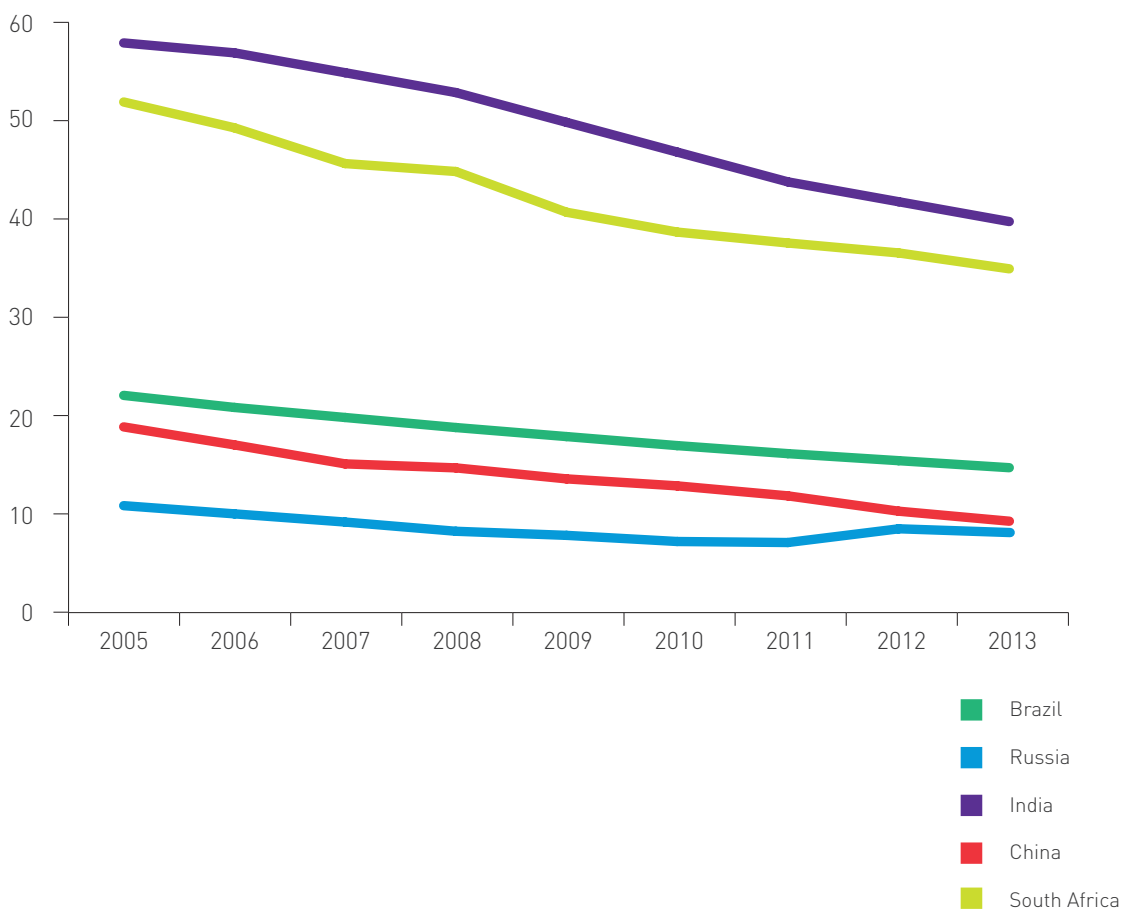
Graph 2.1 – Natural Increase Rate of Population

(per 1000 persons)

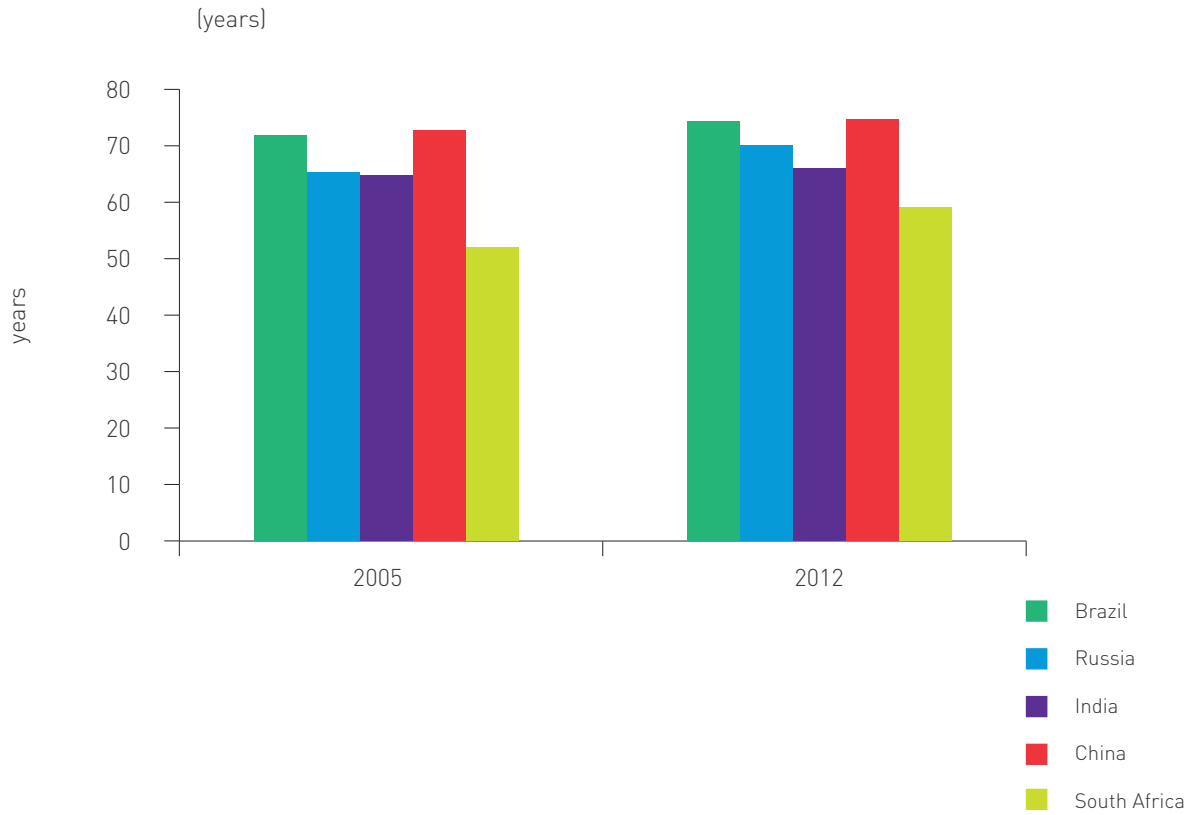


Graph 2.2 – Infant Mortality Rate

(per 1 000 live births)

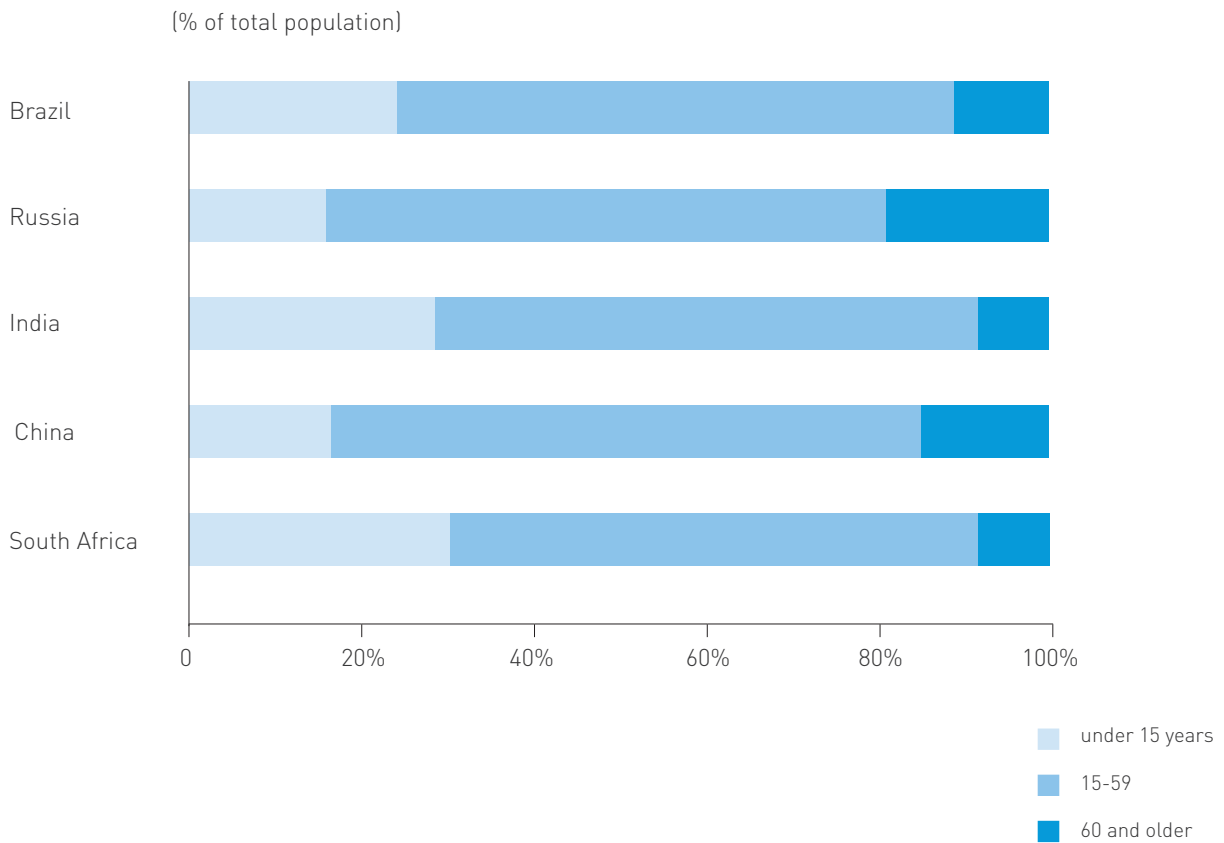


Graph 2.3 – Life Expectancy at Birth



(1) Data for 2010 instead of 2012 year.

Graph 2.4 – Population by Age Groups, 2013



Explanatory Notes:**General Notes**

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

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

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

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

Expectation of live at birth: Average number of years' a new born child is expected to live undercurrent mortality conditions.

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

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

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

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

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.

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

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



Economically Active Population

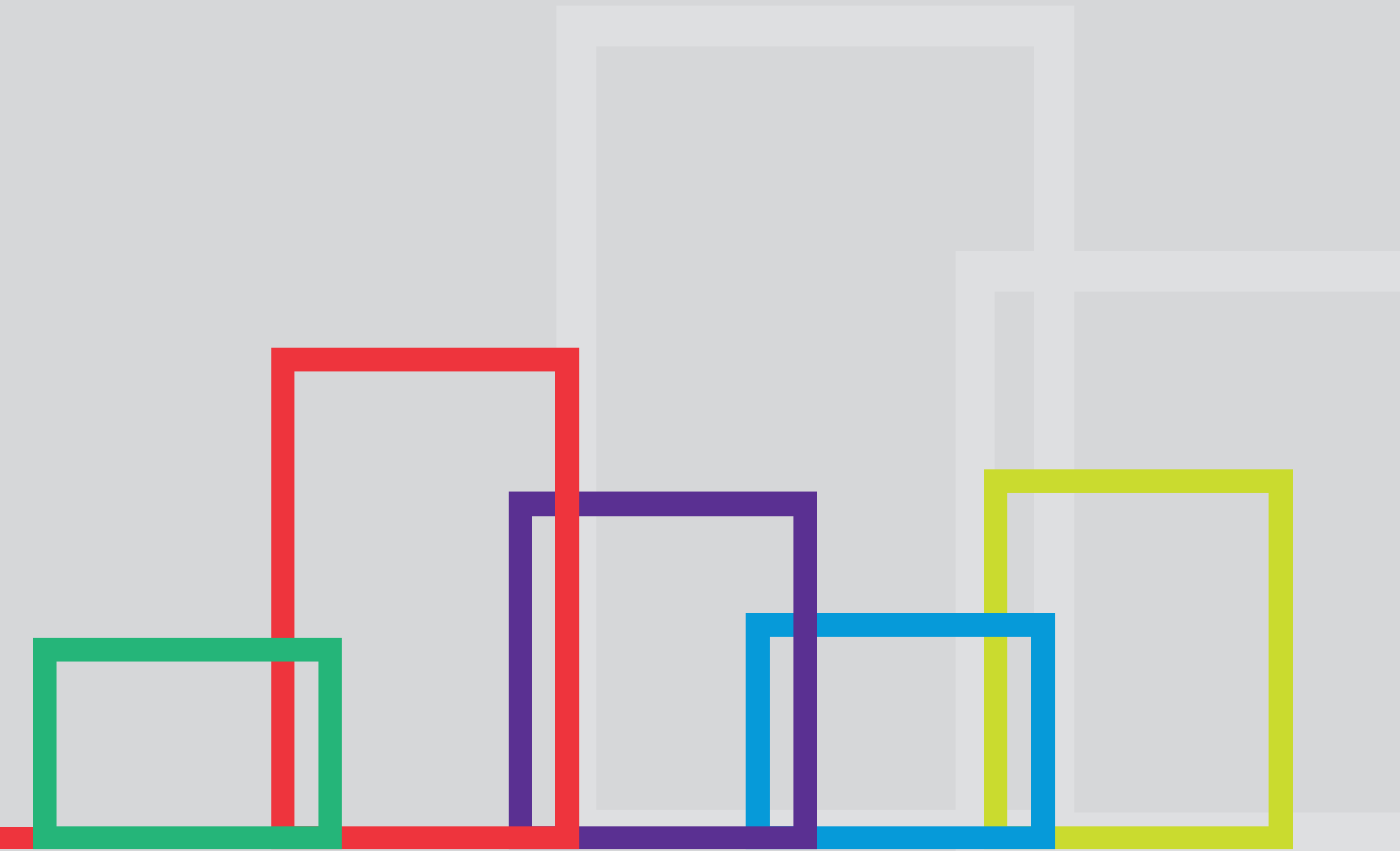


Table 3.1 – Summary of Economically Active Population on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share of number of economically active population to national population (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	...	69.3	69.0	68.6	68.6	68.6	...	66.2	65.9	65.5	...
Russia	49.5	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.0	53.0	52.8	53.0	52.9	52.7	52.6
India ⁽³⁾	40.6	43.0	42.3	...	41.3	...	40.0	...	39.5	...	...
China ^{(4) (5)}	56.9	57.1	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.6	56.6	56.5
South Africa	36.8	35.8	36.6	36.2	38.0	37.0	36.1	36.3	37.8	36.6	37.6
Share of number of employed persons of the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2) (6)}	...	15.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.8	...	13.5	14.0	13.5	...
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	24.1	22.9	22.8	22.2	21.4	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.2	19.9
India ⁽⁸⁾	12.6	18.1	18.8	...	18.7	...	21.5	...	24.3	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	22.5	23.8	25.2	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.5	30.3	30.1	29.9
South Africa	20.6	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.9	22.1	21.8	20.9	20.7	20.6

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2005/2013*.

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 2001-2014* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 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) Revised data, according the last population estimate.

(2) Population 15 years old and over.

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

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

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

Table 3.2.1 – Selected Data on Economically Active Population – Brazil

	2001 ⁽¹⁾	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012	2013
Economically active population (million persons)	82.7	94.6	95.9	97.1	99.1	100.8	100.4	101.5	102.5
Employed population (million persons)	75.0	85.8	87.9	89.2	92.1	92.5	93.7	95.3	95.9
Age (%)									
15 to 24 years	23.0	21.7	20.9	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.9	17.7	16.9
25 to 59 years	70.7	71.8	72.4	73.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	75.1	75.6
60 years and older	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2	7.5
Sector (million persons)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.0	17.0	16.5	15.9	15.7	15.4	14.3	13.6	13.6
Industry ⁽²⁾	11.0	12.9	13.1	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.6	13.4	12.9
Construction	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.3	8.8
Trade	12.7	15.3	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.9	17.1
Services	30.8	34.8	36.7	37.4	39.2	39.9	42.0	43.0	43.4
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	8.8	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.2	6.6
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	7.4	8.3	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	5.8	6.2
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	9.3	8.4	8.1	7.1	8.3	6.7	6.1	6.5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	9.2	7.4	6.7	7.1
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	17.9	19.3	17.7	16.8	15.5	17.8	15.3	14.6	15.0

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2001/2013*.

Footnotes

Revised data, according the last population estimate.

Population 15 years old and older.

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

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

Table 3.2.2 – Selected Data on Economically Active Population – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Economically active population (million persons)	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.3	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.5	75.4
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	68.3	69.2	70.8	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.9	71.5	71.4	71.5
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.2	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.0	9.2	8.4
25 to 59 years	82.8	84.6	85.2	85.0	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.4	86.4	86.1	86.8
60 years and older	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8
Industry ⁽¹⁾	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.5	14.4	14.3
Construction	3.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4
Trade	8.0	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5	11.5	11.5
Services ⁽²⁾	28.6	30.8	31.5	32.8	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.7	34.9	35.1	35.6
Other ⁽³⁾	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.9
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.3
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	15.5	16.4	14.4	14.0	18.5	16.9	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Including Energy.

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

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

Table 3.2.3 – Selected Data on Economically Active Population – India

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Economically active population (million persons)	373.6	417.9	412.7	...	416.8	...	408.4	...	429.9
Employed population (million persons)	365.4	408.2	402.9	...	407.5	...	400.0	...	420.5
Age wise break up of those employed (million persons) ⁽¹⁾									
15 to 24 years	75.8	84.4	81.6	...	77.1	...	68.8	...	67.8
25 to 59 years	255.2	288.7	286.3	...	295.7	...	296.8	...	316.4
60 years and older	24.6	27.5	28.0	...	29.8	...	30.1	...	32.9
Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	225.6	238.8	233.7	...	233.5	...	212.8	...	205.6
Mining and quarrying	2.1	2.4	2.4	...	2.0	...	2.4	...	2.3
Manufacturing	39.1	47.8	48.8	...	46.9	...	44.0	...	53.0
Electricity, gas, water etc.	1.1	1.2	1.2	...	1.2	...	1.2	...	2.2
Construction	15.8	22.9	23.4	...	26.1	...	38.4	...	44.6
Trade, hotel and restaurant	35.8	42.0	40.3	...	42.0	...	43.2	...	46.1
Transport, storage and communication	12.9	15.5	16.5	...	17.1	...	17.2	...	20.3
Other services	33.5	38.0	36.3	...	38.7	...	41.2	...	46.5
Unemployment rate (%)	2.2	2.3	2.4	...	2.2	...	2.0	...	2.2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	4.7	4.5	4.8	...	4.1	...	3.4	...	3.4

Source

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

Table 3.2.4 – Selected Data on Economically Active Population – China

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Employed population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	720.9	746.5	749.8	753.2	755.6	758.3	761.1	764.2	767.0	769.8	772.5
By age (%) ⁽¹⁾											
16 to 24 years	15.9	12.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.3	13.4	12.0	11.4	10.4
25 to 59 years	77.8	80.4	79.4	79.5	79.1	78.7	78.2	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.7
60 years and older	6.4	6.8	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.9
By sector (million persons) ⁽¹⁾											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	334.4	319.4	307.3	299.2	288.9	279.3	265.9	257.7	241.7	227.9
Industry ⁽²⁾	162.2	177.7	188.9	201.9	205.5	210.8	218.4	225.4	232.4	231.7	231.0
Services	198.2	234.4	241.4	244.0	250.9	258.6	263.3	272.8	276.9	296.4	313.6
Unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5
Unemployment rate in urban areas (%)	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1

Sources

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2014 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.
b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

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

Table 3.2.5 – Selected Data on Economically Active Population – South Africa

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Economically active population (million persons) ⁽¹⁾	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.3	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.1
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	12.7	13.4	13.5	14.6	14.2	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.9	15.1
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	11.1	10.1	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3
25 to 59 years	84.4	86.0	85.5	85.8	86.5	87.5	88.4	88.6	89.1	88.9	89.0
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Industry ⁽²⁾	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	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Trade	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Services	2.1	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4
Other	5.2	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.4	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.3	22.5	23.7	24.9	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	48.3	46.7	46.5	45.6	48.3	51.2	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3

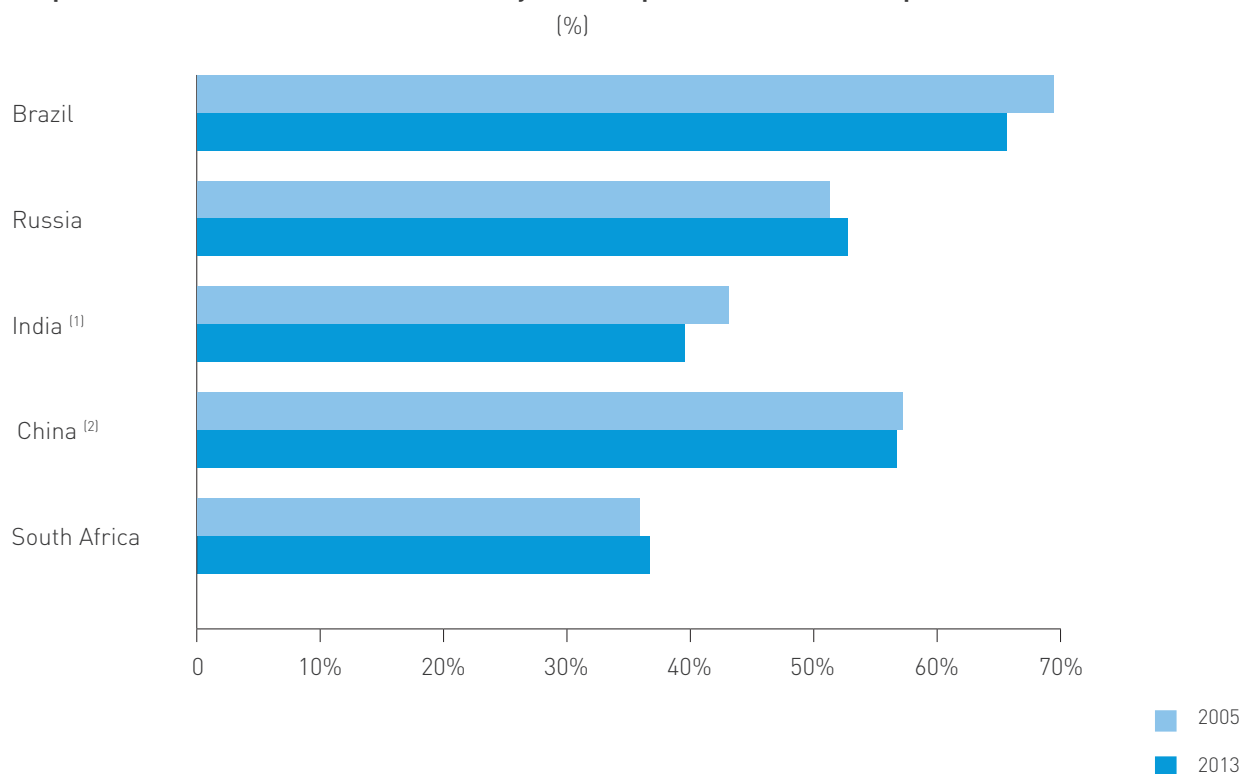
Source

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

Footnotes

(1) 2000 data are for the September wave only (not annual figures) since the March wave was a pilot.

(2) Including Energy.

Graph 3.1 – Share of Number of Economically Active Population to National Population

(1) In case of India, data used pertains to year of 2005 and 2012 (not 2013).

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

Explanatory Notes:

General notes

1. Economically Active Population (Labour Force): During a certain period (called reference period) persons who were either "working" (or employed) or "seeking or available for work" (or unemployed) constituted the labour force.

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

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

4. Activity status: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period. 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 (work)

(ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek "work" or being available for "work" if "work" is available and

(iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for (work)

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

Brazil

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

Work

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

a) Occupation paid in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc.) in the production of goods and services

b) Occupation paid in cash or benefits (housing, food, clothes etc) in domestic services

c) Occupation without pay in the production of goods and services, performed at least one hour per week:

Helping a member of the household who had work as: employee in the production of primary goods (which includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetable or mineral extraction, hunting, fishing and fish farming); or own account or employer in any activity;

Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute or
As apprentice or trainee, or

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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



National Accounts

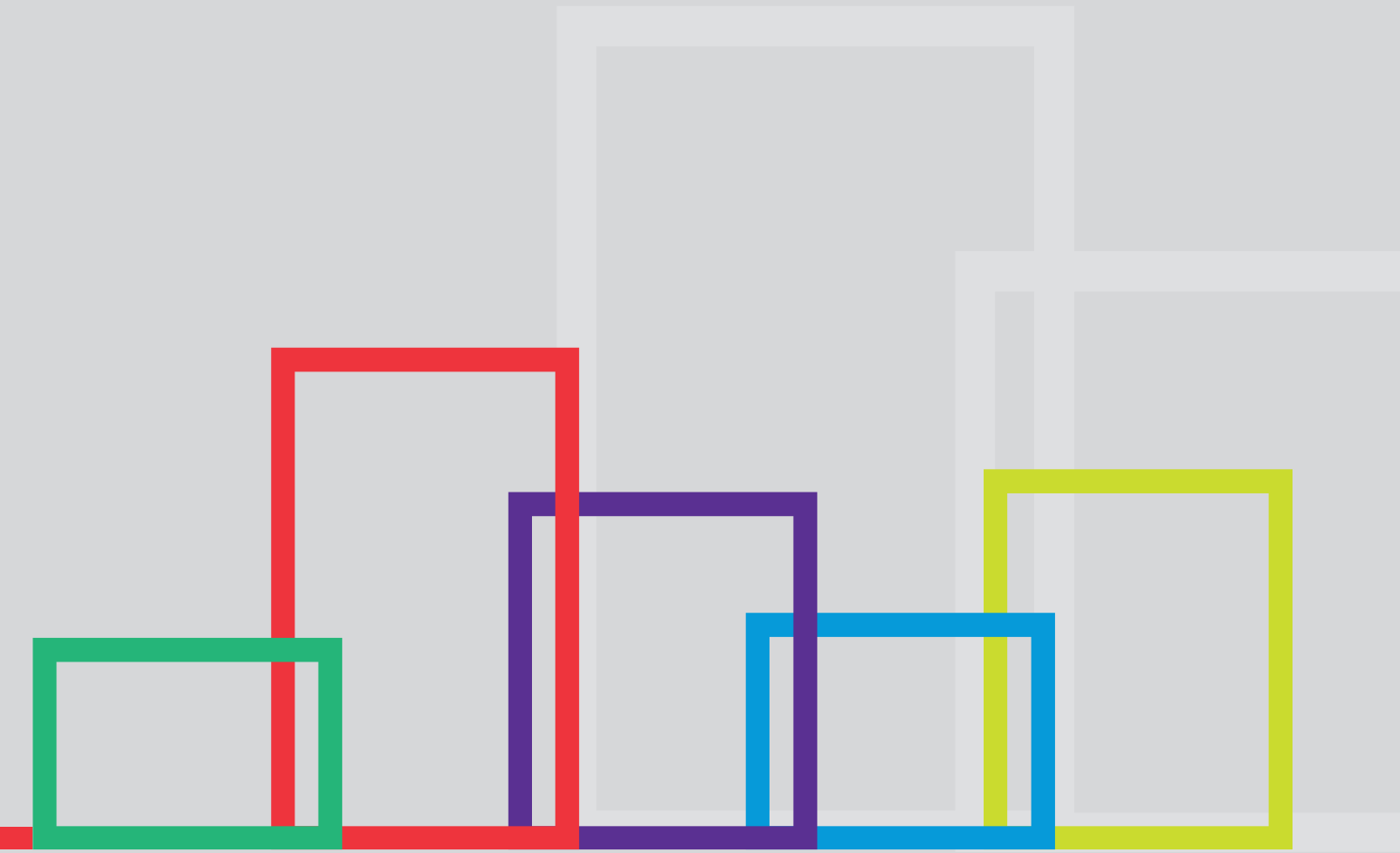


Table 4.1 – Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	657	892	1 108	1 396	1 695	1 666	2 209	2 613	2 412	2 391	2 346
Russia ⁽³⁾	260	764	990	1 300	1 661	1 223	1 525	1 907	2 001	2 080	1 881
India	477	834	948	1 239	1 226	1 366	1 708	1 843	1 836	1 875	2 069
China ^{(4) (5)}	1 205	2 269	2 730	3 525	4 561	5 060	6 040	7 496	8 461	9 495	10 361 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	136	258	272	299	287	297	375	417	397	366	350
Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	3 788	4 817	5 912	7 367	8 846	8 610	11 298	13 235	12 104	11 892	11 571
Russia ⁽³⁾	1 772	5 323	6 920	9 101	11 635	8 563	10 675	13 338	13 976	14 494	12 874
India	468	754	845	1 089	1 063	1 168	1 440	1 511	1 486	1 499	1 633
China ⁽⁴⁾	955	1 741	2 083	2 675	3 443	3 801	4 515	5 577	6 264	6 995	7 595 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	3 034	5 442	5 664	6 146	5 818	5 938	7 389	8 090	7 592	6 890	6 483
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	4.4	3.1	4.0	6.0	5.0	-0.2	7.6	3.9	1.8	2.7	0.1
Russia ⁽³⁾	10.0	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3	0.6
India	7.6	13.9	16.3	16.1	12.9	15.1	20.2	15.7	13.1	13.6	11.5
China	8.4	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.6	9.5	7.7	7.7	7.4 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.4	3.2	-1.5	3.0	3.2	2.2	2.2	1.5
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.3	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.6
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.9	4.0	4.2
India ⁽⁷⁾	25.3	21.6	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.3	21.0	21.6	21.1	20.8	19.5
China	14.7	11.7	10.7	10.4	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.4	9.2 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	10.7	10.0	10.7	11.3	12.4	11.8	11.9	12.1	11.6	11.3	10.9
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	26.5	28.6	27.8	27.1	27.4	25.7	27.4	27.2	25.4	24.4	23.4
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	38.0	37.2	36.4	35.9	33.7	34.8	37.4	37.0	36.0	35.8
India ⁽⁷⁾	23.7	25.3	26.1	26.3	25.7	25.2	24.3	29.9	28.9	27.9	27.5
China	45.4	46.9	47.4	46.7	46.8	45.7	46.2	46.1	45.0	43.7	42.6 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	24.5	23.0	21.3	21.3	22.1	21.6	20.9	20.3	20.5	20.9	21.0
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	68.0	65.9	67.1	67.7	67.2	69.1	67.8	67.7	69.4	70.0	71.0
Russia ⁽³⁾	...	57.0	58.2	59.2	59.7	61.7	61.4	58.2	59.1	60.0	60.0
India ⁽⁷⁾	51.0	53.1	52.9	52.7	53.9	54.5	54.6	48.5	50.0	51.3	53.0
China	39.8	41.4	41.9	42.9	42.9	44.4	44.2	44.3	45.5	46.9	48.2 ⁽⁶⁾
South Africa	64.8	67.0	68.0	67.4	65.5	66.6	67.2	67.5	67.9	67.8	68.0

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office.

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

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes**Brazil**

(1) Data for 2012, 2013 and 2014 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2012, 2013 and 2014 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

(3) Data for 2013 and 2014 are preliminary.

India

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

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

China

(4) GDP and *Per capita* GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.

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

(6) Preliminary data.

Table 4.2.1 – Selected Data on National Accounts – Brazil

	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)	2 172	2 410	2 718	3 108	3 328	3 887	4 375	4 713	5 158	5 521
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	103.1	104.0	106.0	105.0	99.8	107.6	103.9	101.8	102.7	100.1
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	107.5	106.7	106.4	108.9	107.4	108.6	108.3	105.9	106.5	106.9
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (%)	1.9	2.8	4.8	3.9	-1.3	6.5	2.9	0.8	1.8	-0.7
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	102.3	106.1	112.0	112.7	98.1	117.8	106.6	99.4	106.1	95.6
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2 172	2 410	2 718	3 108	3 328	3 887	4 375	4 713	5 158	5 521
Primary industry	101	105	120	142	149	160	191	210	226	235
Secondary industry	528	569	629	720	731	904	1 010	1 013	1 018	1 033
Tertiary industry	1 215	1 375	1 568	1 762	1 965	2 240	2 518	2 771	2 830	2 912
Net taxes on products (billion R\$)	328	360	401	483	483	583	656	719	730	747
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)	2 172	2 410	2 718	3 108	3 328	3 887	4 375	4 713	5 158	5 521
Final consumption expenditures	1 719	1 910	2 138	2 436	2 711	3 080	3 454	3 818	3 907	4 014
Gross fixed capital formation	374	416	491	606	639	800	903	953	971	1 003
Inventory	5	19	52	72	-8	47	51	6	11	7
Net exports of goods and services	74	65	37	-6	-13	-40	-34	-64	-85	-96
Final consumption rate (%)	79.2	79.3	78.6	78.4	81.4	79.2	79.0	81.0	75.8	72.7
Gross capital formation rate (%)	17.2	17.3	18.1	19.5	19.2	20.6	20.6	24.9	24.8	25.0

Source

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

Footnotes

The Annual average exchange rates used is available in table 14.1.

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

4.2.2 – Selected Data on National Accounts – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7 305.6	21 609.8	26 917.2	33 247.5	41 276.8	38 807.2	46 308.5	55 967.2	62 176.5	66 190.1	71 406.4
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	106.4	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.5	104.3	103.4	101.3	100.6
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	119.3	115.2	113.8	118.0	102.0	114.2	115.9	107.4	105.0	107.2
Growth rate of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	106.8	108.5	108.7	105.3	92.2	104.5	104.2	103.2	101.0	98.9
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	110.6	118.0	121.0	110.6	85.6	105.9	109.1	106.7	100.9	98.0
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total ⁽²⁾	...	18 517.7	22 977.3	28 484.5	35 182.7	33 831.3	40 040.1	47 718.9	52 982.9	56 896.1	61 089.4
Primary industry	...	919.7	1 039.4	1 256.4	1 549.3	1 585.1	1 548.5	2 085.0	2 082.8	2 290.5	2 548.6
Secondary industry	...	7 051.1	8 554.4	10 380.6	12 707.9	11 381.0	13 892.4	17 859.4	19 589.8	20 452.7	21 882.0
Tertiary industry	...	10 546.9	13 383.6	16 847.5	20 925.5	20 865.3	24 599.2	27 774.5	31 310.3	34 152.9	36 658.8
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4 476.8	14 438.2	17 809.7	21 968.6	27 543.5	29 269.6	32 514.6	37 529.4	42 950.3	47 957.4	52 251.5
Gross fixed capital formation	1232.0	3 836.9	4 980.6	6 980.4	9 200.8	8 535.7	10 014.4	11 950.3	13 639.4	14 460.2	14 706.4
Inventory	133.7	501.8	718.2	1 053.7	1 325.3	-1 190.9	458.3	2 032.2	1 819.9	644.5	-186.3
Net exports of goods and services	1 463.1	2 959.0	3 425.9	2 866.6	3 812.6	2 887.7	3 739.7	4 776.5	4 512.1	3 922.3	5 105.9
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.6	66.8	68.2	71.5	72.6
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	17.7	18.5	21.2	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.8	21.6	20.5

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

Table 4.2.3 – Selected Data on National Accounts – India

(Base Year 2004-05)

[continues]

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP at market prices (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	2 177 412.7	3 693 368.8	4 294 705.9	4 987 089.6	5 630 063.1	6 477 827.5	7 784 115.0
GVA at factor cost (current prices)	2 000 742.7	3 390 502.8	3 953 275.9	4 582 085.6	5 303 566.1	6 108 903.5	7 248 860.0
GNI (current prices)	2 154 679.7	3 667 252.8	4 261 471.9	4 966 577.6	5 597 139.1	6 439 827.5	7 702 308.0
GVA at factor cost (constant prices)	2 348 480.7	3 253 073.0	3 564 363.8	3 896 636.4	4 158 675.9	4 516 070.9	4 918 533.0
Per capita GVA at factor cost (current prices/₹)	19 634.4	30 655.5	35 234.2	40 264.4	45 958.1	52 212.9	61 120.2
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)	21 368.1	33 393.9	38 277.2	43 823.3	48 787.4	55 366.0	65 633.3
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	103.8	109.3	109.3	109.8	103.9	108.5	110.3
Growth rate of per capita GVA (factor cost, constant prices) (%)	2.3	7.8	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.1	7.4
Components of GVA (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)							
Primary industry	506 475.8	732 234.0	829 771.0	961 330.0	1 083 032.0	1 242 818.0	1 524 552.0
Secondary industry	474 322.5	859 410.0	1 033 410.0	1 205 458.0	1 360 426.0	1 536 492.0	1 763 584.0
Tertiary industry	1 019 944.4	1 798 858.8	2 090 094.9	2 415 297.6	2 860 108.1	3 329 593.5	3 960 723.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/10 000 000 ₹)							
Final consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	1 680 060.7	2 554 321.0	2 920 144.0	3 353 748.0	3 864 617.0	4 478 717.0	5 250 459.0
Gross capital formation ⁽²⁾	528 299.1	1 279 754.0	1 531 432.9	1 900 761.8	1 931 380.1	2 363 132.2	2 841 457.0
Gross fixed capital formation	495 196.0	1 120 292.2	1 343 773.6	1 641 673.4	1 821 098.8	2 055 772.0	2 407 069.0
Change in stocks ⁽³⁾	15 157.6	104 389.0	147 101.0	201 534.0	106 791.0	179 171.0	273 509.0
Final consumption rate (%)	77.2	69.2	68.0	67.2	68.6	69.1	67.5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	24.3	34.7	35.7	38.1	34.3	36.5	36.5
Net exports of goods and services (10 000 000 ₹)	-19 397	-101 379	-135 663	-200 201.9	-285 275.0	-348 359.0	-339 989.0
Gross domestic savings (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	515 545.1	1 235 150.3	1 485 908.5	1 836 331.7	1 802 619.4	2 182 338.2	2 621 742.0
Population (10 000 000) ⁽⁴⁾	101.9	110.6	112.2	113.8	115.4	117.0	118.6
Exchange rate US\$/Rs average ⁽⁵⁾	45.7	44.3	45.3	40.2	45.9	47.4	45.6

Table 4.2.3 – Selected Data on National Accounts – India

(Base Year 2011-12)

(concluded)

	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP at market prices (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	8 832 011.5	9 988 539.7	11 345 055.7	12 653 762.5
GVA at basic prices(current prices)	8 195 545.5	9 252 050.7	10 477 139.7	11 689 705.0
GNI (current prices)	8 755 187.5	9 871 776.7	11 205 168.7	12 498 662.5
GVA at basic prices (constant prices)	8 195 545.5	8 599 223.9	9 169 786.7	9 857 672.4
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/₹)	67 176.6	74 915.4	83 750.1	92 262.9
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)	72 393.5	80 878.9	90 687.9	99 871.8
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	...	105.1	106.9	107.4
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	...	3.7	5.3	6.1
Components of GVA at basic prices by production approach (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)				
Primary industry	1 768 393.0	1 953 447.0	2 179 696.0	2 279 591.1
Secondary industry	2 450 654.3	2 669 794.0	2 921 398.3	3 215 834.0
Tertiary industry	3 976 498.2	4 628 809.8	5 376 045.4	6 194 279.9
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/10 000 000 ₹)				
Final consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	6 078 042.3	6 968 241.0	8 049 533.0	9 129 017.9
Gross capital formation ⁽²⁾	3 370 096.6	3 659 182.8	3 662 489.9	...
Gross fixed capital formation	2 971 246.3	3 136 364.3	3 367 856.2	3 612 902.0
Change in stocks ⁽³⁾	214 555.0	213 719.2	176 227.0	188 719.9
Final consumption rate (%)	68.8	69.8	71.0	72.1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	38.2	36.6	32.3	...
Net exports of goods and services (10 000 000 ₹)	-571 623.0	-668 721.0	-335 639.0	-300 008.3
Gross domestic savings (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	2 993 925.6	3 181 262.8	3 475 934.9	...
Population (10 000 000) ⁽⁴⁾	122.0	123.5	125.1	126.7
Exchange rate US\$/₹ average ⁽⁵⁾	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.2

Source

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, National Accounts Division

Footnotes

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

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

Data for 2014 is advance estimate.

(1) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(2) Includes valuables.

(3) Does not include valuables.

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

The concept of GDP at basic prices differs from the concept of GDP at factor cost since the former includes net indirect taxes (indirect tax less subsidies) attached to factors of production.

(5) Exchange rates as per RBI/FEDAI.

Table 4.2.4 – Selected Data on National Accounts – China

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	9 977.6	18 589.6	21 765.7	26 801.9	31 675.2	34 562.9	40 890.3	48 412.4	53 412.3	58 801.9	63 646.3
GNI (current prices/billion US\$) ⁽²⁾	1 190.6	2 253.2	2 725.2	3 532.8	4 589.4	5 051.2	6 014.3	7 425.2	8 441.6	9 451.3	...
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.4	111.3	112.7	114.2	109.6	109.2	110.6	109.5	107.7	107.7	107.4
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	7.6	10.7	12.1	13.6	9.1	8.7	10.1	9.0	7.2	7.2	6.8
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) ⁽³⁾											
Total	9 977.6	18 589.6	21 765.7	26 801.9	31 675.2	34 562.9	40 890.3	48 412.4	53 412.3	58 801.9	63 646.3
By setor ⁽⁴⁾											
Primary industry	1 471.6	2 180.4	2 331.3	2 778.3	3 274.7	3 415.4	3 935.5	4 615.3	5 089.3	5 532.2	5 833.2
Secondary industry	4 532.6	8 712.7	10 316.3	12 514.5	14 809.8	15 785.0	18 880.5	22 339.0	24 020.0	25 681.0	27 139.2
Tertiary industry	3 973.4	7 696.5	9 118.0	11 509.1	13 590.7	15 362.5	18 074.3	21 458.0	24 303.0	27 588.7	30 673.9
By industry ⁽⁴⁾											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1 494.2	2 241.3	2 403.2	2 861.9	3 369.3	3 521.5	4 052.2	4 747.3	5 235.9	5 696.6	6 015.1
Industry	3 993.2	7 703.4	9 107.9	11 025.4	12 992.9	13 584.9	16 237.6	19 157.1	20 454.0	21 726.4	22 799.1
Construction	552.2	1 036.7	1 240.9	1 529.6	1 874.3	2 260.1	2 717.8	3 284.0	3 680.5	4 080.7	4 472.5
Wholesale and retail trades	815.9	1 396.6	1 653.1	2 093.8	2 618.2	2 900.2	3 590.4	4 373.1	4 983.1	5 628.4	6 221.6
Transport, storage and post	616.1	1 066.6	1 218.3	1 460.1	1 636.3	1 651.6	1 877.7	2 183.4	2 375.5	2 603.6	2 875.0
Hotels and catering services	214.6	419.6	479.3	554.8	661.6	695.7	771.2	856.5	953.7	1 022.8	1 119.9
Financial intermediation	483.6	746.9	995.1	1 517.3	1 831.3	2 179.7	2 568.0	3 067.8	3 518.8	4 119.0	4 695.4
Real estate	414.9	851.6	1 037.0	1 381.0	1 473.9	1 896.7	2 357.0	2 816.8	3 124.8	3 598.8	3 816.7
Others	1 392.9	3 126.7	3 630.9	4 378.0	5 217.4	5 872.5	6 718.4	7 926.4	9 086.1	10 325.5	11 631.1
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	10 008.0	18 776.7	21 942.5	26 948.6	31 717.2	34 643.1	40 658.1	48 086.1	53 474.5	58 973.7	64 079.6
Final consumption expenditure	6 372.9	10 160.4	11 489.5	13 643.9	15 774.6	17 309.3	19 950.8	24 157.9	27 171.9	30 100.8	32 831.2
Gross fixed capital formation	3 396.7	7 595.4	8 787.5	10 962.4	13 519.9	15 830.1	19 201.5	22 759.3	24 839.0	27 417.7	29 502.2
Change in inventories	99.8	172.4	260.0	699.5	1 024.1	538.3	1 082.6	1 365.6	1 063.9	1 114.9	1 200.5
Net exports of goods and services	239.0	1 020.9	1 665.5	2 342.3	2 422.7	1 503.7	1 505.7	1 168.8	1 463.6	1 455.2	1 746.3
Final consumption rate (%)	63.7	54.1	52.4	50.6	49.7	50.0	49.1	50.2	50.8	51.0	51.2
Capital formation rate (%)	33.9	40.5	40.0	40.7	42.6	45.7	47.2	47.3	46.5	46.5	46.1

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

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

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

Table 4.2.5 – Selected Data on National Accounts – South Africa

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	946.3	1 639.3	1 839.4	2 109.5	2 369.1	2 507.7	2 748.0	3 025.0	3 262.5	3 534.3	3 796.5 ⁽¹⁾
Indices of GDP (year 2010 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	71.1	85.9	90.7	95.5	98.6	97.0	100.0	103.2	105.5	107.8	109.5
GDP deflator (year 2010 = 100) (%) ⁽²⁾	48.4	69.5	73.8	80.4	87.5	94.0	100.0	106.7	112.5	119.3	126.2
Growth rate of <i>per capita</i> GDP (% change)	2.1	3.9	4.2	3.9	1.8	-2.9	1.5	1.7	0.7	0.6	-0.1
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100) (billion US\$)	68.0	100.0	112.1	127.8	143.9	134.3	129.1	136.5	141.4	152.2	151.6
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2010 = 100) (billion US\$)	52.7	77.5	86.9	98.8	111.5	104.1	100.1	105.7	109.5	117.9	117.4
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	946.3	1 639.3	1 839.4	2 109.5	2 369.1	2 507.7	2 748.0	3 025.0	3 262.5	3 534.3	3 796.5
Primary industry ⁽³⁾	92.0	146.6	175.7	213.4	265.4	268.9	296.0	331.0	341.7	358.3	371.3
Secondary industry ⁽⁴⁾	211.4	337.5	349.7	401.9	472.4	490.9	522.1	553.4	602.5	663.8	716.6
Tertiary industry ⁽⁵⁾	559.0	985.2	1 116.8	1 269.4	1 399.4	1 517.4	1 676.8	1 840.7	1 995.5	2 150.9	2 316.6
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953.3	1 631.2	1 811.1	2 087.3	2 373.9	2 519.8	2 748.1	3 006.0	3 239.0	3 490.1	3 773.2
Final consumption expenditures	771.2	1 335.2	1 471.6	1 672.8	1 863.8	1 990.4	2 177.7	2 400.7	2 625.5	2 859.3	3 071.1
Gross fixed capital formation	147.8	282.7	348.1	435.5	557.0	539.4	529.4	566.7	614.5	708.4	769.2
Inventory	7.1	17.5	23.1	7.1	-8.6	-20.2	6.8	12.4	41.1	2.8	3.6
Net exports of goods and services	27.3	-4.2	-31.8	-28.2	-38.4	10.2	34.1	26.2	-42.0	-80.3	-70.7
Final consumption rate (%)	81.5	81.5	80.0	79.3	78.7	79.4	79.2	79.4	80.5	80.9	80.9
Gross capital formation rate (%)	15.7	18.3	20.2	21.0	23.2	20.7	19.5	19.1	20.1	20.1	20.4

Source

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

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

(2) Base year 2010 = 100.

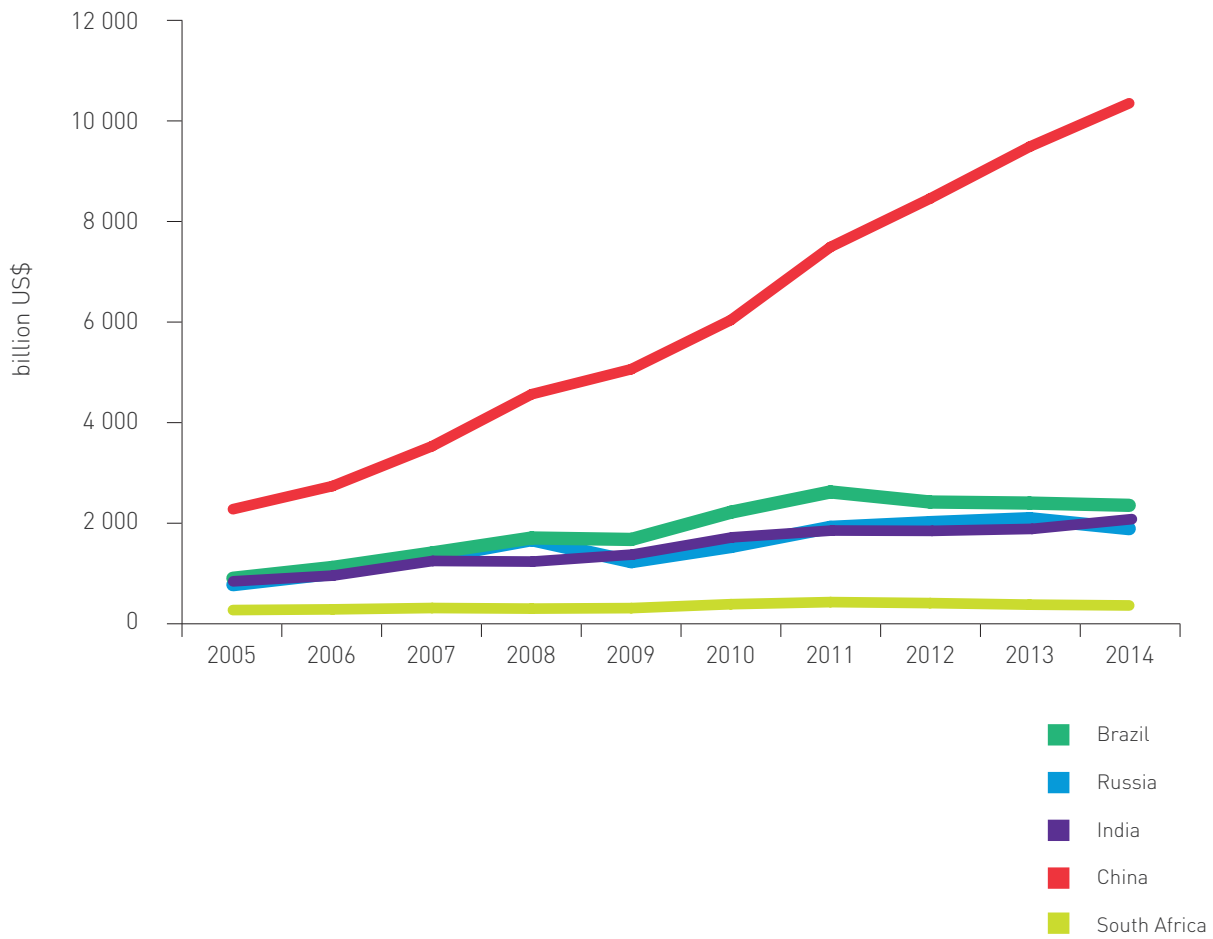
(3) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying.

