BRICS

INDIA 2021

BRICS

Joint Statistical Publication

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, 2021: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

Access

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https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/reports-publications.

Disclaimer

The contents of this publication have been designed to act as a compendium of general information with comparable statistics of the five countries. The publication has been prepared on the basis of information received from the BRICS member countries. Though every effort has been made in preparing this publication to ensure correctness of information, NSO accepts no responsibility for the differences between the stated figures and those published elsewhere. Due to the dynamic changes in the datasets, users are requested to check for updates with the source agencies.

Feedback and suggestions for the publication are welcomed by the Social and Welfare Statistics (SWS) team at cso.ssd-mospi@gov.in.

Foreword

In the meeting of Foreign Ministers' of Brazil, Russia, India and China during the 64th General Assembly of UN, held in New York in September, 2009; a strong need was felt to put on a single platform all the important data of all these 4 Countries and disseminate the same for their mutual benefit. South Africa joined this association BRICS during the year of 2010. To put on a single platform all the important data of all these Countries viz. Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa i.e. BRICS countries brought out their first Edition of BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) in the year of 2010. Every year, one of the BRICS countries brings out this publication. Last year, BRICS JSP 2020 was brought out by Russia, and this year, the present issue-which is the twelfth issue of this annual publication, is being brought out by India.

The publication has 15 Chapters. The first Chapter is a summary of the remaining 14 chapters, presenting general information with comparable statistics of the five countries, while the other 14 chapters reflect the different aspects of the past development and current status of the individual countries. In each of these 14 chapters, there are two components, summary table with graphs followed by country tables. The summary table and graphs present the most comparable information among the five countries while the country tables show more detailed information specific to the individual countries. In addition, India has also brought out BRICS JSP (Snapshot), 2021; a shorter version of BRICS JSP, 2021, for engagement of wide range of users, as per the agreement by the member countries during the 12th Meeting of Heads of BRICS NSOs organized by ROSSTAT, Russia in December 2020.

National Statistical Office (NSO), India would like to extend its gratitude to all BRICS NSOs for their contributions and continuous support in preparation of the BRICS JSP. Owing to COVID-19 pandemic situation, this year all processes and arrangements took more time and efforts for finalizing the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, 2021.

We hope that both the publications will be highly useful to all the stakeholders and electronic version of the publication will become more interactive in future.

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ANNEXURE

Symbols used:

...   – Figure not available

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General Information, Economic and Social Indicators: Comparison of BRICS Countries

Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2020

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8,510[1]	Brasília	211[2]	24.8	Real - **R$**
Russia	17,125	Moscow	146	8.5	Rouble - **Rub**
India	3,287	New Delhi	1,353.4 [3]	427.4[3]	Rupee -₹
China	9,600	Beijing	1,408[6]	147	Renminbi - **RMB**
South Africa	1,221	Pretoria	57	48.1	Rand - **ZAR**

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

India

Report of the Technical Group on Population Projctions, July 2020, National Commission on Population, MoHFW

China

a) China National Tourism Administration.

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Abstract 2016

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(1) For the surface of Brazil was maintained the value of 8,510,345,538 km², published in the DOU nº 41 of 03/03/2021, according to Resolution No. 47 of March 1, 2021.

(2) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators, were obtained by a projection of the population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000-2060, Review 2018.

India

(3) Projected population as on 1st July, 2020 based on Census 2011. 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).

(4) Data pertain to the year 2019.

China

(6) Data pertain to the year 2019.

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil [1]	2020	211.8
Russia	2020	146.5
India [2]	2020	1,353.4
China	2020	1,411.7
South Africa	2020	59.6
Male (%)		
Brazil [1]	2020	48.9
Russia	2019	46.4
India [2]	2020	51.4
China [3]	2020	51.2
South Africa	2020	48.9
Female (%)		
Brazil [1]	2020	51.1
Russia	2019	53.6
India [2]	2020	48.6
China [3]	2020	48.8
South Africa	2020	51.1
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil [1]	2020	24.8
Russia	2020	8.5
India[2]	2020	427.4
China	2020	147.0
South Africa	2019	48.1
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2020	14.0
Russia	2019	10.1
India	2018	20.0
China	2020	8.5
South Africa	2020	19.7
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2020	6.6
Russia	2019	12.3
India	2018	6.2
China	2020	7.1
South Africa	2020	8.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		
Brazil [1]	2020	11.6
Russia	2019	4.9
India	2018	23.0
China	2020	5.4
South Africa	2020	23.6

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Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)		
Brazil[1]	2018	59.1
Russia	2019	9.0
India[4]	2018	113.0
China	2019	17.8
South Africa	2016	121
Life expectancy at birth		
Brazil [1]	2020	76.7
Russia	2019	73.3
India[5]	2018	69.4
China	2015	76.3
South Africa	2020	65.6
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress)（%）		
Brazil	2018	15.0
Russia	2020	16.5
India	2019	14
China (NPC)	2018	24.9
(CPPCC)	2018	20.4
South Africa	2020	46
Labour Force		
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)		
Brazil [6]	2019	63.6
Russia	2020	62.0
India[7] [8]	2020	53.5
China [9]	2020	53.2
South Africa	2020	54.6
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil [6]	2019	11.6
Russia	2020	5.8
India[8]	2020	4.8
China [9]	2020	4.2
South Africa	2020	29.2
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US$)		
Brazil [11]	2020	1,445
Russia	2020	1,487
India [12]	2020	2,636
China [13] [14] [15]	2020	14,729
South Africa	2020	302
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)		
Brazil [11]	2020	6,822
Russia	2020	10,152
India [12]	2020	1,945
China [13] [15]	2020	10,438
South Africa	2020	5,071

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Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2020	4.5
Russia	2020	3.4
India[40]	2020	6.6
China	2020	2.5
South Africa	2020	3.3
Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2020	4.5
Russia (industrial products)	2020	-2.9
India	…	…
China (industrial products)	2020	-1.8
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2020	2.4
Science and technology		
Proportion of R & D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil[16]	2017	1.26
Russia[17]	2019	1.04
India	2018	0.7
China	2020	2.4
South Africa	2018	0.75
Full-Time Equivalent of R & D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	…	…
Russia	2020	753,796
India[18]	2018	341,818
China	2020	5,234,500
South Africa	2018	43,774.3
People's living Standards		
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2015	6.2
Russia	2020	4.0
India	2020	3.5
China [19]	2019	4.1
South Africa	2015	6.9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2017	4.0
Russia	2020	4.6
India	2020	1.8
China [20]	2020	7.1
South Africa	2015	4.2
Gini coefficient		
Brazil	2019	0.538
Russia [21]	2019	0.411
India		
Urban	2011-12	0.367
Rural	2011-12	0.280
China [22]	2020	0.468
South Africa [23]	2015	0.639

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Industry		6
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2020	95.5
Russia[24]	2020	97.9
India [25]	2020	91.6
China	2020	102.8
South Africa	2020	89.5
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2018	495
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)[24]	2020	100
India	2019	246
China	2020	867
South Africa	2019	74.7
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	32.2
Russia[24]	2020	73.8
India [26]	2020	99.6
China	2020	1,065
South Africa (million Rand)	…	…
Passenger cars production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2018	2,507
Russia	2020	1,259
India	2019	2,309
China	2020	19,683
South Africa	…	…
TV sets production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2018	14,377
Russia	2020	7,076
India	…	…
China [27]	2020	196,262
South Africa (million Rand)	…	…
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	141
Russia[28]	2020	512
India [25] [29]	2020	23.0
China	2020	194.8
South Africa	…	…
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2018	5.2
Russia[24]	2020	398
India	2020	716
China	2020	3,902
South Africa	…	…

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Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Natural gas (million cu.m)		
Brazil	2019	44,724
Russia[24]	2020	694,493
India [25]	2020	21,129
China	2020	192,495
South Africa	…	…
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2019	594
Russia[24]	2020	1,085
India [25]	2019	1,623
China	2020	7,779
South Africa	2020	240
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2019	326
Russia	2019	2,058
India [25]	2019	533
China [30]	2020	2,856[(P)]
South Africa	2017	181
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2019	294
Russia	2019	1,374
India [25]	2019	587
China [30]	2020	3,486[(P)]
South Africa	2017	68
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2019	81
Russia	2019	123
India [31]	2016	155
China	2017	135
South Africa	2019	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2020	118
Russia	2020	134
India [31] [32]	2020	280
China	2020	617
South Africa	2020	18
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	43
Russia	2020	20
India [31]	2020	327
China	2020	1,036
South Africa	…	…

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Meat production (1000 tons)		
Brazil	2020	26,070
Russia[24]	2020	11,236
India [34]	2019	8,599
China	2020	77,484
South Africa[40]	2017	2,893
Fish catch (1000 tons)		
Brazil	…	…
Russia[33]	2020	4,975
India [34] [35]	2020	14,998
China	2020	7,597
South Africa	...	...
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1000 km)		
Brazil	2016	30
Russia[24]	2020	87
India	2019	68
China	2020	146
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1000 km)		
Brazil	2016	1,571
Russia[24] [36]	2020	1,094
India [37]	2020	313
China	2020	5,198
South Africa	…	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil	2017	128,940
Russia[24]	2020	153,512
India [38]	2020	64,222
China	2020	631,128
South Africa	…	…
External Economic Relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (millionUS$)		
Brazil	2018	257,664
Russia	2020	304,684
India	2020	393,599
China	2020	2,362,692
South Africa	2020	77,154
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (millionUS$)		
Brazil	2018	274,977
Russia	2020	379,117
India	2020	291,106
China	2020	2,732,365
South Africa	2020	92,072

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Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued)

	Year	Value
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)		
Brazil	2018	365,544
Russia	2020	444,495
India	2020	475,561
China	2020	3,216,522
South Africa[39]	2020	55,013
Share of external debts to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2017	15.5
Russia	2020	32.4
India	2020	21.4
China	2020	16.3
South Africa	2020	55.9

Sources

Brazil

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Directorate of Surveys.

b) National Petroleum Agency - ANP.

c) Energy Research Company - EPE.

d) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture - MPA.

e) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

c) Federal Agency for Air Transport.

d) Federal Road Agency.

India

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China.

b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

d) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

e) National Radio and Television Administration of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2020.

g) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Abstract 2020.

h) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2020.

i) Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China.

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

k) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

l) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2011-2019.

n) China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2019.

South Africa

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

b) CeSTII. (2017). South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development (Statistical Report: 2015/16). Pretoria: Department of Science and Technology

c) www.pa.org.za, June 2017

d) Department of Energy

Footnotes

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

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Brazil

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

(6) Population 15 years old and over. Data from ILOSTAT Database.

(11) Data are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(16) Gross domestic expenditure on R & D as percentage of GDP. Data are from UIS database.

Russia

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

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

(24) Provisional data.

(28) Since 2020 - dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.

(33) Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms.

(36) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.

India

(2) Projected population is as on 1st July based on Report of Population projections for India and States 2011-2036 based on Census 2011.

(4) For the period 2016-18.

(5) For the period 2014-18.

(7) Share of Labour Force belong to the population of the age group 15 years and above.

(8) Estimates are based on PLFS, July 2019 – June 2020.

(12) GDP in US$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate is for the period April 1st, 2020 to March 10th, 2021 and relate to new base year (2011-12).

(18) Information as on 1.4.2018.

(25) Provisional Data. Information is as per financial year.

(26) Data pertains to Calendar year.

(29) April-December, 2020.

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

(32) As per third advance Estimates 2020-21.

(34) The data pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).

(35) Estimated figure

(37) 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).

(38) Provisional data.

(40) The Consumer price index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014-2020 is based on the current series of CPI with Base (2012 =100).

China

(3) Year-end population.

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

(10) Registered unemployment rate in urban areas.

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

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

(15) Preliminary data.

(19) Government appropriation for education to GDP.

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

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

(27) Refers only to color TV.

(30) 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.

(39) This includes gold.

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

Graph 1.1 Share of World Territory, 2019

6.3%

12.7%

2.4%

0.9%

7.1%

70.6%

■ Brazil ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa ■ Rest of the World
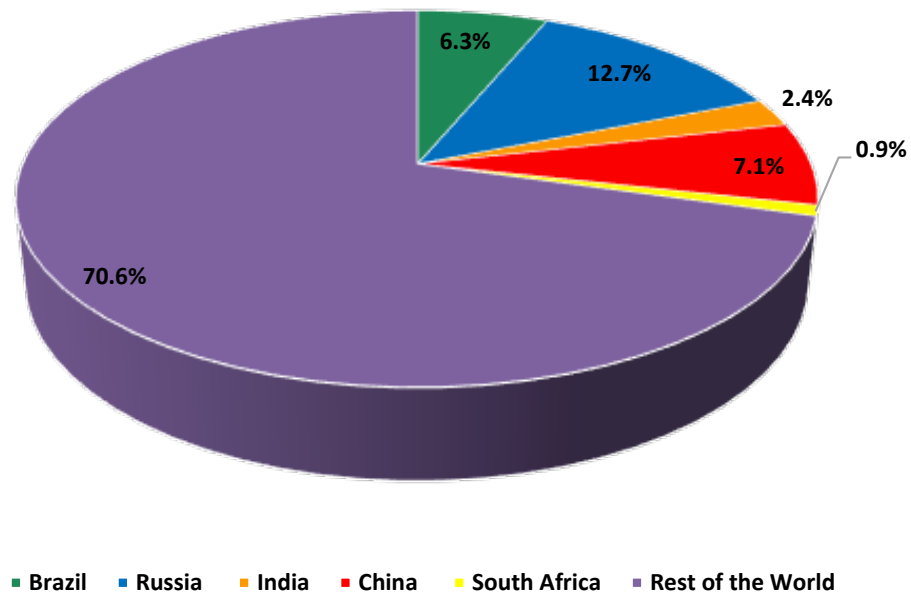
Graph 1.2 Share of World Population, 2019

2.8% 1.9%

17.6%

18.5%

58.5%

0.8%

■ Brazil ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa ■ Rest of the World
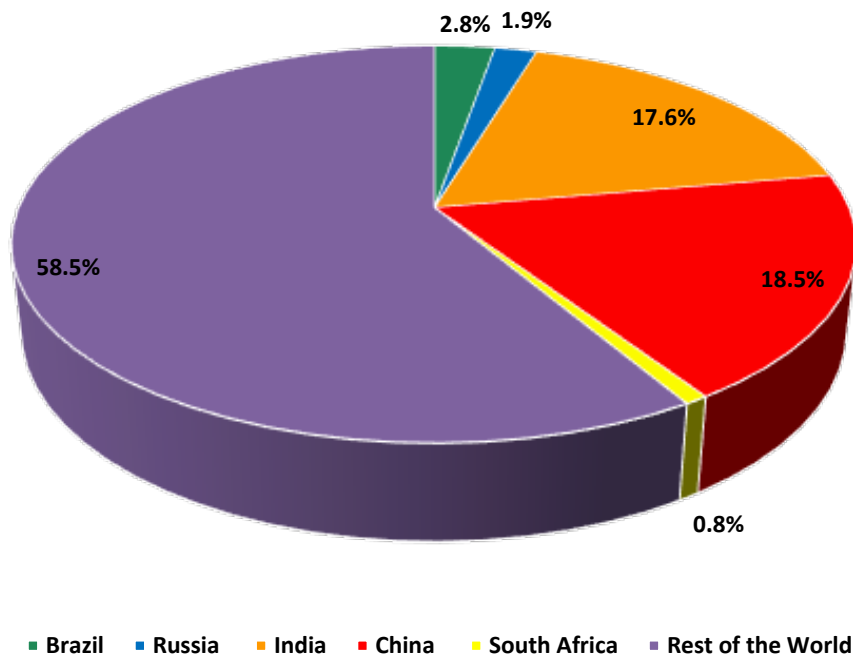
2 Population

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

Population (million persons)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil [1]	173.8	196.6	198.3	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8
Russia	146.6	143.0	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5
India [2]	1,002.1	1,216.2	1,232.2	1,248.3	1,264.3	1,280.3	1,295.8	1,310.2	1,324.6	1,339.0	1,353.4
China [3]	1,262.6	1,345.0	1,354.2	1,363.2	1,371.9	1,379.9	1,387.8	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,407.7	…
South Africa [6]	…	52.0	52.8	53.6	54.5	55.3	56.2	57.1	57.9	58.8	59.6
Male											
Brazil [1]	85.5	96.3	97.1	97.9	98.7	99.6	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.8	103.5
Russia	68.5	66.1	66.3	66.5	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.1	..
India [2]	518.6	626.0	634.2	642.4	650.5	658.7	666.6	673.9	681.2	688.5	695.7
China [3] [4]	654.4	691.6	696.6	700.6	705.2	708.6	713.1	716.5	718.6	720.4	723.3
South Africa [6]	…	25.2	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.3	28.7	29.1
Female											
Brazil [1]	88.3	100.3	101.2	102.1	103.0	103.9	104.8	105.6	106.5	107.4	108.2
Russia	78.1	76.9	76.9	77.1	78.4	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.7	…
India [2]	483.5	590.2	598.1	605.9	613.8	621.6	629.2	636.3	643.4	650.5	657.6
China [3] [4]	613.1	657.6	662.6	666.6	671.2	674.7	679.3	683.6	686.8	689.7	688.4
South Africa [6]	…	26.8	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.7	30.1	30.5
Urban											
Brazil [5]	141.1	166.4	168.4	170.4	172.3	174.3	176.3	178.2	180.1	182.0	183.8
Russia	107.3	105.6	105.9	106.3	108.1	108.5	108.8	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.4
India [2]	286.2	380.2	389.3	398.5	407.8	417.2	426.5	435.6	444.7	453.8	463.1
China [3] [4]	459.1	699.3	721.8	745.0	767.4	793.0	819.2	843.4	864.3	884.3	902.0
South Africa [6] [7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural											
Brazil [5]	32.7	30.2	29.9	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.2	27.9
Russia	39.4	37.4	37.3	37.2	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.1
India [2]	715.9	836.1	842.9	849.8	856.5	863.1	869.3	874.7	880.0	885.2	890.4
China [3] [4]	808.4	649.9	637.5	622.2	609.1	590.2	573.1	556.7	541.1	525.8	509.8
South Africa [6] [7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE.

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Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1996 - 2016 and 2011-2036.

China

 National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2020 and China Statistical Abstract 2021.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series

Footnotes

Brazil

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

(5) Urban percentage estimated by linear interpolation for the intercensal period 2000–2010 and designed by the methodology of the United Nations from 2010. These results are not derived from population projection.

India

(2) For 2000, information pertains to projected population as on 1st July based on the Report of Population projections for India and States 1991-2016 based on Census 1991. For 2011-2020, the information pertains to projected population is as on 1st July based on Report of Population projections for India and States 2011-2036 based on Census 2011.

China

(3) Data in 2000 and 2010 are estimated from the Fifth and Sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2005 and 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes. Figures of 2020 are population in reference time 0:00 1st. Nov. For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

(4) Year-end population.

South Africa

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

(7) Population estimation series does not split population into rural/urban.

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Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (mid-year) (million persons)[1]	173.8	196.6	198.3	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8
Under 15 years	52.5	47.5	46.9	46.3	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.2
15 to 24 years	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.4	33.0
25 to 59 years	72.0	92.8	94.4	95.9	97.3	98.7	99.9	101.1	102.2	103.3	104.3
60 years and older	14.8	21.6	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.1	30.2
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	96.9	96.1	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7
Under 15 years	102.7	104.1	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.6
15 to 24 years	100.3	101.0	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.1	102.3	102.6	102.8	103.0
25 to 59 years	94.6	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.1
60 years and older	81.7	79.9	79.7	79.6	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	78.9
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	20.9	15.1	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.0
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	14.2	8.8	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4
Life expectancy at birth (years)[1]	69.8	74.2	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.7
Total fertility rate (per woman)[1]	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	29.0	16.4	15.7	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.6
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	35.5	18.9	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)[2]	6.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)[3]	1.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from Population Projection by Sex and Age for the Period 2000-2060, Review 2018.

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2019.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2019, Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

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

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	146.6	143.0	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5
Under 15 years	26.5	22.0	22.5	23.1	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	…
15 to 24 years	23.2	19.8	18.6	17.5	16.6	15.7	14.9	14.3	14.1	14.1	…
25 to 59 years	69.9	74.8	75.1	75.4	76.7	76.6	76.4	76.0	75.2	74.4	…
60 years and older	27.0	26.4	27.0	27.5	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.9	31.6	32.4	…
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.0	86.1	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	…
Under 15 years	104.5	105.0	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.5	…
15 to 24 years	102.7	103.6	103.9	104.1	104.5	104.5	104.3	103.9	104.1	104.3	…
25 to 59 years	93.8	91.2	91.6	92.0	92.3	92.6	92.8	93.2	93.5	93.8	…
60 years and older	53.2	52.6	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.9	…
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.7	12.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.1	…
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	15.3	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	…
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	-6.6	-0.9	-0.03	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.01	-0.9	-1.6	-2.2	…
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	69.8	70.2	70.8	70.9	71.4	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	…
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	7.4	8.6	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	…
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	4.2	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, both sex [1]	28.2	11.7	10.8	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, male [1]	45.2	19.3	17.6	16.6	14.7	13.3	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.1	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, female [1]	13.3	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	…
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	9.4	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	…
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	16.2	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	…
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.2	9.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.5	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	…
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.22	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.19	…
Dependency ratio (%)	57.4	51.1	52.8	54.5	56.5	58.6	60.7	62.6	64.4	66.0	…

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (million persons) [1]	996.9	1210.9	1226.9	1242.9	1259.0	1275.0	1291.1	1305.5	1319.8	1334.2	1348.6
Under 15 years	350.6	373.9	351.5	348.7	341.9	342.3	362.2	…	…	…	...
15 to 24 years	193.0	233.4	243.0	245.9	252.7	258.3	249.0	…	…	…	...
25 to 59 years	384.9	502.0	513.0	526.1	542.6	549.3	561.7	…	…	…	...
60 years and older	68.4	101.5	100.3	101.6	104.1	106.6	118.2	…	…	…	...
Sex ratio (female = 100) [1]	107.3	106.0	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.6	...
Under 15 years	105.9	109.2	112.6	112.4	111.7	112.2	109.7	…	…	…	...
15 to 24 years	112.1	109.2	107.9	107.9	107.4	107.4	110.6	…	…	…	...
25 to 59 years	106.6	104.2	105.6	106.1	106.2	105.9	104.0	…	…	…	...
60 years and older	105.2	97.4	97.5	95.2	98.6	99.8	94.9	…	…	…	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	21.8	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	…	...
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	…	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	14.7	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	…	...
Life expectancy at birth (years) [2]	62.9	66.5[10]	67[11]	67.5[12]	67.9[13]	68.3[3]	68.7[4]	69.0[8]	69.4[9]	…	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	…	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	44	31	29	28	26	25	24	23	23	...	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68.0	44.0	42.0	40.0	39.0	37.0	34.0	33.0	32.0		...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	99.1	55.0	52.0	49.0	45.0	43.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	…	...
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) [5]	327[16]	167[15]	167[15]	167[15]	...	...	130[14]	122 [6]	113 [7]	…	...
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex	…	…	…	…	...	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.28	2.24	
Male	...	...	...	...	...	3.72	3.43	3.26	3.18	3.10	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.33	1.33	...

Source

(a) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1991-2016;

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 2011-2036.

(b) Sample Registration System Statistical Reports 2017, 2018, Office of RGI, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(c) Special Bulletin on Maternal Mortality in India (various issues), Office of Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

(d) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Record Bureau, Crime in India

Footnotes

(1) The information pertaining to population is as on 1st March. For year 2000, it is based on Report of Population projections for India and States 1991-2016 based on Census 1991. For 2011-2020, the information pertaining to total population is based on Report of Population projections for India and States Report 2011-2036 based on Census 2011. Due to this, the population information may also vary from the actual Census figure of 2011.

(2) The correct data on Life Expectancy at Birth for the mid year 2009 to 2016.

(3) For the period 2011-15.

(4) For the period 2012-16.

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

(6) For the period 2015-17.

(7) For the period 2016-18.

(8) For the period 2013-17.

(9) For the period 2014-18.

(10) For the period 2007-11.

(11) For the period 2008-12.

(12) For the period 2009-13.

(13) For the period 2010-14.

(14) For the period 2014-16.

(15) For the period 2011-13.

(16) For the period 1999-2001.

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Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total											
Mid-year (million persons) [1]	1262.6	1345.0	1354.2	1363.2	1371.9	1379.9	1387.8	1396.2	1402.8	1407.7	…
Year-end (million persons) [1]	1267.4	1349.2	1359.2	1367.3	1376.5	1383.3	1392.3	1400.1	1405.4	1410.1	1411.8
Under 15 years[2]	290.1	222.6	224.3	224.2	227.1	228.2	232.5	235.2	237.5	236.9	253.4
16 to 59 years[3]	846.4	…	…	…	…	931.6	927.3	922.7	917.0	918.0	894.4
60 years and older	130.9	…	…	…	…	223.4	232.5	242.2	250.9	255.2	264.0
16 to 64 years[4]	889.1	1003.8	1007.2	1010.4	1010.3	1009.8	1009.4	1005.3	1000.7	995.5	967.8
65 years and older	88.2	122.8	127.8	132.6	139.0	145.2	150.4	159.6	167.2	177.7	190.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.5	105.1
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	14.0	13.3	14.6	13.0	13.8	12.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5
Death rate (per 1000 persons)	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	6.1	7.4	5.9	6.7	4.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	1.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	…	…	…	…	76.3	…	…	…	…	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	32.2	12.1	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	22.8	7.8	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39.7	15.6	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.7	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	6.7	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	1.0	2.1	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	26.1	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8	16.9

Sources

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2020 and China Statistical Abstract 2021.

(b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000-2019.

(c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

Footnotes

(1) Data in 2000 is estimated from the Fifth and Sixth National Population Census respectively. Data in 2015 is estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes. Figures of 2020 (mid-year and year-end) are population in reference time 0:00 1st Nov. For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

(2) Figures refer to 0-14 years.

(3) Figures refer to 15-59 years.

(4) Figures refer to 15-64 years.

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total (mid-year) (million persons)										
Under 15 years	15.2	15.4	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1
15 to 24 years	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6
25 to 59 years	22.2	22.7	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.5
60 years and older	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4
Sex ratio (female = 100)										
Under 15 years	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.3	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4	102.4
15 to 24 years	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
25 to 59 years	92.2	92.7	93.2	93.8	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.6
60 years and older	66.4	66.2	66.1	65.9	65.7	65.5	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.0
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	22.9	22.4	22.0	21.6	21.4	21.1	20.8	20.4	20.0	19.7
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	10.8	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.7
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons) [1]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	60.2	61.2	61.9	62.8	63.2	63.8	64.2	64.6	65.0	65.6
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	36.9	34.0	31.7	30.3	29.0	27.9	26.9	26.0	24.7	23.6
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	48.8	44.1	41.0	39.8	39.2	38.7	38.2	37.9	36.5	34.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age										

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

Graph 2.1 Natural Increase Rate of Population
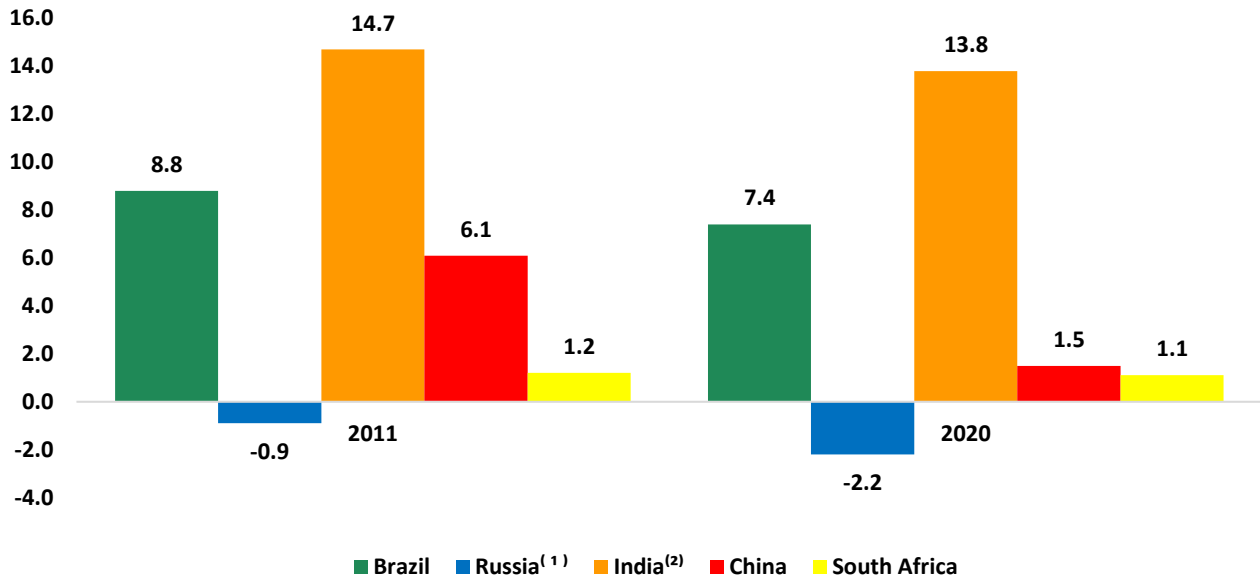
Legend: ■ Brazil ■ Russia[1] ■ India[2] ■ China ■ South Africa

(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020
(2) Data pertain to the year 2018 instead of 2020

Graph 2.2 Under Five Mortality Rate

Legend: ◆ Brazil ■ Russia ▲ India ■ China ■ South Africa
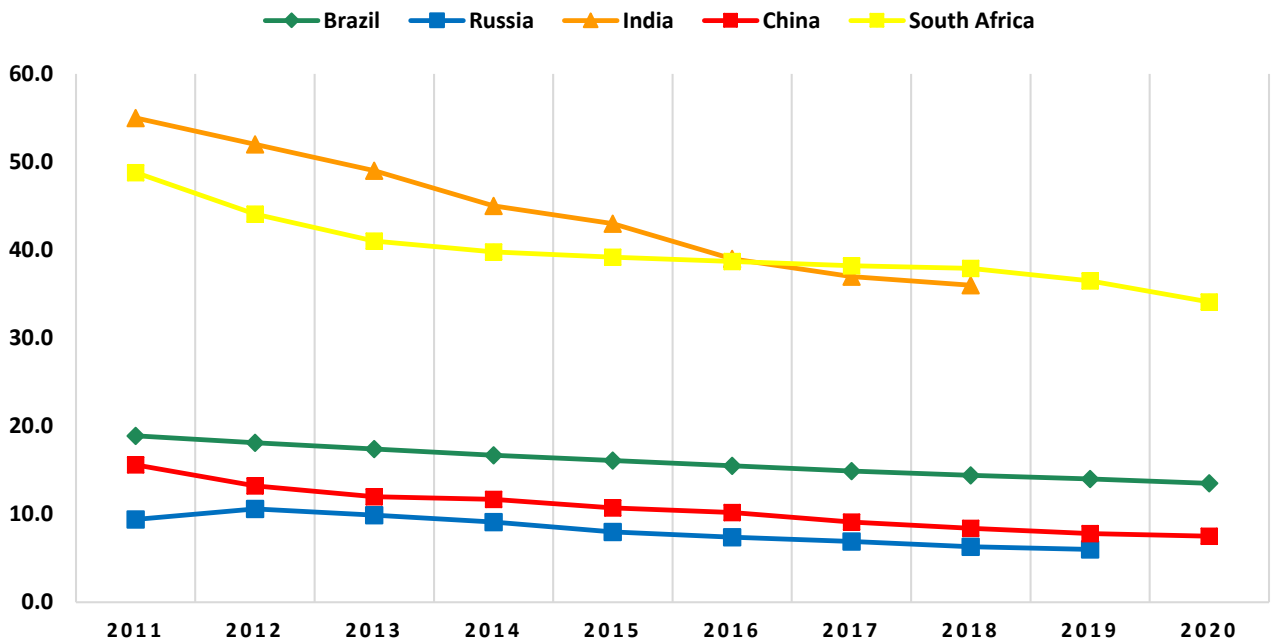
Graph 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth

■ Brazil ■ Russia⁽¹⁾ ■ India⁽²⁾ ■ China⁽³⁾ ■ South Africa

2011
- Brazil: 74.2
- Russia: 69.8
- India: 66.5
- China: 71.4
- South Africa: 60.2

2020
- Brazil: 76.7
- Russia: 73.3
- India: 69.4
- China: 76.3
- South Africa: 65.6
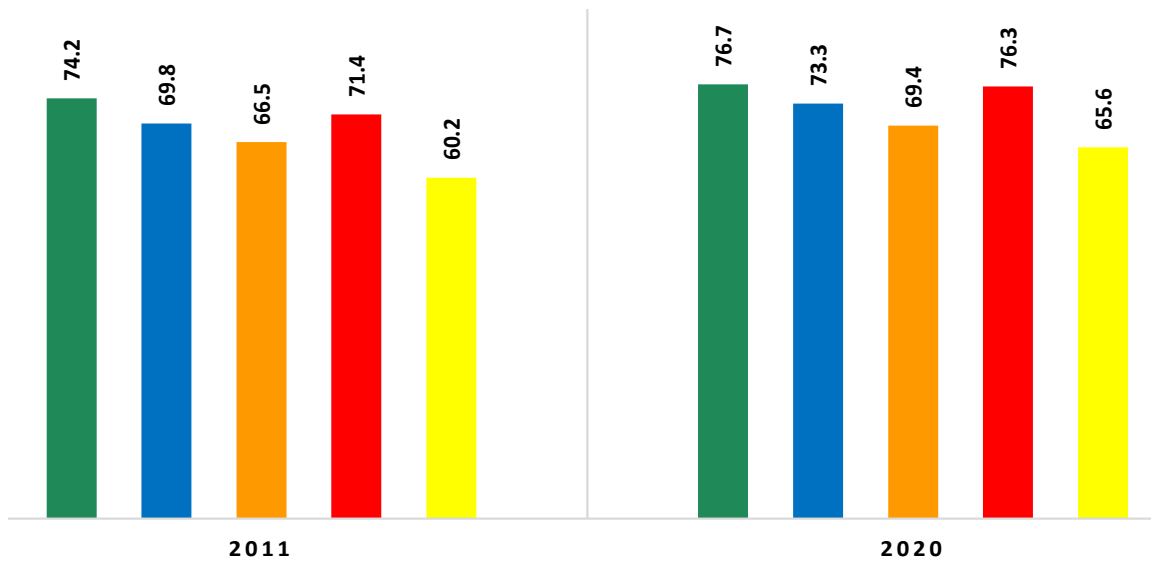
(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020
(2) Data pertain to the period 2007-11 and 2014-18 instead of 2011 and 2020 respectively
(3) Data pertain to the year 2000 instead of 2011, 2015 instead of 2020

Graph 2.4 Crude Birth Rate
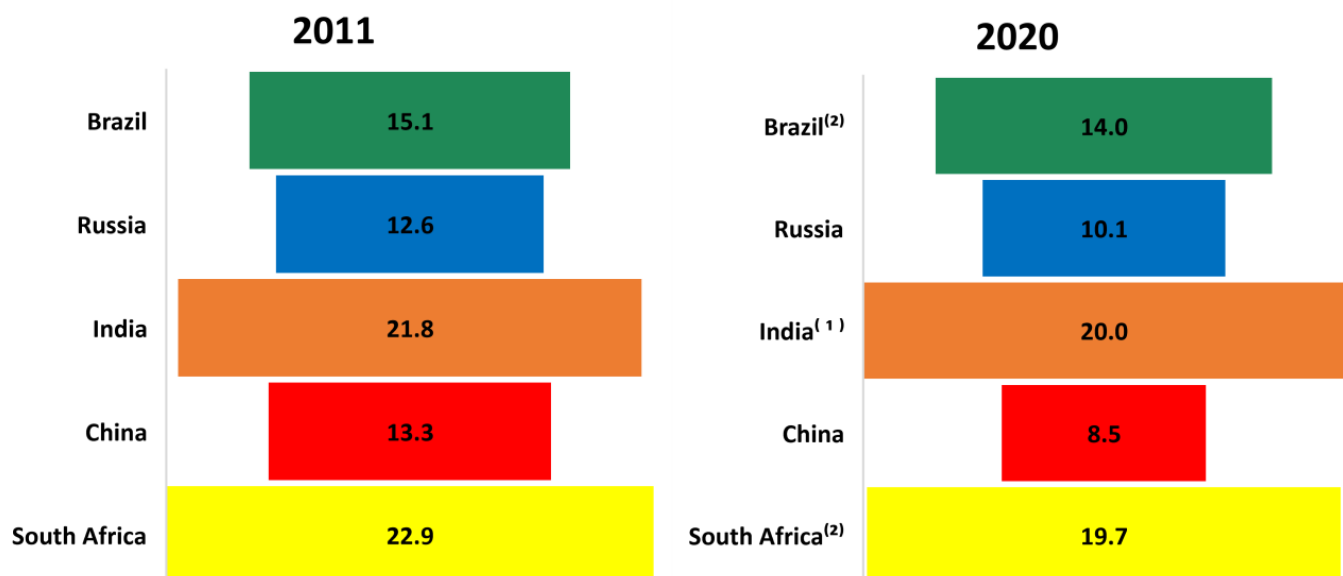
2011

Country	Value
Brazil	15.1
Russia	12.6
India	21.8
China	13.3
South Africa	22.9

2020

Country	Value
Brazil⁽²⁾	14.0
Russia	10.1
India⁽¹⁾	20.0
China	8.5
South Africa⁽²⁾	19.7

(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.
(2) Data pertain to the year 2018 instead of 2020.

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Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

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

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate expresses the number of children who, on average, would a woman belonging to a hypothetical cohort of women during their fertility life (15 - 49 years) that had their children according to the fertility rates by age study period and were not exposed to the risk of mortality from birth to the end of the fertile period.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Neo Natal Mortality Rate - Number of infant deaths less than 29 days of life per thousand live births

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

3 Labour Force

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

		2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)												
Brazil [1]	**Total**	…	…	62.7	62.9	62.4	62.9	62.9	63.2	63.0	63.6	…
	Male	…	…	74.7	74.6	74.1	74.5	74.0	73.8	73.3	73.7	…
	Female	…	…	51.6	52.2	51.8	52.4	52.8	53.6	53.8	54.5	…
Russia [2]	**Total**	65.5	68.3	68.7	68.5	68.9	69.1	69.5	62.8	62.8	62.3	62.0
	Male	71.5	74.4	74.7	74.7	75.1	75.5	75.9	71.3	71.3	70.6	70.2
	Female	60.0	62.9	63.3	63.0	63.3	63.4	63.8	55.7	55.8	55.4	55.2
India [3]	**Total**	40.6	…	55.9	…	…	…	…	…	49.8	50.2	53.5
	Male	54.0	…	79.8	…	…	…	…	…	75.8	75.5	76.8
	Female	26.3	…	31.2	…	…	…	…	…	23.3	24.5	30.0
China [4] [5]	**Total**	56.9	56.5	56.1	55.8	55.5	55.2	54.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.2
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	**Total**	…	52.2	52.5	53.1	53.3	54.6	54.7	55.6	55.1	55.2	54.6
	Male	…	59.9	60.4	60.5	60.8	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.5	60.6
	Female	…	45.0	45.2	46.2	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	48.5	48.7
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil [6]	**Total**	…	…	11.5	11.1	10.4	10.1	9.9	9.4	9.2	9.1	…
	Male	…	…	15.6	15.3	14.1	14.0	13.9	13.4	13.1	13.0	…
	Female	…	…	5.8	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.3	4.2	4.1	…
Russia [7]	**Total**	14.5	7.7	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0
	Male	17.1	9.6	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7
	Female	11.7	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2
India [8] [9]	**Total**	…	…	49.4	…	…	…	…	…	44.5	42.9	45.6
	Male	…	…	44.2	…	…	…	…	…	40.7	38.8	40.0
	Female	…	…	63.1	…	…	…	…	…	57.2	55.5	59.9
China [5]	**Total**	50.0	34.7	33.5	31.3	29.3	28.0	27.4	26.7	25.7	24.7	23.6
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	**Total**	…	7.0	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.1
	Male	…	9.2	9.7	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.6
	Female	…	4.1	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.9
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil [6]	**Total**	…	…	22.8	22.7	22.8	22.2	20.8	20.7	20.1	20.1	…
	Male	…	…	30.2	30.6	30.8	29.9	28.4	28.2	27.4	27.5	…
	Female	…	…	12.7	12.2	12.1	11.7	10.7	10.9	10.8	10.7	…
Russia [10]	**Total**	29.2	27.5	27.8	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.5
	Male	35.8	37.5	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.3
	Female	22.3	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.2
India [8] [9]	**Total**	…	…	23.7	…	…	…	…	…	24.4	24.8	23.7
	Male	…	…	25.2	…	…	…	…	…	26.4	26.7	26.6
	Female	…	…	19.7	…	…	…	…	…	17.7	18.5	16.7
China [5]	**Total**	22.5	29.6	30.4	30.3	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	**Total**	…	21.8	20.9	20.8	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.6
	Male	…	29.0	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	24.7
	Female	…	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.7

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		2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil	**Total**	…	…	65.7	66.1	66.8	67.7	69.3	69.8	70.6	70.7	…
	Male	…	…	54.2	54.1	55.0	56.0	57.7	58.4	59.5	59.5	…
	Female	…	…	81.5	82.3	82.5	83.4	84.6	84.8	84.9	85.1	…
Russia[11]	**Total**	56.3	64.9	64.9	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.5
	Male	47.1	52.9	52.7	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.8	55.0	54.9	55.0
	Female	66.0	77.2	77.5	77.7	78.3	78.8	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.7
India [8] [9]	**Total**	…	…	26.9	…	…	…	…	…	31.1	32.3	30.7
	Male	…	…	30.5	…	…	…	…	…	32.8	34.4	33.6
	Female	…	…	17.2	…	…	…	…	…	25.2	25.9	23.4
China[5]	**Total**	27.5	35.7	36.1	38.4	40.5	42.3	43.3	44.7	46.1	47.1	47.7
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	**Total**	…	71.2	71.7	71.5	71.9	70.6	71.1	71.5	71.7	72.4	73.3
	Male	…	61.8	62.3	61.7	62.0	60.1	61.0	61.6	61.7	63.1	64.7
	Female	…	83.5	84.1	84.0	84.7	84.0	84.2	84.1	84.5	84.2	84.3

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2020.

Russia

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

India

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

China

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

South Africa

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

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Population 15 years old and over.
(6) Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Russia

(2) Before 2017 data on population 15-72 year, since 2017 - on population 15 years and over.
(7) Including: Agriculture,forestry,animal husbandry and fishery. The data for 2000 data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2010 - according to NACE 2 Classification of economic activities.
(10) Including: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. The data for 2000 data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2010 - according to NACE 2 Classification of economic activities.
(11) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. The data for 2000 data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2010 - according to NACE 2 Classification of economic activities.

India

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

China

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

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Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labor force (million persons)	**Total**	95.9	97.4	98.5	100.7	102.4	103.9	104.8	106.9	...
	Male	54.6	55.1	55.7	57.0	57.5	57.8	58.0	58.9	...
	Female	41.3	42.4	42.7	43.8	44.9	46.1	46.8	48.0	...
Employed population (million persons)	**Total**	88.9	90.4	91.7	91.9	90.6	90.9	92.2	93.6	...
	Male	51.3	51.9	52.6	52.7	51.6	51.5	51.8	53.8	...
	Female	37.6	38.5	39.1	39.2	39.0	39.4	40.4	39.8	...
Age groups (%)										
15 to 24 years	**Total**	17.9	17.3	16.4	15.9	14.4	14.8	14.3	14.1	...
	Male	18.5	17.7	16.9	16.5	15.0	15.4	15.0	14.8	...
	Female	17.1	16.6	15.6	15.1	13.7	14.0	13.4	13.2	...
25 to 59 years	**Total**	75.9	76.3	77.1	77.1	78.4	77.8	77.8	77.9	...
	Male	74.4	74.8	75.4	75.6	76.8	76.0	75.9	76.1	...
	Female	77.9	78.4	79.3	79.2	80.6	80.1	80.1	80.2	...
60 years and older	**Total**	6.2	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.2	7.4	8.0	8.0	...
	Male	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	9.1	9.1	...
	Female	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.5	6.5	...
Sector (million persons)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**Total**	10.2	10.0	9.5	9.3	9.0	8.6	8.5	8.6	...
	Male	8.0	7.9	7.4	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.8	6.9	...
	Female	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	...
Industry[1]	**Total**	12.8	12.6	13.2	12.7	11.5	11.8	11.8	12.2	...
	Male	8.3	8.3	8.7	8.4	7.5	7.7	7.7	8.1	...
	Female	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	...
Construction	**Total**	7.5	7.9	7.7	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.8	...
	Male	7.1	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.6	...
	Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	...
Trade	**Total**	16.8	17.1	17.3	17.5	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.9	...
	Male	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.1	...
	Female	7.0	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	...
Services	**Total**	41.6	42.7	43.9	44.7	45.4	46.0	47.5	48.9	...
	Male	18.1	18.3	19.0	19.6	19.7	20.1	20.8	21.5	...
	Female	23.6	24.4	24.9	25.1	25.7	25.9	26.7	27.4	...
Other	**Total**	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
	Male	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
	Female	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...

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Unemployed population (million persons)	**Total**	7.0	7.0	6.8	8.8	11.7	13.0	12.6	12.4	...
	Male	3.2	3.2	3.2	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.1	5.6	...
	Female	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.7	...
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	**Total**	6.4	6.3	6.2	8.0	10.7	11.9	11.4	11.3	...
	Male	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.5	5.1	...
	Female	3.4	3.5	3.3	4.2	5.4	6.2	5.9	6.3	...
Unemployment rate (%)	**Total**	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.7	11.5	12.5	12.0	11.6	...
	Male	5.9	5.7	5.7	7.4	10.2	10.8	10.5	9.6	...
	Female	9.0	9.0	8.4	10.4	13.1	14.5	13.8	14.0	...
Urban unemployment rate (%)	**Total**	7.6	7.5	7.2	9.1	11.9	12.9	12.3	11.9	...
	Male	6.3	6.1	6.1	7.8	10.7	11.4	11.0	10.0	...
	Female	9.3	9.2	8.6	10.7	13.3	14.7	13.9	14.2	...
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	**Total**	15.9	16.2	16.0	20.2	27.3	28.1	27.8	26.9	...
	Male	13.4	13.2	13.3	17.2	24.2	24.5	24.9	22.8	...
	Female	19.3	20.1	19.7	24.3	31.4	32.7	31.5	32.1	...

Sources

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2020.

International Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

Revised data, according to the last population estimate.

(1) Industry: Sections of ISIC REV 4:

A — Mining and quarrying;

B — Manufacturing;

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

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

F — Constructions.

Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Labour Force [1] **- Russia**

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	75.8	75.7	75.5	75.4	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	75.4	74.9
Male	37.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.2	38.8	38.4
Female	35.1	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.7	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.0	36.6	36.5
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	70.9	71.5	71.4	71.5	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.5	71.9	70.6
Male	33.6	36.0	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	36.9	36.2
Female	31.5	34.8	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.0	34.4
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	10.1	9.1	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3
25 to 59 years	82.8	85.4	86.4	86.1	86.8	87.3	87.7	88.2	88.4	88.1	87.9
60 years and older	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8
Sector (million persons) [2]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2
Industry [3]	15.7	14.3	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1
Construction	3.3	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.6
Trade	8.0	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.9
Services [4]	28.6	34.8	35.0	35.2	35.7	36.4	36.6	37.0	37.3	37.3	36.7
Other [5]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	4.9	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.3
Male	4.1	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2
Female	3.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	6.5	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.8
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	5.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.2
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	15.2	14.8	13.8	13.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.6	15.5	17.3

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(2) The data for 2000 data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2010 - according to NACE 2 Classification of economic activities˙

(3) Including Energy.