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

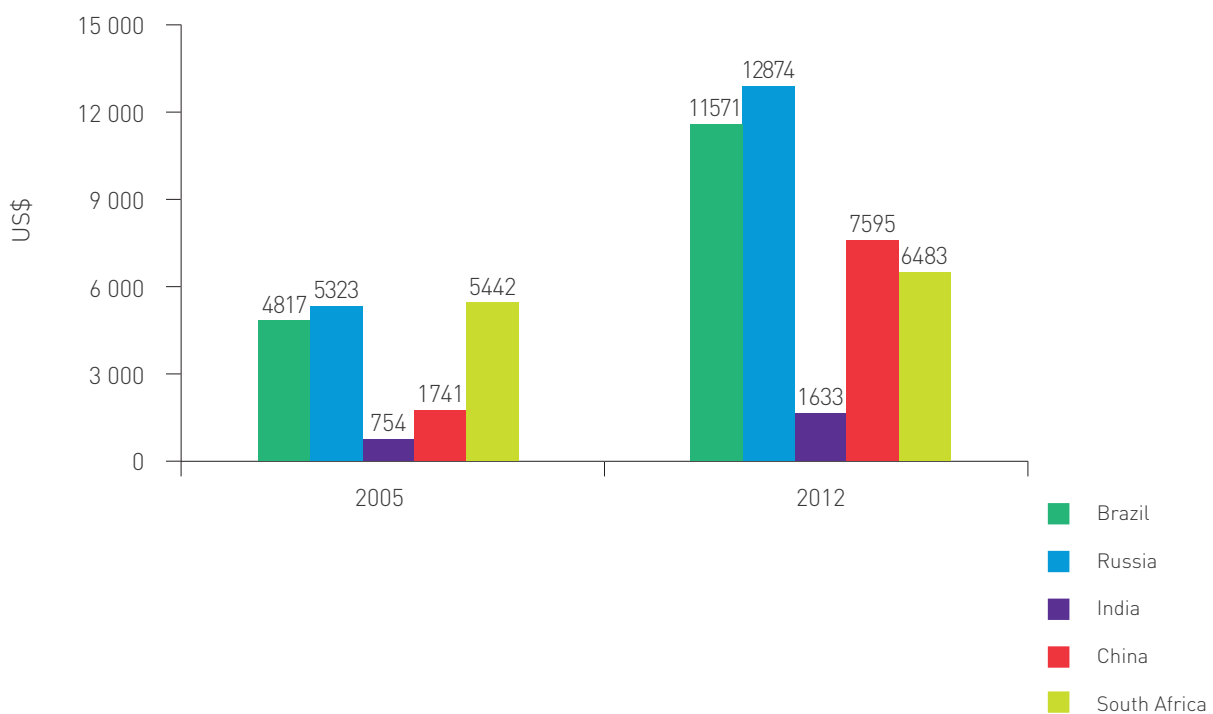
(5) Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services; General government and Personal services.

Graph 4.1 – Gross Domestic Product

(current prices; billion US\$)

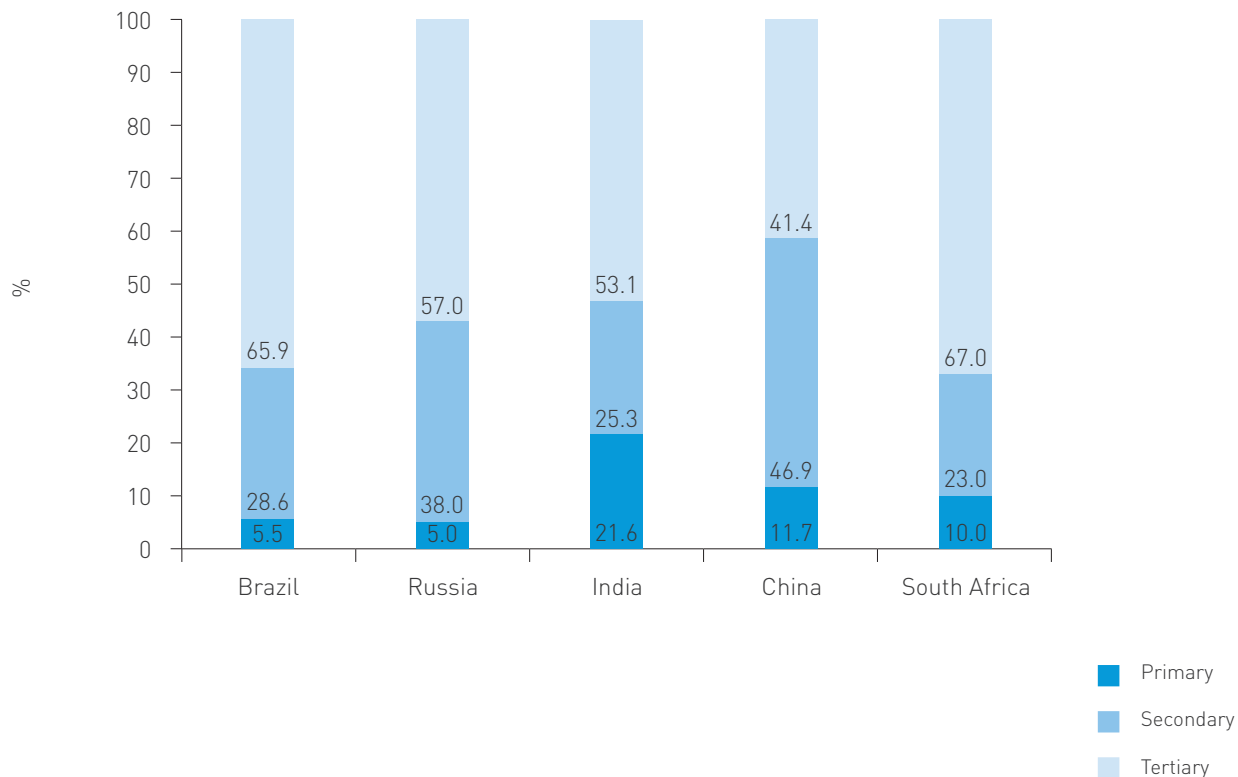
**Graph 4.2 – Gross Domestic Product per Capita**

(current prices; US\$)



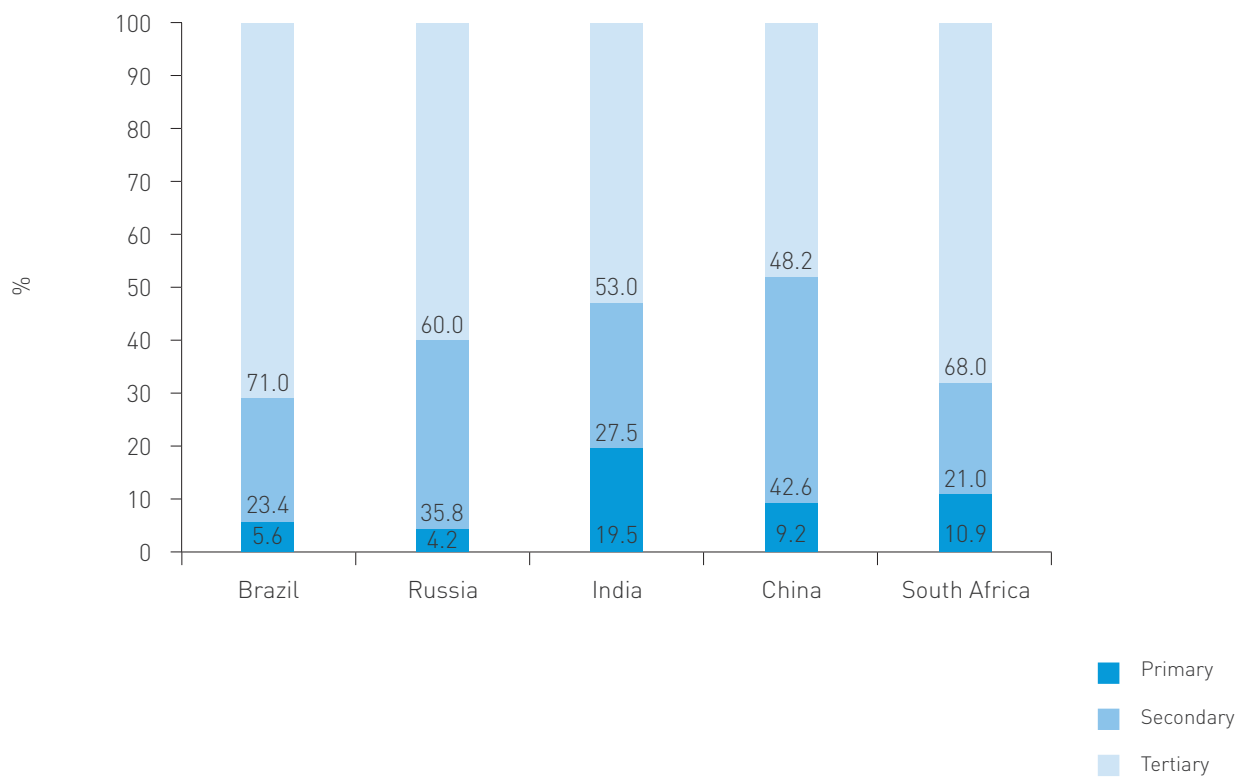
Graph 4.3 – Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2005

(%)



Graph 4.4 – Share of GDP in Different Sectors, 2014

(%)



Explanatory Notes:

General notes

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

Gross National Income (GNI)

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

Government final consumption expenditure

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

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

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

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Russia

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

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

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

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

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

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

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

India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary Sector of industries includes other industries of national economy.

China

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

Per capita GDP = GDP / 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.



Price Indices

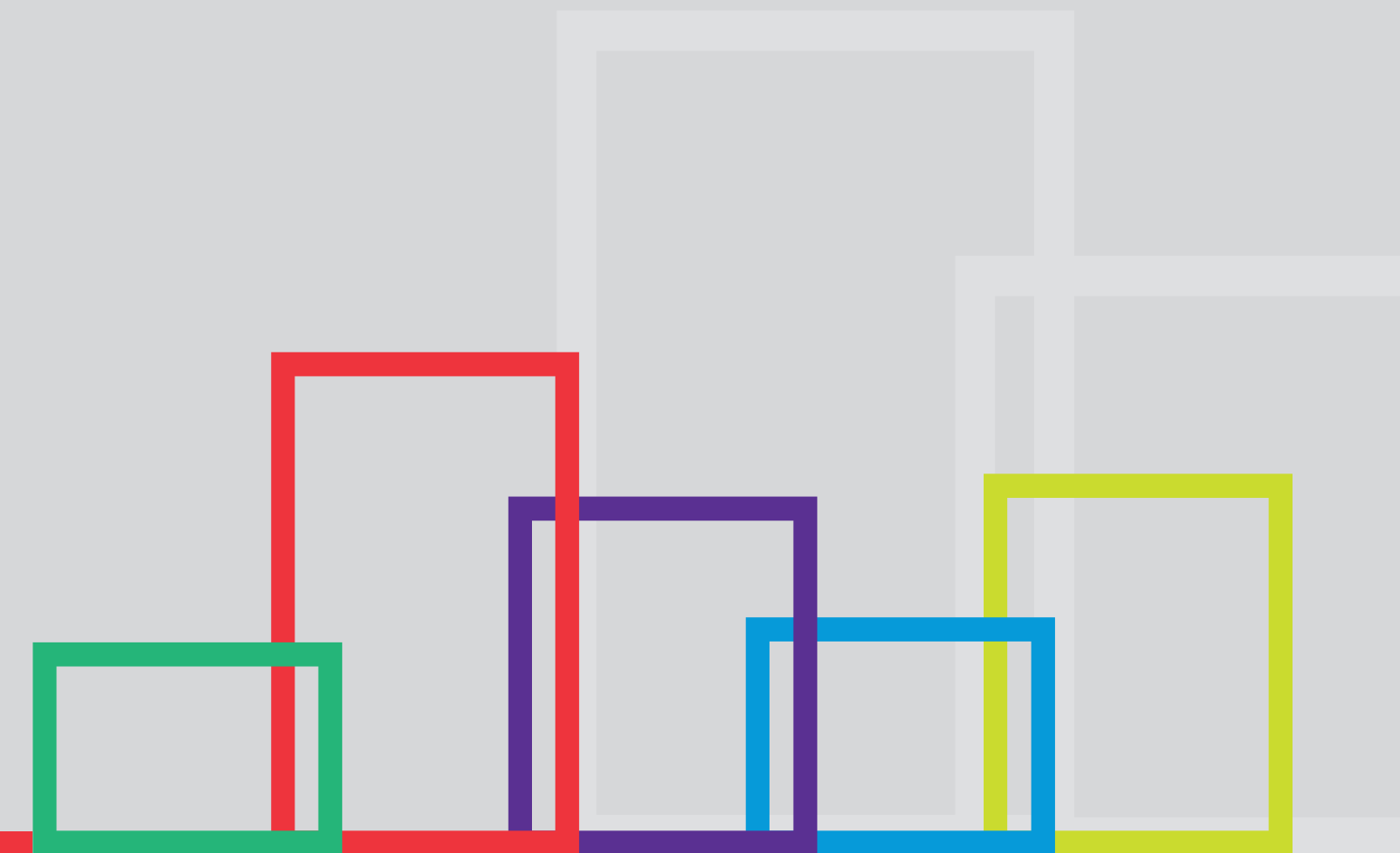


Table 5.1 – Summary of Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year on BRICS Countries

	Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)										
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Brazil	6.0	5.7	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.4
Russia	20.8	12.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.8	7.8
India ⁽¹⁾	4.0	4.3	6.0	6.5	8.1	10.8	12.0	8.9	9.3	10.9	6.3
China	0.4	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0
South Africa	5.3	3.4	4.7	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1

Sources**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2013.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

Table 5.2.1 – Selected Data on Price Indices – Brazil

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4
Food and beverages	103.2	102.0	101.2	110.8	111.1	103.2	110.4	107.2	109.9	108.5	108.0
Housing	104.5	106.4	103.1	101.8	105.1	105.7	105.0	106.8	106.8	103.4	108.8
Rent residential	97.7	102.6	103.2	104.5	106.9	106.6	107.4	111.0	109.0	112.0	109.4
Fuels (domestics)	120.9	100.4	107.3	100.5	103.3	113.0	102.1	102.6	105.2	106.6	104.8
Residential electricity	112.7	108.0	100.3	93.8	101.1	104.7	103.1	104.0	102.9	84.3	117.1
Household articles	105.2	102.7	97.3	97.5	102.0	103.0	103.5	100.0	100.8	107.1	105.5
Apparel	104.1	107.1	105.1	103.8	107.3	106.1	107.5	108.3	105.8	105.4	103.6
Transportation	112.1	108.1	103.1	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	106.1	100.5	103.3	103.8
Health and personal care	102.6	106.2	106.0	104.5	105.7	105.4	105.1	106.3	106.0	107.0	107.0
Personal expenditures	105.7	107.0	107.2	106.5	107.4	108.0	107.4	108.6	110.2	108.4	108.3
Education	104.8	107.2	106.2	104.2	104.6	106.1	106.2	108.1	107.8	107.9	108.5
Communication	112.9	106.5	99.8	100.7	101.8	101.1	100.9	101.5	100.8	101.5	98.5
Urban area	106.0	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2013.

Table 5.2.2 – Selected Data on Price Indices – Russia

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1	106.8	107.8
Food stuffs ⁽¹⁾	117.5	112.7	109.3	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3	104.4	107.7	110.1
Non-food goods	122.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4	105.6	104.9	105.4
Services	131.8	122.3	115.3	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6	105.4	108.1	108.1
Housing	133.8	137.8	120.1	113.0	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5	104.7	106.9	109.7
Public utilities	137.4	132.9	119.8	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1	104.7	111.5	107.9
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	109.6	104.3	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6	99.5	107.8	107.9
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	147.1	118.2	112.4	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3	106.8	103.4	106.1

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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

Table 5.2.3 – Selected Data on Price Indices – India

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price index (industrial workers) ⁽¹⁾											
Food	101.8	103.2	107.0	109.8	111.2	113.4	112.4	107.4	109.5	113.9	106.6
Fuel and light	117.6	98.2	103.2	103.1	106.8	104.3	108.2	113.6	115.3	108.4	105.9
Housing	106.0	115.8	106.8	104.0	103.8	114.1	126.6	111.5	107.8	106.8	105.4
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104.3	102.3	103.7	103.5	103.4	104.1	105.6	113.2	110.4	107.6	105.3
Medical care	102.4	103.5	106.0	106.5	106.1	104.3	104.1	106.6	110.7	111.4	103.7
Education, recreation and amusement	107.4	106.1	102.5	103.3	105.5	106.7	103.5	102.0	98.1	104.4	104.8
Transport and communication	114.4	106.8	108.3	100.0	104.9	100.7	109.2	112.5	109.7	110.2	106.0
General index	104.0	104.3	106.0	106.5	108.1	110.8	112.0	108.9	109.3	110.9	106.3
Wholesale price indices, by commodity ⁽²⁾											
All commodities	106.3	103.4	106.0	104.9	108.7	102.4	109.6	109.5	107.5	106.3	103.8
Primary articles	102.7	102.4	108.8	109.4	110.7	109.5	119.1	112.1	109.1	110.6	104.6
Electricity	115.9	102.0	102.5	101.6	100.2	100.3	105.1	101.5	110.6	119.5	110.9
Manufactured products	102.7	101.9	104.6	104.9	106.9	101.6	105.4	107.4	105.7	103.3	103.2

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 2000–2005 is based on base year 1982 whereas that for 2006 onwards is based on base year 2001.

(2) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993–1994 and that for the year 2005–2006 and onwards relates to base year 2004–2005.

Table 5.2.4 – Selected Data on Price Indices – China

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	101.8	101.5	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4	102.6	102.6	102.0
Urban area	100.8	101.6	101.5	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3	102.7	102.6	102.1
Rural area	99.9	102.2	101.5	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8	102.5	102.8	101.8
Components ⁽¹⁾											
Food	...	102.9	102.3	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8	104.8	104.7	103.1
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	100.4	100.6	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8	102.9	100.3	99.4
Clothing	...	98.3	99.4	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1	103.1	102.3	102.4
Garments	...	98.1	99.0	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4	103.3	102.4	102.6
Household facilities, articles and services	...	99.9	101.2	101.9	102.8	100.2	100.0	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.2
Health care and personal articles	...	99.9	101.1	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4	102.0	101.3	101.3
Transportation and communication	...	99.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5	99.9	99.6	99.9
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	102.2	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4	100.5	101.8	101.9
Housing	...	105.4	104.6	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3	102.1	102.8	102.0
Rent	...	101.9	102.7	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3	102.7	104.1	103.3
Electricity	...	101.9	101.7	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	101.7	101.6	100.2
Gas	...	103.1	104.5	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2	101.7	102.1	100.8
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products ⁽²⁾	102.8	104.9	103.0	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106.0	98.3	98.1	98.1
Agricultural products ⁽³⁾	...	101.7	100.1	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.5	110.6	102.2	101.2	99.4
Stage of processing											
Raw materials ⁽⁴⁾	105.1	109.8	106.0	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1	98.2	98.0	97.8

Source

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

Footnotes

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

Table 5.2.5 – Selected Data on Price Indices – South Africa

[%]

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Consumer price indices (all items) ⁽¹⁾	49.6	63.4	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7
Urban area	49.6	63.4	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4	109.7
Rural area ⁽²⁾	...	61.3	64.3	69.3	78.2	84.3	86.8	91.5	97.3	102.7	109.5
Component ⁽¹⁾											
Housing indices ⁽³⁾	53.7	64.3	67.1	73.6	74.6	80.5	85.9	91.6	97.2	102.7	108.6
Food indices ⁽⁴⁾	39.1	56.7	60.5	66.8	75.5	82.4	83.1	89.2	95.8	101.4	109.3
Electricity ⁽⁵⁾	42.2	60.0	62.6	67.5	46.3	58.8	71.2	84.1	95.2	103.6	111.1
Gas and other fuels indices ⁽⁶⁾
Clothing indices	82.1	81.5	76.4	71.0	85.9	90.4	92.1	94.6	98.5	101.7	107.1
Rent indices	45.4	72.7	74.0	76.7	79.6	84.5	88.6	93.5	97.7	102.4	107.6
Producer price indices ⁽⁷⁾											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply ⁽⁸⁾	100.0	132.4	142.6	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	207.6	220.5	...	...
Agricultural products ⁽⁸⁾	100.0	120.4	142.6	176.5	188.0	189.7	187.0	199.7	208.5	...	...
Final manufactured goods ⁽⁹⁾	100.0	106.0	113.9
Agriculture ⁽⁹⁾	100.0	102.3	107.5

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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.

(1) Base year = December 2012 = 100.

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

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

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

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

(6) Included under electricity and other fuels.

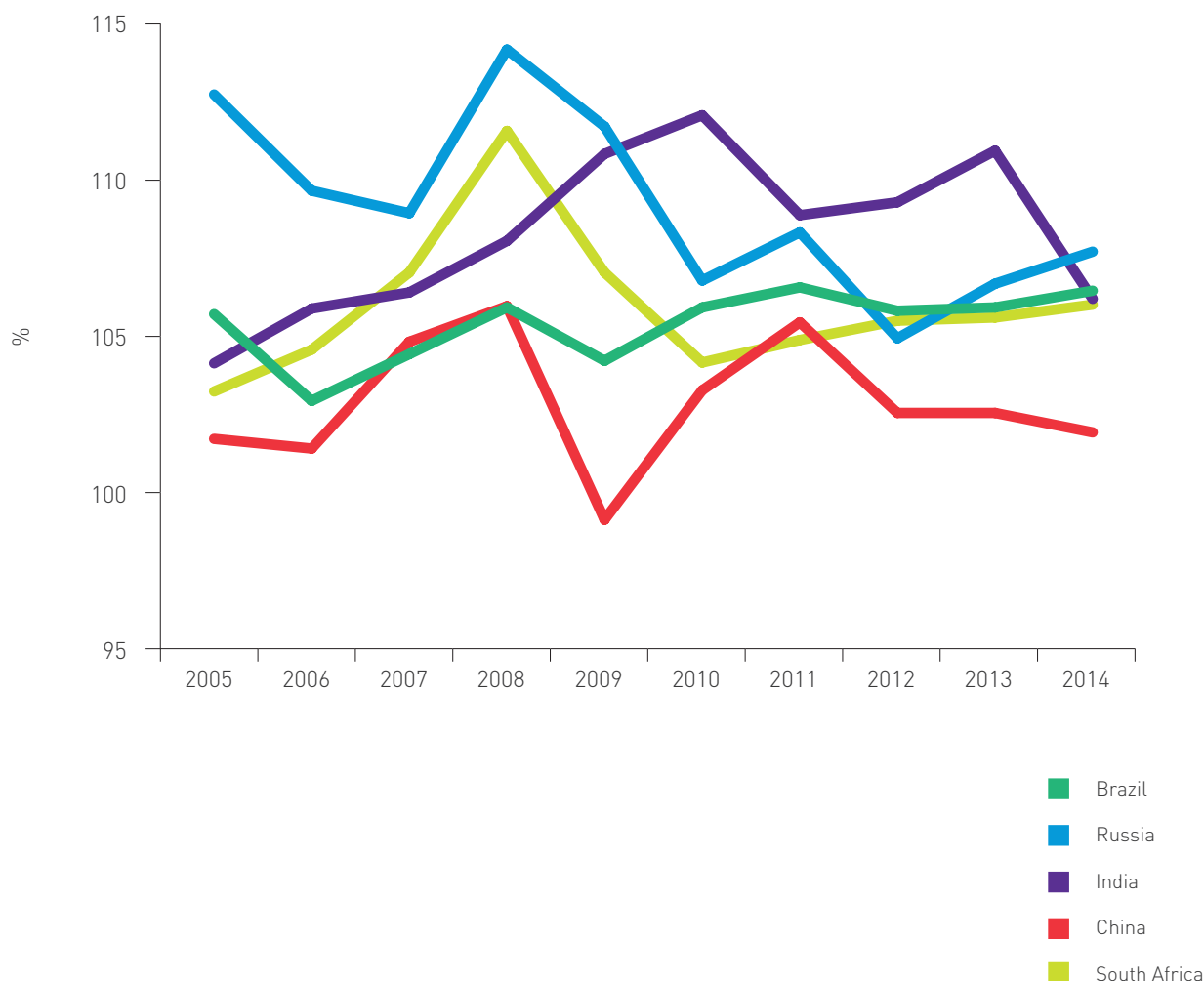
(7) Year 2000 = 100.

(8) Discontinued in December 2012.

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

Graph 5.1 – Consumer Price Index

(%; preceding year = 100)

**Explanatory Notes:****General notes**

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

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

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

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the government organisation responsible for the computation of the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), which is the official and main inflation indicator of the country. IPCA is used by the Central Bank to monitor objectives set in the inflation goals 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 9 metropolitan regions, Goiânia city and 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 consumer price indices of IBGE are based on the Consumer Expenditure Survey (POF) conducted in 2008/2009.

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

Russia

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

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

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

India

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

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

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

The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case of Agricultural commodities, however the prices as quoted in primary wholesale markets are used. The collection of price data is through correspondence & self filing of information. Various units submit the prices electronically through online forms. Index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

China

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

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

South Africa

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



People's Living Standard

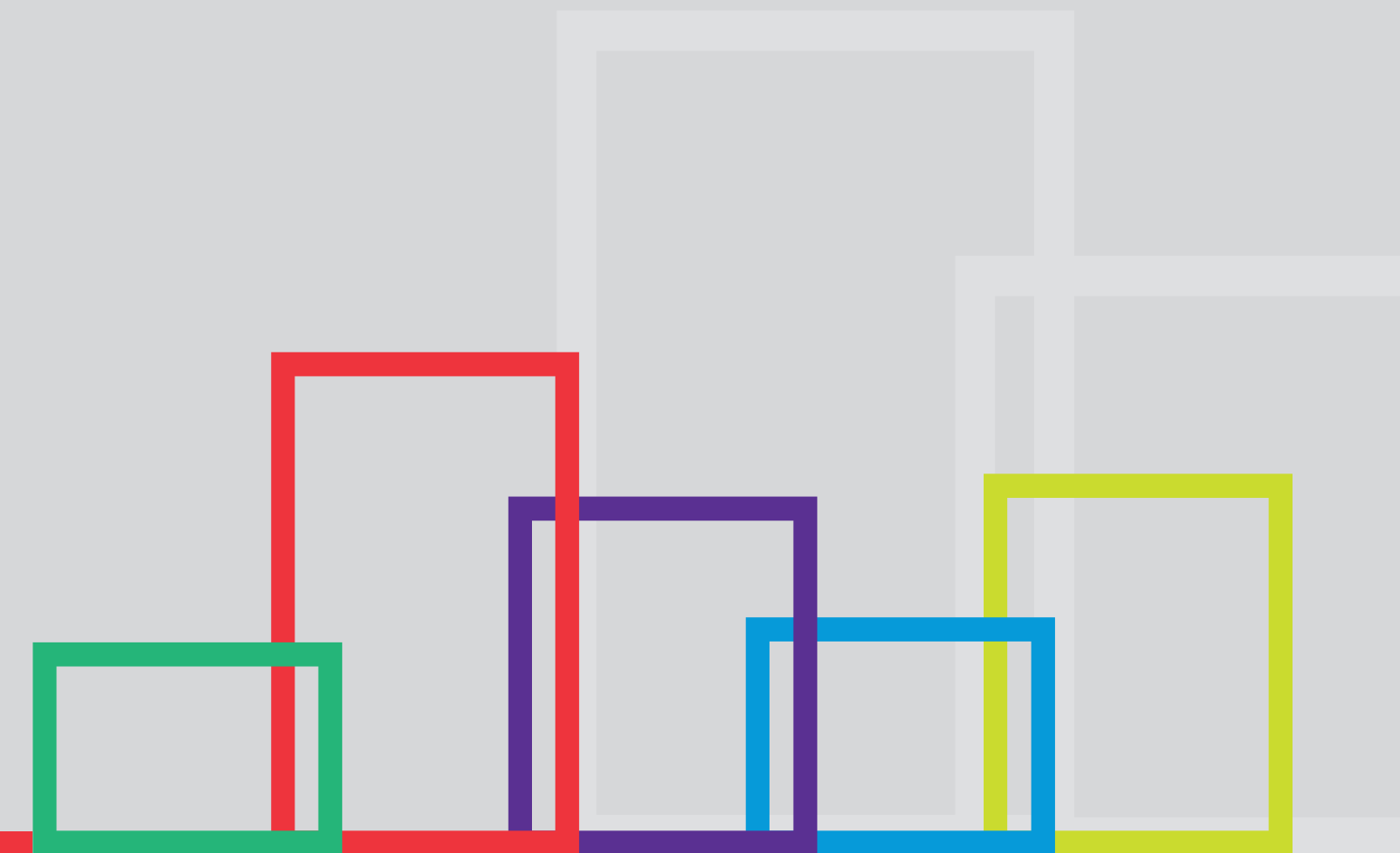


Table 6.1 – Summary of People's Living Standard on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	124	138	144	149	154	160	164	170	174	178	...
India ⁽²⁾	61.4	59.9	61.5	62.6
China ⁽³⁾	38.0	39.4
Urban	37.3	45.5	46.6	47.4	45.7	46.9	47.7	47.1	47.6	...	...
Rural	11.6	20.6	22.1	23.4	24.7	27.4	28.3	29.6	30.1	...	...
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	15.0	16.3	17.0	18.1	...	20.4	21.4	22.1	22.6	...
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil ⁽⁵⁾	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.9	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia ⁽⁷⁾	13	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	26	27	28
India ⁽⁸⁾	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	...	...
China ⁽³⁾	5.5	6.4
Urban	0.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	4.5	6.5	7.5	...	...
Rural ⁽⁹⁾	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	...	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	8.2	7.9	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾⁽¹²⁾	...	4.4	7.2	3.2	1.6	2.3	...	3.9	5.6	3.8	...
Russia	20.9	12.6	13.3	17.2	11.5	-3.5	5.2	2.8	8.4	4.8	1.3
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽¹³⁾	11.3	12.5	12.9	13.4	10.7	12.6	9.8	8.6	9.0	7.3	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁴⁾	3.9	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.3	...
Russia ⁽¹⁵⁾	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1	4.4	4.3 ⁽¹⁶⁾
India ⁽¹⁷⁾	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.1
China ⁽¹⁸⁾	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	4.3	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁹⁾	...	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.8	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.9	...	...
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	...
Russia ⁽¹⁵⁾⁽²⁰⁾	2.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.5	3.5 ⁽¹⁶⁾
India ⁽¹⁷⁾	...	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.2
China ⁽²¹⁾	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	...
South Africa ⁽²²⁾	...	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1	...	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil ⁽²³⁾	...	0.532	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497	...
Russia ⁽²⁴⁾	0.395	0.409	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419	0.416 ⁽¹⁶⁾
India ⁽²⁵⁾
Urban	0.342	0.348	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...
Rural	0.260	0.266	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...
China ⁽²⁶⁾	...	0.485	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469
South Africa ⁽²⁷⁾	0.640	...	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2005/2013*.
- Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies – INEP.
- Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA), *Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015*.
- National Treasury Secretariat.

Russia

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

India

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

China

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

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (5) The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.
- (6) Estimated data.
- (11) Revised data, according the last population estimate.
- (12) Employed population 15 years and older with work income.
- (14) 1 – The following groups of Nature of Expenditure were considered: Active Personnel and Social Costs; Other Current Expenditures; Investments and Financial Inversions; 2 – This information does not include the following expenses: Retirement and reforms, pensions scholarship resources and financing student, expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.
- (23) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

- (1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey.
- (7) Personal passenger cars.
- (15) Estimates on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds. Data for 2014 include information on the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.
- (16) Provisional data.
- (20) Before 2011 year data include expenditures on physical culture and sport.
- (24) Calculations of Gini Index are based on *per capita* income data and information of sample household budget survey.

India

- (2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table. The percentage of households having TV sets as per census 2001 was 31.6%.
- (8) Figures have been derived by dividing No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001) by mid year population.
- (17) 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).
- (25) Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey Periods (i.e. July 1999-June 2000, July 2004-June 2005 & July 2009-June 2010 to July 2011-June 2012) and is based on Mixed Recall Period.

China

- (3) In the fourth quarter of 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China conducted the integrated survey of urban and rural households, unifying the names, classification and statistical standards of urban and rural households. On its basis, we got the ownership data of resident in China, including the number of colour TV sets, cars and personal computers etc.
- (9) In rural household survey of China, cars refer to the automobiles for living use, including vans.
- (13) Average annual wage of staff and workers refers to the average wage level in monetary terms per staff and worker during a year of time.
- (18) Government appropriation for education to GDP.
- (21) Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- (26) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on *per capita* annual disposable income.

South Africa

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income and expenditure										
Household's per capita disposable income (R\$)	12 713.1	14 237.7	...	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R\$)
Household's per capita savings balance (R\$)	1 289.3	1 417.4	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population ⁽¹⁾	...	7.2	5.9	5.8	4.9	4.7	...	4.5	3.8	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽²⁾										
Lowest 20%	...	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.1	...	3.2	3.4	3.3
Second 20%	...	6.5	6.7	6.8	7.1	7.3	...	7.6	7.7	7.7
Third 20%	...	11.1	11.2	11.6	11.8	12.0	...	12.4	12.5	12.6
Fourth 20%	...	18.5	18.6	19.0	19.1	19.2	...	19.5	19.4	19.4
Highest 20%	...	61.1	60.5	59.7	58.9	58.4	...	57.4	57.1	57.0
Income quintile ratio	...	21.4	20.6	20.5	19.0	18.7	...	17.7	17.0	17.4
Living quality										
Composition of household's										
Consumption expenditure (%)	87.3	...	...	...	...
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	24.1	...	...	...	...
Gini index of household income ⁽³⁾	...	0.532	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.499	0.497
Illiteracy rate (%) ^{(3) (4)}	...	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	...	8.6	8.7	8.5
Scholarity level of the population (years) ^{(3) (4)}	...	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	...	7.7	7.9	8.0
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 or 2 rooms	...	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	...	2.3	1.9	2.0
3 rooms	...	7.8	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	...	6.6	6.4	6.1
4 rooms	...	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.3	...	14.9	14.6	14.1
5 rooms	...	26.1	26.2	27.1	26.9	28.0	...	28.8	29.2	29.3
6 rooms	...	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.2	...	20.0	20.3	20.6
7 rooms	...	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.1	...	11.9	12.2	12.2
8 rooms or more	...	16.5	16.9	15.2	17.1	16.3	...	15.5	15.5	15.7
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) ⁽³⁾										
1 bedroom	...	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.9	35.2	...	34.8	35.9	36.6
2 bedrooms	...	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.9	...	44.6	44.0	43.9
3 bedrooms	...	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.3	...	18.0	17.6	17.0
4 bedrooms or more	...	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	...	2.7	2.5	2.5
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) ⁽³⁾	...	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	...	3.2	3.1	3.1
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) ⁽³⁾	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	...	1.7	1.7	1.7

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽³⁾	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	...	73.5	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.6	...	74.8	74.8	74.4
Renter occupied	...	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.0	...	17.3	17.7	17.9
Granted free of rent	...	10.0	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.9	...	7.4	7.1	7.4
Other	...	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	0.5	0.4	0.4
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽³⁾										
Television	...	91.2	92.9	94.3	95.0	95.6	...	96.9	97.2	97.2
Radio	...	87.9	87.8	88.0	88.9	87.8	...	83.5	80.9	75.7
Computer	...	18.5	22.0	26.5	31.2	34.7	...	42.9	46.4	48.9
With Internet access	...	13.6	16.8	20.0	23.8	27.4	...	36.6	40.3	42.4
Refrigerator	...	87.8	89.0	90.6	92.0	93.3	...	95.8	96.7	97.2
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) ⁽³⁾	...	89.9	91.0	91.7	92.5	93.1	...	94.2	94.7	94.9
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) ⁽³⁾	...	90.2	91.0	91.9	92.7	93.1	...	94.7	94.9	95.1
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	48.7	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁵⁾	1 610.5	...	...	...	...
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	61 044	61 019	58 302	59 191	58 696	58 102	57 902	57 786	56 574
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6 012	7 298	7 104	6 574	6 785	6 810	6 792	7 003	7 314	7 608
Primary (ISC 1)	21 225	20 693	20 079	19 435	18 979	18 524	16 893	17 455	17 056	16 761
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16 935	16 976	17 306	16 327	16 648	16 478	14 255	15 753	15 386	14 932
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9 162	11 504	11 453	10 693	10 821	10 768	8 359	10 760	10 788	9 950
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2 694	4 453	5 031	5 223	5 905	6 057	6 488	6 857	7 162	7 323
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	119	47	50	53	58	65	72	79	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	8.3	8.9	9.3	10.0	10.6	...	11.4	12.0	12.6
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.9	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	...

Sources

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *Household Budget Survey 2002–2003 and 2008–2009*; *National Household Sample Survey 2005/2013*; *Medical Health Assistance Survey*; and *National Account System 2000–2010*.

b) Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies – INEP, *Basic Education Census and Higher Education Census*; and *Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel – CAPES*.

c) Ministry of Health.

d) World Bank, Development Research Group.

Footnotes

(1) Data from World Bank, Development Research Group.

(2) Percentage of per capita household income by 20% subgroups of population.

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

- (4) Persons 15 years old and over.
- (5) Average available in the household, from HBS 2008–2009.
- (6) For education:
 - a) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - b) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - c) Includes special education.
 - d) Includes youth and adult education.
 - e) Includes professional education programmes.
 - f) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
 - g) Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees). Master and doctoral degree enrollment is not available for 2013.

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income and expenditure										
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub) ⁽¹⁾	15 938	-	19 756
Rural (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 705	-	12 855
Urban (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 786	-	22 160
Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)	1 157	4 239	5 083	6 541	8 217	8 687	10 122	11 286	12 624	13 707
Rural (Rub)	732	2 420	2 974	3 819	4 955	5 326	6 446	7 292	8 415	8 829
Urban (Rub)	1 313	4 905	5 854	7 533	9 399	9 905	11 453	12 680	14 082	15 410
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	...	0.2 ⁽²⁾	0.1 ⁽²⁾	0.0 ⁽²⁾	...	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾	0.0 ⁽³⁾
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%) ⁽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	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2
Second 20%	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	9.9	9.8	9.8
Third 20%	15.1	15.1	15.0	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.7	22.6	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.5
Highest 20%	46.7	46.7	47.2	47.8	47.8	47.7	47.7	47.4	47.6	47.6
Income quintile ratio ⁽⁴⁾	7.9	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.4
Living Quality										
Consumption expenditure (%) ⁽⁵⁾										
Food products	...	33.2	31.6	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5	28.1	27.7
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	...	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Apparel and footwear	...	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.1	9.5
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	11.3	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.4	10.9	10.5
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3	6.7
Health care	...	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.6
Transport, communication	...	15.8	16.4	20.4	19.2	17.2	18.7	19.5	20.8	21.1
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.2
Education	...	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.0
Other goods and services	...	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.7	10.0
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) ⁽⁵⁾	49.0	36.1	34.1	31.2	31.9	33.8	32.9	32.6	31.4	31.2
Gini index ⁽⁴⁾	0.395	0.409	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	0.419
Illiteracy rate (%) ⁽⁴⁾	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	0.31	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁷⁾										
1 room	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	23.8	23.6
2 rooms	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.6	39.5	39.2
3 rooms	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.8	28.8
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) ⁽⁷⁾										
Private property	65.3	77.1	79.8	81.1	82.4	84.3	85.6	86.3	87.1	87.8
State-owned	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.4
Municipal property	26.5	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.5	11.0	9.9	9.5	9.0	7.7
Other	1.9	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁷⁾										
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	75.6	75.9	76.3	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5	79.5
Sewerage	69.0	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.4	74.9
Heating	73.4	79.8	80.5	81.1	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.4	83.7	84.3
Hot water supply	59.4	62.9	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.5	66.2
Bath (shower)	63.8	65.4	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.1	67.7
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	70.1	70.0	69.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.6	68.3	67.5
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁵⁾	95.0	96.5	96.3	96.5	96.6	97.1	96.6	96.5	97.2	97.5
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) ⁽⁵⁾	74.0	73.7	71.4	72.8	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8	75.9	74.0
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m) ⁽⁸⁾	169.4	190.5	197.6	199.0	201.2	202.3	203.7	207.0	213.6	212.1
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	73	71	71	72	73	73	77	77	78	78
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) ⁽⁵⁾	2 551	2 630	2 554	2 564	2 550	2 551	2 652	2 624	2 633	2 626
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) ⁽⁵⁾	99	69	95	97	98	99	105	105	105	106
Culture, education and health										
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) ⁽⁵⁾	...	8.9	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.2	8.2
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)										
Primary education (1 level of ISCED97)	5 920	5 332	5 170	5 123	5 165	5 266	5 457	5 654	5 793	5 868
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED97)	16 332	12 058	11 275	10 546	10 049	9 772	9 582	9 504	9 428	9 370
Tertiary education (5 and 6 levels of ISCED97)	7 224	9 803	9 974	10 021	9 909	9 720	9 337	8 733	8 314	7 768
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.9 ⁽⁶⁾
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9	4.9
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	9.8	9.6	9.4	9.4	9.3	9.1
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	95	96	96	96	96	96	96	96
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population ⁽⁹⁾										
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	52.5	48.5	45.5	44.9	42.4	42.1	38.5	36.6	34.3
From neoplasms	13.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9	11.7
From external causes of death	18.6	17.8	15.9	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7	10.2
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	3.9
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0	3.1
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855.0	1 052.4	1 170.6	1 312.5	1 471.7	...	1 984.5	...	2 629.7	...	...
Food (%)	48.1	42.5	40.0	39.4	39.6	...	44.4	...	42.6	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.5	...	6.9	...	6.7	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	4.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	...	4.8	...	5.4	...	...
Education (%)	4.3	5.0	6.2	7.0	7.1	...	8.1	...	6.9	...	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	5.2	6.0	6.3	5.2	...	5.0	...	5.5	...	...
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486.1	558.8	624.5	695.2	772.4	...	1 053.6	...	1 430.0	...	...
Food (%)	59.4	55.0	53.3	52.3	52.3	...	57.0	...	52.9	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.7	...	8.0	...	8.0	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	4.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	...	5.3	...	6.0	...	...
Education (%)	1.9	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	...	3.6	...	3.5	...	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.3	...	5.4	...	6.7	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line ⁽¹⁾ :											
Rural	...	41.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.7	...	...
Urban	...	25.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.7	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾											
Lowest 20%:											
Rural	...	9.3	...	...	...	...	9.4	...	9.1	...	...
Urban	...	7.2	...	...	...	...	7.0	...	7.0	...	...
Second 20%:											
Rural	...	13.5	...	...	...	...	13.2	...	12.9	...	...
Urban	...	11.0	...	...	...	...	10.6	...	10.8	...	...
Third 20%:											
Rural	...	15.8	...	...	...	...	16.5	...	16.2	...	...
Urban	...	15.3	...	...	...	...	14.7	...	14.7	...	...
Forth 20%:											
Rural	...	21.6	...	...	...	...	21.2	...	21.1	...	...
Urban	...	21.2	...	...	...	...	20.9	...	20.7	...	...
Highest 20%:											
Rural	...	40.0	...	...	...	...	39.7	...	40.6	...	...
Urban	...	45.2	...	...	...	...	46.8	...	46.7	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾ :											
Rural	...	4.3	...	...	...	...	4.2	...	4.4	...	...
Urban	...	4.2	...	...	...	...	6.7	...	6.6	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (%) ⁽²⁾	11.3	10.0	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	11.4	10.9	11.0	10.2
Enrollment by level of education (million persons) ⁽²⁾											
Primary level (class I–V)	113.8	132.1	133.7	135.5	135.3	133.6	134.8	139.9	134.8	...	...
Secondary level (class IX–XII)	28.9	38.4	39.9	44.5	46.3	48.5	51.4	55.1	54.5	...	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8.6	14.3	15.6	17.2	18.5	20.7	27.5	29.2	29.6	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education ⁽¹⁾ , %	5.7	6.4	...	...	7.0	...	8.0	...	8.9	...	...
Public expenditure on health (%) ⁽²⁾	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.0
Doctors (1000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	556.0	675.4	700.7	731.4	761.4	793.7	828.1	861.4	891.4	918.3	...

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Hospital beds (1000 numbers) ⁽³⁾	506	470	493	483	495	540	577	785	623	629	...
Deaths by accident (un natural causes) (1000 numbers) ⁽⁴⁾	238	272	293	316	318	335	360	367	372	378	...
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	6	3	3	1	12	9	10	2	5	...
Malaria	1 005	963	1 707	1 311	1 055	1 144	1 018	753	446	359	...
Dengue	7	157	184	69	80	96	110	169	242	168	...
Kala-Azar	150	157	187	203	151	93	105	80	29	20	...
Tuberculosis	10 463	56 471	64 539	64 824	66 204	66 345	63 781	63 261	...	...	...
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1000 households)											
Urban	668 ⁽⁵⁾	615 ⁽¹⁾	...	692 ⁽⁵⁾	611 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	943 ⁽⁵⁾	950 ⁽¹⁾	...	947 ⁽⁵⁾	932 ⁽⁶⁾
Hired (per 1000 households)											
Urban	285 ⁽⁵⁾	351 ⁽¹⁾	...	275 ⁽⁵⁾	354 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	36 ⁽⁵⁾	33 ⁽¹⁾	...	34 ⁽⁵⁾	51 ⁽⁶⁾
Others (per 1000 households)											
Urban	47 ⁽⁵⁾	34 ⁽¹⁾	...	33 ⁽⁵⁾	35 ⁽⁶⁾
Rural	21 ⁽⁵⁾	17 ⁽¹⁾	...	19 ⁽⁵⁾	15 ⁽⁶⁾
Living quality											
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households):											
Rural	243 ⁽⁵⁾	301 ⁽¹⁾	...	308 ⁽⁵⁾	312 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	687 ⁽⁵⁾	743 ⁽¹⁾	...	706 ⁽⁵⁾	691 ⁽⁶⁾
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households):											
Rural	435 ⁽⁵⁾	660 ⁽¹⁾	...	553 ⁽⁵⁾	800 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	876 ⁽⁵⁾	961 ⁽¹⁾	...	927 ⁽⁵⁾	979 ⁽⁶⁾
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households):											
Rural	219 ⁽⁵⁾	348 ⁽¹⁾	...	307 ⁽⁵⁾	406 ⁽⁶⁾
Urban	737 ⁽⁵⁾	887 ⁽¹⁾	...	814 ⁽⁵⁾	912 ⁽⁶⁾
Gini coefficient ^{(1) (7)}											
Urban (%)	0.342	0.348	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	0.367	...	...
Rural (%)	0.260	0.266	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	0.280	...	...
Illiteracy rate ^{(1) (8)}											
Urban (%)	20.2	17.4	16.7	16.5	15.7	...	14.6	...	14	...	...
Rural (%)	44.2	38.1	36.5	34.9	33	...	31.2	...	30	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) ⁽⁵⁾											
Radio, transistor	35.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	...	...	...
Television	31.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.2	...	...	...
Telephone	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.2	...	...	...
Bicycle	43.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.8	...	...	...
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...	...	...
Car, jeep, van	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	...	...	...
None of the above assets	39.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	...	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
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	2 047	...	...	...	...	2 020	...	2 099	...	...
Urban	2 156	2 020	...	...	...	...	1 946	...	2 058	...	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	59.1	57.0	...	...	...	...	55.0	...	56.5	...	...
Urban	58.5	57.0	...	...	...	...	53.5	...	55.7	...	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day) ⁽¹⁾											
Rural	36.1	35.5	...	...	...	...	38.3	...	41.6	...	...
Urban	49.6	47.5	...	...	...	...	47.9	...	52.5	...	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Sample Survey Office, NSS Reports on Consumer Expenditure & Employment & Unemployment, Nutritional Intake in India and Drinking Water, Sanitation, Hygiene and Housing Condition in India (various issues).
- b) Planning Commission of India.
- c) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Educational Statistics at a Glance 2011–2012; and Key Results of All India Survey on Higher Education 2011–2012.
- 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-2015.