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

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

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

		2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018(2)	2019(2)	2020
Labour Force (million persons)	**Total**	373.6	...	429.9	...	...	...	...	...	474.3	486.5	529.0
	Male	255.6	...	310.9	...	...	...	...	...	366.4	370.6	384.7
	Female	118.0	...	119.0	...	...	...	...	...	108.0	115.9	144.4
Employed population (million persons)	**Total**	365.4	...	420.5	...	...	...	...	...	445.9	459.4	503.8
	Male	249.4	...	304.3	...	...	...	...	...	344.0	349.5	365.6
	Female	116.0	...	116.1	...	...	...	...	...	101.9	109.9	138.1
Age wise break up of those employed (%)(1)												
15 to 24 years	**Total**	20.7	...	16.0	...	...	...	...	...	12.1	12.2	12.6
	Male	20.9	...	16.4	...	...	...	...	...	12.4	12.5	13.2
	Female	20.5	...	15.4	...	...	...	...	...	10.7	10.5	11.3
25 to 59 years	**Total**	69.8	...	75.2	...	...	...	...	...	80.2	80.4	79.3
	Male	69.6	...	74.7	...	...	...	...	...	79.5	79.7	78.5
	Female	70.4	...	76.3	...	...	...	...	...	82.6	81.8	80.9
60 years and older	**Total**	6.7	...	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.4	8.1
	Male	7.5	...	8.2	...	...	...	...	...	8.1	7.8	8.33
	Female	5.2	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	7.2	7.7
Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	**Total**	225.6	...	205.6	...	...	...	...	...	196.8	194.8	229.0
	Male	137.0	...	132.7	...	...	...	...	...	138.4	134.0	146.3
	Female	88.5	...	72.9	...	...	...	...	...	58.1	60.8	82.7
Mining and quarrying	**Total**	2.1	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	1.9	1.6
	Male	1.7	...	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	1.7	1.5
	Female	0.4	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	**Total**	39.1	...	53.0	...	...	...	...	...	54.1	55.4	56.4
	Male	27.8	...	37.4	...	...	...	...	...	41.4	41.3	41.3
	Female	11.4	...	15.6	...	...	...	...	...	12.7	14.1	15.1
Electricity, gas, water etc.	**Total**	0.9	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	2.6	3.3
	Male	0.9	...	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	2.5	2.3	2.9
	Female	0.0	...	0.3	...	...	...	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.4
Construction	**Total**	15.8	...	44.6	...	...	...	...	...	52.2	55.8	59.0
	Male	13.9	...	37.5	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	49.7	51.6
	Female	1.9	...	7.1	...	...	...	...	...	5.1	6.0	7.5
Trade, hotel and restaurant	**Total**	35.8	...	46.1	...	...	...	...	...	53.5	58.2	67.0
	Male	31.3	...	40.4	...	...	...	...	...	47.1	50.8	55.9
	Female	4.6	...	5.6	...	...	...	...	...	6.4	7.3	11.1
Transport, storage and communication	**Total**	12.9	...	20.3	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	27.4	28.4
	Male	12.5	...	19.6	...	...	...	...	...	25.5	26.2	27.1
	Female	0.4	...	0.8	...	...	...	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.4
Other services	**Total**	33.5	...	46.5	...	...	...	...	...	58.5	63.4	59.7
	Male	24.6	...	32.9	...	...	...	...	...	40.4	43.4	39.9
	Female	9.0	...	13.6	...	...	...	...	...	18.2	20.0	19.9
Unemployment rate (%)	**Total**	2.2	...	2.2	...	...	...	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8
	Male	2.4	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	6.0	5.1
	Female	1.7	...	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	5.2	4.2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	**Total**	4.7	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	7.8	7.7	7.0
	Male	4.5	...	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	6.4
	Female	5.7	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	10.8	9.9	8.9

Source

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

Footnotes

The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table). For example, information for the year 2000 perains to survey period July 1999 to June 2000. The information is based on Usual Activity Status taking into account both Principal & Subsidiary activity.

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

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

Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Employed population (million persons) [1]	720.9	762.0	762.5	763.0	763.5	763.2	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6
By age (%) [1]											
16 to 24 years	15.9	13.4	12.0	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6	…
25 to 59 years	77.8	78.7	79.1	79.3	79.7	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.1	…
60 years and older	6.4	7.9	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	…
By sector (million persons) [1]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	264.7	255.4	238.4	223.7	214.2	209.1	203.0	195.2	186.5	177.2
Industry [2]	162.2	225.4	232.3	231.4	230.6	226.4	223.0	217.6	213.6	212.3	215.4
Services	198.2	271.9	274.9	293.2	309.2	322.6	330.4	340.0	349.1	355.6	358.1
Total Labor Force	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.6
Registered unemployment rate in urban areas (%)	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.6	4.2

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2020 and China statistical abstract 2021.
b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes

(1) Figures of 2011-2019 are revised based on the 7th National Population Census.
(2) Including Energy and Construction.

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000[1]	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015[2]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	18.7	19.2	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	21.3
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	14.1	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	9.0	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	5.8
25 to 59 years	84.4	88.6	89.1	88.9	89.0	88.7	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.3
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8
Mining	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5
Utilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2
Trade	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1
Transport	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9
Finance	1.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4
Community and social services	2.1	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
Private households	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Other	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	4.6	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.3
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	24.8	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	28.7	29.2
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	50.3	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	57.0	59.0

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(2) 2015 estimates are from the 2013 Master Sample.

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Graph 3.1 Share of Labour Force to Population 15 years & above (%)

Brazil[1]
- 2020: 63.6
- 2012: 62.7

Russia
- 2020: 62.0
- 2012: 68.7

India
- 2020: 53.5
- 2012: 55.9

China
- 2020: 53.2
- 2012: 56.1

South Africa
- 2020: 54.6
- 2012: 52.5
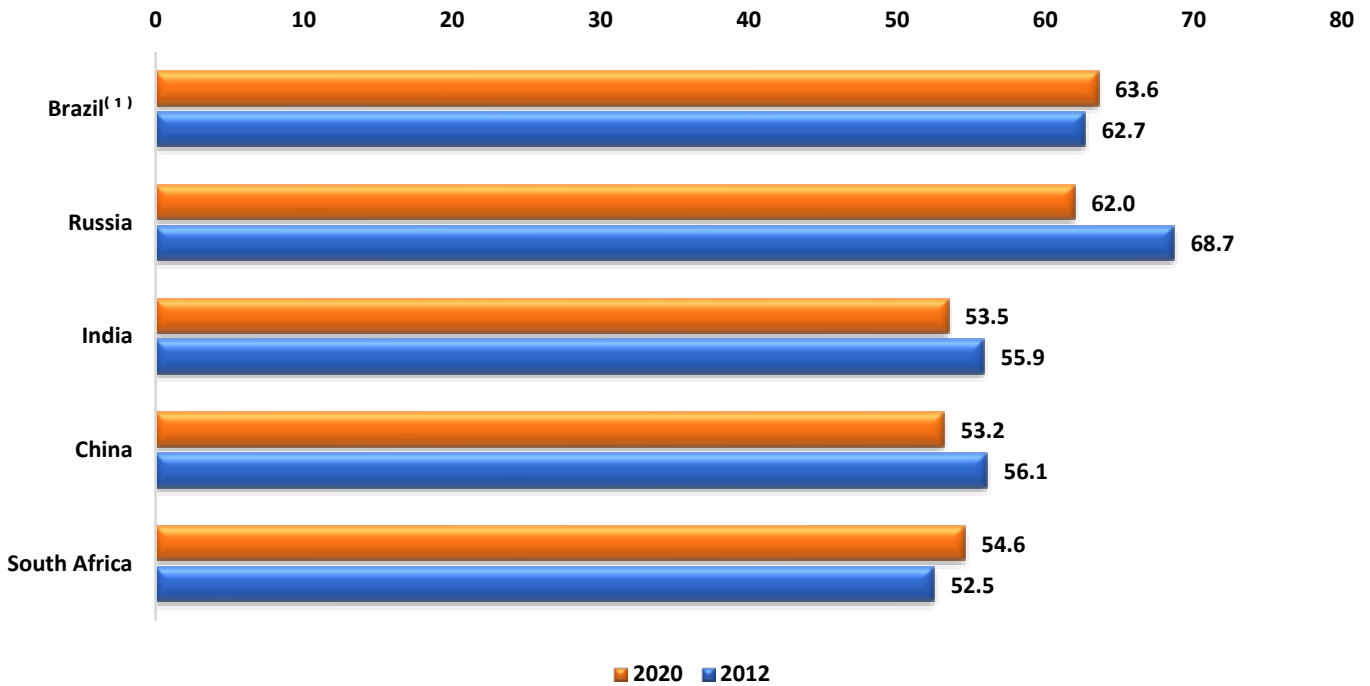
■ 2020 ■ 2012

(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.

Graph 3.2 Share of employed persons to total employed persons by Industry in 2020 (%)

Brazil[1]
- Primary: 9.1
- Secondary: 20.1
- Tertiary: 70.7

Russia
- Primary: 6.0
- Secondary: 26.5
- Tertiary: 67.5

India
- Primary: 45.6
- Secondary: 23.7
- Tertiary: 30.7

China
- Primary: 23.6
- Secondary: 28.7
- Tertiary: 47.7

South Africa
- Primary: 8.1
- Secondary: 18.6
- Tertiary: 73.3

■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary

(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.

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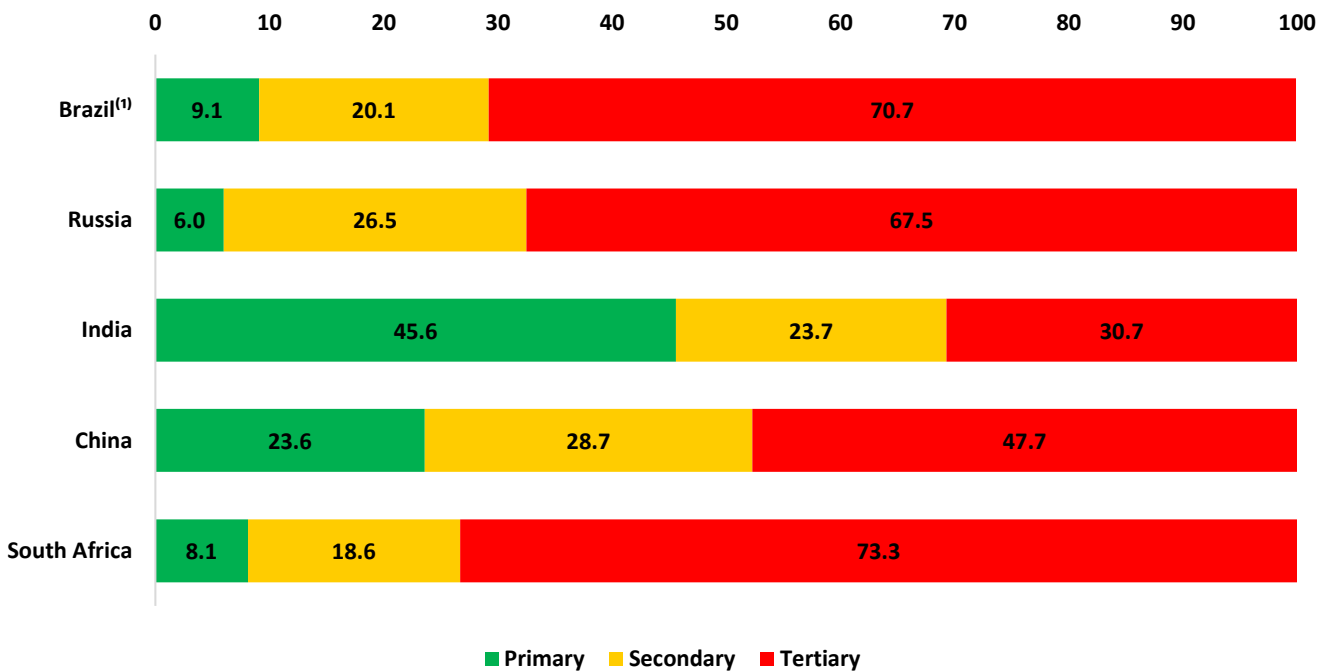
Explanatory Notes

General notes

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

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

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

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

(i) Working or being engaged in economic activity .

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary Sector: of industries includes other industries of national economy.

Brazil

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

Work

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

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

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

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

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

 – Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute or;

 – As apprentice or trainee, or;

d) Occupation developed for at least one hour per week

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

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

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

Unemployed person: A person without work which had taken specific action to seek work (getting in touch with employers; enrolling or going 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.

The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

Employed persons: refer to persons above a specified age who had labour capacity and performed some social work for compensation or business gains. Specifically, it refers to all persons, aged 16 and 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.

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Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)											
Brazil [(1) (2)]	655	2,613	2,464	2,471	2,456	1,800	1,796	2,063	1,917	1,878	1,445
Russia	260	2,048	2,192	2,294	2,082	1,370	1,280	1,574	1,661	1,688	1,487
India [(3) (8)]	468	1,823	1,828	1,857	2,039	2,104	2,295	2,650	2,702	2,870	2,636
China [(4) (5)]	1,211	7,555	8,532	9,574	10,477	11,060	11,237	12,323	13,892	14,300	14,729 [(6)]
South Africa	136	417	396	367	351	318	296	350	368	351	302
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)											
Brazil [(1) (2)]	3,771	13,293	12,423	12,357	12,174	8,846	8,754	9,974	9,193	8,935	6,822
Russia	1,772	14,326	15,308	15,982	14,248	9,356	8,726	10,722	11,310	11,499	10,152
India [(3)]	460	1,494	1,480	1,484	1,610	1,640	1,767	2,016	2,036	2,140	1,945
China [(4)]	959	5,617	6,300	7,023	7,637	8,015	8,097	8,826	9,903	10,195	10,438 [(6)]
South Africa	3,073	8,083	7,574	6,908	6,509	5,775	5,302	6,187	6,380	5,979	5,071
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	4.4	4.0	1.9	3.0	0.5	-3.5	-3.3	1.3	1.8	1.4	-4.1
Russia [(7)]	10.0	4.3	4.0	1.8	0.7	-2.0	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.0	-3.0
India [(3) (8)]	2.0	8.7	0.2	1.6	9.8	3.2	9.1	15.5	2.0	6.2	-8.2
China	8.5	9.6	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0	2.3 [(6)]
South Africa	4.2	3.3	2.2	2.5	1.8	1.2	0.4	1.4	0.8	0.2	-7.0
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [(1) (2)]	5.5	5.1	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	5.1	6.8
Russia	...	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.1
India [(8)]	26.4	21.7	21.3	21.4	20.9	20.1	20.4	20.4	19.8	20.3	21.7
China	14.7	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.7 [(6)]
South Africa	10.7	12.1	11.5	11.4	10.8	10.1	10.7	10.9	10.5	10.4	11.1
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [(1) (2)]	26.7	27.2	26.0	24.9	23.8	22.5	21.2	21.1	21.8	21.4	20.4
Russia	...	34.1	33.6	32.3	32.1	33.2	32.4	34.0	36.6	36.0	33.4
India [(8)]	26.6	29.3	28.7	27.9	27.3	27.6	27.0	27.0	26.8	24.7	24.0
China	45.5	46.5	45.4	44.2	43.1	40.8	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.6	37.8 [(6)]
South Africa	24.5	20.3	20.5	20.6	21.2	21.3	21.2	21.1	20.9	20.9	19.9
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [(1) (2)]	67.7	67.7	69.1	69.9	71.2	72.5	73.1	73.5	73.0	73.5	72.8
Russia	...	62.3	63.0	64.3	64.0	62.5	63.3	62.1	59.7	60.1	62.5
India [(8)]	47.0	49.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.4	55.0	54.3
China	39.8	44.3	45.5	46.9	48.3	50.8	52.4	52.7	53.3	54.3	54.5 [(6)]
South Africa	64.8	67.6	68.0	68.0	68.0	68.6	68.1	68.0	68.5	68.7	69.0

Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China and China Statistical yearbook 2020 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Data for 2019 and 2020 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2019 and 2020 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

(7) At constant prices.

India

(3) GDP in US$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate taken from RBI's website (Link: https://dbie.rbi.org.in). Data for Financial Year 2020-21 is available till March 10th, 2021 and the average is based on the data for the period April 1st, 2020 to March 10th, 2021.

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

China

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

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

(6) Preliminary data.

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Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019[1][2]	2020[1][2]
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7407	7448
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104	101.9	103	100.5	96.5	96.7	101.3	101.8	101.4	95.9
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.8	107.6	108.1	103.7	104.5	104.3	104.8
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)	3.1	1.0	2.1	-0.3	-4.4	-4.1	0.5	1.0	0.6	-4.8
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	106.8	100.8	105.8	95.8	86.1	87.9	97.4	105.2	103.4	99.2
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7407	7448
Primary industry	190	201	240	250	259	307	303	310	326	440
Secondary industry	1011	1066	1132	1183	1161	1151	1198	1313	1364	1315
Tertiary industry	2519	2828	3182	3540	3736	3962	4171	4388	4680	4686
Net taxes on products (billion R$)	656	721	778	806	840	850	914	993	1037	1007
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7407	7448
Final consumption expenditures	3455	3849	4298	4745	5021	5306	5575	5919	6284	6197
Gross fixed capital formation	902	997	1115	1148	1069	973	959	1057	1134	1224
Change in inventory	53	34	42	39	-25	-35	4	0	7	-76
Net exports of goods and services	-34	-65	-123	-154	-69	25	47	28	-18	103
Final consumption rate (%)	78.9	79.9	80.6	82.1	83.7	84.6	84.7	84.5	84.8	83.2
Gross capital formation rate (%)	21.8	21.4	21.7	20.5	17.4	15	14.6	15.1	15.4	15.4

Source

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

Footnotes

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

Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia [1]

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7,306	60,114	68,103	72,986	79,030	83,087	85,616	91,843	103.862	109.242	106.967
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	104.3	104.0	101.8	100.7	98.0	100.2	101.8	102.8	102.0	97.0
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	115.9	108.9	105.3	107.5	107.2	102.8	105.3	110.0	103.1	100.9
Indices of *per capita* GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	104.2	103.8	101.5	99.0	97.8	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.1	97.3
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	109.1	106.2	101.9	97.9	89.4	101.3	104.7	100.6	101.5	95.7
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total [2]	...	51,916	58,936	63,721	68,738	74,621	77,077	82,897	92,829	98,026	96,222
Primary industry	...	1,894	1,993	2,185	2,656	3,218	3,288	3,264	3,525	3,819	3,958
Secondary industry	...	17,682	19,820	20,576	22,074	24,755	24,978	28,171	33,811	35,255	32,076
Tertiary industry	...	32,340	37,123	40,961	44,008	46,647	48,812	51,462	55,492	58,952	60,188
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4,477	40,884	47,273	52,434	56,736	58,531	61,399	65,290	70,705	75,962	75,063
Gross fixed capital formation	1,232	12,817	14,684	16,013	16,926	17,126	18,734	20,189	21,452	23,087	23,273
Change in inventory	134	1,767	2,038	972	770	1,277	1,040	1,492	1,312	1,775	2,387
Net exports of goods and services	1,463	4,854	4,538	3,944	5,074	6,686	4,444	4,873	10,392	8,333	5,309
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	67.9	69.1	71.6	71.5	70.1	71.8	71.0	68.1	69.5	70.8
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	24.2	24.4	23	22.2	21.9	23.1	23.6	21.8	22.8	24.1
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceiding year=100) (%) [3]	...	103.8	103.8	102.1	100.8	98.7	100.1	102.1	103.1	102.6	...

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

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

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

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

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	2139885.691	87,36,329	99,44,013	1,12,33,522	1,24,67,959	1,37,71,874	1,53,91,669	1,70,90,042	1,88,86,957	2,03,51,013	1,95,86,161
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	1955518.145	81,06,946	92,02,692	1,03,63,153	1,15,04,279	1,25,74,499	1,39,65,200	1,55,05,665	1,71,61,213	1,84,61,343	1,77,81,120
GNI (current prices)	2117152.691	86,59,505	98,27,250	1,10,93,638	1,23,20,529	1,36,12,095	1,52,15,269	1,69,05,230	1,86,84,632	2,01,57,899	1,94,01,838
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) [4]	4024830.686	81,06,946	85,46,275	90,63,649	97,12,133	1,04,91,870	1,13,28,285	1,20,34,171	1,27,44,203	1,32,71,471	1,24,11,495
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	*19191*	66,450	74,516	82,839	90,799	98,009	1,07,507	1,18,004	1,29,323	1,37,668	1,31,186
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	*21000*	71,609	80,518	89,796	98,405	1,07,341	1,18,489	1,30,061	1,42,328	1,51,760	1,44,503
GDP at constant prices (preceeding year = 100) (%)	103.8409912	105.2	105.5	106.4	107.4	108.0	108.3	106.8	106.5	104.0	92.0
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices [4]	3.8	5.2	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	4.0	-8.0
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	2.3	2.3	4.1	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	4.9	3.1	-7.5
Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)											
Primary industry	513029.3661	17,62,983	19,60,949	22,22,166	24,02,088	25,21,544	28,45,470	31,65,935	33,93,447	37,49,866	38,67,209
Secondary industry	517902.6819	23,73,988	26,37,551	28,95,076	31,39,713	34,72,237	37,70,300	41,92,755	46,05,756	45,64,552	42,64,519
Tertiary industry	915349.0438	39,69,975	46,04,192	52,45,910	59,62,479	65,80,718	73,49,430	81,46,975	91,62,009	1,01,46,925	96,49,392
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)											
Final consumption expenditure [5]	1619611.358	58,78,822	66,76,889	76,32,159	85,49,102	95,62,579	1,07,13,191	1,18,76,272	1,32,59,699	1,45,94,034.9	1,40,33,643
Gross capital formation [6]	561703.30	34,03,008	38,47,122	37,94,135	41,79,779	44,22,659	49,18,077	57,91,573	61,72,623	65,51,251	…
Gross fixed capital formation	556836.4503	29,97,733	33,24,973	35,15,621	37,50,392	39,57,092	43,38,671	48,15,600	55,12,930	58,51,313.2	52,29,676
Change in stocks [7]	-22474.85149	2,07,983	2,14,524	1,44,621	3,12,698	2,62,477	1,38,083	2,37,581	3,18,013	1,94,441	1,92,749
Final consumption rate (%)	75.69	67.3	67.1	67.9	68.6	69.4	69.6	69.5	70.2	71.7	71.7
Gross capital formation rate (%)	26	39.0	38.7	33.8	33.5	32.1	32.0	33.9	32.7	32	…
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)	-19397	- 571 623	-6,68,721	-3,35,030	-3,72,326	-3,16,276	-2,71,819	-5,39,869	-7,01,873	-5,14,473.2	-62,031.3
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)	531523.4139	30,26,837	33,69,202	36,08,193	40,19,957	42,82,259	48,25,113	54,80,741	57,76,960	63,85,981	…
Population (Crore)	101.9	122.0	123.5	125.1	126.7	128.3	129.9	131.4	132.7	134.1	135.50
Exchange rate US$/Rs average [8]	45.70	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.4	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.30

Source

(1). National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note on "First revised Estimate of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2019-20" released on 29th Jan. 2021. *(Link:http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/PressNote_FRE%202019-20%20-%20Website.pdf)*

(2). National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note on "Second Advance Estimate of National Income 2020-21" released on 26th Feb. 2021. *(Link: http://www.mospi.nic.in/sites/default/files/press_release/PRESS%20NOTE%20SAE%2026-02-2021.pdf)*

(3). National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Back Series of National Accounts (2011-12). *(Link: http://www.mospi.nic.in/publication/back-series-national-accounts-base-2011-12)*

Footnotes

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

(2) Data relates to base year 2011-12.

(3) One Crore is equal to ten millions.

(4) Data at 2011-12 prices.

(5) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(6) Includes valuables.

(7) Does not include valuables.

(8) Exchange Rate of US$ to Rupee is taken from RBI's website *(Link: https://dbie.rbi.org.in)*. Data for Financial Year 2020-21 is available till March 10th, 2021 and the average is based on the data for the period April 1st, 2020 to March 10th, 2021.

Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China [1]

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	10,028	48,794	53,858	59,296	64,356	68,886	74,640	83,204	91,928	98,652	1,01,599
GNI (current prices/billion US$) [2]	1,197	7,484	8,512	9,497	10,490	11,007	11,181	12,307	13,831	14,260	14,625
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.5	109.6	107.9	107.8	107.4	107.0	106.8	106.9	106.7	106.0	102.3
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (%)	7.6	9.0	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.0	1.7
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) [3]											
Total	10,028	48,794	53,858	59,296	64,356	68,886	74,640	83,204	91,928	98,652	1,01,599
By Sector[4]											
Primary industry	1,472	4,478	4,908	5,303	5,563	5,777	6,014	6,210	6,475	7,047	7,775
Secondary industry	4,566	22,704	24,464	26,195	27,728	28,134	29,543	33,158	36,484	38,067	38,426
Tertiary industry	3,990	21,612	24,486	27,798	31,065	34,974	39,083	43,836	48,970	53,537	55,398
By Industry[4]											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1,494	4,612	5,058	5,469	5,747	5,985	6,245	6,466	6,756	7,358	8,110
Industry	4,026	19,514	20,890	22,233	23,320	23,497	24,541	27,512	30,109	31,186	31,307
Construction	553	3,293	3,690	4,090	4,540	4,776	5,150	5,791	6,549	7,065	7,300
Wholesale and retail trades	816	4,373	4,984	5,629	6,317	6,772	7,372	8,116	8,890	9,565	9,569
Transport, storage and post	616	2,184	2,376	2,604	2,853	3,052	3,303	3,712	4,034	4,247	4,156
Hotels and catering services	215	857	954	1,023	1,123	1,231	1,361	1,506	1,652	1,790	1,597
Financial intermediation	484	3,075	3,527	4,129	4,685	5,630	5,996	6,484	7,061	7,625	8,407
Real estate	414	2,778	3,075	3,534	3,809	4,257	4,997	5,709	6,462	7,044	7,455
Others	1,409	8,108	9,304	10,585	11,962	13,686	15,674	17,909	20,415	22,772	23,697
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	9,980	48,411	53,904	59,634	64,655	69,209	74,598	82,898	91,577	99,071	1,02,592
Final consumption expenditure	6,375	24,475	27,544	30,666	33,803	37,192	41,081	45,652	50,613	55,263	55,699
Gross fixed capital formation	3,267	21,402	23,832	26,398	28,224	28,997	31,014	34,830	39,385	42,245	43,568
Change in inventories	100	1,366	1,064	1,115	1,266	786	805	959	874	423	672
Net exports of goods and services	238	1,169	1,464	1,455	1,361	2,235	1,698	1,458	705	1,140	2,653
Final consumption rate (%)	63.9	50.6	51.1	51.4	52.3	53.7	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.8	54.3
Capital formation rate (%)	33.7	47.0	46.2	46.1	45.6	43.0	42.7	43.2	44.0	43.1	43.1
Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year=100, %)	7.4	9.1	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	…	…

Sources
National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes
(1) According to the results of China's Fourth National Economic Census, Historical GDP data from 2014 to 2018 have since been revised.

(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	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016[1]	2017	2018	2019	2020
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	946	3,024	3,254	3,540	3,805	4,050	4,359	4,654	4,874	5,078	4,974
Indices of GDP (year 2010 = 100) (%) [2]	34	103	106	108	110	112	112	114	114	115	107
GDP deflator (year 2010 = 100) (%) [2]	72.7	107	112	119	126	132	142	149	156	162	159
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (% change)	2.1	8.5	6.1	7.2	5.9	4.5	5.9	5.6	2.6	2.3	-3.4
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100)	52	204	221	255	274	293	300	308	…	…	…
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2010 = 100)	28	109	118	136	147	156	160	165	…	…	…
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	946	3,024	3,254	3,540	3,805	4,050	4,359	4,654	4,874	5,078	4,974
Primary industry [3]	92	331	338	363	370	366	415	454	457	472	493
Secondary industry [4]	211	553	601	656	723	773	826	880	909	944	881
Tertiary industry [5]	559	1,841	1,994	2,165	2,322	2,486	2,650	2,840	2,975	3,108	3,056
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953	3,022	3,245	3,540	3,796	4,043	4,349	4,659	4,849	5,059	4,964
Final consumption expenditures	771	2,402	2,643	2,873	3,073	3,249	3,491	3,724	3,958	4,140	4,101
Gross fixed capital formation	148	578	626	721	776	823	847	873	886	909	784
Change in inventory	7	18	24	28	4	25	-11	2	-12	-16	-166
Net exports of goods and services	27	24	-47	-81	-57	-53	23	60	17	26	246
Final consumption rate (%)	80.9	79	81	81	81	80	80	80	82	82	83
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.2	20	20	21	21	21	19	19	18	18	12

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

(2) Base year 2010 = 100.

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

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

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

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Graph 4.1 Share of GDP in Different Industries (%)

2011

	Brazil	Russia	India[1]	China	South Africa
Tertiary	67.7	62.3	49.0	44.3	67.6
Secondary	27.2	34.1	29.3	46.5	20.3
Primary	5.1	3.6	21.7	9.2	12.1

■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary

2020

	Brazil[2]	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Tertiary	72.8	62.5	54.3	54.5	69.0
Secondary	20.4	33.4	24.0	37.8	19.9
Primary	6.8	4.1	21.7	7.7	11.1

■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary
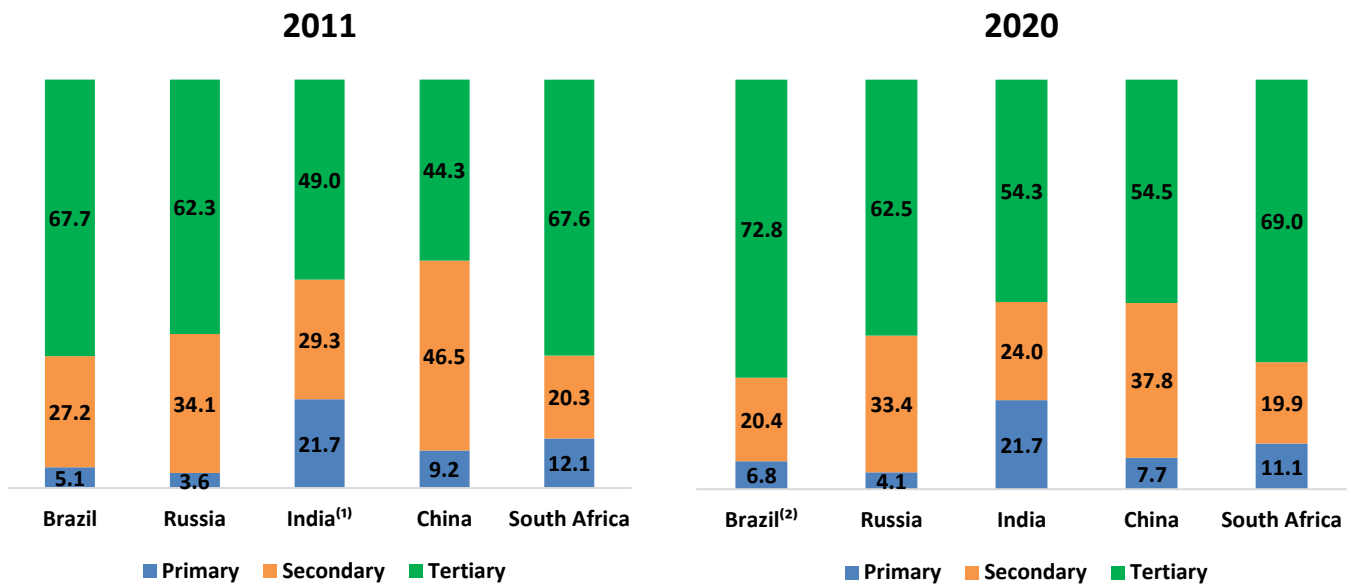
(1) Data relate to the base year 2011-12
(2) Preliminary data

Graph 4.2 Gross Domestic Product
(Current Prices/Billion US$)

◆ Brazil[1]   ■ Russia   ▲ India[2]   ■ China[3]   ■ South Africa
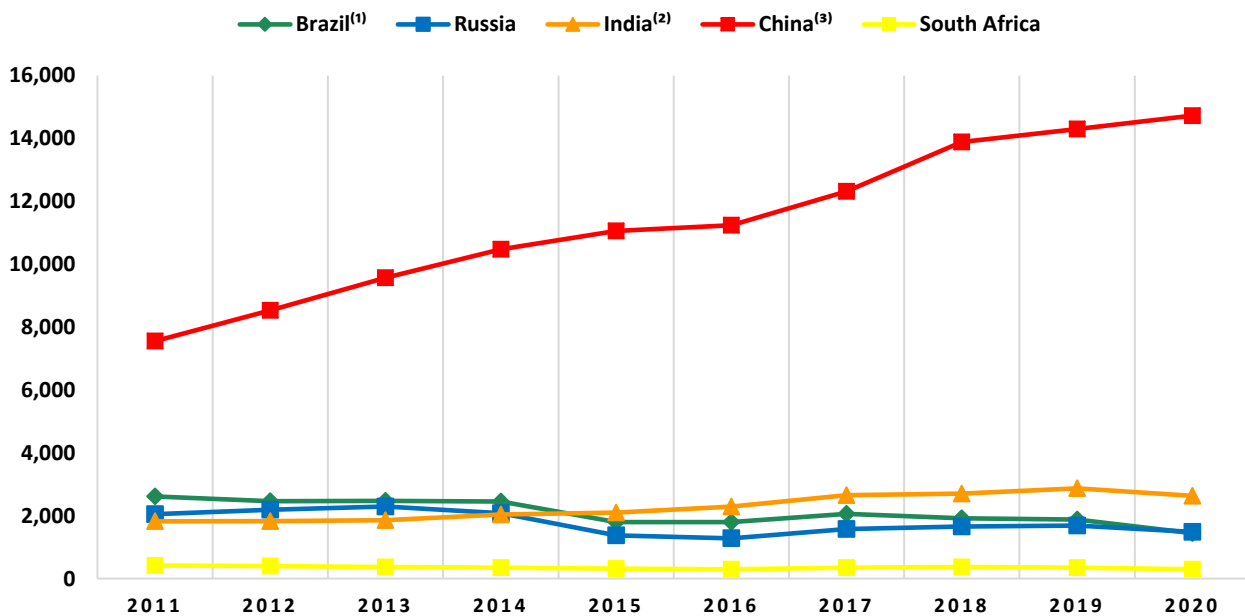
(1) Data of 2019 and 2020 are preliminary estimation.
(2) Data relate to base year (2011-12)
(3) Data for 2020 are preliminary

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Graph 4.3 Per Capita GDP (Current Prices/US$)

Legend: ■ 2011 ■ 2020

Country	2011	2020
Brazil[1]	13,293	6,822
Russia	14,326	10,152
India[2]	1,494	1,945
China[1]	5,617	10,438
South Africa	8,083	5,071
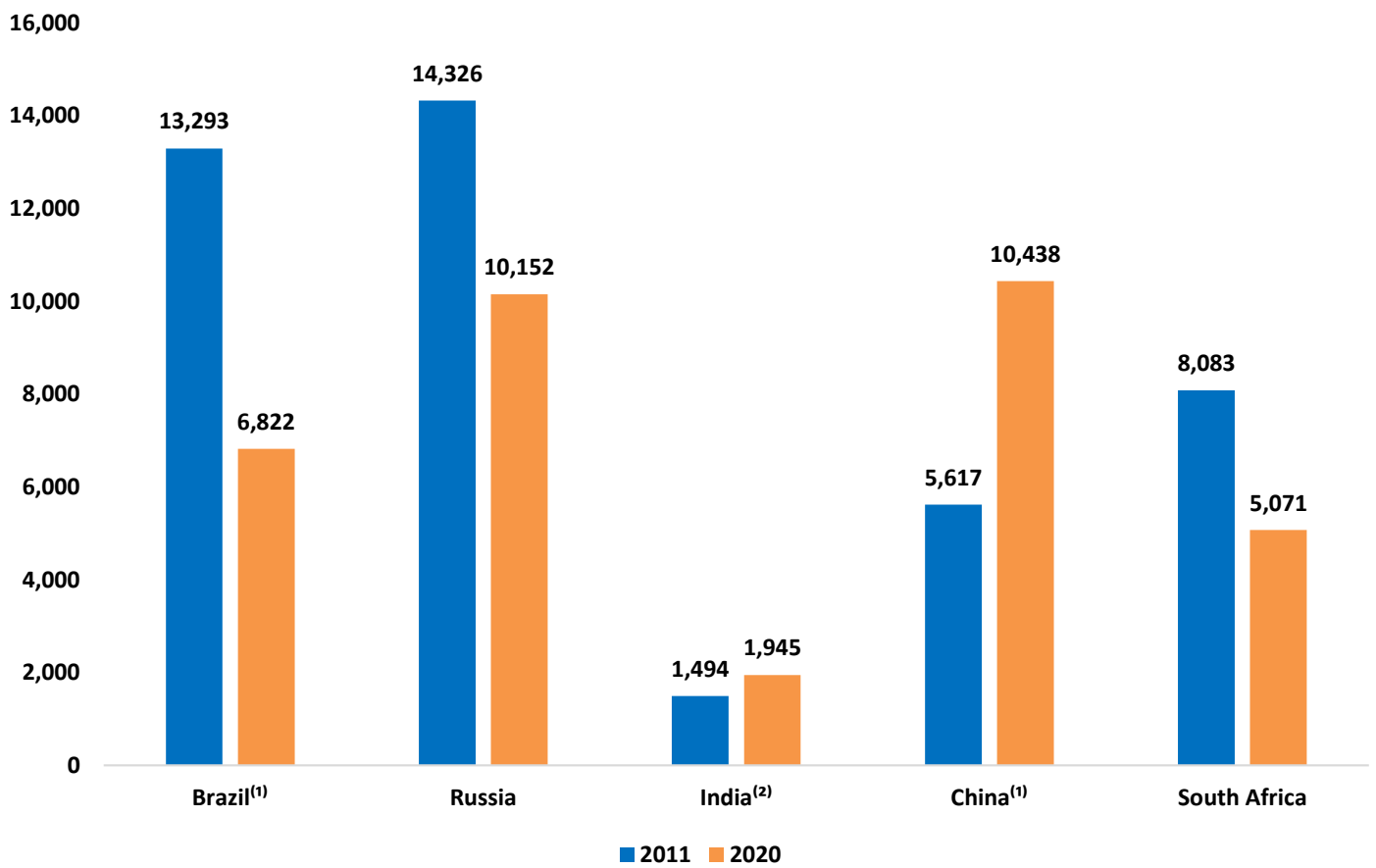
(1) Data for 2020 are preliminary
(2) Data relate to base year (2011-12)

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.

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industry: The other industries of national economy.

Russia

Primary industry: Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery. Before 2011 year data are presented according to NACE 1 Classification of economic activities, since 2011 - according to NACE 2 Classification.

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

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

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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

The National Statistical Office (NSO) 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)). NSO 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.NSO also compiles Advance Estimates for the current financial year and releases it two months before the close of the year. Various aggregates brought out by NSO include GDP, NDP, GNI, and NNI, Product and Production taxes and subsidies, Consumption of Fixed Capital, Net National Disposable Income, Personal Disposable Income, Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), exports and imports, Gross & Net Capital Formation, Savings, etc.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary Sector: of industries includes other industries of national economy.

China

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

Per capita GDP = GDP / annual average population.

Three strata of industry: in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (except support service activities to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and

fishery industries). Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (except auxiliary activities of mining and quarrying), manufacturing (except repairs for metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, steam, gas and water, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

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

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

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

Gross fixed capital formation: refers to the value of acquisitions less those disposals of fixed assets during a given period. Fixed assets are the assets produced through production activities with unit value above a specified amount and which could be used for over one year. Natural assets are not included.
Gross fixed capital formation can be categorized into total tangible fixed capital formation and total intangible fixed capital formation. Total tangible fixed capital formation includes the value of the construction projects and installation projects completed and the equipment, apparatus and instruments purchased (less those disposed) as well as the value of land improved, the value of draught animals, breeding stock and animals for milk, for wool and for recreational purposes and the newly increased forest with economic value. Total intangible fixed capital formation includes the prospecting of minerals and the acquisition of computer software minus the disposal of them.

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

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

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

Gross capital formation rate: refers to gross capital formation as percentage of gross domestic product by expenditure approach.

South Africa

Base year 2010=100.

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

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

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

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

Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Brazil	6.0	6.5	5.8	5.9	6.4	10.7	6.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5
Russia	20.8	8.4	5.1	6.8	7.8	15.5	7.1	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4
India [1]	...	...	...	...	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.6
China	0.4	5.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5
South Africa	5.3	5.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2020.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

India

(1) The Consumer price index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014-2020 is based on the current series of CPI with Base (2012 =100).

Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5
Food and beverages	103.2	107.2	109.9	108.5	108.0	112.0	108.6	98.1	104.0	106.4	114.1
Housing	104.5	106.8	106.8	103.4	108.8	118.3	102.9	106.3	104.7	103.9	105.3
Rent residential	97.7	111.0	109.0	112.0	109.4	107.8	105.3	101.5	101.9	103.8	102.8
Fuels (domestic)	120.9	102.6	105.2	106.6	104.8	121.6	102.1	115.6	105.2	102.1	108.0
Residential electricity	112.7	104.0	102.9	84.3	117.1	151.0	89.3	110.4	108.7	105.0	109.1
Household articles	105.2	100.0	100.8	107.1	105.5	105.4	103.4	98.5	103.7	99.6	106.0
Apparel	104.1	108.3	105.8	105.4	103.6	104.5	103.6	102.9	100.6	100.7	98.9
Transportation	112.1	106.1	100.5	103.3	103.8	110.2	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.6	101.0
Health and personal care	102.6	106.3	106.0	107.0	107.0	109.2	111.0	106.5	104.0	105.4	101.5
Personal expenditures	105.7	108.6	110.2	108.4	108.3	109.5	108.0	104.4	103.0	104.7	101.0
Education	104.8	108.1	107.8	107.9	108.5	109.3	108.9	107.1	105.3	104.8	101.1
Communication	112.9	101.5	100.8	101.5	98.5	102.1	101.3	101.8	99.9	101.1	103.4
Urban area	106.0	106.5	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2020.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	108.4	105.1	106.8	107.8	115.5	107.1	103.7	102.9	104.5	103.4
Food stuffs [1]	117.5	110.3	104.4	107.7	110.1	119.1	106.0	103.0	101.7	105.1	103.9
Non-food goods	122.7	106.4	105.6	104.9	105.4	114.2	108.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	103.3
Services	131.8	108.6	105.4	108.1	108.1	112.4	106.9	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.7
Housing	133.8	109.5	104.7	106.9	109.7	119.5	107.7	105.1	103.6	103.9	103.3
Public utilities	137.4	113.1	104.7	111.5	107.9	107.5	107.2	105.0	104.2	106.0	102.9
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	118.6	99.5	107.8	107.9	114.1	103.8	97.7	99.2	108.4	100.7
Industrial products [2]	147.1	117.3	106.8	103.6	106.1	113.8	104.3	107.6	111.9	102.9	97.1

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer price index (all items) [1]											
Food [2]	...	...	...	113.3	121.3	127.7	134.5	136.9	139.2	144.2	156.8
Fuel and light	...	...	...	108.6	113.6	119.6	123.6	130.5	139.6	140.2	144.5
Housing	...	...	...	105.6	114.7	120.2	126.5	133.7	143.8	150.7	156.0
Clothing, bedding and footwear [3]	...	...	...	110.0	118.6	125.7	132.3	138.3	144.8	147.4	151.6
Medical care [4]	...	...	...	106.8	112.6	118.6	124.4	129.5	137.5	147.7	154.6
Education, recreation and amusement [5]	...	...	...	107.2	114.6	121.5	127.7	133.4	140.8	149.4	154.8
Transport and communication	...	...	...	106.7	111.5	111.1	113.4	117.3	123.2	125.5	136.1
General index [6]	...	...	...	110.0	117.4	123.1	129.2	133.5	138.8	143.9	153.5
Consumer price index (industrial workers) [8] [9]											
Food	101.8	107.4	109.3	113.9	106.7	106.3	105.6	101.3	100.6	105.8	106.9
Fuel and light	117.6	113.8	114.9	108.7	105.8	103.3	100.8	103.2	104.7	104.1	107.1
Housing	106.0	111.8	107.8	106.8	105.2	106.4	105.3	103.0	118.4	118.6	106.1
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104.3	113.5	109.9	107.8	105.0	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.3
Medical care	102.4	106.6	112.3	109.9	104.0	104.3	105.1	102.6	103.4	108.7	103.8
Education, recreation and amusement	107.4	101.4	98.7	104.1	104.5	106.8	104.7	102.8	104.9	104.1	102.0
Transport and communication	114.4	112.6	109.6	110.2	106.2	100.4	102.5	103.6	107.0	101.5	104.1
General index	104.0	109.1	108.9	111.0	106.5	105.7	105.0	102.6	105.0	107.5	105.7
Wholesale price indices, by commodity [10]											
All commodities	106.3	109.5	107.5	111.1	114.8	110.3	110.3	114.1	118.9	121.2	121.8
Primary articles	102.7	112.1	109.1	120.7	125.2	123.9	127.9	130.2	132.9	141.2	144.7
Electricity	115.9	101.5	110.6	102.4	105.1	106.3	103.7	103.8	108.7	110.0	109.8
Manufactured products	102.7	107.4	105.7	107.4	111.2	109.7	109.8	112.9	117.2	118.1	119.6

Sources

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

b) Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Adviser. *(https://eaindustry.nic.in/download_data_1112.asp)*

Footnotes

(1) The information for 2013 - 2020 is based on current series of CPI (Combined sector) with Base (2012 =100)

(2) The Food category comprises of the following 12 subgroups of CPI viz " Cereals and products " , " Meat and fish" , " Egg " , " Milk and products " , " Oils and fats " , " Fruits " , " Vegetables " , " Pulses and products " , " Sugar and confectionery " , " Spices " , " Non-alcoholic beverages " & " Prepared meals, snacks, sweets etc. "

(3) The weighted average of "Clothing and Footwear" group index and " Bedding " section index of CPI has been provided against Clothing, bedding and footwear

(4) Medical Care corresponds to " Health " subgroup of CPI

(5) The weighted average of "Education" subgroup index and " Recreation & Amusement " subgroup index of CPI has been provided against Education, recreation and amusement

(6) General index corresponds to all the six group indices of CPI for combined sector.

(7) For months April and May 2020, section wise index was not available due to data paucity. Hence, only 'Clothing and Footwear' group index used corresponding to those months.

(8) The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers for the year 2000 is based on base year 1982 and from 2006 to August, 2020 is based on base year 2001. The series was updated with new base year 2016 w.e.f. September, 2020.

(9) Annual average for 2020 has been worked out by converting index for September to December, 2020 to base 2001 using linking factor of 3.00 (Food), 2.41 (Fuel & Light), 4.01 (Housing), 1.98 (Clothing & Footwear), 2.28 (Medical care), 1.79 (Education, recreation and amusement), 2.51 (Transport & Communication) and 2.88 (General) for All-India. In the new series, items have been classified based on COICOP classification. Food and Clothing, Bedding & Footwear groups have been renamed as Food & Beverages and Clothing & Footwear groups respectively. Similarly, Medical care has been renamed as Health and Education, recreation and amusement has been made two distinct subgroups namely Recreation & Entertainment and Education.

(10) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and for the year 2005 to 2012 relates to base year 2004-2005 and index for the year 2013 onwards relate to base year 2011-12.*(https://eaindustry.nic.in/download_data_1112.asp)*

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	105.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.6	102.1	102.9	102.5
Urban area	100.8	105.3	102.7	102.6	102.1	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.1	102.8	102.3
Rural area	99.9	105.8	102.5	102.8	101.8	101.3	101.9	101.3	102.1	103.2	103.0
Classification one by components [1]											
Food	...	111.8	104.8	104.7	103.1	102.3	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	102.8	102.9	100.3	99.4	102.1	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	102.1	103.1	102.3	102.4	102.7	...	...	...	...	...
Garments	...	102.4	103.3	102.4	102.6	102.8	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	102.4	101.9	101.5	101.2	101.0	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	103.4	102.0	101.3	101.3	102.0	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	100.5	99.9	99.6	99.9	98.3	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	100.4	100.5	101.8	101.9	101.4	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	105.3	102.1	102.8	102.0	100.7	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	105.3	102.7	104.1	103.3	102.6	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	99.9	101.7	101.6	100.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	104.2	101.7	102.1	100.8	100.4	...	...	...	...	...
Classification two by components [1]											
Food, tobacco, liquor	...	...	...	...	...	...	103.8	99.6	101.9	107.0	108.3
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.8
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.4	99.6
Household articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.0
Transportation and communication	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.7	101.1	101.7	98.3	96.5
Education, culture and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	...	101.6	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.3
Health care	...	...	...	...	...	...	103.8	106.0	104.3	102.4	101.8
Other articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	...	102.8	102.4	101.2	103.4	104.3
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products [2]	102.8	106.0	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.8	98.6	106.3	103.5	99.7	98.2
Agricultural products [3]	...	110.6	102.2	101.2	99.4	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.3	103.0	104.8
Stage of processing											
Raw materials [4]	105.1	109.1	98.2	98.0	97.8	93.9	98.0	108.1	104.1	99.3	97.7

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes

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

(2) Producer price indices of industrial products refer to the prices of industrial products when they leave factories.