Footnotes

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Income and expenditure						
<i>Per capita income of households (RMB)</i>						
<i>Per capita disposable income of national households</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disposable income of urban households	6 280.0	10 493.0	11 759.5	13 785.8	15 780.8	17 174.7
Net income of rural households	2 253.4	3 254.9	3 587.0	4 140.4	4 760.6	5 153.2
<i>Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)</i>						
<i>Per capita consumption expenditure of national households</i>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban households (in cash)	4 998.0	7 942.9	8 696.6	9 997.5	11 242.9	12 264.6
Rural households	1 670.1	2 555.4	2 829.0	3 223.9	3 660.7	3 993.5
<i>Per capita savings balance (RMB)</i>	5 075.8	10 787.3	12 292.9	13 058.0	16 406.8	19 540.8
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP)						
as % of total population ⁽¹⁾	...	3.91	...	...	3.07	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%						
subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...
Lowest 20%	...	5.0	...	...	4.8	...
Second 20%	...	9.9	...	...	9.6	...
Third 20%	...	15.0	...	...	15.0	...
Fourth 20%	...	22.2	...	...	22.7	...
Highest 20%	...	47.9	...	...	47.9	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾	...	9.6	...	...	10.0	...
Living quality						
Composition of consumption expenditure of households						
China (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food, Tobacco and Liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	39.4	36.7	35.8	36.3	37.9	36.5
Clothing	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5
Residence	11.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.0
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4
Transport and communication	8.5	12.5	13.2	13.6	12.6	13.7
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0
Health care and medical services	6.4	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	49.1	45.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	41.0
Clothing	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8
Residence	15.5	14.5	16.6	17.8	18.5	20.2
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1
Transport and communication	5.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.8	10.1
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	11.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5
Health care and medical services	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1
Gini coefficient ⁽²⁾	...	0.485	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55.2	61.3	61.1	62.7	65.5	68.4
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	45.4	82.1	79.1	87.4	89.6	91.4
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	3.7	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.7	10.7
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽³⁾	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.6	5.2
Culture, education and health						
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)						
Urban households	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0
Rural households	11.2	11.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)						
Higher education	5 560.9	15 617.8	17 388.4	18 849.0	20 210.2	21 446.6
Regular secondary schools	73 689.1	85 809.0	84 519.0	82 433.0	80 505.0	78 679.2
Vocational secondary schools	5 032.1	6 255.7	6 762.0	7 405.4	7 611.3	7 857.2
Primary schools	130 132.5	108 640.7	107 115.3	105 640.0	103 315.1	100 714.7
Special schools	378.0	364.4	362.9	419.3	417.4	428.1
Pre-primary education	22 441.8	21 790.3	22 639.0	23 488.3	24 749.6	26 578.1
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	...	...	...	...	...
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1

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

(continues)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Income and expenditure					
<i>Per capita income of households (RMB)</i>					
<i>Per capita disposable income of national households</i>	...	...	...	18 310.8	20 167.1
Disposable income of urban households	19 109.4	21 809.8	24 564.7	...	...
Net income of rural households	5 919.0	6 977.3	7 916.6	...	...
<i>Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)</i>					
<i>Per capita consumption expenditure of national households</i>	...	...	...	13 220.4	14 491.4
Urban households (in cash)	13 471.5	15 160.9	16 674.3	...	...
Rural households	4 381.8	5 221.1	5 908.0	...	...
<i>Per capita savings balance (RMB)</i>	22 619.2	25 504.6	29 508.1	32 894.5	35 477.0
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP)					
as % of total population ⁽¹⁾	2.03	1.32	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%					
subgroups of population ⁽¹⁾ (%)	100.0	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	4.7	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	9.7	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	15.3	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	23.2	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	47.1	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio ⁽¹⁾	10.1	...	...	...	...
Living quality					
Composition of consumption expenditure of households					
China (%)	...	...	...	100.0	100.0
Food, Tobacco and Liquor	...	...	...	31.2	31.0
Clothing	...	...	...	7.8	7.6
Residence	...	...	...	22.7	22.1
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	...	6.1	6.1
Transport and communication	...	...	...	12.3	12.9
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	...	10.6	10.6
Health care and medical services	...	...	...	6.9	7.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	...	2.5	2.5
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
Food	35.7	36.3	36.2	...	...
Clothing	10.7	11.0	10.9	...	...
Residence	9.9	9.3	8.9	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	6.7	6.7	6.7	...	...
Transport and communication	14.7	14.2	14.7	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	12.1	12.2	12.2	...	...
Health care and medical services	6.5	6.4	6.4	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.7	3.8	3.9	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	...
Food	41.1	40.4	39.3	...	...
Clothing	6.0	6.5	6.7	...	...
Residence	19.1	18.4	18.4	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	5.3	5.9	5.8	...	...
Transport and communication	10.5	10.5	11.1	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	8.4	7.6	7.5	...	...
Health care and medical services	7.4	8.4	8.7	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.1	2.3	2.5	...	...
Gini coefficient ⁽²⁾	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	71.2	72.1	74.6	76.4	...
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	92.0	92.4	93.2	94.3	...
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	11.2	11.8	12.3	12.6	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) ⁽³⁾	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.6	...
Culture, education and health					
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	...	...	10.6	10.6
Urban households	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.7	...
Rural households	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.3	...
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)					
Higher education	22 317.9	23 085.1	23 913.2	24 680.7	25 477.0
Regular secondary schools	77 032.5	75 190.0	72 283.5	68 749.5	67 843.3
Vocational secondary schools	7 297.5	6 835.7	6 249.3	5 352.7	4 735.9
Primary schools	99 407.0	99 263.7	96 959.0	93 605.5	94 510.7
Special schools	425.6	398.7	378.8	368.1	394.9
Pre-primary education	29 766.7	34 244.5	36 857.6	38 946.9	40 507.1
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (%)	8.8	...	...	...	...
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁴⁾	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.5	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000–2014*.
b) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
d) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013–2014; 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 2000–2014*.
f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.
g) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income and expenditure										
Household <i>per capita</i> disposable income (ZAR)	6 364	...	28 819	...	...	31 856	...	42 905	...	...
Household's <i>per capita</i> living consumption expenditure ⁽¹⁾	7 546	...	21 613	...	...	26 149	...	34 897	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0	...	9.7	...	...	10.7	...	7.4	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	...	2.8	...	...	2.9	...	2.7	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	5.3	...	...	5.5	...	5.4	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	8.4	...	...	8.9	...	9.0	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	15.9	...	...	17.6	...	17.7	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	67.6	...	...	65.1	...	65.2	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	...	38.4	...	...	50.5	...	45.9	...	...
Living quality										
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages ⁽²⁾	27.7	...	14.4	...	...	19.3	...	12.8	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	...	1.2	...	...	1.0	...	1.1	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	...	5.0	...	...	4.8	...	4.5	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	...	23.6	...	...	24.9	...	32.0	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	...	6.9	...	...	5.4	...	5.1	...	...
Health	1.5	...	1.7	...	...	1.3	...	1.4	...	...
Transport	13.3	...	19.9	...	...	15.3	...	17.1	...	...
Communication	3.4	...	3.5	...	...	3.4	...	2.8	...	...
Recreation and culture	3.7	...	4.6	...	...	4.3	...	3.0	...	...
Education	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	2.8	...	2.7	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	...	2.2	...	...	2.4	...	2.4	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	...	14.4	...	...	14.9	...	14.7	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	...	0.3	...	...	0.3	...	0.1	...	...
Gini Index (<i>per capita</i> expenditure excluding taxes)	0.640	...	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	0.650	...	...
Literacy rate (%) ⁽³⁾	...	24.9	24.3	23.3	22.8	19.9	19.3	18.2	...	...
Adult literacy ⁽⁴⁾	8.1	8.1	7.9	7.1	7.1
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) ⁽⁵⁾										
1 room	...	23.0	21.6	23.5	19.4	15.1	12.0	12.6	13.5	12.5
2 rooms	...	13.7	14.2	13.9	13.5	11.2	10.8	10.2	9.1	9.9
3 rooms	...	12.3	12.7	12.4	13.6	10.9	10.0	9.6	8.3	8.5
4 rooms or more	...	51.0	51.4	50.2	53.5	62.8	67.2	67.7	69.0	69.1
Classification of dwellings tenure ⁽⁶⁾										
Private Property ⁽⁷⁾	...	68.9	69.7	67.3	73.7	66.4	69.0	63.9	65.6	66.4
Private property	...	57.2	59.8	57.8	61.9	56.0	58.1	...	...	...
State-owned	...	12.0	10.3	9.7	12.1	11.0	10.9	...	...	...
Municipal property	...	20.6	19.9	22.5	18.3	20.9	20.6	...	...	...
Other	...	10.2	10.1	9.9	7.7	12.2	10.4	...	...	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)										
Piped water within the dwelling	...	40.1	41.1	41.5	43.4	42.1	41.6	43.3	...	...
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	70.2	71.7	72.5	71.0	70.4	72.0	73.4	72.2	72.1
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁽⁵⁾	...	41.9	42.3	43.0	44.9	39.9	42.0	42.8	41.8	42.2
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) ⁽⁸⁾	...	69.8	71.1	71.6	70.2	69.9	70.6	71.9	...	...
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	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.3	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.6	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.9
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.8	...	...
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) ⁽⁹⁾	...	2.2	...	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).

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

(5) The question used to calculate this indicator changed in 2009 and data for period 2002 to 2008, and 2009–2013 are therefore different, and it is probably not wise to compare.

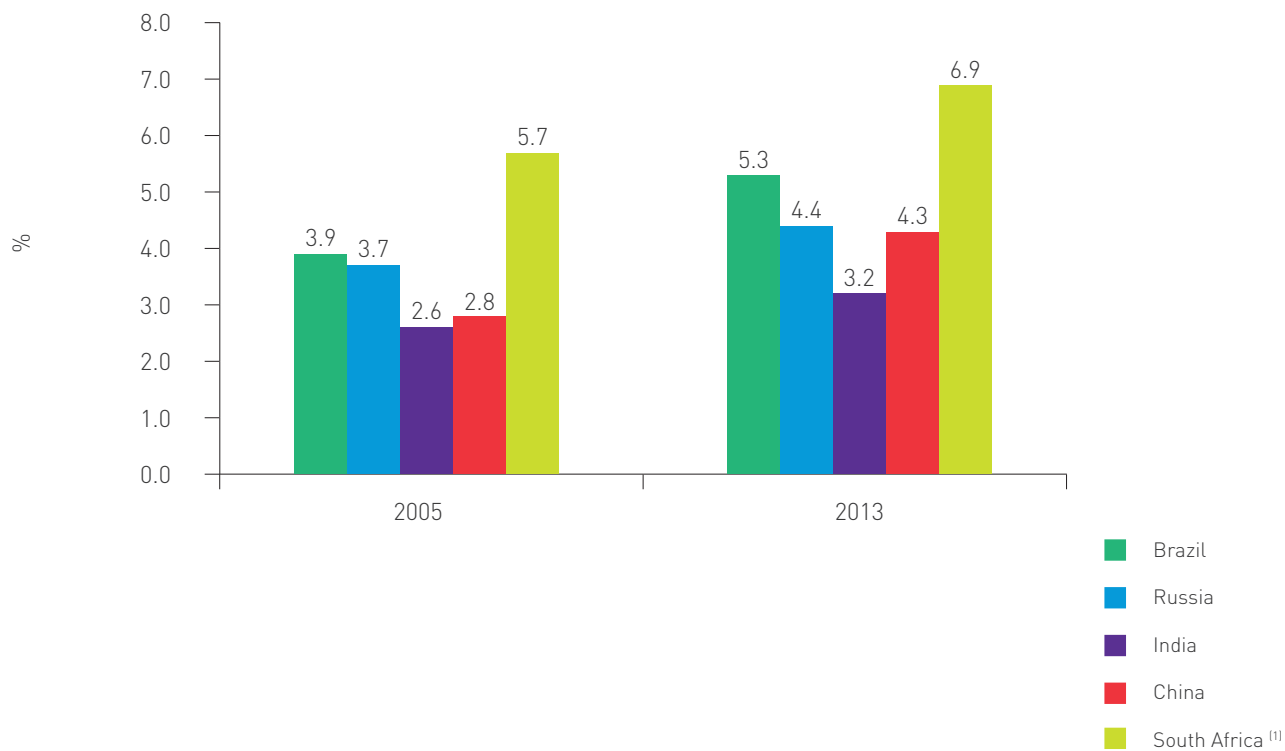
(6) Fully or partially owned.

(7) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units

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

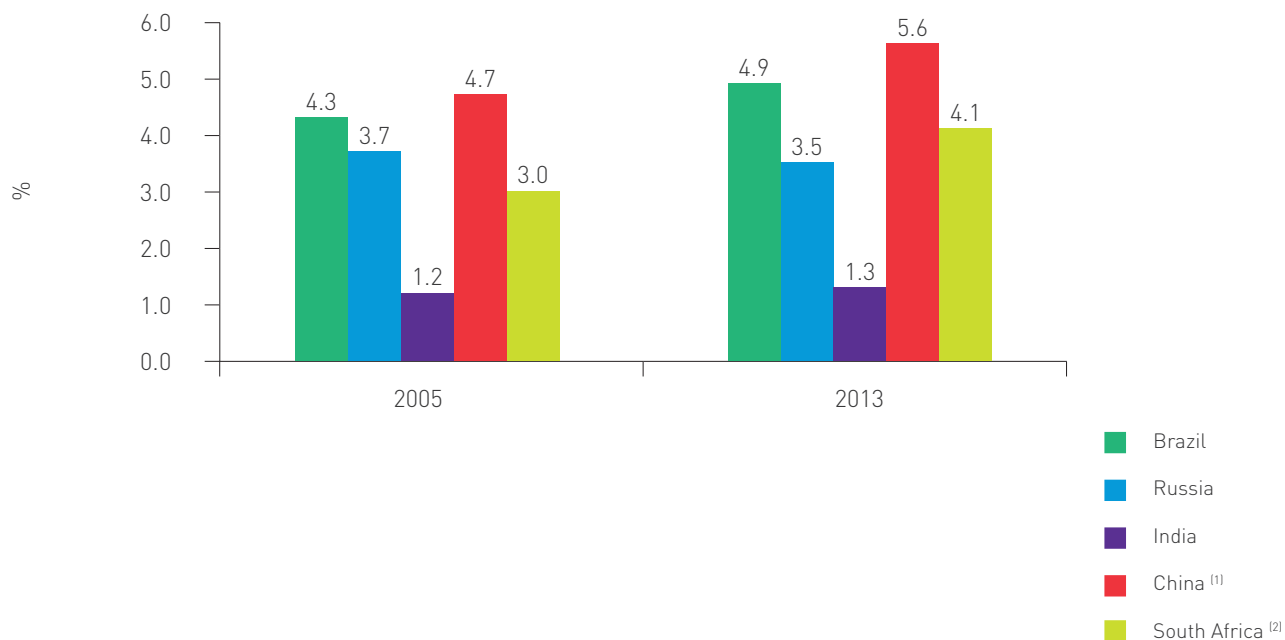
(9) Per 1 000 uninsured population.

Graph 6.1 – Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP



(1) Data for 2012 instead of 2013 year.

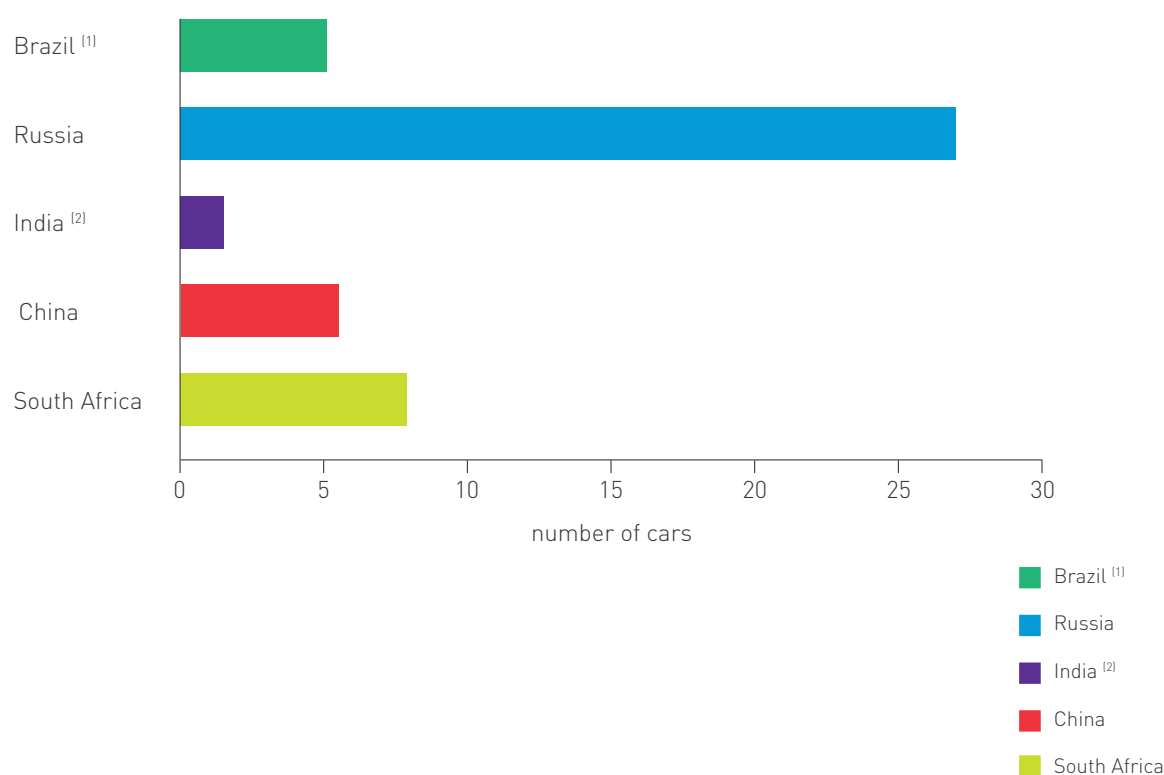
Graph 6.2 – Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP



(1) Total expenditure on health to GDP.

(2) Data for 2012 instead of 2013 year.

Graph 6.3 – Ownership of cars per 100 persons, 2013



(1) Vehicles per 100 persons.

(2) Based on information for 2012 year.

Explanatory Notes:

Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population – percentage of the population living on less than 1,25\$ a day at 2005 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates).

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

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

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

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

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

India

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Africa

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



Resources and Environment

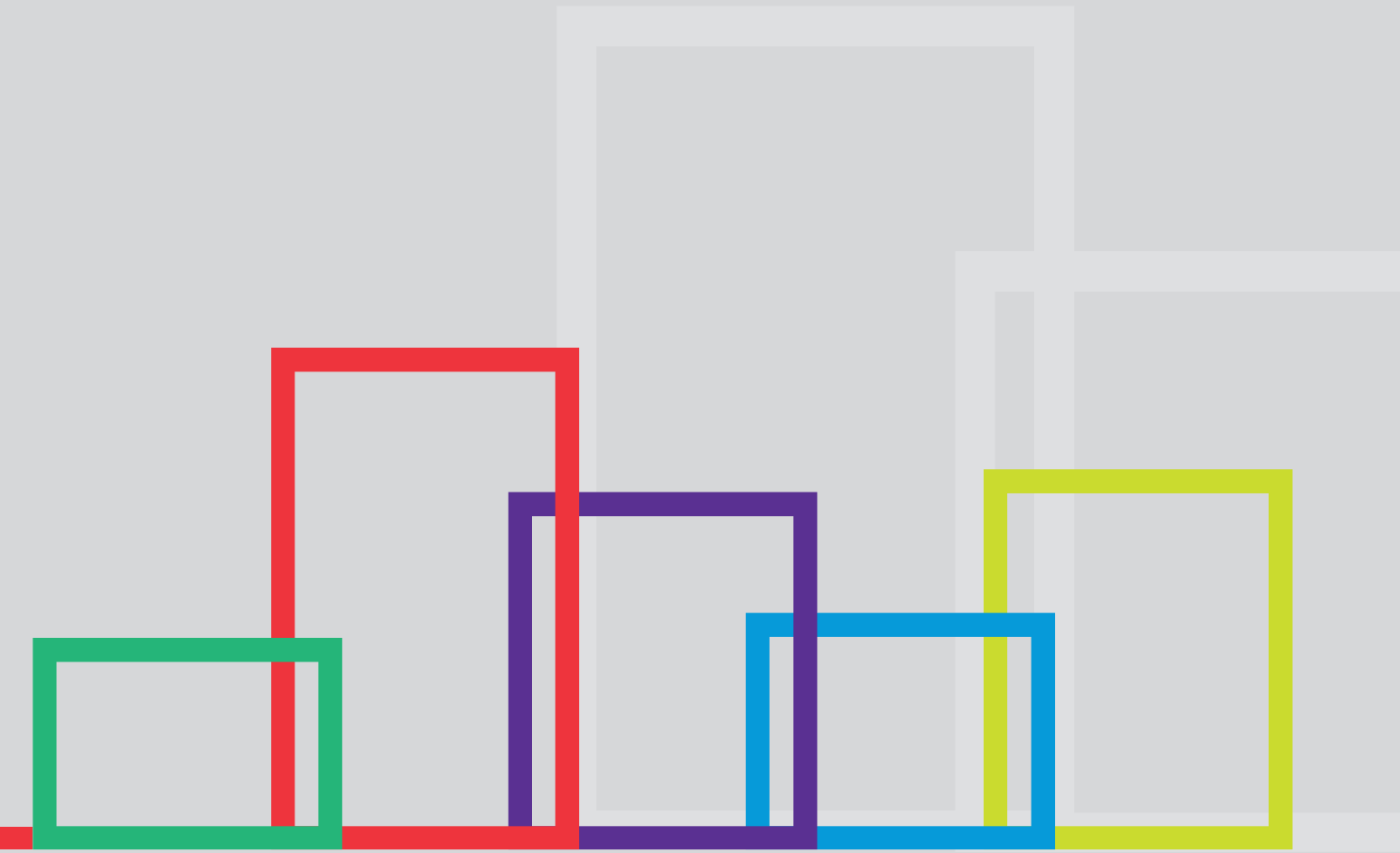


Table 7.1 – Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)										
Brazil	545 943	530 494	...	...	...	...	519 522	...	463 000	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	871 539	870 567	870 755	870 761	870 786	870 807	870 981	871 176	871 814	871 830
India ⁽²⁾	69 843	69 994	70 025	69 965	69 978	69 990	70 009	70 015	...	69 790
China	174 909	195 452	195 452	195 452	195 452	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687
South Africa	1 331	1 334	1 282	1 266	1 257	1 275	1 271	1 273	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)										
Brazil	6 245	6 355	6 494	6 451	6 496	6 290	6 315	6 319	6 191	6 028
Russia ⁽¹⁾	1 864	1 800	1 798	1 794	1 793	1 795	1 800	1 802	1 804	1 811
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽³⁾	11 000	12 531	12 731	13 231	13 926	14 321	14 616	14 716	15 800	...
South Africa	959	854	832	810	798	792	787	781	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita										
Brazil (kg)	9 409	8 893	...	...	...	...	...	6 769	6 204	...
Russia (kg) ⁽⁴⁾	11 233	11 352	12 025	11 883	11 989	10 867	11 579	11 967	12 242	...
India (MT) ⁽⁵⁾	0.94	1.06	1.12	1.21	1.26	1.41	1.45	1.50	1.58	...
China (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa (kg)	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sulfur dioxides emissions per capita										
Brazil (g/m ³) ⁽⁶⁾	82	68	66	80	56	39	48	...	...	...
Russia (kg) ⁽⁷⁾	37	33	33	32	32	31	31	30	30	29
India (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (kg) ⁽⁸⁾	16	20	20	19	18	17	16	17	16	15
South Africa (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

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

China

- National Bureau of Statistics of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2014*.
- Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.
- World Bank WDI Database.

South Africa

Millennium indicators, UN.

Footnotes**Brazil**

(6) 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) Year-end data

(4) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on carbon dioxide emissions, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry are taken from the Russian national inventory of antropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2012 years.

(7) Emissions from stationary sources.

India

(2) Data (except for 2013) 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 is based on Estimation by Forest Survey of India.

(5) *Per capita* Carbon Di Oxide Emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. The figure including Land Use Change & Forestry was 0.7 MT in 2000 and 1.08 MT in 2007 as per 'India Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change', Ministry of Environment & Forests.

China

(3) Data are from World Bank WDI Database.

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

Table 7.2.1 – Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Brazil

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources – Total (m ³ s ⁻¹) ⁽¹⁾	247 889	224 185	228 460	228 221	215 991
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million barrels)	12 961	16 132	18 175	20 380	20 854
National gas (million m ³)	360 782	454 453	588 617	584 472	589 207
Limestone (million)	45 459 758	49 410 979	46 030 563	48 820 639	50 324 342
Ornamental stone (million)	...	17 801 431	17 997 028	15 785 616	26 671 132
Iron (million)	11 275 749	26 474 000	26 130 000	19 632 244	40 000 000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	3 474 339	345 000	345 000	345 000	558 071
Coal (million)	7 378 006	10 113 000	9 300 000	9 300 000	9 300 000
Clays (million)	1 805 011	6 011 254	4 808 392	5 549 421	5 857 767
Mica (million)	104	1 235	1 235	⁽²⁾	0
Kaolin (million)	2 467 966	5 000 000	7 251 000	7 300 000	7 300 000
Industrial sands (million)	1 608	2 440	2 578	2 693	2 737
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1 784 301	3 540 000	3 540 000	3 600 000	2 607 000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	302	444	...	425
Syenite (million)	498 278	1 027 299	1 113 196	1 160 169	1 185 622
Gypsum (million)	888 639	1 233 485	1 301 467	1 299 843	1 302 474
Talc (million)	57 031	125 800	186 143	106 911	180 000
Salt (million)	...	30 319	30 319	30 319	0
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	421 448	250 107	381 931	400 828

Table 7.2.1 – Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Brazil

[concluded]

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources – Total (m ³ s ⁻¹) ⁽¹⁾	216 473	220 294	246 432	231 916	231 916
Number of protected areas	304	...	...	313	320
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	73 987	...	...	75 058	76 006
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million barrels)	21 134	28 467	30 082	28 555	20 182
National gas (million m ³)	601 518	824 723	906 531	918 569	839 481
Limestone (million)	53 006 699	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	27 192 276	...	...	...	...
Iron (million)	20 000 000	20 359 000	29 604 000	19 948 000	23 126 000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	300 859	298 626	240 777	239 342	235 400
Coal (million)	2 488 000	2 484 000	2 392 000	2 154 000	3 232 000
Clays (million)	6 224 376	...	...	...	...
Mica (million)	0	4 000	< 4 000	< 5 000	...
Kaolin (million)	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 200 000	7 353 000	7 068 000
Industrial sands (million)	2 662	...	...	...	...
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1 645 000	2 600 000	5 670 000	5 900 000	7 140 000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	163	317	317	317	317
Syenite (million)	1 241 877	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (million)	228 411	228 411	230 000	288 490	291 807
Talc (million)	180 000	227 000	46 243	44 834	44 010
Salt (million)	21 637	21 653	21 633	21 632	21 630
Other ornamental stone (million)	391 648	...	...	...	...

Source

a) Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio. Available in: <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/servicos/geoprocessamento/DCOL/dados_tabulares/Dados_Gerais_das_UC_fev_2015.pdf> Accessed March 2015.

b) Water National Agency – ANA, *Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil – Report 2013*. Available in: http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/PDFs%20agregados/ANA_Conjuntura_Recurso_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>

Footnotes

(1) Historical average 214 361 is the best information available until 2012.

(2) In 2007 the data of main mineral reserve of mica was qualitative and was classified as plentiful.

Table 7.2.2 – Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Russia

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012	2013
Natural resources						
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	4 523 000	4 556 600	4 331 700	4 398 700	4 217 900	4 614 600
Annual flows (million.cu.m) ⁽²⁾	61 771	56 229	53 457	53 473	51 594	49 320
Number of protected areas ⁽³⁾	135	135	141	143	144	146
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) ⁽³⁾	40 057	40 690	41 567	43 007	43 239	45 255
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾						
Crude oil (billion tons)	24.5	24.6	28.2	28.7	28.9	29.2
Natural gas (trillion cubic metres)	63.8	68.8	67.8	68.4	68.9	69.3
Coal (billion tons)	277	270	273	273	274	274
Iron ore (billion tons)	102	99.4	99.0	99.0	101	106
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	188	232	232	232	230
Copper (million tons)	84.5	85.1	89.6	92.7	91.4	90.8
Lead (million tons)	19.6	20.0	19.6	19.5	19.0	19.3
Zinc (million tons)	60.9	61.4	60.7	60.6	60.3	60.3
Bauxite (million tons)	1 540	1 474	1 437	1 431	1 427	1 421
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1 717	1 690	1 481	1 470	1 568	1 571
Tin (1 000 tons)	2 302	2 278	2 262	2 222	2 168	2 168
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	265	315	317	318	312
Gold (1 000 tons)	8.6	8.4	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.9
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	112	112	114	116	121
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.1	88.1
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) ⁽⁵⁾	12	12	13	13	14	13
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) ⁽⁶⁾	34	45	39	40	42	37
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7

Source

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

Footnotes

- (1) By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
- (2) The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- (3) Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks.
- (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.

Table 7.2.3 – Selected Data on Resources and Environment – India

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources ⁽¹⁾											
Total (billion cu.m)	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 121	1 121	...
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	...
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	431	431	431	...
Number of protected areas ⁽²⁾											
National parks	89	...	96	98	99	99	102	102	102	102	103
Wildlife sanctuaries	489	...	506	510	513	513	516	517	524	526	525
All protected areas ^{(2) (3)}	578	...	606	619	661	661	669	675	686	689	692
Area of protected areas ⁽²⁾											
National parks (sq. kms.)	37 594	...	38 183	38 220	39 233	39 233	40 074	40 074	40 074	40 074	40 333
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	117 882	...	120 244	120 544	122 138	122 138	122 586	122 616	123 548	124 235	116 254
All protected areas (sq. kms.) ^{(2) (3)}	155 476	...	158 470	158 879	162 651	162 651	164 063	164 512	165 642	166 348	158 645
Main mineral reserves ⁽⁴⁾											
Crude oil (million tons)	703	...	756	725	770	773	775	757	760	758	763
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	...	1 075	1 055	1 090	1 115	1 149	1 278	1 330	1 355	1 427
Coal (billion tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	267	...	...	299	...
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite + Magnetite) (Million tons)	7 063	...	...	...	...	...	8 115	...	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	138 152	...	...	...	...	...	141 979	...	...	...	...
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	369 493	...	...	...	...	...	394 372	...	...	...	...
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	4 384	...	...	...	...	...	4 768	...	...	...	...
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	2 591	...	...	...	...	...	2 245	...	...	...	...
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	11 093	...	...	...	...	...	12 453	...	...	...	...
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	125 754	...	...	...	...	...	108 980	...	...	...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	899 384	...	...	...	...	...	592 938	...	...	...	...
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	19 254	...	...	...	...	...	24 125	...	...	...	...
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	85	...	...	...	...	...	111	...	...	...	...
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	115 913	...	...	...	...	...	187 559	...	...	...	...
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	6	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Graphite (1 000 tons)	10 750	...	...	...	...	...	8 032	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) ⁽⁵⁾	1 624	1 857	2 086	2 242	2 404	2 530	4 659	4 654	3 881	3 496	...
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%) ⁽⁵⁾	0.008	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	...

Sources

- a) Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, *Water & Related Statistics December 2010*.
- 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, *Indian Minerals Yearbook* (various Issues).

Footnotes

- (1) The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.
- (2) Includes both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- (3) Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves.
- (4) As on 31st March/1st April.
- (5) Expenditure on environment is as per financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year) and GDP estimate is based on current market price. Expenditure on Environment data for 2013 pertains to the period of April 2013 to January 2014.

Table 7.2.4 – Selected Data on Resources and Environment – China

	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Natural resources							
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2 770 080	2 805 314	2 418 020	3 090 641	2 325 670	2 952 879	2 795 786
Number of protected areas	1 227	2 349	2 541	2 588	2 640	2 669	2 697
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	98 210	149 949	147 747	149 441	149 711	149 787	146 310
Main mineral reserves							
Crude oil (1 000 tons)	...	2 489 721	2 949 198	3 174 353	3 239 679	3 332 583	3 367 328
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	2 818 539	3 707 420	3 779 320	4 020 640	4 378 988	4 642 884
Coal (million tons)	...	332 635	318 960	279 390	215 790	229 886	236 290
Iron ore (million tons)	...	21 604	21 300	22 200	19 280	19 477	19 917
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	...	215 398	185 766	195 156	182 409	209 382	215 477
Copper (1 000 tons)	...	28 564	29 510	28 707	28 124	27 344	27 515
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	13 934	13 401	12 720	12 917	14 547	15 779
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	42 691	38 385	32 514	31 244	34 907	37 662
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	...	730 578	839 239	897 327	1 050 643	905 900	983 235
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	2 707	2 818	3 121	2 720	2 609	2 535
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	...	2 605	2 287	2 208	1 567	2 338	2 349
Tin (1 000 tons)	...	1 555	1 435	1 382	1 388	1 175	1 165
Antimony (1 000 tons)	...	953	765	710	558	450	460
Gold (1 000 tons)	...	2	2	2	2	2	2
Silver (1 000 tons)	...	60	38	36	36	37	37
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)	...	38 817	54 320	54 123	62 299	48 794	53 477
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1.38	1.52	1.86	1.47	1.55	1.62

Sources

- Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2013*.
- The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2013*.
- National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook, 2009–2014*.

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

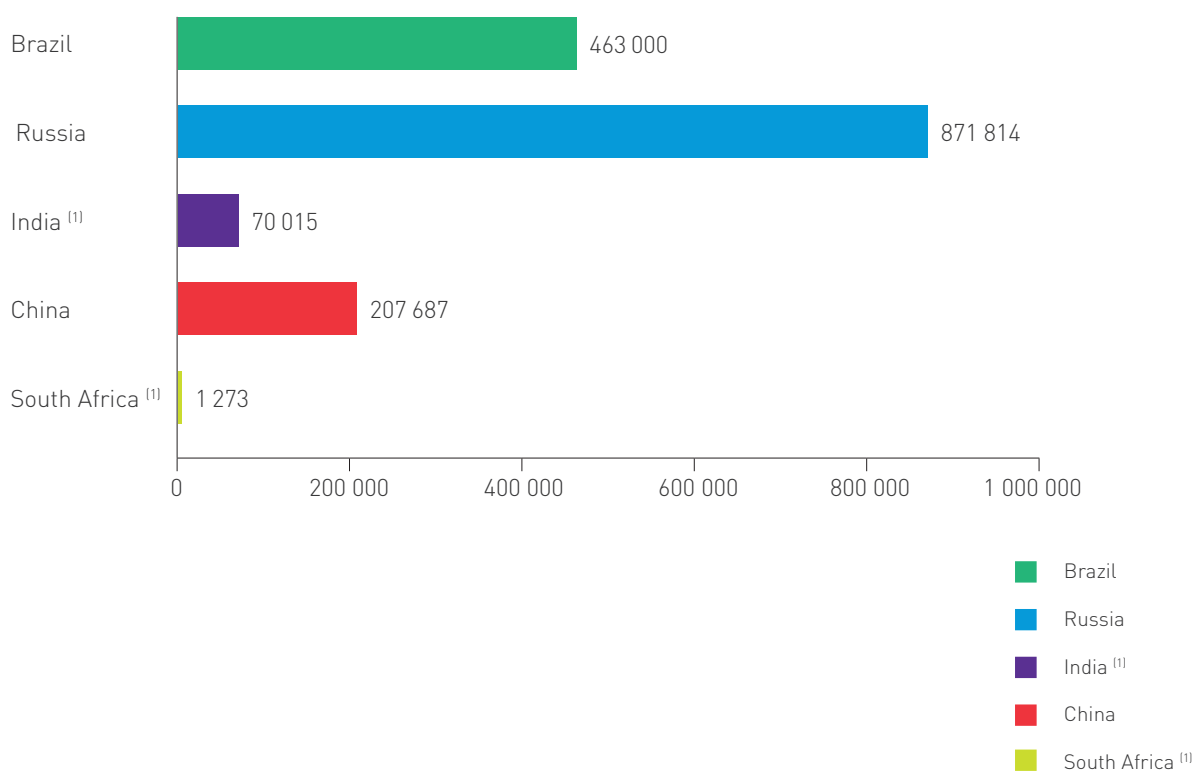
	2000	2005	2008	2010
Natural resources				
Number of protected areas	488
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	76 054
Main mineral reserves				
Iron ore (million tons)	1 500	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	4 000 000	...
Copper (1 000 tons)	13 000	...
Lead (1 000 tons)	3 000	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)	15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

Sources

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

Graph 7.1 – Utilization of Forest Area, 2012

(1000 hectares)



(1) Data for 2011 year.

Explanatory Notes:

Brasil

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

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

India

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

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.

Russia

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.



Industry

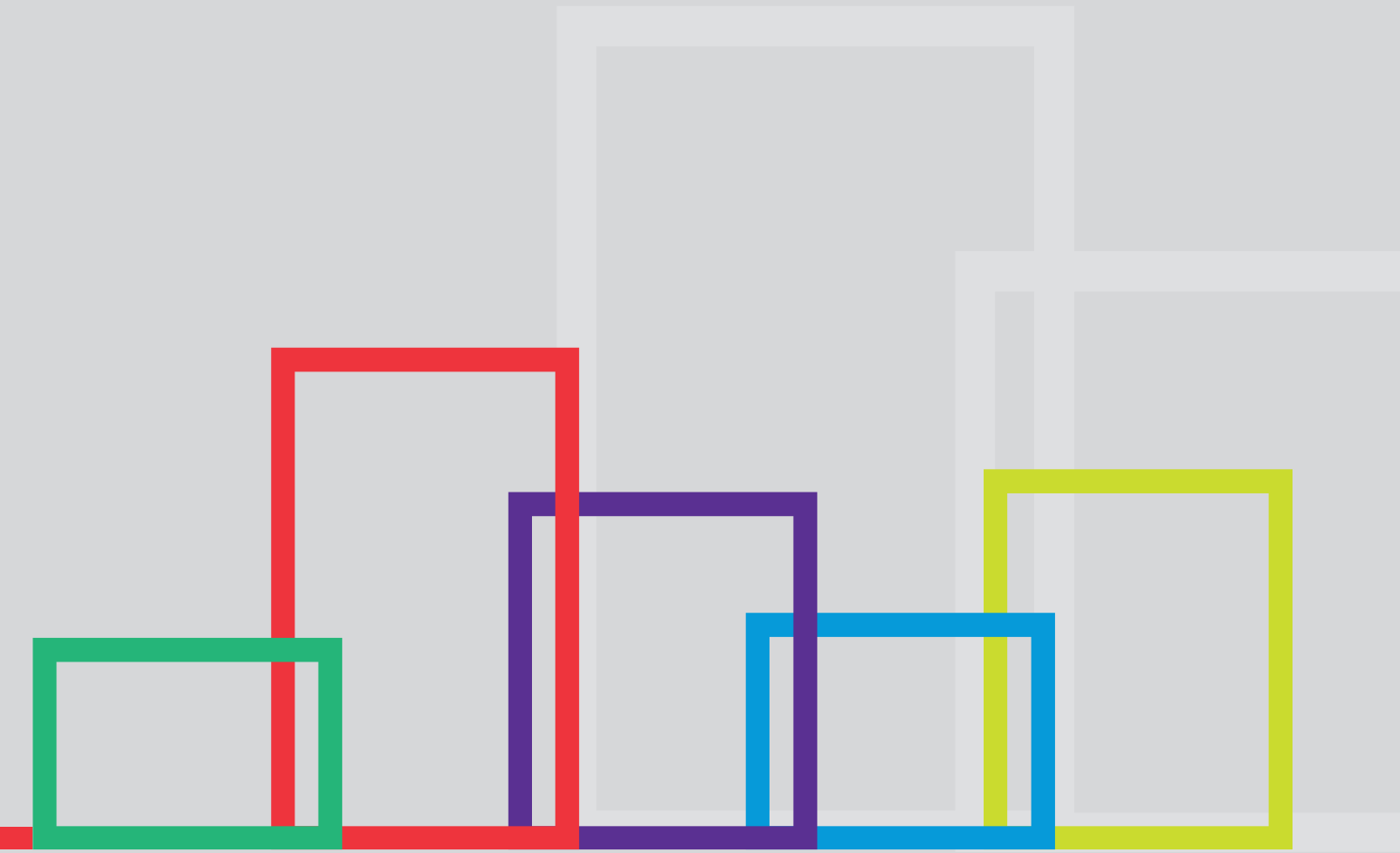


Table 8.1 – Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	102.8	102.7	106.0	103.1	92.9	110.2	100.4	97.7	102.1	96.7
Russia	108.7	105.1	106.3	106.8	100.6	89.3	107.3	105.0	103.4	100.4	101.7 ⁽¹⁾
India ⁽²⁾	105.0	108.6	112.9	115.5	102.5	105.3	108.2	102.9	101.1	99.9	...
China ⁽³⁾	111.4	116.4	116.6	118.5	112.9	111.0	115.7	113.9	110.0	109.7	108.3
South Africa	104.2	102.8	104.7	104.2	99.6	86.2	104.6	102.8	102.3	101.2	99.9
Production of petroleum											
Brazil (million tons)	62.0	82.7	87.2	88.5	92.0	98.7	104.0	106.5	104.6	102.4	114.1
Russia (million tons) ⁽⁴⁾	324	470	481	491	488	495	506	512	519	522	525 ⁽¹⁾
India (million tons) ⁽²⁾	32.4	32.2	34.0	34.1	33.5	33.7	37.7	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.5 ⁽¹⁾
China (million tons)	163.0	181.4	184.8	186.3	190.4	189.5	202.4	202.9	205.7	209.9	211.4
South Africa million (kl) ⁽⁵⁾	21.0	...	...	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kilowatt/hours)											
Brazil	349.0	400.4 ⁽⁶⁾	419.3	449.0	463.0	463.0	516.0	533.0	552.5	570.0	538.2 ⁽⁶⁾
Russia	877.8	953.1	995.8	1 015.3	1 040.4	992.0	1 038.0	1 054.9	1 069.3	1 059.1	1 058.7 ⁽¹⁾
India ⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	554.5	697.4	752.5	813.1	840.9	906.0	965.7	1 051.4	1 108.5	1 166.0	...
China	1 355.6	2 500.3	2 865.7	3 281.6	3 495.8	3 714.7	4 207.2	4 713.0	5 021.0	5 431.6	5 649.6
South Africa	210.7	244.9	253.8	263.5	258.3	249.6	259.6	262.5	257.9	256.1	252.6

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

- a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *Press Release of Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production*.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (various issues).
- c) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey 2014–15*.

China

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

South Africa

- a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
- b) Statistics South Africa, *Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000–2014*.
- c) Statistics South Africa, *Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000–2014*.

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

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

China

(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	2005	2006	2007	2008
Coal (million tons)	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	13 328.0	17 880.0	19 781.0	18 094.0	21 608.0
Iron ore (million tons)	218.0	357.0	458.0	517.0	409.0
Steel (1000 tons)	30 208.0	44 331.0	44 137.0	51 102.0	54 935.0
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	1 320.0	2 176.0	2 215.0	2 463.0	2 706.0
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	4 350.0	5 294.0	6 105.0	6 414.0	7 022.0
TV (1 000 sets)	6 022.0	10 624.0	12 891.0	11 393.0	10 872.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) ⁽²⁾	10 921.0	64 285.0	61 720.0	69 265.0	69 523.0
Washing machines (1 000 sets)	3 212.0	3 794.0	4 402.0	5 937.0	6 098.0
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19 066.0	20 878.0	21 211.0	27 031.0	28 593.0
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	13 497.0	23 182.0	29 054.0	22 674.0	26 832.0
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	16.0	16.0	17.0	19.0
Cement (1 000 tons)	36 431.0	39 649.0	41 555.0	44 341.0	52 508.0
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0
Woolen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)	182.0	2 102.0	1 970.0	2 314.0	1 835.0
Footwear (ton) ⁽³⁾	8 865.0	55 351.0	22 364.0	21 091.0	32 396.0

Products	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal (million tons)	7.0	6.1	7.7	7.4	...
Natural gas (million cu.m) ⁽¹⁾	21 141.5	22 938.4	24 073.7	25 832.2	28 174.2
Iron ore (million tons)	343.1	435.2	469.3	483.8	...
Steel (1000 tons)	42 395.8	49 243.5	52 691.6	52 211.6	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	2 695.8	2 918.3	2 848.8	3 032.6	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	7 599.3	7 861.2	7 969.8	8 281.6	...
TV (1 000 sets)	8 641.5	12 212.0	13 360.8	13 209.7	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) ⁽²⁾	55 845.3	57 617.9	59 129.1	57 218.5	...
Washing machines (1 000 sets)	7 390.5	7 531.6	8 673.5	10 011.6	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	22 195.9	23 678.5	29 576.5	31 526.9	...
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	17 779.9	19 160.0	20 211.9	23 098.1	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	18.3	19.1	19.6	21.1	...
Cement (1 000 tons)	53 266.2	68 466.9	71 002.8	79 098.9	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
Woolen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)	1 043.3	2 041.8	2 935.5	594.5	...
Footwear (ton) ⁽³⁾	62 977.7	52 425.7	32 483.5	74 881.1	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Annual Survey of Industry 2000–2011.

Footnotes

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

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

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

Products	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	258	299	310	314	329	301	322	336	357	351	356
Natural gas (billion cu.m)	584	641	656	653	666	583	651	671	655	668	639
Iron ore (million tons) ⁽²⁾	87	95	102	105	100	87	96	104	104	102	102
Steel (1 000 tons)	59 150	66 262	70 816	72 370	68 711	59 362	66 844	68 114	70 392	68 862	70 272
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1 069	1 178	1 294	1 470	600	1 210	1 740	1 964	1 925	1 740
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) ⁽³⁾	1 327	2 778	2 995	3 539	3 728	2 811	3 557	4 100	4 302	4 128	3 723
TV (1 000 sets)	1 116	6 278	4 601	6 823	7 028	4 878	11 973	14 714	16 170	14 714	16 109
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	335	308	196	192	171	...	...	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	1 582	2 016	2 713	2 694	2 305	2 761	3 031	3 355	3 868	3 880
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	12 213	16 625	16 207	17 300	16 211	14 640	17 889	18 828	17 833	18 441	19 616
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m) ⁽⁶⁾	20 583	22 319	22 359	24 417	21 783	19 089	21 890	22 636	21 211	21 744	21 453
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.0
Cement (1 000 tons) ⁽⁷⁾	32 389	48 534	54 731	59 933	53 548	44 266	50 392	56 153	61 691	66 503	68 544
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1 822	2 225	2 222	2 108	1 915	1 477	1 542	1 237	1 389	1 311	1 187
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	30.3	29.0	28.7	23.9	18.1	20.7	19.3	14.1	12.8	11.5
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56 506	66 761	78 671	79 237	81 918	81 174	102 789	110 245	103 318	118 061	110 623

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Since 2010 – concentrate of iron ore.

(3) Household refrigerators and freezers.

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

(5) Since 2010 – mineral and chemical fertilizers.

(6) Including sleepers. Since 2009 – wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.

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

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

Products	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Coal (million tons)	309.6	407.0	430.8	457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	540.0	556.4	565.8
Natural gas (million cu.m)	29 480	32 202	31 747	32 417	32 845	47 496	52 219	47 559	40 679	35 407 ⁽¹⁾
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	165.2	187.7	213.2	213.0	218.6	207.2	167.3	135.9 ⁽¹⁾	152.1 ⁽¹⁾
Crude steel (million tons)	31.0	46.5	50.8	53.9	58.4	65.8	70.7	74.3	78.4	81.5 ⁽¹⁾
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524	1 046	1 238	1 426	1 517	1 933	2 453	2 775	2 669	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	2 126	4 178	5 035	6 140	6 715	8 002	8 716	...	...	...
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733	1 711	1 806	2 191	2 564	3 049	3 080	...	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons) ⁽²⁾	14 752	15 575	16 095	14 707	14 334	16 221	16 380	16 363	15 735	16 092
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	141	155	168	181	201	210	225	252	256
Cotton cloth (excluding hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19 718	23 873	26 238	27 196	26 898	28 914	31 718	30 570	33 870	35 513

Source

- a) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey*.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (various issues).
- c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Road Transport Year Book*.
- d) Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.
- e) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.
- f) Ministry of Steel, Annual Reports (various issues).
- g) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers Annual Reports.
- h) Ministry of Statistics & P.I., *Statistical Year Book, 2015*
- i) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, DIPP.

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	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Coal (million tons)	1 384.2	2 349.5	2 528.6	2 691.6	2 802.2	2 973.0
Natural gas (million cu.m)	27 200.0	49 320.0	58 553.0	69 240.0	80 299.0	85 269.0
Iron ore (million tons)	222.6	420.5	588.9	706.7	826.7	881.2
Crude steel (million tons)	128.5	353.2	419.1	489.3	503.1	572.2
Cars (1000 sets)	607.0	2 770.1	3 869.4	4 797.8	5 038.1	7 484.8
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12 790.0	29 870.6	35 308.9	43 971.3	47 999.5	59 304.5
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39 360.0	82 832.2	83 754.0	84 780.1	91 871.4	98 987.9
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52 478.8	303 542.1	480 137.9	548 578.6	559 451.0	681 933.7
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14 429.8	30 355.2	35 605.0	40 051.0	44 470.0	49 736.3
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31 860.0	51 778.6	53 450.5	58 249.8	60 280.5	63 850.1
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6 344.4	17 902.9	24 864.6	28 291.0	28 409.5	32 297.7
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	62.1	68.6	77.9	84.0	89.7
Cement (million tons)	597.0	1 068.8	1 236.8	1 361.2	1 423.6	1 644.0
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13 922.0	19 658.0	23 549.0	27 112.0	42 364.0	31 962.0
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278.3	329.6	444.8	545.5	850.4	495.1
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1 468.4	2 525.5	3 003.0	3 229.0	3 315.0	3 546.2

Products	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Coal (million tons)	3 235.0	3 520.0	3 650.0	3 970.0	3 870.0
Natural gas (million cu.m)	94 848.0	102 689.0	107 040.0	120 860.0	130 160.0
Iron ore (million tons)	1 077.7	1 307.5	1 309.6	1 486.4	1 514.2
Crude steel (million tons)	637.2	685.3	723.9	813.1	822.7
Cars (1000 sets)	9 575.9	10 126.7	10 770.0	12 104.3	12 483.1
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	72 957.2	86 992.0	84 270.0	92 557.4	87 960.9
Color TV (1 000 sets)	118 300.3	122 313.4	128 235.2	127 452.1	141 289.0
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	998 273.6	1 132 577.1	1 181 545.7	1 523 439.0	1 627 198.2
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	62 477.3	67 159.4	67 911.2	73 005.3	71 144.0
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	63 378.6	64 193.9	68 321.0	70 261.8	68 872.4
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	37 226.3	44 602.5	55 681.9	62 976.0	70 340.0
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	98.3	110.1	109.6	113.2	117.9
Cement (million tons)	1 881.9	2 099.3	2 209.8	2 419.2	2 476.1
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	38 330.0	36 526.0	36 959.0	39 881.0	38 800.0
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	566.3	518.4	478.7	494.2	600.0
Leather footwear (million pairs)	4 193.1	4 266.4	4 496.6	4 523.7	4 498.8

Sources

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

b) State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Reports 2000–2014*.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

Table 8.2.5 – Value of Sales by Product – South Africa

Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Basic iron and steel	37 227	69 998	84 096	104 938	141 007	83 209	98 590	102 219	100 098	107 121	121 989
Motor vehicles	40 325	79 996	94 304	97 859	106 420	75 573	89 246	93 598	94 605	106 642	125 898
Household appliance	4 968	7 257	8 309	8 464	8 291	7 854	8 062	8 278	8 891	9 403	10 185
Basic chemicals ⁽¹⁾	25 516	39 706	45 604	54 633	79 174	56 730	61 399	70 036	75 737	84 435	96 414
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3 956	7 072	8 038	8 659	8 818	7 128	7 962	8 490	9 141	9 846	10 531
Paper and paper products	25 462	32 895	36 370	38 946	46 722	43 555	47 839	49 381	52 315	55 755	60 932
Non-metallic mineral ⁽²⁾	15 669	28 411	31 354	35 453	38 186	36 308	36 971	39 154	40 896	44 563	46 118
Textiles ⁽³⁾	5 913	5 952	5 946	6 297	6 310	5 603	5 130	5 121	5 145	5 647	6 300
Footwear	2 881	2 793	2 943	3 166	3 526	3 592	3 725	3 855	4 104	4 342	4 757

Source

Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000–2014.

Footnotes

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

Graph 8.1 – Index of Industrial Production

(%; preceding year=100)



Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

The reported data on Output of Main Industrial Product reflect production by manufacturing units with more than 30 employees.

Production of Mobile Cellular Subscriptions reflects the national production of mobile celular.

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

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

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



Energy

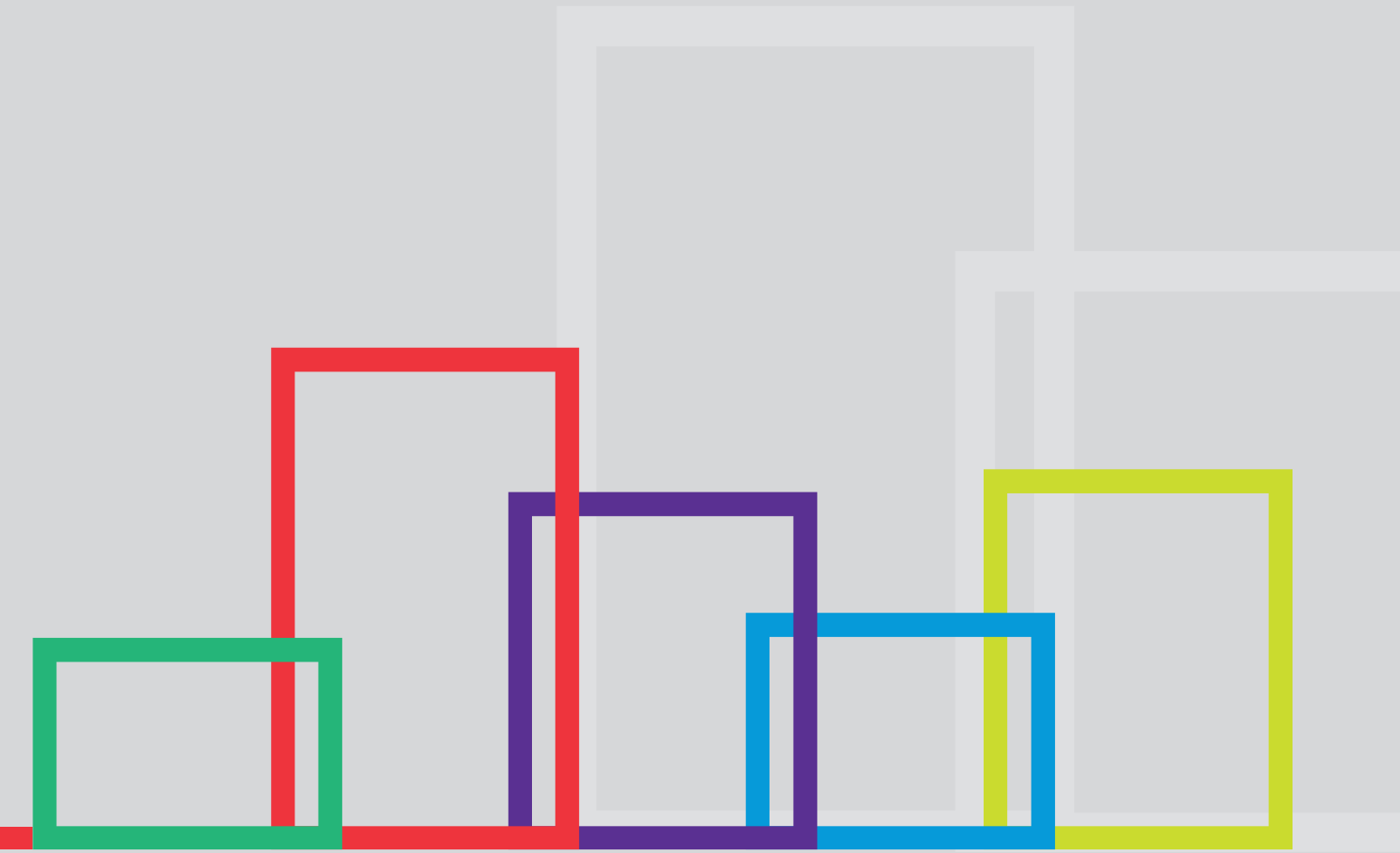


Table 9.1 – Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total primary energy production (mtoe)										
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	153	201	212	223	237	241	253	257	257	258
Russia ⁽²⁾	2 726	2 480	2 553	2 579	2 616	2 509	2 661	2 693	2 713	2 734
India ⁽³⁾	204	239	253	265	278	306	318	320	320	332 ⁽⁴⁾
China ⁽⁵⁾	945	1 514	1 626	1 731	1 824	1 922	2 078	2 226	2 323	2 511
South Africa	153	...	154	154	157	157	162	161	164	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)										
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	190	218	226	238	253	244	269	272	284	296
Russia ⁽²⁾	1 616	1 700	1 754	1 770	1 800	1 738	1 822	1 868	1 893	1 869
India ⁽⁷⁾	...	362	392	418	441	507	523	535	571	575 ⁽⁴⁾
China ⁽⁵⁾	1 019	1 652	1 811	1 964	2 040	2 147	2 275	2 436	2 532	2 918
South Africa	91	...	86	85	92	83	69	66	63	...
Energy consumption per capita										
Brazil (kgoe) ⁽⁸⁾	1 109	1 170	1 198	1 249	1 312	1 254	1 368	1 373	1 417	1 467
Russia (tons of conventional fuel) ⁽⁹⁾	11.1	11.8	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.8	13.1	13.2	13.0
India (kgoe)	...	327	350	368	382	433	441	445	469	466
China (kgoe) ⁽¹⁰⁾	807	1 267	1 381	1 490	1 540	1 612	1 700	1 812	1 875	2 150
South Africa (kgoe)	1 799	...	1 700	1 680	1 819	1 641	1 539	1 275	1 217	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)										
Brazil	21.9	10.3	8.1	8.1	8.2	4.1	8.2	7.8	10.9	14.5
Russia	2.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.9
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	35.8	38.5	41.0	44.7
China	3.2	6.6	2.8	8.9	9.2	12.7	14.4	15.5	16.4	...
South Africa	21.0	...	25.0	24.0	27.0	26.0	26.0	33.0	41.0	...
Electricity export										
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	7.0	160.0	283.0	2 034.2	689.2	1 080.3	1 257.5	2 544.0	467.2	467.2
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	22.9	22.5	20.9	18.5	20.7	17.9	19.3	23.7	14.3	15.7
India (million kilowatt hours)	...	...	...	290	58	62	62	128	...	...
China (million kilowatt hours)	9 880	11 190	12 270	14 570	16 640	17 390	19 060	19 310	17 650	18 670
South Africa (million kilowatt hours) ⁽¹¹⁾	4 007	...	13 766	14 496	14 168	14 052	14 645	14 964	15 035	...
Electricity import										
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	44 345	39 202	41 447	40 866	42 901	41 064	35 906	38 430	40 722	40 334
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	8.8	10.1	5.1	5.7	3.1	3.1	1.9	10.0	8.3	11.5
India (million kilowatt hours)	...	..	...	5 230	5 359	5 610	5 610	5 610	5 152	5 609
China (million kilowatt hours)	1 550	5 010	5 390	4 250	3 840	6 010	5 550	6 560	6 870	7 440
South Africa (million kilowatt hours) ⁽¹²⁾	4 719	...	9 782	11 348	10 572	12 295	12 193	11 890	10 006	...

Table 9.1 – Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Electricity consumption										
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	321 159	361 659	375 378	394 861	409 855	407 273	437 863	456 748	472 048	486 667
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	863.7	940.7	980.0	1 002.5	1 022.7	977.1	1 020.6	1 041.1	1 063.3	1054.8
India (million kilowatt hours)	316 600	411 887	455 749	501 977	553 995	612 645	694 392	785 194	824 301	882 592
China (million kilowatt hours)	1 347 240	2 494 030	2 858 800	3 271 180	3 454 140	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	4 976 260	5 420 340
South Africa (million kilowatt hours)	195 660	...	231 323	241 170	235 924	229 599	238 272	202 529	193 898	...
Electricity consumption per capita										
Brazil (kilowatt hours) ⁽¹³⁾	1 875	1 942	1 992	2 073	2 129	2 094	2 229	2 303	2 359	2 410
Russia (kilowatt hours)	5 931	6 555	6 851	7 020	7 165	6 843	7 145	7 283	7 425	7350
India (kilowatt hours) ⁽¹⁴⁾	512 ⁽¹⁵⁾	631	672	717	734	779	819	884	914	957 ⁽⁴⁾
China (kilowatt hours)	1 067	1 913	2 181	2 482	2 608	2 782	3 135	3 497	3 684	3 993
South Africa (kilowatt hours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Russia

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

India

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, Energy Statistics 2015 (various issues).

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

China

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

South Africa

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

Footnotes

Brazil

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

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

(8) Energy Consumption *per capita* = total consumption/population.(13) Electricity consumption *per capita* not includes energy consumption in energy sector and losses.**Russia**

(2) In million tons of conventional (equivalent) fuel (the volumes of natural fuels – oil, coal, gas, oil products etc. which have been recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent into the volume of conventional fuel).

(9) Conventional (equivalent) fuel – oil, coal, gas, oil products etc. which have been recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent.

India

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

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.

(3) Primary Energy does not include thermal electricity.

(4) Provisional data.

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

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

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

China

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

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

South Africa

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

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

Table 9.2 – Energy Balance – Brazil, Russia, China – 2013

	Primary energy production (mtoe)					Changes in stocks	Imports	Exports
	Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity			
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	258	89	105	28	37 ⁽²⁾	2	48	26 ⁽³⁾
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	2 734.3	220.1 ⁽⁵⁾	1 195.9 ⁽⁶⁾	768.8	549.5 ⁽⁷⁾	-15.2	34.9	885.5
China (2012) ⁽⁸⁾	2 323	1 777	207	100	239	-87	466 ⁽⁹⁾	52 ⁽⁹⁾

	Bunkers		Balance	Consumption per capita (kg)	Consumption (mtoe)				
	Air	Sea			Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity
Brazil	2	3	5 ⁽¹⁰⁾	1467 ⁽¹¹⁾	296 ⁽¹²⁾	84	132	39	41
Russia ⁽⁴⁾	13.0 ⁽¹³⁾	1 868.5	133.3 ⁽⁵⁾	647.1 ⁽⁶⁾	540.0	548.1 ⁽⁷⁾
China (2012)	...	...	119	1 875	2 532	1 686	476	132	238

Sources**Brazil**

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazillian Energy Balance 2014.

Russia

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

China

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

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

(2) Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

(3) Exports include bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

(4) In million tons of conventional fuel (the volumes of the natural fuels – oil, coal, gas, oil products etc. which have been recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent).

(5) Coal, fuel peat (conditional humidity), wood for fuel.

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

(7) Electricity and heat.

(13) Tons of conventional fuel.

China

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

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

Table 9.2.1 – Summary of Energy – Brazil

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	80 698	85 980	86 225	88 426	89 627	90 451	90 645	91 958	97 018	104 376
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	12 690	13 072	13 884	13 737	14 055	14 187	16 939	20 132	23 621	23 563
Electricity consumption (million kWh) ⁽³⁾	321 159	361 659	375 378	394 861	409 855	407 273	437 863	456 748	472 048	486 667
Energy production (million kWh)										
Thermal ⁽⁴⁾	38 459	55 626	56 540	58 320	78 179	60 767	95 738	84 532	115 193	156 796
Hydro	304 403	337 457	348 805	374 015	369 556	390 988	403 290	428 333	415 342	390 992
Nuclear	6 046	9 855	13 754	12 350	13 969	12 957	14 523	15 659	16 038	14 640
Wind	1	93	237	608	1 183	1 446	2 248	2 971	5 925	6 576

Source

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. *Brazilian Energy Balance 2013*.

Footnotes

(1) Consumption of crude petroleum – refinery oil in put.

(2) Consumption of petrol – only motor gasoline (not includes alcohol and biodiesel).

(3) Electricity Consumption – not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

(4) Energy production from thermal – includes oil products, natural gas, industrial gas, coal and biomass.

Table 9.2.2 – Summary of Energy – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) ⁽¹⁾	182 935	215 831	227 563	232 489	242 041	244 081	255 883	264 900	278 019	283 561
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23 259	26 261	27 893	28 757	31 573	31 280	33 358	33 796	35 061	35 079
Electricity consumption (billion kwh)	864	941	980	1 003	1 023	977	1 021	1 041	1 063	1 055
Electricity production (billion kwh)	878	953	996	1 015	1 040	992	1 038	1 055	1 069	1 059
Thermal	582	629	664	676	710	652	699	717	726	703
Hydro	165	175	176	179	167	176	168	165	165	183
Nuclear	131	149	156	160	163	164	171	173	178	173

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including natural gas liquids.

Table 9.2.3 – Energy Commodity Balance – India

(continues)

	Coal (1 000 tonnes)					Lignite (1 000 tonnes)				
	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Supply and consumption										
Production	532 042	532 694	539 940	557 707	565 766	32 421	37 733	43 105	46 598	44 271
From other sources	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Imports	73 255	68 918	98 929	137 559	168 439	–	–	–	–	–
Exports	2 454	4 409	1 852	2 825	2 153	–	–	–	107	–
Stock changes	-17 547	7 329	1 923	-11 890	-7 871	-575	43	2 666	442	368
Domestic supply	586 068	589 874	635 094	704 331	739 923	32 996	37 690	40 439	46 049	43 903
Transformation	436 562	395 836	403 905	460 172	488 428	27 542	29 899	33 090	37 308	36 476
Final consumption	587 810	523 528	535 731	599 664	740 353	32 420	37 685	42 500	37 308	43 907
Industry sector	147 859	127 692	131 826	139 026	251 282	4 878	7 786	9 410	–	7 431
Iron and steel	49 074	40 055	37 327	36 708	60 320	–	–	–	–	26
Chemical and petroleum	578	509	579	2 502	2 817	700	793	850	–	325
Non-ferrous metals	742	1 166	2 145	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-metallic minerals	–	–	–	–	–	956	–	–	–	–
Machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper, pulp and print	2 335	2 432	2 779	2 130	1 688	365	1 766	1 789	–	662
Cement	21 613	15 079	13 398	...	...	342	361	971	–	...
Construction	...	...	...	15 533	40 194	...	...	...	–	2 035
Textile and leather	272	275	280	298	360	2 068	1 175	1 123	–	2 829
Non-specified	73 245	68 113	75 318	81 855	145 903	447	3 691	4 677	–	1 554
Other sectors	2 954	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Residential	29	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-specified	2 925	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

Table 9.2.3 – Energy Commodity Balance – India

(continues)

	LPG and ethane (1 000 tons)					Naphtha (1 000 tons)				
	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Supply and consumption										
Production	8 091	7 541	7 335	7 694	7 890	17 105	17 535	17 176	17 354	17 038
From other sources	2 249	2 189	2 213	2 130	2 140	–	–	–	1 664	1 468
Imports	2 718	4 502	5 084	8 176	6 607	1 734	2 074	1 974	1 489	1 026
Exports	131	154	174	200	227	9 911	10 655	10 139	10 179	8 332
Stock changes	1 484	2 442	3 113	563	–	981	1 722	2 094	-1 987	–
Domestic supply	12 162	14 331	15 358	17 237	16 410	9 909	10 676	11 105	12 315	11 200
Transformation	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	342	215
Final consumption	13 121	14 331	15 358	15 571	16 335	10 239	10 676	11 105	12 342	11 454
Industry sector	988	985	1 045	112	135	4 255	3 391	3 754	10 310	10 155
Iron and steel	83	–	–	–	–	109	121	197	–	–
Chemical and petroleum	8	8	20	11	5	1 495	1 681	1 416	9 412	9 620
Non-ferrous metals	–	–	–	78	85	–	–	–	–	–
Non-metallic minerals	–	–	–	2	2	–	–	–	–	–
Machinery	–	31	32	19	15	22	–	–	–	–
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Paper, pulp and print	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Cement	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Construction	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile and leather	3	3	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–
Non-specified	872	343	991	33	26	2 651	1 589	2 141	898	535
Other sectors	11 908	12 593	13 543	15 459	16 200	4 939	6 866	7 164	203	240
Residential	11 364	11 682	12 365	13 568	14 412	–	–	–	–	–
Non-specified	544	911	1 178	1 891	1 788	4 939	6 866	7 164	203	240

Table 9.2.3 – Energy Commodity Balance – India

(continues)

	Kerosene (1 000 tons)					Gas/diesel (1 000 tons)				
	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Supply and consumption										
Production	7 702	7 702	7 475	7 868	7 338	78 631	78 840	81 901	91 085	93 742
From other sources	–	–	–	103	80	–	–	–	18	16
Imports	1 381	1 381	544	–	–	1 996	2 073	1 051	626	84
Exports	33	33	34	23	15	20 335	20 433	20 491	22 464	26 469
Intl. marine bunkers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock changes	–	261	-244	400	–	-800	409	-2 281	-458	–
Domestic supply	9 050	8 789	8 229	7 548	7 403	61 092	60 071	64 742	69 723	67 373
Transformation	–	–	–	–	–	3 857	166	168	214	204
Final consumption	8 928	8 789	8 229	7 502	7 164	60 445	60 071	64 742	74 201	68 369
Industry sector	56	67	61	37	37	14 631	2 801	2 830	4 645	1 559
Iron and steel	–	–	–	–	–	582	255	311	289	154
Chemical and petroleum	–	–	–	–	–	465	143	163	192	103
Transport equipment	–	–	–	–	–	11 475	106	200	–	–
Mining and quarrying	–	–	–	–	–	1 085	1 366	1 181	1 073	873
Textile and leather	–	–	–	–	–	113	183	156	242	46
Non-specified	56	67	61	–	37	911	180	174	2 849	383
Transport sector	–	–	–	–	–	26 246	5 416	5 528	5 159	3 202
Domestic aviation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Road	–	–	–	–	–	23 530	2 483	2 558	2 207	205
Rail	–	–	–	–	–	1 987	2 371	2 429	2 538	2 631
Domestic navigation	–	–	–	–	–	729	561	540	413	365
Non-specified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other sectors	8 872	8 722	8 045	7 464	7 127	15 009	51 385	55 913	61 099	63 527
Residential	8 804	8 583	7 922	7 349	7 012	–	–	–	–	–
Comm. and public services	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Agriculture/forestry	–	–	–	–	–	12 507	616	684	617	429
Non-specified	68	139	123	115	115	2 507	50 769	55 229	60 482	63 098

Table 9.2.3 – Energy Commodity Balance – India

(concluded)

	Heavy fuel oil (1000 tons)					Electricity (GWh)=10 ⁶ Kwh				
	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2009	2010	2011 ⁽¹⁾	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾
Supply and consumption										
Production	20 519	20 519	19 456	15 054	–	844 846	845 435	923 203	963 722	1 022 614
From other sources	–	–	–	–	–	114 224	114 224	128 172	148 000	156 642
Imports	1 013	–	1 128	1 068	–	5 610	5 610	5 610	5 152	5 609
Exports	6 734	6 734	7 895	5 922	–	62	62	128	–	–
Intl. marine bunkers	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Stock changes	-8 415	5 903	5 216	-8 869	–	–	–	–	–	–
Domestic supply	23 213	8 807	7 473	19 069	–	964 618	965 207	1 056 857	1 116 874	1 184 865
Transformation	4 572	823	647	5 752	–	47 407	52 380	57 238	59 799	62 250
Final consumption	26 751	8 807	7 473	27 128	–	663 392	663 667	772 603	1 098 005	1 108 601
Industry sector	11 065	3 225	3 043	11 065	–	237 539	225 019	346 469	382 670	401 590
Iron and steel	2 473	–	–	2 473	–	–	15 579	29 947	–	–
Chemical and petroleum	3 759	790	746	3 759	–	–	22 990	33 465	–	–
Transport equipment	–	1 237	1 049	–	–	–	1 458	1 993	–	–
Mining and quarrying	1 745	7	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Textile and leather	102	85	52	–	–	–	2 845	2 371	–	–
Non-specified	2 986	666	562	4 833	–	237 539	142 029	232 187	–	14 718
Transport sector	2 341	780	371	2 341	–	60 543	179 571	149 582	15 431	15 182
Domestic aviation	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Road	783	–	–	783	–	–	–	–	–	–
Rail	143	–	–	143	–	17 217	17 217	14 327	15 431	15 182
Domestic navigation	986	–	–	986	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-specified	429	780	371	429	–	43 326	162 354	135 255	–	–
Other sectors	7 970	3 979	3 412	7 970	–	431 405	349 334	409 807	454 799	403 570
Residential	–	–	–	–	–	156 894	156 894	170 034	185 855	198 246
Comm. and public services	–	–	–	–	–	59 614	65 168	67 266	71 019	76 968
Agriculture/forestry	1 047	–	–	1 047	–	117 536	107 536	133 660	153 116	159 144
Non-specified	6 923	3 979	3 412	6 923	–	97 361	19 736	38 847	44 809	46 180

SourceMinistry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2010–2015*.**Footnotes**

Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year).

(1) Preliminary data.

Table 9.2.4 – Summary of Energy – China

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	212 320	300 862	322 452	340 316	354 982
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	210 521	299 594	320 815	338 679	353 326
Construction	33	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and post	1 751	1 269	1 637	1 637	1 657
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	...	...	...
Residential consumption	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	35 046	48 549	52 425	55 191	61 455
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1 596	1 677	1 728	1 604
Industry	6 820	4 417	4 985	5 245	5 861
Construction	1 156	1 721	1 807	1 788	1 962
Transport, storage and post	15 278	24 301	25 924	26 132	30 904
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	1 294	1 233	1 317	1 353
Others	7 927	9 982	10 641	11 197	11 219
Residential consumption	2 276	5 238	6 157	7 784	8 551
Electricity consumption (million kwh)					
Total	1 347 240	2 494 030	2 858 800	3 271 180	3 454 140
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53 296	77 633	82 704	87 896	88 705
Industry	1 000 462	1 852 169	2 126 774	2 429 081	2 538 863
Construction	15 977	23 393	27 105	30 900	36 734
Transport, storage and post	28 120	43 034	46 737	53 191	57 182
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41 868	75 231	84 725	92 982	101 744
Others	62 320	134 091	155 594	170 860	191 297
Residential consumption	145 195	288 481	335 158	406 271	439 610
Electricity production (million kwh)					
Thermal	1 114 190	2 047 336	2 369 603	2 722 933	2 790 080
Hydro	222 414	397 017	435 786	485 264	585 190
Nuclear	16 737	53 088	54 843	62 130	68 402

Table 9.2.4 – Summary of Energy – China

(concluded)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	381 286	428 746	439 658	466 789	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	379 752	427 166	438 604	465 595	...
Construction	...	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and post	1 534	1 580	1 054	1 194	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Residential consumption	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	61 727	68 862	73 960	81 409	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	1 681	1 691	1 860	1 929	...
Industry	6 711	6 895	6 048	5 811	...
Construction	2 354	2 747	2 828	2 869	...
Transport, storage and post	28 816	32 049	33 735	37 530	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1 475	1 682	1 771	2 001	...
Others	10 699	11 662	13 132	14 605	...
Residential consumption	9 991	12 137	14 586	16 665	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh)					
Total	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	4 976 260	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	93 990	97 649	101 290	101 257	...
Industry	2 685 449	3 087 177	3 469 155	3 623 221	...
Construction	42 190	48 324	57 182	60 840	...
Transport, storage and post	61 701	73 453	84 842	91 537	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	113 677	129 200	150 308	169 149	...
Others	218 992	245 183	275 305	308 364	...
Residential consumption	487 216	512 463	562 006	621 896	...
Electricity production (million kwh)					
Thermal	2 982 776	3 331 928	3 833 702	3 959 210	4 247 010
Hydro	615 644	722 172	698 945	863 430	920 290
Nuclear	70 134	73 880	86 350	97 394	111 610

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000–2014*; *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*; and *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000–2014*.

Table 9.2.5 – Summary of Energy – South Africa, 2012

(continues)

	Coal	Crude Oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	6 136 393	44 246	...	44 827	...
b. Imports	3 161	807 980	36 022	121 221	...
c. Total supply (a+b)	6 139 554	852 226	36 022	166 049	0
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	82 762	0	233 903	35	0
Agriculture and fishing	220	...	20 552	...	...
Commercial sector	72 091	...	101 459	35	...
Construction	...	...	392	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...
Mining and quarrying	10 451	...	111 499	...	...
Transport, storage and communication	...	...	...	...	...
b. Inventory changes	...	...	0	...	...
c. Private consumption, total	144 182	...	139 604	...	...
Heating, use of electricity etc.	...	...	...	...	...
d. Exports	2 129 996	2	54 126	121 221	...
e. Losses in distribution	...	...	80 464	...	...
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	2 356 941	2	508 097	121 256	0
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0	...
Commercial sector	3.0	0.0	22.0	0.0	...
Construction	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	24.0	0.0	...
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Domestic	6.0	0.0	30.0	0.0	...
Exports	90.0	0.0	12.0	50.0	...
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Imports (%)	0.0	100.0	8.0	50.0	...

Table 9.2.5 – Summary of Energy – South Africa, 2012

(concluded)

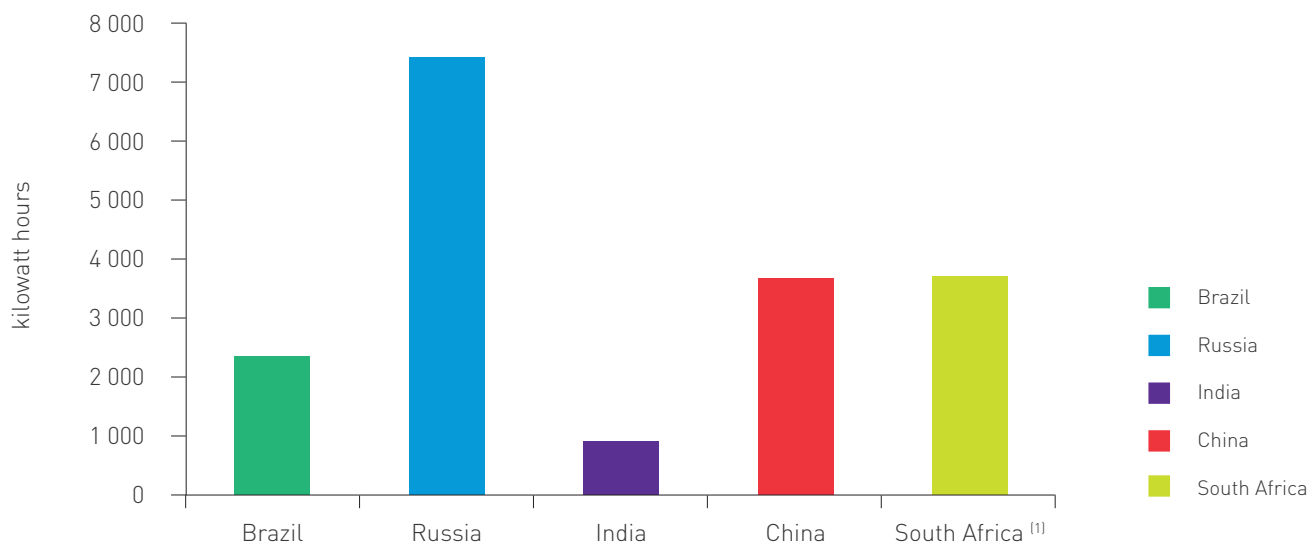
	Nuclear	Petroleum products	Renewables and waste	Total energy supply or use
Energy supply (trillion joules)				
a. Domestic production	640 415	6 865 881
b. Imports	...	226 296	...	1 194 681
c. Total supply (a+b)	0	226 296	640 415	8 060 562
Energy use (trillion joules)				
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	0	46 151	0	362 851
Agriculture and fishing	...	39 793	...	60 566
Commercial sector	...	6 358	...	179 943
Construction	392
Electricity, gas and steam production	0
Manufacturing	0
Mining and quarrying	121 950
Transport, storage and communication	0
b. Inventory changes	0
c. Private consumption, total	...	51 558	338 582	673 927
Heating, use of electricity etc.	0
d. Exports	...	96 668	...	2 402 014
e. Losses in distribution	80 464
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	0	194 377	338 582	3 519 255
Energy flow diagrams				
Total (%)	...	100.0	100.0	...
Agriculture and fishing	...	9.0	0.0	...
Commercial sector	...	2.0	0.0	...
Construction	...	0.0	0.0	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	...	0.0	0.0	...
Manufacturing	...	0.0	0.0	...
Mining and quarrying	...	0.0	0.0	...
Transport, storage and communication	...	0.0	0.0	...
Domestic	...	12.0	100.0	...
Exports	...	23.0	0.0	...
Stock changes	...	0.0	0.0	...
Imports (%)

Source

Department of Energy, 2012.

Graph 9.1 – Electricity Consumption per Capita, 2012

(kilowatt hours)



(1) Estimates.

Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil in put.

Consumption of petrol not includes alcohol and biodiesel, only motor gasoline.

Electricity Consumption not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

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

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

Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

Exports include bunkers.

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

Energy Consumption per capita = total consumption / population

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

The mean of computation of the conventional (equivalent) fuel: the volumes of natural fuels (oil, coal, gas, oil products etc.) are recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent into the volumes of conventional fuel.

India

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

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

China

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

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



Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

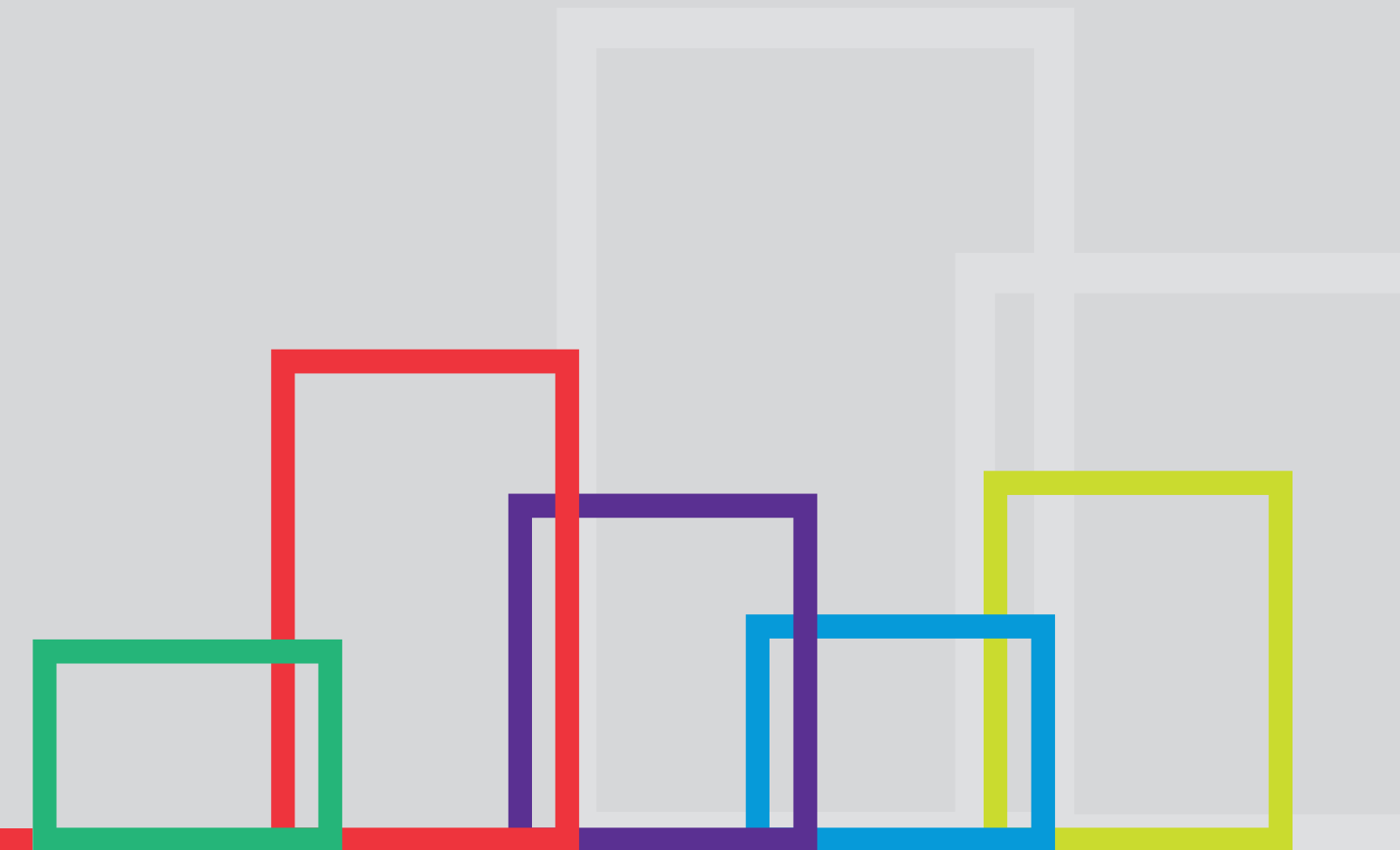


Table 10.1 – Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁾	50	63	61	62	65	64	65	67	69	71	71 ⁽²⁾
Russia ⁽³⁾	124	122	122	122	122	122	121	121	122	122	...
India ⁽⁴⁾	156	155	155	156	156	155	156	156	...	...	...
China ⁽⁵⁾	130	130	130	130	122	135	135	135	135	135	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁶⁾	45	53	57	67	77	68	73	75	87	98	97 ⁽²⁾
Russia	65	78	78	82	108	97	61	94	71	92	105
India ⁽⁴⁾	186	195	203	216	220	203	226	242	239	246	239 ⁽⁷⁾
China	405	428	451	456	478	482	496	519	539	553	557
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	14	...	9	9	15	15	15	13	14	14	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽⁹⁾	10 326	16 368	17 349	18 517	19 472	19 532	20 749	21 575	22 036	23 248	23 803 ⁽²⁾
Russia ⁽¹⁰⁾	4 446	4 990	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090	8 544	9047 ⁽¹¹⁾
India ^{(12) (13)}	1 851	2 312	2 302	4 011	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	5 948	6 235	...
China	60 139	69 389	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350	87 068
South Africa ⁽¹⁴⁾	1 554	...	2 097	2 167	2 236	2 305	2 460	2 442	2 477	2 556	...
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)											
Brazil ⁽¹⁵⁾	667	751	779	783	791	825	785	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 776	3 212	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728	...	...	...	...	...
India ⁽¹²⁾	5 655	6 572	6 869	7 127	7 616	7 852	8 231	8 666	9 040	9 579 ⁽¹¹⁾	...
China	11 607	11 746	9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730	12 509
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources**Brazil**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey*; and *Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey*.
- b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, *Fishery Data 2008-2010*.
- 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 of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

India

- a) Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, *Area Production Yield Statistics Database*; *Land Use Statistics at a Glance*; and *Advance Estimates*.
- b) Ministry of Agriculture, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, *Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics (various issues)* and *Handbook on Fisheries Statistics 2014*.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2014*, and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.
- b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

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

Footnotes**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

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

China

- (5) Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 to 2007 is calculated according to the "Communique of Main Data on Land Use Survey" from the First National Agricultural Census of China in 1996. Data of 2008 are from the "Survey of change of land". Data of 2009–2013 are from the "Communique on Land and Resource of China 2014" (Released on April 2015 by Ministry of Land and Resources, PRC).

South Africa

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	62.6	61.3	61.7	64.6	64.5	65.3	67.3	67.4	71.3	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)											
Soybean	27.2	36.6	35.9	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.7	35.6	37.1	39.5	...
Corn	23.7	18.4	20.6	22.3	22.4	21.2	19.8	19.6	21.1	22.2	...
Sugarcane	9.6	9.3	10.4	11.5	12.6	13.2	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.4	...
Beans	8.6	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.5	4.0	4.3	...
Rice	7.3	6.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.4	...
Coffee	2.3	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0	...
Wheat	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.1	...
Cassava	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2	...
Cotton	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.3	...
Orange	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	...
Cashew nuts	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	...
Sorghum	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	...
Cocoa	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	...
Banana	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
Coconut	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	...
Sisal	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	...
Castor beans	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Soybean	32 821	51 182	52 465	57 857	59 833	57 345	68 756	74 815	65 849	81 724	86 443
Corn	32 321	35 113	42 662	52 112	58 933	50 746	55 395	55 660	71 073	80 273	78 756
Sugarcane	326 121	422 957	477 411	549 707	645 300	672 157	717 462	734 006	721 077	768 090	689 962
Beans	3 056	3 022	3 458	3 169	3 461	3 487	3 159	3 435	2 795	2 893	3 221
Rice	11 135	13 193	11 527	11 061	12 061	12 651	11 236	13 477	11 550	11 783	12 150
Coffee	3 807	2 140	2 573	2 249	2 797	2 440	2 906	2 700	3 038	2 965	2 709
Wheat	1 726	4 659	2 485	4 114	6 027	5 056	6 171	5 690	4 418	5 738	6 177
Cassava	23 044	25 872	26 639	26 541	26 703	24 404	24 524	25 349	23 045	21 484	23 088
Cotton	2 007	3 666	2 899	4 111	3 983	2 898	2 950	5 071	4 969	3 417	4 289
Orange	17 064	17 853	18 032	18 685	18 538	17 618	18 102	19 811	18 013	17 550	14 852

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

[concluded]

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Soybean	2 403	2 230	2 380	2 813	2 816	2 637	2 947	3 121	2 637	2 928	2 858
Corn	2 718	3 040	3 382	3 785	4 080	3 715	4 367	4 210	5 006	5 254	5 170
Sugarcane	67 878	72 854	75 118	77 632	79 274	78 860	79 044	76 448	74 297	75 339	69 552
Beans	705	806	857	837	915	850	923	935	1 032	1 028	1 021
Rice	3 038	3 369	3 880	3 826	4 231	4 405	4 127	4 895	4 786	5 007	5 172
Coffee	1 679	920	1 113	993	1 259	1 143	1 346	1 256	1 433	1 421	1 393
Wheat	1 516	1 973	1 593	2 220	2 550	2 080	2 829	2 660	2 310	2 749	2 207
Cassava	13 482	13 606	14 046	14 010	14 137	13 861	13 720	14 622	13 612	14 080	14 681
Cotton	2 504	2 914	3 228	3 653	3 744	3 570	3 555	3 608	3 596	3 621	3 732
Orange	19 925	22 160	22 375	22 752	22 159	22 380	23 331	24 239	24 689	24 992	22 842
Fruits production (1 000 tons) ⁽²⁾	35 098	39 859	41 698	42 795	42 540	41 412	42 399	45 369	42 573	41 972	...
Number of livestock (1 000 heads)											
Bovines	169 876	207 157	205 886	199 752	202 307	205 308	209 541	212 815	211 279	211 764	...
Chickens	659 246	812 468	819 894	930 041	990 993	1 021 215	1 028 151	1 051 990	1 032 039	1 026 923	...
Laying hens	183 495	186 573	191 622	197 618	207 712	208 871	210 761	216 220	213 230	221 862	...
Ovines	14 785	15 588	16 019	16 239	16 630	16 812	17 381	17 668	16 789	17 291	...
Swines	31 562	34 064	35 174	35 945	36 819	38 045	39 957	39 307	38 796	36 744	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef	3 900	6 346	6 887	7 049	6 621	6 662	6 977	6 784	7 351	8 167	8 060
Chicken	5 082	7 866	8 164	8 988	10 216	9 940	10 693	11 422	11 533	11 964	12 551
Pork	1 344	2 157	2 298	2 480	2 636	2 930	3 079	3 370	3 150	3 117	3 193
Milk (1 000 tons) ⁽³⁾											
Cow milk	19 191	25 359	24 658	25 376	26 782	28 238	29 820	31 161	31 364	33 258	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey; Municipal Cattle Breeding Survey; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey and Vegetal Extractive and Forestry Survey, 2000–2013.*

Footnotes

(1) Provisional data.

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

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

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%) ⁽¹⁾	106.2	101.6	103.0	103.3	110.8	101.4	88.7	123.0	95.2	105.8	103.7 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	102.7	100.3	102.3	118.0	98.6	76.2	146.9	88.3	111.2	105.0 ⁽²⁾
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	100.4	105.6	104.3	103.0	104.6	100.9	102.3	102.7	100.6	102.1 ⁽²⁾
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) ⁽³⁾	84.7	75.8	75.3	74.8	76.9	77.8	75.2	76.7	76.3	78.1	78.5
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	57.5	57.4	59.2	60.8	61.1	57.5	56.8	58.2	58.7	58.8
Including wheat	27.4	33.4	31.3	32.6	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.3	32.3	32.1	32.2
Tubers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	8.8	10.2	9.3	10.1	10.3	12.8	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.3
Rapeseeds	0.3	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5
Sunflower seeds	5.5	7.3	8.2	7.1	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.6	9.3	8.8
Soybeans	0.5	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.6
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	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Potatoes	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7	2.7
Vegetable other	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fodder crops	34.1	28.5	27.1	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.1	21.8
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65 420	77 803	78 227	81 472	108 179	97 111	60 960	94 213	70 908	92 385	105 315
Wheat	34 460	47 615	44 927	49 368	63 765	61 740	41 508	56 240	37 720	52 091	59 711
Nuts	7.9	5.6	5.0	7.3	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.8	12.8	15.2
Oil-bearing crops	4 473	7 557	8 218	7 037	8 972	8 186	7 457	13 115	11 313	14 151	13 839
Rapeseeds	149	304	522	630	752	667	670	1 056	1 035	1 393	1 464
Sunflower seeds	3 919	6 470	6 743	5 671	7 350	6 454	5 345	9 697	7 993	10 554	9 034
Soybeans	342	686	805	650	746	944	1 222	1 756	1 806	1 636	2 597
Potatoes	29 465	28 137	28 260	27 195	28 846	31 134	21 141	32 681	29 533	30 199	31 501
Beetroots	14 051	21 276	30 673	28 836	28 995	24 892	22 256	47 643	45 057	39 321	33 513
Vegetable other	10 822	11 348	11 370	11 509	12 960	13 402	12 126	14 696	14 626	14 689	15 458
Tobacco	1.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	-
Fruits ⁽⁴⁾	2 961	2 720	2 169	2 811	2 661	3 057	2 464	2 917	2 920	3 368	3 509

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

[concluded]

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1 560	1 850	1 890	1 980	2 380	2 270	1 830	2 240	1 830	2 200	2 410
Wheat	1 610	1 930	1 950	2 100	2 450	2 320	1 910	2 260	1 770	2 230	2 500
Nuts ⁽⁵⁾	800	930	660	910	1 220	1 490	1 470	1 550	2 030	2 340	2 330
Oil-bearing crops											
Rapeseeds	860	1 330	1 160	1 180	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 260	1 060	1 250	1 380
Sunflower seeds	900	1 190	1 140	1 130	1 230	1 150	960	1 340	1 300	1 550	1 400
Soybeans	1 010	1 050	990	920	1 050	1 190	1 180	1 480	1 310	1 360	1 360
Potatoes	10 470	12 380	13 330	13 200	13 750	14 270	10 020	14 840	13 440	14 460	14 960
Beetroots	18 830	28 230	32 540	29 200	36 240	32 320	24 070	39 170	40 890	44 210	37 010
Vegetables other	14 330	17 000	17 260	17 880	19 620	19 920	18 030	20 810	21 090	21 390	21 780
Tobacco	750	690	660	3 020	2 450	2 800	1 070	1 290	3 000	...	-
Fruits ^{(4) (5)}	4 280	4 980	4 395	5 840	5 510	6 380	5 195	6 200	6 840	7 970	7 660
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1 519	1 221	987	1 341	1 178	1 509	1 036	1 258	1 470	1 647	1 707
Stone fruits	466	425	223	415	480	496	431	496	472	515	510
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.2	1.2
Citrus cultures	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Berrying grounds	696	751	723	739	733	752	670	749	710	765	763
Vineyards	279	322	234	315	268	299	324	412	267	439	529
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27 520	21 625	21 562	21 546	21 038	20 671	19 968	20 111	19 930	19 564	19 293 ⁽²⁾
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15 824	13 812	16 185	16 340	16 162	17 231	17 218	17 258	18 816	19 081	19 575 ⁽²⁾
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14 962	18 581	20 194	21 503	21 770	21 986	21 820	22 858	24 180	24 337	24 593 ⁽²⁾
Production of meat (1 000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	4 446	4 990	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090	8 544	9 047 ⁽²⁾
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32 259	31 070	31 339	31 988	32 363	32 570	31 847	31 646	31 756	30 529	30 845 ⁽²⁾
Cow milk	32 000	30 648	31 186	31 915	32 117	32 326	31 585	31 386	31 501	30 286	...
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34 085	37 140	38 216	38 208	38 058	39 429	40 599	41 113	42 033	41 286	41 827 ⁽²⁾
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3 776	3 212	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁷⁾	747	480	440	406	364	330	310	293	276	260	247
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) ⁽⁸⁾	288	178	161	146	130	116	109	103	97	90	86
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) ⁽⁹⁾	19	25	27	32	36	36	38	39	38	38	40
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) ⁽¹⁰⁾	94.8	113	118	134	108	97.1	117	123	122	120	119
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	14	14	14	14	16	17	15	18	18	18	19

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

- (1) Preceding year = 100.
- (2) Preliminary data.
- (3) Total sown area.
- (4) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- (5) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012–2014 – per 1 ha harvested area.
- (6) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- (7) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- (8) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- (9) Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008-excluding data on micro enterprises.
- (10) Since 2010 – wood in the rough.