(3) Price indices for agricultural products refer to that for food processing industry of agricultural products.

(4) Price indices for raw materials refer to the purchasing price indices for raw materials, fuels, and power.

Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa

CPI (December 2016=100)
PPI (December 2016=100)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumer price indices											
All items [1]	...	74.2	78.4	82.9	88.0	92.0	97.8	103.0	107.8	112.2	115.9
Urban area	...	74.2	78.4	82.9	88.0	92.0	97.8	103.0	107.8	112.2	115.9
Rural area [2]	...	72.7	77.3	81.6	86.9	90.5	97.6	102.1	105.7	110.0	113.2
Component [1]											
Housing indices [3]	...	72.9	77.4	81.8	86.5	91.7	97.2	102.2	107.2	112.5	116.7
Food indices [4]	...	67.7	72.6	76.9	82.9	87.2	96.6	103.3	106.7	110.0	115.2
Electricity [5]	...	61.3	69.4	75.5	80.9	88.4	96.6	101.1	106.4	116.4	126.7
Clothing indices	...	78.7	81.5	84.1	88.4	93.1	97.8	101.0	102.8	104.9	105.8
Rent indices	...	76.6	80.1	83.9	88.2	92.6	97.4	102.4	107.0	110.9	113.2
Producer price indices [6]											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply [7]	100	207.6	220.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products [7]	100	199.7	208.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods [8]	...	...	65.7	69.6	74.8	77.4	82.9	87.0	91.7	96.0	98.3
Agriculture [8]	...	...	68.4	70.0	73.5	77.3	90.2	89.5	89.9	86.7	90.8

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

(a) CPI - Consumer price indices

(b) PPI - Producer price indices

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

(1) December 2016 = 100.

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

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

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

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

(6) Year 2000 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

(8) Introduced in January 2013, history starts from January 2012. Base month December 2020=100.

Graph 5.1 Consumer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)

Legend: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
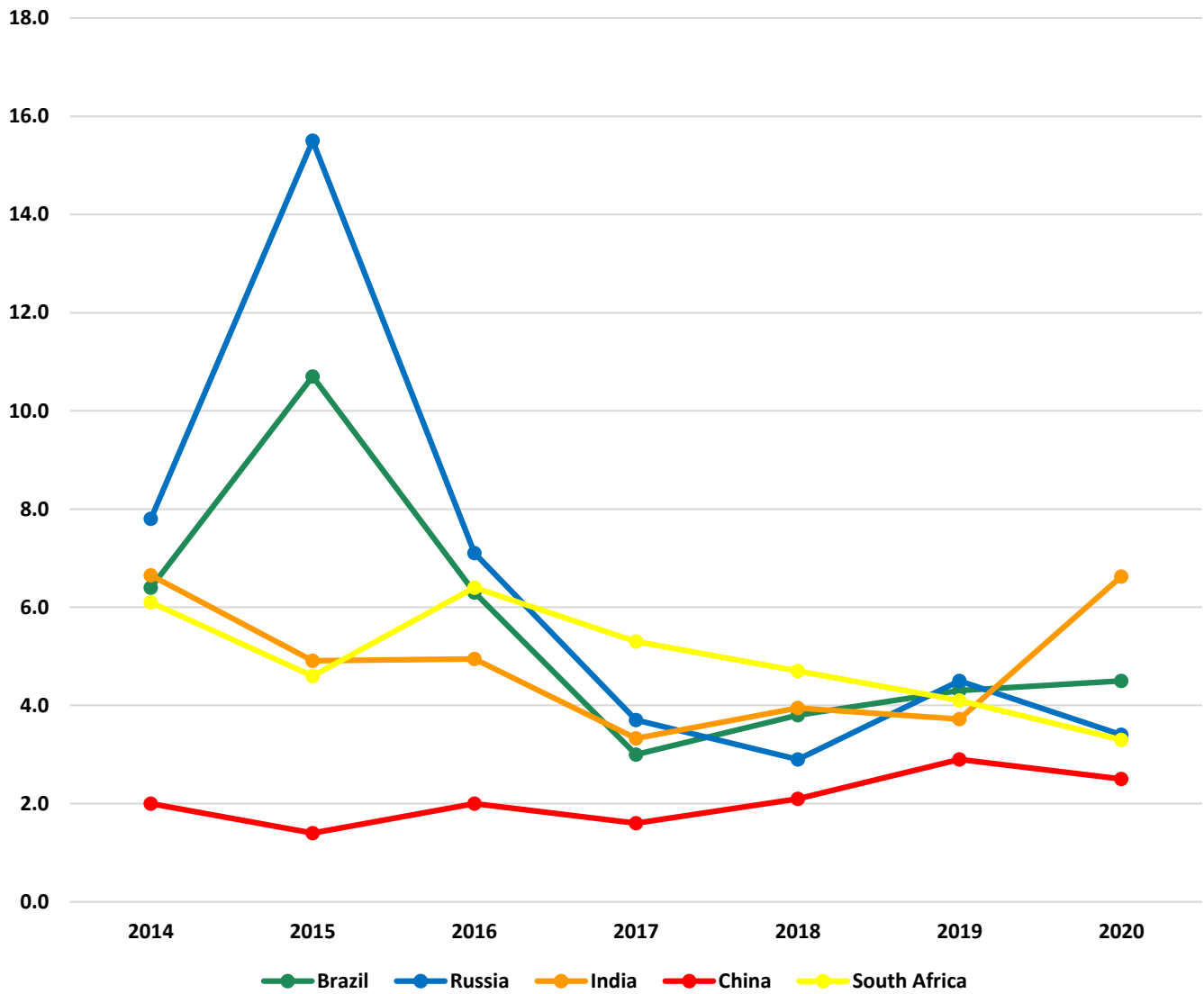
Explanatory Notes

General notes

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

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

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

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the government organisation responsible for the computation of the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), which is the official and main inflation indicator of the country. IPCA is used by the Central Bank to monitor objectives set in the inflation targets system. The index is computed on a monthly basis and refers to families inhabiting in urban localities, with monthly income, from any source, ranging from 1 (one) to 40 (forty) minimum wages. The geographical coverage of the index encompasses 16 areas. The indicator ensures a coverage of approximately 90% of urban areas in the geographical scope of the research.

The index tracks the movement of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by households, conceived from the Household Budget Survey (Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares — POF), which depicts the consumption habits of Brazilian families. The weights applied to the calculation of the current consumer price indices of IBGE are based on the Household Budget Survey (POF) conducted in 2017/2018.

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

Russia

Consumer price indices: (CPI) indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for 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 level of prices in retail trade, service and catering establishments and markets and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for 2 previous years.

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

Producer price indices: (PPI) for industrial goods are complied on the basis of recording prices for representative goods (services) produced by 10 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 1200 representative goods (services) since 2020 year. Producer prices are actual prices for produced and shipped goods (services rendered) provided for selling on the domestic market (except indirect taxes). PPI calculated for representative goods (services) shall be gradually aggregated into indices of corresponding types, kinds, classes, divisions of economics activities. Data on the volume of shipment in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

India

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

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

Index number of wholesale prices: in India is compiled by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2011-2012 as the base year and the data is released monthly. It is the most commonly used as measure of Inflation in India. Item Basket and the weighting digram 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. Varous units submit the prices electronically through online forms.

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

China

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

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

South Africa

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

6 People's Living Standard

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [1]	124	170	174	178	183	197	193	190	187	188	191
India [2]	...	61.4	59.9	61.5	62.6	63.2	63.7	...	...	...	...
China [3]	...	...	...	38.0	39.4	39.5	39.7	40.3	38.9	39.5	39.7
Urban	37.3	...	...	41.8	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.9	41.0	41.5	41.6
Rural	11.6	...	...	33.9	35.6	35.9	36.5	37.3	36.3	37.0	37.3
South Africa [4]	...	20.8	21.3	21.6	22.3	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.7	...	...
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil [5]	8.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	4.9[6]	..	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [7]	13	24	26	27	28	29	29	30	31	32	32
India [8]	0.5	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	...
China [3]	...	...	...	5.5	6.4	7.5	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.2
Urban	0.2	...	...	7.9	9.0	10.5	12.3	13	13.9	14.6	15.2
Rural [10]	0.1	...	...	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.3	6	6.9	7.8	8.4
South Africa [11]	...	...	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	...	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil [12] [13] [14]	...	...	...	3.0	3.3	-3.7	3.2	-1.4	2.8	-0.5	...
Russia	20.9	2.8	8.4	4.8	1.2	-9.0	0.8	2.9	8.5	4.8	2.5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China [15]	11.3	8.6	9.0	7.3	7.2	8.5	6.7	8.2	8.6	6.8	5.2
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil [16]	...	0.85	0.87	0.86	0.79	...	1.26[17]	1.26[17]	...	...	...
Russia	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.00	1.04	...
India	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	...
China	0.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	...
South Africa	...	0.73	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.75	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R & D personnel （person-year）											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1,007,257	839,183	828,260	826,733	829,190	833,654	802,317	778,155	758,462	753,796	...
India	93,836	192,819[37]	...	...	282,994	...	...	...	341,818[38]	...	...
China	922,100	2,882,903	3,246,840	3,532,817	3,710,580	3,758,848	3,878,056	4,033,597	4,381,440	4,800,768	5,234,508
South Africa		30,978.4	35,050.3	37,956.5	38,465	41,054.5	42,533.0	44,259.3	43,774.3	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil [18]	3.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.2[19]	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [20]	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0
India [21]	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0[39]	3.5[40]
China [22]	2.9	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	...
South Africa [23]	...	6.8	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	...	...	...	...	...

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(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil [24]	…	…	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	…
Russia [25]	…	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	…	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [26]	…	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.9	…	…	…	4.0[27]	…	…	…
Russia [20] [28]	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6
India [21]	4.7	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5[39]	1.8[40]
China [29]	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1
South Africa [30]	…	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	…	…	…	…	…
Gini coefficient											
Brazil [14] [31]	…	0.529[32]	…	…	…	…	0.535	0.533	0.540	0.538	…
Russia [33]	0.395	0.417	0.420	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.413	0.411	…
India [34]											
Urban	0.342	…	0.367	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	0.260	…	0.280	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [35]	…	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468
South Africa [36]	0.640	0.650	…	…	…	0.639	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

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

    b) Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies — INEP.

    c) Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA), Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015.

    d) National Treasury Secretariat.

    e) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

    f) World Health Organization (WHO) database.

    g) World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

Russia

    a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

    b) Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.

    c) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

India

    a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Road Transport Year Book.

    b) Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey.

    c) NITI Aayog

    d) Department of Science & Technology.

    e) National Health Accounts Estimates for India 2013-14 to 2016-17.

China

    a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013-2020 ; 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 2000-2019.

    c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

South Africa

    a) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government - Time series summary data, 2004/2005 - 2015/2016

b) Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government annual statistical releases, 2004/2005 - 2015/2016

c) Statistics South Africa: Gross Domestic Product: Annual_quarterly _and Regional Fourth quarter 2017

d) HSRC: Statistical Report 2017/2018 : South African National Survey of Research & Experimental development.

Footnotes

Brazil

(5) The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.

(6) Estimated data.

(12) Revised data, according to the last population estimate.

(13) Employed population 15 years and older with work income.

(14) In 2020,The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year.

(16) The expenditure on R & D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimatives based on the sum of cost approach

(intermediate consumption, employees´compensation, consumption of fixed capital). The total expenditure on R & D activities is complemented with thoses units that produce for the market. The units can be public or private for own production, while R & D market producers are all private.

(17) Gross domestic expenditure on R & D as percentage of GDP. Data are from UIS database.

(18) The following groups of Nature of Expenditure were considered: Active Personnel and Social Costs; Other Current Expenditures; Investments and Financial Inversions; 2 — This information does not include the following expenses: Retirement and reforms, pensions scholarship resources and financing student, expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.

(19) Government expenditure on education as % of GDP. Data from UIS database.

(24) The indicators were calculated with information of the second quarter of the year.

(27) Domestic general government health expenditure as % of GDP. Data from WHO database.

(31) Gini Index of Household Income.

(32) Data from World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

Russia

(1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey. Data for 2020 are preliminary.

(7) Personal passenger cars.

(20) Calculations on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.

(23) According to data of Censuses of Population 2002, 2010 years and Microcensus of Population 2015 year.

(25) School Life Expectancy from primary to tertiary education. Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

(28) Before 2011 year data include expenditures on physical culture and sport.

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

India

(2) Figures are estimates indicating number of households having TV per 100 households as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

(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).

(21) 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).

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

(37) As on 1.4.2010

(38) Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017-18 as on 1.4.2018.

(39) Revised Estimate

(40) Budgetary Estimate

China

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

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

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

(22) Government appropriation for education to GDP.

(26) Average years of education attained for people aged 15 and above.

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

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

South Africa

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

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

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

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

(36) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita disposable income (R$)	…	14238	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R$)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household's per capita savings balance (R$)	…	1417	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population below international poverty line (1,90$ a day PPP as % of total population [1]	…	4.7	3.8	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	…	…
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population [2]											
Lowest 20%	…	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9	…
Second 20%	…	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3	…
Third 20%	…	12.0	12	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2	…
Fourth 20%	…	19.5	18.9	19.1	19.1	19.3	19.0	19.1	19.0	19.1	…
Highest 20%	…	57.4	58.6	57.9	57.5	57.1	58.2	58.2	58.8	58.5	…
Income quintile ratio	…	17.7	17.0	17.4	15.6	15.9	…	…	…	…	…
Living quality											
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gini index of household income [3] [9]	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.535	0.533	0.540	0.538	…
Illiteracy rate (%) [3][4]	…	…	8.6	8.3	7.9	7.7	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	…
Scholarity level of the population (years) [3][4]	…	…	8.8	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.7	…
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) [3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	100	100	100	100	…
1 or 2 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	…
3 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	5.8	5.9	5.9	5.7	…
4 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	13.9	14.2	14.0	14.1	…
5 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	29.7	29.3	28.9	28.7	…
6 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.6	…
7 rooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.7	…
8 rooms or more	…	…	…	…	…	…	16.3	16.1	16.6	16.5	…
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms(%) [3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	100	100	100	100	…
1 bedroom	…	…	…	…	…	…	37.5	38.2	39.2	39.6	…
2 bedrooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	44.1	44.1	43.5	43.3	…
3 bedrooms	…	…	…	…	…	…	16.2	15.7	15.4	15.2	…
4 bedrooms or more	…	…	…	…	…	…	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	…
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) [3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	…
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) [3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	…
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) [3]	…	…	…	…	…	…	100	100	100	100	…
Owner occupied	…	…	…	…	…	…	74.2	73.5	72.6	72.5	…
Renter occupied	…	…	…	…	…	…	17.5	17.6	18.1	18.3	…
Granted free of rent	…	…	…	…	…	…	8.2	8.7	9.1	8.9	…
Other	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	…

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(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) [3]										...	...
Television	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.4	96.8	96.5	96.2	...
Radio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.2	44.0	42.7	41.2	...
With Internet access	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.1	38.9	38.4	37.3	...
Refrigerator	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.1	...
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) [3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	95.4	95.4	95.8	95.8	...
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) [3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.4	98.4	98.2	98.2	...
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram) [5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories) [5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram) [5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons) [6]	56,115	57,902	57,786	56,574	56,629	55,174	56,830	...	...	...	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6012	7003	7314	7608	7840	7972	8279	...	...	...	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21,225	17,455	17,056	16,761	16,630	16,299	16,118	16,107[7]		...	...
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16,935	15,753	15,386	14,932	14,285	13,814	13,678	13,414[7]	...	...	...
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9162	10,760	10,788	9950	9940	10,710	9687	9704[7]	...	...	...
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2694	6857	7162	7323	7840	6277	8285	...	...	...	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	72	79	...	94	102	107	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	15.7	16.5	17.4	...
Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants)	2.9	2.4	2.4		2,2[8]	2,2[8]	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Household Budget Survey 2002–2003 and 2008–2009; National Household Sample Survey 2006/2014; Medical Health Assistance Survey; and National Account System 2000–2010.

b) Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies — INEP, Basic Education Census and Higher Education Census; and Co-ordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel — CAPES.

c) Ministry of Health.

d) World Bank, Development Research Group.

e) World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

g) World Health Organization (WHO) database.

Footnotes

(1) Data from World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

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

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

(4) Persons 15 years old and 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.

(7) Data from UIS database.

(8) Data from WHO database.

(9) In 2020, the indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub) [1]	…	15,938	…	20,760	21,729	23,141	23,905	24,067	25,293	26835	…
Rural (Rub)	…	10,705	…	13,377	14,397	15,333	16,338	16,333	17,446	19022	…
Urban (Rub)	…	17,786	…	23,320	24,300	25,868	26,521	26,734	27,973	29464	…
Household's per capita per month living [2]											
consumption expenditure (Rub)	1157	11286	12624	13707	14630	14713	16086	16770	17490	19169	18583
Rural (Rub)	732	7292	8415	8829	9667	10255	11030	11658	12174	12985	13449
Urban (Rub)	1313	12680	14082	15410	16350	16360	17839	18532	19304	21272	20313
Population below international poverty line (1.90$ a day PPP) as % of total population [3]	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	…
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	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	…
Second 20%	10.4	9.9	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	…
Third 20%	15.1	14.9	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.1	…
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.6	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	…
Highest 20%	46.7	47.4	47.6	47.4	47.2	47.0	47.0	46.9	47.1	46.9	…
Income quintile ratio [4]	7.9	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	…
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%) [2]	…	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food products	…	29.5	28.1	27.7	28.5	32.1	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.7	33.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	…	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3
Apparel and footwear	…	10.1	10.1	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.9
Housing and communal service, fuel	…	11.4	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.8
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	…	6.5	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.4
Health care	…	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0
Transport, communication	…	19.5	20.8	21.1	21.2	17.7	16.6	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.3
Recreation and cultural arrangements	…	6.8	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.4	5.8
Education	…	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9
Other goods and services	…	9.0	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	9.5
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) [4]	49.4	32.6	31.4	31.2	31.9	35.4	35.5	34.3	33.5	32.9	35.3
Gini index [4]	0.395	0.417	0.420	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.413	0.411	…
Illiteracy rate (%) [5]	…	…	…	…	…	0.16	…	…	…	…	…
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) [6]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	…
1 room	23.3	23.6	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	…
2 rooms	41.0	39.6	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.1	39.0	38.7	38.4	38.2	…
3 rooms	29.4	28.9	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	27.9	…
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.9	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	…
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) [6]	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	…
Private property	65.3	86.3	87.1	87.8	86.3	90.2	90.5	91.5	91.8	92.4	…
State-owned	6.3	4.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	…
Municipal property	26.5	9.5	9.0	7.7	6.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	…
Other	1.9	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	…	…	…
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) [6]											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	78.1	78.5	79.5	77.2	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.2	…
Sewerage	69.0	74.1	74.4	74.9	72.5	76.8	77.1	77.6	78.3	79.4	…
Heating	73.4	83.4	83.7	84.3	81.7	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.3	87.1	…
Hot water supply	59.4	65.3	65.5	66.2	63.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	70.1	71.7	…
Bath (shower)	63.8	66.9	67.1	67.7	65.4	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.5	71.5	…
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	68.6	68.3	67.5	65.4	66.7	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.8	…

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	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) [7]	95.0	96.6	97.3	97.6	97.8	…	98.4	…	98.7	…	98.6
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) [7]	74.0	75.8	75.9	74.0	73.7	…	71.3	…	71.5	…	72.0
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m) [8]	169.4	207.0	213.6	212.1	213.4	213.4	216.3	205.3	205.6	203.5	204.7
Average number of proteins *per capita* per day (gram) [2]	62	77	78	78	78	77	80	80	80	81	82
Average number of calories *per capita* per day (kilo calories) [2]	2394	2624	2633	2626	2603	2575	2675	2655	2647	2644	2667
Average number of fats *per capita* per day (gram) [2]	82	105	105	106	105	105	109	108	108	109	110
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) [2]	…	8.0	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.3	6.6
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons) [9]											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5,920	5,654	5,793	5,868	6,127	6,343	6,629	6,928	7,123	7307	7415
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16,332	9,504	9,428	9,370	9,674	9,824	10,022	9,900	10,197	10493	10790
Tertiary education (5,6,7,8 levels of ISCED 2011) [10]	7,224	8,733	8,314	7,768	7,435	7,059	6,804	6,163	6,076	6089	6219
Proportion of internal R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.05	1.02	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.00	1.04	…
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (1000 persons-year)	1,007	839	828	827	829	834	802	778	758	754	…
School life expectancy (years) [11]	…	14.6	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	…	…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % [5]	…	…	…	…	…	27.5	…	…	…	…	…
Number of patents on inventions applied	28,688	41,414	44,211	44,914	40,308	45,517	41,587	36,454	37,957	35511	34984
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	…
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	…
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	96	96	96	96	93	94	94	94	94
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population [12]											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	38.5	36.6	34.3	32.1	30.6	29.3	27.4	27.0	26.2	…
From neoplasms	13.7	12.1	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	…
From external causes of death	18.6	11.0	10.7	10.2	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	…
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	…
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	3.3	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	…
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	…

Sources

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat).

b) World Bank WDI database.

c) Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Minobrnauki of Russia).

d) The Miniistry of Education of the Russian Federation.

e) Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).

f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Footnotes

P   Preliminary data.

(1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.

(2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.Data for 2020 are preliminary.

(3) The data are from World Bank WDI database and from Rosstat.

(4) Esimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.

(5) According to data of Censuses of Population 2002, 2010 years and Microcensus of Population 2015 year.

(6) Since 2013 - incomplete coverage.

(7) Before 2016 year - according to the Sample Household Budget Survey, since 2016 - according to the Complex Supervision of the Population Life Conditions. Data for 2020 are preliminary.

(8) Per capita of urban population.

(9) By data of Minobrnauki of Russia. Before 2015 year data are given according to Intarnational Standard Classification of Education 1997 year (ISCED97).

(10) Before 2015 year - 5 and 6 levels according to ISCED97. Since 2019 - including residency and assistant study.

(11) The data are from UIS database.

(12) World standard of WHO by all causes.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure [1]											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	...	2,630	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	48.1	...	42.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	...	5.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	4.3	...	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	...	5.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural area										...	...	...
Total (₹)	486.1	...	1,430.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food (%)	59.4	...	52.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	...	8.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	...	6.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education (%)	1.9	...	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	...	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage of population living below poverty line [1]: Rural	...	...	25.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	13.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population [1]										...	...	...
Lowest 20%: Rural	...	...	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	7.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%: Rural	...	...	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	10.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%: Rural	...	...	16.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%: Rural	...	...	21.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	20.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%: Rural	...	...	40.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	46.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio [1]: Rural	...	...	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	...	...	6.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, education and health											
Public expenditure on education (% of GDP) [2]	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0[11]	3.5[12]
Enrollment by level of education (1000 persons) [2]											
Primary level (class I-V)	113800	139800	134800	132400	130500	129120	123810	122380	120230	121686	...
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28900	55100	54600	59600	61800	63880	61450	63160	63840	64411	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8626	29184	30100	32300	34200	34600	35710	36640	37400	38500	...
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.74	0.76	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.70	0.70	0.70	0.70	...	...
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (persons-year)	93836	192819[13]	...	...	282994	...	...	...	3,41,818	...	...
Average years of schooling (Years)											
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % [1]	5.7	8.9	8.9	...	...	...	...	10.8	11.6	12.2	...
Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants											
Total	107	871	873	1042	816	801	693	744	764	966	...
Individuals	46	243	254	252	248	235	234	272	274	336	...
Legal entity	61	628	519	790	568	566	459	472	490	630	...

continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP) [2]	…	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5[11]	1.8[12]
Doctors (1000 numbers) [3]	556	862	902	948	986	1030	1078	1126	1180	1234	…
Hospital beds (per 1000 persons) [3]	0.508	0.648	0.507	0.506	0.537	0.591	0.492	0.537	0.541	0.613	…
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1000 numbers) [4]	238	367	372	378	462	403	410	389	405	413	…
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	10	2	5	5	4	3	3	6	0	…
Malaria	932	754	519	440	562	384	331	194	96	77	63 [P]
Dengue	7	169	242	193[9]	137	220	245	325	172	166	56
Kala-Azar	150	80	29	20	11	5	0	0	0	0	6 [P]
Tuberculosis	10,463	63,261	63,265	61888	63226	63295	62011	56277	73382	89823	…
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1000 households)											
Urban	668 [5]	692 [5]	611[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	..	…
Rural	943 [5]	947 [5]	933 [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hired (per 1000 households)											
Urban	285 [5]	276 [5]	354 [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	36 [5]	34 [5]	51 [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Others (per 1000 households)											
Urban	47 [5]	33 [5]	34 [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	21 [5]	19 [5]	16 [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Living quality											
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households) : Rural	243 [9]	308 [9]	312[10]	…	…	…	…	…	329	…	…
Urban	687 [9]	706 [9]	691 [10]	…	…	…	…	…	650	…	…
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	435 [9]	553 [9]	800 [10]	…	…	…	…	…	939	…	…
Urban	876 [9]	927 [9]	979 [10]	…	…	…	…	…	991	…	…
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	219 [9]	307 [9]	406 [10]	…	…	…	…	…	713	…	…
Urban	737 [9]	814 [9]	912 [10]	…	…	…	…	…	962	…	…
Gini coefficient [1] [7]											
Urban (%)	0.342	…	0.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural (%)	0.260	…	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
literacy rate [1] [8]											
Urban (%)	20.2	15.9	14.0	…	14	…	…	13.3	12.6	12.5	…
Rural (%)	44.2	32.2	30.0	…	29	…	…	27.2	26.1	25.7	…
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) [5]											
Radio, transister	35.1	19.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Television	31.6	47.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Telephone	9.1	63.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bicycle	43.7	44.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	11.7	21.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Car, jeep, van	2.5	4.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
None of the above assets	39.5	17.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population with access to tap water (%)	36.7	43.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population with access to gas (%)	17.5	28.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day) [1]											
Rural	2149	...	2099	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	2156	...	2058	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day) [1]											
Rural	59.1	...	56.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	58.5	...	55.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day) [1]											
Rural	36.1	...	41.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	49.6	...	52.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Sample Survey Office, NSS Reports on Consumer Expenditure & Employment & Unemployment, Nutritional Intake in India and Drinking Water,Sanitation,Hygiene and Housing Condition in India (various issues).

b) NITI Aayog

c) Ministry of Human Resource Development, Educational Statistics at a Glance (various issues); and Key Results of All India Survey on Higher Education (various issues).

d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, National Health Profile.

e) Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey.

f) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India (various issues).

g) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Census 2001/2011 Reports.

h) Department of Science & Technology (DST)

i) Ministry of Commerce and Industry,Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.(http://www.ipindia.nic.in/writereaddata/Portal/IPOAnnualReport/1_110_1_Annual_R port_2017-18_English.pdf)

j) National Vector Borne Disease Control Programme, Directorate General of Health Services, Ministry of Health & Family Welfare

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). Public Expenditure on health & educatiuon 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 and include Government Allopathic Doctors and Dental Surgeons & Average Population Served in India (Provisional). Number of beds in Government Hospitals only.

(4) Includes deaths due to Air-crash, Ship Accidents, Collapse of Structure, Drowning, Electrocution, Accidental Explosion,Falls, Factory/Mchine Accidents, AccidentalFire, Firearm, Mines or Quarry Disaster, Traffic Accidents, Stampede, Sudden Deaths, Deaths of Women during Pregnancy, Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit/Posionous Liquor, Killed by Animals, Poisoning, Suffocation, Drug Overdose, Causes not known and causes other than Forces of Nature.

(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.

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

(8) Illiteracy Rate pertains to age 7 years and above for the year 2017, 2018 and 2019. Illiteracy rates are as per PLFS 2017-18, PLFS 2018-19 and PLFS 2019-20.

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

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

(11) Revised estimates

(12) Budgetary Estimates

(13) As on 01.04.2010.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure											
Per capita **income of households (RMB)**											
Per capita disposable income of national households	…	…	…	18311	20167	21966	23821	25974	28228	30733	32189
Per capita disposable income of urban households	6256	21427	24127	26467	28844	31195	33616	36396	39251	42359	43834
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2282	7394	8389	9430	10489	11422	12363	13432	14617	16021	17131
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	…	…	…	13220	14491	15712	17111	18322	19853	21559	21210
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5027	15554	17107	18488	19968	21392	23079	24445	26112	28063	27007
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1714	5892	6667	7485	8383	9223	10130	10955	12124	13328	13713
Per capita **savings balance (RMB)** [1]	5076	25505	29508	32894	35477	…	…	…	…	…	…
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP)											
as % of total population [2]	…	7.9	6.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	…	…	…	…
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%											
subgroups of population (%) [2]	…	…	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Lowest 20%	…	…	5.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Second 20%	…	…	9.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Third 20%	…	…	14.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fourth 20%	…	…	22.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Highest 20%	…	…	47.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Income quintile ratio [2]	…	…	…	10.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)	…	…	…	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food,tobacco and liquor	…	…	…	31.2	31.0	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.4	28.2	30.2
Clothing	…	…	…	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.8
Residence	…	…	…	22.7	22.1	21.8	21.9	22.4	23.4	23.4	24.6
Household facilities, articles and services	…	…	…	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9
Transport and communication	…	…	…	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0
Education, cultural and recreation	…	…	…	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6
Health care and medical services	…	…	…	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	…	…	…	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Food	39.4	36.3	36.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Clothing	10.0	11.0	10.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Residence	11.3	9.3	8.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	6.7	6.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Transport and communication	8.5	14.2	14.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	12.2	12.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Health care and medical services	6.4	6.4	6.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	3.8	3.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Food	49.1	40.4	39.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Clothing	5.7	6.5	6.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Residence	15.5	18.4	18.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	5.9	5.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Transport and communication	5.6	10.5	11.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	7.6	7.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Health care and medical services	5.2	8.4	8.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	2.3	2.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gini coefficient [3]	…	0.477	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55.2	72.1	74.6	76.4	79.0	…	…	…	…	…	…
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	45.4	92.4	93.2	94.3	94.6	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.7	97.3	…
Per capita public recreational green space (sq.m)	3.7	11.8	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	…
Share of public expenditure on health (%) [4]	4.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	…	…	…	10.6	10.6	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6
Urban households	13.4	12.2	12.2	12.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural households	11.2	7.6	7.5	7.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5561	23085	23913	24681	25477	26253	26958	27536	28310	30315	32853
Regular secondary schools	73689	75190	72284	68750	67843	66858	66956	68163	70278	72410	74083
Vocational secondary schools	5032	6836	6249	5353	4736	4404	4169	4143	4013	4062	4200
Primary schools	130133	99264	96959	93605	94511	96922	99130	100937	103393	105612	107254
Special schools	378	399	379	368	395	442	492	579	666	795	881
Pre-primary education	22442	34244	36858	38947	40507	42648	44139	46001	46564	47139	48183
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.89	1.78	1.91	1.99	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.24	2.40
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnell (1000 persons-year)	922	2883	3247	3533	3711	3759	3878	4034	4381	4801	5092
Average years of schooling (Years)	…	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of PCT Granted (Pieces) [5]	…	17,473	19,926	22,924	26,169	30,548	44,992	50,674	55,242	60,993	…
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) [6]	2.4	3.8	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5

Sources

a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2016-2020.

b) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2017-2020.

c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

d) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China's Household Survey 2013-2020; 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 2000-2019.

f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.

g) World Bank WDI database.

Footnotes

(1) There's no data since 2015.

(2) The data are from World Bank WDI database.

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

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

(5) Refers to number of PCT international patent applications granted.

(6) Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1000 population.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6,364	42,905	...	...	...	53,661	...	...	...	...	...
Household's *per capita* living consumption expenditure [1]	7,546	34,897	...	...	...	40,874	...	...	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0	7.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	4.4	...	...	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	6.9	...	...	...	7.2	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	9.8	...	...	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	17.8	...	...	...	17.6	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	61.0	...	...	...	60.5	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	28.5	...	...	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100.0	100.0	...	...	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages [2]	27.7	12.8	...	...	...	12.9	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	1.1	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	4.5	...	...	...	4.8	...	...	...	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	32.0	...	...	...	32.6	...	...	...	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	5.1	...	...	...	5.2	...	...	...	...	...
Health	1.5	1.4	...	...	...	0.9	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	13.3	17.1	...	...	...	16.3	...	...	...	...	...
Communication	3.4	2.8	...	...	...	3.4	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation and culture	3.7	3.0	...	...	...	3.8	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2.4	2.7	...	...	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	2.4	...	...	...	2.1	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	14.7	...	...	...	14.7	...	...	...	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	0.1	...	...	...	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Gini index (*per capita* expenditure excluding taxes)	0.650	0.650	...	...	...	0.639	...	...	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%) [3]	...	18.0	16.6	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.3	...
Adult literacy [4]	...	5.9	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	2.1	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)											
1 room	...	17.8	18.9	19.3	19.6	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.0	17.5	...
2 rooms	...	10.3	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	...
3 rooms	...	12.1	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	...
4 rooms or more	...	59.8	60.5	60.1	60.5	58.0	58.4	58.1	58.8	62.8	...

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Classification of dwellings tenure [6]	…	61.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Private Property [7]		66.9	69.0	70.5	69.5	63.6	63.0	63.4	…	…	…
Private property	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
State-owned	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Municipal property	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Other	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)											
Piped water within the dwelling	…	44.6	44.6	45.4	46.4	46.0	46.6	46.7	46.3	44.9	…
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard		73.4	72.1	72.1	73.3	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	…
Sewerage within the dwelling [5]	…	59.2	59.7	59.2	59.9	60.4	60.6	61.0	61.5	60.0	…
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) [8]	…	70.3	69.5	70.9	71.9	71.1	71.3	72.3	73.0	72.6	…
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	20.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)		0.73	0.73	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.75	…	…
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel		30978.4	35050.3	37956.5	38465	41054.5	42533	44259.3	43774.3	…	…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	…	6.2	6.4	6.9	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of PCT Granted (Pieces)											
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	11.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants) [9]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) [9]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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).

c) HSRC: Statistical Report 2017/2018 : South African National Survey of Research & Experimental development.

Footnotes

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

(2) Adjusted for CPI.

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

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

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

(6) Fully or partially owned.

(7) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units

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

(9) Per 1 000 uninsured population.

Graph 6.1 Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)
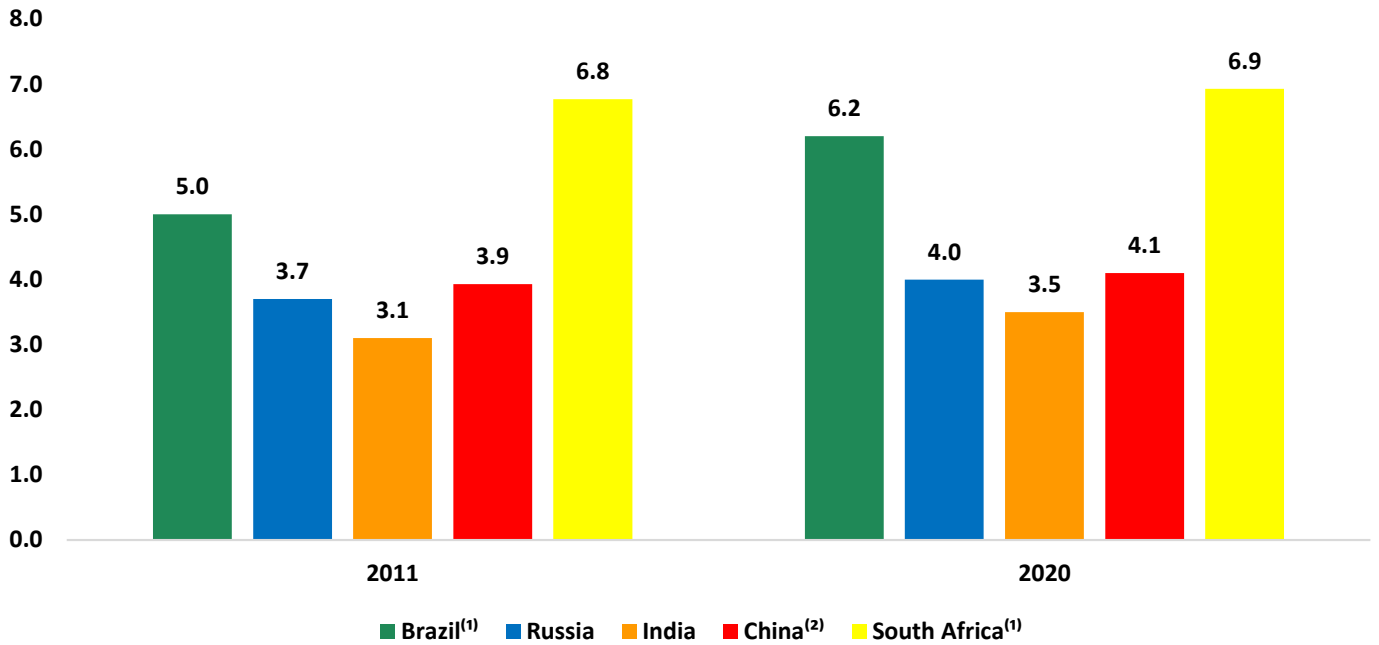
(1) Data pertain to the year 2015 instead of 2020
(2) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020

Graph 6.2 Share of public expenditure on Health to GDP (%)
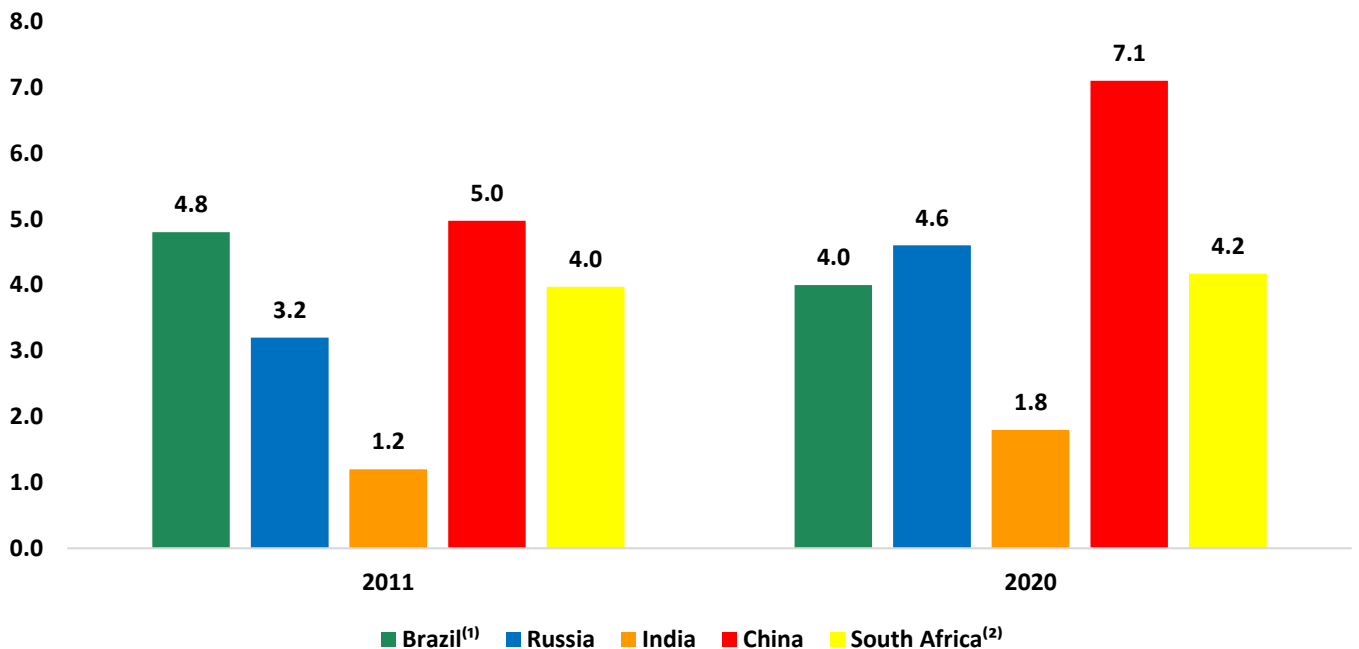
(1) Data pertain to the year 2017 instead of 2020
(2) Data pertain to the year 2015 instead of 2020

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Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

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

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

Brazil

The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)

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

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

More information about PNAD Continuous can be found at:

https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101561_notas_tecnicas.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

Household's per capita disposible 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 estimeted resident population on 1st July of the respective year.

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

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

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

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

Average **years of schooling (Year):** refers to the average of total years of academic education by adults aged 15 years and above (including general education and adult academic education, excluding various non-academic education).
Explanatory note: this indicator is one of the most important indicators to reflect the educational attainment or national quality in a country or a region.
Formula: Mean years of schooling (of adults) = (sum of years of academic educational years by adults aged 15 years and above/population aged 15 years and above) x 100%, of which, the criteria of various educational levels converted into years of shooling is: never go to school = 0 year; primary school = 6 years; junior middle school = 9 years; senior middle school = 12 years; tertiary education = 16 years.

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.

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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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

India

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Africa

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

7 Resource and Environment

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total water consumption (Million m³)											
Brazil	…	…	…	29,453	31,140	30,600	34,104	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	66,924	59,544	56,864	53,551	55,973	54,538	54,636	53,471	52,964	51,163	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [2]	…	610,720	613,120	618,340	609,490	610,320	604,020	604,340	601,550	602,120	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	545,943	…	463,000	…	493,500	495,700	…	…	499,525	498,073	…
Russia [3]	871,539	871,176	871,814	871,830	871,838	870,722	870,706	870,714	870,745	870,766	…
India [4]	63,729	69,203	…	69,790	…	70,150	…	70,827	…	71,225	…
China	174,909	207,687	207,687	207,687	220,446	220,446	220,446	220,446	220,446	220,446	…
South Africa	1,331	1,271	1,273	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	6,245	6,317	6,191	6,028	5,832	5,781	5,767	…	…	…	…
Russia [3]	1,864	1,802	1,804	1,811	1,827	1,901	1,901	1,910	1,914	1,920	…
India [6]	…	9,736	9,853	10,162	9,491	9,725	9,740	10,057	10,593	10,816	10,893
China [7]	11,000	15,200	15,800	16,000	16,020	16,000	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	959	787	781	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)											
Brazil	9,952	5,140	4,774	5,123	4,969	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [8]	16,518	6,821	6,751	6,773	6,267	6,794	6,628	6,836	7,187	7,522	…
India [9]	940	1,500	1,580	1,490	1,560	…	2,127	…	…	…	…
China	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	8.4	9.3	9.2	9.0	8.8	8.0	7.7	…	…	…	…
Sulfur dioxide emissions per capita											
Brazil (g/m3)[10]	82	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia (kg)[11]	37	30	30	29	28	28	27	25	25	25	…
India (kg)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China (kg)[12]	16	17	16	15	14	14	6	4	4	3	…
South Africa (kg)	6.4	8.0	7.7	7.8	8.0	8.1	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)											
Brazil [13]	91.2	91.9	92.0	92.0	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.3	…	…	…
Russia [14]	74.6	75.4	75.5	75.6	75.7	75.8	75.9	76.0	…	…	…
India [15]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	36.5	37.8	40.5	50.8
China	80.4	89.2	89.9	90.5	91.1	91.7	92.3	92.8	…	…	…
South Africa [13]	90.1	87.3	86.5	85.7	85.0	84.2	83.4	82.6	81.9	…	…

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

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h) FAO Database.

i) United Nations Global SDG Database.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

c) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).

d) Federal Agency for Water Resources.

e) United Nations Global SDG Database.

f) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

India

a) Ministry of Agriculture, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Land Use Statistics At a Glance.

b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report (various issues).

c) International Energy Agency, Key World Energy Statistics (various issues).

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2020.

b) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China.

c) World Bank WDI Database.

d) United National Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

Brazil

(10) 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.

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

Russia

(1) Total Freshwater Use.

(3) Year-end data.

(8) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on emissions of carbon dioxide, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry, are taken from the Russian national inventory of antropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2019 years.

(11) Emissions from stationary sources.

(14) Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

India

(4) Data (except for 2013 and 2014) relates to agricultural year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next year) and is based on Land Use Statistics. Information for 2013 and 2014 are based on Estimation by Forest Survey of India. 2019 data is from India State of Forest Report.

(6) Perennial crops include most of the fruit crops and plantation crops such as cashew, arecanut, cocoa, coconut and some spice crops. Data relates to agriculture year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next Year) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops.

(9) Per Capita Carbon Dioxide Emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion only. Emission are calculated using the IEA's energy balance and the Revised 2006 IP-CCGuidelines.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.

(15) Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS). *: Percentage of Fully covered rural Population having access to safe and adequate drinking water (atleast 40 lpcd) within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)

China

(2) Total freshwater use.

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

(12) 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.Since 2016, sulfur dioxide emissions per capita have been adjusted according to the data of the second national census of pollution sources.

South Africa

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

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources - Total (m³/s)[1]	247889	246432	231916	231916	235720	235720	…	…	…	…	…
Number of protected areas	…	…	313	320	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Area of protected areas (1000 hectares)	…	…	75058	76006	…	79600	79300	79365	…	…	…
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (million tons)	1751	2034	2070	2101	2189	1758	…	…	…	…	…
Natural gas (million m³)	3,60,782	9,05,537	9,18,115	8,38,764	8,59,268	7,45,473	…	…	…	…	…
Limestone (ton)	4,54,59,758	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ornamental stone (ton)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Iron (ton)	1,12,75,749	2,96,04,000	1,99,48,000	2,31,26,000	2,25,65,000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Magnesia and dolomite (ton)	34,74,339	2,40,777	2,39,342	2,35,400	3,90,000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Coal (ton)	73,78,006	23,92,000	21,54,000	32,32,000	27,71,000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Clays (ton)	18,05,011	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mica (ton)[2]	104	< 4000	< 5000	4000	4000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Kaolin (ton)	24,67,966	72,00,000	73,53,000	70,68,000	70,56,000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Industrial sands (ton)	1608	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Alumunium (bauxite) (1000 ton)	1784	5670	5900	7140	2600	…	…	…	…	…	…
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	…	317	317	317	317	…	…	…	…	…	…
Syenite (ton)	4,98,278	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gypsum (ton)	8,88,639	2,30,000	2,88,490	2,91,807	4,00,000	…	…	…	…	…	…
Talc (ton)	57,031	46,243	44,834	44,010	52,133	…	…	…	…	…	…
Salt (ton)	…	21,633	21,632	21,630	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Other ornamental stone (ton)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of waste water safely treated (%)	52.5	67.9	68.8	68.5	70.3	73.4	…	…	…	…	…
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	…	89.7	90.2	90.4	90.7	90.8	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

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

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

c) Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Department of Mineral Production — DNPM and the National Petroleum Agency. Available in: http://www.dnpm.gov.br/dnpm/sumarios/sumario-executivo-2014/view — Accessed March 2015.

d) Ministry of Environment, National Register of Protected Areas. Available in: www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc

e) National Petroleum Agency. Available in: http://www.anp.gov.br/wwwanp/images/publicacoes/Anuario_Estatistico_ANP_2016.pdf

Footnotes

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

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

Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) [1]	4,523,000	4,398,700	4,217,900	4,614,600	4,623,000	4,647,900	4,441,000	4,681,500	4,622,600	4,290,900	…
Annual flows (million.cu.m) [2]	61,771	53,473	51,594	49,320	50,589	48,721	48,722	47,819	47,407	46,419	…
Number of protected areas [3]	135	143	144	146	12,944	12,995	11,936	11,939	11,868	11,822	11,825
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) [3]	40,057	43,007	43,239	45,255	202,290	206,623	211,696	212,044	237,747	238,789	240,159
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	…	…	…	…	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.9	…
Main mineral reserves [4]											
Crude oil (million t tons)	24,455	28,734	28,876	29,166	29,440	29,657	29,676	29,831	29,859	30,817	…
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	63,830,500	68,435,400	68,932,900	69,272,000	70,347,300	70,024,300	69,218,500	73,260,300	72,994,700	72,682,100	…
Coal (million tons)	277,239	273,139	274,014	274,149	273,948	274,566	274,329	274,987	275,443	275,478	…
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	99	101	106	109	110	110	110	113	112	…
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	232	232	230	230	230	230	230	284	284	….
Copper (million tons)	85	93	91	91	92	98	97	98	99	99	…
Lead (million tons)	20	20	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	…
Zinc (million tons)	61	61	60	60	60	60	60	59	59	59	…
Bauxite (1000 tons)	1,539,500	1,431,200	1,427,100	1,421,200	1,413,700	1,407,200	1,400,200	1,393,400	1,388,400	1,380,800	…
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1,717	1,470	1,568	1,571	1,557	1,335	1,332	1,330	1,328	1,320	…
Tin (1 000 tons)	2,302	2,222	2,168	2,168	2,167	2,165	2,164	2,162	2,153	2,122	…
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	317	318	312	344	348	368	450	437	456	…
Gold (1 000 tons)	8.6	13	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	…
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	114	116	121	122	119	123	131	123	122	…
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.1	88.1	88.2	90.4	101	101	101	101	101	…
Emissions *per capita* of nitrogen oxides (kg) [5]	12	13	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	12	…
Emissions *per capita* of carbon monoxide (kg) [6]	34	40	42	37	34	33	34	34	33	33	…
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	…
Proportion of wastewater treated (%)	64	67	66	65	66	66	66	68	67	67	67
Urban solid waste collected (million m^3) [7]	152	241	256	261	263	267	269	274	275	304	336
Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year) [6]	-4.8	-1.0	0.0	-3.9	-3.3	1.6	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	1.7	…

Source

a) Federal States Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal Agency for Water Resources.

b) Federal Agency for Subsoil Usage (Rosnedra) of the Russian Federation.

c) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).

d) Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.

e) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

Footnotes

(1) By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).

(2) By the data of the Federal Agency for Water Resources.

(3) Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks;since 2014 - data on selected categories of the specially protected natural areas of federal, regional and local significance.

(4) By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.

(5) The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO2 from stationary sources.

(6) Emissions from stationary sources.

(7) Data on removal of solid domestic waste from the territories of urban settlements.

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural resources											
Fresh utilizable water resources [1]											
Total (million m³)	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	11,23,000	…	…
Surface (m³)	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690	690
Ground (m³)	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	433	…	…
Number of protected areas [2] [3]	574	677	693	717	745	759	763	769	771	903	981
National parks	89	102	103	102	103	103	103	103	104	101	104
Wildlife sanctuaries	485	518	526	532	535	541	543	544	544	553	566
All protected areas (1000 hectares) [2] [3]	14,667	15,611	15,747	15,989	16,108	16,198	16,205	16,209	16,210	16,501	17192
National parks (1000 hectares)	3,780	4,028	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,050	4,056	4372
Wildlife sanctuaries (1000 hectares)	10,887	11,400	11,493	11,712	11,829	11,887	11,892	11,893	11,893	11,976	10886
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%) [4]	…	…	…	…	…	48	…	48	…	49	…
Main mineral reserves [5]											
Crude oil (million tons) [6]	703	660	652	652	647	636	621	604	594	619	603 [6]
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	7,60,000	11,41,590	11,66,770	11,71,690	11,99,100	12,51,890	12,27,000	12,89,700	13,40,000	13,81,000	13,72,000
Coal (million tons)	…	2,85,560	2,93,500	2,98,914	3,01,050	3,06,600	3,08,800	3,15,160	3,19,040	3,26,495	3,44,021
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite + Magnetite) (Million tons)	6,312	…	…	6,642	…	5474 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	1,04,541	…	…	95,872	…	93475 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	2,89,578	…	…	2,37,573	…	207767 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3,012	…	…	2,997	…	2735 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1,337	…	…	2,115	…	2482 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6,412	…	…	10,893	…	9999 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	1,00,830	…	…	1,02,795	…	106116 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	5,24,098	…	…	8,30,195	…	656422 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10,085	…	…	14,616	…	17228 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	…	…	72	…	70 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91,983	…	…	1,18,281	…	150444 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	…	…	8	…	7 [6]	…	…	…	…	…

continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4,796	…	…	8,469	…	7961 [6]	…	…	…	…	…
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) [7]	1,624	4,654	3,881	4164 [8]	5,520	7637 [9]	4986 [10]	26,266	25,856	25,377	20,150
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.014	0.012	0.010
Proportion of wastewater safely treated （%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste （%) [11]	…	…	…	19.4	27.8	45.7	…	…	…	…	…
Water consumption (m3) per million USD of GDP	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Reduction rate of water Usage per unit of GDP （%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission （%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

a) Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission.

b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, Wildlife Institute of India, National Wildlife Database.

c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics.

d) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines, National Mineral Inventory - At a Glance and National Mineral Inventory- An Overview (various issues).

e) National Wildlife Database,Wildlife Institute of India

f) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, Energy Statistics(various issues - Table 1.1 & Table 1.2)

g) Office of Coal Controller, Provisional Coal Statistics

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. Protected area as percentage of total geographical area.

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

(6) Provisional data. Reserves position if updated every 5 years. Therefore the latest available data is upto 01.04.2015.

(7) Expenditure on environment is as per financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year) and GDP estimate is based on current market price.

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

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

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

(11) Year 2014 stands for 2013/2014;Year 2015 stands for 2014/2015;Year 2016 stands for 2015/2016.

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	27,70,080	23,25,670	29,52,879	27,95,786	27,26,690	27,96,260	32,46,640	28,76,120	27,46,250	29,04,100	…
Total water consumption(Million m³)		6,10,720	6,13,120	6,18,340	6,09,490	6,10,320	6,04,020	604340	601550	602120	…
Number of nature reserves[1]	1,227	2,640	2,669	2,697	2,729	2,740	2,750	2,750	474	474	…
Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)[2]	98,210	1,49,711	1,49,787	1,46,310	1,46,992	1,47,028	1,47,332	1,47,167	98,609	98,114	…
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (million tons)	…	3,240	3,333	3,367	3,433	3,496	3,501	3,542	3,570	3,550	…
Natural gas (million cu.m) [3]	…	40,20,640	43,78,988	46,42,884	49,45,178	51,93,950	54,36,546	55,22,096	57,93,604	59,66,580	…
Coal (million tons) [3]	…	2,15,790	2,29,886	2,36,290	2,39,993	2,44,010	2,49,226	16,66,673	17,08,573	17,18,260	…
Iron ore (million tons)[3]	…	19,280	19,477	19,917	20,656	20,760	20,120	84,888	85,219	85,300	…
Manganese ore (1000 tons)[3]	…	1,82,409	2,09,382	2,15,477	2,14,154	2,76,262	3,10,336	18,46,000	18,16,000	19,20,000	…
Copper (1 000 tons) [3]	…	28,124	27,344	27,515	28,364	27,218	26,210	1,06,078	1,14,435	1,12,536	…
Lead (1 000 tons) [3]	…	12,917	14,547	15,779	17,208	17,388	18,086	89,670	92,163	98,329	…
Zinc (1 000 tons) [3]	…	31,244	34,907	37,662	40,341	41,027	44,391	1,84,939	1,87,557	2,00,250	…
Bauxite (1 000 tons) [3]	…	10,50,643	9,05,900	9,83,235	9,83,219	9,97,582	10,09,553	50,89,000	51,70,000	54,70,000	…
Nickel (1 000 tons) [3]	…	2,720	2,609	2,535	2,530	2,873	2,774	11,181	11,879	10,761	…
Tungsten (1 000 tons) [3]	…	1,567	2,338	2,349	2,333	2,331	2,432	10,304	10,716	11,204	…
Tin (1 000 tons) [3]	…	1,388	1,175	1,165	1,106	1,092	1,164	4,500	4,531	4,542	…
Antimony (1 000 tons) [3]	…	558	450	460	532	479	521	3,198	3,277	3,435	…
Gold (1 000 tons) [3]	…	2	2	2	2	2	2	13	14	14	…
Silver (1 000 tons) [3]	…	36	37	37	39	39	41	316	329	347	…
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons) [3]	…	62,299	48,794	53,477	41,290	55,164	73,215	3,67,000	4,40,000	5,30,000	…
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	…	1.46	1.53	1.52	1.49	1.28	1.24	1.15	…	…	…
Proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste （%）	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of wastewater safely treated in Urban （%）	…	83.6	87.3	89.3	90.2	91.9	93.4	94.5	95.5	96.8	…
Sulfur Dioxide Emission （1000 tons） [4]	…	22179	21176	20439	19744	18591	8549	6108	5161	4573	…
Reduction rate of sulfur dioxide emission （%） [4]	…	-1.5	4.5	3.5	3.4	5.8	…	…	…	…	…
Chemical oxygen demand Emission （1000 tons） [4]	…	24999	24237	23527	22946	22235	6581	6089	5842	5671	…
Reduction rate of chemical oxygen demand （%） [4]	…	…	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	…	…	…	…	…
Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area （%） [3]	9.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.9	14.9	…	…	…

Sources

a) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

c) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks, 2009-2020.

d) World Bank WDI Database.

e) United National Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2018, the data refer to the number of national nature reserves**.**

(2) Since 2018, the data refer to the area of national nature reserves

(3) Data on non-oil and gas mineral reservers are remaining reserves and resources since 2017.

(4) Data from 2016 is incomparable to that in the previous years.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Natural resources									
Number of protected areas	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	..
Marine area protected	17	24	24	25	25	25	25	25	25
Terrestrial area protected	1277	1420	1429	1451	1478	1507	1520	1535	1538
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1902	4681	4681	185910	185910	186175	186175	186232	186232
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85938	111599	112503	113491	116182	117596	121056	121932	121977
Main mineral reserves									
Iron ore (million tons)	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1200	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	650	650	650	650	650	770	…
Copper (1 000 tons)	4000000	150000	150000	150000	150000	200000	200000	200000	…
Lead (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	300	300	….
Zinc (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	15000	15000	…
Nickel (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	3700	3700	…
Antimony (1 000 tons)	240	44	27	27	27	27	27	27	…
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	….
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0,01	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of wastewater safely treated （%）	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste （%）	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Water Consumption (m3) per Million USD of GDP	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Reduction Rate of Water Usage per unit of GDP （%）	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Reduction Rate of Sulfur Dioxide Emission （%）	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

a) United State Geological Survey

b) https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_database

Graph 7.1 Utilization of Forest Area (1 000 hectares)

	2011	2019
Brazil[1]	4,63,000	4,98,073
Russia	8,71,176	8,70,766
India	69,203	71,225
China	2,07,687	2,20,446
South Africa[2]	1,271	1,273

Legend: Brazil[1], Russia, India, China, South Africa[2]
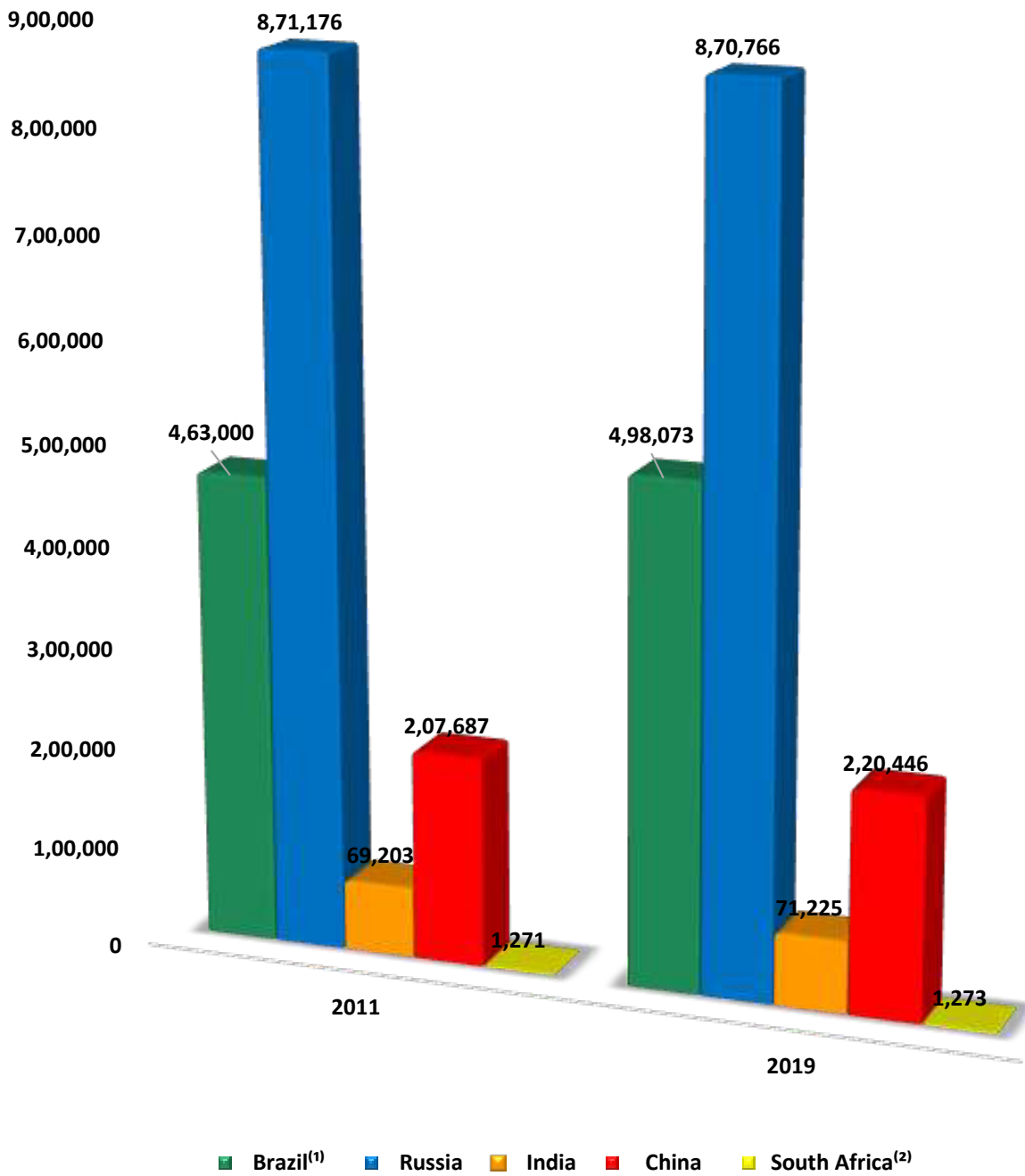
(1)   Data pertain to the year 2012 instead of 2011
(2)   Data pertain to the year 2012 instead of 2019

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Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

Brazil

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

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

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

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita: There has been a modification in the figures due to updating the estimates presented at the 3rd National Communication of Greenhouse Gases. Estimates updated in 2015 cover the GHG emissions in the 1970-2014 period for all sectors, except for change of land use, which covers the 1990-2014 period. The methodological basis for the estimates is the Brazilian Inventory of Anthropogenic Emissions and Removals of Greenhouse Gases, published by Brazilian Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication. For agriculture, energy, industry processes and waste sectors the 3rd Inventory methodology has been used. As for land use changes the methodology used was that from the
second inventory.

Russia

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

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

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

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

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

India

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

China

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

National 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 demarketed by law and put under special protection and management. Natural reserves are designated by the formal approval of governments at and above county level. Scenic spots and cultural preservation zones are not included.

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

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

8 Industry

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	100.4	97.7	102.1	97.0	91.8[1]	93.6[1]	102.5[1]	101.0[1]	98.9[1]	95.5
Russia[2]	108.7	105.0	103.4	100.4	102.5	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.5	103.4	97.9
India[3]	105.0	102.9	103.3	103.3	104.0	103.3	104.6	104.4	103.8	99.2	91.6[4]
China[5]	111.4	113.9	110	109.7	108.3	106.1	106	106.6	106.2	105.7	102.8
South Africa	86.0	96.5	98.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	100.3	101.5	100.6	89.5
Production of petroleum (million tons)											
Brazil	62.0	107.4	105.4	103.1	114.9	124.2	128.2	133.7	131.9	141.0	…
Russia[6]	324	512	519	522	526	535	548	547	556	561	512
India[3]	32.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.5	36.9	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.2	23[4][7]
China	163.0	202.9	207.5	209.9	211.4	214.6	199.7	191.5	189.3	191.6	194.8
South Africa [8]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)											
Brazil[9]	348.9	531.8[10]	552.7[10]	570.3[10]	590.7[10]	581.7[10]	578.9[10]	589.4[10]	601.4[10]	594.0	…
Russia	878	1,055	1,069	1,059	1,064	1,068	1,091	1,094	1,115	1,121	1,085
India[3][11]	561	1,057	1,108	1,176	1,267	1,336	1,407	1,483	1,585	1,623	…
China	1,356	4,713	4,988	5,432	5,794	5,815	6,133	6,604	7,166	7,503	7,779
South Africa	210.7	262.5	257.9	256.1	254.8	250.4	253.1	255.4	256.3	252.6	239.5

Sources
Brazil
a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000–2020.
b) National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels — ANP.
c) Electric System National Operator — ONS.
d) Energy Research Company — EPE.
e) OECD.Stat Database.
f) International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics 2019.
g) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online, UN.
Russia
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
India
a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Press Release of Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production.
b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (various issues).
c) Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey 2015-16.
d) Central Electricity Authority, Minisry of Power, General Review (various issues)
China
National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000-2019; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2019; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.
South Africa
a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
b) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2021.
c) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000-2019.

Footnotes
Brazil
(1) Data from OECD.stat Database.
(9) Electricity Production data is from Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico — ONS.
(10) Since 2010 data from World Energy Statistics Yearbook 2019.
Russia
(2) Since 2017 year data were corrected in connection with application of the new base year.
(6) Since 2020 - dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.
India
(3) The data of India pertains to fiscal year not calender year i.e. data for 2006 relates to the financial year 2006-07 & likewise. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993-94, for 2008-2011 pertains to base year 2004-05 and from 2012 onwards as per new series of IIP with base year 2011-12.
(4) Provisional Data
(7) April-December, 2020.
(11) 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
(5) Coverage of industrial enterprises above designed size had been adjusted since 2011, i.e., enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.
South Africa
(8) Includes: petrol, jet fuel, illum paraffin, fuel oil, bitumen, LPG.

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

Products	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coal (million tons)	6.0	7.7	7.4	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.2	...	...
Natural gas (million m^3)$^{(1)}$	13,328	24,074	25,832	28,174	31,895	35,126	37,891	40,117	40,857	44,724	...
Iron ore (million tons)	218	469	470	454	476	489	458	462	495	...	...
Steel (million tons)	30.2	52.3	51.1	51.9	48.6	45.0	41.4	46.0	50.5	32.2	...
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	1320	2846	3012	3171	2668	2174	1876	2383	2507	...	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	4350	7970	8281	9095	7703	6912	6366	6447	6491	...	...
TV (1000 sets)	6022	13,541	14,082	14,960	14,097	10865	10401	12101	14377	...	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1000 sets)$^{(2)}$	10,921	63,130	56,908	62,455	67,905	51536	46143	43698	38481	...	...
Washing machines (1000 sets)	3212	8674	10,012	10,333	8599	8207	7015	6449	7658	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19,066	29,507	30,724	32,195	40,320	33574	39011	39346	41695	...	...
Sawnwood (1000 m^3)	13,497	19,672	20,988	23,234	28,449	27756	23310	22254	24041	...	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	19.5	21.9	21.5	22.5	24.4	24.9	26.3	30.4	...	...
Cement (1000 tons)	36,431	70,303	79,035	74,077	88,598	1,13,057	1,02,600	85,827	85,578	...	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.50	0.60	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.44	0.50	0.45	0.50	...	...
Wollen woven fabrics (1000 sets)	182	1855	523	364	720	1104	1097	961	669	...	...
Footwear (ton)$^{(3)\,(4)}$	8865	32,484	76,719	66,301	1601	1528	1337	1398	1411	...	...

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

(3) This industrial product is partially collected at the unit of measure kg and partially collected at the unit of measure Pair. Full information would be: 2012 → 74.881 (ton) + 1.625.857 (1000 pairs).

(4) The list of products (Prodlist) was changed in 2016 and footwear is presented in million pairs since 2014.

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

Products	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 (P)
Coal (million tons)	258	336	357	353	357	372	386	410	439	439	398
Natural gas (million cu.m) [1]	584000	671000	655000	668000	642000	634000	641000	691000	726000	739000	694000
Iron ore (million tons) [2]	86.8	104	104	102	102	101	101	95.0	96.1	97.7	100
Steel (million tons)[3]	59.2	68.1	70.4	68.9	70.5	69.4	69.6	73.1	74.3	73.9	73.8
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1740	1964	1925	1695	1215	1120	1356	1565	1525	1259
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) [4]	1327	4100	4302	4128	3693	3117	3293	3152	3420	3368	3550
TV (1 000 sets) [5]	1116	14714	16170	14714	16255	9045	8382	5859	6674	7300	7076
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	3,031	3,355	3,868	3,862	3,511	4,040	4,533	4,676	4,854	5,245
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) [6]	12,213	18,828	17,833	18,441	19,724	20,146	20,821	22,567	22,962	23,703	24,877
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m) [7]	20,583	22,636	21,211	21,744	21,526	22,030	23,780	25,162	28,523	29,967	28,643
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.5
Cement (1 000 tons) [8]	32,389	56,153	61,691	66,549	69,139	62,103	54,935	54,721	53,678	57,676	55,985
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1,822	1,237	1,389	1,311	1,231	1,121	1,168	1,210	1,352	1,390	1,422
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	19.3	14.1	12.8	11.7	11.0	9.1	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.4
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56506	110245	103318	118327	109021	91703	95410	120074	122902	108826	93071

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(P) Preliminary data.

(1) Since 2010 - including associated gas.

(2) Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.

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

(4) Household refrigerators and freezers.

(5) Since 2017 data are not strictly comparable because of changes in the methodology.

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

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

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

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

Products	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coal (million tons)	310	540	556	566	609	639	658	675	729	731	716
Natural gas (million m^3)	29,480	47,559	40,679	35,407	33,657	32,249	31,897	32,649	32,873	31,184	21129[4]
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	169	137	152	129	158	195	201	206	246	…
Crude steel (million tons)[1]	26.92	73.47	77.26	81.30	87.29	89.03	95.48	101.46	109.27	111.35	99.60
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524	2,775	2,669	2,519	2,591	2,747	2,892	2,927	2,929	2,309	…
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	2,126	7,738	8,685	8,421	9,234	9,203	…	…	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733	2,995	3,225	3,429	3,991	4,310	…	…	…	…	…
Fertilizers (1000 tons) [2]	16,261	18,327	17,663	18,008	18,205	19,630	19,782	19,957	19,722	20,366	20,341
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	230	247	256	271	283	280	299	337	334	202[3]
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19,718	30,570	33,870	35,513	36,959	38,440	38,837	40,057	42,204	40038[4]	…

Source

a) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.

b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics (various issues).

c) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines(MCDR Returns).

d) Ministry of Steel.

e) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.

f) Ministry of Commerce & Industry,DIPP.

g) Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.

h) Ministry of Coal, Coal Directory 2019-20.

Footnotes

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

(1) Data pertains to Calendar year . Total production of Crude steel data for (2011 -2020) includes all qualities carbon, stainless, and other alloy.

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

(3) Figure upto December 2020.

(4) Provisional

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

Products	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Coal (million tons)	1384	3764	3945	3974	3874	3747	3411	3524	3698	3846	3902
Natural gas (million m^3)	27200	105337	110608	120858	130157	134610	136865	148035	160159	175362	192495
Iron ore (million tons)	223	1307	1310	1486	1527	1381	1272	1229	802	845	867
Crude steel (million tons)	129	685	724	813	822	804	808	832	929	995	1065
Cars (1000 sets)	607	10127	10770	12104	12483	11630	12111	11945	12174	10285	9240
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12790	86992	84270	92557	87961	79928	84816	85484	81088	79043	90147
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39360	122313	128235	127452	141289	144757	157696	159326	196950	189991	196262
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52479	1132577	1181546	1523439	1682028	1812614	1848457	1889824	1800506	1696034	1469618
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14430	67159	67911	73005	71144	72745	76209	75009	72615	74330	80419
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31860	64194	68321	70262	68769	74320	71286	61843	54035	57312	54960
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6344	44602	55682	62976	68370	74304	77161	86024	83618	67455	75926
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	110	110	113	118	117	123	125	120	125	127
Cement (million tons)	597	2099	2210	2419	2492	2359	2410	2337	2236	2344	2395
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13922	36526	36959	39881	38800	39012	39260	39186	26351	21918	18624
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278	518	479	494	600	633	464	481	479	490	290
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1468	4266	4497	4524	4499	4558	4618	4477	3633	3947	3542

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000-2019; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2019; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.

b) Nationl Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, Annual Reports 2000-2019.

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Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Basic iron and steel	35,366	97,107	95,092	1,01,764	1,15,888	1,08,260	1,09,969	1,31,596	1,38,062	1,26,129	98,872
Motor vehicles	38,326	88,958	89,915	1,01,355	1,19,656	1,23,901	1,39,513	1,52,960	1,73,333	1,99,724	1,56,532
Household appliance	5,869	9,778	10,502	11,107	12,032	12,610	12,772	12,322	12,928	14,028	12,170
Basic chemicals [1]	26,917	73,882	79,896	89,072	1,01,709	91,416	96,927	99,051	1,02,457	1,02,022	1,00,217
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3,168	6,800	7,321	7,887	8,448	9,817	10,764	11,100	10,887	10,665	9,393
Paper and paper products	25,946	50,320	53,310	56,815	62,090	67,046	71,671	74,144	79,716	81,180	77,359
Non-metallic mineral [2]	16,929	42,322	44,240	48,212	50,761	51,685	53,272	54,855	56,061	54,073	46,689
Textiles [3]	7,070	6,122	6,151	6,752	7,532	7,951	8,882	9,028	8,506	8,115	7,323
Footwear	2,930	3,920	4,173	4,416	4,837	4,883	5,289	5,272	5,840	6,446	5,499

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Including fertilizers.

(2) Including cement.

(3) Including cotton fabrics.

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

Legend: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
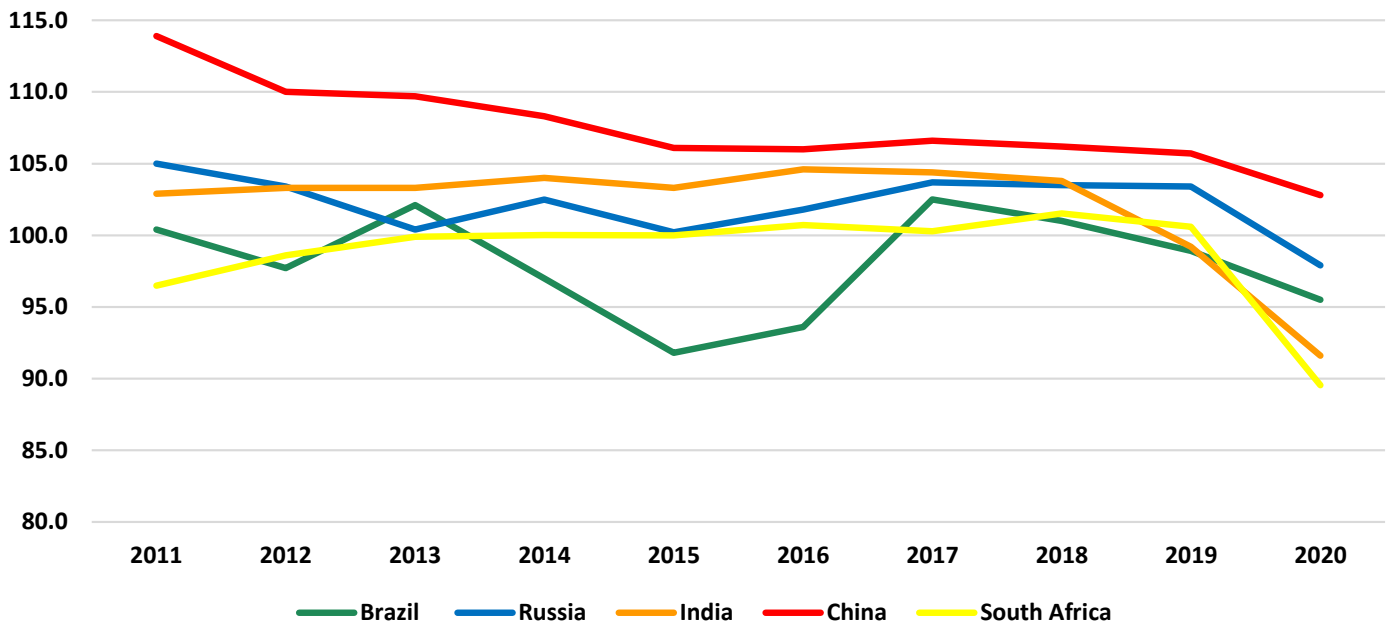
Graph 8.2 Electricity Production (billion-kilowatt-hours)

Legend: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
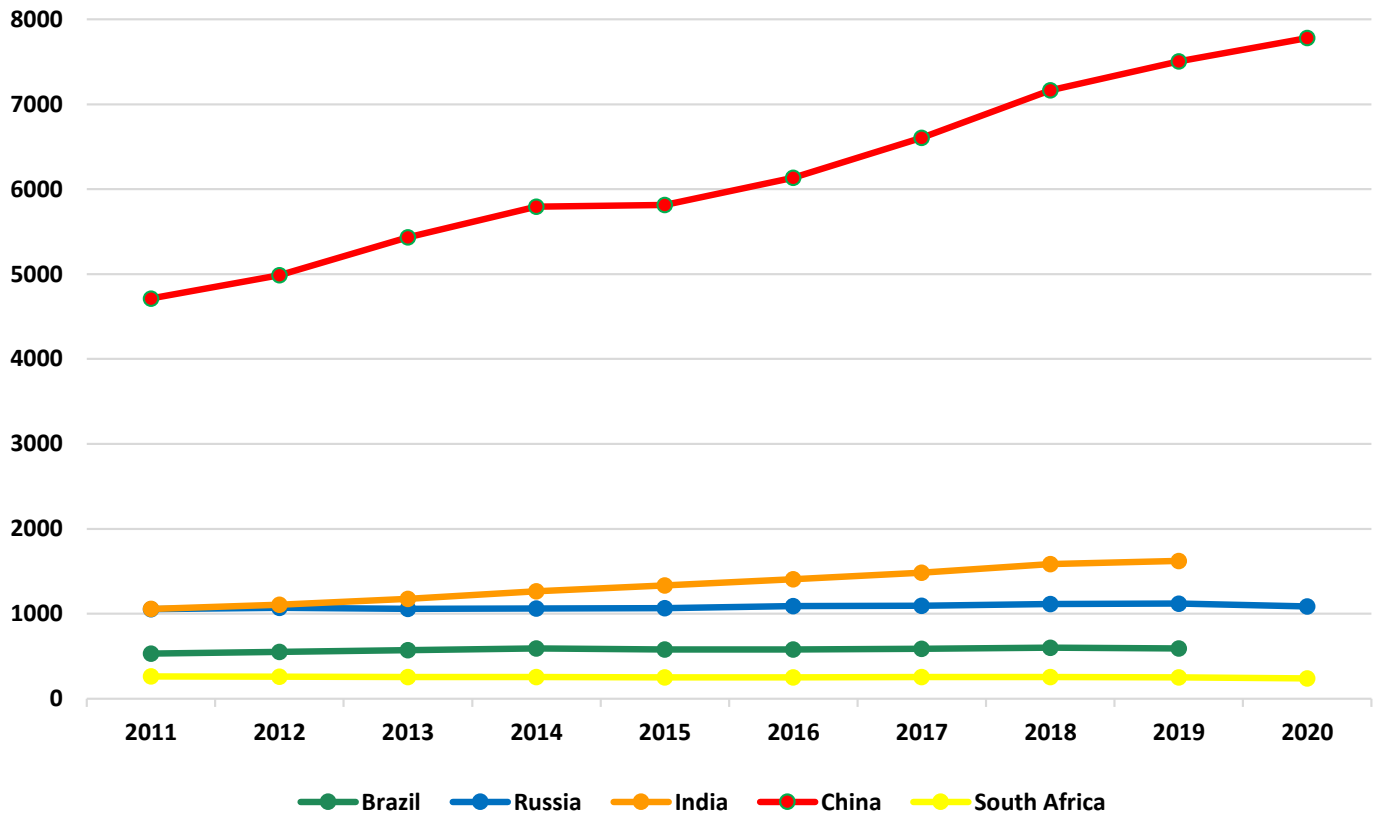
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Explanatory Notes

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" before 2014 year and since 2014 year by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarryng ", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", " Water supply, water removal, waste management, activity on liquidation of pollution".

India

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

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

China

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

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

9 Energy

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil [1]	153	256	257	258	273	286	295	303	308	326	...
Russia	1,488	1,885	1,899	1,914	1,917	1,909	1,935	1,976	2,040	2,058	2,856
India [2]	204	307	306	307	337	329[3]	484[3]	499[3]	531[3]	533[3]	...
China [4]	970	2,381	2,457	2,511	2,535	2,535	2,422	2,512	2,652	...	...
South Africa	153	161	164	127	167	163	164	181	...	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil [5]	190	272	283	296	306	300	288	294	290	294	...
Russia	1,131	1,308	1,325	1,308	1,338	1,317	1,322	1,337	1,374	1,374	...
India [6]	...	570	600	615	659	675[3]	541[3]	554[3]	570[3]	587[3]	...
China [4]	1,029	2,709	2,815	2,918	2,998	3,039	3,090	3,191	3,303	...	3,486
South Africa	91	66	63	60	68	67	71	68	...	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil [7]	1,088	1,373	1,415	1,468	1,501	1,461	1,394	1,409	1,381	1,391	...
Russia	7,715	9,148	9,255	9,114	9,156	8,993	9,014	9,107	9,359	9,359	...
India [8] [9]	...	470	496	499	522	531	540	563	587	579[3]	...
China [10]	815	2,016	2,084	2,150	2,198	2,216	2,241	2,302	2,372	...	...
South Africa	1,799	1,275	1,217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)											
Brazil [11]	40.7	43.5	41.8	40.5	39.4	41.3	43.5	43.1	45.5	46.1	...
Russia [11]	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China [12]	7.3	8.4	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.5	...	...
South Africa	18.5	16.8	16.6	16.1	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	21.9	7.8	10.9	14.6	13.2	7.9	2.1	0.7	(1.5)	(5.2)	...
Russia	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	...
India	...	51.3	70.4	60.6	64.8	61.3	60.3	62.8	66.5[3]	68.0[3]	...
China	3.4	14.7	15.3	15.7	16.3	15.6	17.7	19.2	20.6	...	...
South Africa	21.0	33.0	41.0	40.0	33.0	37.0	28	32	...	...	...
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7	2,544	467	0	2.5	219	518	156	0.8	199.5	...
Russia	22,850	23,655	14,310	15,731	8,117	16,115	16,049	11,593	12,086	12,915	...
India	...	135	154	1,651	4,433	5,150	6,710	7,203	8,469	9,491[3]	...
China	9,880	19,310	17,650	18,670	18,160	18,650	18,910	19,470	20,910	...	...
South Africa [13]	4,007	14,964	15,035	13,929	13,836	14,609	16,549	15,201	...	...	...
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44,345	38,430	40,722	40,334	33,778	34,642	41,313	36,511	34,980	25,156	...
Russia	8,795	9,967	8,337	11,461	8,866	8,809	3,488	6,410	5,132	1,473	...
India	...	5,253	4,795	5,598	5,008	5,244	5,617	5,072	4,396	6,351[3]	...
China	1,550	6,560	6,870	7,440	6,750	6,210	6,190	6,420	5,690	...	...
South Africa [14]	4,719	11,890	10,006	9,428	11,117	13,059	10,555	8,568	...	...	...
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	393,259	567,644	592,753	611,169	624,317	615,650	619,693	625,682	636,375	651,285	...
Russia	863,709	1,041,122	1,063,320	1,054,823	1,064,956	1,060,238	1,078,411	1,089,105	1,108,134	1,110,050	...
India	316,600	785,195	824,301	874,209	948,522	1,001,191	1,061,183	1,123,427	1,209,972	1,248,086[3]	...
China	1,347,240	4,700,090	4,976,260	5,420,340	5,782,970	5,802,000	6,120,510	6,591,400	7,150,820	...	...
South Africa	195,660	202,529	226,498	192,121	215,599	208,843	203,740	202,675	...	...	...

											continued
	2000	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil [15]	2,251	2,862	2,962	3,027	3,066	2,999	2,996	3,002	3,031	3,081	…
Russia	5,931	7,283	7,425	7,350	7,290	7,242	7,352	7,417	7,547	7,563	…
India [16]	512 [9]	884	914	957	1,010	1,075	1,122	1,149	1,181	1,208	…
China	1,067	3,497	3,684	3,993	4,239	4,231	4,439	4,754	5,134	…	…
South Africa	4,587	4,590	4,393	4,315	4,228	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

　　a) Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazillian Energy Balance 2016.

　　b) International Energy Agency, Electricity information 2019.

　　c) UNSD Database.

Russia

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

　　b) UNSD Database.

India

　　a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office, Energy Statistics (Various Publication).

　　b) Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority.

China

　　National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2019.

Footnotes

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

Brazil

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

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

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

(11) Data from Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD Database.

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

Russia

(11) Data from Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD Database.

India

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

(2) Primary energy comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity. The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data has been updated.

(3) Provisional data.

(6) Includes energy from coal, lignite, crude petroleum (Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput), Natural gas & Electricity (Hydro, Nucler & other renewable sources electricity from utilities). The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data has been updated.

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

(9) 1 petajoules= 23880000 kgoe. Mid year population has been taken as on 1st October from population projection for india and states 2011-2036, report of the technical group on population projection.

(16) (Gross generation + Net imports) / Mid year population (As on 31st March of the year). The conversion factor (production to energy terms) for each energy product has been updated as per the latest available information and accordingly data has been updated.

China

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

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

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

South Africa

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

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

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)[1]	80,746	91,908	96,036	103,178	105,704	100,064	92,218	87,897	86,092	86,167	…
Consumption of petrol (1000 tons)[2]	12,697	20,036	23,513	23,455	24,694	22,362	23,251	23,862	20,728	20,627	…
Electricity consumption (million kWh)[3]	331,795	480,968	498,386	516,174	532,559	524,749	521,376	528,063	538,403	545,638	…
Energy production (million kWh)											
Thermal	38,471	85,061	116,066	157,810	189,498	185,066	148,549	159,477	144,815	149,682	…
Hydro	304,403	428,333	415,342	390,992	373,439	359,743	380,911	370,906	388,971	397,877	…
Nuclear	6,046	15,659	16,038	15,450	15,378	14,734	15,864	15,739	15,674	16,129	…
Wind	1	2,705	5,050	6,578	12,210	21,626	33,489	42,373	48,475	55,986	…
Energy consumption per USD (toe/USD)[5]	93.7	89.9	91.8	93.3	95.7	97.3	96.8	97.3	94.8	95.1	…
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40.7	43.5	41.8	40.5	39.4	41.3	43.5	43.1	45.5	46.1	…

Source

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazillian Energy Balance 2016.

International Energy Agency, Electricity Information 2019, World Energy Statistics 2019.

United Nations Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

(1) Consumption of crude petroleum — refinery oil input.

(2) Consumption of petrol — only motor gasoline (alcohol and biodiesel not included).

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

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

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

(6) Since 2010 data from United Nations Global SDG Database.

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 [(P)]
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) [(1)]	182935	264900	278019	283561	298934	289250	292746	293818	294765	291183	…
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23,259	33,796	35,061	35,079	35,899	35,632	35,026	33,904	34,438	34,640	…
Electricity consumption (million kWh)	863709	1041122	1063320	1054823	1064956	1060238	1078411	1089105	1108134	1110050	…
Electricity production (million kWh)	877764	1054856	1069288	1059088	1064204	1067543	1091129	1094239	1115125	1121492	1085419
Thermal	581673	716570	726416	703477	707462	701219	706819	702832	716151	713946	651828
Hydro	165374	164818	164875	182654	175267	169914	186640	187131	193027	196510	214240
Nuclear	130715	172941	177534	172508	180757	195470	196614	203143	204569	208984	215914
Other renewable	…	527	463	449	719	940	1056	1133	1378	2052	3,436
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption(%) [(2)]	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	…	…
Energy intensity level [(3)]	12.1	8.3	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.1	…	…
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	354	356	365	…

Source

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) UNSD Database.

Footnote

(P) Preliminary data.

(1) Including natural gas liquids.

(2) Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD database.

(3) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. It is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP (in megajoules per USD constatnt 2011 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators, UNSD Database.

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Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018 [3]	2019 [3]	2020
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)[1]	1,14,023	2,25,004	2,41,638	2,45,264	2,46,080	2,56,838	2,70,066	2,77,782	2,83,294	2,80,417	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh)[2]	3,16,600	7,85,195	8,24,301	8,74,209	9,48,522	10,01,191	10,61,183	11,23,427	12,09,972	12,48,086	...
Domestic	75,629	1,71,104	1,83,700	1,99,842	2,17,405	2,38,876	2,55,826	2,73,545	2,88,243	3,08,745	...
Commercial	22,545	65,381	72,794	74,247	78,391	86,037	89,825	93,755	98,228	1,06,047	...
Industrial power	1,07,622	3,52,291	3,65,989	3,84,418	4,18,346	4,23,523	4,40,206	4,68,613	5,19,196	5,32,820	...
Public lighting	3,422	7,455	8,097	8,550	8,744	8,931	9,399	9,669	9,676	9,432	...
Railway/Tramways	8,213	14,206	14,100	15,540	16,177	16,594	15,683	17,433	18,837	19,148	...
Agriculture	84,729	1,40,960	1,47,462	1,52,744	1,68,913	1,73,185	1,91,151	1,99,247	2,13,409	2,11,295	...
Public water works & sewage pumping	7,044	15,250	16,226	19,187	18,837	20,122	19,411	20,872	22,334	22,987	...
miscellaneous	7,396	18,547	15,934	19,680	21,708	33,923	39,683	40,294	40,048	37,612	...
Electricity production (million kwh)[4]	5,60,842	10,56,839	11,08,499	11,75,637	12,67,129	13,35,956	14,07,404	14,83,232	15,84,853	16,22,983	...
Utilities[5] [6]	5,01,204	9,22,451	9,64,489	10,26,649	11,05,072	11,67,584	12,35,358	13,03,455	13,71,779	13,83,417	...
Thermal[7]	4,09,940	7,08,427	7,60,454	7,92,054	8,77,941	9,43,013	9,93,516	10,37,146	10,72,314	10,42,838	...
Hydro	74,362	1,30,511	1,13,720	1,34,848	1,29,244	1,21,377	1,22,378	1,26,123	1,34,894	1,55,769	...
Nuclear	16,902	32,287	32,866	34,228	36,102	37,414	37,916	38,346	37,813	46,472	...
Renewable Energy Sources		51,226	57,449	65,520	61,785	65,781	81,548	1,01,839	1,26,759	1,38,337	...
Non-Utilities[8]	59,638	1,34,388	1,44,010	1,48,988	1,62,057	1,68,372	1,72,046	1,79,777	2,13,074	2,39,567	...
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity [9]	1,270	24,503	27,542	34,988	38,959	45,924	57,244	69,022	77,642	87,028	94,434

Source

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office, Energy Statistics 2020 for data up to the years 2018.

b) Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power

Footnotes

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

(2) Kwh means Killo Watt Hours

(3) Provisional data.

(4) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities

(5) It consists of Renewable, Hydro, Nuclear and Thermal.

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

(7) From 2010 onwards, Renewable Energy Sources have been shown separately.

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

(9) Information pertains to financial year.

"Note: Share of renewable energy consumption is provided on the assumption that

1. All the renewable energy produced is consumed at the source i.e zero transmission and distribution losses for renewable energy.

2. Auxiliary Consumption of Renewable Energy projects is zero."

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	212320	4,39,658	4,66,789	4,86,522	5,15,970	5,47,883	5,71,259	5,94,022	6,30,043	…	…
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	…	…	…	…	…	-	-	-			
Industry	210521	4,38,604	4,65,595	4,85,034	5,15,521	5,47,524	5,71,036	5,93,935	6,29,955	…	…
Construction	33	…	…	…	…	-	-	-			
Transport, storage and post	1751	1,054	1,194	1,487	449	359	223	87	88	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	…	…	…	…	-	-	-	…	…	…
Others	14	…	…	…	…	-	-	-	…	…	…
Residential consumption	…	…	…	…	…	-	-	-	…	…	…
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	35046	75,960	81,659	93,664	97,764	1,13,685	1,18,660	1,22,963	1,30,553	…	…
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1,860	1,929	1,987	2,166	2,313	2,244	2,296	2,429	…	…
Industry	6820	6,048	5,811	5,234	4,890	4,771	4,363	3,821	2,965	…	…
Construction	1156	2,828	2,869	3,265	3,310	4,086	4,373	4,523	5,050	…	…
Transport, storage and post	15278	35,735	37,780	43,818	46,650	53,066	55,111	56,985	60,676	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	1,771	2,001	2,209	2,178	2,433	2,409	2,445	2,755	…	…
Others	7927	13,132	14,605	18,187	17,381	21,085	20,464	20,750	21,636	…	…
Residential consumption	2276	14,586	16,665	18,965	21,188	25,931	29,697	32,142	35,042	…	…
Electricity consumption (million kWh)											
Total	1347240	47,00,090	49,76,260	54,20,341	57,82,970	58,02,000	61,20,510	65,91,400	71,50,820	…	…
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53296	1,01,290	1,01,257	1,02,687	1,01,340	1,03,980	1,09,190	1,17,510	1,24,250	…	…
Industry	1000462	34,69,160	36,23,221	39,23,688	42,24,870	41,55,000	42,99,690	46,05,280	49,09,490	…	…
Construction	15977	57,180	60,840	67,507	72,170	69,870	72,560	78,920	88,780	…	…
Transport, storage and post	28120	84,840	91,537	1,00,092	1,05,920	1,12,560	1,25,150	1,41,800	1,60,850	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41868	1,50,310	1,69,149	1,87,689	1,99,560	2,12,200	2,32,380	2,52,660	2,90,040	…	…
Others	62320	2,75,310	3,08,364	3,39,762	3,61,500	3,91,860	4,39,480	4,88,060	5,71,650	…	…
Residential consumption	145195	5,62,010	6,21,896	6,98,916	7,17,610	7,56,520	8,42,060	9,07,160	10,05,760		
Electricity production (million kWh)											
Thermal	1114190	38,33,702	38,92,810	42,47,007	44,00,111	42,84,188	44,37,068	47,54,595	50,96,318	52,20,148	53,30,248
Hydro	222414	6,98,945	8,72,107	9,20,292	10,72,882	11,30,270	11,84,048	11,97,865	12,31,787	13,04,438	13,55,209
Nuclear	16737	86,350	97,390	1,11,613	1,32,538	1,70,789	2,13,287	2,48,070	2,94,359	3,48,355	3,66,255
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption(%)[1]	7.3	8.4	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.5	…	…
Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)[2]	0.85	0.36	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.24	…	…
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)											

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2019; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2020 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

(1) Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.

(2) The GDP is calculated at current price.