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
All India index numbers of production of principal crops (%) ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	94.0	105.4	114.0	100.8	100.0	96.1	117.8	103.5	99.1	104.4	...
Cereals	94.4	106.3	103.8	106.2	101.8	93.3	110.9	107.2	98.5	102.8	...
Total food grains	92.8	105.8	104.1	106.2	101.0	94.5	113.7	104.5	99.9	103.1	...
Non-food grains	95.5	96.9	118.9	98.5	99.1	97.6	122.0	102.5	98.3	105.7	...
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	109.4	104.7	111.2	101.8	104.1	107.7	105.1	104.6	104.7	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species ⁽³⁾											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	192.7	192.4	195.2	195.3	189.0	197.3	195.2	...	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54.3	51.7	52.1	52.4	51.6	52.3	51.3	51.2	...	...	...
Rice	24.1	22.7	22.6	22.8	23.1	22.5	21.9	22.3	...	...	...
Wheat	13.9	13.8	14.7	14.7	14.3	15.1	15.1	15.4	...	...	...
Corn (maize)	3.6	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	...	...	...
Soybeans	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.1	4.9	5.2	...	...	...
Oil-bearing crops	12.3	14.4	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.7	14.7	14.4	...	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.5	3.6	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.7	...	...	...
Rapeseed and mustard	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	...	...	...
Sesame	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	...	...	...
Cotton	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.2	...	...	...
Other fiber crops	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	...	...
Sugarcane	2.3	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.8	...	...	...
Tobacco	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	...	...	...
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...	...
Vegetables	3.4	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	...	...	...
Fruits	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	...	...	...
Production of major farm products ⁽³⁾											
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185 738	195 220	203 085	216 014	219 900	203 446	226 251	242 234	238 790	245 790	238 640
Cotton (1000 bales)	9 520	18 499	22 632	25 884	22 276	24 022	33 000	35 200	34 220	35 902	35 152
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6 410	7 993	4 864	9 183	7 168	5 428	8 265	6 964	4 695	9 714	7 468
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4 190	8 131	7 438	5 834	7 201	6 608	8 179	6 604	8 029	7 877	7 363
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	641	618	757	640	588	893	810	685	715	701
Potatoes (1 000 tons)	22 143	23 910	22 181	34 658	34 391	36 577	42 339	41 483	45 344	44 306	...
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295 960	281 172	355 520	348 188	285 029	292 302	342 382	361 037	341 200	352 142	354 952
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	500	469	437	541	666	802	752	657	...	...
Fruits (1 000 tons)	43 138	55 356	59 563	65 587	68 466	71 516	74 878	76 424	81 285	86 822	...

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ⁽¹⁾
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare) ⁽³⁾											
Cereal	18.4	19.7	20.2	21.5	21.8	20.8	22.6	24.2	24.5	...	...
Cotton	1.9	3.6	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	5.3	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	11.9	8.7	14.6	11.6	9.9	14.1	13.2	10.0	17.5	...
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	11.2	11.0	10.0	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	11.9	...
Sesame	3.0	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	...	...
Potatoes	184	171	149	183	188	200	227	218	228	220	...
Sugarcane	685.8	669.2	690.2	688.8	645.5	700.2	700.9	716.7	682.5	698.4	...
Tobacco	13.2	13.5	12.7	12.6	14.6	15.6	17.9	16.1	15.4	...	...
Livestock products ⁽⁴⁾											
Production of meat (1 000 tons) ⁽⁵⁾	1 851	2312.0	2 302	4 011	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	5 948	6 235	...
Milk (1 000 tons) ⁽⁶⁾	79 651	97 066	102 580	107 934	112 183	116 425	121 848	127 904	132 431	137 686	...
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32 957	39 759	44 601 ⁽⁸⁾	46 822	49 810	52 200	54 903	57 770	58 905	...	...
Poultry eggs (million) ⁽⁷⁾	36 632	46 234.7	50 663	53 583	55 562	60 267	63 024	66 450	68 224	73 438	...
Fish production (1 000 tons)	5 655	6 572	6 869	7 127	7 616	7 998	8 231	8 666	9 040	9 579 ⁽⁸⁾	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers ⁽³⁾											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16 702	20340.3	21 651	22 570	24 909	26 486	28 122	27 790	25 536	24 482	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10 920	12723.3	13 773	14 419	15 090	15 580	16 558	17 300	16 821	16 750	...
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4 215	5203.7	5 543	5 515	6 506	7 274	8 050	7 914	6 653	5 633	...
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1 567	2413.3	2 335	2 636	3 313	3 632	3 514	2 576	2 062	2 099	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	105	112	117	129	140	146	144	128	...	...
Number of livestock ⁽⁹⁾											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	...	185 181 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	199 075	...	...	...	...	190 904	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	...	97 922 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	105 343	...	...	...	...	108 702	...	...
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	...	185 827 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	212 095	...	...	...	...	200 242	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	...	485 002 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	529 698	...	...	...	...	512 057	...	...
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	...	489 012 ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	648 830	...	...	...	...	729 209	...	...

Sources

a) Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics Publications – (Agricultural Statistics at a Glance 2013, Pocket Book of Agricultural Statistics; Land Use Statistics at a Glance; Area Production Yield Statistics Database; and Advance Estimates).

b) Ministry of Agriculture, 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) Information of crops for 2013 & 2014 is provisional.

(2) Preceding year = 100.

(3) The period of agricultural year is from July (of the year indicated in the table) to June (next year).

(4) Data on livestock products pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).

(5) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–08 onwards.

(6) Milk Includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.

(7) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls & ducks.

(8) Provisional.

(9) Data on number of livestock is produced from Livestock Census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from Last three census (2003, 2007 and 2012 Reference Date 15th October) has been included.

(10) Information pertains to Livestock Census 2003.

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

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾											
All (%)	103.6	105.7	105.4	103.9	105.7	104.6	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.0	104.2
Crop Products (%)	101.4	104.1	105.4	104.0	104.8	103.8	104.1	105.6	104.4	104.4	104.4
Forestry Products (%)	105.4	103.2	105.6	106.9	108.1	107.1	106.5	107.6	106.7	107.3	106.1
Livestock Products (%)	106.3	107.8	105.0	102.3	106.8	105.8	104.1	101.7	105.2	102.0	103.0
Fishery Products (%)	106.5	106.5	106.0	104.8	106.0	105.8	105.5	104.5	105.1	105.2	104.4
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	155.5	152.1	153.5	156.3	158.6	160.7	162.3	163.4	164.6	165.4
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.6	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4	18.3
Wheat	17.1	14.7	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.6	14.5
Corn	14.8	17.0	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.1	22.4
Soybeans	6.0	6.2	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	4.1
Tubers	6.7	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	9.2	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Peanuts	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4.7	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6
Sesame	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cotton	2.6	3.3	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6	2.6
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar crops	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1
Sugarcane	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Vegetables	9.7	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.7	12.9
Other	12.1	11.6	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2	9.1
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405 224	427 760	450 992	456 324	478 474	481 563	496 371	519 394	539 347	552 692	557 407
Cotton	4 417	5 714	7 533	7 624	7 492	6 377	5 961	6 589	6 836	6 299	6 178
Peanuts	14 437	14 342	12 887	13 027	14 286	14 708	15 644	16 046	16 692	16 972	16 482
Rapeseeds	11 381	13 052	10 966	10 573	12 102	13 657	13 082	13 426	14 007	14 458	14 772
Sesame	811	625	662	557	586	622	587	605	639	623	630
Potatoes	13 255	14 174	12 897	12 958	14 156	14 646	16 307	17 658	18 552	19 188	19 103
Sugarcane	68 280	86 638	97 092	112 951	124 152	115 587	110 789	114 434	123 114	128 201	125 611
Beetroots	8 073	7 881	7 508	8 931	10 044	7 179	9 296	10 731	11 740	9 260	8 000
Tobacco	2 552	2 683	2 456	2 395	2 838	3 066	3 004	3 132	3 407	3 374	2 994
Tea	683	935	1 028	1 165	1 258	1 359	1 475	1 623	1 790	1 924	2 096
Fruits	124 357	161 201	171 020	181 363	192 202	203 955	214 014	227 682	240 568	250 930	261 422

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

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1 272	1 717	1 815	1 941	2 031	2 160	2 211	2 288	2 306	2 422	2 521
Apples	2 254	1 890	1 899	1 962	1 992	2 049	2 140	2 177	2 231	2 272	2 307
Pears	1 015	1 112	1 087	1 071	1 074	1 074	1 063	1 086	1 089	1 112	1 113
Grapes	283	408	419	438	451	493	552	597	666	715	767
Bananas	249	276	286	307	318	339	357	386	395	392	396
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20 431	24 011	26 059	27 860	29 847	31 681	33 263	35 985	38 491	39 683	40 923
Citrus	8 783	15 919	17 898	20 583	23 313	25 211	26 452	29 440	31 678	33 209	34 927
Pears	8 412	11 324	11 986	12 895	13 538	14 263	15 057	15 795	17 073	17 301	17 964
Bananas	4 941	6 518	6 901	7 797	7 835	8 834	9 561	10 400	11 558	12 075	11 792
Grapes	3 282	5 794	6 271	6 697	7 151	7 941	8 549	9 067	10 543	11 550	12 546
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	...	161	194	245	264	251	242	185	259	411
Aniseed	...	...	88	96	101	107	117	122	136	143	149
Cinnamon	...	...	88	88	68	64	76	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4 752.6	5 224.6	5 310.1	5 319.9	5 547.7	5 447.5	5 524.4	5 706.6	5 823.7	5 894.2	5 892.0
Cotton	1 093.1	1 128.9	1 295.3	1 286.4	1 302.0	1 288.6	1 229.4	1 307.9	1 458.1	1 449.5	1 463.2
Peanuts	2 973.3	3 076.1	3 257.7	3 302.4	3 364.8	3 360.6	3 455.5	3 502.5	3 598.5	3 663.3	3 580.0
Rapeseeds	1 518.6	1 793.3	1 832.6	1 873.8	1 835.3	1 876.5	1 775.1	1 827.3	1 884.8	1 922.8	1 946.8
Sesame	1 034.2	1 054.1	1 173.0	1 147.0	1 243.2	1 306.8	1 312.1	1 385.3	1 463.2	1 490.0	1 467.8
Potatoes	2 806.4	2 904.6	3 062.5	2 924.9	3 035.5	2 882.6	3 132.8	3 255.6	3 353.7	3 553.9	3 427.6
Sugarcane	57 626.1	63 970.0	70 450.2	71 228.2	71 209.7	68 093.4	65 700.0	66 485.1	68 600.3	70 576.2	71 351.9
Beetroots	24 518.0	37 523.5	39 766.9	41 359.8	40 754.4	38 536.2	42 498.1	47 361.1	49 792.8	50 922.4	57 647.0
Tobacco	1 775.9	1 968.6	2 065.7	2 058.3	2 140.4	2 203.2	2 233.9	2 143.4	2 133.7	2 078.8	2 046.7
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416 336	433 191	418 504	439 895	462 913	469 960	464 600	468 627	475 922	474 113	465 827
Cattle	123 532	109 908	104 651	105 948	105 760	107 265	106 264	103 605	103 434	103 851	105 780
Sheep and goats	279 482	297 927	283 698	285 647	280 849	284 522	280 879	282 358	285 041	290 363	303 149
Production of meat (1000 tons)	60 139	69 389	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350	87 068
Milk (1000 tons)	9 191	28 648	33 025	36 334	37 315	36 777	37 480	38 107	38 754	36 495	38 412
Cow Milk	8 274	27 534	31 934	35 252	35 558	35 188	35 756	36 578	37 436	35 314	37 246
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21 820	24 381	24 240	25 290	27 022	27 425	27 627	28 114	28 612	28 761	28 939
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	11 607	11 746	9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730	12 509
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1 000 units) ⁽³⁾	22 643	26 407	27 619	28 761	30 594	31 763	32 940	33 652	34 527	34 290	24 917
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265.3	306.5	323.9	332.8	335.3	340.7	346.1	351.5	357.3	359.1	362.4

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000–2014; China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2014; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

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

(2) Preceding year = 100.

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

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

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Crop products (%)									
Grain	...	100.1	99.8	...	100.2	100.0	...	...	...
Forestry products	...	99.7	100.3	...	99.8	100.0	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	100.2	99.9	...	100.1	100.0	...	...	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)									
Cereal									
Maize/corn	11 001	6 618	7 125	12 700	12 050	12 815	10 360	12 121	11 691
Wheat	2 349	2 105	1 905	2 130	1 958	1 430	2 005	1 870	1 795
Malting barley	142	236	222	192	216	194	312	298	264
Sorghum	352	96	176	255	277	197	155	136	151
Sunflower seed	531	520	300	872	801	490	860	522	557
Soybeans	154	424	205	282	516	566	710	650	784
Cotton	70	39	29	26	23	21	46	32	14
Peanuts	114	74	58	89	100	88	64	59	42
Dry beans	72	67	40	59	67	52	42	48	60
Sugarcane	21 223	21 052	20 278	19 724	19 255	18 655	16 016	16 800	17 278
Tobacco	30	15	13	9	10	12	15	17	16
Garden fruits									
Bananas	378	343	346	393	371	400	385	387	419
Apples	602	633	708	778	818	724	781	796	924
Citrus	1 712	2 087	2 170	2 282	2 154	2 150	2 339	2 341	2 427
Pears	304	315	336	337	340	368	351	339	365
Grapes	210	295	262	272	296	270	348	272	254
Pineapples	168	164	146	125	123	94	109	99	97
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)									
Cereal									
Maize/corn	3 210	4 140	2 790	4 540	4 960	4 670	4 370	4 490	4 200
Wheat	2 510	2 750	3 010	2 850	3 050	2 560	3 320	3 660	3 550
Malting barley	1 830	2 630	3 030	2 810	2 890	2 350	3 890	3 510	3 240
Sorghum	2 480	2 580	2 550	2 940	3 230	2 270	2 240	2 790	2 410
Sunflower seed	1 340	1 100	950	1 550	1 550	1 260	1 230	1 340	1 150
Soybeans	1 640	1 760	1 120	1 700	2 170	1 820	1 700	1 380	1 520
Cotton	1 368	2 180	2 825	2 927	3 245	4 085	3 563	3 514	2 112
Peanuts	1 370	1 520	1 420	1 640	1 820	1 530	1 170	1 300	900
Dry beans	1 000	1 230	780	1 350	1 530	1 180	1 000	1 200	1 380
Potatoes	1 967	1 857	1 917	...	1 867	2 090	...	...	...
Sugarcane	50 291	49 187	48 281	46 629	49 499	48 835	42 598	45 776	46 446
Tobacco	1 904	2 483	2 133	2 676	2 639	3 075	2 777	3 207	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)									
Beef and veal	581	804	794	765	771	848	834	845	839
Mutton	95	108	141	134	137	132	122	134	134
Goats	7	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Poultry	870	1 176	1 223	1 328	1 388	1 472	1 477	1 489	1 573
Milk (1 000 tons)									
Cow milk	2 689	3 044	3 066	3 137	3 104	3 233	3 126	3 368	3 250
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	412	438	473	450	472	511	535	528

Sources

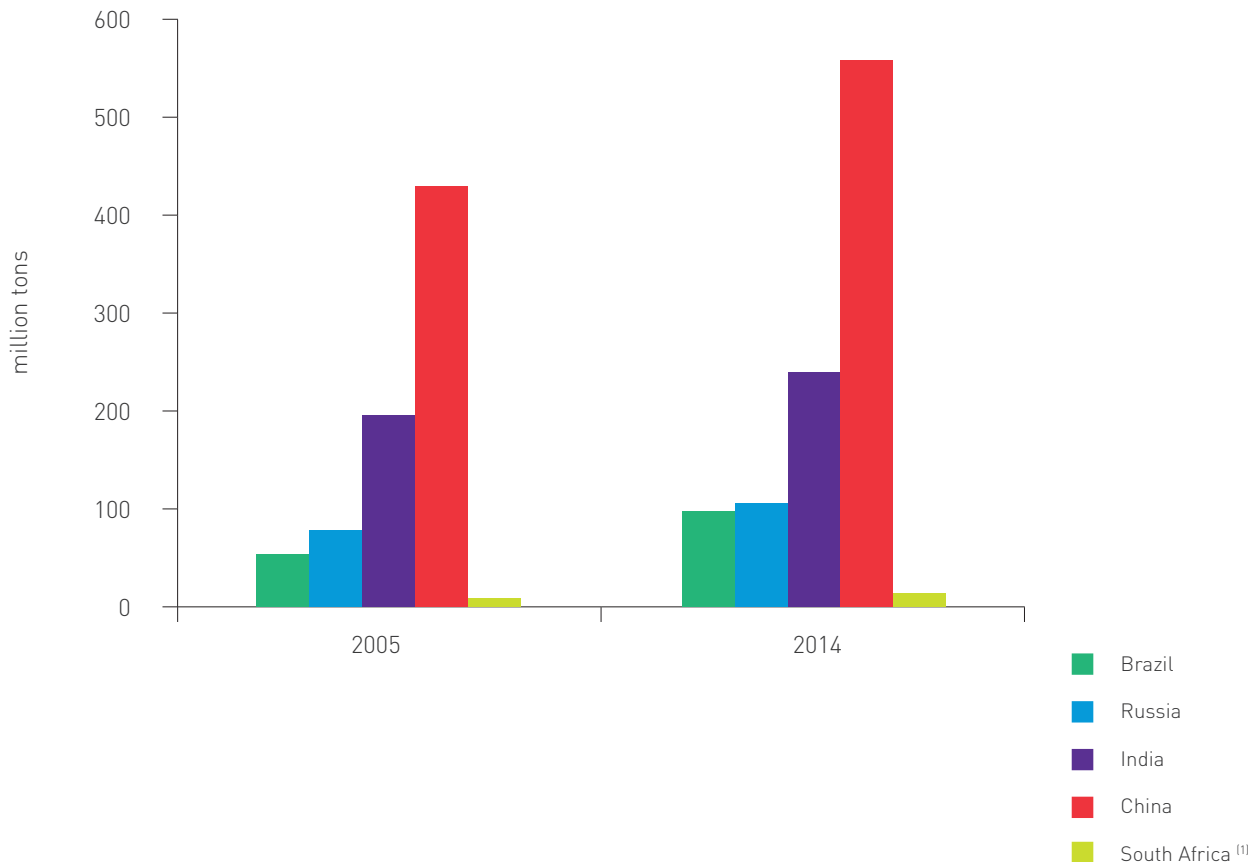
- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.

Graph 10.1 – Production of Cereals

(million tons)



(1) Data for 2006 instead of 2005 year and for 2013 instead of 2014 year.

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.

Brasil

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

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

Milk data obtained in litres were converted to kg [1kg = 1,03 litre]

Major part of 2014 final data will be available only on November 2015.

Russia

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

India

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

China

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



Transport

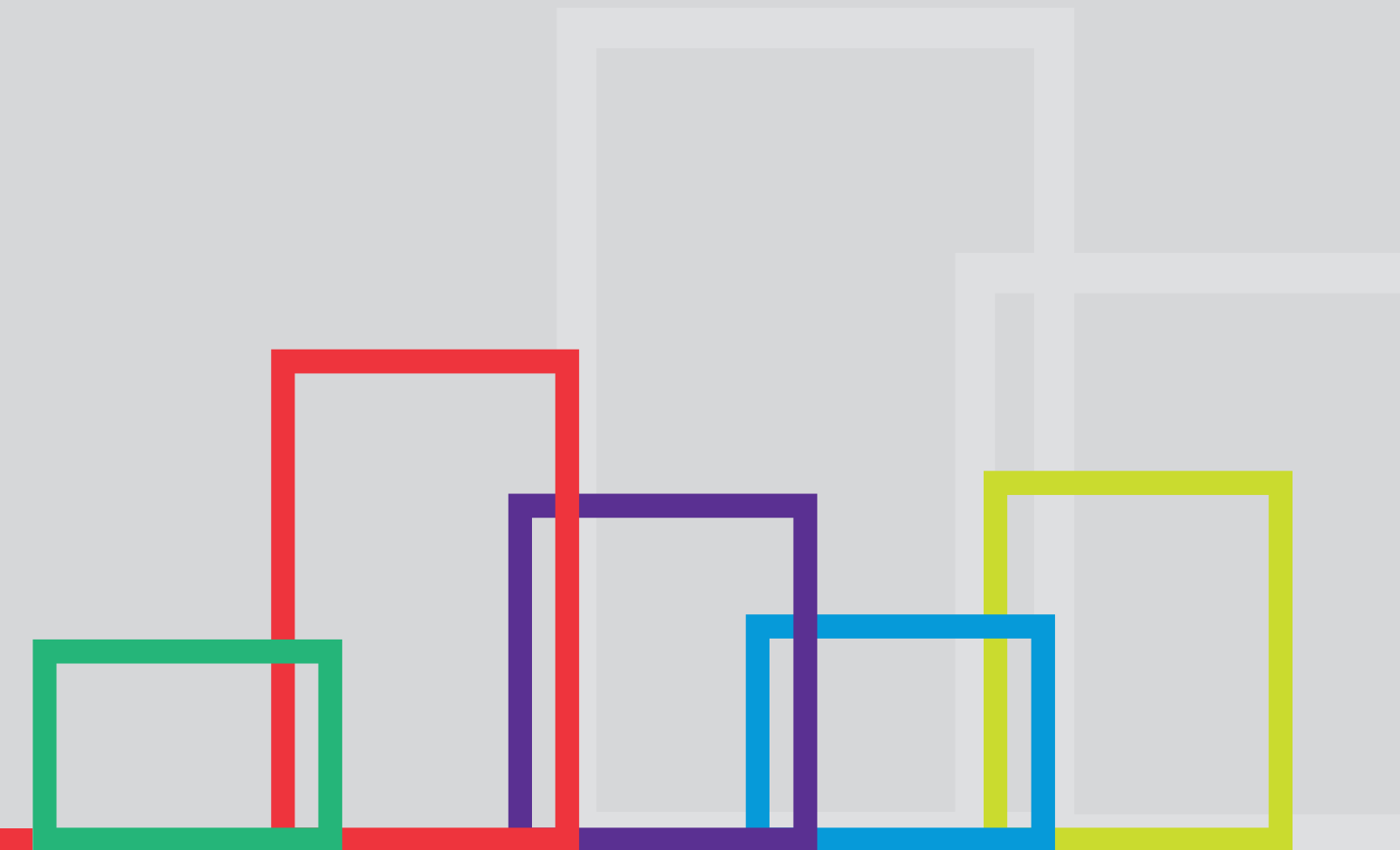


Table 11.1 – Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	29	29	29	31	30	28	29	29	30	30
Russia	86	85	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86	86
India ⁽¹⁾	63	63	63	63	63	64	64	64	65	65	66
China	69	75	77	78	80	86	91	93	98	103	112 ⁽²⁾
South Africa	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	...	...	...	...
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil	1 579	1 610	1 603	1 765	1 736	1 712	1 712	1 712	1 713	1 691	1 721
Russia ⁽³⁾	532	531	597	624	629	647	665	728	925	984	1 018
India ⁽¹⁾	185	210	215	219	221	229	231	235	241	247	...
China	1 680	3 345	3 457	3 584	3 730	3 861	4 008	4 106	4 238	4 356	4 464 ⁽²⁾
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)											
Brazil	...	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8
Russia	48	50	50	50	49	49	49	51	55	55	55
India ⁽¹⁾	16	20	22	25	26	30	32	33	36	40	41
China	25	44	48	54	58	69	78	83	92	98	106 ⁽²⁾
South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	496.2	473.3	476.5	497.3	512.2	464.2	483.8	502.6	532.5	545.9	543.8 ⁽²⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁴⁾	1 226	1 747	1 920	2 159	2 320	2 483	2 789	3 098	3 338	2 757	3 010 ⁽²⁾
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 638	4 676	4 801	4 915	4 948	4 446	4 752	4 915	5 056	5 084	5 077 ⁽²⁾
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ^{(4) (5)}	4 432	8 026	8 884	10 142	11 030	12 213	14 184	15 932	17 380	16 801	18 540 ⁽²⁾
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48 165	59 083	56 834	60 595	69 080	76 385	93 991	107 816	113 487	116 022	122 516
Russia	53 410	85 774	93 932	111 002	122 601	112 469	147 119	166 760	195 775	225 157	241 429
India ⁽⁶⁾	26 212	51 567	63 880	77 850	78 440	89 442	103 171	112 794	99 971	107 548	...
China	97 054	204 493	237 066	279 173	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	502 574	565 676	633 334 ⁽²⁾
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-2013-14*.
- 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 2000–2014*.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012–2014*.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2014*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2013 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2014 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes

Russia

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

India

- (1) The information is as on 31st March of the Year indicated in the table. The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc). The figure of highways for 2013 is provisional.
- (6) Reference Period is Financial Year i.e. (April of the Year indicated in the Table to March next year).

China

- (2) Preliminary data.
- (4) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data for 2013 and 2014 can not be compared with the previous ones.
- (5) Since 2013, the statistical coverage of pipeline transport has included China National Offshore Oil Corporation on the basis of China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation.

Table 11.2.1 – Selected Data on Transport – Brazil

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	30	28	28	27	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	452	464	444	458	421
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155 690	221 633	238 054	257 118	266 967	245 316
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	48 000	59 000	57 000	61 000	69 000	76 000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	6 079	7 384	6 947	7 009	7 449	8 009
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	240	251	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.5
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)	19 973	26 309	27 869	29 852	32 055	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 234	26 644	28 222	30 227	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents ⁽³⁾	378 811	539 919	424 137	508 186	...	...
Number of injured ⁽³⁾	358 762	513 510	404 385	484 900	...	...
Number of death ⁽³⁾	20 049	26 409	19 752	23 286	...	...

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	438	422	421	392	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	277 922	293 184	301 653	298 615	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) ⁽¹⁾	94 000	108 000	113 000	116 000	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) ⁽¹⁾	9 970	11 697	12 092	12 544	12 967
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km) ⁽²⁾	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
Ownership of automobiles					
Number of registered automobiles (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents ⁽³⁾
Number of injured ⁽³⁾
Number of death ⁽³⁾

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Table 11.2.2 – Selected Data on Transport – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	173 660	142 276	135 986	149 929	152 145	141 477
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	152 735	193 597	198 766	205 849	216 276	180 136
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167 054	172 217	177 838	174 085	175 872	151 467
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 373 178	1 858 093	1 950 830	2 090 337	2 116 240	1 865 305
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53 410	85 774	93 932	111 002	122 601	112 469
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2 515	2 830	2 927	3 424	3 692	3 558
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	454	461	462	456	474
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	532	531	597	624	629	647
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	...	...	...	5.0	...	5.0
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	4 401	4 849	4 929	5 168	5 349	5 323
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 993	26 362	27 618	30 287	32 915	33 980
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	157 596	223 342	229 140	233 809	218 322	203 618
Number of injured	179 401	274 864	285 362	292 206	270 883	255 484
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	29 594	33 957	32 724	33 308	29 936	27 659
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) ⁽¹⁾	140 611	138 588	133 275	124 855	127 049 ⁽⁶⁾	
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽²⁾	199 341	222 823	248 862	250 054	246 358 ⁽⁶⁾	
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	138 885	139 842	144 612	138 517	128 636	
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2 011 308	2 127 835	2 222 389	2 196 217	2 298 259	
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	147 119	166 760	195 775	225 157	241 429	
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	4 715	4 950	5 079	5 011	5 152	
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	492	544	523	525	532	
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) ⁽³⁾	665	728	925	984	1 018	
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	...	5.0	5.0	5.0	...	
Ownership of automobiles ⁽⁴⁾						
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	5 414	5 545	5 751	6 050	6 235	
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	35 248	37 317	39 719	42 319	44 265	
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	199 431	199 868	203 597	204 068	199 720	
Number of injured	250 635	251 848	258 618	258 437	251 785	
Number of death ⁽⁵⁾	26 567	27 953	27 991	27 025	26 963	

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 on legal and physical persons transported passengers on a commercial basis.
(2) Transports of goods by all types of organizations.
(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 number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009 – person who died within 7 days.
(6) Preliminary data.

Table 11.2.3 – Selected Data on Transport – India

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457 022	615 614	694 764	769 956	838 032
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315 516	441 762	483 422	523 196	552 002
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	32	43	53	50
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26 212	51 567	63 880	77 850	78 440
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	800	860	1 040	1 200
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	348	712	917	1 144	1 211
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	415	540	680	720
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) ⁽¹⁾	4 759	9 744	11 088	10 854	11 172
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) ⁽²⁾	6 705	11 212	12 518	13 999	15 377
Ownership of passenger cars (in 1000) ⁽³⁾	5 297	8 073	9 110	10 146	11 200
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.2	19.3	19.3	19.2	19.5
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	391 449	439 255	460 920	479 216	484 704
Number of injured	399 265	465 282	496 481	513 340	523 193
Number of death	78 911	94 968	105 749	114 444	119 860
	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	903 465	978 508	1 046 522	1 098 103	1 158 742
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	601 290	626 473	668 618	650 625	666 728
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	57	67	75	69	74
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	89 442	103 171	112 794	99 971	107 548
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	1 428	1 646	1 750	1 529	1 635
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	1 254	1 356	1 461	1 249	1 352
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	717	762	830	719	772
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) ⁽¹⁾	14 057	17 916	20 382	20 626	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) ⁽²⁾	16 799	18 636	20 835	23 245	...
Ownership of passenger cars (in 1 000) ⁽³⁾	12 366	13 749	15 467	17 570	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.9	20.0
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	486 384	499 628	497 686	490 383	486 476
Number of injured	515 458	527 512	511 394	509 667	494 893
Number of death	125 660	134 513	142 485	138 258	137 572

Sources

- Ministry of Railways, *Statistical Summary-Indian Railways-2013-14*.
- Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Basic Road Statistics of India, Transport Year Book and Road Accidents in India* (various issues).
- Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (Various Issues).
- Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, *Air Transport Statistics* (various issues).

Footnotes

Information on Railways, Civil Aviation & production of vehicles pertains to Financial Year i.e. April (Year Indicated in the table) to March (Next Year) whereas that for registered vehicles /ownership is as on 31st March and that on accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

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

(2) Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses.

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

Table 11.2.4 – Selected Data on Transport – China

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	665 742	929 208	1 013 085	1 150 677	1 247 611	1 351 144
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	612 940	869 319	975 425	1 135 469	3 286 819	3 718 882
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453 259	606 196	662 212	721 631	777 860	787 889
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 377 049	2 072 603	2 195 441	2 379 700	2 510 629	2 523 917
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97 054	204 493	237 066	279 173	288 280	337 524
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 027	7 890	9 428	11 639	11 960	12 623
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	10 054	6 777	7 358	7 778	5 918	6 938
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	2 373 420	4 967 228	5 548 575	6 428 485	5 026 274	5 755 667
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	187	310	334	406	439	446
Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	994	1 143	1 147	1 296	1 342	1 425
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	139	135	142	148	152	165
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	8	8	8	8	9
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	16 089	31 597	36 974	43 584	50 996	62 806
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	...	19 187	23 952	29 616	35 953	45 913
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	616 971	450 254	378 781	327 209	265 204	238 351
Number of injured	418 721	469 911	431 139	380 442	304 919	275 125
Number of death	93 853	98 738	89 455	81 649	73 484	67 759
	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽⁶⁾	
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	1 502 081	1 676 025	1 846 755	1 125 094	1 208 400	
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	4 338 967	5 137 474	5 953 486	5 573 808	6 101 700	
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	876 218	961 229	981 233	1 059 562	1 160 475	
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2 764 413	2 946 579	2 918 709	2 917 389	2 753 019	
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	403 900	453 696	502 574	565 676	633 334	
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	17 890	17 391	16 389	17 029	18 608	
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	7 227	7 453	7 748	6 833	7 441	
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) ⁽⁷⁾	6 842 753	7 542 384	8 170 758	7 943 565	9 277 500	
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) ⁽¹⁾	500	571	623	652	680	
Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) ⁽²⁾	1 695	1 996	1 995	2 603	2 870	
Regular civil airports opened ⁽³⁾	175	178	180	190	202	
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	9	10	10	11	12	
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1000 units) ⁽⁴⁾	78 018	93 563	109 331	126 701	145 981	
Passenger cars (1000 units) ⁽⁵⁾	58 616	72 044	86 831	103 133	...	
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents	219 521	210 812	204 196	198 394	...	
Number of injured	254 075	237 421	224 327	213 724	...	
Number of death	65 225	62 387	59 997	58 539	...	

Sources

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2012–2014*.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2014*.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2014 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development*.
- g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.
- h) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2014*.

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 for 2013 and 2014 can not be compared with the previous ones.

Table 11.2.5 – Selected Data on Transport – South Africa

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

Sources

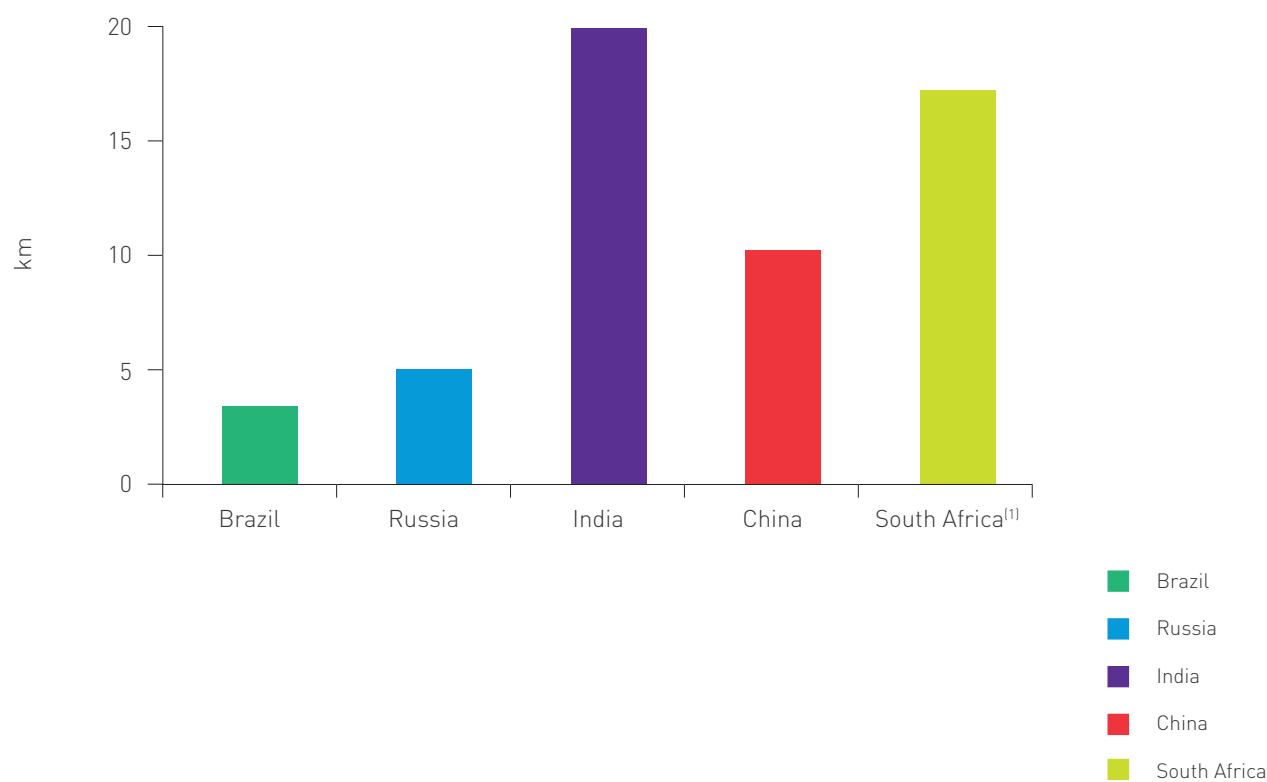
- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
- c) Transnet.

Footnotes

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

Graph 11.1 – Length of Railways in Operation, 2012

(km per 1 000 sq. km of territory)



(1) Estimates for 2010 year.

Explanatory Notes:**Russia**

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

India

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

Length of highways excludes urban and project roads.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Information Society



Table 12.1 – Summary of Information Society on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	215	207	207	214	216	217	220	225	225	221
Russia	226	299	309	317	319	318	314	309	301	290	...
India ⁽¹⁾	26	45	36	34	33	32	30	27	25	23	22
China ⁽²⁾	124	270	281	278	258	236	221	213	206	196	183 ⁽³⁾
South Africa ⁽⁴⁾	...	52	49	46	46	44	44	42	39	37	...
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	466	532	636	781	905	1 047	1 239	1 339	1 364	1 380
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	22	863	1 081	1 199	1 398	1 614	1 664	1 790	1 827	1 933	1 908
India ⁽¹⁾	2	70	135	204	300	447	632	742	708	717	746
China	67	303	353	416	485	563	644	736	825	903	945 ⁽³⁾
South Africa											
Number of cellular with a mobile phone by 1000 households ⁽⁶⁾	...	619	682	739	778	836	869	897	929	948	...
Number of cellular subscriptions per 1000 residents ⁽⁷⁾	659	773	847	870	886	1 084	871	...	...
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	97	127	149	205	224	260	...
Russia	64	121	161	218	268	365	437	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China ⁽⁹⁾	160	175 ⁽³⁾
Urban	31	140	160	185	204	227	247	285	304	...	...
Rural	1	5	7	9	13	19	26	46	55	...	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	...	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	55	...
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil											
Total population	...	209	...	...	348	417	...	465	492	...	...
Population from 10 years old and above	...	...	...	...	340	390	410	460	490	510	...
Russia	20	152	180	247	268	290	430	490	638	614	...
India ⁽¹¹⁾	5	24	28	40	44	51	75	101	126	172	204
China	18	85	105	160	226	289	343	383	421	458	479 ⁽³⁾
South Africa ⁽¹²⁾	24	28	27	27	28	...
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽¹³⁾	946	769	805	774	787	793	770	789	749	739	...
India ⁽¹⁴⁾	5 364	6 530	6 800	7 131	7 710	8 475	9 355	10 205	10 908	12 109	13 350
China ⁽¹⁵⁾	2 007	1 931	1 938	1 938	1 943	1 937	1 939	1 928	1 918	1 915	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

- a) National Telecommunication Agency – ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2005/2012; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030*.
- c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies – CETIC.br; *ICT Households Survey 2008–2013*.

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).
- c) International Telecommunication Union.

China

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013–2014*; *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 2010–2013*.

South Africa

GHS 2002–2013.

Footnotes

Brazil

[8] Considering population from 10 years old and above.

Russia

[5] Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.
 [13] Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

[1] Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where it is Financial Year end i.e. 31st March 2001 & for 2014 where it is as on 30st September 2014). Data for main telephone lines pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription in case of India.
 [11] Information for 2000–2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 is as provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is as on 30th September.
 [14] Data relates to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000.

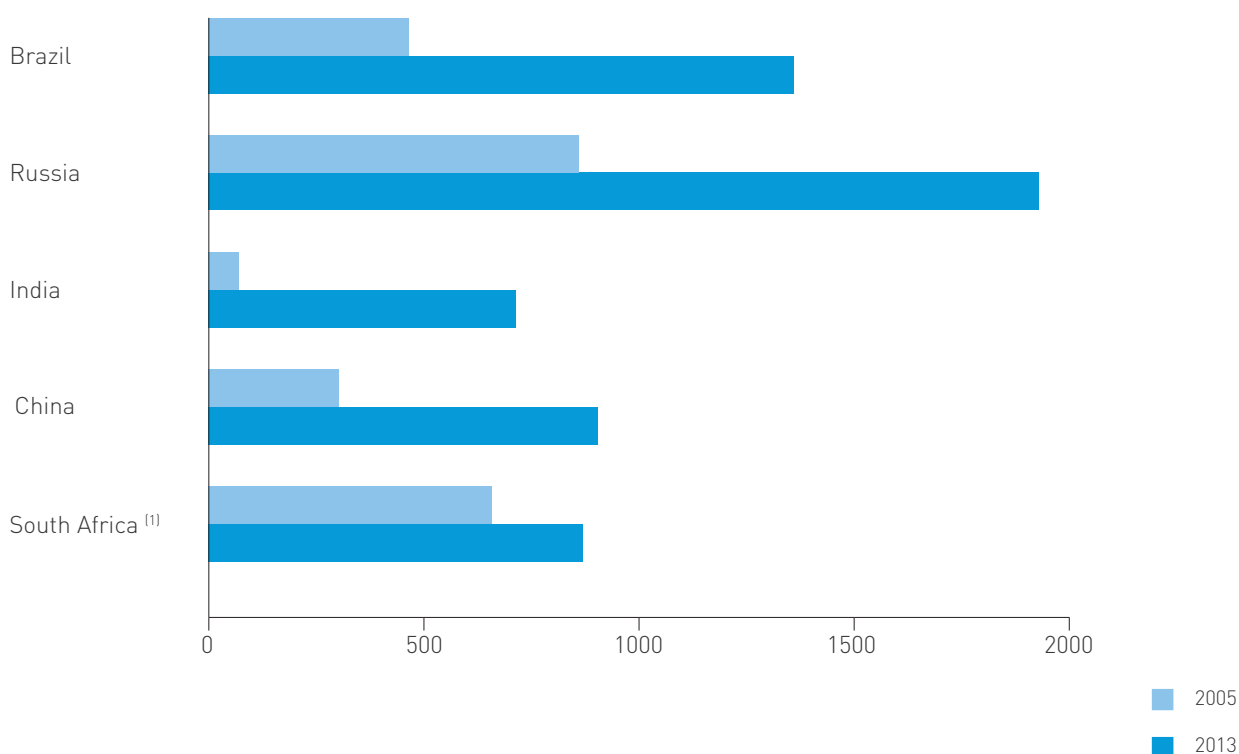
China

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

South Africa

Household based question

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

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

(1) Data for 2006 instead of 2005 year and for 2012 instead of 2013 year.

Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

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

Russia

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

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

India

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

Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone – Includes wireless connections.

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

South Africa

Household based question.

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

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

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

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

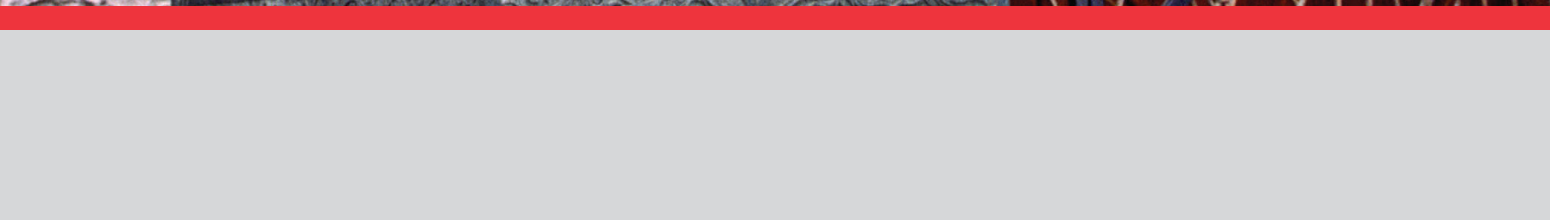
Not access to outside sources, just whether they have access in the household.

北京路
515

BANK OF CHINA



祝賀中國銀行雲南省分行大樓落成



Finance

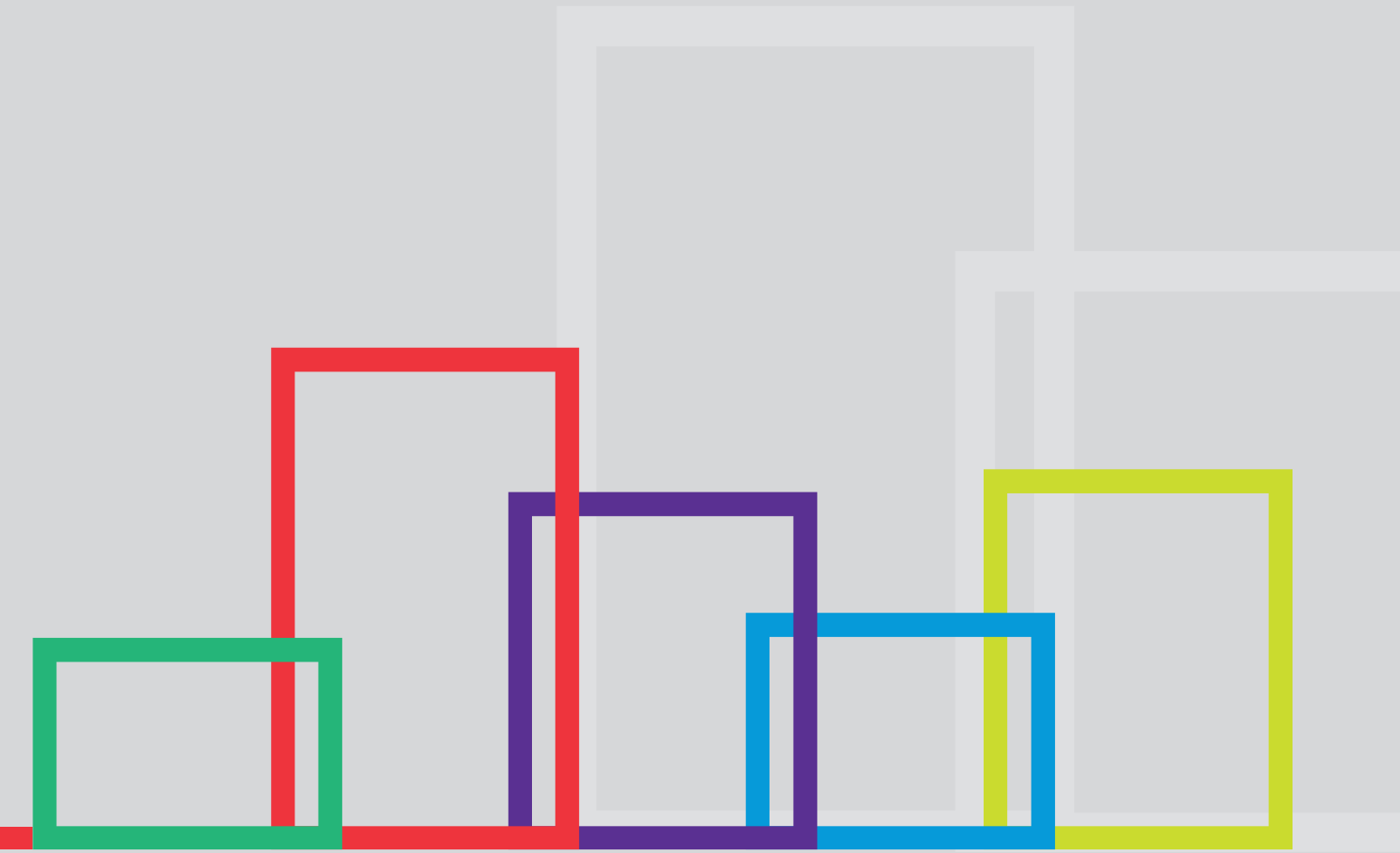


Table 13.1 – Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)											
Brazil ^{(1) (2)}	-3.8	-3.7	-3.5	-2.3	-2.4	-3.3	-2.9	-3.1	-3.0	-3.9	...
Russia ⁽³⁾	1.4	7.5	7.4	5.4	4.1	-6.0	-3.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.5	-0.5 ⁽⁴⁾
India ^{(5) (6)}	-6.6	-2.7	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.2	-4.1	-3.4	-3.2	-2.6
China	-2.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.3	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	-1.0	...	-1.8	-0.3	-1.3	-2.1	-2.0	0.2	0.9	1.4	-0.7
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil ⁽⁸⁾	...	18.9	18.7	19.4	20.5	19.9	...	...	...	...	...
Russia ⁽⁹⁾	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.2 ⁽⁴⁾
India ^{(5) (10)}	11.3	16.3	20.4	23.0	21.3	20.5	20.7	20.1	20.2	...	...
China	12.4	23.5	24.5	23.3	24.3	22.6	21.3	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.8
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	42.3	...	42.2	44.0	43.7	41.6	40.7	40.8	43.3	44.4	46.6
M2 supply (year-end) (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹¹⁾	155 150	239 333	303 900	401 088	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	905 981	805 661
Russia ⁽¹²⁾	40 859	209 593	340 703	524 196	441 658	504 881	656 558	760 345	902 384	959 508	570 752
India ^{(5) (13)}	84 133	187 679	215 265	288 776	274 937	315 255	359 770	361 422	351 848	347 195	...
China ⁽¹⁴⁾	1 626 101	3 701 962	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 515 385	15 498 350	18 148 977	20 074 764
South Africa ⁽⁷⁾	62 156	...	164 299	204 484	156 938	212 157	245 701	220 023	216 321	197 694	194 402

Sources**Brazil**

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

Russia

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

India

- a) Ministry of Finance, *Union Budget* (various issues).
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Statistical Year Book 2015*.
- c) Reserve Bank of India, *Bulletin on Money Stock Measures* (various issues).

China

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

South Africa

- South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes**Brazil**

- (1) The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.
- (2) Nominal result.
- (8) Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.
- (11) 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; 2014 – according to preliminary data.
- (4) Including data on the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.
- (9) Share of income tax of individuals to revenue. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury. 2014 – according to preliminary data.
- (12) The calculation according to the data of Bank of Russia.

India

(5) For all Information reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). For example, figure given for year 2000 here is virtually for financial year 2000-01 which means April, 2000 to March 2001. This is applicable for each other figure in the row.

(6) The data relates to Revenue Deficit of General Government i.e. Central Government & State Governments combined. For 2011 to 2014, 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 2013 is provisional.

(10) 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.

(13) Includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. Average annual exchange rate for the financial year has been used for currency conversion.

China

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

South Africa

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

M2 comprises:

- * notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.
- * cheque and transmission deposits.
- * other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.

Table 13.2.1 – Selected Data on Finance – Brazil

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (million R\$) ⁽¹⁾	315 421	606 933	797 835	838 504	969 130	1 136 855	1 115 572	1 179 629	1 519 572	1 440 397	1 651 950
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.5
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1
National defense	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4
Public security	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5
Education	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.2
Science and technology	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Culture, sport and media	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3
Social safety net and employment effort	33.0	35.8	31.4	33.2	31.9	31.0	35.5	37.4	32.8	40.0	38.5
Medical and health care	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6
Environment protection	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Urban and rural community affairs	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1
Transportation	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3
Industry, commerce and banking	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4
Other expenditure ⁽²⁾	42.4	42.5	50.3	45.6	47.9	48.7	41.0	39.2	46.4	36.0	39.7
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R\$)	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million R\$)	47 686	101 247	121 102	146 617	147 550	166 073	206 853	214 235	233 371	249 510	263 529
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	26 071	41 602	55 636	75 269	80 317	83 324	117 604	127 959	119 390	115 519	99 213
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million R\$)	74 352	144 778	174 345	231 430	223 440	250 234	280 141	285 377	325 045	344 508	351 148
Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	40 650	59 489	80 096	118 810	121 626	125 550	159 271	170 451	166 289	159 501	132 199
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million R\$)	283 785	582 464	661 500	781 280	1 072 986	1 167 424	1 362 389	1 617 480	1 764 645	1 956 838	2 139 998
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	155 150	239 333	303 900	401 088	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	905 981	805 661
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	18.0	13.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	10.8	10.9	7.3	9.9	11.6
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	17.3	12.6	11.5	12.6	9.9	11.5	10.3	7.7	11.5	...

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Table 13.2.2 – Selected Data on Finance – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	2 098	8 580	10 626	13 368	16 004	13 600	16 032	20 855	23 435	24 443	26 371
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.7	9.3	11.1	10.9	10.1	8.5	9.0
Income tax of individuals (%)	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.2
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	...	10.8	11.2	9.2	10.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.1
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	...	19.6	21.7	18.0	22.4	19.7	20.1	22.4	21.2	20.5	20.7
Expenditure (billion Rub) ⁽¹⁾	1 960	6 821	8 375	11 379	13 992	16 048	17 617	19 995	23 175	25 291	27 216
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) ⁽²⁾	...	11.1	9.9	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.0	6.0
National economy (%)	...	11.2	11.3	13.7	16.1	17.3	13.2	14.0	14.1	13.0	16.7
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	53.4	54.3	51.2	50.9	52.8	57.5	56.2	57.0	58.0	54.2
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	419	2 009	2 785	3 702	3 795	4 038	5 063	5 939	6 430	6 986	7 172 ⁽⁴⁾
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁵⁾	15	70	106	151	129	134	166	184	212	213	128
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub) ⁽³⁾	1 151	6 032	8 971	12 869	12 976	15 268	20 012	24 483	27 405	31 405	32 111 ⁽⁴⁾
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (billion US\$) ⁽⁵⁾	41	210	341	524	442	505	657	760	902	960	571
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) ⁽³⁾	25.0	12.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	8.8	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3
Interest rate (%) ⁽³⁾											
Deposit	6.5	4.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.6	6.0	4.4	5.5	5.6	...
Lending	24.4	10.7	10.4	10.0	12.2	15.3	10.8	8.5	9.1	9.5	...

Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) In 2005 in Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds. 2014- preliminary data.
- (2) Since 2011 excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
- (3) Data of Bank of Russia.
- (4) Including data on the Republic of Crimea and the City of Sevastopol.
- (5) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

Table 13.2.3 – Selected Data on Finance – India

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget										
Total receipts (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5 979	10 147	11 253	13 637	15 648	18 458	21 536	24 541	27 570	31 287
Revenue receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	63.4	69.7	77.9	77.8	71.4	65.6	73.3	69.0	71.1	74.8
Tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	51.1	56.8	64.3	64.3	59.2	53.3	58.0	58.8	61.1	61.3
Non-tax receipts (%) ⁽¹⁾	12.3	12.9	13.6	13.5	12.2	12.2	15.3	10.2	10.0	13.5
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) ⁽¹⁾	5 956	9 599	11 092	13 153	15 997	18 521	21 451	24 218	26 832	31 782
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹) ⁽²⁾	3 256	5 061	5 834	7 127	8 840	10 245	11 973	13 044	14 104	15 594
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	5.8	5.8	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	5.0	6.0	5.6
Defence services (%)	18.5	18.8	15.2	15.4	17.8	16.2	16.4	15.6	15.2	16.3
Health services (%)	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2	1.9
Education (%)	2.4	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.6
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.9	5.5
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6
Transport (%)	3.6	4.3	4.6	3.3	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.1
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	31.5	27.7	24.8	23.5	22.3	24.2	26.0	26.0	33.0
Home affairs (%)	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	4.7	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.5	6.0
Others (%)	26.6	24.9	32.5	33.3	32.6	32.3	27.3	26.1	28.5	19.2
Money stock measures (billion ₹)										
M1	3 794	8 264	9 680	11 558	12 597	14 893	16 355	17 334	18 949	20 547
M2	3 845	8 314	9 730	11 609	12 647	14 943	16 406	17 384	19 000	20 971
M3	13 132	27 295	33 101	40 179	47 948	56 027	64 995	73 578	83 820	94 973
M4	13 392	27 555	33 360	40 439	48 207	56 287	65 255	73 837	84 080	96 545
Foreign currency assets – FCA (million US\$)	39 554	145 108	191 924	299 230	241 426	254 685	274 330	260 069	259 726	276 359
SDRs (million)	2	3	2	18	1	5 006	4 569	4 469	4 328	4 464
Reserve position in the IMF – RTP (million US\$)	–	756	469	436	981	1 380	2 947	2 836	2 301	1 834
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)	39 556	145 867	192 395	299 684	242 408	261 071	281 846	267 374	266 354	282 656
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)	2 725	5 755	6 784	10 039	9 577	17 986	22 972	27 023	26 292	21 567

Table 13.2.3 – Selected Data on Finance – India

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Structure of interest rates										
Deposit rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾										
Savings ⁽⁴⁾	4.0	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	4.0	4.0	4.0
Term deposits										
1 to 3 years	8.50– 9.50	6.00– 6.75	6.75– 8.50	8.00– 8.75	8.00– 8.75	6.00– 7.00	8.25– 9.00	9.25	8.75– 9.00	8.75– 9.25
3 to 5 years	9.50– 10.00	6.25– 7.00	7.75– 9.50	8.00– 8.75	8.00– 8.50	6.50– 7.50	8.25– 8.75	9.00– 9.25	8.75– 9.00	8.75– 9.10
Above 5 years	8.50– 10.00	6.50– 7.00	7.75– 8.50	8.50– 9.00	7.75– 8.50	7.00– 7.75	8.50– 8.75	8.50– 9.25	8.50– 9.00	8.5– 9.10
Lending rates (% per annum) ⁽³⁾	11.00– 12.00	10.25– 12.75	12.25– 14.75	12.25– 15.75	11.50– 16.75	11.00– 15.75	8.25– 9.50	10.00– 10.75	9.70– 10.25	10.00– 10.25

Sources

a) Ministry of Finance, *Union Budget* (various issues).

b) Reserve Bank of India, *HandBook of Statistics on Indian Economy and Bulletin on Money Stock Measures* (various issues).

Footnotes

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). As regards Foreign Exchange Reserves, they are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e. 31st March (Next year). The figures for 2013 are revised estimates (both revenue & capital).

All data for 2013 are provisional.

(1) Total receipts and Total expenditures consists of Central and State Govt Receipts and expenditures.

(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 for deposit and lending rates relates to five major Public Sector Banks up to 2003-04. For the remaining years, the data relates to five major banks. Data on lending rate relates to Prime Lending Rate or Benchmark Prime Lending Rate or Base Rate, as the case may be, for relevant year.

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

Table 13.2.4 – Selected Data on Finance – China

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB) ^{(1) (2)}	1 339 523	3 164 929	3 876 020	5 132 178	6 133 035	6 851 830	8 310 151	10 387 443	11 725 352	12 920 964	14 035 000
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	88.9	88.4	86.9	88.1	86.4	85.8	85.5	84.9
Domestic value added tax	30.1	29.3	27.0	25.4	23.4	22.5	22.3	22.0
Domestic consumption tax	4.3	4.2	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3
VAT and consumption tax from imports	12.0	12.1	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.6	10.8	10.3
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	-11.0	-9.6	-9.5	-8.8	-8.9	-8.9	-8.1	-8.1
Business tax	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.7
Corporate income tax	17.1	18.2	16.8	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.4	17.6
Individual income tax	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.3
Resource tax	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
City maintenance and construction tax	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6
House property tax	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
Stamp tax	4.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1
Stamp tax on security exchange	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5
Urban land use tax	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4
Land appreciation tax	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Tax on ship tonnage	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1
Tariffs	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0
Farm land occupation tax	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5
Deed tax	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.8
Tobacco leaf tax	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
Total non-tax revenue	11.1	11.6	13.1	11.9	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.1
Special program receipts	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6
Charge of administrative and institutional units	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7
Penalty receipts	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other non-tax receipts	3.4	4.1	5.9	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.5

Table 13.2.4 – Selected Data on Finance – China

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Expenditure (million RMB) ^{(1) (2)}	1 588 650	3 393 028	4 042 273	4 978 135	6 259 266	7 629 993	8 987 416	10 924 779	12 595 297	14 021 210	15 166 200
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	17.1	15.8	12.0	10.4	10.1	10.1	9.8	9.1
Foreign affairs	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
National defense	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5
Public security	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5
Education	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.1
Science and technology	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5
Culture, sport and media	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8
Social safety net and employment effort	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.5
Medical and health care	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7
Environment protection	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Urban and rural community affairs	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.5
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.2
Transportation	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.8
Affairs of exploration, power and information	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3
Affairs of commerce and services	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9
Affairs of financial supervision	1.2	0.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	1.0	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0
Other regional assistance	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1
Affairs of land and weather	1.5	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4
Affairs of housing security	1.0	2.6	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	2.9	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3
The principal and interest of national debts	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4
Other expenditure	5.9	5.8	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.2

Table 13.2.4 – Selected Data on Finance – China

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1 465 270	2 403 170	2 707 262	3 037 523	3 421 896	3 824 597	4 462 820	5 074 846	5 465 981	5 857 444	6 025 953
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽³⁾	177 006	297 783	346 698	415 837	500 672	560 118	673 867	805 416	869 618	960 725	984 794
Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5 314 720	10 727 880	12 603 513	15 256 008	16 621 713	22 000 151	26 662 150	28 984 770	30 866 420	33 729 105	34 805 641
Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽³⁾	642 022	1 329 320	1 614 035	2 088 548	2 431 995	3 221 955	4 025 873	4 600 100	4 910 734	5 532 173	5 688 126
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13 461 030	29 875 570	34 560 359	40 344 221	47 516 660	60 622 501	72 585 180	85 159 090	97 414 880	110 652 498	122 837 481
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽³⁾	1 626 101	3 701 962	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 515 385	15 498 350	18 148 977	20 074 764
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) ⁽⁴⁾	2.3	2.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.8
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) ⁽⁴⁾	5.9	5.6	6.1	7.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.0	5.6

Sources

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

Footnotes

- (1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.
(2) Data of 2014 are budget implementation data.
(3) Currency issued on million US\$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
(4) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

Table 13.2.5 – Selected Data on Finance – South Africa

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated budget											
Revenue (million ZAR)	...	479 379	565 702	646 490	747 045	822 298	817 530	926 414	1 051 171	1 168 700	1 251 854
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	...	79.9	79.4	81.0	81.5	80.4	78.6	78.3	76.3	75.2	77.9
Domestic value added tax	13.5	23.0	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.8	23.9	22.1	20.9	20.7	21.0
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	10.2	11.8	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	10.9	11.7	12.9	12.8	14.0
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	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	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	10.8	17.4	18.5	21.4	21.8	22.8	18.7	16.4	16.7	15.5	15.7
Individual income tax	31.5	23.3	22.3	21.9	22.7	23.8	25.3	24.6	23.9	23.7	24.8
Resource tax	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	...	...	...
House property tax	3.9	3.1	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5
Stamp tax	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.7
Deed tax	0.7	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tobacco leaf tax	0.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9
Other tax revenue ⁽¹⁾	7.3	-3.1	-3.0	-4.8	-6.3	-8.3	-6.0	-2.4	-3.3	-2.6	-3.2
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	20.1	20.6	19.0	18.5	19.6	21.4	21.7	23.7	24.8	22.1
Special program receipts	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	59.8	53.9	51.4	41.6	38.4	46.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.0
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.3	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	6.0	7.0	7.2	8.5	9.7	9.0	18.2	20.5	21.5	18.9
Expenditure (million ZAR)	...	509 310	561 911	628 963	716 974	840 895	932 008	1 038 436	1 197 018	1 290 094	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	25.6	28.4	24.2	24.0	21.9	21.2	20.0	18.3	19.7	21.4	...
Foreign affairs	0.5	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
National defense	4.1	4.5	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.1	3.3	2.9	2.9	...
Public security	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.3	...	9.7	9.9	...
Education	18.5	17.0	17.0	16.8	16.7	17.1	18.1	...	17.6	17.8	...
Science and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, sport and media	1.5	1.7	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.8	...	2.7	3.0	...
Social safety net and employment effort	10.4	12.0	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.7	13.1	...	11.8	11.9	...
Medical and health care	8.9	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.6	...	10.3	10.6	...
Environment protection	1.8	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	0.8	0.7	...
Urban and rural community affairs	2.6	3.2	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.0	...	4.0	4.4	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	...	1.4	1.4	...
Transportation	4.5	3.3	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.9	4.6	...	4.7	4.3	...
Industry, commerce and banking	0.4	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	...	0.8	0.9	...
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Other expenditure	10.1	8.0	8.5	8.2	9.4	8.1	8.8	13.0	13.6	10.8	...

Table 13.2.5 – Selected Data on Finance – South Africa

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43 568	43 568	96 071	110 130	120 513	126 881	135 999	158 666	176 850	193 902	209 636
Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$)	5 757	5 703	13 644	16 128	12 105	16 937	19 909	19 406	20 468	18 702	18 285
Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274 355	274 355	605 679	738 317	753 655	806 345	862 876	947 269	1 035 142	1 132 039	1 243 571
Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$)	36 250	35 912	86 021	108 122	75 701	107 637	126 315	115 858	119 806	109 186	108 468
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474 848	474 848	1 156 842	1 396 325	1 562 427	1 589 340	1 678 417	1 798 932	1 869 050	2 049 694	2 228 790
Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$)	62 742	62 156	164 299	204 484	156 938	212 157	245 701	220 023	216 321	197 694	194 402
Currency issued – M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) ⁽²⁾	520 665	520 665	1 349 293	1 667 580	1 915 016	1 949 297	2 084 202	2 256 727	2 373 439	2 512 251	2 696 145
Currency issued – M3 (year-end) (million US\$) ⁽²⁾	68 795	68 154	191 632	244 207	192 353	260 207	305 103	276 015	274 698	242 308	235 167
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.0	12.0	9.0	11.0	11.5	7.0	5.5	5.5	5.0	5.0	5.8
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) ⁽³⁾	14.5	14.5	12.5	15.0	15.0	10.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5	9.3

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

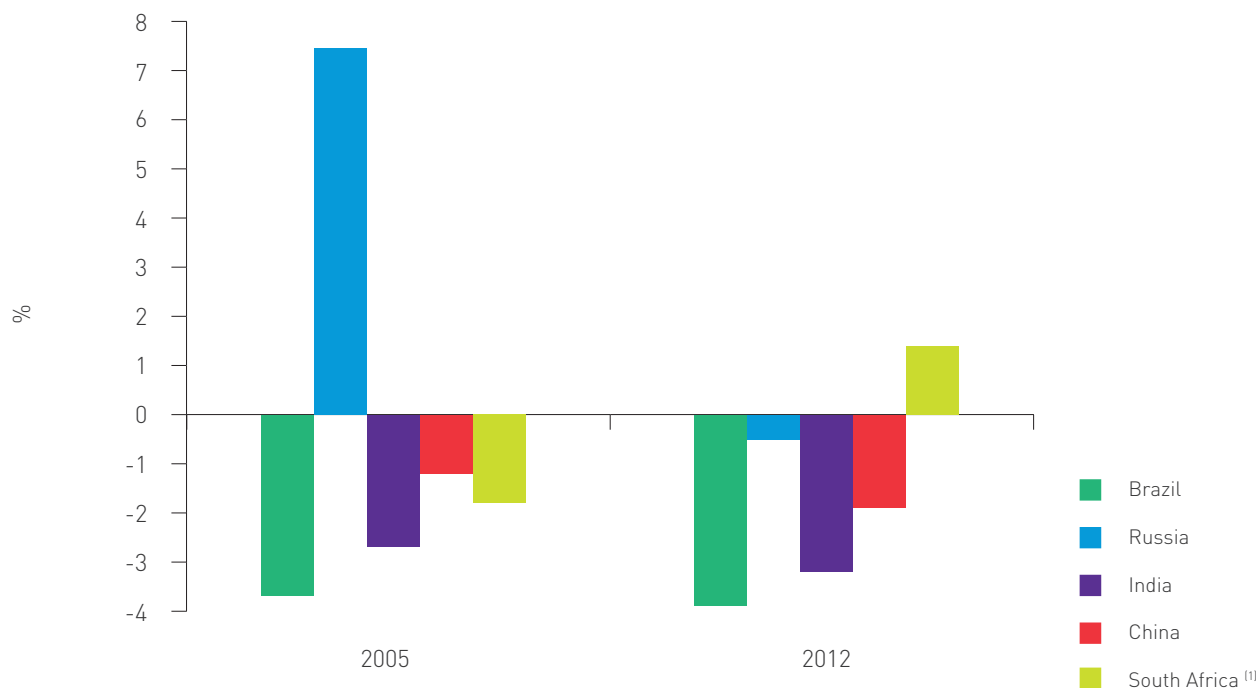
Government finance in fiscal years; year begins on 01 April to 31 March of the following year.

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

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

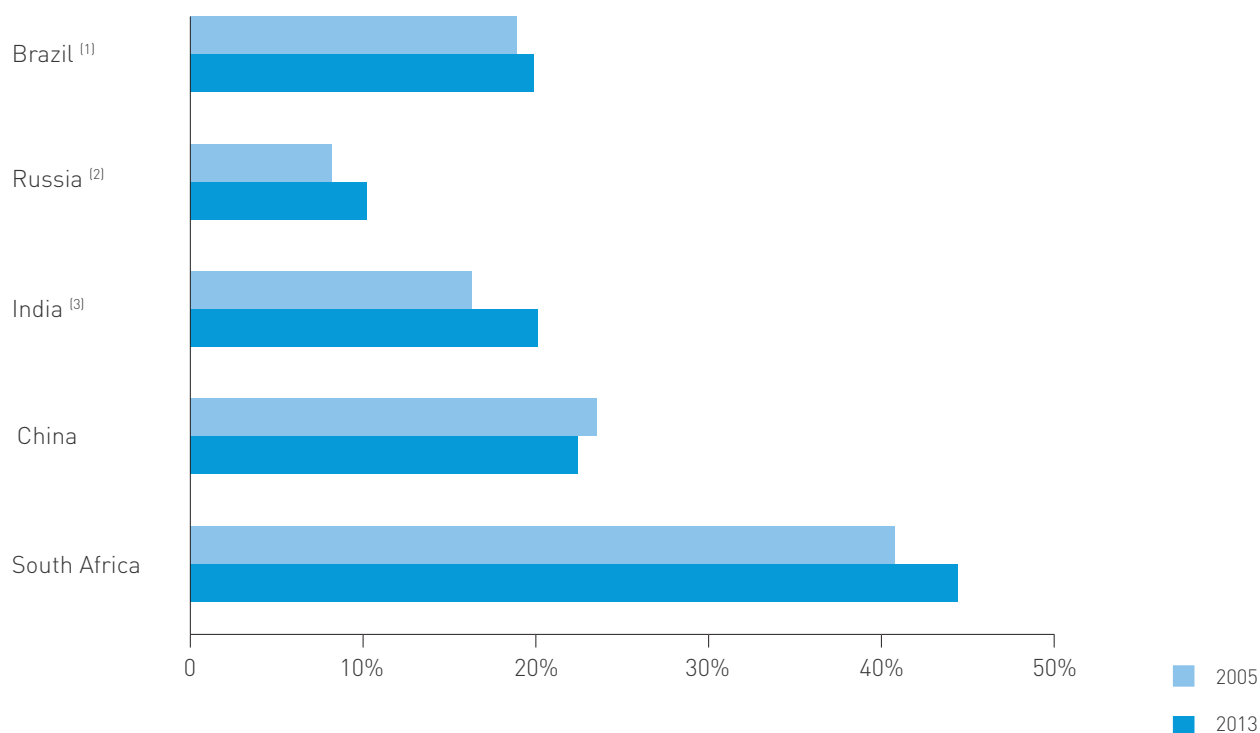
(3) The prime overdraft rate serves as a market reference or benchmark rate for interest rates, but does not determine interest rates.

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



(1) Data for 2006 instead of 2005 year.

Graph 13.2 – Share of Income Tax to Revenue
[%]



(1) Data for 2009 instead of 2013 year.

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

(3) Data for 2012 instead of 2013 year.

Explanatory Notes:**Brazil**

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

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

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

Expenditure – Data covers Federal Government only.

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

Annual rates are calculated as the average of monthly data.

India

General Government includes both Central Government and State Governments.

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

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

M2 = M1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + Time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 + Total Post Office Deposits.

China

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

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

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

The Contents of Government Revenue include the following main items:

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



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External Economic Relations

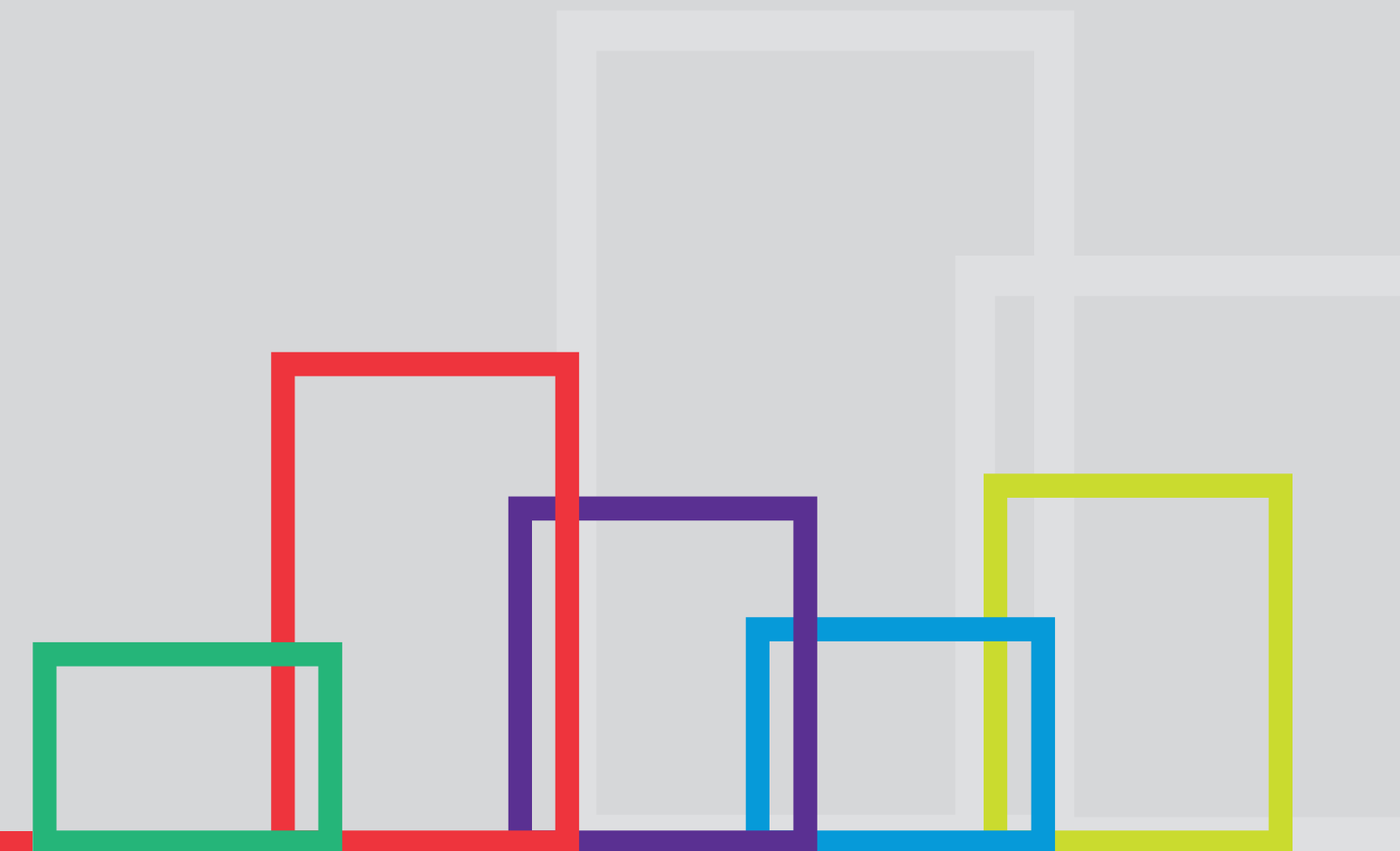


Table 14.1 – Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	137 027	232 317	277 750	342 394	448 640	355 402	477 717	596 636	586 530	607 137	584 617
Russia	175 689	433 179	542 660	674 052	889 662	590 272	762 791	983 498	1 034 472	1 063 117	992 625
India ⁽¹⁾	125 940	344 404	430 240	556 618	647 001	623 198	826 096	1 015 835	1 017 576	994 590	...
China ⁽²⁾	530 249	1 549 149	1 914 458	2 376 498	2 814 784	2 446 417	3 264 141	3 997 755	4 264 789	4 614 610	4 806 156
South Africa	70 187	136 949	163 841	190 434	209 196	164 713	210 127	250 323	241 370	235 213	225 364
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	72 444	97 962	120 467	157 790	220 247	174 679	244 202	302 388	304 089	325 976	318 752
Russia	61 091	164 310	209 460	283 661	366 228	247 321	320 958	410 050	444 698	469 719	429 064
India ⁽¹⁾	65 112	183 655	230 046	303 144	355 742	348 403	450 324	567 546	571 497	528 710	...
China ⁽²⁾	250 688	712 261	852 769	1 034 231	1 232 976	1 113 143	1 520 559	1 907 926	2 016 472	2 189 615	2 261 067
South Africa	33 129	68 804	84 271	97 214	106 924	81 754	102 734	123 353	123 243	121 768	115 940
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)											
Brazil	64 584	134 356	157 283	184 603	228 393	180 723	233 514	294 249	282 442	281 161	265 865
Russia	114 598	268 869	333 200	390 391	523 434	342 951	441 833	573 448	589 774	593 398	563 561
India ⁽¹⁾	60 828	160 750	200 194	253 474	291 259	274 795	375 772	448 289	446 079	465 880	...
China ⁽²⁾	279 561	836 888	1 061 688	1 342 267	1 581 808	1 333 274	1 743 583	2 089 830	2 248 317	2 424 995	2 545 089
South Africa	37 058	68 145	79 570	93 220	102 272	82 959	107 393	126 971	118 127	113 445	109 424
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3.8	1.6	1.3	0.1	-1.7	-1.5	-2.2	-2.1	-2.4	-3.6	-4.2
Russia	18.0	11.0	9.3	5.5	6.3	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.5	1.6	2.7 ⁽³⁾
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	-0.6	-1.2	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	...
China	1.7	5.8	8.5	10.0	9.2	4.8	3.9	1.8	2.5	1.6	2.1
South Africa	-0.1	-3.1	-4.5	-5.4	-5.5	-2.7	-1.5	-2.2	-5.0	-5.8	-5.4
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	89.2	137.2	130.6	117.0	103.7	103.5	95.6	97.3	92.9	86.3	83.4
Russia	187.6	163.6	159.1	137.6	142.9	138.7	137.7	139.8	132.6	126.3	131.3
India ⁽¹⁾	93.4	87.5	87.0	83.6	81.9	78.8	83.4	79.0	78.1	88.1	...
China	111.5	117.5	124.5	129.8	128.3	119.8	114.7	109.5	111.5	110.7	112.6
South Africa	111.9	99.0	94.4	95.9	95.6	101.5	104.5	102.9	95.8	93.2	94.4
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	98.7	160.7	150.9	133.2	114.3	119.8	111.1	113.2	108.7	101.0	98.3
Russia	234.1	193.8	182.3	155.3	161.5	161.6	159.8	161.8	157.1	153.3	161.6
India ⁽¹⁾	88.2	69.1	68.1	64.8	61.0	62.0	67.9	62.5	61.2	69.8	...
China	116.1	121.4	129.0	134.9	133.6	126.1	119.2	114.7	118.5	119.4	125.3
South Africa	117.2	99.4	94.9	96.8	98.0	105.0	109.8	106.9	96.3	93.2	93.6
Inflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	32 779	15 066	18 822	34 585	45 058	25 949	48 506	66 660	65 272	63 996	62 495
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	4 429	13 072	13 678	27 797	27 027	15 906	13 810	18 415	18 666	26 118	...
India ⁽¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	4 029	8 961	22 826	34 843	41 873	37 745	34 847	46 556	34 298	36 046	37 758
China ⁽⁷⁾	40 715	60 325	63 021	74 768	92 395	90 033	105 735	116 011	111 716	117 586	119 562
South Africa ⁽⁸⁾	888	6 644	312	6 530	9 220	7 535	3 635	4 248	4 559	8 304	5 717

Table 14.1 – Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Outflows of FDI (million US\$)											
Brazil	-2 282	-2 517	-28 203	-7 067	-20 457	10 084	-11 588	1 029	2 821	3 495	3 540
Russia ⁽⁵⁾	382	558	3 208	9 179	21 818	17 454	10 271	19 040	17 426	76 265	...
India ⁽¹¹⁾⁽⁶⁾	759	5 867	15 046	18 835	19 365	15 144	17 195	10 892	7 134	9 199	...
China ⁽⁷⁾⁽⁹⁾	...	12 261	17 634	26 506	55 907	56 529	68 811	74 654	87 804	107 844	...
South Africa ⁽¹⁰⁾	-271	-930	-6 067	-2 962	3 137	-1 156	76	257	-2 988	-6 652	-6 493
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.1	28.3	27.2	25.6	24.8	31.7	30.4	29.4	31.1	31.8	38.0
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹¹⁾	45.7	44.3	45.2	40.2	45.9	47.4	45.6	47.9	54.4	60.5	...
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6.9	6.4	6.8	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	9.7	10.8
Year-end exchange rates											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	2.0	2.3	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7
Russia (RUB per US\$)	28.2	28.8	26.3	24.6	29.4	30.2	30.5	32.2	30.4	32.7	56.3
India (RS. per US\$) ⁽¹¹⁾	46.6	43.6	44.6	43.6	40.0	50.9	45.1	44.6	51.2	54.4	60.1
China (RMB per US\$)	8.3	8.1	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	7.6	6.3	7.0	6.8	9.3	7.4	6.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6
Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)											
Brazil ⁽¹²⁾	33 011	53 799	85 839	180 334	193 783	238 520	288 575	352 012	373 147	358 808	363 551
Russia	24 263	175 690	295 277	466 376	410 695	405 825	432 948	441 162	473 110	456 447	327 727
India ⁽¹¹⁾	38 036	141 514	151 622	199 179	309 723	251 985	279 057	304 818	294 398	292 046	304 223
China	165 574	818 872	1 066 340	1 528 249	1 946 030	2 399 152	2 847 338	3 181 148	3 311 589	3 821 315	3 843 018
South Africa	7 534	20 650	25 613	32 979	34 099	39 706	43 834	48 860	50 735	49 587	49 102 ⁽¹³⁾
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36.6	19.2	15.9	14.1	12.0	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.9	13.8	16.0
Russia ⁽¹⁴⁾	...	34.8	34.3	30.6	34.2	34.2	36.4	32.2	31.2	31.3	35.9
India ⁽¹¹⁾	22.0	18.5	16.8	17.5	18.0	20.3	18.2	18.2	20.5	22.0	23.3
China	...	12.9	12.1	10.6	8.4	8.5	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.9	...
South Africa	27.1	18.9	22.2	25.8	26.1	27.9	29.9	28.3	35.7	37.3	41.4
International investment position (million US\$)											
Brazil	...	-309 495	-360 011	-530 844	-275 312	-608 001	-936 819	-845 759	-850 730	-777 910	-786 530
Russia ⁽¹⁴⁾⁽¹⁵⁾	143 836	136 874	128 593
India ⁽¹¹⁾	-76 848	...	-59 999	-62 445	-51 179	-66 587	-159 200	-207 021	-264 730	-326 774	-332 747
China	...	407 674	640 208	1 188 115	1 493 816	1 490 516	1 688 032	1 688 416	1 866 484	1 995 972	1 776 412
South Africa	-10 694	-54 704	-65 852	-94 345	-17 685	-57 437	-98 969	-43 558	-55 671	-14 720	...

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**

(12) Cash concept.

Russia

- (3) Preliminary data.
- (5) According to organizations that have provided statistical reports (excluding monetary authorities, commercial banks), including Ruble proceeds converted into US dollars.
- (14) At the beginning of the year.
- (15) Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

India

- (1) All information in case of India pertains to financial year (i.e. from April 1 of the year mentioned in the table to March end of next year).
- (4) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (with Base Year revised 2011-12=100).
- (6) Information since 2009-10 is provisional and that for 2014 pertains to the period April 2014 to January 2015 only.
- (11) Figures are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

China

- (2) Data of imports and exports of goods and commercial services come from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- (7) Data of FDI come from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.
- (9) Outflows of FDI from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2007 and on included all sectors.

South Africa

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

Table 14.2.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil

(million US\$) (continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55 851	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985	127 722
China	1 222	5 355	7 990	12 621	20 044	15 911
United States	12 899	12 667	14 657	18 723	25 628	20 032
Argentina	6 843	6 241	8 053	10 404	13 258	11 282
Germany	4 428	6 144	6 503	8 669	12 027	9 869
Nigeria	734	2 643	3 918	5 281	6 704	4 761
South Korea	1 437	2 327	3 106	3 391	5 413	4 819
India	271	1 203	1 474	2 169	3 564	2 191
Italy	2 167	2 276	2 570	3 348	4 613	3 665
Japan	2 961	3 405	3 840	4 609	6 807	5 368
France	1 880	2 700	2 838	3 525	4 678	3 616
Mexico	754	844	1 310	1 979	3 125	2 784
Chile	968	1 746	2 866	3 462	3 952	2 675
Spain	1 119	1 333	1 431	1 843	2 472	1 956
Bolivia	140	990	1 448	1 601	2 858	1 650
Saudi Arabia	779	1 340	1 642	1 709	2 910	1 597
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	55 119	118 529	137 807	160 649	197 942	152 995
China	1 085	6 835	8 402	10 749	16 523	21 004
United States	13 190	22 540	24 525	25 065	27 423	15 602
Argentina	6 238	9 930	11 740	14 417	17 606	12 785
Netherlands	2 796	5 286	5 749	8 841	10 483	8 150
Japan	2 474	3 483	3 895	4 321	6 115	4 270
Germany	2 527	5 032	5 691	7 211	8 851	6 175
Chile	1 248	3 624	3 914	4 264	4 792	2 657
India	217	1 138	939	958	1 102	3 415
Venezuela	753	2 224	3 565	4 724	5 150	3 610
Planes and ships provisions	945	2 059	2 482	2 848	4 631	2 614
Italy	2 146	3 229	3 836	4 464	4 765	3 016
South Korea	581	1 897	1 963	2 047	3 134	2 658
Russia	423	2 917	3 443	3 741	4 653	2 869
United Kingdom	1 499	2 597	2 829	3 301	3 792	3 723
Mexico	1 713	4 074	4 458	4 260	4 281	2 676

Table 14.2.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil

(million US\$) (continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	55 851	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985	127 722
Petroleum oils, crude	3 190	7 667	9 081	11 989	16 389	9 186
Diesel oil	-	1 022	1 748	3 023	5 142	1 673
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm ³ <=3000,up to 6 pass	808	496	1 348	2 028	3 096	3 338
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	-	-	-	-	-
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	810	1 314	1 497	2 715	1 591
Natural gas, liquefied	0	-	-	-	26	93
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	274	254	527	654	1 416	939
Other potassium chloride	561	956	950	1 500	3 828	2 061
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./telegr.	-	-	-	1 257	1 490	762
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	399	414	542	656	839	963
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	198	259	222	418	1 362
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	404	482	679	869	1 022
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other inseticides, presented in another way	-	-	-	-	269	369
Export by principal commodities	55 119	118 529	137 807	160 649	197 942	152 995
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1 853	4 435	5 750	7 114	11 054	10 582
Petroleum oils, crude	159	4 164	6 894	8 905	13 683	9 351
Other cane sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-
Soybean waste, solid	1 648	2 864	2 419	2 956	4 360	4 592
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1 559	2 516	2 928	3 378	4 131	3 761
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1 526	1 976	2 429	2 945	3 774	3 073
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	1 790	2 463	2 700	3 699	2 649
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	445	2 227	1 979	2 775	3 612	2 886
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	102	460	1 876	1 321	1 259
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	2 862	3 198	3 444	5 485	2 665
Fuel oil	-	1 409	1 943	1 758	2 471	1 463
Oth.airplanes/aircraft,weight>15000kg,empty	602	1 805	2 362	3 755	4 394	3 108
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	930	1 129	1 252	1 899	1 050
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	1 087	937	1 440	2 207	1 927

Table 14.2.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil

(million US\$) (continues)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Import from major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	181 768	226 247	223 183	239 748	229 060
China	25 595	32 791	34 251	37 304	37 341
United States	27 044	33 970	32 363	36 019	34 999
Argentina	14 435	16 906	16 444	16 463	14 143
Germany	12 554	15 214	14 212	15 183	13 837
Nigeria	5 920	8 387	8 012	9 648	9 495
South Korea	8 422	10 097	9 099	9 492	8 526
India	4 242	6 081	5 043	6 358	6 635
Italy	4 838	6 223	6 202	6 719	6 310
Japan	6 986	7 872	7 735	7 081	5 902
France	4 801	5 465	5 910	6 499	5 698
Mexico	3 859	5 131	6 075	5 795	5 363
Chile	4 182	4 547	4 166	4 325	4 024
Spain	2 773	3 299	3 543	4 487	3 910
Bolivia	2 233	2 863	3 431	4 035	3 816
Saudi Arabia	2 059	3 093	3 197	3 194	3 299
Export to major trade partners ⁽¹⁾	201 915	256 040	242 578	242 034	225 101
China	30 786	44 315	41 228	46 026	40 616
United States	19 307	25 805	26 701	24 653	27 028
Argentina	18 523	22 709	17 998	19 615	14 282
Netherlands	10 228	13 640	15 041	17 333	13 036
Japan	7 141	9 473	7 956	7 964	6 719
Germany	8 138	9 039	7 277	6 552	6 633
Chile	4 258	5 418	4 602	4 484	4 984
India	3 492	3 201	5 577	3 130	4 789
Venezuela	3 854	4 592	5 056	4 850	4 632
Planes and ships provisions	3 570	4 813	4 867	4 135	4 038
Italy	4 235	5 441	4 581	4 098	4 021
South Korea	3 760	4 694	4 501	4 720	3 831
Russia	4 152	4 216	3 141	2 974	3 829
United Kingdom	4 628	5 202	4 460	4 067	3 827
Mexico	3 715	3 960	4 003	4 230	3 670

Table 14.2.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Import by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾	181 768	226 247	223 183	239 748	229 060
Petroleum oils, crude	10 093	14 081	13 410	16 321	15 533
Diesel oil	5 132	7 422	6 574	8 285	8 725
Autom.with motor explosion,1500<cm ³ <=3000,up to 6 pass	4 928	6 978	5 845	5 365	4 479
Naphtha for petrochemical	-	-	3 957	4 459	4 422
Natural gas in the state gaseous	2 132	2 734	3 336	3 991	3 827
Natural gas, liquefied	777	291	1 548	2 835	3 139
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad.televis.etc	2 695	3 054	3 033	3 233	2 935
Other potassium chloride	2 204	3 471	3 510	3 319	2 893
Other parts for appar./equip. of teleph./teleg.	788	1 050	1 212	2 105	2 769
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine,weigh<=5t	1 463	1 664	2 141	2 535	2 242
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	2 150	3 352	2 347	1 951	1 907
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	-	-	1 721	2 415	1 812
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	875	1 058	1 121	1 390	1 765
Other gasolines, except for aviation	-	-	2 915	2 144	1 582
Other inseticides, presented in another way	520	708	877	1 316	1 538
Export by principal commodities	201 915	256 040	242 578	242 034	225 101
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	-	-	17 240	22 806	23 273
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	21 354	31 852	23 810	25 996	19 983
Petroleum oils, crude	16 293	21 603	20 306	12 957	16 357
Other cane sugar	-	-	9 814	9 156	7 446
Soybean waste, solid	4 673	5 544	6 246	6 101	6 062
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	5 182	8 000	5 722	4 582	6 041
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	4 430	4 605	4 322	4 821	4 914
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	3 369	3 506	3 653	4 477	4 890
Fowls spec.gal.domest.cuts and offal, frozen	3 531	4 454	4 272	4 199	4 461
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	2 122	2 624	5 285	6 248	3 870
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	7 558	9 965	7 179	6 495	3 716
Fuel oil	2 194	3 299	4 773	3 567	3 113
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight>15000kg, empty	3 036	3 201	3 579	2 916	2 720
Onboard consump.fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	1 526	2 298	2 554	2 504	2 614
Frozen fowls spec.gallus domest.n/cut in piece	2 254	2 606	2 460	2 805	2 432

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Footnotes

Value is at FOB.

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

Table 14.2.2.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia

(million US\$)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3 898	13 272	18 464	26 534	34 115	21 229	26 699	37 683	38 305	37 917	32 963
Netherlands	740	1 941	2 685	3 857	4 817	3 589	4 442	5 925	5 977	5 837	5 248
China	949	7 265	12 910	24 424	34 780	22 795	38 964	48 202	51 628	53 173	50 884
Italy	1 212	4 416	5 726	8 537	11 002	7 891	10 043	13 402	13 432	14 554	12 723
Turkey	349	1 732	2 753	4 179	6 146	3 216	4 867	6 360	6 860	7 273	6 651
USA	2 694	4 563	6 405	9 471	13 790	9 170	11 097	14 584	15 366	16 502	18 497
France	1 187	3 673	5 863	7 766	10 015	8 431	10 043	13 276	13 804	13 012	10 743
India	557	784	968	1 310	1 707	1 525	2 143	2 786	3 041	3 091	3 172
Brazil	388	2 346	2 987	4 109	4 672	3 478	4 067	4 389	3 359	3 493	3 969
South Africa	71	147	159	270	444	321	473	465	686	782	691
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9 232	19 736	24 498	26 346	33 164	18 710	25 662	34 158	34 995	37 027	37 124
Netherlands	4 349	24 614	35 884	42 879	56 973	36 407	53 974	62 695	76 886	70 126	67 962
China	5 248	13 048	15 758	15 895	21 142	16 687	20 326	35 030	35 766	35 625	37 505
Italy	7 254	19 053	25 090	27 530	41 999	25 100	27 476	32 658	32 301	39 314	35 746
Turkey	3 098	10 841	14 290	18 534	27 655	16 377	20 317	25 350	27 419	25 476	24 448
USA	4 644	6 324	8 638	8 335	13 357	9 132	12 320	16 425	12 867	11 135	10 679
France	1 903	6 111	7 675	8 684	12 201	8 726	12 420	14 859	10 535	9 203	7 578
India	1 082	2 314	2 925	4 012	5 230	5 936	6 392	6 080	7 563	6 983	6 341
Brazil	259	606	726	1 130	2 041	1 083	1 798	2 125	2 304	1 985	2 366
South Africa	34	25	20	14	40	195	46	115	279	286	285
Imports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	2 821	4 229	4 703	6 611	5 823	5 665	6 034	6 325	5 914	5 070
Medicines	1 150	3 865	5 331	5 550	7 512	7 136	9 346	10 964	10 784	11 805	10 210
Passenger cars	448	7 729	12 721	21 333	30 262	8 511	11 535	20 041	20 220	16 997	13 155
Exports by principal commodities ⁽¹⁾											
Crude oil	25 284	83 438	102 283	121 503	161 147	100 593	134 757	181 764	180 930	173 670	153 878
Petroleum products	10 938	33 808	44 377	52 228	79 870	48 144	70 085	96 033	103 624	109 415	115 649
Natural gas	16 644	31 374	43 806	44 837	69 107	41 971	47 579	63 933	61 768	67 232	54 730

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.2.2.2 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia, 2014

(million US\$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries ⁽¹⁾
Import					
Total	3 969	3 172	50 884	691	285 982
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	2 406.1	-	15.1	-	5 070.0
2. Medicines	1.8	660.1	37.9	-	10 209.6
3. Pipes, iron	0.4	2.6	321.2	0.0	1 171.5
4. Internal combustion engines	8.1	2.6	680.8	0.0	3 153.8
5. Pumps and compressors	6.5	33.0	698.8	2.7	3 888.0
6. Computing machines and their parts	0.0	2.7	2 917.8	0.0	5 071.1
7. Machinery and mechanical devices having individual functions	0.4	8.0	177.2	1.1	2 082.3
8. Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	0.6	65.5	5 200.4	0.0	8 213.2
9. Passenger cars	-	-	253.5	40.6	13 154.6
10. Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	12.7	97.3	1 242.9	7.6	9 792.2
Exports					
Total	2 366	6 341	37 505	285	496 944
1. Wheat and meslin	-	-	0.0	199.0	5 422.5
2. Hard coal	20.0	135.5	2 014.3	-	11 644.9
3. Crude oil	-	-	21 974.1	-	153 878.3
4. Petroleum products	133.2	52.8	3 515.7	34.0	115 649.4
5. Natural gas	-	-	-	-	54 730.4
6. Mineral mixed fertilizers	566.7	28.1	222.1	1.5	3 038.5
7. Semi-finished products from carbon steel	-	0.1	-	-	6 587.4
8. Flat-rolled products from iron and steel	105.3	113.0	3.6	0.4	5 109.6
9. Crude nickel	-	0.0	-	-	3 892.7
10. Crude aluminum	3.3	1.1	71.1	1.6	5 446.7

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

(1) Including trade with the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Table 14.2.3.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners – India
(1st April 2013 – 31st March 2014)

(million US\$)

Countries	Import	Countries	Export
China	51 035	United States of America	39 142
Saudi Arabia	36 404	United Arab Emirates	30 520
United Arab Emirates	29 020	China	14 824
United States of America	22 505	Hong Kong	12 732
Switzerland	19 311	Singapore	12 511
Iraq	18 521	Saudi Arab	12 219
Kuwait	17 154	United Kingdom	9 779
Qatar	15 708	Netherland	7 996
Indonesia	14 748	Germany	7 516
Nigeria	14 098	Japan	6 814

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

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

(million US\$)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Import										
Brazil	...	893	992	950	1 186	3 438	3 549	4 271	4 826	3 721
Russia	518	2 022	2 409	2 478	4 328	3 567	3 600	4 764	4 232	3 894
China	1 502	10 869	17 475	27 146	32 497	30 824	43 480	55 314	52 248	51 035
South Africa	1 022	2 472	2 470	3 605	5 514	5 675	7 141	10 972	8 888	6 075
Export										
Brazil	...	1 091	1 449	2 526	2 651	2 414	4 024	5 770	6 049	5 552
Russia	889	733	904	941	1 096	981	1 689	1 778	2 296	2 121
China	831	6 759	8 322	10 871	9 354	11 618	15 483	18 077	13 535	14 824
South Africa	311	1 527	2 242	2 661	1 980	2 059	3 912	4 731	5 107	5 074

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

FootnotesData 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\$) (continues)

	2000–2001	2005–2006	2006–2007
Export by principal commodities			
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 786.9	3 191.1	3 617.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3 790.5	5 435.5	5 292.7
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1 292.5	2 767.5	4 110.9
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	4 452.6	4 896.3
Plastic and articles thereof	700.9	2 160.5	2 741.3
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462.0	1 122.9	1 251.6
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	935.6	1 035.8
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	3 293.3	3 766.1
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	2 444.2	3 184.0
Miscellaneous goods	34 137.0	77 288.0	96 518.0
Import by principal commodities			
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4 236.8	13 915.0	18 628.0
Iron and steel	956.5	5 446.0	6 143.0
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	1 308.0	2 535.0
Organic chemicals	1 599.6	5 144.0	6 037.0
Fertilizers	444.9	1 677.0	2 668.0
Plastic and articles thereof	657.0	2 556.0	2 957.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	17 545.0	50 310.0	61 779.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2 677.6	11 899.0	14 575.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	9 707.4	20 691.0	22 615.0

Table 14.2.3.3 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – India

(million US\$) (continues)

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

Table 14.2.3.3 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – India

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2010–2011	2011–2012	2012–2013	2013–2014
Export by principal commodities				
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	4 768.0	5 777.0	5 554.0	6 657.5
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	6 449.0	7 961.0	7 408.0	8 343.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	10 839.0	11 528.0	10 863.0	10 298.5
Ores, slag and ash	5 818.0	5 425.0	2 383.0	2 201.5
Plastic and articles thereof	3 948.0	5 302.0	5 150.0	5 633.5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	2 461.0	2 527.0	3 236.0	3 047.7
Ships boats and floating structures	5 274.0	8 096.0	3 838.0	3 724.8
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	11 301.0	10 931.0	12 193.0	12 933.0
Pharmaceutical products	6 543.0	8 483.0	10 063.0	11 140.5
Miscellaneous goods	193 735.0	239 932.0	239 712.0	250 424.9
Import by principal commodities				
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	29 007.2	37 552.0	35 236.0	30 669.2
Iron and steel	11 010.0	13 646.0	13 616.0	9 109.6
Articles of iron or steel	3 617.0	4 529.0	4 101.0	3 595.9
Organic chemicals	12 640.0	14 443.0	15 702.0	17 044.2
Fertilizers	6 182.0	9 221.0	7 413.0	5 352.0
Plastic and articles thereof	7 571.0	8 446.0	9 611.0	10 104.2
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	115 929.0	172 754.0	181 345.0	181 382.6
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	27 211.0	32 865.0	29 820.0	29 152.8
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	77 054.0	91 075.0	83 896.0	58 464.8