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Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2017 [1]

	Coal	Crude oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	59,72,639	4,211	0	25,571	6,608
b. Imports	33,113	7,29,621	37,998	1,24,124	0
c. Total supply (a+b)	60,05,751	7,33,832	37,998	1,49,695	6,608
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	24,86,035	0	11,16,815	23,790	6,608
Agriculture and fishing	1,998.24	0	21,485	0	0
Commercial sector	16,510.89	0	1,33,200	1,232	0
Construction	0	0	657	0	0
Electricity, gas and steam production	24,66,074	0	8,39,410	21,557	6,608
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	1,409	0	1,10,072	1,001	0
Transport, storage and communication	43	0	11,991	0	0
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	16,588	0	1,74,683	220	0
Heating, use of electricity etc.					
d. Exports	19,64,835	0	52,592	498.75	0
e. Losses in distribution	0	0	77,763	0	0
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	44,67,458	0	14,21,852	24,510	6,608
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	56.5	0.0	...
Commercial sector	0.3	0.0	350.5	0.8	0.0
Construction	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.0	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	41.1	0.0	2209.1	14.4	100.0
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.0	0.0	289.7	0.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	0.0	31.6	0.0	...
Domestic	0.3	0.0	459.7	0.0	…
Exports	32.7	0.0	138.4	0.3	…
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Imports (%)	0.6	99.4	100.0	82.9	…

Source

Department of Energy, 2017

Footnote

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

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

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Graph 9.1 Energy Consumption Per Capita, 2019 (kgoe)
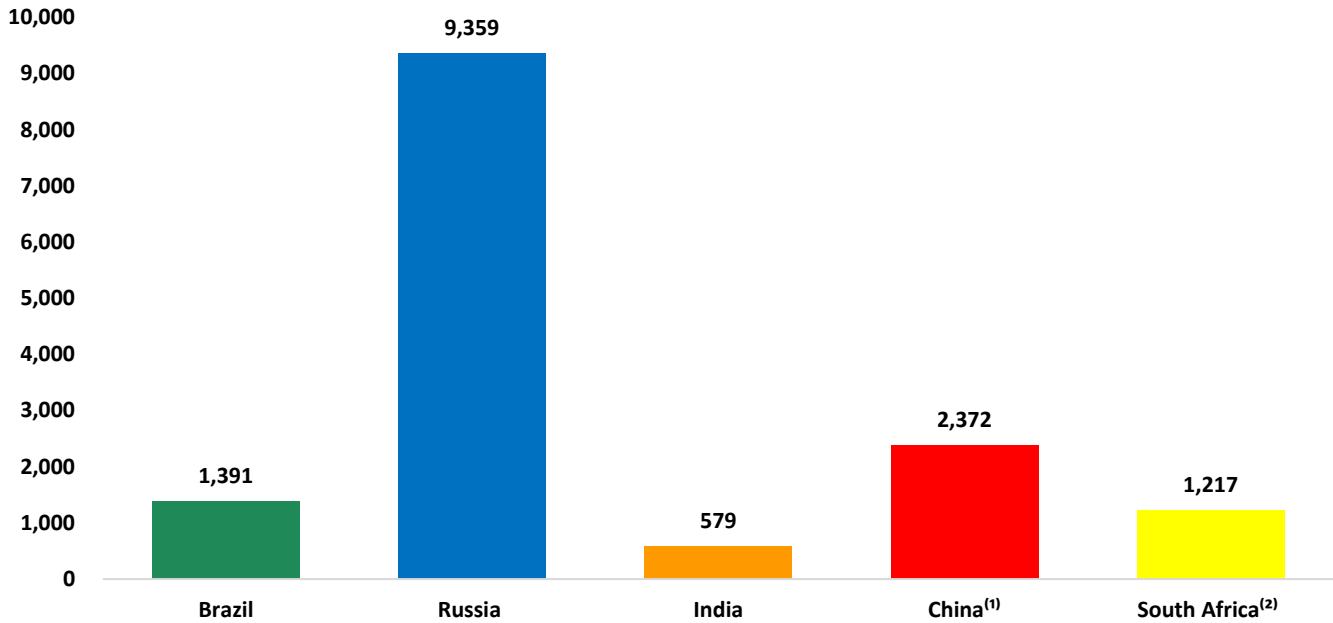
(1) Data pertain to the year 2018 instead of 2019
(2) Data pertain to the year 2012 instead of 2019

Graph 9.2 Electricity Consumption Per Capita, 2019 (KWH)
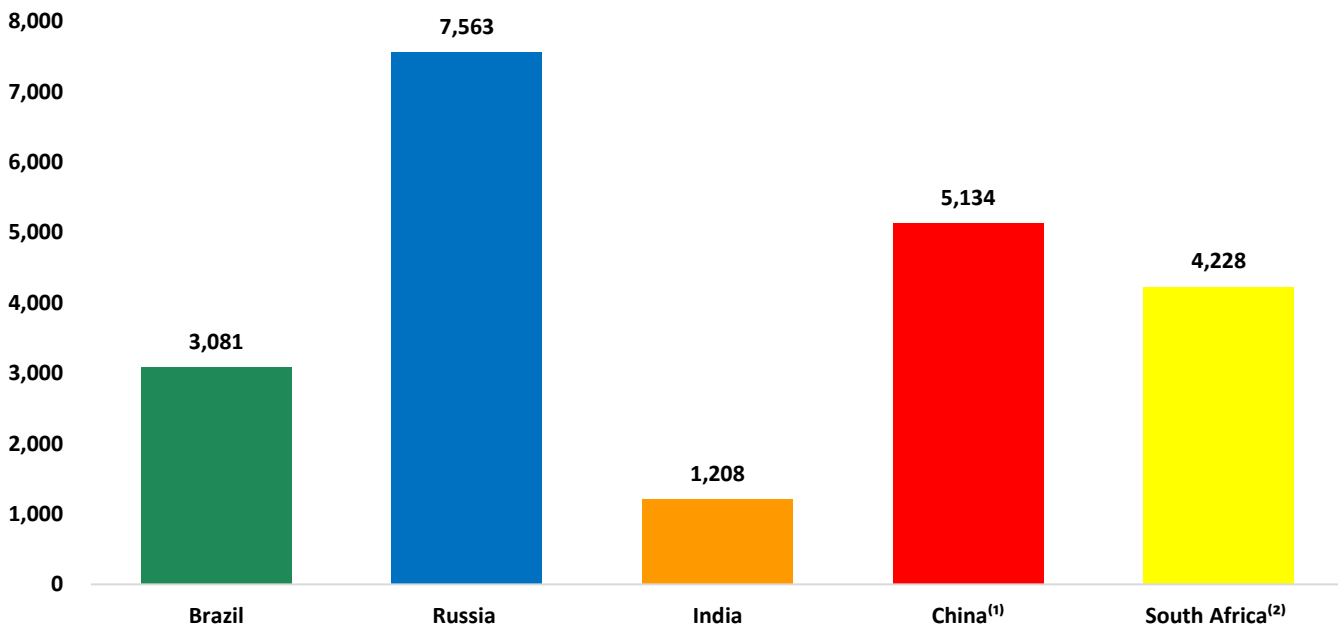
(1) Data pertain to the year 2018 instead of 2019
(2) Data pertain to the year 2014 instead of 2019

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Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil in put.

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

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

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

Exports: include bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

Share of renewable energy in energy consumption: is the renewable energy diveded by the total primary energy supply= final energy consumption + losses in the energy processing and transfering + energy sector consumption + statiscal differences

Russia

Electricity production: refers to gross production of electricity.

India

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

Electricity consumption per capita = (Gross generation + Net imports) / Mid year population

China

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

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

South Africa

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

Technical clarifications

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

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

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

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

10 Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil [1]	50	67	67	71	75	76	75	78	78	81[19]	…
Russia [2]	124	121	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	…
India [3]	156	155	155	156	155	155	155	…	…	…	…
China [4]	130	135	135	135	135	135	135	135	…	…	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil [5]	45	75	87	98	98	103	82	115	100	117[19]	118[19]
Russia	65	94	71	92	105	105	121	136	113	121	134
India [3]	186	242	239	246	235	235	252	260	263	274	280[6]
China	405	541	567	587	596	618	617	615	610	614	617
South Africa [8]	14	13	14	14	17	12	10	19	15	13	18
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil [9]	10,326	21,575	22,036	23,248	23,761	24,073	24,305	25,114	25,452	25,861[19]	26,070[19]
Russia [10]	4,446	7,516	8,078	8,525	9,026	9,519	9,853	10,319	10,629	10,866	11,236[11]
India [12] [13]	1,851	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	7,020	7,386	7,656	8,114	8,599	…
China	60,139	80,230	84,711	86,328	88,179	87,495	86,283	86,544	86,246	77,588	77,484
South Africa [14]	1,666	2,954	2,911	3,019	3,136	3,282	3,365	2,893	…	…	…
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)											
Brazil [15]	667	803	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	3,776	…	…	…	…	…	4,812[16]	4,952[16]	5,110[16]	4,983[16]	4,975[16]
India [12]	5,655	8,666	9,040	9,579	10,260	10,762	11,431	12,704	13,573	14,164	14,998[7]
China	11,607	10,222	11,618	11,730	12,509	12,929	12,884	9,268	8,633	8,213	7,597
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Timber Production (million Cubic Meters)											
Brazil	72	126	132	130	124	124	135	139	146	131[19]	…
Russia [18]	95	123	122	120	123	127	129	140	145	143	140
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China	…	81	82	84	82	72	78	78	88	100	103
South Africa [15]	…	19	18	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2019; Sistematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2021; Forestry Activities 2000-2019; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey 2000-2020.

b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011.

c) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007.

d) FAO STAT database

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

c) Federal Agency for Fishery

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India

a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Directorate of Economics & Statistics, Area Production Yield Statistics Database; Land Use Statistics at Glance; and Advance Estimates.

b) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries, Basic Animal Husbandry and Fisheries Statistics (various issues) and Handbook on Fisheries Statistics (various issues).

China

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

b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

a) Statistics South Africa.

b) Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Harvested area.

(5) 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.

(19) Preliminary data, may be reviewed.

Russia

(2) The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. At the end of the year.

(10) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(11) Provisional.

(16) Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms.

(18) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.

India

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

(6) As per third advance Estimates 2020-21.

(7) Estimated figure.

(12) The data pertains to March (of the year indicated in the table) to February (next year).

(13) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008.

China

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

South Africa

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

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

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

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[1]
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	67.3	67.4	71.3	75.4	76.0	75.5	78.2	77.9	80.6	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)[2]											
Soybean	27.2	35.6	37.1	39.1	40.2	42.4	44.0	43.4	44.7	44.5	...
Corn	23.7	19.6	21.1	21.4	20.5	20.3	19.8	22.3	20.7	21.7	...
Sugarcane	9.6	14.3	14.4	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	...
Beans	8.6	5.5	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	...
Rice	7.3	4.1	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	...
Coffee	4.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	...
Wheat	2.3	3.2	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	...
Cassava	3.4	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	...
Cotton	1.6	2.1	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	...
Orange	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	...
Cashew nuts	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	...
Sorghum	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	...
Cocoa	1.4	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	...
Banana	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	...
Coconut	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	...
Oats	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	...
Sisal	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Castor beans	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Soybean	32,821	74,815	65,849	81,724	86,761	97,465	96,395	1,14,732	117912	114269	121522
Corn	32,321	55,660	71,073	80,273	79,882	85,283	64,188	97,911	82367	101139	103235
Sugarcane	3,26,121	7,34,006	7,21,077	7,68,090	7,36,108	7,50,290	7,68,594	7,58,646	747060	752895	677916
Beans	3056	3435	2795	2893	3295	3089	2621	3046	2916	2907	2888
Rice	11,135	13,477	11,550	11,783	12,176	12,301	10,622	12,465	11808	10369	11046
Coffee	3807	2701	3038	2965	2804	2648	3024	2685	3553	3009	3725
Wheat	1726	5690	4418	5738	6262	5508	6834	4343	5469	5604	6212
Cassava	23,044	25,350	23,045	21,484	23,254	23,060	21,036	18,502	17877	17497	18955
Cotton	2015	5071	4969	3417	4237	4007	3464	3843	4956	6893	7090
Oranges	17,004	19,811	18,013	17,550	16,928	16,953	16,980	17,493	16842	17074	15746

continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[1]
Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)											
Soybean	2403	3121	2637	2929	2866	3029	2905	3378	3390	3185	3280
Corn	2718	4211	5006	5254	5176	5535	4288	5618	5108	5773	5653
Sugarcane	67878	76449	74297	75339	70646	74203	75176	74456	74606	74683	75657
Beans	705	935	1032	1028	1034	1078	1013	1087	1028	1113	928
Rice	3038	4896	4786	5007	5201	5753	5464	6213	6307	6063	6594
Coffee	839	1257	1433	1422	1404	1339	1515	1489	1906	1650	1968
Wheat	1516	2660	2310	2749	2209	2228	3155	2279	2629	2671	2614
Cassava	13482	14623	13612	14080	14828	15245	15067	14609	14702	14702	14951
Cotton	2472	3608	3596	3621	3751	3880	3477	4141	4310	4236	4329
Oranges	24906	24240	24689	24992	24883	24955	26441	27638	28577	28957	26856
Fruits production (1000 tons)[3]	35461	45304	42573	41972	41738	42072	41097	42089	42352	42646	...
Number of livestock (1000 heads)											
Bovines	169876	212815	211279	211764	212366	215221	218191	215004	213809	214894	...
Chickens	659246	1051990	1032039	1026956	1096836	1104467	1127545	1185767	1220752	1217488	...
Laying hens	183495	216220	213230	219682	223914	221986	220081	240892	244864	249068	...
Ovines	14785	17668	16789	17291	17614	18411	18404	18607	18947	19716	...
Swines	31562	39307	38796	36744	37930	39795	40053	41383	41232	40557	...
Production of meat (1000 tons)[4]											
Beef	3900	6784	7351	8167	8063	7493	7359	7682	7990	8219	7821
Chicken	5981	11422	11535	11964	12504	13149	13235	13607	13512	13517	13769
Pork	2600	3227	3150	3117	3193	3431	3711	3825	3951	4126	4480
Milk (1000 tons)[5]											
Cow milk	20380	32096	32304	34255	34101	33602	32699	32342	32929	33830	...
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3.2	6.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.6	...

Source

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2019 and Municipal Livestock Survey, 2000-2019; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2020; Sistematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2021.

b) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA; <http//www.ibama.gov.br/areas-tematicas-qa/relatorio-de-comercialicao-de-agrotoxicos pagina-3>

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data, may be reviewed.

(2) Structure of farm products area by main species based on Harvested areas of farm crops (Agricultural Municipal Production Survey).

(3) Fruits production considers the following fruits: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, cashew nuts, fig, pear, nut, quince. From 2015 included the production of "açaí". Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg .

(4) Production of meat measured in carcass/dressed weight (Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey).

(5) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.

(6) Kg of pesticide expressed in active ingredient, not in final formulation.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%) (1)	106.2	122.3	94.4	105.1	104.1	102.1	104.8	102.9	99.8	104.3	101.5(p)
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	147.1	86.7	110.3	105.4	102.1	107.8	103.3	98.5	106.6	101.0(p)
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	102.4	102.4	100.4	102.8	102.0	101.6	102.6	101.1	101.9	102.0(p)
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) (2)	84.7	76.3	75.9	77.6	77.9	78.6	79.3	80.0	79.6	79.9	...
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.8	57.1	58.6	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.6	58.2	58.4	59.9
Including wheat	27.4	33.5	32.5	32.3	32.4	34.1	34.9	34.9	34.2	35.2	36.8
Tubers	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	13.7	13.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.5	15.8	17.5	18.3	18.0
Rapeseeds	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9
Sunflower seeds	5.5	10.0	8.6	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7
Soybeans	0.5	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6
Fiber crops (Fiber flax, hemp, cotton)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar beet	1.0	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5
Vegetable	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6
Fodder crops	34.1	23.8	23.1	22.2	22.0	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.4
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65,420	94,247	70,941	92,419	105,212	104,729	120,677	135,539	113,255	121,200	133,465
Wheat	34,460	56,293	37,767	52,140	59,713	61,811	73,346	86,003	72,136	74,453	85,896
Rice	584	1,056	1,052	935	1,049	1,110	1,081	987	1,038	1,099	1,142
Nuts	7.9	14.5	15.0	14.8	15.5	16.8	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	20.6
Oil-bearing crops (3)	4,473	12,234	10,574	13,150	12,870	13,854	16,271	16,497	19,535	22,769	21,245
Rapeseeds (3)	149	957	945	1,259	1,336	1,013	1,001	1,510	1,989	2,060	2,572
Sunflower seeds (3)	3,919	9,069	7,501	9,852	8,481	9,289	11,015	10,481	12,756	15,379	13,314
Soybeans (3)	342	1,648	1,688	1,520	2,371	2,716	3,143	3,622	4,027	4,360	4,308
Cotton	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0
Potatoes	29,465	27,985	24,542	24,021	24,284	25,406	22,463	21,708	22,395	22,073	19,607
Sugar beet	14,051	47,609	45,031	39,292	33,476	38,989	51,325	51,913	42,066	54,350	33,915
Vegetable	10,822	13,036	12,792	12,597	12,821	13,185	13,181	13,612	13,685	14,104	13,864
Tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Fruits (4)	2,961	2,829	2,779	3,186	3,334	3,179	3,636	3,245	3,945	4,158	4,323

continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1,560	2,240	1,830	2,200	2,410	2,370	2,620	2,920	2,540	2,670	2,860
Wheat	1,610	2,260	1,770	2,230	2,500	2,390	2,680	3,120	2,720	2,700	2,980
Nuts [5]	800	2,430	2,830	2,550	2,570	2,590	3,100	2,840	3,350	3,030	3,170
Oil-bearing crops [3]	890	1,240	1,140	1,330	1,240	1,290	1,390	1,410	1,460	1,630	1,520
Rapeseeds [3]	860	1,140	970	1,130	1,260	1,120	1,100	1,580	1,330	1,440	1,770
Sunflower seeds [3]	900	1,250	1,220	1,450	1,310	1,420	1,510	1,450	1,600	1,830	1,590
Soybeans [3]	1,010	1,380	1,220	1,260	1,230	1,300	1,480	1,410	1,470	1,570	1,590
Potatoes	10,470	14,960	13,630	14,660	15,280	16,410	15,760	16,250	17,040	17,810	16,620
Sugar beet	18,820	39,170	40,890	44,210	37,010	38,780	47,040	44,210	38,060	47,960	37,000
Vegetable	14,330	20,770	21,050	21,410	21,940	22,620	22,920	24,090	24,280	25,080	24,530
Tobacco	750	1,290	3,000	70	…	…	…	870	1,260	1,220	1,560
Fruits [4] [5]	4,280	6,397	6,960	8,120	7,812	7,816	8,905	7,989	9,625	10,158	10,520
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Seedlings	1,519	1,184	1,388	1,527	1,597	1,495	1,726	1,521	1,997	2,179	2342
Stone fruits	466	514	463	511	495	503	624	509	616	597	602
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0
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	702	643	684	671	659	683	632	702	702	695
Vineyards	279	428	283	462	570	520	601	580	628	678	682
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27,520	19,901	19,680	19,273	18,920	18,621	18,346	18,294	18,151	18,126	18 055 [P]
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15,824	17,263	18,785	19,010	19,452	21,406	21,925	23,076	23,727	25,163	25 855 [P]
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14,962	22,727	23,999	24,131	24,445	24,606	24,717	24,389	23,129	22,618	21 938 [P]
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [6]	4,446	7,516	8,078	8,525	9,026	9,519	9,853	10,319	10,629	10,866	11 236 [P]
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32,259	31,204	31,197	29,865	29,995	29,887	29,787	30,185	30,612	31,360	32 215 [P]
Cow milk	32,000	30,947	30,944	29,625	29,723	29,620	29,529	29,921	30,345	31,101	31 440 [P]
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34,085	41,289	42,133	41,390	41,747	42,510	43,514	44,829	44,901	44,858	44 836 [P]
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3,776	…	…	…	…	…	4 812 [7]	4 952 [7]	5 110 [7]	4 983 [7]	4 975 [P]
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) [8]	747	293	276	260	247	234	223	217	212	207	204
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) [9]	288	103	97	90	86	81	78	76	74	72	70
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) [10]	19	39	38	38	40	42	49	55	56	61	69
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) [11]	95	123	122	120	123	127	129	140	145	143	140 [P]
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	14.3	17.5	17.1	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.6	20.0	19.8
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide (%) [12]	14.8	31.6	33.4	35.3	36.1	36.8	39.2	43.8	42.7	45.8	…

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

Footnotes
(1) Preceding year = 100.
(2) Total sown area.
(3) Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.
(4) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
(5) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012 – 2019 – per 1 ha harvested area.
(6) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
(7) Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms.
(8) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enter prises.
(9) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
(10) Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008-excluding data on micro enterprises.
(11) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.
(12) Calculations by data of Minselkhoz and Rosreestr.
(P) Preliminary data.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
All India index numbers of production of principal crops [1] [2]	94.0	125.6	125.3	130.8	125.1	120.8	132.8	139.4	138.1	144.1	135.2
Cereals	94.4	119.1	117.3	120.7	114.6	115.5	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.8	136.7
Total food grains	92.8	121.6	121.8	125.3	118.2	115.7	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.8	139.5
Non-food grains	95.5	129.6	129.0	136.4	132.2	126.1	134.7	142.1	142.0	148.5	133.2
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	104.4	104.1	104.7	99.8	…	…	…	…	…	…
Planting structure of farm crops by main species [2]											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	195.8	194.2	201.0	198.4	197.1	200.2	…	…	…	…
Total cereals (%)	54.7	51.1	50.7	50.4	51.3	50.0	49.8	…	…	…	…
Rice	24.2	22.3	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.0	22.0	…	…	…	…
Wheat	13.9	15.4	15.7	15.6	16.2	15.7	15.4	…	…	…	…
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.8	…	…	…	…
Soybeans	3.4	5.2	5.6	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.6	…	…	…	…
Oil-bearing crops	13.3	14.3	14.9	15.0	14.3	14.36	…	…	…	…	…
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.27	2.7	…	…	…	…
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	2.8	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.84	3	…	…	…	…
Sesame	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.01	0.8	…	…	…	…
Cotton	4.6	6.2	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.14	5.4	…	…	…	…
Other fiber crops	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sugarcane	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.66	2.2	…	…	…	…
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	…	…	…	…	…
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	…
Vegetables	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	5.1	…	…	…	…
Fruits	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.4	3.2	…	…	…	…
Production of major farm products [1][2]											
Rice (1 000 tons)	…	105300	105230	106650	105480	104410	109700	112760	116480	118870	121460
Wheat (1 000 tons)	…	94880	93510	95850	86530	92290	98510	99870	103600	107860	108750
Cereal (1 000 tons)	1,85,738	2,42,197	2,38,792	2,45,790	2,34,871	2,35,218	2,51,980	2,59,597	2,63,133	2,74,479	2,79,865
Cotton (1000 tons)	2073	7663	7450	7816	7577	6532	7092	7142	6105	7851	7944
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6410	6964	4694	9714	7402	6733	7462	9253	6727	9952	10119
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4190	6604	8029	7877	6282	6797	7917	8430	9256	9124	9987
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	810	685	715	828	850	747	755	689	657	792
Potatoes (1 000 MT)[8]	20088	37633	41135	37698	48009	43417	48605	51310	50190	48562	53114
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295960	361037	341200	352142	362333	348448	306069	379905	405416	370500	392797
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	752	657	735	855	802	805	951	658	801	…
Fruits (1 000 MT)[8]	43138	76424	81285	88977	89514	90183	92918	96448	97967	102028	103228
Vegetables (1 000 MT)[8]	…	156325	162187	162897	169478	169064	178172	184394	183170	188907	193609

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	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare) [2]											
Cereal	18.4	24.2	24.5	24.6	23.3	23.9	25.3	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.1
Cotton	1.9	4.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.7
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	13.2	9.9	17.6	15.5	14.6	14.0	18.9	14.2	20.6	16.9
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	11.2	12.6	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.3	14.7
Sesame	3.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.7	4.3	4.5	4.9	4.9	4.1	4.7
Potatoes	184	218	228	211	231	205	223	240	231	237	236
Sugarcane	685.8	716.7	682.5	705.2	715.1	707.2	690.0	802.0	801.1	805.0	811.9
Tobacco	13.2	16.1	15.4	16.1	18.3	17.8	20.2	23.2	16.1	19.8	
Livestock products [3]											
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [4]	1,851	5,514	5,948	6,235	6,691	7,020	7,386	7,656	8,114	8,599	…
Milk (1 000 tons) [5]	79,651	1,27,904	1,32,431	1,37,686	1,46,314	1,55,491	1,65,400	1,76,347	1,87,749	1,98,405	…
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32,957	57,770	59,805	62,195	66,423	73,645	78,099	83,634	89,834	96,641	…
Poultry eggs (million) [6]	36,632	66,450	69,731	74,752	78,484	82,928	88,137	95,217	1,03,804	1,14,383	…
Fish production (1 000 tons)	5,655	8,666	9,040	9,579	10,260	10,762	11,431	12,704	13573	14164	14998
Consumption of chemical fertilizers [2]											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16,702	27,790	25,536	24,482	25,576	26,753	25949.0	26591.0	17628.0	…	…
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10,920	17,300	16,821	16,750	16,946	17,372	16735.4	16958.0	27375.0	…	…
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4,215	7,914	6,653	5,633	6,098	6,979	6705.4	6854.0	6968.0	…	…
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1,567	2,576	2,062	2,099	2,532	2,402	2508.3	2779.0	2779.0	…	…
Per hectare (kg)	90	142	131	118	127	131	123.4	128.0	133.1	…	…
Number of livestock [7]											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	…	…	1,90,904	…	…	…	…	…	…	1,93,463	…
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	…	…	1,08,702	…	…	…	…	…	…	1,09,852	…
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	…	…	2,00,242	…	…	…	…	…	…	2,23,145	…
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	…	…	5,12,057	…	…	…	…	…	…	5,36,761	…
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	…	…	7,29,209	…	…	…	…	…	…	8,51,810	…

Sources

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

b) Ministry of fisheries, Animal Husbadry &Dairying, Department of Animal Husbandry & Dairying, various issues and Basic Animal Husbandry Statistics, 19th Livestock Census (2012) and 20th Livestock Census (2019)

c) Ministry of Agriculture, Indian Horticulture Database.

Footnotes

(1) Index numbers and production are as per third advance estimates 2020-21.

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

(3) Data on Livestock product pertains to March (of the year indicatoed in the table) to February (next year).

(4) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008 onwards.

(5) Milk includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.

(6) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls and ducks.

(7) Data on number of livestock is produced from livestock census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from last 2 Census (12012 & 2019) has been included.

(8) For 2014 : Final Estimates of 2014-15; For 2017: Revised Final Estimates for 2017-18 (Fruits); For 2019: Final Estimates 2019-20; For 2020: First Advance Estimates 2020-21.

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

	2000	**2011**	**2012**	**2013**	**2014**	**2015**	**2016**	**2017**	**2018**	**2019**	**2020**
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components [1] [2]											
All (%)	103.6	104.4	104.9	104.0	104.3	104.0	103.5	104.0	103.5	102.8	103.4
Crop products (%)	101.4	105.6	104.3	104.4	104.9	105.4	104.2	104.7	103.9	104.6	104.1
Forestry products (%)	105.4	107.6	106.7	107.4	106.4	106.1	108.2	106.9	106.5	105.2	104.3
Livestock products (%)	106.3	101.7	105.2	102.0	102.6	100.5	101.1	102.1	101.7	97.9	102.0
Fishery products (%)	106.5	104.1	105.0	105.1	104.0	104.3	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.2
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	160.4	162.1	163.7	165.2	166.8	166.9	166.3	165.9	165.9	167.5
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.9	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.2	17.9	18.0
Wheat	17.1	15.3	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.0
Corn	14.8	22.9	24.1	25.2	26.0	27.0	26.5	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.6
Soybeans	6.0	5.1	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9
Tubers	6.7	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8
Peanuts	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0
Sesame	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar crops	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Sugarcane	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	9.7	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.8
Other	12.1	8.4	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.1
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405224	540 617	566 590	586 504	596 015	618 184	616 665	615 205	610 036	613 697	616743
Cotton	4417	6 519	6 608	6 282	6 299	5 907	5 343	5 653	6 103	5 889	5910
Peanuts	14437	15 302	15 792	16 109	15 901	15 961	16 361	17 092	17 332	17 520	17993
Rapeseeds	11381	13 137	13 401	13 636	13 914	13 859	13 128	13 274	13 281	13 485	14049
Sesame	811	458	466	439	437	450	352	366	431	467	457
Potatoes	13255	16 315	16 872	17 176	16 831	16 453	16 986	17 696	17 984	17 779	17983
Sugarcane	68280	108 674	115 746	119 264	115 788	107 064	103 215	104 404	108 097	109 388	108121
Beetroots	8073	7 958	8 772	6 287	5 099	5 088	8 545	9 384	11 277	12 273	11984
Tobacco	2552	2 998	3 246	3 220	2 847	2 677	2 574	2 391	2 241	2 153	2134
Tea	683	1 608	1 761	1 887	2 049	2 277	2 313	2 460	2 610	2 777	2932
Fruits	124357	210 186	220 915	227 481	233 026	245 246	244 052	252 419	256 884	274 008	286924
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1272	2 077	2 112	2 176	2 161	2 230	2 328	2 439	2 487	2 617	2832
Apples	2254	1 946	1 976	1 967	1 974	1 983	1 946	1 947	1 939	1 978	1994
Pears	1015	976	970	980	964	974	931	923	943	941	967
Grapes	283	550	613	647	689	716	716	707	725	726	712
Bananas	249	355	357	364	365	355	350	351	332	330	327

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	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20431	33673	35814	36298	37354	38899	40393	41390	39233	42425	44066
Citrus	8783	28641	30894	31964	33 622	36175	35915	38168	41381	45845	51219
Pears	8412	14486	15504	15444	15819	16527	15963	16410	16078	17314	17815
Bananas	4941	9461	10360	11030	10622	10627	10940	11170	11222	11656	11513
Grapes	3282	8577	10006	10885	11731	13164	12629	13083	13667	14195	14314
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	198	219	209	277	293	319	344	346	417	531
Aniseed	...	122	130	138	148	158	172	172	177	178	207
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	…	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4753	5714	5833	5907	5896	5989	6004	6105	6120	6272	6296
Cotton	1093	1441	1516	1509	1508	1565	1671	1769	1819	1764	1865
Peanuts	2973	3529	3588	3664	3639	3640	3678	3709	3752	3781	3803
Rapeseeds	1519	1827	1865	1896	1944	1972	1982	1995	2027	2048	2077
Sesame	1034	1366	1439	1464	1443	1495	1529	1610	1645	1651	1564
Potatoes	2806	3256	3354	3418	3428	3438	3537	3641	3780	3805	3862
Sugarcane	57626	66113	68264	69986	70682	72528	73638	76132	76891	78655	79890
Beetroots	24518	41720	45924	44801	51533	52751	55630	53843	52174	56057	56307
Tobacco	1776	2115	2102	2075	2037	2134	2130	2115	2118	2098	2105
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416336	470748	480302	478931	471602	458029	442092	441589	428171	310407	406 504
Cattle	123532	93840	91373	89858	90073	90558	88345	90387	89153	91383	95621
Sheep and goats	279482	286641	285127	289352	303913	311743	299305	302317	297135	300721	306548
Production of meat (1000 tons)	60139	80230	84711	86328	88179	87495	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484
Milk (1000 tons)	9191	32628	33067	31189	32765	32955	31739	31486	31768	32976	35296
Cow Milk	8274	31 099	31749	30008	31599	31798	30640	30386	30746	32012	34401
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21820	28304	28854	29055	29303	30461	31605	30963	31283	33090	34678
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	11607	10222	11618	11730	12509	12929	12884	9268	8 633	8213	7597
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1000 units) [3]	22643	33652	34527	34290	24562	24842	25072	25029	24462	24371	24244
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265	355.7	360.3	361.1	363.0	361.0	358.5	352.3	340.8	325.7	313.5
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	…	11.1	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.8

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2020; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

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

(2) Preceding year = 100.

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

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	104.3	103.1	106.6	117.4	95.0	87.7	125.6	…	…	…
Forestry products	...	100.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Livestock products	...	100.0	101.1	104.4	106.3	111.7	111.1	108.6	…	…	…
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	13,844	12,832	14,425	14,096	16,567	11,848	10,114	18,814	14,915	13,282	18,157
Maize/corn	11,001	10,360	12,121	11,811	14,250	9,955	7,779	16,820	12,510	11,275	15,300
Wheat	2,349	2,005	1,870	1,870	1,750	1,440	1,910	1,535	1,868	1,535	2,109
Malting barley	142	312	298	268	302	332	355	307	422	345	590
Sorghum	352	155	136	147	265	121	71	152	115	127	158
Sunflower seed	531	860	522	557	832	663	755	874	862	678	789
Soybeans	154	710	650	785	948	1,070	742	1,316	1,540	1,170	1,246
Cotton	70	46	32	14	24	51	27	42	…	…	…
Peanuts	114	64	59	42	75	62	18	92	57	19	50
Dry beans	72	42	48	60	82	73	35	69	69	66	65
Sugarcane	23,876	16,800	17,278	20,032	11,155	14,861	15,074	16,785	…	…	…
Tobacco	30	15	17	15	13	14	15	15	…	…	…
Garden fruits	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bananas	378	385	387	420	457	434	310	335	445	405	314
Apples	602	781	796	904	778	932	918	929	830	897	1,003
Citrus	1,712	2,340	2,382	2,864	2,759	2,657	2,260	2,523	3,034	2,994	3,182
Pears	304	351	339	365	404	390	433	416	398	407	432
Grapes	210	348	272	258	274	309	363	354	391	315	323
Pineapples	168	109	99	101	91	100	88	103	112	112	117
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3,210	4,370	4,490	4,250	5,300	3,750	3,996	6,399	5,395	4,901	5.860
Wheat	2,515	3,320	3,660	3,700	3,672	2,987	3,757	3,126	3,711	2,843	4.137
Malting barley	1,830	3,890	3,510	3,290	3,550	3,540	4,002	3,360	3,542	2,614	4.163
Sorghum	2,480	2,240	2,790	2,350	3,360	1,710	1,454	3,589	3,993	2,515	3.718
Sunflower seed	1,340	1,340	1,150	1,100	1,390	1,150	1,051	1,375	1,433	1,316	1.576
Soybeans	1,640	1,700	1,380	1,520	1,890	1,560	1,476	2,293	1,956	1,602	1.767
Cotton	1,368	3,563	3,514	2,112	3,167	3,291	3,334	3,875	…	…	…
Peanuts	1,370	1,170	1,300	880	1,430	1,070	782	1,644	1,012	968	1.335
Dry beans	1,000	1,000	1,200	1,380	1,470	1,150	1,030	1,521	1,300	1,119	1.292
Potatoes	2,987	4,179	4,159	4,353	4,383	4,635	3,126	4,713	4,645	4,524	4389
Sugarcane	67,741	59,082	66,455	67,205	75,329	65,055	60,623	58,939	…	…	…
Tobacco	1,904	2,777	3,207	2,923	2,745	2,918	3,000	3,000	…	…	…
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	878	875	953	1,001	1,073	1,090	1,014	1,003	1,037	1,039
Mutton	94	135	146	167	173	168	169	156	151	163	153
Goats	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12
Poultry	870	1,730	1,697	1,685	1,650	1,727	1,678	1,658	1,743	1,808	1,873
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2,306	3,107	3,214	3,260	3,337	3,538	3,549	3,643	3,753	3,873	3,822
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	452	477	468	453	477	478	445	476	565	594

Sources

a) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.

Crop products (%)= Volume Index

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Graph 10.1 Production of Cereals (Million Tons)

■ Brazil[1] ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa
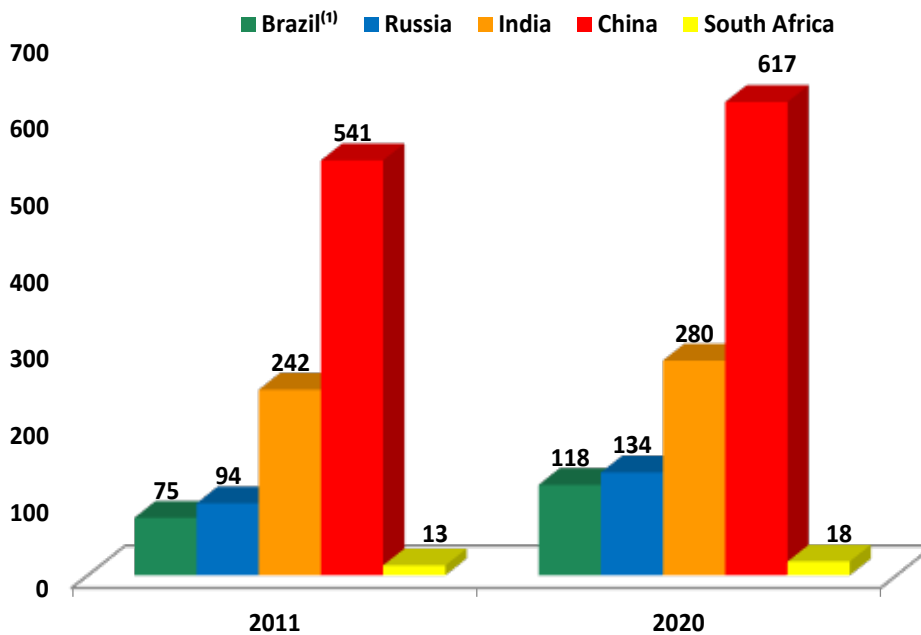
(1) Data of 2020 is preliminary estimation.

Graph 10.2 Cow Milk Production in 2020 (1000 Tons)
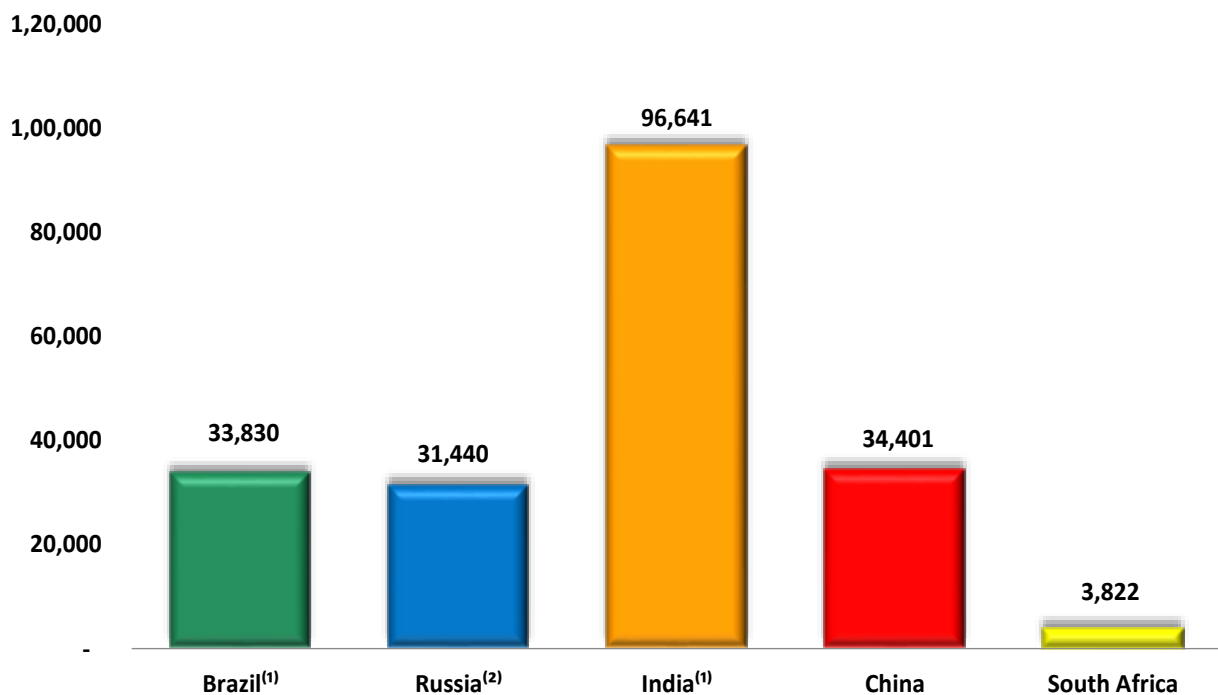
(1) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.
(2) Provisional Data.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

Brazil

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

Cultivated area: includes only harvested area.

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

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

Catch of fish data: not available after 2011.

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

Cultivated area: consists of Net Area sown and current fallows.

China

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

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

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

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11 Transport

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	29	29	30	30	30	30	…	…	…	…
Russia	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87 [1]
India	63	64	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	…
China	69	93	98	103	112	121	124	127	131	140	146
South Africa	21	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil	1,573	1,561	1,561	1,561	1,563	1,571	1,571	…	…	…	…
Russia [2]	532	728	925	985	1,024	1,046	1,054	1,064	1,077	1,089	1,094 [1]
India [3]	185	226	235	236	248	248	265	276	289	289	313
China	1,680	4,106	4,238	4,356	4,464	4,577	4,696	4,774	4,847	5,012	5,198
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)											
Brazil	…	8	8	8	8	8	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	48	51	55	55	55	55	54	53	53	53	54 [1]
India [7]	16	31	34	38	40	41	42	43	44	45	46
China	25	83	92	98	106	109	113	119	122	127	134
South Africa	3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	496.0	502.5	532.3	546.9	555.9	529.7	519.4	560.2	593.6	635.2	349.1 [1]
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [4] [5]	1,226	3,098	3,338	2,757	2,865	3,006	3,126	3,281	3,422	3,535	1,925
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	3,638	4,915	5,056	5,084	5,080	5,108	5,198	5,488	5,636	5,674	5,397 [1]
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [4] [8] [9]	4,432	15,932	17,380	16,801	18,167	17,836	18,663	19,737	20,469	19,939	202,21
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48,165	107,816	113,488	116,032	122,475	127,528	122,076	128,940	…	…	…
Russia	53,410	166,760	195,775	225,157	241,429	226,849	215,594	259,386	286,930	322,986	153,512 [1]
India [6]	26,212	112,794	105,208	114,036	126,903	145,787	170,085	199,409	225,341	211,485 [10]	64,222 [10]
China	97,054	453,696	502,574	565,676	633,419	728,255	837,813	951,304	1,071,232	1,170,530	631,128
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.

b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.

c) National Department of Transport Infrastructure, National Transportation System 2013.

d) National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels National Agency - ANP.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal Road Agency.

c) Federal Air Transport Agency.

India

a) Ministry of Railways, Statistical Summary-Indian Railways (various issues).

b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Basic Road Statistics of India (various issues).

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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 2000-2019.

b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

c) China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2012-2019.

d) China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2019.

f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2019 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2016 National Economic and Social Development.

g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

South Africa

Footnotes

Russia

(1) Preliminary Data

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

India

(3) The information is as on 31st March of the Year indicated in the table.The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc).

(6) Reference Period is Financial Year i.e. (April of the year indicated in the Table to March next year)

(7) The figures include crude oil and natural gas pipelines.

(10) Provisional data.

China

(4) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and on can not be compared with the previous ones.

(5) All means: including railway, road, waterway and air.

(8) 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.

(9) All means: including railway,road,waterway,air and pipeline.

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	422	421	392	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,55,690	2,93,184	3,01,653	2,98,615	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)[1]	48,000	1,08,000	1,13,000	1,16,000	1,22,481	1,27,528	1,22,079	1,28,940	...	...	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)[1]	6,079	11,697	12,092	12,544	12,967	13,294	12,802	13,539	...	...	...
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1000 km² of territory (km)[2]	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)	19,973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	20,234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents[3]	3,78,811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of injured[3]	3,58,762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of deaths[3]	20,049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of international Airlines Service Routes (Lines)[4]	30,416	36,901	36,240	39,041	39,058	44,848	46,160	49,216	...	...	...

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

Footnotes

  (1) It refers to paid traffic domestic and international.

  (2) Estimates.

  (3) It refers to the interstate and international collective passenger transport.

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

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) [1]	173660	138588	133275	126042	127090	126271	124347	123382	122536	122493	80374[P]
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) [2]	152,735	222,823	248,862	250,054	246,784	247,134	248,251	254,524	259,084	275,427	271,822[P]
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167054	139842	144612	138517	130027	120644	124620	123096	129542	133589	78574[P]
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1373178	2127835	2222389	2196217	2300532	2305945	2344087	2493428	2597778	2602493	2545349[P]
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53410	166760	195775	225157	241429	226849	215594	259386	286930	322986	153512[P]
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2515.3	4950.2	5079.1	5011.0	5151.6	5581.6	6609.2	7856.1	7812.7	7390.0	7113.9[P]
Freight traffic of petroleum											
pipelines (million tons)	295	544	523	525	532	543	543	553	561	568	509[P]
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) [3]	532	728	925	985	1024	1046	1054	1064	1077	1089	1094[P]
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1[P]
Ownership of automobiles [4]											
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	4,401	5,545	5,751	6,047	6,238	6,230	6,230	6,434	6,490	6,540	6,564
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20,993	37,317	39,719	42,310	44,300	45,126	46,038	47,783	49,290	49,299	50,109
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	157,596	199,868	203,597	204,068	199,723	184,000	173,694	169,432	168,099	164,358	145,073
Number of injured	179,401	251,848	258,618	258,437	251,793	231,197	221,140	215,374	214,853	210,877	183,040
Number of deaths [5]	29,594	27,953	27,991	27,025	26,963	23,114	20,308	19,088	18,214	16,981	16,152

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

 (P) Preliminary data.

 (1) Data is presented by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers by buses.

 (2) Transports of goods by all types of organizations and individual entrepreneurs.

 (3) Public paved roads. At the end of the year.

 (4) Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.

 (5) Since 2009 number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009-persons who died within 7 days.

Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	4,57,022	10,46,522	10,98,103	11,40,412	11,47,190	11,43,039	11,49,835	11,77,699	11,57,174	11,50,738	…
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	3,15,516	6,68,618	6,50,625	6,66,728	6,82,612	6,55,605	6,20,858	6,93,281	7,38,923	7,08,034	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)[6]	18	75	72	76	87	104	125	147	166	164	55
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)[6]	26,212	1,12,794	1,05,208	1,14,036	1,26,903	1,45,787	1,70,085	1,99,409	2,25,341	2,11,485	64,222
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)[6]	549	1,750	1,559	1,749	1,874	1,798	2,000	2,491	2,678	1,723	757
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) [4]	2,076	9,478	10,469	11,742	13,393	15,428	17,861	20,237	22,582	…	…
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) [5]	494	1,408	1,516	1,652	1,823	2,027	2,263	2,485	2,697	…	…
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)[6]	348	1,461	1,312	1,433	1,500	1,686	1,946	2,215	2,565	2,426	938
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)[6]	203	830	757	820	898	1,077	1,214	1,367	1,550	1,485	538
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) [1]	4,759	20,382	20,648	21,500	23,358	24,016	25,331	29,094	30,915	26,362	…
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) [2]	6,705	20,835	23,245	25,870	27,885	30,582	31,999	35,552	38396 [7]	40482 [7]	…
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000) [3]	5,297	15,467	17,570	20,503	21,671	23,807	25,635	28,694	30857 [7]	32425 [7]	…
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.17	19.65	19.91	20.02	20.09	20.30	20.46	20.52	20.51	20.67	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	3,91,449	4,97,686	4,90,383	4,86,476	4,89,400	5,01,423	4,80,652	4,64,910	4,67,044	4,49,002	…
Number of injured	3,99,265	5,11,394	5,09,667	4,94,893	4,93,474	5,00,279	4,94,624	4,70,975	4,69,418	4,51,361	…
Number of deaths	78,911	1,42,485	1,38,258	1,37,572	1,39,671	1,46,133	1,50,785	1,47,913	1,51,417	1,51,113	…

Sources

a) Ministry of Railways, Statistical Summary-Indian Railway (various issues).

b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, Basic Road Statistics of India,Transport Year Book and Road Accidents in India (various issues).

c) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Air Transport Statistics (various issues).

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

(4) Figures for Road Transport from 2006-07 to 2017-18 is are estimated by Transport Research Wing (MoRT) on the basis of actual GDP growth rate and elasticity of Passenger movement.

(5) Figures for Road Transport from 2006-07 to 2017-18 is are estimated by Transport Research Wing (MoRT) on the basis of actual GDP growth rate and elasticity of freight traffic.

(6) Figures for year 2019 & 2020 is provisonal

(7) 2018 and 2019 is Provisional

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) [6]	665742	1676025	1846755	1125094	1099675	1074266	1022871	976518	927968	885708	464101
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) [6]	612940	5137474	5953486	5573808	5684690	5795572	6108010	6677152	7124921	5963639	6017185
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1226	3098	3338	2757	2865	3006	3126	3281	3422	3535	1925
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453259	961229	981233	1059562	1124185	1196060	1257929	1345692	1414658	1470664	826619
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1377049	2946579	2918709	2917389	2753019	2375431	2379226	2696220	2882099	3018195	3037179
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97054	453696	502574	565676	633419	728255	837813	951304	1071232	1170530	631128
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5027	17391	16389	17029	18777	20807	22245	24355	26250	26320	24020
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) [6]	10054	7453	7748	6833	7434	7308	7233	7766	7957	8022	3299
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) [6]	2373420	7542384	8170758	7943565	9277456	9177245	9733880	9861125	9905282	10396304	10583444
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) [1]	187	571	623	652	738	759	734	806	898	913	856
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) [2]	994	1996	1995	2603	2870	2923	3520	4237	4781	5468	5598
Regular civil airports opened [3]	139	178	180	190	200	206	216	228	233	237	240
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	10	10	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	15
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units) [4]	16089	93563	109331	126701	145981	162845	185745	209067	232312	253764	273386
Passenger cars (1000 units) [5]		72044	86831	103133	120750	138661	160483	182377	203217	222416	223123
Number of international airlines service routes（Lines)	133	443	381	427	490	660	739	803	849	953	895
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	616971	210812	204196	198394	196812	187781	212846	203049	244937	247646	244674
Number of injured	418721	237421	224327	213724	211882	199880	226430	209654	258532	256101	250723
Number of deaths	93853	62387	59997	58539	58523	58022	63093	63772	63194	62763	61703

Sources

a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.
b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.
c) China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.
d) China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.
e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2019.
f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2020 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2019 National Economic and Social Development.
g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.
h) China Petrochemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2019.

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 cover age 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) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and on can not be compared with the previous ones.

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)		303	322	311	333	330	305	320	304	294	203
Transport of goods by road (million tons)		526	526	535	573	550	562	658	717	697	615
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) [1] [2]		509	532	542	527	475	397	319	253	175	30
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)		198	210	216	225	224	220	227	218	216	192
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) [3] [4]		…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)		…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ownership of passenger cars											
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	6,165	6,448	6,720	6,971	7,186	8,138	…	…	…	…	
Number of international airlines service routes（Lines）											
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths	13,954	13,528	11,844	12,702	12,944	14,071	…	…	…	…	

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
(2) These figures cover Metro rail only.
(3) Transit Pipelines.
(4) The Land Transport Survey is a monthly survey 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.

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Graph 11.1 Passenger Traffic by Railway in 2020 (Million persons-Km)
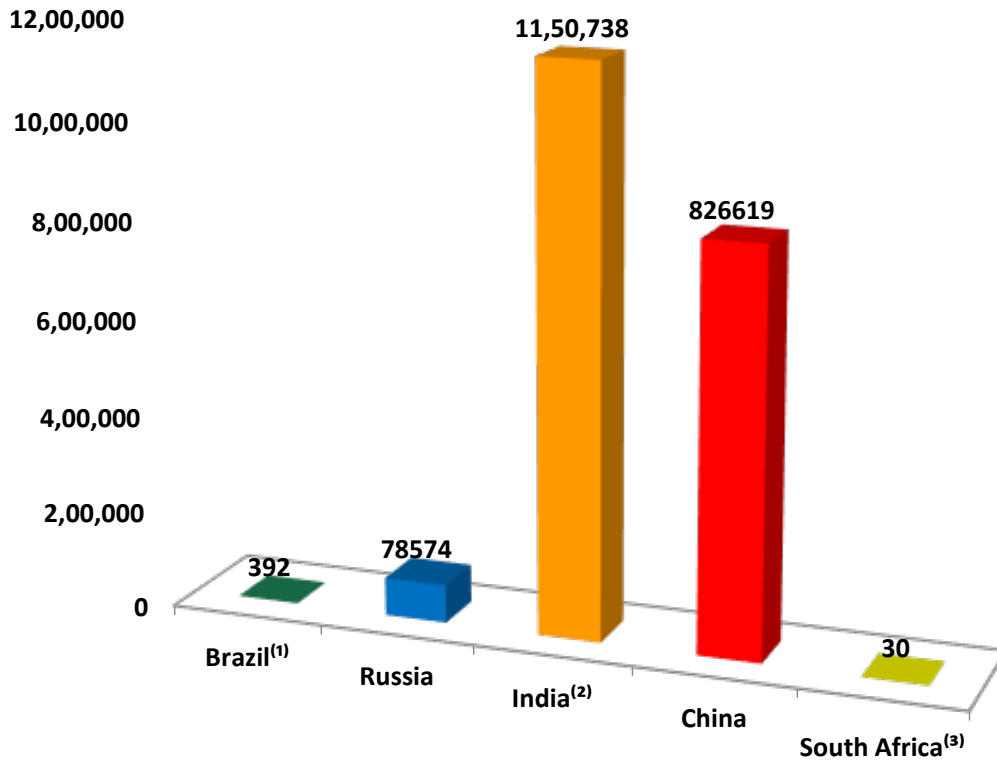
(1) Data pertain to the year 2013 instead of 2020.
(2) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.
(3) Data in Million persons.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Length of highways: Refers to federal, state and municipal highways, excluding planned highways.
Information on federal highways was published in December 2016 at www.dnit.gov.br

Russia

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

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

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

India

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

Length of highways: excludes urban and project roads.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines: includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12 Information and Communication Technology

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	220	225	225	221	213	203	194[1]	183[1]	160[1]	…
Russia	226	309	301	289	268	248	233	222	208	191	…
India [2]	26	27	25	23	22	20	19	18	17	16	15
China [3]	124	213	206	196	182	168	149	139	138	136	130
South Africa [4]	…	41	38	36	35	31	27	24	20	25	…
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	1,187[1]	1,246[1]	1,349[1]	1,385[1]	1,261[1]	1,184[1]	1,050[1]	988[1]	988[1]	…
Russia [5]	22	1,790	1,827	1,933	1,908	1,938	1,978	2,003	1,969	2,110	…
India [2]	2	742	708	717	754	798	880	901	898	872	849
China	67	736	825	903	940	925	956	1,020	1,122	1,144	1,139
South Africa [1]	185	1,231	1,295	1,432	1,454	1,589	1,466	1,552	1,533	1,656	…
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil[6]	…	205	224	260	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Russia	64	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
China [7]	…	…	…	160	175	183	189	194	174	175	178
South Africa [8]	…	…	53	53	58	57	61	63	62	67	…
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil [6] [9]	…	460	490	510	544	583	609	…	…	…	
Russia [10]	20	…	…	680	705	734	764	798	838	856	872
India [11]	5	101	126	193	214	262	306	344	461	544	585
China	18	383	421	458	479	503	532	558	596	645	704
South Africa [12]	…	27	27	28	31	29	29	30	30	27	…
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	…	684	727	722	784	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [13]	946	789	749	739	703	563	457	362	…	…	…
India [14]	5,364	10,908	12,109	13,350	14,573	15,723	16,580	17,160	17,504	19,782	…
China [15]	2,007	1,928	1,918	1,915	1,912	1,906	1,894	1,884	1,871	1,851	1,810
South Africa [16]	16	22	22	22	22	22	22	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

a) National Telecommunication Agency — ANATEL.

b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2007–2015; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030.

c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies — CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2008–2015.

d) Associacao Nacional de Jornais — ANJ (National Association of Newspapers); http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2/

e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Russia

a) Ministry of Communication and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

c) World Bank.

India

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

  b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Press in India (various issues).

China

  a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.

  b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Household Survey 2013-2020; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000 2012.

  c) National Radio and Television Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2010-2019.

South Africa

  a) GHS 2002-2019. Statistics South Africa

  b) South African Audience Research Foundation

  c) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Data from ITU database.

(6) Considering population from 10 years old and above.

(9) Until 2012, comprised only persons who accessed the Internet by personal computer and from 2013 onwards, by any equipment.

Russia

(5) Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.

(10) Until 2013 - according to the World Bank. Since 2013, the indicator is calculated according to Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the inter net within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years, from 2017 - at the age of 15-74 years.

(13) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

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

(11) Information for 2000-2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 onwards is as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India, Indian Telecom Services Performance Indicator Report (Various Issues) and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.

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

China

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

(7) National Bureau of Statistics of China started an household survey in 2013-2014, including both urban and rural households. The coverage, methodology and definitions used in the survey are different from those used for the separate urban and rural household surveys prior to 2013.

(15) Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa

(1) Data from ITU database.
    Household based question:

(4) Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with a telephone/total population x 1000. Survey data.

(8) Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012 - 2017.

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

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

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.9	22.0	22.5	22.5	22.1	21.3	20.3	22.4[1]	18.3[1]	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17.0	123.9	132.8	136.4	138.0	125.7	118.4	113.9[1]	98.8[1]	...	...
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.8	...	...	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.2	8.7	9.9	11.0	11.8	13.2	13.0	13.8	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0	19.8	29.6	51.2	77.8	88.7	89.5	90.9	...	...	...
Proportion of households with a TV	...	...	...	...	...	...	97.2	96.7	96.4	96.3	...
Proportion of households with telephone	...	...	...	...	...	...	94.6	94.9	94.9	95.3	...
Proportion of households with a computer	...	...	...	...	...	...	45.3	43.4	41.7	40.6	...
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.7	56.6	50.7	46.2	...
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	...	...	...	...	...	69.4	74.9	79.1	82.7	...
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.7	69.8	74.7	78.3	...
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months											
Home	...	68.0	74.0	78.0	89.0	89.5	91.8	...	...	...	...
Work	...	31.0	30.0	34.0	33.0	38.0	40.5	...	...	...	...
Place of education	...	16.0	15.0	17.0	15.0	19.3	20.2	...	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	27.0	26.0	25.0	30.0	56.0	60.2	...	...	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	6.0	4.0	5.0	8.0	14.3	15.8	...	...	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	27.0	19.0	18.0	11.0	11.7	12.3	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.1	78.2	79.3	81.0	...
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months											
At least once a day	...	67.0	69.0	71.0	80.0	81.8	86.0	...	...	...	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	24.0	23.0	22.0	15.0	14.2	10.3	...	...	...	...
Less than once a week	...	8.0	8.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.8	...	...	...	...
Proportion of households with electricity							99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	...
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	99.0	98.0	97.0	97.0	98.6	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses using the Internet	...	98.0	97.0	96.0	96.0	97.9	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	60.0	55.0	56.0	62.0	57.4	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	42.0	32.0	31.0	34.0	34.3	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	...	12.0	16.0	16.0	21.0	20.8	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet	...	60.0	59.0	58.0	62.0	63.5	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)	...	88.0	86.0	84.0	85.0	84.0	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	34.0	28.0	28.0	27.0	26.5	...	...	...	...	...

Sources
a) National Telecommunication Agency — ANATEL.
b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2016–2020;
   Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030.
c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies — CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2007–2015.
d) ITU.

Footnotes
   Considering population from 10 years old and above.
(1) Data from ITU database.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	31	30	29	27	25	23	22	21	19	…
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	2	179	183	193	191	194	198	200	197	211	…
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants (1)	2	…	…	68	71	73	76	80	84	86	87
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	…	94.1	94.0	94.0	93.8	92.3	92.4	92.1	94.0	93.5	…
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	…	83.1	85.2	86.5	84.2	84.0	87.6	88.3	90.9	91.1	…
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	…	84.8	86.9	88.1	89.0	88.1	88.7	88.9	91.1	91.2	…
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	…	33.0	37.8	41.3	40.3	42.6	45.9	47.4	50.9	51.9	…
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations), units	…	39	43	44	47	49	49	50	51	51	…
Share of households having (2)											
personal computers (%)	…	60.1	66.6	71.4	71.0	72.5	74.3	74.4	72.4	69.4	72.1
access to Internet (%)	…	56.8	63.8	69.1	69.9	72.1	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.9	80.0

Sources

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Until 2013 - according to the World Bank. Since 2013, the indicator is calculated according to Rosstat as the ratio of the population aged 15-72 years using the Internet within 12 months to the total number of the population aged 15-72 years, from 2017 - at the age of 15-74 years.

(2) Until 2014 year - by data of Household budget sample surveys, at the end of the year. Since 2014 - by data of Sample survey of population on using of information technologies and information-telecommunication networks.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants[1]	...	1.65	1.89	19.31	21.37	26.19	30.56	34.42	46.13	54.29	58.51
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]				1.48	1.51	1.58	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.70	1.88
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]		1.00	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.30	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.64
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants[1]				0.31	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]				3.26	5.59	9.44	16.97	26.63	38.69	48.64	53.31
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants [1]				0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants [1]				14.53	14.23	15.13	11.87	6.15	5.77	4.06	3.28
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)	...	...	...	1.03	1.18	1.54	1.66	2.47	…	…	…
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants[1]	70.86	73.34	74.02	77.58	81.83	89.90	91.90	91.45	88.56	86.38	

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

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

		2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators												
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	11.13	12.94	13.88	14.66	18.88	21.49	25.07	29.20	32.09	34.54
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants	(subscribers)	...	9.53	17.19	29.51	42.59	51.37	68.04	81.40	93.57	…	…
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant[1]	(bps/person)	2	1,081	1,471	2,625	3,157	4,113	5,036	5,522	6,723	6,612	8,622
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households	(telephones)	...	...	...	203	216	225	235	240	249	253	254
Urban		...	...	...	206	217	224	231	235	243	247	249
Rural		...	...	...	200	215	226	241	246	257	261	261
Proportion of households with a computer	(%)	...	...	...	42.3	45.9	48.2	50.1	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.3
Urban		...	...	...	60.8	64.6	66.8	68.2	68.9	62.2	61.7	62.3
Rural		...	...	...	18.7	22.1	24.2	26.2	27.4	25.1	25.8	26.5
Development of ICT												
Fixed Broadband Internet Access	(1,000 households)	...	150001	175183	188909	200483	259466	297207	348540	407382	449279	483550
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet	(1,000 G)	...	...	...	...	20,61,936	41,87,533	93,78,635	2,45,93,803	7,09,00,393	12,19,92,006	16,55,68,172
Length of Optical Cable Lines	(1,000 km)	1,212	12,119	14,793	17,454	20,613	24,863	30,421	37,801	43,168	47,412	51,692
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines	(1,000 km)	287	842	868	890	928	965	994	1,045	994	1,085	1,118
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones	(1,000 Stations)	75	1752	2066	2410	3508	4656	5594	6187	6672	8410	9310
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet	(1,000 ports)	...	2,32,394	3,21,084	3,59,453	4,05,461	5,77,094	7,12,769	7,75,991	8,67,523	9,15,780	9,46,050
Number of Websites	(1,000 sites)	265	2,296	2,681	3,202	3,349	4,229	4,824	5,333	5,234	4,966	4,430

Sources

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

b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2020; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2019 National Economic And Social Development.

Footnotes

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

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mobile network coverage											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, %	…	…	84.25	90.4	95.0	98.0	99.2	…	…	…	…
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network, %	…	…	5.0	14.2	34.0	54.0	77.6	…	…	…	…
Fixed-telephone subscribers											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (1000)	4962	4854	4847	3876	3648	4131	4523	4810	3104	2025	…
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.0	9.3	9.2	7.2	6.7	7.5	8.0	8.4	5.4	3.5	…
Mobile cellular subscribers											
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions; by postpaid/prepaid (1000)	8339	64000	68394	76865	79281	88000	82413	88498	88567	96973	…
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18.5	123.1	129.5	143.2	145.4	158.9	146.6	155.2	153.3	165.6	…
Fixed broadband subscribers											
Fixed broadband subscriptions	…	907000	1107200	1615210	1706313	1615210	1706313	…	…	…	…
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	…	1.75	2.11	3.06	3.21	2.63	2.84	…	…	…	…
Mobile broadband subscribers											
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	…	10000	13200	30894	24816	31809	31559	…	…	…	…
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	…	19.3	25.2	58.5	46.7	59.5	58.6	…	…	…	…
Household ICT access and individual use											
Percentage of households with a TV	…	74.5	79.4	80.0	81.3	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.2	81.7	…
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	…	15.3	14.3	13.2	12.9	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2	8.4	…
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	…	90.6	93.4	94.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.1	…
Percentage of households with a computer	…	21.5	19.8	19.8	21.2	20.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	22.7	…
Percentage of households with internet access	…	10.2	10.0	10.3	11.1	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.4	9.1	…
ICT`s contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)											
Information and communication technology share of GDP, %	…	…	…	3.1	3.0	…	…	…	…	…	…
Telecommunication contribution to GDP, %	…	…	…	1.9	1.9	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources
GHS 2002-2019.
ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2020.
Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa, 2013 and 2014.
ICASA Report on the state of the ICT sector in South Africa, 31 March 2018.

Footnotes
ITU - Inetrnational Telecommunications Union.
ICASA - Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.

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Graph 12.1 Main Telephone Lines per 1000 Inhabitants

Legend: Brazil[1] | Russia | India | China | South Africa
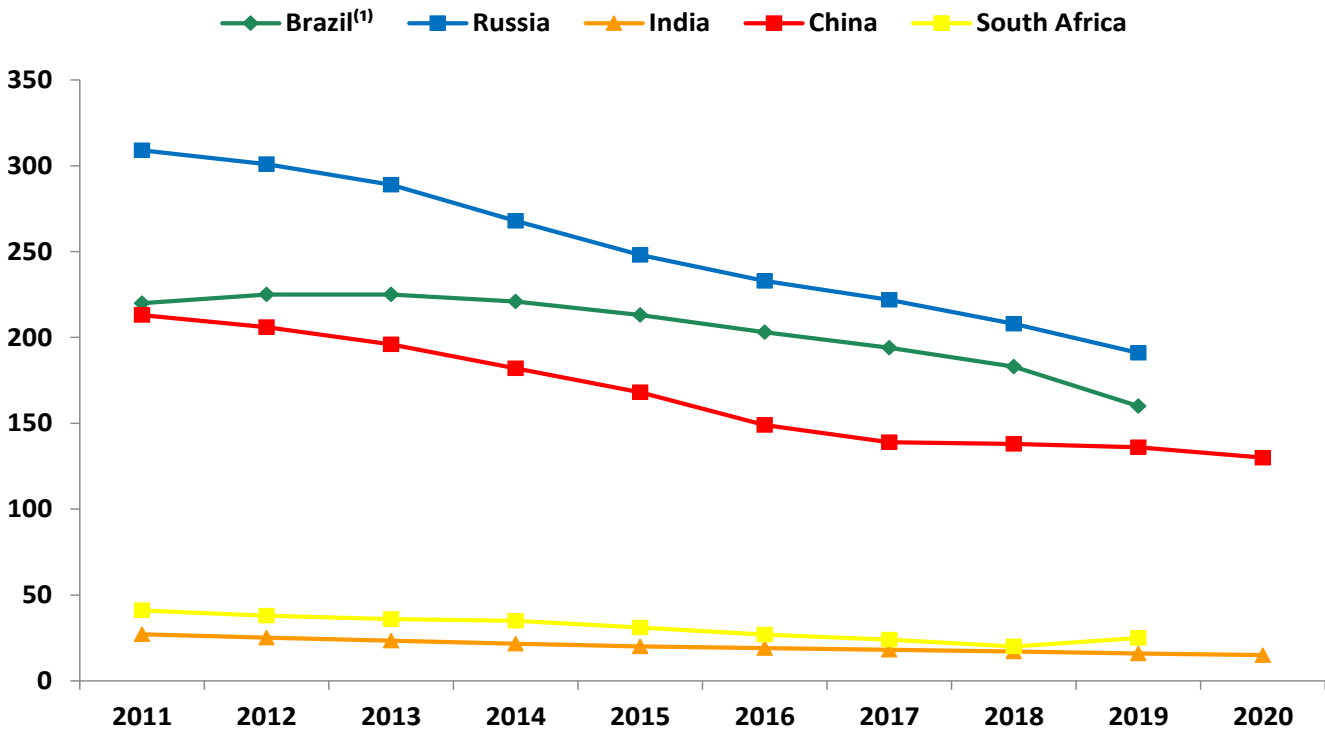
(1) From year 2017 to 2019, data from ITU database.

Graph 12.2 Number of Internet Users per 1000 Inhabitants

Brazil[1]: 2013 = 510, 2020 = 609
Russia: 2013 = 680, 2020 = 872
India: 2013 = 193, 2020 = 585
China: 2013 = 458, 2020 = 704
South Africa[2]: 2013 = 28, 2020 = 27

Legend: 2013 | 2020
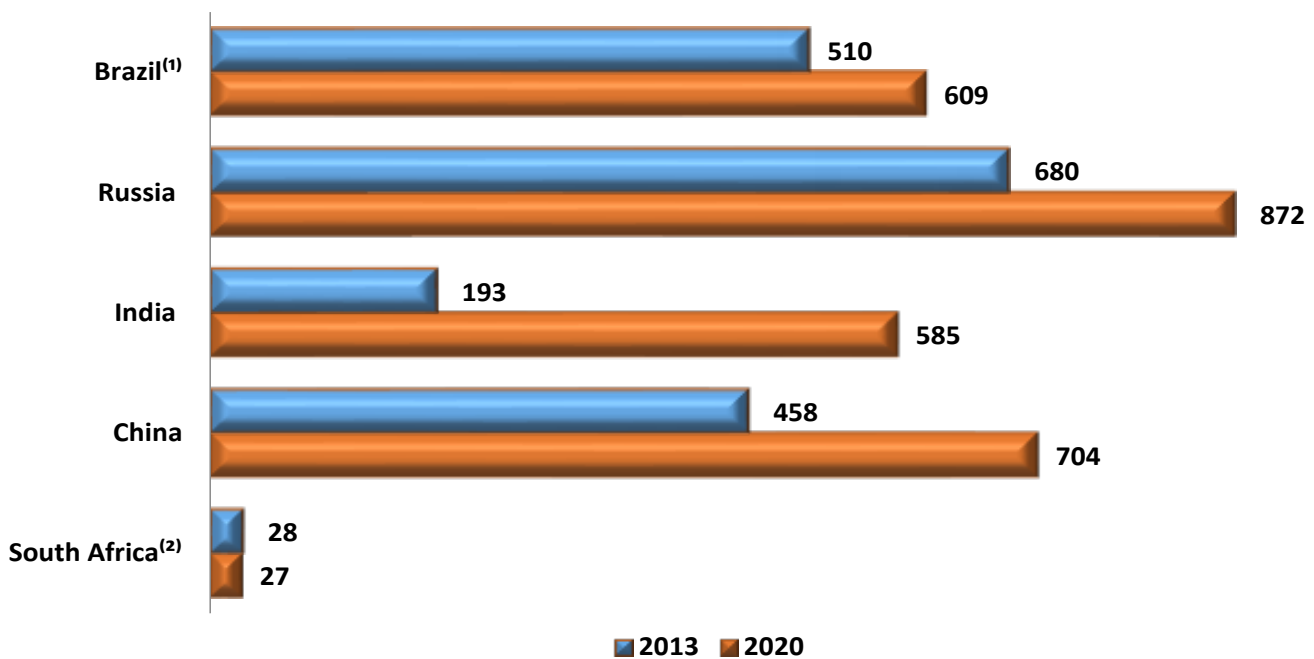
(1) Data pertain to the year 2016 instead of 2020.
(2) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.

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Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

India

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

Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone: Includes wireless connections.

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

South Africa

Household based question.

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

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

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

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

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

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)											
Brazil [1] [2]	-3.8	-2.9	-2.7	-3.5	-6.2	-10.6	-8.9	-8.4	...	...	...
Russia [3]	1.4	0.7	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-3.5	-1.4	2.6	1.8	-3.8
India [4] [5]	-6.6	-4.2	-3.5	-3.3	-3.0	-2.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.4	-3.3	-7.5
China	-2.5	-1.1	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.1	-4.9	-6.2
South Africa [6]	-1.0	-3.7	-4.5	-3.8	-3.4	-3.1	-3.3	-2.6	-3.6	-3.5	-5.0
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil [7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [8]	27.3	20.5	19.7	18.7	19.0	20.1	20.5	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.8
India [4] [9]	11.3	20.1	20.2	21.4	19.9	24.1	26.5	30.0	30.5	29.3	29.5 [15]
China	12.4	22.0	21.7	22.4	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.5	26.8	25.0	26.2
South Africa [6]	42.3	41.2	41.5	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.9	41.7	40.7	39.2
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)											
Brazil [10]	155.2	966.1	902.8	906.0	913.4	684.6	680.9	778.0	...	...	...
Russia [11]	40.9	751.8	894.4	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9
India [4] [12]	82.5	340.0	349.3	348.9	373.7	401.7	427.8	519.6	558.4	567.3	672.1
China [13]	1,626.1	13,515.4	15,498.4	18,149.0	20,074.8	21,440.8	22,344.9	25,867.5	26,616.5	28,475.2	33,514.6
South Africa [14]	62.7	220.0	216.3	197.7	194.2	163.5	188.0	212.7	204.1	210.2	234.0

Sources

Brazil
    a) Central Bank of Brazil.
    b) National Treasury Secretariat.
Russia
    a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
    b) Federal Treasury.
    c) Bank of Russia.
India
    a) Ministry of Finance, Union Budget (various issues).
    b) Reserve Bank of India.
China
    a) Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.
    b) The People's Bank of China.
    c) National Bureau of Statistics of China.
South Africa
    South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.

(2) Nominal result.

(7) Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.

(10) The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

Russia

(3) Share of deficit/surplus of Federal budget to GDP. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.

(8) Share of profit (income) tax of organisations and income tax of individuals to revenue.

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

India

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

(5) The data relates to Revenue Deficit of General Government i.e. Central Government & State Governments combined. For 2011 to 2015, figures given are based on GDP figures relating to new series (i.e. Revised Base year 2011-12=100) and worked out at current market price.

(9) Revenue pertains to General Government & includes both revenue & capital receipts. Income Tax includes Personal Income Tax & Corporation Tax only. Income Tax is collected by Central Government only.

(12) Includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US $ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

(15) Revised Estimate.

China

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

South Africa

(6) Fiscal year: year begins on 1 April to 31 March of the following year.

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

M2 comprises:

* Notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.

* Cheque and transmission deposits.

* Other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.

* Monthly average exchange rates at year end.

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Expenditure (million R$)[1]	315421	1179629	1519572	1440397	1651950	2382043	…	…	…	…	…
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	5.3	4.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9	…	…	…	…	…
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…	…	…	…
National defense	3.4	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	…	…	…	…	…
Public security	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	…	…	…	…	…
Education	3.4	4.5	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.4	…	…	…	…	…
Science and technology	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	…	…	…	…	…
Culture, sport and media	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	…	…	…	…	…
Social safety net and employment effort	33.0	37.4	32.8	40.0	38.5	28.6	…	…	…	…	…
Medical and health care	6.4	6.0	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.3	…	…	…	…	…
Environment protection	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	…	…	…	…	…
Urban and rural community affairs	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	…	…	…	…	…
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.6	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	0.9	…	…	…	…	…
Transportation	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	…	…	…	…	…
Industry, commerce and banking	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	…	…	…	…	…
Other expenditure[2]	42.4	39.2	46.4	36.0	39.7	54.6	…	…	…	…	…
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R$)	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2[3]	3.7[3]	…	…
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million R$)	47,686	2,14,235	2,33,371	2,49,510	2,63,529	2,55,289	2,70,287	2,96,755	…	…	…
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million US$)	26,071	1,27,959	1,19,390	1,15,519	99,213	76,464	77,595	92,954	…	…	…
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million R$)	74,352	2,85,377	3,25,045	3,44,508	3,51,603	3,34,417	3,47,811	3,63,026	…	…	…
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million US$)	40,650	1,70,451	1,66,289	1,59,501	1,49,320	1,00,164	99,851	1,13,712	…	…	…
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million R$)	2,83,785	16,17,480	17,64,645	19,56,838	21,50,684	22,85,721	23,71,655	24,83,873	…	…	…
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million US$)	1,55,150	9,66,092	9,02,770	9,05,981	9,13,358	6,84,614	6,80,864	7,78,034	…	…	…
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.80	10.90	7.30	9.90	11.60	14.10	13.60	6.90	…	10.87[3]	…
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	10.3	7.7	11.5	12.0	15.2	11.9	8.5	…	…	…

Sources

a) Central Bank of Brazil.

b) National Treasury Secretariat.

c) IMF.

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.

(3) Data from IMF database.

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Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) [1]	2,098	20,855	23,435	24,443	26,766	26,922	28,182	31,047	37,320	39,498	37,857
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	10.9	10.1	8.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.6
Income tax of individuals (%)	8.3	9.6	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.2
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural											
resources usage (%)	4.5	10.0	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	10.5	13.4	16.6	15.8	10.9
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13.4	22.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	12.2	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.6	5.1
Expenditure (billion Rub) [1]	1,960	19,995	23,175	25,291	27,612	29,742	31,324	32,396	34,285	37,382	42,151
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) [2]	3.7	6.8	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.1
National economy (%)	...	14.0	14.1	13.0	16.5	12.7	12.4	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.3
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	56.2	57.0	58.0	54.9	57.7	57.3	58.8	59.5	58.8	59.8
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	418.9	5938.6	6430.1	6985.6	7171.5	7239.1	7714.8	8446.0	9339.0	9658.4	12523.9
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	14.9	184.5	211.7	213.4	127.5	99.3	127.2	146.6	134.4	156.0	169.5
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	1150.6	24204.8	27164.6	31155.6	31615.7	35179.7	38418.0	42442.2	47109.3	51660.3	58652.1
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	40.9	751.8	894.4	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) [3]	25.0	8.0	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	10.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	4.3
Interest rate (%) [3]											
Deposit	6.51	4.44	5.53	5.59	6.04	9.20	6.97	5.86	5.36	5.40	3.77
Lending	24.43	8.46	9.10	9.47	11.14	15.72	12.60	10.56	8.87	8.75	6.78

Sources

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal Treasury.

c) Bank of Russia.

d) IMF.

Footnotes

(1) In 2005 in Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds. 2020 - preliminary data.

(2) In connection with adoption of a new budget classification in 2005, data for previous years are not strictly comparable. Since 2011 - excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.

(3) By data of Bank of Russia.

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

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Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹) [1]	5,979	24,541	27,690	29,767	34,836	17,908	19841[1]	21379	23,164	26,814	34,677
Revenue receipts (%) [1]	63.40	68.97	71.20	73.60	74.90	66.73	69.26[1]	67.13	67.04	62.81	44.85
Tax receipts (%) [1]	51.08	58.79	61.00	61.90	59.90	52.70	55.51[1]	58.11	56.86	50.61	68.77
Non-tax receipts (%) [1]	12.28	10.18	10.20	11.70	15.00	14.03	13.75[1]	9.02	10.18	12.20	6.07
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) [1]	5956	24218	26949	29760	35215	38151	23762[1]	27527	29231	33279	40958
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹) [2]	3256	13044	14104	15594	16637	17908	19781	21420	23151	26863	34503
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	5.0	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.3	9.8
Defence services (%)	18.5	15.6	15.2	16.3	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.8	19.1	16.9	14.0
Health services (%)	1.6	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5
Education (%)	2.4	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.5
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	6.8	3.9	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5
Transport (%)	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.3
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	26.0	26.0	33.0	32.7	31.8	30.2	28.1	36.1	37.3	33.7
Home affairs (%)	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.3
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	6.1	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.2	4.7	4.4	13.1
Others (%)	26.6	26.1	28.5	19.2	19.2	21.0	21.1	22.2	12.9	13.4	12.1
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1	3,794	17,374	18,975	20,598	22,924	26,025	26,820	32,708	37,220	41,259	47,894
M2	3,883	17,705	19,354	21,075	23,398	26,641	27,740	33,800	38,626	42,769	49,403
M3	13,132	73,848	83,898	95,194	1,05,502	1,16,204	1,27,919	1,39,660	1,54,436	1,68,000	1,87,730
M4	13,476	74,890	85,287	96,773	1,07,239	1,18,288	1,30,481	1,42,668	1,58,109	1,72,334	1,92,065
Foreign currency assets - FCA (million US$)	39,554	2,60,069	2,59,726	2,76,359	3,17,324	3,36,104	3,46,319	3,99,118	3,84,054	4,39,663	5,41,022
SDRs (million US$)	2	4,469	4,328	4,464	3,985	1,502	1,447	1,544	1,457	1,423	1,501
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US$)	-	2,836	2,301	1,834	1,292	2,456	2,321	2,084	2,986	3,586	4,963
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US$)	39,556	2,67,375	2,66,354	2,82,656	3,22,600	3,40,061	3,50,086	4,02,746	3,88,497	4,44,671	5,47,486
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US$)	2,725	27,023	25,692	21,567	19,038	20,115	19,869	21,615	23,408	30,890	34,551

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(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum) [3]											
Savings [4]	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.00-3.50	2.70-3.00
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	9.00-9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.25	8.50-8.75	7.25-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.25-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.20	5.00-5.35
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	9.00-9.25	8.75-9.00	8.75-9.10	8.50-8.75	7.00-7.50	6.50-6.90	6.25-6.50	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.35
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	8.50-9.25	8.50-9.00	8.5-9.10	8.25-8.50	7.00-7.30	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.50	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.50
Lending rates (% per annum) [5]	11.00-12.00	10.00-10.75	9.70-10.25	10.00-10.25	10.00-10.25	9.30-9.70	7.75-8.10	7.75-8.10	8.05-8.55	7.45-7.90	6.65-7.15

Sources

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

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

Footnotes

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). As regards Foreign Exchange Reserves, they are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e. 31st March (Next year). Foreign Exchange Reserves data for 2017 pertains to week ending 30th March 2018 (latest available data). Month-end data of March will be available with a lag of one month.

(1) Total Receipts and Total Expenditures pertains to Central Government Receipts and Expenditure. This data is not comparable with previous year's data as past data consists of consolidated Receipts and Expenditures of Central and State Governments. Revenue receipts consists of tax receipt and non tax receipts.

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

(3) Data source for structure of interest rates is: Scheduled Commercial Banks (excluding RRBs) and the Reserve Bank of India. Data on deposit and lending rates relate to five major Public Sector Banks up to 2003-04. While for the subsequent years, they relate to five major banks.

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

(5) Data on lending rates relate to either Prime Lending Rate (PLR) or Benchmark Prime Lending Rate (BPLR), Base Rate or Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR) (overnight) as the case may be for the relevant year. BPLR system effective November 2003 was replaced by the Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010. Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010 was replaced by the MCLR System effective from April 1, 2016.

Note: M1, M2 and M3 as on 31st March 2021.

Note: Figures in foreign reserve as on 12th March 2021.

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB) [1]	1339523	10387443	11725352	12920964	14037003	15226923	15960497	17259277	18335984	19039008	18289492
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	…	86.4	85.8	85.5	84.9	82.0	81.7	83.6	85.3	83.0	84.4
Domestic value added tax	…	23.4	22.5	22.3	22.0	20.4	25.5	32.7	33.6	32.7	31.1
Domestic consumption tax	…	6.7	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.6
VAT and consumption tax from imports	…	13.1	12.6	10.8	10.3	8.2	8.0	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.9
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	…	-8.9	-8.9	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5	-7.6	-8.0	-8.7	-8.7	-7.5
Business tax	…	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	7.2	…	…	…	…
Corporate income tax	…	16.1	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.9
Individual income tax	…	5.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.3
Resource tax	…	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
City maintenance and construction tax	…	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5
House property tax	…	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stamp tax	…	1.0	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7
Stamp tax on security exchange	…	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0
Urban land use tax	…	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1
Land appreciation tax	…	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	…	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tax on ship tonnage	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	…	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9
Tariffs	…	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Farm land occupation tax	…	1.0	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7
Deed tax	…	2.7	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9
Tobacco leaf tax	…	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environment protection tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	…	13.6	14.2	14.5	15.1	18.0	18.3	16.4	14.7	17.0	15.6
Special program receipts	…	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9
Charge of administrative and institutional units	…	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
Penalty receipts	…	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7
Other non-tax receipts	…	5.5	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.9	9.7	8.1	7.0	9.6	7.9

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continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Expenditure (million RMB) [1]	1588650	10924779	12595297	14021210	15178556	17587777	18775521	20308549	22090413	23885837	24558803
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	10.1	10.1	9.8	8.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.2
Foreign affairs	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2
National defense	...	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3
Public security	...	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6
Education	...	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.2	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.8
Science and technology	...	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7
Culture, sport and media	...	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10.2	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.3
Medical and health care	...	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.8
Environment protection	...	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6
Urban and rural community affairs	...	7.0	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.4	8.1
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	9.1	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7
Transportation	...	6.9	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5
Affairs of commerce and services	...	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6
Financial affairs	...	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	...	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Affairs of land and weather	...	0.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9
Affairs of housing security	...	3.5	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
Interest payment on debts	...	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0
Issuing debts	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	...	2.7	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1465270	5074846	5465981	5857444	6025953	6321658	6830387	7064560	7320840	7718947	8431453
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	177006	805416	869618	960725	984794	973521	984631	1081167	1066680	1106469	1292197
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5314720	28984770	30866420	33729105	34805641	40095344	48655724	54379015	55168591	57600915	62558099
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	642022	4600100	4910734	5532173	5688126	6174594	7013943	8322215	8038319	8256775	9587595
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13461030	85159090	97414880	110652498	122837481	139227811	155006667	169023531	182674422	198648882	218679589
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	1626101	13515385	15498350	18148977	20074764	21440774	22344914	25867517	26616509	28475227	33514627
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) [3]	2.25	3.50	3.00	3.00	2.75	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) [3]	5.85	6.56	6.00	6.00	5.60	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Sources

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

b) The People's Bank of China.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.

(2) Currency issued on million US$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

(3) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

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Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government[3]											
Revenue (million ZAR)	2,74,288	921449.11	1028479.65	1114300.41	1246375.57	1385714.43	1514941.92	1624791.51	1708447.46	1813419.15	1969020.93
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79.2	78.76	77.97	78.86	78.10	77.07	77.03	76.89	75.68	75.70	73.42
Domestic value added tax	13.5	19.92	18.57	19.30	19.07	18.86	18.56	17.82	17.22	17.69	20.28
Domestic consumption tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
VAT and consumption tax from imports	0.0	2.93	3.32	3.55	3.59	2.99	3.10	2.84	2.89	3.04	2.76
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Business tax	0.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Corporate income tax	10.8	16.48	17.04	16.21	15.79	15.00	14.36	14.71	14.38	13.34	12.37
Individual income tax	31.5	24.75	24.44	24.83	24.95	25.54	25.70	26.25	26.75	26.90	26.87
Resource tax	0.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
House property tax	3.9	3.31	3.22	3.27	3.33	3.46	3.27	3.38	3.42	3.64	3.73
Stamp tax	0.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	0.90	0.65	0.68	0.74	0.78	0.85	0.85	0.79	0.69	0.68
Deed tax	0.7	0.58	0.37	0.38	0.44	0.48	0.49	0.51	0.45	0.40	0.36
Tobacco leaf tax[2]	0.1	1.07	1.05	1.04	0.92	0.91	0.86	0.75	0.65	0.67	0.71
Other tax revenue [1]	1.8	8.83	9.31	9.61	9.27	9.04	9.85	9.79	9.13	9.32	5.66
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	21.24	22.03	21.14	21.90	22.93	22.97	23.11	24.32	24.30	26.58
Special program receipts	1.7	0.24	0.25	0.23	0.19	0.19	0.17	0.16	0.11	0.11	0.09
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	1.08	1.14	0.35	1.13	0.25	0.13	0.19	0.36	0.45	0.28
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.41	0.35	0.34	0.46	0.55	0.41	0.40	0.39	0.50	0.34
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	19.50	20.30	20.22	20.11	21.95	22.26	22.36	23.46	23.25	25.87
TOTAL EXPENDITURE-CONSOLIDATED GENERAL GOVERNMENT[3]											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283740.0	1026314.0	1166164.7	1242930.1	1371217.6	1505597.0	1651477.3	1742272.2	1880461.2	1984331.2	…

(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28.7	20.6	22.3	24.2	23.9	25.3	24.7	24.3	25.0	24.4	…
Of which:Public debts transactions	16.8	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	…
Defence	4.5	3.7	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	…
Public order & safety	9.7	11.4	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.7	…
Economic Affairs	9.8	10.0	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.7	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	…
Of which:Agriculture, foresty, fishing											…
and hunting	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	…
Fuel and energy	0.2	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	…
Mining, manufacturing & Constr	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	…
Transport	5.0	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	…
Communication	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	…
Other Industries	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	…
Environmental protection	1.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	…
Housing and community amenities	2.3	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	…
Health	9.7	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	…
Of which:Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	…
Hospital services	0.0	4.9	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	…
Public Health	0.0	5.8	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	…
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	2.9	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	…
Education	20.3	20.1	19.9	19.4	19.3	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.1	…
Of which:Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	7.0	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	…
Secondary education	6.5	5.4	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	…
Tertiary education	5.2	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.4	…
Social protection	11.4	14.2	13.3	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.3	…
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	…

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(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43,568	1,58,666	1,76,850	1,93,902	2,09,636	2,25,901	2,40,465	2,56,894	2,80,228	2,91,880	3,02,464
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$)	5,703	19,406	20,468	18,702	18,285	15,124	17,377	19,476	19,754	20,214	20,285
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	2,74,355	9,47,269	10,35,142	11,32,039	12,41,272	14,28,508	16,06,911	17,00,966	17,78,087	18,35,280	21,89,376
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$)	35,912	1,15,858	1,19,806	1,09,186	1,08,268	95,641	1,16,119	1,28,954	1,25,339	1,27,100	1,46,830
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	4,74,848	17,98,932	18,69,050	20,49,694	22,26,544	24,41,525	26,01,201	28,06,033	28,95,085	30,34,447	34,89,713
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$)	62,156	2,20,023	2,16,321	1,97,694	1,94,206	1,63,464	1,87,969	2,12,732	2,04,078	2,10,147	2,34,037
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) [4]	5,20,665	22,56,727	23,73,439	25,12,251	26,93,899	29,75,907	31,56,546	33,59,131	35,45,770	37,63,732	41,18,602
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US$) [4]	68,154	2,76,015	2,74,698	2,42,308	2,34,971	1,99,242	2,28,099	2,54,664	2,49,945	2,60,653	2,76,213
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.00	5.50	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.25	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50	3.50
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) [5]	14.50	9.00	8.50	8.50	9.25	9.75	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.00	7.00

Sources

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

■ **Brazil**[1] ■ **Russia** ■ **India** ■ **China** ■ **South Africa**

2011

- Brazil: -2.9
- Russia: 0.7
- India: -4.2
- China: -1.1
- South Africa: -3.7

2020

- Brazil: -8.4
- Russia: -3.8
- India: -7.5
- China: -6.2
- South Africa: -5.0
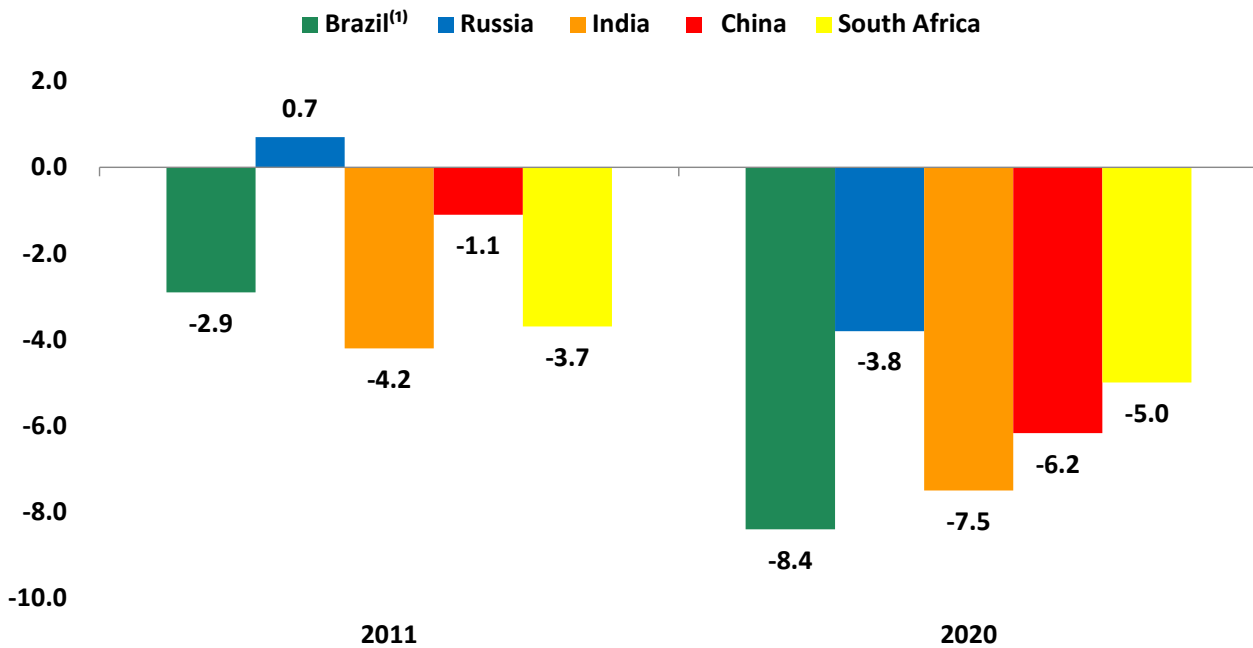
(1) Data pertain to the year 2017 instead of 2020.

Graph 13.2 M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)

■ 2011 ■ 2020

Country	2011	2020
Brazil[1]	966.1	778.0
Russia	751.8	793.9
India	340.0	672.1
China	13,515.4	33,514.6
South Africa	220.0	234.0
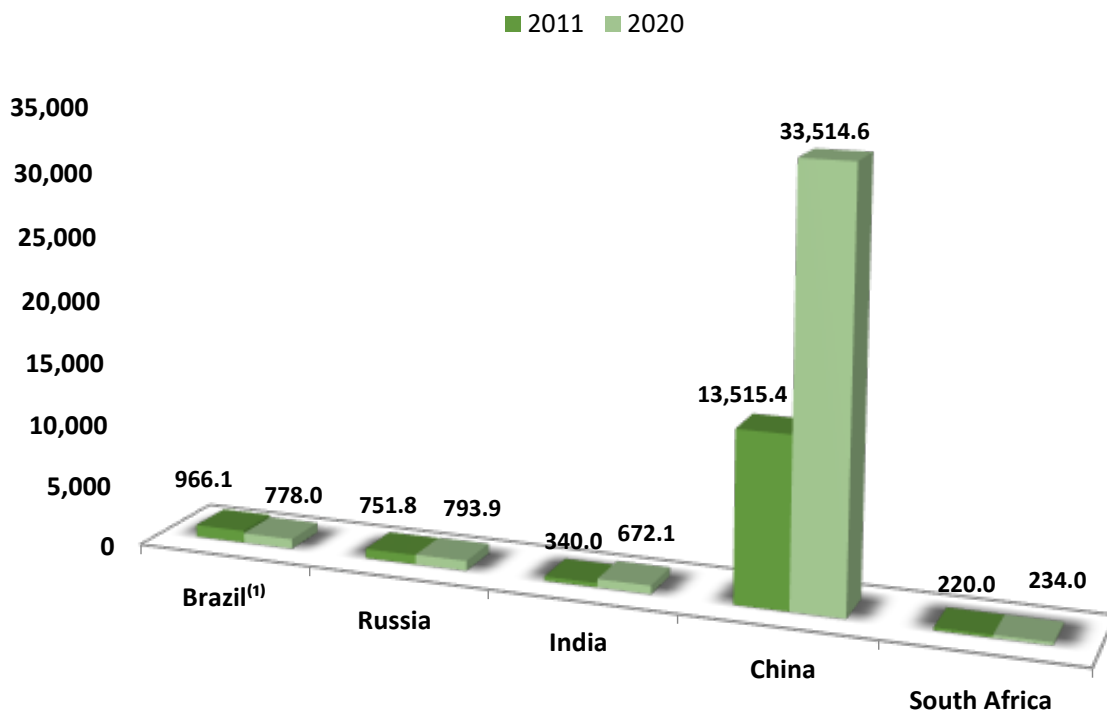
(1) Data pertain to the year 2017 instead of 2020.

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

Lending Rate: average rate on loans (in national currency) to legal entities (companies and organizations) in credit institutions up to 1 year.

Annual rates: are calculated as the average of monthly data.

India

General Government includes both Central Government and State Governments.