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

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

Table 14.2.4.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China

(million US\$) (continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Import from major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	9 429	12 225	10 780	12 804	12 916	8 703
India	1 353	9 766	10 277	14 617	20 259	13 727
Japan	41 510	100 408	115 673	133 942	150 600	130 915
Korea, Rep.	23 207	76 820	89 724	103 752	112 138	102 545
Taiwan, China	25 494	74 680	87 099	101 027	103 338	85 720
South Africa	1 037	3 443	4 085	6 618	9 235	8 712
Germany	10 409	30 723	37 879	45 383	55 790	55 719
Russia	5 770	15 890	17 554	19 689	23 833	21 233
Brazil	1 621	9 993	12 909	18 342	29 863	28 277
United States of America	22 363	48 622	59 211	69 391	81 360	77 460
Australia	5 024	16 194	19 323	25 840	37 435	39 488
ASEAN ⁽¹⁾	22 181	74 994	89 527	108 386	117 003	106 749
European Union ⁽¹⁾	30 845	73 580	90 319	110 935	132 634	127 692
Export to major trade partners						
Hong Kong, China	44 518	124 473	155 309	184 436	190 729	166 229
India	1 561	8 934	14 581	24 011	31 585	29 656
Japan	41 654	83 986	91 623	102 009	116 132	97 868
Korea, Rep.	11 292	35 108	44 522	56 099	73 932	53 670
Taiwan, China	5 039	16 550	20 733	23 460	25 877	20 501
South Africa	1 014	3 826	5 768	7 428	8 618	7 366
Germany	9 278	32 527	40 315	48 714	59 209	49 916
Russia	2 233	13 211	15 832	28 466	33 076	17 519
Brazil	1 224	4 827	7 380	11 372	18 807	14 119
United States	52 099	162 891	203 448	232 677	252 384	220 802
Australia	3 429	11 062	13 625	17 990	22 247	20 642
ASEAN ⁽¹⁾	17 341	55 367	71 311	94 147	114 317	106 257
European Union ⁽¹⁾	38 192	143 704	181 980	245 178	293 148	236 197
Exports by principal commodities						
Mechanical and electrical products	105 313	426 747	549 402	701 171	822 930	713 113
High and new-technology products	37 043	21 248	281 425	347 825	415 611	376 909
Rolled steel	2 229	13 080	26 230	44 133	63 442	22 272
Automatic data processing machines components	10 994	76 307	93 018	123 715	135 019	122 360
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	5 583	28 356	32 619	32 294	31 371	25 728
Telephone sets ⁽²⁾	1 693	2 123	2 842	38 761	41 491	41 537
Ships	1 497	4 578	8 006	11 944	19 123	27 095
Furniture	3 565	13 504	17 129	22 146	26 911	25 329
Garments (excluding knitwear and crochet)	17 478	32 432	39 657	43 644	46 763	42 654
Garments, knitted or crocheted	12 454	27 878	41 220	56 871	54 556	48 068
Imports by principal commodities						
Mechanical and electrical products	102 872	350 378	427 728	498 984	538 656	491 420
High and new-technology products	52 503	197 708	247 309	286 986	341 941	309 843
Soybean	2 270	7 779	7 489	11 472	21 813	18 787
Iron ore	1 858	18 373	20 913	33 796	60 532	50 140
Crude oil	14 861	47 723	66 411	79 771	129 335	89 256
Petroleum products refined	3 657	10 435	15 549	16 437	30 044	16 984
Rolled steel	8 536	24 608	19 827	20 553	23 433	19 480
Motor vehicles and chassis	1 193	5 115	7 526	10 956	15 173	15 403
Automatic data processing machines and components	4 516	18 021	19 925	22 397	25 402	23 774
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	5 367	15 686	18 180	16 839	14 978	13 124

Table 14.2.4.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China

(million US\$) (continues)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ^[3]
Import from major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	12 260	15 492	17 880	16 207	12 903
India	20 846	23 371	18 796	16 970	16 371
Japan	176 736	194 564	177 834	162 245	162 997
Korea, Rep.	138 349	162 706	168 738	183 073	190 152
Taiwan, China	115 739	124 909	132 204	156 405	152 030
South Africa	14 903	32 108	44 671	48 388	44 591
Germany	74 261	92 744	91 921	94 156	105 040
Russia	25 921	40 370	44 155	39 668	41 607
Brazil	38 125	52 394	52 329	54 299	51 686
United States	102 099	122 129	132 897	152 342	159 036
Australia	61 122	82 673	84 618	98 954	97 751
ASEAN ^[1]	154 701	193 018	195 892	199 558	208 322
European Union ^[1]	168 370	211 158	212 078	219 937	244 255
Export to major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	218 302	267 983	323 431	384 495	363 191
India	40 915	50 537	47 678	48 432	54 222
Japan	121 043	148 270	151 622	150 132	149 442
Korea, Rep.	68 766	82 920	87 678	91 165	100 340
Taiwan, China	29 674	35 109	36 777	40 634	46 285
South Africa	10 800	13 362	15 323	16 831	15 701
Germany	68 047	76 400	69 210	67 343	72 712
Russia	29 612	38 904	44 056	49 591	53 678
Brazil	24 461	31 837	33 420	35 895	34 894
United States	283 287	324 453	351 777	368 406	396 082
Australia	27 220	33 910	37 728	37 554	39 154
ASEAN ^[1]	138 160	170 071	204 255	244 040	272 071
European Union ^[1]	311 219	355 975	333 959	338 953	370 884
Exports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	933 434	1 085 589	1 179 338	1 264 662	1 310 904
High and new-technology products	492 414	548 788	601 164	660 081	660 534
Rolled steel	36 819	51 266	51 487	53 213	70 823
Automatic data processing machines components	163 953	176 285	185 321	182 169	181 717
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	30 688	29 930	29 623	28 599	30 453
Telephone sets ^[2]	48 927	64 805	82 987	97 153	117 261
Ships	39 203	41 805	36 111	25 927	23 022
Furniture	32 986	37 942	48 817	51 823	52 022
Garments (excluding knitwear and crochet)	49 169	57 363	55 021	61 002	73 431
Garments, knitted or crocheted	59 700	71 518	77 954	86 893	81 723

Table 14.2.4.1 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China

(million US\$) (concluded)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014 ⁽³⁾
Imports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	660 313	753 289	782 627	839 700	854 338
High and new-technology products	412 673	462 992	507 078	557 942	551 411
Soybean	25 081	29 834	34 990	38 009	40 285
Iron ore	79 427	112 407	95 740	106 175	93 642
Crude oil	135 151	196 664	220 800	219 660	228 312
Petroleum products refined	22 343	32 699	33 072	32 026	23 435
Rolled steel	20 112	21 576	17 805	17 052	17 913
Motor vehicles and chassis	30 665	43 183	47 569	48 853	60 777
Automatic data processing machines and components	29 281	31 675	36 938	30 824	30 541
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	18 656	16 706	17 250	16 933	18 924

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) 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.

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

(3) Preliminary data.

Table 14.2.4.2 – Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries – China, 2014

(continues)

Brazil		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 522	6.4
2. Garments and clothing accessories	2 037	16.7
3. Products of steel or iron	1 588	23.0
4. Liquid crystal display panel	1 077	-23.8
5. Auto parts and accessories	981	-3.8
6. Suit-case, hand bags and similar containers	702	6.5
7. Automatic data processing machines and units	631	-29.4
8. Air conditioner	593	21.3
9. Fertilizer	566	45.8
10. Ship	563	-6.9

Russia		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Garments and clothing accessories	9 993	7.8
2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3 193	1.3
3. Footwear and parts thereof	3 098	-1.1
4. Telephone sets	2 118	62.7
5. Auto parts and accessories	2 100	-4.4
6. Automatic data processing machines and units	1 912	-6.4
7. Lamps and lighting fittings	1 571	178.4
8. Products of steel or iron	1 004	-9.1
9. Plastic articles	743	37.7
10. Motor vehicles	725	-23.8

Table 14.2.4.2 – Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries – China, 2014

(concluded)

India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3 285	11.9
2. Products of steel or iron	3 102	83.3
3. Automatic data processing machines and units	2 924	-10.1
4. Fertilizer	2 340	23.4
5. Telephone sets	1 981	36.7
6. Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 419	11.9
7. Auto parts and accessories	873	9.6
8. Garments and clothing accessories	872	3.3
9. Lamps and lighting fittings	702	48.9
10. Furniture and parts	702	-2.4

South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Garments and clothing accessories	1 813	-5.9
2. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	959	-2.8
3. Footwear and parts thereof	766	-10.2
4. Automatic data processing machines and units	615	-7.2
5. Furniture and parts	579	-29.5
6. Telephone sets	521	34.5
7. Products of steel or iron	500	1.5
8. Auto parts and accessories	482	-2.3
9. Suit-case, hand bags and similar containers	298	-23.4
10. Pottery or porcelain ware	275	-33.3

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, 2014

(continues)

Brazil		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Grainfood	18 725	-2.2
2. Iron ores and concentrates	18 000	-16.7
3. Crude petroleum oil	4 887	28.3
4. Pulp	2 154	22.1
5. Bovine or equine leather	932	33.5
6. Sugar	862	-39.9
7. Unwrought copper and copper products	474	49.6
8. Edible vegetable oils	462	-8.7
9. Copper ores and concentrates	304	10.2
10. Cotton	276	-15.2

Russia		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Crude petroleum oil	24 985	26.6
2. Refined petroleum products	2 293	-44.3
3. Coal and lignite	2 198	-21.2
4. Wood sawn length wise,sliced/peeled	1 558	14.3
5. Wood in the rough	1 542	9.5
6. Frozen fish	1 223	-6.1
7. Fertilizer	950	-21.2
8. Pulp	783	33.0
9. Iron ores and concentrates	677	-52.2
10. Plastics in primary forms	387	24.9

Table 14.2.4.3 – Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries – China, 2014

(concluded)

India		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Unwrought copper and copper products	2 333	27.1
2. Diamonds	2 233	30.6
3. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	1 760	-17.5
4. Cotton	1 529	-31.7
5. Iron ores and concentrates	833	-43.3
6. Plastics in primary forms	445	-17.6
7. Xylenes	274	-1.4
8. Bovine or equine leather	258	10.4
9. Refined petroleum products	216	119.1
10. Aluminium oxide	191	742.8

South Africa		
Commodity	Value ⁽¹⁾	
	million US\$	Variation (%) ⁽²⁾
1. Iron ores and concentrates	4 869	-19.4
2. Diamonds	4 323	79.6
3. Chromium ores and concentrates	959	-17.0
4. Manganese ores and concentrates	872	-5.0
5. Coal and lignite	450	-59.0
6. Pulp	387	116.5
7. Waste and scrap of metals	191	-11.2
8. Wool	188	-0.2
9. Freshor dried fruits and nuts	161	75.5
10. Auto parts and accessories	136	-14.4

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.

Table 14.2.5 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries – South Africa – 2014

(Rands) (continues)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import	14 860 520 540	4 949 980 845	49 371 513 134	167 583 407 912	846 615 200 062
Live animals	1 286 756 799	85 917	476 650 792	600 055 145	9 821 216 680
Vegetables	420 872 235	2 971 808 901	2 147 347 364	812 251 129	13 633 496 134
Animal or vegetable fats	70 133 763	597 632	68 420 972	28 166 636	8 186 364 846
Prepared foodstuffs	1 385 310 355	22 495 656	699 157 336	1 542 998 016	25 837 570 036
Mineral Products	1 075 113 033	157 298 265	17 954 022 439	1 111 854 196	236 741 138 694
Chemicals	811 091 842	417 692 465	6 825 341 492	11 043 916 600	83 181 434 727
Plastics & Rubber	362 900 757	207 165 378	1 193 844 637	8 289 737 358	32 123 409 447
Raw hides & leather	213 032 450	1 276	317 460 764	2 157 914 239	1 471 404 100
Wood Products	390 368 927	11 083 970	24 892 969	768 137 445	3 355 362 143
Wood pulp & paper	410 699 795	46 072 104	346 873 477	1 788 486 147	12 910 447 929
Textiles	88 823 066	4 029 272	1 816 238 231	16 586 783 616	16 415 110 814
Footwear	92 481 030	556 831	243 204 764	7 624 982 760	3 705 372 289
Stone & Glass	126 360 580	1 896 876	226 162 222	3 673 122 878	7 318 453 071
Precious Metal	20 491 994	42 295 995	851 902 280	485 030 083	9 762 863 120
Products Iron & Steel	1 319 637 748	899 056 019	2 061 879 458	13 643 241 112	32 053 097 113
Machinery	2 285 998 109	133 121 210	3 219 352 412	76 863 225 192	166 811 434 527
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	822 641 914	6 590 444	9 549 408 148	5 909 232 691	86 609 227 500
Photographic & medical equipment	134 945 214	22 208 445	309 939 986	3 350 316 907	22 803 995 152
Toys & Sport apparel	48 060 914	766 049	352 390 326	9 079 583 194	7 978 661 706
Works of art	73 564	62 162	5 124 725	15 351 740	616 874 849
Other unclassified goods	11 529 848	4 966 698	9 060 088	28 243 420	1 485 895 243
Equipment Components	3 483 196 603	129 280	672 838 252	2 180 777 408	63 792 369 942

Table 14.2.5 – Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries – South Africa – 2014

(Rands) (concluded)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Exports	6 857 082 138	3 950 615 918	40 869 373 798	94 700 144 558	842 046 287 390
Live animals	17 007 310	1 781 972	6 189 267	235 608 573	11 830 824 943
Vegetables	93 602 211	1 509 358 717	108 960 742	511 371 787	45 486 843 384
Animal or vegetable fats	135 398	1 753	629 176	20 065 615	3 038 852 106
Prepared foodstuffs	137 734 448	358 209 646	24 410 674	764 488 263	41 777 890 985
Mineral Products	1 286 495 957	741 393 140	29 024 708 822	63 531 215 965	142 055 592 033
Chemicals	1 782 278 573	46 190 901	1 752 437 036	1 219 262 496	58 083 366 277
Plastics & Rubber	590 984 493	5 545 530	358 753 246	1 122 226 096	21 379 538 282
Raw hides & leather	821 977	5 066 698	20 045 133	715 955 764	4 039 475 237
Wood Products	486 855	5 200	274 038 800	112 810 626	5 208 700 308
Wood pulp & paper	29 230 081	62 230	696 975 882	3 736 436 132	13 611 151 218
Textiles	52 202 227	1 461 731	179 361 002	2 292 718 275	11 078 440 121
Footwear	9 654 428	420 053	642 284	15 018 016	2 651 456 779
Stone & Glass	48 773 663	1 385 843	151 189 377	159 564 316	4 823 155 347
Precious Metal	255 728	9 349 045	437 840 690	2 346 782 152	154 532 896 848
Products Iron & Steel	1 446 536 163	382 198 386	5 809 468 095	16 306 006 415	104 699 023 671
Machinery	336 448 343	212 971 758	1 716 836 627	1 193 005 984	95 576 509 675
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	998 412 016	657 814 257	148 982 091	356 269 754	102 473 130 830
Photographic & medical equipment	21 938 356	14 676 634	154 158 111	37 410 065	7 547 636 165
Toys & Sport apparel	2 749 908	176 966	1 784 943	4 117 672	8 213 870 540
Works of art	256 217	2 545 458	1 152 110	19 355 316	489 407 727
Other unclassified goods	1 077 786	...	809 690	455 276	3 415 109 526
Equipment Components	...	...	...	...	...

Source

South African Revenue Services.

Table 14.3.1 – Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment – FDI – Brazil

(million US\$)

FDI inflow by Source	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Netherlands	2 228	3 208	3 506	8 129	4 639	6 515	6 702	17 582	12 213	10 511	8 791
United States	5 398	4 644	4 522	6 073	7 047	4 902	6 144	8 909	12 310	9 021	8 537
Spain	9 592	1 220	1 564	2 202	3 851	3 424	1 524	8 593	2 523	2 246	5 958
Germany	374	1 388	867	1 801	1 086	2 473	538	1 125	826	1 011	1 574
Canada	192	1 435	1 287	819	1 442	1 372	751	1 789	1 950	1 215	912
Portugal	2 514	335	347	517	1 051	384	1 203	491	551	596	3 160
France	1 909	1 458	763	1 233	2 880	2 141	3 479	3 086	2 155	1 489	2 946
Switzerland	306	342	1 659	905	803	380	6 445	1 194	4 333	2 333	1 973
Japan	384	779	660	501	4 099	1 673	2 502	7 536	1 471	2 516	3 780
Argentina	112	112	126	70	127	80	100	97	262	82	76
Mexico	224	1 661	782	409	220	167	143	297	386	534	125
Chile	29	103	27	717	264	1 027	941	830	2 013	2 963	1 273
India	...	7	15	19	17	16	25	11	25	28	16
China	...	8	7	24	38	83	395	179	185	110	840
South Africa	...	4	9	4	7	3	4	33	11	25	9
Venezuela	...	5	14	8	6	11	4	9	25	11	12
Ecuador	...	2	7	4	4	3	2	3	6	3	4
Colombia	...	1	232	167	54	152	188	47	156	69	101
Russia	...	0	1	1	4	3	7	2	3	3	4
Luxembourg	...	139	746	2 857	5 937	537	8 819	1 867	5 965	5 067	6 659
United Kingdom	...	153	426	1 053	693	1 032	1 030	2 749	1 978	1 203	1 726
Italy	...	346	254	313	385	232	300	457	986	902	868
Bahamas	...	88	65	603	1 101	52	109	96	138	562	189
South Korea	...	168	110	265	628	132	1 045	1 075	875	544	405
Belgium	...	686	278	91	78	93	75	420	656	473	347
Cayman Islands	...	1 078	1 974	1 604	1 556	1 092	406	612	619	176	581
Bermudas	...	39	515	1 497	1 038	380	854	800	151	169	92
British Virgin Islands	...	255	286	371	1 048	403	1 059	1 138	857	265	772
Norway	...	43	369	284	207	671	1 540	1 073	936	405	554
Australia	...	926	117	494	1 154	707	556	1 079	518	329	356
Austria	...	6	16	116	93	48	3 420	1 508	108	89	297
Uruguay	...	167	237	212	424	198	275	301	567	130	183
Hong Kong	...	17	101	13	35	34	83	2 077	508	136	438
Sweden	...	33	20	64	55	214	387	467	476	408	674
Denmark	...	240	97	122	171	47	295	151	483	338	286
Panama	...	166	140	141	96	132	132	248	228	312	235
Singapore	...	42	79	24	91	91	38	252	999	271	219
Other countries	...	548	270	414	683	517	342	670	745	1 620	760

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

Includes FDI – Equity gross inflows and excludes FDI – Other capital.

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

(million US\$)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FDI inflow by source	4 429	13 072	13 678	27 797	27 027	15 906	13 810	18 415	18 666	26 118
Cyprus	678	1 529	3 788	6 280	6 542	3 704	3 451	4 706	5 844	9 763
Germany	341	551	634	1 123	3 560	2 313	2 582	1 732	1 768	3 974
Netherlands	610	7 125	3 900	13 669	5 496	1 441	1 516	3 308	1 551	3 102
France	97	513	343	663	879	758	960	775	1 242	758
United Kingdom	262	617	563	515	1 210	542	584	311	755	643
Republic of Korea	7	12	78	47	226	494	520	281	312	169
India	0.0	6	352	226	312	396	512	612	488	488
Finland	87	170	162	506	763	676	389	606	505	720
Austria	22	261	286	360	1 144	440	371	854	952	886
Virgin Islands (British)	65	223	979	658	2 002	703	307	1 442	971	410
Brazil	-	-	0.4	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
China	3	13	106	229	110	301	120	591	212	254
South Africa	0.0	-	5	0.2	0.0	1	0.1	-	0.6	2
FDI outflows by destination	382	558	3 208	9 179	21 818	17 454	10 271	19 040	17 426	76 265
Netherlands	-	-	157	6 728	6 642	10 023	6 492	9 363	6 785	7 281
Cyprus	-	11	1 203	482	8 664	3 514	1 262	2 284	4 409	5 154
Belarus	77	8	1	634	665	658	675	2 510	70	4
Switzerland	-	-	25	3	1 014	592	496	419	186	19
United States of America	0.0	115	192	550	3 678	856	235	479	191	87
Ukraine	10	26	9	15	9	26	213	21	38	48
Germany	0.0	21	137	70	277	79	186	147	24	37
Virgin Islands (British)	0.0	0.0	38	7	69	30	152	175	355	53 918
Italy	0.0	0.3	-	0.0	63	3	112	-	-	28
Turkey	0.1	0.2	1	104	77	48	81	502	0.0	936
India	-	-	0.0	-	-	0.0	0.0	-	1	0.1
China	0.6	-	4	2	12	0.0	0.0	7	43	36
Brazil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.2	-
South Africa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnote

According to organizations that provide statistical reports (excluding monetary authorities, commercial banks), including Rouble proceeds converted into US dollars.

Table 14.3.3 – Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment – FDI – China

(million US\$)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15 500	17 949	20 233	27 703	41 036	46 075	60 567	70 500	65 561	73 397	81 268
Virgin Is.	3 833	9 022	11 248	16 552	15 954	11 299	10 447	9 725	7 831	6 159	6 226
Singapore	2 172	204	2 260	3 185	4 435	3 605	5 428	6 097	6 305	7 229	5 827
Korea, Rep.	1 490	168	3 895	3 678	3 135	2 700	2 692	2 551	3 038	3 054	3 966
Cayman Is.	624	1 948	2 095	2 571	3 145	2 582	2 499	2 242	1 975	1 668	1 255
United States	4 384	3 061	2 865	2 616	2 944	2 555	3 017	2 369	2 598	2 820	2 371
Samoa	283	1 361	1 538	2 170	2 550	2 020	1 773	2 076	1 744	1 858	1 564
Taiwan, China	2 296	2 152	2 136	1 774	1 899	1 881	2 476	2 183	2 847	2 088	2 018
Germany	1 041	1 530	1 979	734	900	1 217	888	1 129	1 451	2 078	2 071
Mauritius	265	908	1 033	1 333	1 494	1 104	929	1 139	959	910	591
India	10	21	52	34	88	55	49	42	44	27	51
Brazil	4	25	56	32	39	52	57	43	58	23	28
South Africa	9	106	95	69	26	41	66	13	16	13	6
Russia	16	82	67	52	60	32	35	31	30	22	41
FDI outflows by destination ⁽¹⁾											
Hong Kong, China	...	3 420	6 931	13 732	38 640	35 601	38 505	35 655	51 238	62 824	...
Cayman Is.	...	5 163	7 833	2 602	1 524	5 366	3 496	4 936	827	9 253	...
Australia	...	193	88	532	1 892	2 436	1 702	3 165	2 173	3 458	...
Luxembourg	...	...	...	4	42	2 270	3 207	1 265	1 133	1 275	...
Virgin Is.	...	1 226	538	1 876	2 104	1 612	6 120	6 208	2 239	3 222	...
Singapore	...	20	132	398	1 551	1 414	1 119	3 269	1 519	2 033	...
United States	...	232	198	196	462	909	1 308	1 811	4 048	3 873	...
Canada	...	32	35	1 033	7	613	1 142	554	795	1 009	...
Macao, China	...	8	-43	47	643	456	96	203	17	395	...
Myanmar	...	12	13	92	233	377	876	218	749	475	...
Russia	...	203	452	478	395	348	568	716	785	1 022	...
Brazil	...	15	10	51	22	116	487	126	194	311	...
South Africa	...	47	41	454	4 808	42	411	-14	-815	-89	...
India	...	11	6	22	102	-25	48	180	277	149	...

Source

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

Footnote

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

Table 14.4.1 – Balance of Payments – Brazil, 2014

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account ⁽¹⁾	-91 288	283 096	374 385
Balance on goods (FOB)	-3 959	231 745	235 704
Services and income (net)	-89 251	47 091	136 342
Services	-48 928	40 764	89 692
Income	-40 323	6 327	46 650
Current unilateral transfers	1 922	4 261	2 339
Capital and financial account	98 399	546 004	447 605
Capital account ⁽¹⁾	590	987	397
Financial account	97 809	545 018	447 209
Direct investment	66 035	126 884	60 849
Portfolio investments	30 691	281 038	250 346
Financial derivatives	-1 568	7 614	9 182
Other investments	2 651	129 482	126 831
Errors and omissions ⁽¹⁾	3 722	...	...
Overall balance ⁽¹⁾	10 833	...	...

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

(1) Includes capital unrequited transfers and granting of brands and patents.

Table 14.4.2 – Balance of Payments – Russia

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance, 2013	Balance, 2014
Current account	34 801	59 462
Goods and services	123 679	134 497
Primary income	-79 604	-67 182
Compensation of employees	-13 170	-10 074
Investments	-66 515	-57 238
Rent	81	130
Secondary income	-9 274	-7 853
Capital account	-395	-42 012
Finance account	-24 136	-26 218
Direct investment	-17 288	-35 480
Portfolio investments	-11 011	-39 869
Financial derivatives	-346	-4 779
Other investments	-17 567	-53 637
Reserve assets	22 077	107 547
Net error and omission	-10 270	8 768

Source

Bank of Russia.

Table 14.4.3 – Balance of Payments – India

(million US\$)

	2011–2012			2012–2013			2013–2014		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	309 774	499 533	-189 759	306 581	502 237	-195 656	318 607	466 216	-147 609
II. Invisibles	219 229	107 625	111 604	224 044	116 551	107 493	233 231	118 019	115 212
Total current account (I + II)	529 003	607 158	-78 155	530 625	618 788	-88 163	551 838	584 235	-32 397
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	234 618	195 387	39 231	215 027	168 316	46 711	246 766	220 380	26 386
2. Loans	140 990	121 683	19 307	155 085	123 961	31 124	134 836	127 071	7 765
3. Banking capital	89 904	73 678	16 226	83 727	67 157	16 570	108 049	82 601	25 449
4. Rupee debt service	0	79	-79	0	58	-58	0	52	-52
5. Other capital	13 296	20 224	-6 929	17 861	22 908	-5 047	22 171	32 932	-10 761
Total capital account (1 to 5)	478 808	411 052	67 755	471 701	382 401	89 300	511 823	463 035	48 787
C. Errors and omissions	0	2 432	-2 432	2 689	0	2 689	887	1 769	-882
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1 007 811	1 020 643	-12 831	1 005 015	1 001 189	3 826	1 064 548	1 049 040	15 508

Source

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

Footnotes

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

Table 14.4.4 – Balance of Payments – China, 2014

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	219 678	2 799 177	2 579 500
Goods and services	284 022	2 545 089	2 261 067
Goods	475 992	2 354 145	1 878 153
Services	-191 969	190 944	382 914
Income and profit	-34 110	212 961	247 071
Compensation of staff and workers	25 755	29 911	4 155
Profit from investment	-59 865	183 051	242 916
Current transfers	-30 235	41 127	71 361
Governments	-2 929	1 642	4 571
Other departments	-27 306	39 484	66 790
Capital and finance account	38 240	2 572 987	2 534 748
Capital account	-33	1 939	1 972
Financial account	38 272	2 571 048	2 532 775
Direct investments	208 679	435 230	226 552
Securities	82 429	166 446	84 017
Other investments	-252 836	1 969 371	2 222 207
Reserve assets	-117 780	31 228	149 008
Gold reserves	0	0	0
SDR (Special Drawing Rights)	61	139	78
China's position in IMF	977	1 335	357
Foreign currencies	-118 818	29 755	148 572
Net error and omission	-140 137	0	-140 137

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.4.5 – Balance of Payments – South Africa, 2014

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-19 056	...	...
Balance on goods (FOB) ⁽¹⁾	-6 330	92 566	98 896
Services and income (net)	-9 550	...	...
Services	-186	16 858	17 044
Income	-9 364	7 583	16 947
Current transfers	-3 176	1 874	5 050
Capital and financial account ^{(2) (3) (4)}	15 920	...	...
Capital account ⁽⁵⁾	21	38	17
Financial account	15 899	...	...
Direct investment	-1 226	5 717	6 943
Portfolio investments	4 564	6 801	2 237
Financial derivatives	1 513	19 480	17 967
Other investments	11 048	13 516	2 468
Errors and omissions ^{(2) (6)}	4 667	...	...
Overall balance ⁽²⁾	1 531	...	...

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

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

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

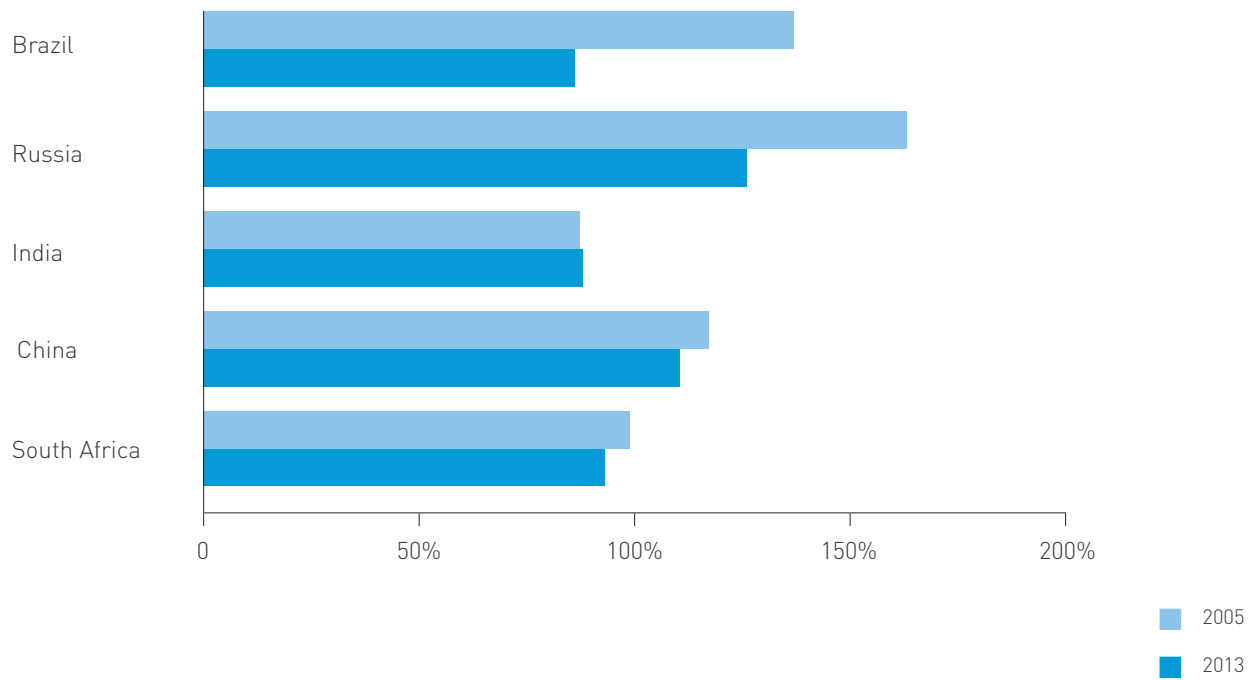
(3) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.

(4) Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.

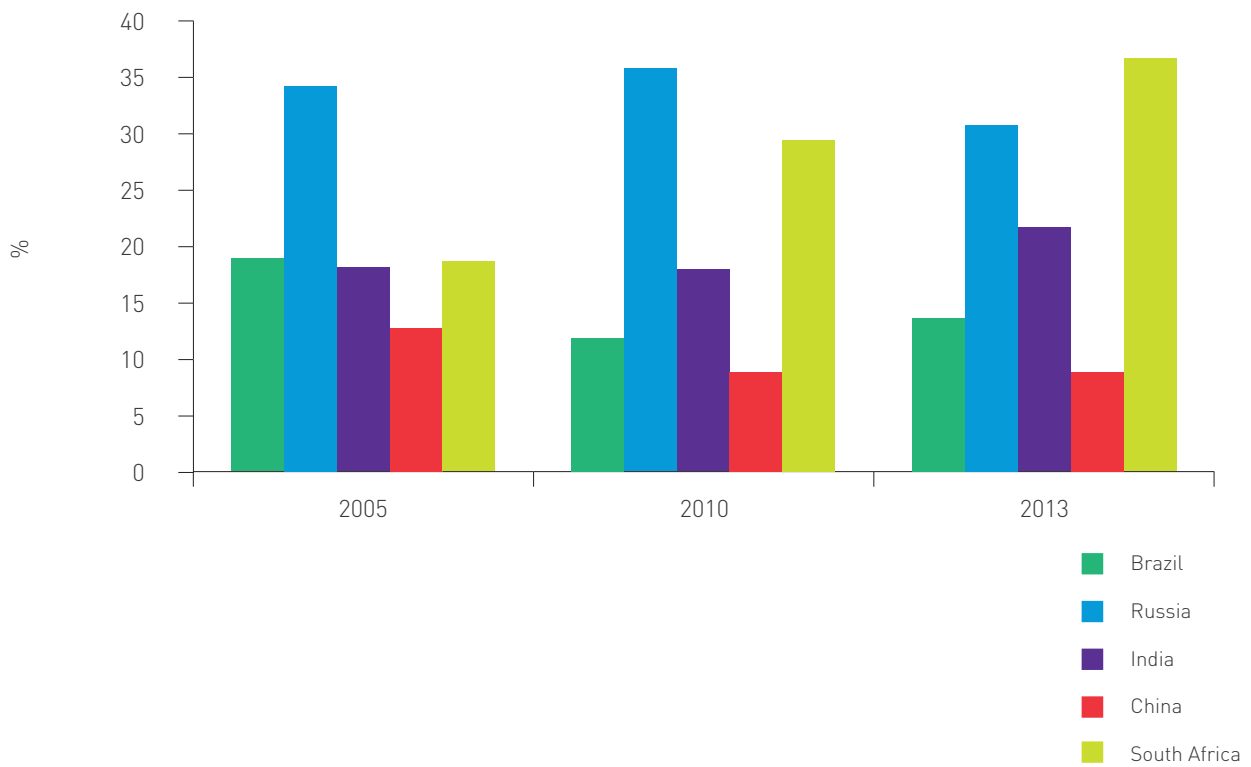
(5) Commodity gold. Prior to 1981 net gold exports comprised net foreign sales of gold plus changes in gold holdings of the South African Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.

(6) Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve bank and short term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.

Graph 14.1 – Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services
[%]



Graph 14.2 – Share of External Debts to GDP
[%]



Explanatory Notes:**Russia**

Export of goods – removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. Domestically produced goods include also foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and significantly reprocessed and as a result changed their qualitative and technical characteristics. Re-exports – goods imported to the territory of the Russian Federation and then removed from its territory without payment of customs dues, taxes and application of embargo of economic restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realised by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

Import of goods – importing of goods into the Russian Federation territory without a guarantee of the return them removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved in this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

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

In the table 14.2.2 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

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

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

The data for Imports, Exports and Re-exports given are according to the Indian Trade Classification (based on harmonized Commodity description and coding system).

External Debt to GDP includes Long term debts as Multilateral loans, bilateral loans, International Monetary Funds Trade Credit, External Commercial borrowings; non-Resident Indian deposits, Rupees debts and Short term deposit.

Under current account of the BoP, transactions are classified into merchandise (export and imports) and invisibles. Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely a) Service- travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous (such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); b) Income; and c) Transfers (grants, gifts, remittances, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo. Under the Capital Account, capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short or long term). The main components of the capital account include foreign investment, loans and banking capital. Foreign investment, comprising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & portfolio investment consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts, Global Depository receipts, Global Depository receipt (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

China

Foreign Trade statistics and Coverage China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the Peoples Republic of China. It's compiled from the declarations, which are made to the Customs by imports, exports or their agents and subject to verification by customs officers at the time of customs clearance. External Statistics comprise all merchandise passing through China's Customs territory (with the exceptions mentioned below). Including: goods from abroad entering customs warehouses, bonded areas or special economic zones (SEZ) and goods leaving abovementioned areas to abroad; goods for inward or outward processing or assembling and subsequent re-exportation or re-importation; goods on lease for one year or more; goods imported or exported by foreign-invested enterprises; international aid or donations, etc. Excluding: Customs statistics do not cover temporary imports or exports; goods on lease for less than one year; travellers' personal effects; ship's and aircraft' bunkers and stores obtained abroad; monetary gold and coins being legal tender; goods in transit through China.

Import and Export Valuation Imports are valued on a CIF basis, which is based on the transaction value and all freight, insurance and other charges incurred before discharging the goods at the first port of entry of China. Exports are valued on a FOB basis, which is based on the transaction value at China's port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods are sold. The statistical value is expressed in RMB and USD respectively. Any transaction value in terms of a currency other than RMB or USD shall be converted into RMB or USD at the exchange rate between issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Trading Partner The country of origin is recorded for imports while the country of final destination for exports. The country of origin refers to the country or region where the imported goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture of the products, the place where the last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear will be recorded as "country unknown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

Inflows of FDI refer to the investments inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China, for the establishment of ventures exclusively with foreign own investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises or for co-operative exploration of resources with enterprises or economic organizations in China. It includes the re-investment of the foreign entrepreneurs with the profits gained from the investment and the funds that enterprises borrow from abroad in the total investment of projects which are approved by the relevant department of government.

Outflows of FDI refer to investment made by domestic enterprises and organizations (referred to as domestic investors) in foreign countries and Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan regions in the form of cash, in-kind, intangible assets and other ways, and the economic activities centering on controlling the operation and management of those foreign enterprises.

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

The International Investment Position (IIP) shows at a point in time the value of: financial assets of residents of an economy that are claims on nonresident or are gold bullion held as reserve assets; and the liabilities of residents of an economy to nonresidents.



**Embarque
Internacional**
International Departure



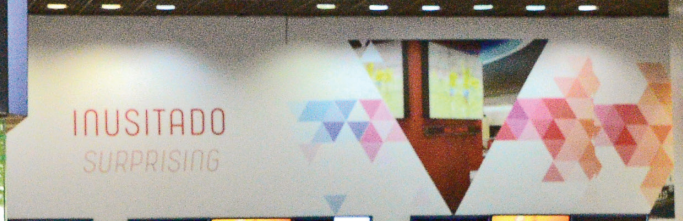
**Embarque
Doméstico**
Domestic Departure



Check-in
Check-in



Venda de passagem
Ticket sale



Tourism



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

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Africa										
Brazil	757	837	754	758	781	837	865	923	948	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	60	68	64	105	96	98	111	137	176	151
India	1 348	1 428	1 575	1 418	1 645	2 045	2 324	2 614	2 753	...
China	2 380	2 938	3 791	3 784	4 012	4 636	4 888	5 249	5 527	5 969
South Africa	...	...	...	...	50 894	57 412	61 368	66 565	68 561	72 798
Americas										
Brazil	29 981	27 173	27 792	28 838	28 622	31 963	34 016	35 823	37 264	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	1 967	2 742	2 375	2 777	2 661	2 424	2 711	2 906	3 257	2 785
India	8 044	9 121	10 496	10 708	10 978	12 364	13 007	13 597	14 090	...
China	21 458	24 058	27 210	25 814	24 912	29 954	32 010	31 795	31 238	31 065
South Africa	...	...	...	...	3 332	4 580	4 329	5 134	5 455	4 349
Asia										
Brazil	1 455	1 826	1 887	2 204	1 598	1 843	2 270	2 447	2 476	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	4 839	5 185	4 064	4 053	3 766	5 008	6 311	8 437	8 895	9 915
India	14 408	16 203	18 096	19 555	18 892	21 338	24 161	25 390	27 355	...
China	125 000	135 882	160 612	145 511	137 811	161 786	166 232	166 222	160 601	163 313
South Africa	...	...	...	...	2 230	2 826	2 505	...	4 313	2 692
Europe										
Brazil	20 064	18 947	18 366	17 398	15 782	15 755	15 756	15 980	15 812	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	7 593	8 297	7 138	7 023	6 606	6 516	6 691	7 160	7 315	6 850
India	13 836	16 086	18 388	19 006	18 175	19 780	21 133	21 658	22 609	...
China	47 914	52 796	62 168	61 233	45 911	56 979	59 378	59 482	56 881	55 143
South Africa	...	...	...	...	7 639	8 399	12 732	...	14 936	13 793
Australia										
Brazil	260	318	435	470	483	463	447	528	543	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	182	230	296	298	253	246	284	375	412	413
India	1 198	1 374	1 671	1 783	1 825	2 103	2 332	2 445	2 636	...
China ⁽²⁾	5 736	6 386	7 285	6 888	6 724	7 893	8 593	9 149	8 634	8 101
South Africa	...	...	...	...	1 015	1 281	1 228	1 429	1 483	1 321
Others (not specified)										
Brazil	1 064	1 071	1 024	833	757	753	979	1 067	1 091	...
Russia ⁽¹⁾	9 205	7 807	8 199	8 695	7 625	7 046	7 253	6 689	6 593	5 717
India	353	260	589	356	162	128	136	74	233	...
China	65	43	31	23	22	21	19	19	22	18
South Africa	...	...	...	...	5 009	6 238	1 232	...	617	539

Sources**Brazil**

Ministry of Tourism.

Russia

State Border Service of Russia.

India

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2014.

b) China National Tourism Administration, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2014.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

Russia

(1) Number of tourist arrivals (visits).

China

(2) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Table 15.2.1 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries – Brazil

Countries of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	4 772 575	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834	5 050 099
Argentina	1 374 461	992 299	933 061	921 679	1 017 675
United States of America	596 844	793 559	721 633	695 749	625 506
Paraguay	285 724	249 030	198 958	212 022	217 709
Chile	153 921	169 953	176 357	260 439	240 087
Uruguay	304 682	341 647	255 349	226 111	199 403
Germany	320 050	308 598	277 182	257 740	254 264
Italy	216 038	303 878	287 898	268 685	265 724
France	184 759	263 829	275 913	254 367	214 440
Spain	126 928	172 979	211 741	216 891	202 624
England	143 626	169 514	169 627	176 970	181 179
Portugal	165 898	357 640	299 211	280 438	222 558
Colombia	50 335	47 230	50 103	45 838	96 846
Peru	48 405	60 251	64 002	96 336	93 693
Bolivia	107 664	68 670	55 169	61 990	84 072
Japan	43 397	68 066	74 638	63 381	81 270
Others	649 843	991 027	966 409	987 198	1 053 049

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354	5 676 843	5 813 342
Argentina	1 211 159	1 399 592	1 593 775	1 671 604	1 711 491
United States of America	603 674	641 377	594 947	586 463	592 827
Paraguay	180 373	194 340	192 730	246 401	268 932
Chile	170 491	200 724	217 200	250 586	268 203
Uruguay	189 412	228 545	261 204	253 864	262 512
Germany	215 595	226 630	241 739	258 437	236 505
Italy	253 545	245 491	229 484	230 114	233 243
France	205 860	199 719	207 890	218 626	224 078
Spain	174 526	179 340	190 392	180 406	169 751
England	172 643	167 355	149 564	155 548	169 732
Portugal	183 697	189 065	183 728	168 649	168 250
Colombia	78 010	85 567	91 345	100 324	116 461
Peru	78 975	81 020	86 795	91 996	98 602
Bolivia	83 454	99 359	85 429	112 639	95 028
Japan	66 655	59 742	63 247	73 102	87 225
Others	934 148	963 513	1 043 885	1 078 084	1 110 502

Sources

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

Table 15.2.2 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries – Russia

[number of visits]

Countries of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total ⁽¹⁾	2 295 206	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074	2 100 601
China	156 792	204 192	157 361	129 749	127 155	115 870
Germany	204 644	313 547	328 583	345 708	332 822	333 892
USA	77 472	156 737	224 970	172 356	185 888	183 293
Turkey	9 720	43 978	47 106	49 479	54 593	43 756
United Kingdom	66 036	118 996	124 169	130 608	142 016	150 910
Israel	9 655	30 397	27 133	31 250	32 725	46 451
Italy	61 099	125 310	116 000	129 950	143 493	113 495
France	50 585	109 305	102 513	112 762	103 223	94 176
Republic of Korea	20 442	43 304	42 951	48 825	47 343	35 200
Finland	193 707	175 557	148 153	153 139	142 017	149 884
Spain	14 661	60 180	53 943	79 497	105 655	95 070
Japan	33 391	50 842	59 581	45 083	44 435	39 269
Latvia	37 531	119 938	49 396	64 280	66 754	33 884
Netherlands	13 268	32 695	29 014	33 659	35 376	31 851
Brazil	1 868	7 302	4 848	20 526	16 087	10 640
India	1 327	7 487	4 984	12 868	6 806	8 641
South Africa	1 412	2 108	3 295	2 971	6 694	3 826

Countries of origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ⁽¹⁾	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469	2 664 782	2 583 079
China	158 061	234 127	343 357	372 314	409 817
Germany	347 214	346 627	375 285	380 253	349 481
USA	162 383	169 763	179 763	197 334	162 102
Turkey	56 376	80 754	100 918	122 728	134 702
United Kingdom	126 454	128 533	135 949	157 799	134 314
Israel	58 694	75 468	85 955	92 478	108 175
Italy	122 973	125 062	118 729	117 927	107 072
France	94 282	94 863	99 581	96 947	94 941
Republic of Korea	42 573	46 991	48 425	52 114	82 494
Finland	139 216	133 630	120 306	93 762	68 618
Spain	86 732	100 773	70 291	70 193	60 443
Japan	42 176	37 985	44 667	55 092	54 111
Latvia	33 796	33 522	32 125	28 149	29 199
Netherlands	34 907	37 874	32 533	30 893	28 097
Brazil	15 131	23 050	27 180	30 049	27 142
India	9 563	12 590	26 598	17 824	16 304
South Africa	3 970	4 038	4 406	5 540	4 800

Source

State Boarder Service of Russia.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2014 year) and BRICS countries.

(1) Foreign tourist arrivals from all countries.

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

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	2 537 282	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504	5 282 603	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222	6 577 745	6 967 601
Bangladesh	431 312	456 371	484 401	480 240	541 884	468 899	431 962	463 543	487 397	524 923
United States of America	329 147	611 165	696 739	799 062	804 933	827 140	931 292	980 688	1 039 947	1 085 309
United Kingdom	405 472	651 803	734 240	796 191	776 530	769 251	759 494	798 249	788 170	809 444
Srilanka	112 813	136 400	154 813	204 084	218 805	239 995	266 515	305 853	296 983	262 345
Russia	15 154 ⁽¹⁾	56 446	62 203 ⁽¹⁾	75 543 ⁽¹⁾	91 095	94 945	122 048	144 312	177 526	259 120
Canada	88 600	157 643	176 567	208 214	222 364	224 069	242 372	259 017	256 021	255 222
Germany	80 011	120 243	156 808	184 195	204 344	191 616	227 720	240 235	254 783	252 003
France	102 434	152 258	175 345	204 827	207 802	196 462	225 232	231 423	240 674	248 379
Malaysia	57 869	96 276	107 286	112 741	115 794	135 343	179 077	208 196	195 853	242 649
Japan	80 634	103 082	119 292	145 538	145 352	124 756	168 019	193 525	220 015	220 283
Australia	52 691	96 258	109 867	135 925	146 209	149 074	169 647	192 592	202 105	218 967
China (Main)	13 901 ⁽¹⁾	44 897 ⁽¹⁾	62 330 ⁽¹⁾	88 103	98 093	100 209	119 530	142 218	168 952	174 712
Singapore	42 824	68 666	82 574	92 908	97 851	95 328	107 487	119 022	131 452	143 025
South Korea	27 150	49 895 ⁽¹⁾	70 407	84 583	79 802 ⁽¹⁾	70 485 ⁽¹⁾	95 587	108 680	109 469	112 619 ⁽¹⁾
Italy	41 351	67 642	79 978	93 540	85 766	77 873	94 100 ⁽¹⁾	100 889 ⁽¹⁾	98 743 ⁽¹⁾	93 951 ⁽¹⁾
Nepal	41 135	77 024	91 552	83 037 ⁽¹⁾	78 133 ⁽¹⁾	88 785	104 374	119 131	125 375	113 790
Pakistan	52 762	88 609	83 426	106 283	85 529	53 137 ⁽¹⁾	51 739 ⁽¹⁾	48 640 ⁽¹⁾	59 846 ⁽¹⁾	111 794 ⁽¹⁾
Thailand	18 623 ⁽¹⁾	41 978 ⁽¹⁾	46 623 ⁽¹⁾	50 037 ⁽¹⁾	58 065 ⁽¹⁾	67 309 ⁽¹⁾	76 617 ⁽¹⁾	92 404 ⁽¹⁾	105 141 ⁽¹⁾	117 136
Others	543 399	841 954	952 716	1 136 453	1 224 252	1 193 023	1 402 880	1 560 605	1 619 293	1 721 930

Source

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

Footnote

Year-wise figures in respect of total include all countries of the world from where India received tourists.

(1) The country to which this figure pertains is not included in Top 15 Countries in terms of foreign tourists arrivals to India during the year to which that figure belongs.