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

M1 = 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, corporate income tax, individual income tax, resource tax, city maintenance and construct tax, house property tax, stamp tax, urban land use tax, land appreciation tax, tax on vehicles and boat operation, ship tonnage tax, vehicle purchase tax, tariffs, farm land occupation tax, deed tax, and tobacco leaf tax, environment protection tax, etc.

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

The Contents of Government Expenditure: include the following main items:

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

South Africa

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

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

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

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

14 External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	136,994	594,517	584,947	605,159	582,862	466,988	420,916	473,265	532,641[1]	...	...
Russia	168,991	983,498	1,034,472	1,061,609	991,449	674,824	598,450	737,731	852,146	835,015	683,801
India [2]	125,940	1,015,835	1,017,576	995,163	997,988	882,242	918,998	769,107	844,156	788,070	684,705
China [3]	477,398	3,835,801	4,118,339	4,475,810	4,704,505	4,362,434	4,140,108	4,641,545	5,214,114	5,130,154	5,095,057
South Africa	70,187	250,598	241,365	235,657	226,104	195,709	179,706	202,650	219,022	208,063	169,225
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	72,914	302,029	303,848	325,571	318,799	243,118	203,163	221,544	257,664[1]	...	...
Russia	58,471	410,050	444,698	469,651	428,898	281,789	266,097	327,248	343,585	353,254	304,684
India [2]	65,112	567,546	571,497	528,945	529,542	465,641	480,023	465,581	514,078	474,709	393,599
China [3]	224,306	1,826,949	1,943,247	2,120,215	2,241,603	2,002,282	1,942,185	2,212,267	2,563,104	2,499,155	2,362,692
South Africa	33,129	123,612	123,560	122,045	115,679	99,937	89,077	99,085	108,878	103,147	77,154
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	64,081	292,488	281,100	279,588	264,063	223,870	217,753	251,721	274,977[1]	...	...
Russia	110,520	573,448	589,774	591,958	562,551	393,035	332,353	410,483	508,561	481,761	379,117
India [2]	60,828	448,289	446,079	466,218	468,445	416,601	438,975	303,526	330,078	313,361	291,106
China [3]	253,092	2,008,852	2,175,092	2,355,595	2,462,902	2,360,152	2,197,922	2,429,277	2,651,010	2,630,999	2,732,365
South Africa	37,058	126,986	117,805	113,612	110,425	95,772	90,629	103,565	110,144	104,916	92,072
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3.8	-3.0	-3.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.3	-1.3	-0.5	-2.2[1]	-2.7[1]	...
Russia	16.3	4.8	3.3	1.5	2.8	5.0	1.9	2.0	7.0	3.8	2.2
India [2] [4]	-0.6	-4.2	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	...	...	...	...	...
China	1.7	1.8	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.8
South Africa	-0.1	-2.2	-5.1	-5.8	-5.1	-4.6	-2.9	-2.5	-3.5	-3.0	2.2
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	87.9	96.8	92.5	85.9	82.8	92.1	107.2	113.6	106.7[1]	...	...
Russia	189.0	139.8	132.6	126.0	131.2	139.5	124.9	125.4	148.0	136.4	124.4
India [2]	93.4	79.0	78.1	88.1	88.5	89.5	91.4	65.2	64.2	66.0	74.0
China	112.8	110.0	111.9	111.1	109.9	117.9	113.2	109.8	103.4	105.3	115.6
South Africa	111.9	102.7	95.3	93.1	95.5	95.8	101.7	104.5	101.2	101.7	119.3
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	97.2	112.1	107.7	100.2	97.1	110.2	132.3	141.8	...	...	...
Russia	235.5	161.8	157.1	152.9	161.4	176.9	147.1	148.1	178.4	164.9	138.4
India [2]	88.2	62.5	61.2	69.8	69.3	68.8	...	...	...	...	...
China	115.9	114.5	118.7	120.1	124.1	136.8	132.6	127.3	118.7	119.7	126.0
South Africa	117.2	106.6	95.7	93.1	94.9	95.6	102.8	105.9	102.0	103.1	125.7
Inflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	32,995	101,158	86,607	69,686	97,180	74,718	78,248	70,332	...	...	...
Russia [5]	2,678	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,031	6,853	32,539	28,557	8,785	31,975	...
India [2]	4,031	46,552	34,298	36,047	45,147	55,559	60,220	60,974	62,001	74,390	67,542 [6]
China [7]	40,715	116,011	111,716	117,586	119,562	126,267	126,001	131,035	134,966	138,135	144,369
South Africa [8]	888	4,248	4,559	8,304	5,775	1,730	2,235	2,010	5,450	5,125	3,106
Outflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	2,497	16,067	5,208	14,942	26,040	13,518	12,816	6,268	...	...	...
Russia [5]	3,179	66,851	48,822	86,507	57,082	22,085	22,314	36,757	31,377	21,923	...
India [2]	759	10,892	7,134	9,199	4,031	8,886	6,603	9,144	12,590	12,993	10,972
China [7] [9]	...	74,654	87,804	107,844	123,120	145,667	196,149	158,288	143,037	136,908	153,710
South Africa [10]	271	-257	2,988	6,652	7,675	5,747	4,475	7,377	4,076	3,147	-1,973

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continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)											
Brazil [11]	33,011	352,012	373,147	358,808	363,551	356,464	365,016	373,972	365,544[1]	…	…
Russia [12]	24,263	441,162	473,110	456,447	327,727	309,387	308,031	346,507	371,733	433,297	444,495
India [13]	38,036	304,818	294,398	292,046	304,223	341,638	360,176	369,955	424,361	411,905	475,561
China	165,574	3,181,148	3,311,589	3,821,315	3,843,018	3,330,362	3,010,517	3,139,949	3,072,712	3,107,924	3,216,522
South Africa	7,534	48,860	50,735	49,587	49,102	45,787	47,356	50,722	51,641	55,058	55,013 [14]
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	36.6	11.8	13.3	12.7	14.4	18.6	17.9	15.5	…	…	…
Russia [12]	61.7	28.9	28.4	32.7	42.7	45.5	36.3	32.5	30.4	27.9	32.4
India [13]	23.6	18.2	21.1	22.4	23.9	23.9	23.5	20.2	19.8	20.1	21.4
China [15]	…	9.2	8.6	9.0	17.0	12.5	12.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	16.3
South Africa	27.1	28.3	35.8	37.2	41.3	39.1	48.2	49.6	46.8	52.7	55.9
International investment position (million US$)											
Brazil [16]	…	-820,350	-794,826	-723,914	-705,912	-379,693	-582,864	-688,469	…	…	…
Russia [17] [18]	…	18,409	149,451	142,332	131,736	313,248	339,169	219,666	280,297	374,405	358,702
India [13]	-76,848	-207,021	-264,730	-326,663	-340,760	-364,291	-358,865	-387,992	-418,533	-436,907	-375,147
China	…	1,534,790	1,678,075	1,818,365	1,610,309	1,698,871	1,984,890	2,065,230	2,107,502	2,299,588	2,150,252
South Africa	-10,694	-43,558	-55,671	-14,720	-26,090	40,902	22,428	34,597	44,877	31,081	109,902
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R$ per US$)	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7[1]	…	…
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.1	29.4	31.1	31.8	38.0	60.7	66.9	58.3	62.5	64.7	71.9
India (RS. per US$) [2]	45.7	47.9	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.5	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	…
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	7.3	8.2	9.7	10.8	12.8	14.7	13.3	13.2	14.4	16.5
Year-end exchange rates											
Brazil (R$ per US$)	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	3.9	3.3	3.3	…	…	…
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.2	32.2	30.4	32.7	56.3	72.9	60.7	57.6	69.5	61.9	73.9
India (RS. per US$) [2]	45.1	51.2	54.4	60.1	62.6	66.3	64.8	65.0	69.2	75.4	73.5
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.1	6.5	6.9	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.5
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	7.6	8.1	8.5	10.5	11.6	15.6	13.6	12.3	14.5	14.0	14.6

Sources

Brazil

a) Central Bank of Brazil.

b) Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

c) International Monetary Fund.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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b) Bank of Russia.

c) International Monetary Fund.

India

a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

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

c) Ministry of Finance, Report on India's External Debt (various issues).

China

a) State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) According to IMF data

(11) Cash concept.

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

Russia

(5) According to the Bank of Russia. The data are submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.

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

(17) At the beginning of the year.

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

India

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

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

(6) Provisional Data

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

China

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

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

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

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

South Africa

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

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

(14) This includes gold.

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Import from major trade partners[1]	55,851	2,26,747	2,23,183	2,39,748	2,29,145	1,71,461	1,37,557	…	…	…	…
China	1222	32,791	34,251	37,304	37,345	30,719	23,364	…	…	…	…
United States	12,899	33,970	32,363	36,019	35,008	26,470	23,799	…	…	…	…
Argentina	6843	16,906	16,444	16,463	14,143	10,284	9085	…	…	…	…
Germany	4428	15,214	14,212	15,183	13,838	10,378	9129	…	…	…	…
Nigeria	734	8387	8012	9648	9495	4633	1305	…	…	…	…
South Korea	1437	10,097	9099	9492	8526	5421	5449	…	…	…	…
India	271	6081	5043	6358	6640	4290	2484	…	…	…	…
Italy	2167	6223	6202	6719	6311	4675	3702	…	…	…	…
Japan	2961	7872	7735	7081	5901	4877	3567	…	…	…	…
France	1880	5465	5910	6499	5700	4458	3679	…	…	…	…
Mexico	754	5131	6075	5795	5363	4378	3528	…	…	…	…
Chile	968	4547	4166	4325	4011	3423	2887	…	…	…	…
Spain	1119	3299	3543	4487	3910	3499	2565	…	…	…	…
Bolivia	140	2863	3431	4035	3816	2506	1342	…	…	…	…
Saudi Arabia	779	3093	3197	3194	3299	1907	1301	…	…	…	…
Export to major trade partners [1]	55,119	2,56,040	2,42,578	2,42,034	2,25,101	1,91,134	1,85,280	…	…	…	…
China	1085	44,315	41,228	46,026	40,616	35,608	35,138	…	…	…	…
United States	13,190	25,805	26,701	24,653	27,028	24,080	23,159	…	…	…	…
Argentina	6238	22,709	17,998	19,615	14,282	12,800	13,420	…	…	…	…
Netherlands	2796	13,640	15,041	17,333	13,036	10,044	10,324	…	…	…	…
Japan	2474	9473	7956	7964	6719	4845	4605	…	…	…	…
Germany	2527	9039	7277	6552	6633	5179	4863	…	…	…	…
Chile	1248	5418	4602	4484	4984	3978	4083	…	…	…	…
India	217	3201	5577	3130	4789	3617	3162	…	…	…	…
Venezuela	753	4592	5056	4850	4632	2987	1283	…	…	…	…
Planes and ships provisions	945	4813	4867	4135	4038	2427	1948	…	…	…	…
Italy	2146	5441	4581	4098	4021	3270	3323	…	…	…	…
South Korea	581	4694	4501	4720	3831	3122	2881	…	…	…	…
Russia	423	4216	3141	2974	3829	2464	2300	…	…	…	…
United Kingdom	1499	5202	4460	4067	3827	2907	2842	…	…	…	…
Mexico	1713	3960	4003	4230	3670	3588	3814	…	…	…	…
Import by principal commodities [1]	55,851	2,26,247	2,23,183	2,39,748	2,29,145	1,71,461	1,37,557	…	…	…	…
Petroleum oils, crude	3190	14,081	13,410	16,321	15,533	7381	2899	…	…	…	…
Diesel oil	…	7422	6574	8285	8725	3415	2897	…	…	…	…

continued

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm3 ≤ 3000, up to 6 pass	808	6978	5845	5365	4479	2989	1517	…	…	…	…
Naphtha for petrochemical	…	…	3957	4459	4422	2580	2420	…	…	…	…
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	2734	3336	3991	3827	2568	1278	…	…	…	…
Natural gas, liquefied	0	291	1548	2835	3139	2754	768	…	…	…	…
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc	274	3054	3033	3233	2935	1997	1204	…	…	…	…
Other potassium chloride	561	3471	3510	3319	2893	2510	1989	…	…	…	…
Other parts for appar. / equip. of teleph. / telegr.	…	1050	1212	2105	2768	2277	1904	…	…	…	…
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weigh ≤ 5 t	399	1664	2141	2535	2242	1489	1354	…	…	…	…
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	3352	2347	1951	1907	1752	1456	…	…	…	…
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	…	…	1721	2415	1812	1216	1335	…	…	…	…
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	1058	1121	1390	1765	1947	2109	…	…	…	…
Other gasolines, except for aviation	…	…	2915	2144	1582	1048	915	…	…	…	…
Other inseticides, presented in another way	…	708	877	1316	1538	1188	787	…	…	…	…
Export by principal commodities	55,119	2,56,040	2,42,578	2,42,034	2,25,101	1,91,134	1,85,280	…	…	…	…
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	…	…	17,240	22,806	23,273	20,982	19,327	…	…	…	…
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1853	31,852	23,810	25,996	19,983	10,379	11,576	…	…	…	…
Petroleum oils, crude	159	21,603	20,306	12,957	16,357	11,781	10,074	…	…	…	…
Other cane sugar	…	…	9814	9156	7446	5899	8280	…	…	…	…
Soybean waste, solid	1648	5544	6246	6101	6062	5003	4331	…	…	…	…
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1559	8000	5722	4582	6041	5555	4843	…	…	…	…
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1526	4605	4322	4821	4914	5343	5129	…	…	…	…
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	3506	3653	4477	4890	3953	3577	…	…	…	…
Fowls spec. gal. domest. Cuts and offal, frozen	445	4454	4272	4199	4461	3959	3954	…	…	…	…
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	2624	5285	6248	3870	4932	3655	…	…	…	…
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	9965	7179	6495	3716	3697	1713	…	…	…	…
Fuel oil	…	3299	4773	3567	3113	1254	640	…	…	…	…
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight > 15,000 kg, empty	602	3201	3579	2916	2720	2985	3247	…	…	…	…
Onboard consump. Fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	2298	2554	2504	2614	1589	1127	…	…	…	…
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	2606	2460	2805	2432	2271	1993	…	…	…	…

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

(million US$)

FDI inflow by source	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Netherlands	2228	17,578	12,112	10,508	8649	11,562	10,539	10,892	...	...	...
United States	5398	7982	11,792	8299	8029	5848	6298	10,678	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	...	203	768	255	727	694	1621	8714	...	...	...
Luxembourg	...	1749	5452	4920	6446	5553	7362	3488	...	...	...
Germany	374	668	759	883	1469	3426	1795	3175	...	...	...
Spain	9592	8582	2522	2246	5959	6559	3554	2293	...	...	...
France	1909	-1606	919	-1490	1287	1896	1652	2145	...	...	...
Chile	29	746	1875	2943	1141	928	815	1580	...	...	...
Italy	...	430	984	898	867	1679	2834	1521	...	...	...
Mexico	224	195	-379	361	-304	336	-385	1502	...	...	...
Switzerland	306	1171	4327	2311	1967	1125	962	1287	...	...	...
United Kingdom	...	2200	1915	1537	-654	1636	3586	1124	...	...	...
Bahamas	...	-249	38	543	178	162	111	1079	...	...	...
Norway	...	1011	874	396	553	2444	2183	901	...	...	...
Hong Kong	...	2058	481	104	403	-2238	27	817	...	...	...
Japan	384	7498	1355	2490	3726	2849	1381	497	...	...	...
Cayman Islands	...	610	615	173	579	537	363	460	...	...	...
South Korea	...	1050	865	488	402	248	525	343	...	...	...
Portugal	2514	464	532	589	3141	379	242	313	...	...	...
Bermudas	...	791	150	168	11	236	257	255	...	...	...
Denmark	...	150	483	338	285	329	165	178	...	...	...
Austria	...	1506	85	88	281	60	88	175	...	...	...
Australia	...	1032	517	86	334	151	44	139	...	...	...
Belgium	...	420	656	473	347	989	614	123	...	...	...
Uruguay	...	216	456	-164	126	262	274	82	...	...	...
Argentina	112	-127	229	-80	21	-3	104	75	...	...	...
Ireland	...	143	363	122	72	335	534	14	...	...	...
Netherlands Antilles	...	3	577	1	0	-70	-8	3	...	...	...
Costa Rica	...	-2167	0	-57	2	-123	2	0	...	...	...
Canada	192	1598	1939	1214	828	918	496	-14	...	...	...
Sweden	...	384	137	75	639	278	-4637	-60	...	...	...
Panama	...	-2955	-2963	-760	-1814	-1266	-307	-1960	...	...	...
Other countries	...	1450	2399	2197	1801	1799	1876	2140	...	...	...

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

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

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil, 2017

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-9762	2,69,148	2,78,910
Balance on goods (FOB)	64,028	2,17,243	1,53,215
Services and income (net)	-76,422	46,454	1,22,876
Services	-33,851	34,478	68,329
Primary income	-42,572	11,975	54,547
Secondary income	2632	5452	2820
Capital and current account	-9382	2,69,686	2,79,068
Capital account	379	538	158

Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account			
Direct investment	-64,064	6268	70,332
Portfolio investments	13,445	12,371	-1075
Financial derivatives	705	-8153	-8858
Other investments	38,674	44,808	6134
Reserve Assets	5093	5093	…
Errors and omissions	3236	…	…

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

(million US$)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3 898	37683	38305	37916	32975	20441	19455	24232	25519	25112	23418
Netherlands	740	5925	5977	5856	5294	3096	3022	3894	3695	3978	3753
China	949	48202	51628	53065	50773	34948	38022	48055	52231	54140	54908
Italy	1 212	13402	13432	14556	12729	8320	7840	10102	10588	10899	10213
Turkey	349	6360	6860	7271	6644	4059	2165	3387	4234	4978	5110
USA	2 694	14584	15366	16538	18496	11454	10688	12593	12528	13180	13044
France	1 187	13276	13804	13012	10630	5919	8490	9778	9551	8587	8091
India	557	2786	3041	3089	3172	2258	2402	2903	3227	3922	3458
Brazil	388	4389	3359	3493	3969	2915	2523	3199	2451	2150	2010
South Africa	71	465	686	782	691	565	522	628	786	827	693
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9 232	34158	34995	37054	37132	25351	21256	25705	34766	28049	18532
Netherlands	4 349	62695	76886	70105	68040	40848	29215	35577	43408	44788	24822
China	5 248	35030	35766	35619	37492	28601	28012	38917	56017	57322	49061
Italy	7 254	32658	32301	38778	35225	22294	11960	13838	16391	14342	10010
Turkey	3 098	25350	27419	25444	24937	19287	13536	18410	21294	21150	15731
USA	4 644	16425	12867	11113	10583	9432	9223	10152	12484	13049	10841
France	1 903	14859	10535	8995	7578	5712	4781	5833	7649	6369	4641
India	1 082	6080	7563	6982	6343	5575	5312	6457	7750	7308	5799
Brazil	259	2125	2304	1983	2366	1924	1786	2032	2582	2455	1997
South Africa	34	115	279	286	285	271	196	203	286	281	288
Imports by principal commodities [1]											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	6034	6325	5913	5089	2846	2092	2438	1826	1700	1273
Medicines	1150	10964	10784	11805	10211	6876	7066	8585	8106	10448	7214
Passenger cars	448	20041	20220	16990	13157	6488	6035	6697	7261	7906	5424
Exports by principal commodities [1]											
Crude oil	25284	181764	180930	173668	153895	89588	73712	93377	129202	122229	72366
Petroleum products	10938	96033	103624	109414	115810	67454	46191	58248	78231	66947	45339
Natural gas	16644	63933	61768	65972	54685	41779	31280	38693	49148	41633	25248

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, 2020

(million US$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries [1]
Import					
Total	2010	3458	54903	693	232082
Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	316	42.9	0.3	-	1273
Edible fruit and nuts	48.0	44.0	138	284	5638
Medicaments not put up in measured doses or in forms of packings for sale	11.5	486	32.4	-	7214
Machinery and plant industrial or similar laboratory for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	3.5	49.2	357	0.8	2869
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	-	0.3	4148	-	6266
Taps, cocks, valves and similar appliances for pipes, boiler shells, tanks, vats and the like	1.6	25.9	660	1.0	2267
Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	5.1	274	6509	0.2	9362
Passenger cars	-	-	308	34.7	5424
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	18.3	96.0	1150	12.7	7651
Instruments and appliances for medical, surgical, dental or veterinary purposes	0.7	10.7	508	-	2356
Exports					
Total	1997	5799	49061	288	337354
Wheat and meslin	47.4	-	11.1	115	7943
Hard coal	176	533	1894	6.0	12388
Crude oil including gas condensate	-	327	23769	41.9	72366
Petroleum products	132	176	2189	4.8	45339
Mineral nitrogenous fertilizers	522	94.2	0.2	3.8	2484
Mineral mixed fertilizers	365	289	176	20.0	2731
Treated wood	-	8.8	2254	0.1	4218
Semi-finished products of iron and non-alloy steel	-	-	303	-	4847
Refined copper	-	-	1670	-	4643
Aluminium unprocessed	20.1	16.0	194	0.3	4219

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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

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

(million US$)

	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FDI inflow by source	43,168	55,084	50,588	69,219	22,031	6,853	32,539	28,557	8,785	31,975	…
Cyprus	12,287	12,999	1,985	8,266	3,158	-7,069	-436	8,674	-10,108	-4,548	…
Bahamas	2,282	1,829	2,111	2,791	3,638	5,108	5,802	6,211	1,009	1,143	…
Luxembourg	2,892	4,106	10,814	11,638	-693	-5,770	-939	3,378	-506	-2,814	…
Singapore	3	51	577	-502	162	185	16,274	2,703	1,587	530	…
United Kingdom	1,142	2,007	46	18,927	120	1,112	478	2,076	2,522	4,686	…
Switzerland	-1	741	401	1,086	2,472	203	1,842	1,511	1,690	23	…
Bermudas	436	594	-320	404	1,777	2,239	2,551	1,256	843	967	…
Ireland	2,326	5,306	9,877	10,399	-531	623	-1,789	889	-3,850	3,193	…
France	2,592	1,107	1,232	2,121	2,224	1,686	1,997	854	1,134	2,044	…
Jersey	126	775	642	509	-717	2,122	608	832	598	-55	…
United States	435	276	285	485	708	209	402	495	376	-105	…
Hong Kong	25	94	65	45	165	136	-30	573	135	2,687	…
Germany	3,196	2,234	2,265	335	349	1,483	224	470	341	245	…
Kazakhstan	46	56	277	208	357	433	350	205	159	130	…
FDI outflows by destination	52,616	66,851	48,822	86,507	57,082	22,085	22,314	36,757	31,377	21,923	…
Cyprus	18,309	22,930	20,920	7,671	23,546	4,249	9,827	21,241	10,681	14,344	…
Austria	847	512	1,035	5,265	1,135	746	258	6,739	221	369	…
Singapore	18	155	1,262	304	817	383	888	6,136	1,566	1,923	…
Switzerland	1,750	3,719	76	1,358	6,927	203	1,433	2,281	794	-2,152	…
Luxembourg	2,483	2,005	-504	1,314	639	786	-1,633	1,857	2,000	727	…
British Virgin Islands	1,834	3,861	7,395	62,223	718	3,301	1,795	1,401	885	665	…
Bahamas	457	455	443	560	756	1,054	1,205	1,300	1,258	223	…
Jersey	-25	919	388	-16	-261	1,258	-112	865	752	1,196	…
Kazakhstan	-225	674	845	671	657	643	476	727	366	187	…
Germany	1,880	971	1,118	1,334	1,016	738	393	724	1,078	1,420	…
Ireland	1,185	527	512	264	91	479	1,139	634	2,032	832	…
France	334	656	1,430	449	523	74	121	310	-65	263	…
Italy	315	387	403	538	587	117	165	297	31	136	…
Bermudas	1,056	1,072	1,136	571	2,997	-261	480	279	-39	-561	…

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia

(millon US$)

Type of transation	Balance, 2015	Balance, 2016	Balance, 2017	Balance, 2018	Balance, 2019	Balance, 2020
Current account	67,777	24,469	32,179	115,680	64,806	33,949
Goods and services	111,246	66,256	83,235	164,976	128,507	74,433
Primary income	-37,749	-35,496	-42,053	-40,392	-53,521	-34,873
Compensation of employees	-5,104	-1,813	-2,278	-3,323	-3,603	-1,097
Investments	-32,662	-33,744	-39,845	-37,148	-50,007	-33,841
Rent	17	60	70	79	89	65
Secondary income	-5,720	-6,291	-9,003	-8,904	-10,180	-5,611
Capital account	-309	-764	-192	-1,104	-684	-522
Finance account	70,328	18,305	34,570	116,686	62,617	36,192
Direct investment	15,232	-10,225	8,200	22,592	-10,052	-3,365
Portfolio investments	26,423	-2,361	-7,983	7,593	-12,686	25,296
Financial derivatives	7,122	-18	362	-734	2,620	1,950
Other investments	19,847	22,665	11,356	49,033	16,254	26,078
Reserve assets	1,704	8,244	22,636	38,202	66,481	-13,768
Net error and omission	2,859	-5,400	2,584	2,110	-2,036	2,766

Source

Bank of Russia.

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

Countries	Import		Countries	Export	
	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21 [1]		FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21 [1]
China	65,260.75	52,045.16	United States of America	53,088.77	41,169.28
United States of America	35,819.87	21,744.98	United Arab Emirates	28,853.59	12,900.30
United Arab Emirates	30,256.65	19,658.51	China	16,612.75	16,821.26
Saudi Arabia	26,857.37	13,020.87	Hong Kong	10,967.12	8,160.29
Switzerland	16,899.89	10,671.79	Singapore	8,922.66	6,954.33
Indonesia	15,061.87	10,034.47	Netherlands	8,366.11	4,919.56
Korea RP	15,659.70	9,884.51	United Kingdom	8,737.85	6,219.17
IRAQ	23,740.18	10,973.92	Germany	8,290.90	6,472.18
Hong Kong	16,935.32	12,349.47	Bangladesh	8,200.75	6,875.87
Singapore	14,746.78	9,918.00	Nepal	7,160.35	5,108.76
			Malaysia	6,364.66	5,064.74
			Belgiium	5,809.88	3,826.60

(million US$)

Source

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

Footnote

(1) All figures pertains to FY 2020-21 (till Jan. 2021) are provisional.

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

(million US$)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020 [(1)]
Import											
Brazil	…	4,271	4,826	3,721	5,401	4,040	4,115	5,498	4,406	3,075	2,572
Russia	518	4,764	4,232	3,894	4,249	4,585	5,552	8,573	5,840	7,093	4,368
China	1,502	55,314	52,248	51,035	60,413	61,708	61,283	76,381	70,320	65,261	52,045
South Africa	1,022	10,972	8,888	6,075	6,497	5,948	5,834	6,835	6,517	6,970	5,534
Export											
Brazil	…	5,770	6,049	5,552	5,964	2,650	2,400	3,063	3,800	3,967	3,181
Russia	889	1,778	2,296	2,121	2,097	1,588	1,937	2,113	2,389	3,018	2,101
China	831	18,077	13,535	14,824	11,934	9,011	10,172	13,334	16,752	16,613	16,821
South Africa	311	4,731	5,107	5,074	5,302	3,588	3,546	3,825	4,067	4,108	3,303

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes

(1) All figures pertains to FY 2020-21 (till Jan-21) are provisional.

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

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Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$)

	2000-2001	2011-2012	2012-2013	2013-2014	2014-2015	2015-2016
Export by principal commodities						
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1,786.9	5,777	5,554	6,657.5	7,654.6	7,665.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3,790.5	7,961	7,408	8,343.4	9,192.1	9,324.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1,292.5	11,528	10,863	10,298.5	8,696.8	7,998.3
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	5,425	2,383	2,201.5	982.1	689.5
Plastic and artecles thereof	700.9	5,302	5,150	5,633.5	5,081.5	5,242.4
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462.0	2,527	3,236	3,047.7	1,630.1	802.7
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	8,096	3,838	3,724.8	5,352.6	3,091.7
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	10,931	12,193	12,933.0	14,473.8	14,351.6
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	8,483	10,063	11,140.5	11,584.6	12,910.0
Miscellaneous goods	34,137.0	2,39,932	2,39,712	2,50,424.9	2,45,690.3	1,99,984.4
Import by principal commodities						
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	4,236.8	37,552	35,236	30,669.2	31,730.7	32,872.2
Iron and steel	956.5	13,646	13,616	9,109.6	12,342.0	11,251.9
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	4,529	4,101	3,595.9	3,978.8	3,743.6
Organic chemicals	1,599.6	14,443	15,702	17,044.2	17,746.4	15,618.2
Fertilizers	444.9	9,221	7,413	5,352.0	6,386.6	7,072.9
Plastic and articles thereof	657.0	8,446	9,611	10,104.2	11,690.8	11,412.0
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	17,545.0	1,72,754	1,81,345	1,81,382.6	1,56,400.0	96,953.1
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2,677.6	32,865	29,820	29,152.8	33,149.4	35,960.1
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewlry; coin	9,707.4	91,075	83,896	58,464.8	62,379.9	56,537.0

(million US$) (continued)

	2016-2017	2017-2018	2018-2019	2019-2020	2020-2021[1]
Export by principal commodities					
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	8,223.7	7,997.2	7,820.4	7,514.8	5,024.7
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	9,164.6	8,724.5	8,336.0	7,994.8	4,488.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	8,232.0	9,324.5	12,727.8	15,187.8	11,116.6
Ores, slag and ash	1,896.4	1,796.8	1,839.4	3,161.4	3,991.0
Plastic and artecles thereof	5,294.1	6,349.1	8,014.9	6,917.9	5,640.4
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1,110.8	1,459.7	1,915.2	1,167.5	1,486.6
Ships boats and floating structures	4,524.3	3,074.9	5,699.6	4,560.0	3,589.7
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	14,950.1	17,255.4	18,096.3	16,711.8	10,648.3
Pharmaceutical products	12,930.5	13,255.6	14,754.1	16,289.3	15,980.6
Miscellaneous goods	2,09,525.2	2,34,288.5	2,50,874.4	2,33,855.8	1,66,805.7
Import by principal commodities					
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	32,089.0	37,824.3	43,840.4	43,367.9	29,207.6
Iron and steel	8,238.9	10,432.2	12,582.3	10,734.1	6,570.8
Articles of iron or steel	3,466.5	4,205.4	5,095.2	4,655.7	2,929.7
Organic chemicals	15,477.1	19,201.3	22,389.7	19,815.8	15,644.7
Fertilizers	4,285.9	4,670.6	6,661.9	6,704.5	6,556.0
Plastic and articles thereof	11,568.5	13,926.4	15,246.9	14,212.1	10,179.4
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	1,03,163.2	1,32,294.6	1,67,871.9	1,53,646.5	77,067.0
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	38,570.6	48,269.2	52,048.9	49,188.3	37,258.6
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	53,767.4	74,710.4	64,720.2	54,493.8	36,269.4

Source

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

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.

(1) Data for the year 2020-21 pertains to April 2020 to January 2021 and are provisional.

Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India

	2014-2015			2015-2016			2016-2017		
	Credit	**Debit**	**Net**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Net**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Net**
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	3,16,545	4,61,484	-1,44,940	2,66,365	3,96,444	-130079	2,80,138	3,92,580	-1,12,442
II. Invisibles	2,41,645	1,23,564	1,18,081	2,35,044	1,27,116	1,07,928	2,42,051	1,44,025	98,026
Total current account (I + II)	5,58,190	5,85,049	-26,859	5,01,410	5,23,560	-22151	5,21,116	5,36,412	-15,296
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	3,08,556	2,35,100	73,456	2,76,433	2,44,542	31,891	3,10,522	2,67,299	43,224
2. Loans	1,23,355	1,20,170	3,184	1,20,323	1,24,957	-4,634	1,20,532	1,18,153	2,379
3. Banking capital	90,094	78,476	11,618	88,884	78,254	10,630	83,669	1,00,285	-16,616
4. Rupee debt service	0	81	-81	0	73	-73	0	99	-99
5. Other capital	28,914	27,806	1,109	24,419	21,103	3,315	35,925	28,366	7,559
Total capital account (1 to 5)	5,50,919	4,61,633	89,286	5,10,058	4,68,930	41,128	5,50,649	5,14,202	36,447
C. Errors and omissions	1,089	2,110	-1,021	420	1,493	-1,073	377	857	-480
Overall balance (A+B+C)	11,10,198	10,48,792	61,406	10,11,888	9,93,984	17,905	10,73,215	10,51,665	21,550

continued

	2017-2018			2018-2019			2019-2020		
	Credit	**Debit**	**Net**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Net**	**Credit**	**Debit**	**Net**
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	3,08,970	4,69,006	-1,60,036	3,37,237	5,17,519	-1,80,283	3,20,431	4,77,937	-1,57,506
II. Invisibles	2,83,406	1,72,087	1,11,319	3,06,483	1,83,457	1,23,026	3,21,712	1,88,862	1,32,850
Total current account (I + II)	5,92,376	6,41,093	-48,717	6,43,720	7,00,976	-57,257	6,42,143	6,66,799	-24,656
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	3,59,546	3,07,145	52,401	3,21,776	2,91,682	30,094	3,68,534	3,24,118	44,417
2. Loans	1,47,111	1,30,451	16,660	94,099	78,249	15,850	94,239	68,553	25,686
3. Banking capital	95,673	79,483	16,190	92,798	85,365	7,433	84,716	90,031	-5,315
4. Rupee debt service	0	75	-75	0	31	-31	0	69	-69
5. Other capital	41,282	35,069	6,213	33,809	32,751	1,057	62,549	44,087	18,462
Total capital account (1 to 5)	6,43,612	5,52,222	91,390	5,42,482	4,88,080	54,403	6,10,038	5,26,858	83,180
C. Errors and omissions	1,900	998	902	582	1,068	-486	1,856	882	974
Overall balance (A+B+C)	12,37,887	11,94,313	43,574	11,86,784	11,90,123	-3,339	12,54,037	11,94,539	59,498

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 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US$)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	9429	15492	17880	16207	12621	12746	16701	7317	8502	9085	6983
India	1353	23371	18796	16970	16359	13369	11764	16345	18833	17987	20977
Japan	41510	194564	177834	162245	162921	142903	145671	165794	180661	171762	174661
Korea, Rep.	23207	162706	168738	183073	190109	174506	158975	177553	204643	173575	173104
Taiwan, China	25494	124909	132204	156405	152007	143204	138847	155961	177600	173002	200498
South Africa	1037	32108	44671	48388	44568	30151	22229	24389	27287	25923	20825
Germany	10409	92744	91921	94156	105013	87623	86109	96940	106325	105108	105111
Russia	5770	40370	44155	39668	41594	33259	32260	41390	59142	61053	57685
Brazil	1621	52394	52329	54299	51653	44089	45855	58857	77570	79798	85517
United States	22363	122129	132897	152342	159061	147809	134445	153946	155123	122714	135251
Australia	5024	82673	84618	98954	97631	73510	70895	95009	105811	121432	117694
ASEAN (1)	22181	193018	195892	199558	208240	194475	196307	235951	268607	282042	301633
European Union (1)	30845	211158	212078	219937	244164	208766	208136	244970	273484	276596	258500
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	44518	267983	323431	384495	363077	330463	287253	279211	302022	278947	272575
India	1561	50537	47678	48432	54217	58228	58415	68042	76676	74827	66720
Japan	41654	148270	151622	150132	149391	135616	129410	137259	147049	143270	142619
Korea, Rep.	11292	82920	87678	91165	100333	101286	93729	102704	108756	111001	112477
Taiwan, China	5039	35109	36777	40634	46277	44892	40241	43979	48643	55081	60117
South Africa	1014	13362	15323	16831	15699	15858	12854	14809	16248	16543	15239
Germany	9278	76400	69210	67343	72703	69155	65259	71134	77489	79774	86808
Russia	2233	38904	44056	49591	53677	34757	37356	42831	47965	49742	50504
Brazil	1224	31837	33420	35895	34890	27412	21979	28951	33665	35544	34954
United States	52099	324453	351777	368406	396063	409214	385271	429730	478396	418674	451729
Australia	3429	33910	37728	37554	39146	40307	37327	41438	47330	48205	53468
ASEAN (1)	17341	170071	204255	244040	272046	277291	256068	279502	318997	359425	383680
European Union (1)	38192	355975	333959	338953	370843	355816	339256	372031	408510	428700	390886

(continued)

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Exports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	46067	388755	445756	487321	561286	570924	594325	553185	664030	670452	709933
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26818	309814	353763	375888	383153	400834	364276	343790	429306	416670	440021
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports,Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7016	50584	59336	77886	86415	93374	98531	87514	95443	99067	109367
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6388	34696	45421	55193	61753	66789	65683	62374	79620	84165	96378
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4606	38398	49540	55114	58550	64193	62600	60149	75071	74313	76224
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6314	52110	60685	72626	74530	74001	73677	67488	71466	72954	80227
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13424	66710	80164	87043	96793	91992	83786	74422	73327	71353	62228
Articles of Iron or Steel	5478	39135	51196	56160	57348	60637	60523	51901	65128	69263	71017
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18865	54361	63074	61220	68252	81445	78440	72069	71293	66678	62276
Organic Chemicals	4170	31452	39292	40405	42202	45443	42667	42165	59762	56783	56954
Imports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	50744	314315	350951	381520	439417	424319	428694	412885	521618	497438	548420
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20681	189008	275814	313132	315232	316788	198601	176536	349367	346122	270090
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34434	172157	199295	181980	170571	179378	157043	147660	202192	190251	192047
Ores, Slag and Ash	3134	109510	150640	133871	148772	134661	93720	94479	135868	165086	187193
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7277	89920	99138	106154	107588	105806	99636	92689	102626	98714	99067
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock,and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3613	49505	65465	70598	74148	89509	69629	71506	81520	75136	73985
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14456	63704	70197	69420	72390	75190	65551	61049	74885	71586	71085
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2419	10847	14912	13220	18340	42333	96593	79327	78020	60272	31735
Organic Chemicals	8327	48261	63131	60864	65877	60313	47758	43906	67305	57547	45641
Copper and Articles Thereof	4660	46211	54242	54496	49829	47278	38147	33259	47537	40625	48914

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.

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Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China, 2020

Brazil Commodity	Value (1) million US$	Value (1) Variation (%) (2)	India Commodity	Value (1) million US$	Value (1) Variation (%) (2)
1. Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	10052	11.3	1. Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	19245	-4.5
2. Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	5242	8.8	2. Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	13146	-7.6
3. Organic Chemicals	2692	5.4	3. Organic Chemicals	8437	0.6
4. Ships, Boats and Floating Structures	269	-84.3	4. Plastics and Articles Thereof	2505	-21.9
5. Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	1918	16.7	5. Articles of Iron or Steel	1582	-22.4
6. Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	1301	-9.8	6. Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	2194	20.3
7. Plastics and Articles Thereof	1240	8.8	7. Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports,Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	1489	-14.7
8. Man-Made Filaments	650	-18.3	8. Fertilizers	1418	-15.1
9. Toys, Games and Sports Requisites; Parts and Accessories Thereof	767	1.9	9. Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	1320	-7.5
10. Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports,Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	793	7.8	10. Iron and Steel	863	-37.3

Russia Commodity	Value (1) million US$	Value (1) Variation (%) (2)	South Africa Commodity	Value (1) million US$	Value (1) Variation (%) (2)
1. Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	10,704	13.0	1. Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	2,857	-13.4
2. Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	10,183	9.4	2. Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	2,195	-5.9
3. Fur Skins and Artificial Fur; Manufactures Thereof	1,919	-41.4	3. Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports,Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	1,088	10.4
4. Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	2,133	-1.6	4. Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	628	-14.2
5. Footwear, Gaiters and The Like; Parts of Such Articles	1,557	-22.9	5. Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	587	-18.3
6. Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	1,684	-11.0	6. Footwear, Gaiters and The Like; Parts of Such Articles	655	-7.6
7. Plastics and Articles Thereof	1,824	14.1	7. Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	567	-17.2
8. Articles of Iron or Steel	1,557	0.9	8. Articles of Iron or Steel	482	-7.6
9. Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	1,128	-23.0	9. Plastics and Articles Thereof	497	-4.1
10. Organic Chemicals	1,396	11.0	10. Organic Chemicals	418	-11.0

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, 2020

Brazil			India		
Commodity	**Value [1]**		**Commodity**	**Value [1]**	
	million US$	**Variation (%) [2]**		**million US$**	**Variation (%) [2]**
1. Ores, Slag and Ash	27701	17.6	1. Organic Chemicals	2368	-18.1
2. Oil Seeds and Oleaginous Fruits; Miscellaneous Grains, Seeds and Fruit; Industrial or Medicinal Plants; Straw and Fodder	24906	8.2	2. Ores, Slag and Ash	4249	78.2
3. Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	14304	-24.9	3. Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	1246	-20.9
4. Meat and Edible Meat Offal	7426	84.5	4. Fish and Crustaceans Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates	840	-31.9
5. Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste and Scrap of Paper or Paperboard	3662	-7.6	5. Cotton	957	-20.6
6. Iron and Steel	2246	69.3	6. Plastics and Articles Thereof	1177	7.8
7. Cotton	1042	12.0	7. Salt; Sulphur; Earths and Stone; Plastering Materials, Lime and Cement	892	-7.3
8. Tobacco and Manufactured Tobacco Substitutes	44	-91.4	8. lectrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	777	-12.2
9. Sugars and Sugar Confectionery	1268	190.1	9. Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	867	0.6
10. Raw Hides and Skins (Other Than Fur Skins) and Leather	338	-17.2	10. Iron and Steel	2530	338.1

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	**Value [1]**		**Commodity**	**Value [1]**	
	million US$	**Variation (%) [2]**		**million US$**	**Variation (%) [2]**
1. Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	33795	-20.7	1. Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	8029	-36.5
2. Wood and Articles of Wood; Wood Charcoal	3709	-13.3	2. Ores, Slag and Ash	9273	-3.1
3. Ores, Slag and Ash	3525	58.1	3. Iron and Steel	1296	-15.2
4. Fish and Crustaceans Molluscs and Other Aquatic Invertebrates	1839	-15.9	4. Copper and Articles Thereof	546	21.9
5. Copper and Articles Thereof	2799	69.3	5. Edible Fruit and Nuts; Peel of Citrus Fruit or Melons	334	-0.8
6. Nickel and Articles Thereof	790	-39.8	6. Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste and Scrap of Paper or Paperboard	232	-23.3
7. Pulp of Wood or of Other Fibrous Cellulosic Material; Waste and Scrap of Paper or Paperboard	806	-7.1	7. Wool, Fine or Coarse Animal Hair; Horsehair Yarn and Woven Fabric	209	14.6
8. Fertilizers	661	-13.5	8. Nickel and Articles Thereof	44	-61.8
9. Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	1512	136.1	9. Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	13	-86.2
10. Iron and Steel	2176	315.5	10. Miscellaneous Chemical Products	74	-18.0

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) Change from the previous year.