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

(1 000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total ⁽¹⁾	10 160	20 255	22 210	26 110	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192	26 290	26 361
Korea, Rep.	1 345	3 545	3 924	4 777	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070	3 969	4 182
Japan	2 202	3 390	3 746	3 978	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518	2 878	2 718
Russia	1 080	2 224	2 405	3 004	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426	2 186	2 093
United States of America	896	1 556	1 710	1 901	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118	2 085	2 046
Vietnam	...	201	334	654	744	829	920	1 007	1 137	1 365	1 709
Malaysia	441	900	911	1 062	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236	1 207	1 130
Mongolia	399	642	631	682	705	577	794	994	1 011	1 050	1 083
Philippines	364	654	704	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	971
Singapore	399	756	828	922	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028	967	968
Australia	234	483	538	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	710
Canada	237	430	499	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	672
India	121	357	405	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	667
Thailand	241	586	592	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	663
Germany	239	455	501	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	613
United Kingdom	284	500	553	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605
Brazil	...	38	48	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95
South Africa	...	52	56	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68

Source

China National Tourism Administration, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2014.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2014 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

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

Table 15.2.5 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries – South Africa

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 368	9 536 568	9 549 236
Zimbabwe	1 227 631	1 513 714	1 553 008	1 847 973	1 935 159	2 143 716
Lesotho	1 048 550	1 275 838	1 526 597	1 618 222	1 461 267	1 501 642
Mozambique	983 739	1 051 502	1 076 753	1 104 404	1 116 735	1 283 016
Swaziland	628 113	632 490	700 119	768 728	836 467	918 490
Botswana	484 258	507 042	477 937	452 159	537 131	555 590
United Kingdom	446 369	453 030	420 483	438 023	436 599	401 914
United States of America	230 324	282 377	287 614	326 644	347 378	309 255
Germany	196 643	215 800	235 774	266 333	300 739	274 571
Namibia	177 863	190 903	197 835	200 841	222 028	211 453
Zambia	147 089	157 692	160 302	169 555	179 914	176 972
Malawi	139 605	126 120	135 577	142 063	170 345	166 964
From BRICS						
India	55 203	71 587	90 367	106 774	112 100	85 639
China	34 561	65 920	84 862	132 327	151 053	82 905
Brazil	32 256	53 756	54 183	78 376	82 730	39 082
Russian Federation	8 893	11 551	10 487	13 350	13 546	10 410
Others	1 170 768	1 464 230	1 328 456	1 522 596	1 633 377	1 387 617

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.1 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents – Brazil

Continents of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	4 772 575	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834	5 050 099
North America	693 238	941 777	855 098	818 536	765 380
Central and South America	2 438 455	2 056 283	1 862 175	1 960 628	2 118 459
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1 392 803	1 970 540	1 873 507	1 812 480	1 693 095
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	0	35 899	21 217	24 169	46 666
Africa ⁽³⁾	36 352	75 676	83 721	75 435	75 824
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	82 620	110 398	136 153	126 620	163 149
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	26 178	35 138	46 461	62 051	37 813
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	0	0	0	0	19 456
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	23 486	26 023	31 819	43 520	47 000
Others (not specified)	79 443	106 436	107 100	102 395	83 257

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354	5 676 843	5 813 342
North America	734 998	773 181	729 756	716 583	737 175
Central and South America	2 127 173	2 423 119	2 671 836	2 865 673	2 989 273
Western Europe ⁽¹⁾	1 542 272	1 535 301	1 525 040	1 541 874	1 519 126
Eastern Europe ⁽²⁾	35 913	40 224	50 601	56 170	62 044
Africa ⁽³⁾	78 110	83 688	86 511	92 349	94 832
South East Asia ⁽⁴⁾	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia ⁽⁵⁾	119 025	128 450	163 855	189 036	191 704
West Asia ⁽⁶⁾	29 405	36 976	41 646	33 523	33 128
South Asia ⁽⁷⁾	11 361	18 829	21 530	22 096	22 719
Australasia ⁽⁸⁾	48 295	46 302	44 657	52 815	54 281
Others (not specified)	75 665	75 309	97 922	106 724	109 060

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

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

(2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS etc.

(3) Includes Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia etc.

(4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand etc.

(5) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea etc.

(6) Includes Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic etc.

(7) Includes Afghanistan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc.

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

Table 15.3.2 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents – Russia

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Total	2 295 206	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074	2 100 601
North America	83 715	171 220	248 576	199 171	230 144	226 937
Central and South America	8 213	25 483	25 626	38 350	47 526	39 188
Western Europe	293 699	527 630	532 038	573 135	539 592	535 927
Eastern Europe	1 024 411	231 689	297 672	140 682	162 710	124 643
Africa	2 634	5 969	6 825	6 355	10 467	9 553
South East Asia	5 082	11 709	19 607	22 796	20 945	17 644
East Asia	236 316	316 456	279 260	238 374	235 506	207 072
West Asia	42 150	119 531	188 125	94 449	101 974	105 909
South Asia	65 976	36 220	31 542	50 734	46 870	46 002
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	7 298	18 210	23 035	29 629	29 826	25 268
Others	525 712	920 509	780 712	819 922	869 514	762 458

Continents of origin	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469	2 664 782	2 583 079
North America	193 925	204 703	216 023	238 335	197 899
Central and South America	48 496	66 360	74 583	87 376	80 637
Western Europe	546 793	552 784	584 387	585 705	540 834
Eastern Europe	104 835	116 289	131 620	145 747	144 185
Africa	9 822	11 092	13 728	17 640	15 060
South East Asia	25 076	26 351	39 305	36 024	35 958
East Asia	264 739	349 966	485 481	517 824	577 470
West Asia	136 856	180 477	216 712	244 227	278 484
South Asia	74 123	74 263	102 187	91 392	99 588
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	24 591	28 417	37 530	41 186	41 310
Others	704 613	725 275	668 913	659 326	571 654

Source

State Border Service of Russia.

Footnotes

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

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

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

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2 537 282	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504	5 282 603
North America	417 747	768 808	873 306	1 007 276	1 027 297
Central and South America	21 925	35 586	38 745	42 319	43 505
Western Europe	819 973	1 282 119	1 487 271	1 686 083	1 709 525
Eastern Europe	38 863	101 445	121 309	152 764	191 110
Africa	90 962	134 801	142 813	157 485	141 750
West Asia	96 424	133 821	146 693	171 661	215 542
South Asia	672 133	841 969	908 916	982 428	1 051 846
South East Asia	139 975	241 408	281 726	303 475	332 925
East Asia	130 464	223 567	282 985	352 037	355 230
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	66 104	119 778	137 436	167 063	178 308
Others	42 712	35 308	25 967	58 913	35 565

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222	6 577 745	6 967 601
North America	1 051 209	1 173 664	1 239 705	1 295 968	1 340 531
Central and South America	46 604	62 728	60 988	63 699	68 436
Western Europe	1 634 042	1 750 342	1 838 695	1 853 066	1 855 866
Eastern Europe	183 475	227 650	274 598	312 686	405 083
Africa	164 474	204 525	232 386	261 428	275 271
West Asia	204 843	235 317	278 773	290 996	343 113
South Asia	1 001 401	1 047 444	1 139 659	1 171 499	1 215 035
South East Asia	360 191	439 043	521 755	540 914	630 054
East Asia	322 797	411 947	475 951	535 622	547 305
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	182 451	210 275	233 165	244 511	263 574
Others	16 212	12 757	13 547	7 356	23 333

Source

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

Footnotes

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

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

(1 000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	10 160	26 110	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192	26 290	26 361
Asia	6 102	16 061	14 551	13 779	16 179	16 623	16 622	16 060	16 331
Korea, DPR	76	114	102	106	116	152	181	207	184
India	121	463	437	449	549	607	610	677	710
Indonesia	221	477	426	469	573	609	622	605	567
Japan	2 202	3 978	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518	2 878	2 718
Malaysia	441	1 062	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236	1 207	1 130
Mongolia	399	682	705	577	794	994	1 011	1 050	1 083
Philippines	364	833	795	749	828	894	962	997	968
Singapore	399	922	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028	967	971
Korea, Rep.	1 345	4 777	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070	3 969	4 182
Thailand	241	612	554	542	636	608	648	652	613
Africa	66	379	378	401	464	489	525	553	597
South Africa	...	58	54	51	65	67	72	69	68
Europe	2 489	6 217	6 123	4 591	5 698	5 938	5 948	5 688	5 514
United Kingdom	284	605	552	529	575	596	618	625	605
Germany	239	557	529	519	609	637	660	649	663
France	185	463	430	425	513	493	525	534	517
Italy	78	215	194	191	229	235	252	251	253
Netherlands	76	194	181	167	189	198	196	189	180
Portugal	23	48	44	44	48	47	49	49	52
Sweden	54	145	138	126	155	170	172	159	142
Switzerland	31	65	63	63	74	75	83	81	80
Russia	1 080	3 004	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426	2 186	2 046
Latin America	83	160	260	231	301	337	353	354	346
Brazil	...	67	75	64	85	98	99	96	95
North America	1 133	2 562	2 321	2 260	2 695	2 864	2 826	2 770	2 760
Canada	237	577	535	550	685	748	708	684	667
United States	896	1 901	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118	2 085	2 093
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	729	689	672	789	859	915	863	810
Australia	234	607	572	562	661	726	774	723	672
New Zealand	38	109	105	100	116	121	128	129	127
Others	7	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2

SourceNational Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2014*.

Table 15.3.5 – Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents – South Africa

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014
Total	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	7 312 765	9 536 568	9 549 236
North America	275 715	337 652	345 384	393 446	415 966	369 801
Central and South America	57 530	120 329	87 506	119 913	129 525	65 118
Western Europe	735 072	793 970	1 230 796	...	691 362	655 899
Eastern Europe	28 829	45 904	42 416	...	802 263	723 422
Africa	5 089 414	5 741 177	6 136 835	6 656 457	6 856 052	7 279 814
South East Asia	27 346	32 148	43 542	...	62 133	31 424
East Asia	86 893	120 149	138 376	...	226 070	129 462
West Asia	37 828	37 285	44 547	...	1 031	857
South Asia	70 901	92 986	24 007	...	142 105	107 498
Australasia ⁽¹⁾	101 479	128 149	122 784	142 949	148 316	132 080
Others (not specified)	500 858	623 803	123 161	...	61 745	53 861

Source

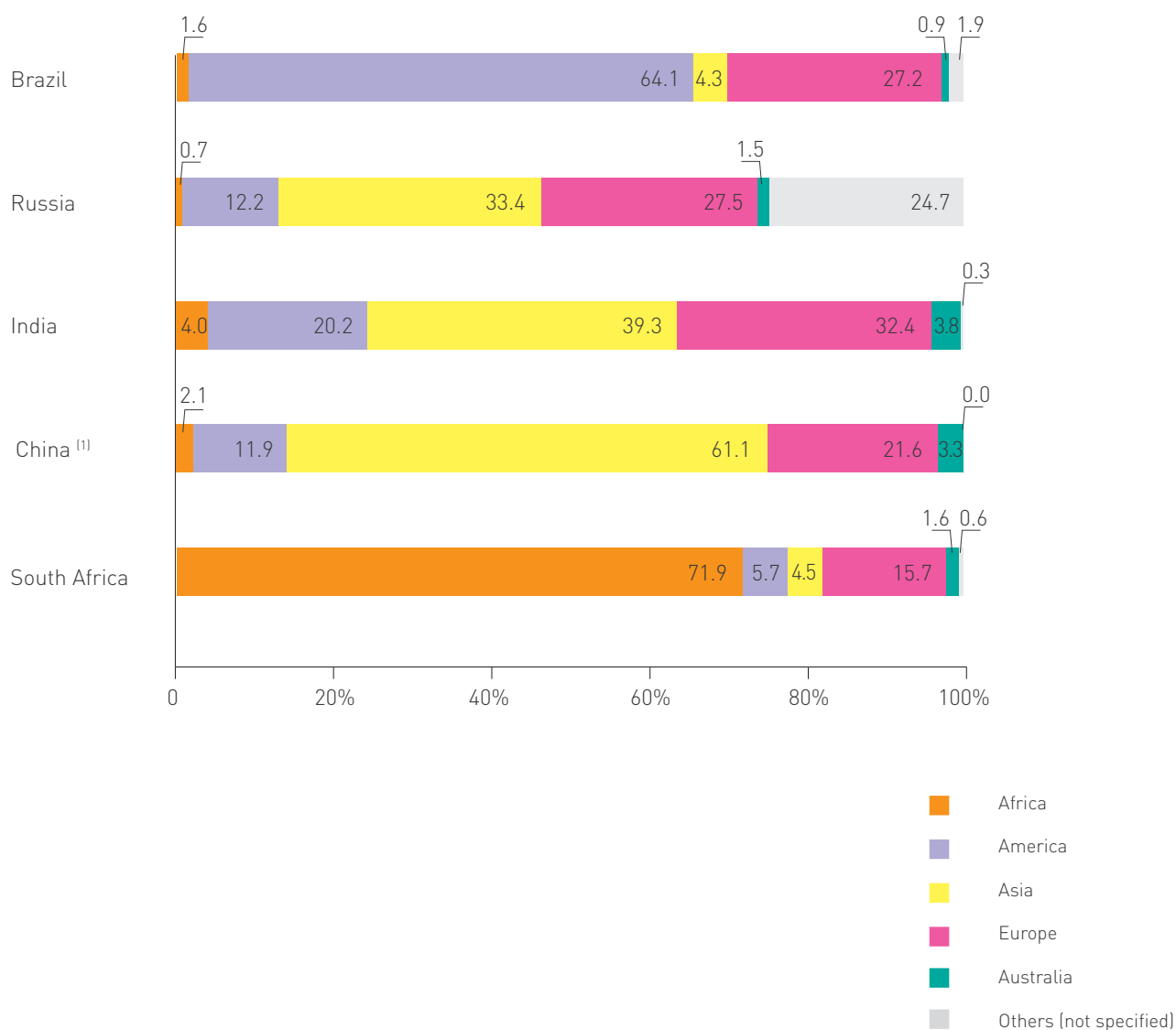
Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

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

Graph 15.1 – Foreign Tourist Arrivals from Different Continents, 2013

(percentage share)



(1) Australia Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Explanatory Notes:**General**

Tourism, Rome 1963:

International Visitor: An international visitor to a country is any person visiting that country on a foreign passport and the main purpose of whose visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: Tourists' and "Same Day Visitors".

Brazil

Foreigner Tourist Arrival – Arrivals of non-residents persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose: 1 – Personal (Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and Business and professional.

They are not counted as visitors/tourist: employed by a resident entity, border workers, seasonal workers, other short and long term workers, nomads and refugees, transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory, crews on a public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there their country of residence, long- term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on maneuver.

Russia

Foreign tourist arrival refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to Russia for medical treatment, recreation, sight-seeing, sport, business, religion and other purposes excluding the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country, and who stay from 24 hours till 6 months or at least 1 night in the country.

India

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

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

China

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

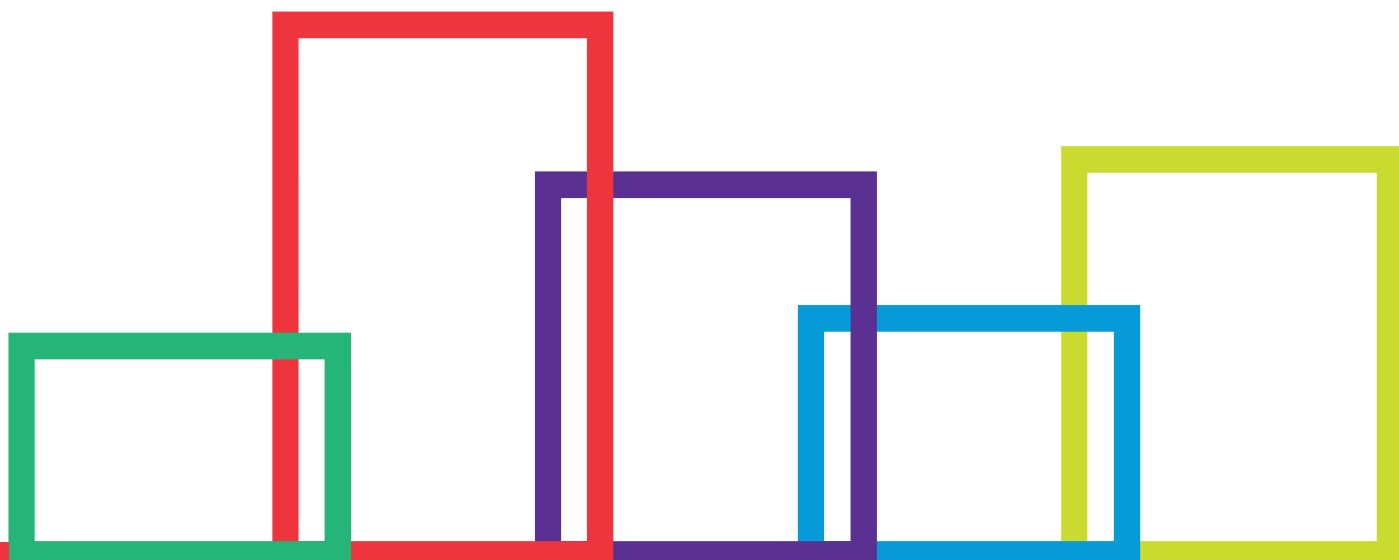
A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil

I. Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law n.º5.878, of May 11th 1973, and the Statute – Decree n.º3.740, of June 13th, 2003. It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

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

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



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

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

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

The production of statistics and geo scientific information is carried out by the Directorate of Geoscience and Directorate of Surveys.

These departments are supported by the Directorate of Informatics, which ensures the infrastructure of computer hardware and software and data communication. The Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination is in charge of the dissemination policy for the results of all surveys carried out by the institution, publicizing them online, including micro data, free of charge.

The Executive Board is accountable for planning, budget and overall coordination of IBGE's work.

The Directorate of Surveys is responsible for the production of social, economic and demographic statistics as well as for the production of synthesis to the System of National Accounts and Social indicators. It is also responsible for coordinating National Statistical System, systematically calling meetings with users and other producers of statistical information.

The Directorate of Geosciences is responsible for the production of geographical, geodetic and cartographic information, as well as those related to environmental and natural resources. It also coordinates the fundamentals Geodetic and Basic Cartography plans.

IBGE maintains the National School of Statistical Sciences, which offers the following courses: Bachelor of Science degree in Statistics, Post Graduate Diploma in Environmental Analysis and Land Management, Masters in Population Studies and Social Research and training programs for IBGE technicians.

The units of IBGE at headquarters are responsible for the design of surveys, analysis of results and coordination of the teams working at the national level.

The units of IBGE located throughout the national territory are responsible for the collection, review and submission of primary statistical data to headquarters.

These units also conduct field activities related to geodesy and cartography.

II. Work Program for the Production of Statistics

In 2012, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan in order to set goals and targets for the future years. Thus, the Strategic Plan is the main instrument of governance of the institution.

The program of work and its schedule are discussed by all technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated into IBGE'S Strategic Plan. This is submitted to the Planning Board, composed by IBGE's President and directors, which evaluates and approves it.

IBGE's Strategic Plan subsidizes the preparation of the Federal Government Multi-year Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) for the same period. The PPA covers all areas of government and describes the main objectives and goals for various organizations and ministries.

The institutional goals to be met in a semester have been set at the beginning of each semester. Institutional goals encompass the full range of publications planned for the period. These goals are approved by the Board and broadly disseminated, both internally and on the internet. They are an item in the objective evaluation of the institution's performance in accomplishing its mission.

IBGE's work program is presented to various Advisory Committees, which are composed of renowned members in the area, who discuss methodological issues and assist in setting priorities.

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics; Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the central Bank for the preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of Labor provides IBGE with the Annual list of Social Information (RAIS), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE). This register is used to select the sample of enterprises for the Annual Economic Surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's. To set their long

term lines of work, IBGE hold regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The growing demand for socioeconomic and demographic information, as well as the inclusion of new issues, requires research in shorter time intervals.

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Survey (SIPD) will integrate the existing household surveys (National Sample Survey of Household – PNAD, Monthly Employment Survey – PME, Household Budget Survey – POF, Urban Informal Economy Survey – ECINF) and meet new demands.

Being a new project, with proposals of significant dimension, planning 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.

The transparency of this process assures users the joint monitoring and evaluation of the paths taken in building this new project.

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, Budget and Management; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labor and Employment; Institute of Applied Economic Research – IPEA; Ministry of Justice ; National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira – INEP; and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

The Social Statistics Committee is composed of the Managerial Committee, which is responsible for setting guidelines for the work of the committee, and the Executive Group, responsible for implementing such guidelines.

The work of the Social Statistics Committee has been following the guidelines below since 2009: Draw up the inventory of social statistics, especially the official ones, updating them regularly; Ensure and improve the comparability and accessibility of information; Encourage the adoption of concepts, classifications and methods for processing, storing and presenting official statistical information; Fill in information gaps and expand the integration of data sources; Organize the demand for information and coordinate their production and use; Regulate and facilitate access by various government agencies to existing databases, ensuring transparency, visibility and secrecy; Undertake actions in order to allow visibility to the work developed by the Committee; and Adopt the Fundamentals Principles of Official Statistics.

The Executive Group has carried out intensive work, such as the identification of data bases of several agencies, the preparation for standardized procedures for the project Metadata Bank at IBGE.

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

IV. Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics

IBGE invests in strengthening the principle of transparency, allowing society to know and follow the development of its activities.

In this context, IBGE has expanded the operation area of the old Municipal Census Committees, which used to be created to function only when censuses were being carried out.

Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics (CMGE's, in Portuguese) have been created, from 2010 Brazilian Census, in order to broaden participation of local communities in the processes and dissemination of the studies, surveys and general maps developed by the institution.

The CMGEs include the participation of representatives from IBGE, as well as executive, legislative and judicial representatives of municipalities and representatives of other local civic organizations.

V. Technical Cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Agrarian Development; Ministry of Aquaculture and Fishing; Special Secretariat of Policies for Women at the Presidency of the Republic; Ministry of Social Development and the "Fight Against Hunger" Food Program; Special Secretariat for Human Rights at the Presidency of the Republic; 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 2010-2014, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreement on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.

VI. Interaction with the International Community

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

VII. Courses and Conferences for the Press and General Users

In the last two decades, IBGE has expanded the role of communication and the relationship with the press, as an alternative way of publicizing its work and building its image and credibility before the public.

In press conferences, the release is available for participants at the beginning of the event. At the same time, indicators and commentary on survey results are published at the IBGE's website.

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

The publication of the so-called short term data is regulated by Decree n. °355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. National account and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

VIII. Access to the Internet and Other Access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals) accompanied by CD-ROMs; free telephone consultation; a Central Library, located at the Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination in Rio de Janeiro; a connection with the Department of Documentation and Information Dissemination at the IBGE State Units, located in all Brazilian state capitals.

IBGE provides electronic products and services that are the main media through which information such as: specific files with data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources and environment in free access in the website (<http://www.ibge.gov.br>).

Besides the electronic publications the IBGE web page has two important databases to stand out: Aggregated Statistical Tables (SIDRA in Portuguese) – Database with information grouped in territorial level that allows the users to construct their own tables according and compare data to selected information; and Statistical Multidimensional Database (BME in Portuguese) – Database with micro data information that allows users to construct tables according to selected information and confidentiality constraints. This one requires Internet subscription.

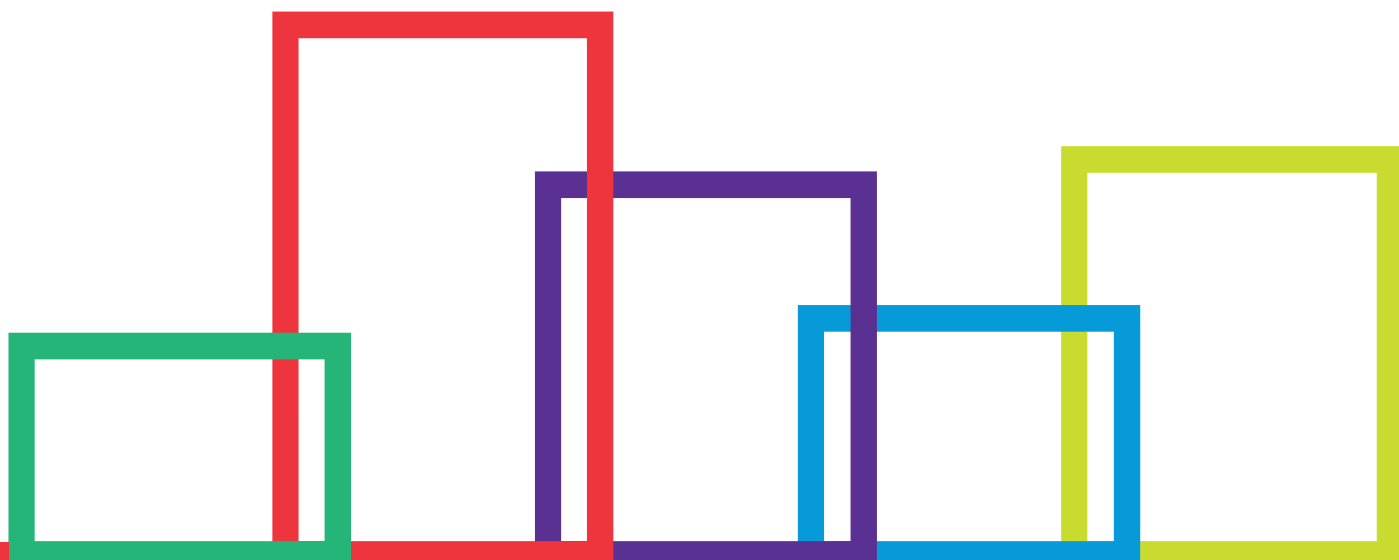
A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Russia

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

National statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, population and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions are:

- to submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- to develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;



- to approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
- to coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;
- to maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;
- to develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;
- to ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;
- to provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations;
- to implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

I. Statistical System: principles of organization

The national statistical system is a network of interacting governmental entities and bodies that collect, process and disseminate statistics, describing the pace of socio-economic and demographic development of the country.

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

The system comprises two organizational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head Office, and regional level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

II. Federal level of the state statistics

Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main Computing Centre, Scientific Research Institute for problems of socio-economic statistics, Scientific Research and Design and Technology Institute of Statistical information, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia".

III. Regional level of state statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 85 constituted entities (regions). In each constituent entity (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat has its regional office.

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

IV. Legal Basis of the official Statistical Activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the federal law "On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended).

Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as Population Census and Agricultural Census is supported by the specific federal laws.

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

V. Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and decision-making methods and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and a broader access to official statistics for all users.

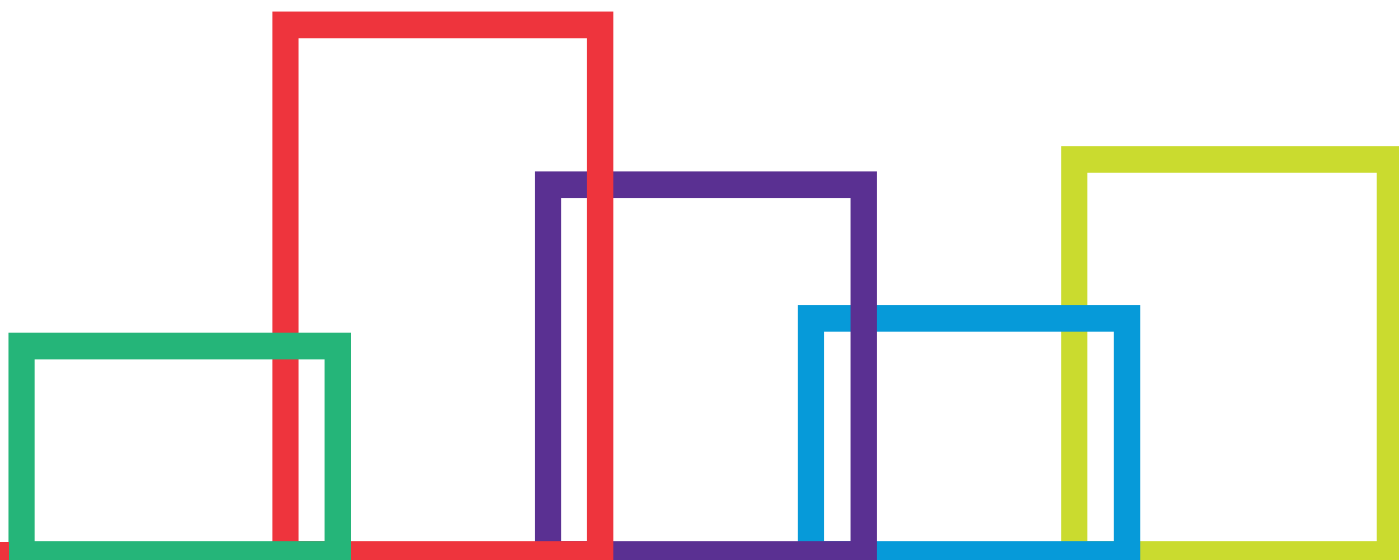
The Federal task program "Development of the state statistics in Russia" has been developed to face the challenges.

The aim of the program is to continue improvement of the state statistical system and modernization of state statistics in Russia on the basis of international standards in methodology and technology of data collection, production and dissemination. The following steps have to be taken to achieve the main objective of the Project: (i) development of methodological guidelines that support practical implementation of modern global standards of data production with regard to Russian economic environment; (ii) development and implementation of modern information technologies of data collection, storage and dissemination; (iii) development of human resources of statistical service based on foreign experience as well as development of e-learning system.

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 (DESSs) carry out the responsibility of coordination of all statistical activities at the State level and keeping liaison with the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) at the Centre for the purpose of maintaining uniformity and consistency in the data produced and consolidated at different levels.



Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country, including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistics Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'. The NSO consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The CSO includes Computer Centre also. The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions viz. Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure Monitoring Division, and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division. In addition to a number of publications brought out by the MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information which is used by policy planners, researchers and other users. The MOSPI also has an autonomous Organisation viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is a premier statistical institute of international repute.

Besides the NSO, most of the line Ministries/Departments in the Union Government i.e. the Government of India, dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Rural Development sectors etc. have their own statistical establishments to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministries/ Departments, and they are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these Departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

CSO is headed by a Director General with the headquarters located in New Delhi which is the capital of the country. It consists of five major Divisions viz National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Training Division and Coordination and Publication Division (CAP). In addition, CSO has a premier training institute called National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA) located near Delhi which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009.

The Central Statistics Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards. Its activities mainly include National Income Accounting; conduct of Economic Census, processing of data collected through Annual Survey of Industries and preparation of Reports, compilation of Index of Industrial Production, as well as Consumer Price Indices, Gender Statistics, and imparting training on Official Statistics. CSO brings out a number of publications periodically including Statistical Year Book, India in figures, Energy Statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Environment Statistics etc. besides disseminating statistical data to various national and international agencies. The other activities include preparation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in respect of statistical matters, holding conferences with the Central and State statistical agencies, revision of National Industrial Classification, preparation and implementation of Strategic Plans to make available data on key parameters, improving the quality and reliability of existing data sets, making available new data sets on emerging fields to meet increasing data demands, and, reducing time lag in dissemination of data.

The Computer Centre under CSO, handles the data processing jobs of the MOSPI, provides training to statistical personnel on software, disseminates unit level data, maintains the MOSPI's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

The NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical Commission with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and publication of NSS data. The NSSO is headed by the Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO), who is also the Member-Secretary of the Steering Committee.

The National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) conducts large scale sample surveys including socio-economic surveys, Annual Survey of Industries, collection of price data for rural and urban sectors etc. besides carrying out sample checks on area enumeration and crop estimation surveys and preparation of the urban frames useful in drawing of urban samples. The major activities of the NSSO pertain to Survey Design, Field Operations, Processing of NSSO data and Publication of NSSO Reports.

Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (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 Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices of the DESs for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESs perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the centre viz. bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State Statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

Legal Support for Collection of Data

Data collection in India has been largely based on a voluntary response except for the statutory support provided through the erstwhile "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" to collect industrial data. This Act has since been amended as the new 'Collection of Statistics Act 2008' which is much more comprehensive to enable collection of various socio-economic data. The collection of Statistics Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another

Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General Of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

Emerging challenges

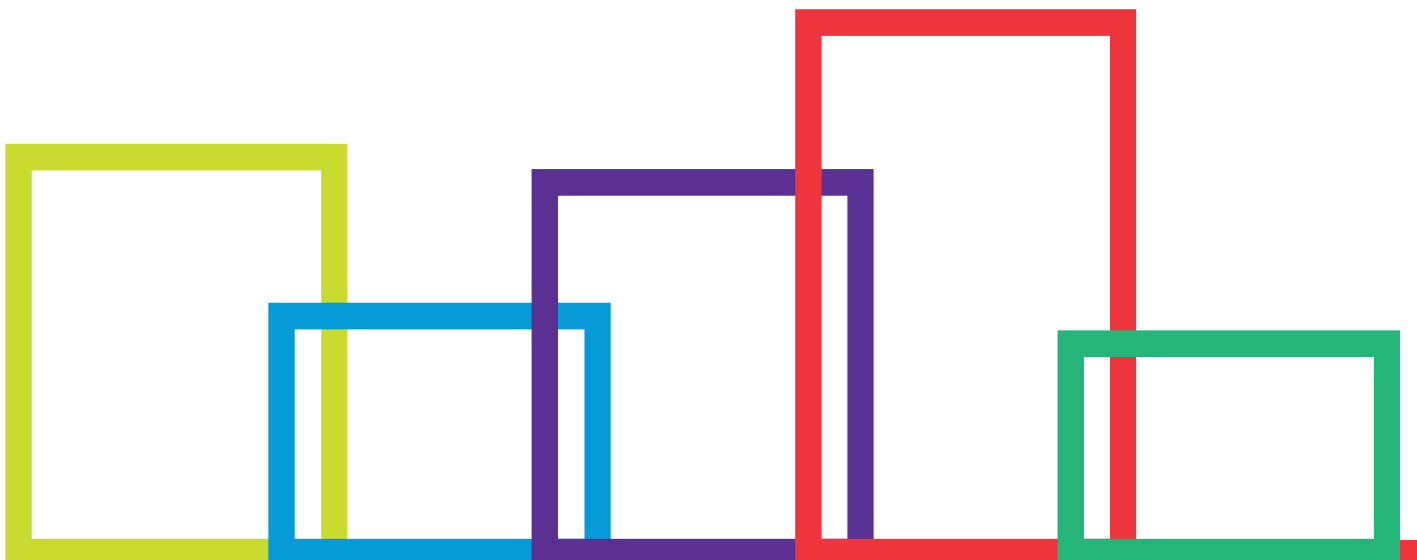
The Indian Statistical system has played an important role in facilitating informed decision-making, and greatly contributed to planned social and economic development in the country. A large variety of data is produced by the statistical system and extensive statistical data bases have been created which help in meeting the data requirements of not only the internal agencies but also the international agencies, besides a large number of other users such as researchers. The system is undergoing steady transformation to meet ever increasing information needs following challenges arising out of the globalization and liberalization of economy. It involves many significant structural and operational changes in the statistical system both at the Centre and in the States. It includes constitution of National Statistical Commission (NSC) to revamp the statistical system in the country with a view to improve the credibility, timeliness and adequacy of data. A comprehensive India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) is being implemented with the collaboration of the World Bank to strengthen the statistical system in the States/UTs, in addition to an extensive programme undertaken to strengthen statistical capacity and infrastructure at sub-state level.

Further, keeping in view the need to modernize the statistical system, there is an increasing thrust on deploying latest information and communication technology in data collection, data management and data dissemination for improving efficiency of statistical operations and activities. For example, e-collection of industrial and price data has been already in operation and e-system for the dissemination of various data including e-publication is being used for wider and speedier access of such data. Steps are also being taken to accelerate e-governance to engage citizen's directly in the process of data sector reforms. Indeed, the official statistical system is relentlessly gearing up to meet growing aspiration of different stakeholders in the emerging fast-changing environment by providing requisite data as reliably and timely as possible, besides undertaking appropriate measures to upgrade statistical skills and capacity through elaborate training programmes and promoting coordination between Central and State statistical agencies.

A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of China

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved during the over 60-year process of reform and adjustment to meet the demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work.

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system is consisted of the statistical institutions established through a top-to-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. National Bureau of Statistics of China is established under the State Council, independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the specific coordination and administration of the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The government comprehensive statistical system adopts the management model as "unified leadership and decentralized administration"



I. Government Comprehensive Statistical System

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country and national economic accounts. In the entire national statistical system, the NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and a coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, the main function of the 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 programmes by law.

The 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 the NBS.

According to the needs of its work, the NBS establishes Survey Offices in each province (municipality, autonomous region) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agent organs of the NBS and vertically administrated under the NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by the NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in the people's governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out their tasks of State statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

II. Departmental Statistical System

The ministries of the State Council and departments of local governments at various government levels, according to the needs of their statistical work, establish statistical institutions and are staffed with statisticians, forming a departmental statistical system. The main function of departmental statistical system is to organize and coordinate the statistical work within the departments, to execute the tasks of State and local statistical surveys, to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans within the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data, to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the implementation of plans of the departments and of the enterprises or institutions under their jurisdiction.

As a main system of statistical work, the national comprehensive statistical system has the power to direct and coordinate the statistical work in the departmental statistical system.

III. Statistical Laws and Regulations

Whether statistical institutions or statistical set-ups in enterprises and institutions, must comply with the national statistical laws and regulations and conduct statistical surveys according to the statistical indicator systems and statistical survey methodologies formulated by the NBS.

Statistical legal system in China comprises five parts including the statistics law ("Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China"), administrative regulations (including Regulations for Census and Regulations for Customs Statistics), administrative rules, regulatory documents (including the Interim Measures for Survey Programmes of Departmental Statistics and the Measures for Administration on Approval of Statistical Surveys) and local statistical regulations and rules. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, State statistical survey programmes are worked out by the NBS, or jointly with the relevant ministry or ministries of the State Council, and are submitted to the State Council for documentation, but important programmes shall be reported to the State Council for examination and approval. Statistical survey programmes of departments are worked out by the relevant ministries or departments of the State Council and are reported to the statistical institution at the same level for the documentation or examination and approval. Local statistical survey programmes are worked out by statistical institutions of local governments at and above the county level, or by statistical institutions of local people's governments at and above the county level jointly with the relevant department or departments, and shall all be reported to the statistical institution at the higher level for the documentation or examination and approval. In drawing up a plan for statistical survey programmes, it is necessary to draw up simultaneously appropriate statistical survey system, which shall be reported for examination and approval or for the documentation. A statistical survey system shall stipulate survey objective, scope and coverage, methods, respondents, organization, forms or questionnaires, and submission and release of statistical data. A statistical survey shall be organized and conducted under a statistical survey system approved. Any change of the contents of statistical survey system shall be submitted to the original examination and approval authority for approval, or to the original registration authority for the documentation.

IV. Statistical Surveys

The NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and current statistical surveys, and also collects and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, typical surveys and administrative registry records. At present, the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength by the NBS include Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census, and 48 current statistical surveys, including national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labor force, wages and salaries, are organized and conducted. These surveys cover main aspects of economy, society, population, environment and resources.

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, registry of permanent residence, social development, etc.

V. Release and Provision of Statistical Information

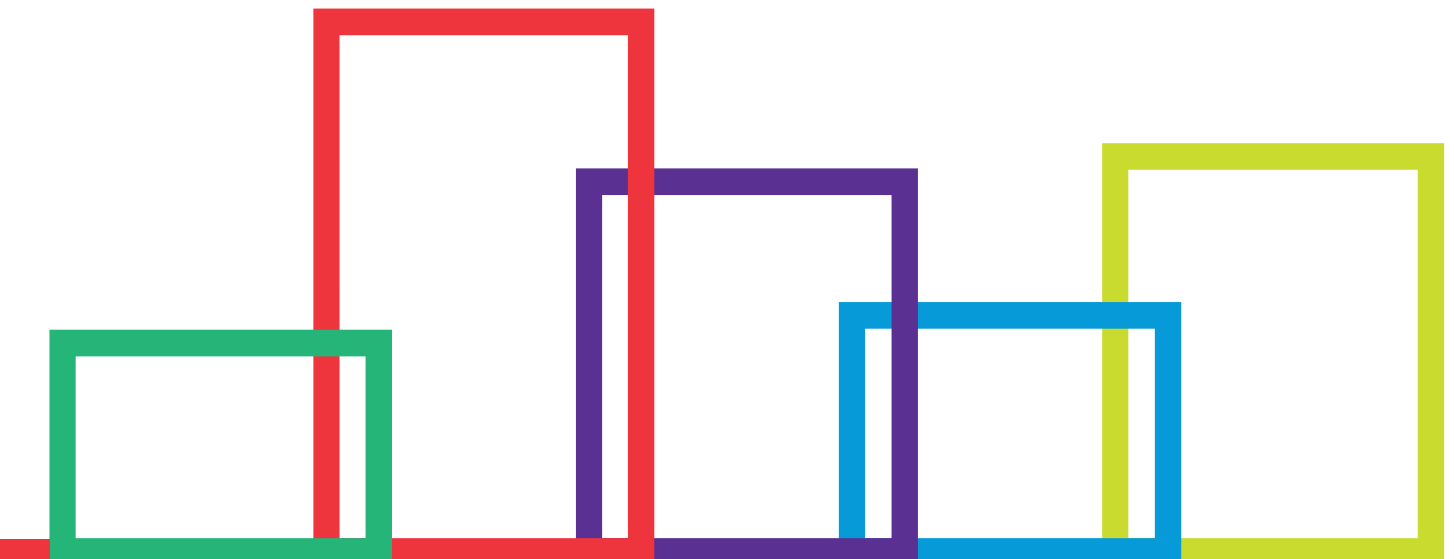
In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, the NBS releases statistical survey data and supplies with value added products through various channels and in various ways. For the time being, a system of regular releases of statistical information has been established, including various well-arranged types, such as press conference, internet release, public data bank and publications, "Statistics Info" through WeChat, official mobile information service platform and mainly varieties of yearbooks which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficiently, widely and richer in content. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as many cities and counties have also formed their own relevant regular patterns for timely data release, which forms a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and provision in China.

VI. The Main Targets and Latest Development of China's Statistics

China's economy has entered a new normal featured with economic transformation and upgrading leading to higher quality and efficiency. The rapid development and profound changes of China's economy and society have posed new and higher requirements on China's statistical system. To meet all these new requirements, the Chinese national statistical system is making its great efforts to enhance the statistical capacity, improve statistics quality and the credibility of official statistics, deepen the statistical reform, apply more modern information technology, strengthen the statistical base and push forward the development of modern service-oriented statistics. Since 2012, the NBS has been reforming the statistical production modes. Up to now, a true and complete, timely updated business registry of establishments has taken into shape; a standardized system of integrated questionnaires for business surveys has been worked out; a comparatively convenient and applicable data collection and processing software has been developed; a comparatively safe and efficient online reporting system for business statistics has been set up and used all over China. The successful implementation of the Four Major Programmes has initially made the whole process electronic, efficient and internet-based from programme design, task deployment, to data collection, processing, transmission, storage and processing in our statistical work. As a result, the design of survey programmes and the task deployment are unified and the data are collected directly, shared simultaneously and monitored comprehensively. With the rapid development of science and technology and the fastened economic transformation and upgrading, China's national statistical system, with an open mind and the courage to innovate, is pushing forward the statistical reform and development comprehensively and making efforts to make statistical data more authentic, accurate and complete. The NBS will further strengthen and consolidate the Four Major Programmes, proactively making use of Cloud Technology and Big Data in statistics, gradually standardize the statistical process and bring the role of Big Data as the "reference", "supplement" and "alternative" for regular statistics into full play. The NBS will study and develop new statistical classification and standards and optimize the design of survey programmes so as to reflect more comprehensively the aggregates, scale, structure and quality of all industries of the national economy and show more timely the effect and progress of the economic transformation and upgrading with better quality and efficiency. The channels for statistical services will be expanded with improved service quality. A friendly modern service-oriented statistical system of high quality and efficiency for users, for local statistical grassroots, and for survey respondents will be constructed in the national statistical system of China.

A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of South Africa

The South African Statistical system is nearly 100 years old, but has only served the needs of all its peoples for a relatively short period. The advent in 1994 of the democratic dispensation provided the production of statistics with two organizational model options for transformation. The first model was to centralize the production of most of the statistics into a single agency, the national statistical office (NSO) which was the then Central Statistical Service (CSS). The CSS was later transformed into Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) consisting of a head office and branches in the provinces, and much later on regional offices were established at sub-provincial level. The minority of the statistics excluded from centralization were largely of a financial nature such as the balance of payments. These would be generated by the relevant agencies including the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the National Treasury (NT). Indeed the feeling that centralization was the way to go was prevalent both within Stats SA and in other organs of state. The second model was to decentralize the production of most of the statistics whereby the various organs of state would produce statistics on the basis of their specialist subject areas. Naturally statistics-producing organs of state would constitute a statistical production system which would require coordination. The model ultimately adopted was a product of an evolutionary process. Statistical production faced five major pressures which overlapped in some areas. First was ideological transformation from a focus on “own affairs” of the apartheid political dispensation to a focus on integration of the total population and geography of the new state. This translated into transformation of the demographics of the CSS, integration of the Bantustan statistics offices into the CSS, and establishment of provincial CSS offices to facilitate data collection by head office. Second was the data gap facing the new government with regard to policy and programme development. Alleviation of poverty and inequality, especially



service delivery, and the provision of developmental opportunities were unquestionably urgent. This provided the imperative for the 1996 census of population and housing. Third was the rationalization of the statistical series produced so they could be relevant to the aspirations of the citizenry. The rationalization included the introduction of the production of social statistics in addition to the existing economic statistics. Fourth was the drive to improve the quality of the statistics produced by the NSO. Fifth was the skills deficit across the statistics system to produce high quality statistics.

Although they are still around at different levels of intensity, the pressures mentioned above were most intense during, and coincided with, the tenure (1995-99) of the first head of the CSS which later became Stats SA. During this period the transformation model of statistical production was the centralize done. However, overtime it had become increasingly clear that Stats SA had very limited capacity to cater for most statistical needs of users. In the same breath the potential of other organs of state for filling the gap between what Stats SA produced and what users needed was recognized. New statistical legislation was introduced and the current Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999) was promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for Statistician –General as executive head of Stats SA as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a land marking for the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics. Incidentally the Act coincided with the change of name of the NSO from CSS to Stats SA.

In 2000 a new head took over the reins at Stats SA and immediately embarked on a new vision for statistical production in the country. Although the new vision was as yet to be formally defined, it was hinged on coordination of statistical production. A National Statistics Systems Division (NSSD) was established at Stats SA to tease out the coordination process. The NSS concept was adopted by a Cabinet Lekgotla in January 2002. Although the SANSS was included in the Programmes of Action (POA) of the government, for the next eight years or so it lacked prominence especially at Stats SA for three main reasons. First was the relatively perennial capacity constraint. Second and most significant was the continued pressure to get Stats SA as an entity to work more effectively and efficiently with particular regard to the quality of its own products. The third was the challenge of change management.

It was not until 2009 that the NSS concept influenced the strategic direction of Stats SA. Since then the department's five-year strategic plan and the annual work programme have undergo a strategic shift that emphasizes implementation of statistical coordination as mandated by section 14 of the Statistics Act. As its new vision and mission indicated, the department assumed a leadership position by partnering with other organs of state to advance statistical development in the county. The shift has been widening statistical production beyond the product of Stats SA to setting up a system to support other organs of state to produce statistics of good quality. Building on the strategic gains made in the five year strategy (2009 - 2014) Stats SA changed its strategic focus for the period 2015 - 2019 to "use" of statistical information for Transparency, Accountability, Results-based management and Transformation.

The organisation has set the following strategic outcome goals to be achieved by 2030:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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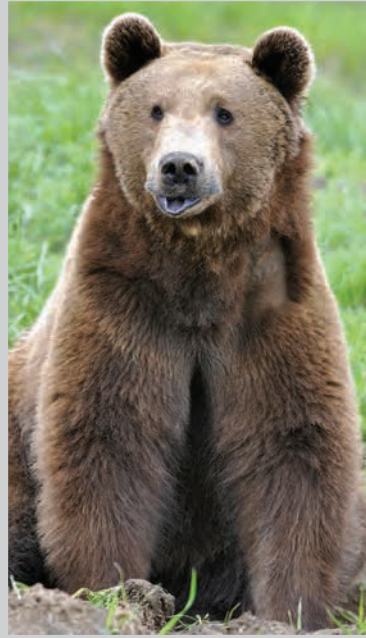
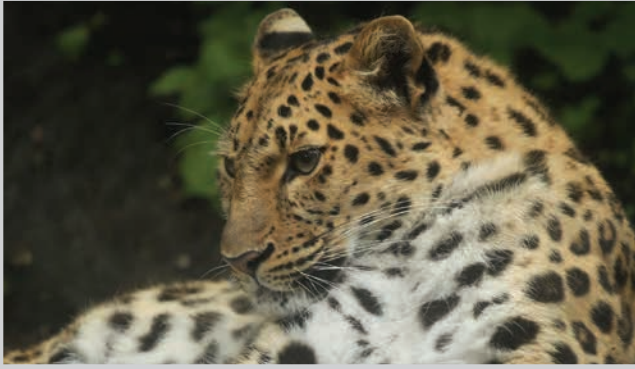
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