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

	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15,500	70500.00	65561.19	73396.67	81268.20	86386.72	81465.08	94509.01	89917.24	96298.94	105793.36
Virgin Is.	3,833	9725.00	7830.86	6158.58	6225.66	7387.78	6739.57	3990.76	4711.51	4963.86	5199.57
Singapore	2,172	6097.00	6305.08	7228.72	5826.68	6904.07	6046.68	4763.18	5210.21	7590.64	7680.98
Korea, Rep.	1,490	2551.00	3038.00	3054.21	3965.64	4034.01	4751.12	3672.53	4666.88	5538.17	3613.76
Cayman Is.	624	2242.00	1975.40	1668.25	1255.09	1444.46	5151.33	2176.90	4068.25	2556.81	2773.61
United States	4,384	2369.00	2598.09	2819.87	2370.74	2088.89	2386.01	2649.05	2689.31	2686.38	2304.51
Samoa	283	2076.00	1743.71	1858.07	1563.83	1991.09	872.48	1229.43	1554.21	1191.82	804.08
Taiwan, China	2,296	2183.00	2847.07	2087.71	2018.12	1537.10	1962.80	1772.47	1391.36	1587.40	995.29
Germany	1,041	1129.00	1450.95	2078.44	2070.56	1556.36	2710.46	1541.63	3674.28	1658.05	1354.97
Mauritius	265	1139.00	958.73	910.30	591.28	346.01	861.76	343.68	260.58	269.90	412.31
India	10	42.00	44.06	27.05	50.75	80.80	51.81	157.72	47.54	25.63	12.01
Brazil	4	43.00	57.60	23.04	28.11	50.84	46.67	42.28	31.19	3.40	29.54
South Africa	9	13.00	16.05	12.92	5.89	1.98	3.82	65.18	41.85	3.11	6.12
Russia	16	31.00	29.92	22.08	40.88	13.12	73.43	23.84	56.77	54.02	11.26
FDI outflows by destination											
Hong Kong, China	...	35655.00	51238.00	62823.78	70867.30	89789.78	114232.59	91152.78	86869.17	90550.08	89145.86
Cayman Is.	...	4936.00	827.00	9253.40	4191.72	10213.03	13522.83	-6605.96	5473.12	-4356.68	8562.22
Australia	...	3165.00	2173.00	3457.98	4049.11	3401.31	4186.88	4241.96	1985.97	2086.67	1198.59
Luxembourg	...	1265.00	1133.00	1275.21	4578.37	-11453.17	1601.88	1353.40	2487.33	685.87	700.95
Virgin Is.	...	6208.00	2239.00	3221.56	4570.43	1849.00	12288.49	19301.17	7149.78	8682.57	6975.62
Singapore	...	3269.00	1519.00	2032.67	2813.63	10452.48	3171.86	6319.90	6411.26	4825.67	5923.35
United States	...	1811.00	4048.00	3873.43	7596.13	8028.67	16980.81	6425.49	7477.17	3806.68	6018.67
Canada	...	554.00	795.00	1008.65	903.84	1562.83	2871.50	320.83	1563.50	472.88	210.02
Macao, China	...	203.00	17.00	394.77	596.10	1080.65	821.50	-1024.47	810.67	594.45	826.84
Myanmar	...	218.00	749.00	475.33	343.13	331.72	287.69	428.18	-197.24	-41.94	250.80
Russia	...	716.00	785.00	1022.25	633.56	2960.86	1293.07	1548.42	725.24	-379.23	570.32
Brazil	...	126.00	194.00	310.93	730.00	-63.28	124.77	426.27	427.72	859.93	312.64
South Africa	...	-14.00	-815.00	-89.19	42.09	233.17	843.22	317.36	642.06	338.91	400.43
India	...	180.00	277.00	148.57	317.18	705.25	92.93	289.98	206.20	534.60	205.19

Source

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

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US$)

Type of transaction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1. Current Account	236047	293022	191337	188676	24131	102910	273980
Credit	2743401	2619907	2455476	2747143	2947263	2930421	3011653
Debit	-2507354	-2326884	-2264139	-2558467	-2923132	-2827511	-2737673
1.A Goods and Services	221299	357871	255737	217010	87905	131844	369673
Credit	2462902	2360152	2197922	2429277	2651010	2630999	2732365
Debit	-2241603	-2002282	-1942185	-2212267	-2563104	-2499155	-2362692
1.A.a Goods	435042	576191	488883	475941	380074	392993	515000
Credit	2243761	2142753	1989519	2216214	2417443	2386640	2497156
Debit	-1808720	-1566562	-1500636	-1740272	-2037369	-1993647	-1982156
1.A.b Services	-213742	-218320	-233146	-258932	-292168	-261149	-145327
Credit	219141	217399	208404	213064	233567	244359	235209
Debit	-432883	-435719	-441550	-471995	-525735	-505508	-380536
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	21305	20275	18382	17894	17161	15362	12706
Credit	21421	20436	18540	18070	17424	15743	13207
Debit	-116	-161	-158	-175	-264	-381	-501
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e	-	2286	3240	3712	4647	6473	4300
Credit	-	3605	5202	5968	7185	10178	7666
Debit	-	-1319	-1962	-2256	-2538	-3704	-3366
1.A.b.3 Transport	-57915	-46745	-46753	-55978	-66903	-58981	-38060
Credit	38243	38594	33827	37291	42304	46173	56641
Debit	-96158	-85340	-80580	-93269	-109206	-105154	-94702
1.A.b.4 Travel	-183300	-204862	-205680	-219316	-236879	-218789	-116271
Credit	44044	44969	44432	38559	40386	35832	14233
Debit	-227344	-249831	-250112	-257875	-277265	-254621	-130504
1.A.b.5 Construction	10485	6455	4157	3609	4934	5100	4588
Credit	15355	16652	12661	12251	13551	14432	12647
Debit	-4870	-10197	-8504	-8641	-8617	-9331	-8059
1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	-17880	-3818	-8849	-7402	-6625	-6223	-6961
Credit	4574	4976	4064	4061	4927	4800	5381
Debit	-22454	-8794	-12913	-11463	-11552	-11023	-12343
1.A.b.7 Financial Service	-409	-310	1141	1815	1244	1508	962
Credit	4531	2334	3174	3432	3335	3907	4273
Debit	-4940	-2645	-2033	-1617	-2091	-2399	-3312
1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	-21937	-20938	-22818	-23943	-30222	-27766	-29227
Credit	676	1085	1161	4803	5561	6605	8554
Debit	-22614	-22022	-23980	-28746	-35783	-34370	-37782
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	9425	13140	12695	7493	6490	7992	5904
Credit	20173	24549	25432	26860	30023	34948	38865
Debit	-10748	-11409	-12738	-19367	-23533	-26956	-32962
1.A.b.10 Other Business Services	28156	18861	14713	16927	19125	19404	19782
Credit	68895	58403	57957	59306	66158	69201	70224
Debit	-40739	-39542	-43244	-42379	-47033	-49797	-50442
1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	-699	-1163	-1398	-1986	-2426	-3136	-1997
Credit	175	731	742	763	955	955	1009
Debit	-873	-1894	-2141	-2750	-3382	-4091	-3006
1.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e	-973	-1501	-1973	-1756	-2715	-2094	-1053
Credit	1054	1064	1212	1699	1757	1587	2507
Debit	-2027	-2566	-3185	-3455	-4472	-3681	-3560

(continued)

Type of transaction	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
1.B Primary Income	13301	-52199	-54880	-16478	-61365	-39184	-105173
Credit	239372	223816	226654	289698	268496	273514	241681
Debit	-226071	-276015	-281533	-306176	-329861	-312699	-346854
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	25755	27386	20672	14937	8163	3101	376
Credit	29911	33105	26883	21699	18109	14258	14736
Debit	-4155	-5718	-6211	-6762	-9946	-11157	-14360
1.B.2 Investment Income	-12454	-80254	-75898	-31853	-71320	-43356	-107115
Credit	209462	189885	199210	267303	248295	257464	224393
Debit	-221916	-270139	-275108	-299156	-319616	-300820	-331508
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	-	668	346	438	1793	1070	1566
Credit	-	826	560	697	2092	1792	2552
Debit	-	-158	-215	-258	-299	-722	-986
1.C Secondary Income	1446	-12649	-9520	-11856	-2410	10250	9480
Credit	41127	35938	30900	28168	27757	25907	37607
Debit	-39681	-48588	-40420	-40024	-30167	-15657	-28127
2. Capital and Finance Account	-169174	-91207	27250	17930	153227	26271	-105842
2.1 Capital Account	-33	316	-344	-91	-569	-327	-77
Credit	1939	512	318	227	297	218	166
Debit	-1972	-196	-662	-319	-865	-545	-243
2.2 Financial Account	-169141	-91523	27594	18021	153795	26598	-105765
Assets	-580634	9454	-231985	-423920	-362039	-260532	-626329
Liabilities	411493	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	520563
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	-51361	-434462	-416070	109537	172682	7308	-77759
Financial Assets Excluding Reserve Assets	-462854	-333485	-675650	-332405	-343152	-279822	-598323
Liabilities	411493	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	520563
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	144968	68099	-41675	27791	92338	50260	102554
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-123130	-174391	-216424	-138293	-143027	-136910	-109922
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	268097	242489	174750	166084	235365	187170	212476
2.2.1.2 Porfolio Investment	82429	-66470	-52271	29498	106874	57948	87329
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-10815	-73209	-102770	-94803	-53507	-89419	-167333
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	93244	6739	50499	124301	160381	147366	254662
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves)	-	-2087	-5384	354	-6153	-2355	-11409
and Employee Stock Options							
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	-	-3420	-6550	1538	-4816	1393	-6901
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	-	1333	1166	-1185	-1338	-3748	-4508
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	-278758	-434004	-316741	51894	-20376	-98545	-256234
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-328909	-82465	-349906	-100847	-141803	-54886	-314166
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	50151	-351538	33165	152742	121427	-43659	57933
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	-117780	342939	443665	-91516	-18887	19291	-28006
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	61	-287	326	-739	33	-496	88
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	977	911	-5342	2190	-733	-11	-1907
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	-118818	342316	448681	-92967	-18187	19797	-26187
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Net Errors and Omissions	-66873	-201816	-218587	-206606	-177358	-129181	-168138

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

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Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2020

(Rands) (continues)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import					
Live animals	2,60,73,48,083	1,66,04,150	16,14,74,845	1,37,40,40,889	4,15,94,67,967
Vegetables	1,59,50,07,663	2,12,66,85,815	3,41,69,18,062	1,04,13,99,064	8,18,00,10,604
Animal or vegetable fats	5,89,05,740	479	6,91,65,913	4,10,47,443	16,91,19,575
Prepared foodstuffs	82,10,21,634	1,75,87,754	72,45,45,376	1,98,11,99,312	3,54,43,54,076
Mineral Products	1,75,49,67,163	1,05,21,31,959	9,83,32,99,092	1,28,17,75,841	13,92,21,74,055
Chemicals	1,23,30,85,283	1,10,51,51,422	15,86,95,00,536	18,79,90,60,909	37,00,67,98,150
Plastics & Rubber	49,38,17,547	10,73,24,186	1,81,38,53,990	10,51,24,23,150	12,92,74,18,873
Raw hides & leather	4,22,77,773	1,06,329	18,13,00,748	1,78,08,30,702	2,00,45,15,552
Wood Products	23,89,89,503	4,29,65,240	2,89,62,458	64,02,33,253	95,11,50,454
Wood pulp & paper	1,64,20,35,995	38,32,82,456	44,36,33,379	1,65,91,44,239	4,12,80,96,069
Textiles	6,94,69,488	18,97,946	2,36,81,49,324	27,84,77,66,873	30,28,72,83,631
Footwear	7,57,34,752	7,19,540	41,90,94,723	7,46,70,96,998	7,96,26,46,013
Stone & Glass	9,29,37,494	15,62,110	71,93,47,986	4,07,18,19,083	4,88,56,66,673
Precious Metal	68,89,032	26,89,21,286	32,15,01,274	30,05,52,246	89,78,63,838
Products Iron & Steel	1,91,67,27,151	3,29,48,25,212	2,28,60,03,334	18,22,53,47,559	25,72,29,03,256
Machinery	2,12,95,92,768	11,22,04,278	7,72,06,28,972	1,08,93,77,55,984	1,18,90,01,82,002
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	48,54,22,889	44,15,981	10,35,40,83,077	7,33,66,35,584	18,18,05,57,531
Photographic & medical equipment	11,00,95,416	2,79,66,122	47,93,81,104	6,46,54,35,686	7,08,28,78,328
Toys & Sport apparel	6,78,98,272	2,68,86,479	27,83,18,465	9,51,40,48,867	9,88,71,52,083
Works of art	5,37,985	61,756	6,43,065	1,14,50,888	1,26,93,694
Other unclassified goods	3,18,08,887	1,12,78,151	28,84,545	2,85,53,916	7,45,25,499
Equipment Components	1,92,71,58,707	6,98,866	95,85,77,221	3,68,79,61,671	6,57,43,96,465
Exports					
Live animals	95,05,710	5,70,671	1,02,88,545	1,04,31,87,974	1,06,35,52,900
Vegetables	6,49,07,157	3,60,19,25,012	58,94,76,808	4,50,09,11,099	8,75,72,20,076
Animal or vegetable fats	18,000	5,06,586	10	13,32,160	18,56,756
Prepared foodstuffs	6,54,85,599	40,16,71,757	36,97,70,494	1,39,01,67,251	2,22,70,95,101
Mineral Products	84,73,55,838	71,23,25,261	38,12,92,09,873	1,14,60,48,84,669	1,54,29,37,75,641
Chemicals	1,51,48,43,606	11,02,47,262	1,76,15,49,205	3,57,22,50,639	6,95,88,90,712
Plastics & Rubber	7,94,90,195	9,38,14,267	9,50,84,655	98,19,50,926	1,25,03,40,043
Raw hides & leather	54,07,485	6,92,868	1,35,30,021	36,50,54,771	38,46,85,145
Wood Products	2,48,718	4,79,556	6,44,72,583	79,27,78,243	85,79,79,100
Wood pulp & paper	80,14,133	4,69,573	2,64,14,67,945	4,64,37,50,875	7,29,37,02,526
Textiles	3,58,28,108	51,28,976	8,32,06,996	3,75,90,87,636	3,88,32,51,716
Footwear	59,50,089	4,902	3,09,003	7,46,26,552	8,08,90,546
Stone & Glass	2,46,84,893	34,06,247	11,05,16,093	33,20,69,570	47,06,76,803
Precious Metal	11,83,038	12,28,010	1,81,59,41,053	2,20,37,92,793	4,02,21,44,894
Products Iron & Steel	1,74,12,72,291	22,18,92,073	2,76,20,74,719	23,85,84,01,210	28,58,36,40,293
Machinery	39,41,85,123	92,65,88,679	1,24,19,77,409	88,18,35,944	3,44,45,87,155
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	4,22,76,210	10,70,76,380	4,70,30,796	12,05,29,076	31,69,12,462
Photographic & medical equipment	2,20,39,025	1,24,26,576	18,94,46,477	12,86,71,462	35,25,83,540
Toys & Sport apparel	24,41,980	6,39,678	16,20,924	1,57,25,098	2,04,27,680
Works of art	27,14,985	76,81,212	30,44,903	1,67,07,731	3,01,48,831
Other unclassified goods	67,747	5,41,740	2,69,29,182	18,36,121	2,93,74,790
Equipment Components	…	…	…	4,40,516	4,40,516

Source

South African Revenue Services.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2020

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	6,574	1,01,465	94,891
Balance on goods (FOB) [1]	17,309	84,716	67,407
Services and income (net)	-8,114	14,776	22,890
Services	-2,391	7,356	9,747
Income	-5,723	7,420	13,143
Current transfers	-2,621	1,974	4,594
Capital and financial account [2] [3] [4]	-11,337	-25,924	-14,587
Capital account [5]	14	22	8
Financial account	-11,351	-25,946	-14,594
Direct investment	5,080	3,106	-1,973
Portfolio investments	-6,846	-9,680	-2,834
Financial derivatives	-675	-20398	-19,723
Other investments	-8,910	1,025	9,935
Errors and omissions [2] [6]	-1,475		
Overall balance [2]	3,288		-3,288

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 (%)

Legend: 2020, 2011

	2020	2011
Brazil(1)	106.7	96.8
Russia	124.4	139.8
India	74.0	79.0
China	115.6	110.0
South Africa	119.3	102.7
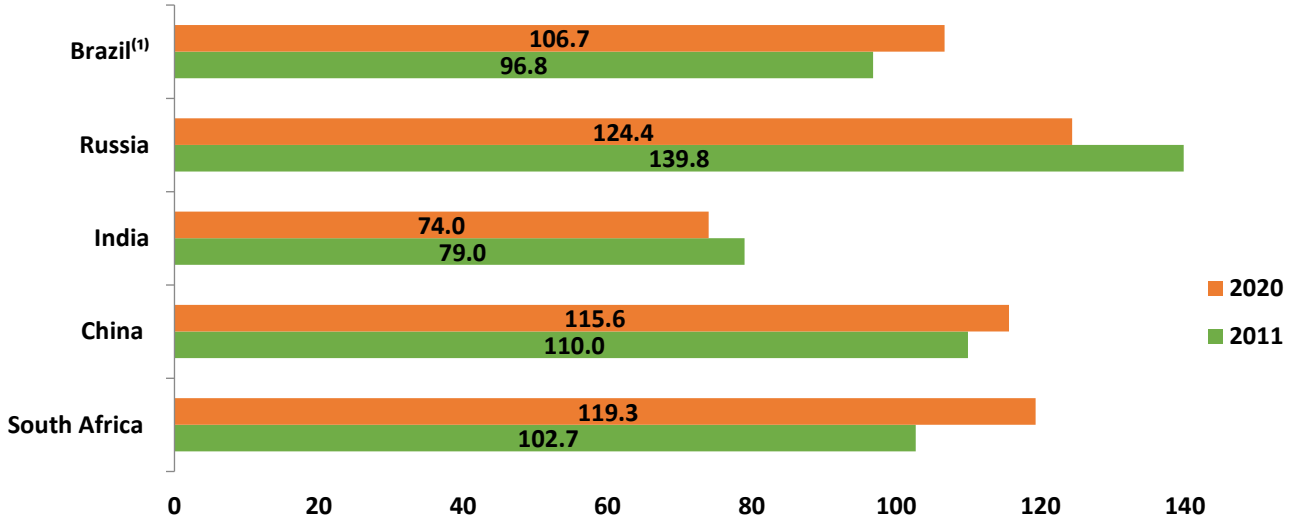
(1)   Data pertain to the Year 2018 instead of 2020 and according to IMF data.

Graph 14.2 Inflows and Outflows of FDI in 2020 (Million US$)

Inflows: Brazil 70,332; Russia 31,975; India 67,542; China 1,44,369; South Africa 3,106

Outflows: Brazil 6,268; Russia 21,923; India 10,972; China 1,53,710; South Africa -1,973

Legend: Brazil(1) Russia(2) India(3) China South Africa
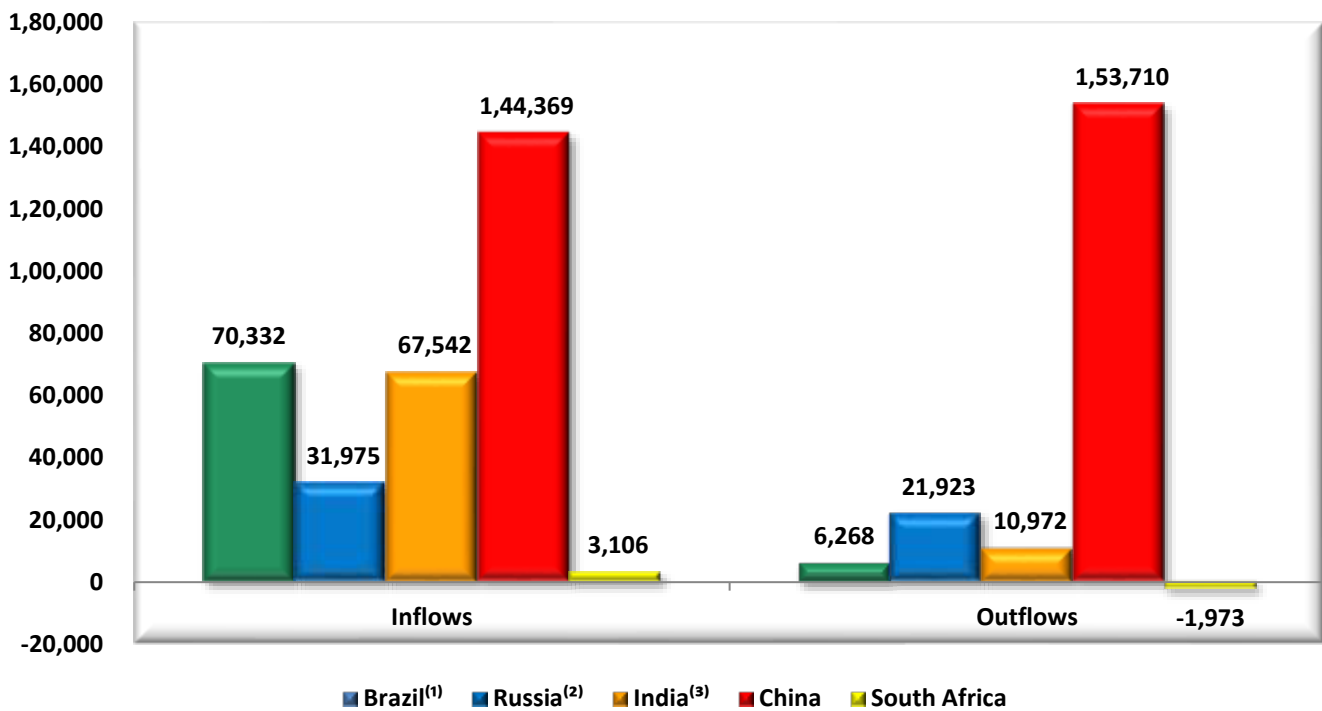
(1)   Inflows and Outflows figure pertain to the Year 2017 instead of 2020.
(2)   Inflows and Outflows figure pertain to the Year 2019 instead of 2020.
(3)   Inflows figure is provisional.

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<div style="text-align:center">**Explanatory Notes**</div>

Brazil

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

The title of the Table14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

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

Russia

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

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

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

In the table 14.2.2.1 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

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

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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 unkown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

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

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

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

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

15 Tourism

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

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Africa											
Brazil	345	865	923	948	1,283	1,110	814	704	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	371	398	352	400	938	502	124
India	902	2,324	2,614	2,753	2,808	2,936	3,022	3,180	3,512	3,623	752[2]
China	656	4,888	5,249	5,527	5,969	5,802	5,888	6,291	6,741	6,857	…
South Africa	…	61,368	66,565	68,561	72,798	67,461	75,015	75,593	77,864	76,008	21,375
America											
Brazil	38,031	34,016	35,823	37,264	40,406	42,085	44,878	47,676	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	3,902	3,856	3,833	4,685	6,939	4,821	313
India	4,554	13,007	13,597	14,090	14,574	15,658	16,924	18,044	19,088	19,628	5,192[2]
China	12,157	32,010	31,795	31,238	31,065	31,153	33,813	35,454	37,885	36,453	…
South Africa	…	4,329	5,134	5,455	4,349		4,737	5,455	5,612	5,607	1,199
Asia											
Brazil	1,038	2,270	2,447	2,476	2,567	3,053	3,096	2,638	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	87,817	101,676	91,049	90,893	92,544	97,941	16,998
India	10,657	24,161	25,390	27,355	33,411	36,199	40,100	48,972	51,656	55,205	11,458[2]
China	61,015	166,232	166,222	160,601	163,313	165,947	178,600	183,267	191,207	203,186	…
South Africa	…	2,505	3,983	4,313	2,692	2,515	3,279	3,172	3,110	3,114	575
Europe											
Brazil	12,661	15,756	15,980	15,812	17,793	16,104	15,837	14,329	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	155,081	154,183	141,749	138,485	134,745	129,721	40,794
India	9,257	21,133	21,658	22,609	22,829	22,113	24,285	26,065	27,097	26,349	7,249[2]
China	24,890	59,378	59,482	56,881	55,143	49,167	54,715	59,116	60,443	63,327	…
South Africa	…	12,732	14,104	14,936	13,793	13,313	15,440	16,608	16,188	15,565	447
Australasia											
Brazil	219	447	528	543	804	554	661	434	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	510	445	491	552	755	660	28
India	676	2,332	2,445	2,636	2,863	3,121	3,489	3,861	4,126	4,389	1,032[2]
China [3]	2,818	8,593	9,149	8,634	8,101	7,764	8,255	8,922	9,131	8,989	…
South Africa	…	1,228	1,429	1,483	1,321	1,189	1,319	1,337	1,313	1,282	247
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	979	1,067	1,091	1,446	153	181	107	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	…	6,698	7,959	8,231	8,886	9,589	10,542	5,332
India	405	136	74	233	307	246	217	221	101	108	30[2]
China	68	19	19	22	18	21	22	22	22	23	…
South Africa	…	1,232	668	617	539	522	651	686	635	711	4,180

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation .

India

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2019.

b) Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2020.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

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

(2) Figures of the year 2020 is provisional.
China

(3) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

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

Countries of origin	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	47,72,575	54,33,354	56,76,843	58,13,342	64,29,852	63,05,838	65,46,696	65,88,770	…	…	…
Argentina	13,74,461	15,93,775	16,71,604	17,11,491	17,43,930	20,79,823	22,94,900	26,22,327	…	…	…
United States of America	5,96,844	5,94,947	5,86,463	5,92,827	6,56,801	5,75,796	5,70,350	4,75,232	…	…	…
Chile	1,53,921	2,17,200	2,50,586	2,68,203	3,36,950	3,06,331	3,11,813	3,42,143	…	…	…
Paraguay	2,85,724	1,92,730	2,46,401	2,68,932	2,93,841	3,01,831	3,16,714	3,36,646	…	…	…
Uruguay	3,04,682	2,61,204	2,53,864	2,62,512	2,23,508	2,67,321	2,84,113	3,28,098	…	…	…
France	1,84,759	2,07,890	2,18,626	2,24,078	2,82,375	2,61,075	2,63,774	2,54,153	…	…	…
Germany	3,20,050	2,41,739	2,58,437	2,36,505	2,65,498	2,24,549	2,21,513	2,03,045	…	…	…
United Kingdom	1,43,626	1,49,564	1,55,548	1,69,732	2,17,003	1,89,269	2,02,671	1,85,858	…	…	…
Italy	2,16,038	2,29,484	2,30,114	2,33,243	2,28,734	2,02,015	1,81,493	1,71,654	…	…	…
Portugal	1,65,898	1,83,728	1,68,649	1,68,250	1,70,066	1,62,305	1,49,968	1,44,095	…	…	…
Colombia	50,335	91,345	1,00,324	1,16,461	1,58,886	1,18,866	1,35,192	1,40,363	…	…	…
Spain	1,26,928	1,90,392	1,80,406	1,69,751	1,66,759	1,51,029	1,47,846	1,37,202	…	…	…
Bolivia	1,07,664	85,429	1,12,639	95,028	95,300	1,08,149	1,38,106	1,26,781	…	…	…
Peru	48,405	86,795	91,996	98,602	1,17,230	1,13,078	1,14,276	1,15,320	…	…	…
Mexico	40,765	64,451	61,658	76,738	1,09,637	90,361	94,609	81,778	…	…	…
Others	6,52,475	10,42,681	10,89,528	11,20,989	13,63,334	11,54,040	11,19,358	9,24,075	…	…	…

Sources

(a) Federal Police Department of Brazil.

(b) Ministry of Tourism.

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

Continents of origin	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	47,72,575	54,33,354	56,76,843	58,13,342	64,29,852	63,05,838	65,46,696	65,88,770	…	…	…
North America	6,93,238	7,29,756	7,16,583	7,37,175	8,44,969	7,34,450	7,35,062	6,05,961	…	…	…
Central and South America	24,38,455	26,71,836	28,65,673	29,89,273	31,95,597	34,74,058	37,52,756	41,61,647	…	…	…
Western Europe[1]	13,92,803	15,25,040	15,41,874	15,19,126	17,03,298	15,09,828	14,81,709	13,61,041	…	…	…
Eastern Europe[2]	…	50,601	56,170	62,044	76,016	1,00,542	1,01,999	71,875	…	…	…
Africa	36,352	86,511	92,349	94,832	1,28,252	1,10,983	81,391	70,351	…	…	…
South East Asia[3]	0	0	0	0	0	26,002	22,958	19,182	…	…	…
East Asia[4]	82,620	1,63,855	1,89,036	1,91,704	1,87,660	1,87,846	1,99,000	1,72,969	…	…	…
West Asia[5]	26,178	41,646	33,523	33,128	43,340	64,424	61,382	53,096	…	…	…
South Asia[6]	0	21,530	22,096	22,719	25,675	27,025	26,212	18,576	…	…	…
Australasia[7]	23,486	44,657	52,815	54,281	80,447	55,421	66,116	43,380	…	…	…
Others (not specified)	79,443	97,922	1,06,724	1,09,060	1,44,598	15,259	18,111	10,692	…	…	…

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

(6) Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, India.

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

Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Russia [1]

(number of visits)

Countries of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total [2]	25437893	26851658	24570518	24390002	24550910	24418749	6358959
Finland	1380179	1415853	1319030	1016738	949796	895931	165268
Poland	1772336	1725157	1017462	714282	682229	641174	112055
Estonia	330814	357377	414147	414905	477915	523186	93935
China	873792	1121536	1288720	1478212	1690186	1882820	81924
Latvia	295081	278265	288682	260858	286914	299633	56907
Germany	583824	553493	566434	580366	645157	689966	52897
Mongolia	157663	378196	522026	396125	387492	375701	45006
Lithuania	425132	237257	249095	225674	215654	229549	42384
Turkey	262549	238541	42658	79749	83835	86708	36901
Korea, Republic	114320	136039	161267	253764	360618	431082	34451
France	198644	171436	176855	185093	207306	222726	31735
Israel	149575	162046	179152	182234	224842	256838	30929
Italy	206807	191071	191828	188981	205460	231637	21881
United States of America	245184	233379	238633	282188	326127	289951	16801
United Kingdom	214909	179674	177080	178496	197472	176750	16615
India	48920	50853	59311	70551	85709	90872	10491
Brazil	30953	33621	27177	35067	68925	40311	3812
South Africa	7653	7879	7277	10874	15414	13557	1493

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2020 year) and BRICS countries.

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

(2) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits from all countries.

Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Russia [1]

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	25437893	26851658	24570518	24390002	24550910	24418749	6358959
North America	296133	274949	279044	333086	384625	344525	19815
Central and South America	94074	110632	104256	135371	309279	137595	11522
Western Europe	993452	905918	935092	964950	1077109	1133351	111003
Eastern Europe	11284519	11495323	10251989	10236063	9634865	9076745	3521042
Northern Europe	2788641	2589970	2560507	2214740	2274084	2251896	393946
Southern Europe	441450	427112	427320	432714	488400	510073	53423
Africa	37055	39787	35225	40036	93844	50232	12368
South East Asia	92763	80634	96057	125906	155095	179424	26034
East Asia	1256180	1735202	2070537	2249046	2571305	2838735	176868
West Asia	1907573	1892785	1812358	1838731	1903648	1948780	389124
South Asia	5525219	6458933	5125919	4875591	4624316	4827121	1107751
Australasia [2]	50994	44526	49109	55208	75462	66043	2829
Others	669840	795887	823105	888560	958878	1054229	533234

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[2]
Total	25,37,282	63,09,222	65,77,745	69,67,601	76,79,099	80,27,133	88,04,411	1,00,35,803	1,05,57,976	1,09,30,355	25,71,361
Bangladesh	4,31,312	4,63,543	4,87,397	5,24,923	9,42,562	11,33,879	13,80,409	21,56,557	22,56,675	25,77,727	5,48,312
United States of America	3,29,147	9,80,688	10,39,947	10,85,309	11,18,983	12,13,624	12,96,939	13,76,919	14,56,678	15,12,032	3,77,742
United Kingdom	4,05,472	7,98,249	7,88,170	8,09,444	8,38,860	8,67,601	9,41,883	9,86,296	10,29,757	10,00,292	2,75,015
Srilanka	1,12,813	3,05,853	2,96,983	2,62,345	3,01,601	2,99,513	2,97,418	3,03,590	3,53,684	3,30,861	67,764
Russia	15 154 [1]	1,44,312	1,77,526	2,59,120	2,69,832	1,72,419	2,27,749	2,78,904	2,62,309	2,51,319	96,643
Canada	88,600	2,59,017	2,56,021	2,55,222	2,68,485	2,81,306	3,17,239	3,35,439	3,51,040	3,51,859	1,16,927
Germany	80,011	2,40,235	2,54,783	2,52,003	2,39,106	2,48,314	2,65,928	2,69,380	2,74,087	2,64,973	60,883
France	1,02,434	2,31,423	2,40,674	2,48,379	2,46,101	2,30,854	2,38,707	2,49,620	2,61,653	2,47,238	65,796
Malaysia	57,869	2,08,196	1,95,853	2,42,649	2,62,026	2,72,941	3,01,961	3,22,126	3,19,172	3,34,579	61,907
Japan	80,634	1,93,525	2,20,015	2,20,283	2,19,516	2,07,415	2,08,847	2,22,527	2,36,236	2,38,903	43,921
Australia	52,691	1,92,592	2,02,105	2,18,967	2,39,762	2,63,101	2,93,625	3,24,243	3,46,486	3,67,241	85,366
China (Mainland)	13 901 [1]	1,42,218	1,68,952	1,74,712	1,81,020	2,06,322	2,51,313	2,47,235	2,81,768	3,39,442	33,556
Singapore	42,824	1,19,022	1,31,452	1,43,025	1,50,731	1,52,238	1,63,688	1,75,852	1,83,581	1,90,089	27,954
South Korea	27,150	1,08,680	1,09,469	112 619 [1]	106870 [1]	102993 [1]	1,11,076	1,42,383	1,50,536	1,49,445	29,143
Italy	41,351	100 889 [1]	98 743 [1]	93 951 [1]	91589 [1]	88091 [1]	95,417	1,11,915	1,26,931	1,28,572	28,752
Nepal	41,135	1,19,131	1,25,375	1,13,790	1,26,416	1,54,720	1,61,097	1,64,018	1,74,096	1,64,040	40,563
Pakistan	52,762	48 640 [1]	59 846 [1]	111 794 [1]	96434 [1]	1,24,924	1,04,720	44,266	41,659	39,018	8,465
Thailand	18 623 [1]	92 404 [1]	105 141 [1]	1,17,136	1,21,362	115860 [1]	1,19,663	1,40,087	1,66,293	1,69,956	49,423
Others	5,43,399	15,60,605	16,19,293	17,21,930	18,57,843	18,91,018	20,26,732	21,84,446	22,85,335	22,72,769	5,53,229

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.

(2) Data for the year 2020 is provisional.

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

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[2]
Total	25,37,282	63,09,222	65,77,745	69,67,601	76,79,099	80,27,133	88,04,411	1,00,35,803	1,05,57,976	1,09,30,355	25,71,361
North America	4,17,747	12,39,705	12,95,968	13,40,531	13,87,468	14,94,930	16,14,178	17,12,358	18,07,718	18,63,892	4,94,669
Central and South America	21,925	60,988	63,699	68,436	69,926	70,831	78,232	92,067	1,01,085	98,926	24,569
Western Europe	8,19,973	18,38,695	18,53,066	18,55,866	18,60,580	18,80,203	20,22,521	21,33,673	22,43,635	21,78,441	5,67,789
Eastern Europe	38,863	2,74,598	3,12,686	4,05,083	4,22,278	3,31,051	4,05,986	4,72,872	4,66,049	4,56,481	1,57,137
Africa	90,962	2,32,386	2,61,428	2,75,271	2,80,754	2,93,569	3,01,409	3,18,023	3,51,198	3,62,308	75,213
West Asia	96,424	2,78,773	2,90,996	3,43,113	4,13,678	4,17,616	4,52,927	4,57,760	4,49,548	4,31,943	84,010
South Asia	6,72,133	11,39,659	11,71,499	12,15,035	16,94,857	19,46,207	21,94,555	29,51,665	31,04,422	33,75,819	7,41,528
South East Asia	1,39,975	5,21,755	5,40,914	6,30,054	6,85,805	7,00,298	7,45,868	8,24,575	8,87,088	9,30,540	2,04,747
East Asia	1,30,464	4,75,951	5,35,622	5,47,305	5,46,792	5,55,770	6,16,476	6,63,295	7,24,568	7,82,225	1,15,484
Australasia [1]	66,104	2,33,165	2,44,511	2,63,574	2,86,294	3,12,101	3,49,108	3,86,059	4,12,628	4,38,939	1,03,186
Others	42,712	13,547	7,356	23,333	30,667	24,557	23,151	23,456	10,037	10,841	3,029

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.

(2) Data for the year 2020 is provisional.

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

(1000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total [1]	10,160	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985	28,130	29,170	30,543	31,883	…
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444	4,775	3,864	4,193	…	…
Vietnam	1,080	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	2,161	2,340	2,527	3,162	…	…
Japan	2,202	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498	2,590	2,683	2,691	…	…
United States of America	896	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086	2,249	2,313	2,485	…	…
Russia	…	1,007	1,137	1,365	1,709	1,582	1,977	2,357	2,415	…	…
Mongolia	399	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014	1,581	1,865	1,916	…	…
Malaysia	441	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075	1,165	1,233	1,291	…	…
Philippines	364	894	962	997	968	1,004	1,135	1,169	1,205	…	…
Singapore	399	1,063	1,028	967	971	905	925	941	978	…	…
India	241	608	648	652	613	641	799	822	864	…	…
Canada	237	748	708	684	667	680	741	806	850	…	…
Thailand	234	726	774	723	672	637	753	777	833	…	…
Australia	121	607	610	677	710	730	675	734	752	…	…
Germany	239	637	660	649	663	623	625	635	643	…	…
United Kingdom	284	596	618	625	605	580	595	592	608	…	…
Brazil	…	98	99	96	95	85	93	105	119	…	…
South Africa	…	67	72	69	68	65	67	75	84	…	…

Source

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2019.

Footnotes

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

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

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

(1000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	10,160	27,112	27,192	26,290	26,361	25,985	28,130	29,170	30,543	31,883	…
Asia	6,102	16,623	16,622	16,060	16,331	16,595	17,860	18,327	19,131	…	…
Korea, DPR	76	152	181	207	184	188	210	230	251	…	…
India	121	607	610	677	710	730	799	822	864	…	…
Indonesia	221	609	622	605	567	545	634	683	712	…	…
Japan	2,202	3,658	3,518	2,878	2,718	2,498	2,590	2,683	2,691	…	…
Malaysia	441	1,245	1,236	1,207	1,130	1,075	1,165	1,233	1,291	…	…
Mongolia	399	994	1,011	1,050	1,083	1,014	1,581	1,865	1,916	…	…
Philippines	364	894	962	997	968	1,004	1,135	1,169	1,205	…	…
Singapore	399	1,063	1,028	967	971	905	925	941	978	…	…
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,185	4,070	3,969	4,182	4,444	4,775	3,864	4,193	…	…
Thailand	241	608	648	652	613	641	753	777	833	…	…
Africa	66	489	525	553	597	580	589	629	674	…	…
South Africa	…	67	72	69	68	65	67	75	84	…	…
Europe	2,489	5,938	5,948	5,688	5,514	4,917	5,472	5,912	6,044	…	…
United Kingdom	284	596	618	625	605	580	595	592	608	…	…
Germany	239	637	660	649	663	623	625	635	643	…	…
France	185	493	525	534	517	487	504	495	500	…	…
Italy	78	235	252	251	253	246	267	281	278	…	…
Netherlands	76	198	196	189	180	182	200	194	196	…	…
Portugal	23	47	49	49	52	53	55	56	56	…	…
Sweden	54	170	172	159	142	118	115	112	110	…	…
Switzerland	31	75	83	81	80	73	73	72	74	…	…
Russia	1,080	2,536	2,426	2,186	2,046	1,582	1,977	2,357	2,415	…	…
Latin America	83	337	353	354	346	350	390	426	454	…	…
Brazil	…	98	99	96	95	85	93	105	119	…	…
North America	1,133	2,864	2,826	2,770	2,760	2,766	2,991	3,119	3,335	…	…
Canada	237	748	708	684	667	680	741	806	850	…	…
United States	896	2,116	2,118	2,085	2,093	2,086	2,250	2,313	2,485	…	…
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	859	915	863	810	776	825	892	913	…	…
Australia	234	726	774	723	672	637	675	734	752	…	…
New Zealand	38	121	128	129	127	125	136	144	146	…	…
Others	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	…	…

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2019.

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

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	83,39,354	91,88,368	95,36,568	95,49,236	89,03,773	1,00,44,163	1,02,85,197	1,04,72,105	1,02,28,593	28,02,320
Zimbabwe	15,53,008	18,47,973	19,35,159	21,43,716	19,00,791	20,28,881	20,39,932	22,08,930	22,58,794	6,84,546
Lesotho	15,26,597	16,18,222	14,61,267	15,01,642	13,94,913	17,57,058	17,47,211	17,39,188	15,63,448	4,48,745
Mozambique	10,76,753	11,04,404	11,16,735	12,83,016	12,00,335	12,68,258	13,39,245	13,60,896	13,33,195	4,22,537
Swaziland	7,00,119	7,68,728	8,36,467	9,18,490	8,38,006	8,93,618	8,76,992	8,83,735	9,17,631	2,14,947
Botswana	4,77,937	4,52,159	5,37,131	5,55,590	5,93,514	6,79,828	6,81,379	6,88,566	6,68,315	1,29,467
United Kingdom	4,20,483	4,38,023	4,36,599	4,01,914	4,07,486	4,47,840	4,47,901	4,30,708	4,36,559	1,32,384
United States of America	2,87,614	3,26,644	3,47,378	3,09,255	2,97,226	3,45,013	3,70,747	3,76,892	3,73,694	71,959
Germany	2,35,774	2,66,333	3,00,739	2,74,571	2,56,646	3,11,832	3,49,211	3,43,229	3,22,720	1,06,092
Namibia	1,97,835	2,00,841	2,22,028	2,11,453	2,12,514	2,14,664	2,08,747	2,00,367	1,84,431	54,511
Zambia	1,60,302	1,69,555	1,79,914	1,76,972	1,61,259	1,74,767	1,73,033	1,65,968	1,52,064	46,486
Malawi	1,35,577	1,42,063	1,70,345	1,66,964	1,35,260	1,54,017	1,75,014	1,97,317	1,99,079	53,365
From BRICS										
India	90,367	1,06,774	1,12,100	85,639	78,385	95,377	97,921	93,428	95,621	18,892
China	84,862	1,32,327	1,51,053	82,905	84,691	1,16,946	97,069	96,915	93,171	15,592
Brazil	54,183	78,376	82,730	39,082	29,339	38,814	67,797	70,539	77,261	19,388
Russian Federation	10,487	13,350	13,546	10,410	7,244	8,307	12,532	16,783	16,276	6,494
Others	13,28,456	15,22,596	16,33,377	13,87,617	13,06,164	15,08,943	16,00,466	15,98,644	15,36,334	3,76,915

Source

Statistics South Africa.

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

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total	**83,39,354**	**91,88,367**	**95,36,568**	**95,49,236**	**89,03,773**	**1,00,44,163**	**1,02,85,197**	**1,04,72,105**	**1,02,28,593**	**28,02,320**
North America	3,45,384	3,93,446	4,15,966	3,69,801	3,53,450	4,06,192	4,37,903	4,44,671	4,40,271	89,504
Central and South America	87,506	1,19,913	1,29,525	65,118	50,304	67,546	1,07,582	1,16,516	1,20,380	30,368
Western Europe	12,30,796	13,55,632	6,91,362	6,55,899	12,73,721	14,89,005	15,98,622	15,53,701	14,92,909	4,25,085
Eastern Europe	42,416	54,803	8,02,263	7,23,422	57,628	55,021	62,226	65,061	63,543	21,568
Africa	61,36,835	66,56,457	68,56,052	72,79,814	67,46,114	75,01,512	75,59,342	77,86,357	76,00,843	21,37,524
South East Asia	43,542	60,564	62,133	31,424	27,059	36,869	40,664	39,930	42,398	7,211
East Asia	1,38,376	1,97,840	2,26,070	1,29,462	1,24,350	1,69,121	1,53,301	1,52,390	1,48,909	23,339
West Asia	44,547	1,696	1,031	857	37,526	1,147	1,036	1,221	1,141	311
South Asia	24,007	1,38,204	1,42,105	1,07,498	1,02,027	1,20,753	1,22,180	1,17,441	1,18,923	26,594
Australasia [1]	1,22,784	1,42,949	1,48,316	1,32,080	1,18,908	1,31,856	1,33,713	1,31,348	1,28,153	24,651
Others (not specified)	1,23,161	66,863	61,745	53,861	12,686	65,141	68,628	63,469	71,123	16,165

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

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

Note: 2012 missing data has been populated.

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Graph 15.1 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents in 2020 (%)
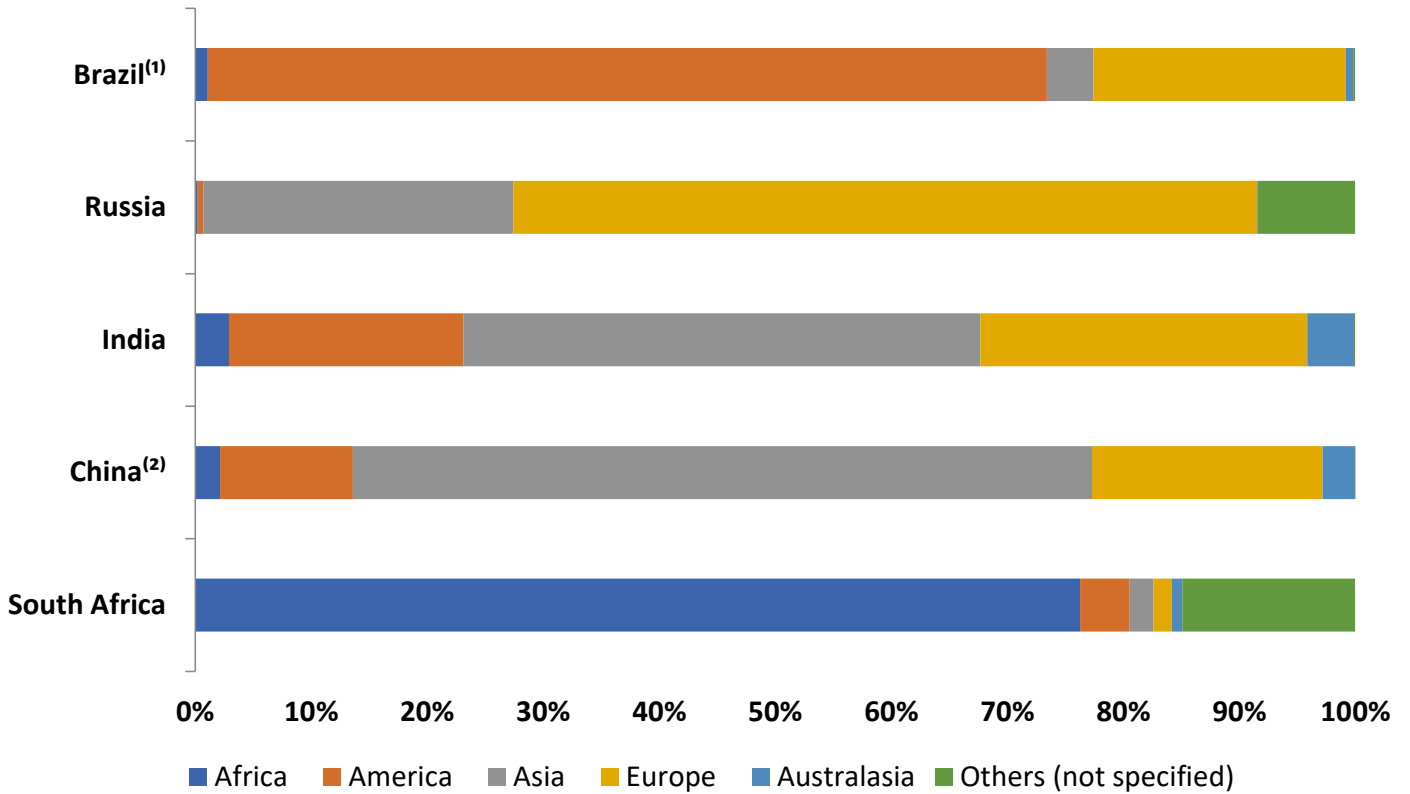
	Africa	America	Asia	Europe	Australasia	Others (not specified)
Brazil[1]	1.07%	72.36%	4.00%	21.75%	0.66%	0.16%
Russia	0.20%	0.49%	26.73%	64.15%	0.04%	8.39%
India	2.92%	20.19%	44.56%	28.19%	4.01%	0.12%
China[2]	2.15%	11.43%	63.73%	19.86%	2.82%	0.01%
South Africa	76.28%	4.28%	2.05%	1.60%	0.88%	14.92%

(1) Data pertain to the year 2017 instead of 2020.

(2) Data pertain to the year 2019 instead of 2020.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

Tourism, Rome 1963:

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

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

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

India

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least 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 No. 5.878, of May 11th, 1973, and the Statute- Decree No. 3.740, of June 13th, 2003. It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

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

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

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

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

In order to produce statistical and geoscientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Informatics, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 564 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Work program for the production of statistics

In 2017, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan 2017–2027 in order to set goals and targets for the future years. Thus, the Strategic Plan is the main instrument of governance of the institution.

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

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

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

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

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics; Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank for the preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of the Economy provides IBGE with the Annual List of Social Information (RAIS) and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons (Caged), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE) joining information from Annual Enterprises Surveys of IBGE. CEMPRE is used to select the sample of enterprises for the economic surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's. To set its long-term lines of work, IBGE holds regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The growing demand for socioeconomic and demographic information, as well as the inclusion of new issues, requires research in shorter time intervals.

In 2020 IBGE created the Pulse Enterprises Survey COVID19 in order to get answers about the effect of the pandemic in the enterprises. It aims to estimate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian economy, having as its survey unit the non-financial companies representing the activities of Industry, Construction, Trade and Services.

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Surveys (SIPD) is integrated by the Continuous National Sample Survey of House-hold (PNAD Continuous), the Household Budget Survey (POF) and National Healthy Survey (PNS). SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

In 2020 IBGE created the National Sample Survey of Household PNAD COVID19 to estimate the number of people with reported symptoms associated with the flu syndrome and monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian labor market. Despite the Pandemic, it is important to highlight that IBGE guaranteed the maintenance of its statistical production.

III. Social and Economic Statistics

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

• Ministry of Education;

• Ministry of the Economy;

• Ministry of Health;

• Institute of Applied Economic Research — IPEA;

• Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ministry of Citizenship;

• National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira — INEP;

• Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE;

• Central Bank of Brazil;

• National Treasury Secretariat.

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

IV. Census Planning and Monitoring Meeting

IBGE invests in strengthening the principle of transparency, allowing society to know and follow the development of its activities. This initiative has 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 Census Planning and Monitoring Meeting include the participation of representatives from IBGE, as well as execu-tive, legislative and judicial representatives of municipalities and representatives of other local civic organizations.

Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Brazilian Population Census scheduled for 2020 was postponed to 2022.

V. Technical cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted:

• Ministry of the Economy;

• Ministry of Health;

• Ministry of Education;

• Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply

• Ministry of Women, Family and Human Rights

• Ministry of Justice and Public Security;

• Ministry of Citizenship;

• Ministry of Culture;

• National Justice Council (CNJ).

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Regarding international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR — the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration 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 2010–2020, 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, Statistical Conference of the Americas — SCA, Conference of European Statistics — CES, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development — OECD, World Tourism Organization — WTO, International Labour Organization — ILO, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries — CPLP, BRICS, among others.

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 No. 355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. national accounts and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

VIII.   Access to the internet and other access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals); 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 microdata 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

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

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

National statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, population and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim the Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions

To submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the resident 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 socioeconomic statistics, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia".

III. Regional level of state statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 85 constituted entities (regions). In 54 constituent entities (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat has its regional offices. Besides, there has been established 12 interregional offices. Rosstat regional and interregional offices collect, process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

IV. Legal basis of the official statistical activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation. The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the Federal Law "On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended).

Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as Population Census and Agricultural Census is supported by the specific federal laws. In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aiming at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

V. Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and decision-making methods and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and a broader access to official statistics for all users.

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

The Strategy key focuses are:

- Digitalization of statistical production process;

- Reducing the reporting burden on respondents;

- Better coordination of statistical activities;

- Meeting user needs and improving confidence in official statistics;

- Improving statistical methodology;

- Intensification of international cooperation;

- New approaches to human resource management;

- Optimization of the administrative processes in Rosstat;

- Implementation of the projects of a national value.

A draft of the updated strategy (Strategy 2.0) is currently being developed.

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF
THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF INDIA

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

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

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 Statistical Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'.

National Statistical Office (NSO): The NSO is headed by Secretary and Chief Statistician of India assisted by three Director Generals. The National Statistical Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards and has 11 major Divisions under the three Director Generals. (i) National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Price Statistics Division (PSD) and Social Statistics Division (SSD) are under Director General (Statistics). (ii) Coordination and Publication (CAP) Division, Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID) and Training Division are under Director General (Coordination& Administration) (iii) Survey Design and Research Division (SDRD), Field Operations Division (FOD), Data Quality Assurance Division (DQAD) and Survey Coordination Division (SCD) are under Director General (Survey).

NSO 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 for capacity building in the area of official statistics.

Programme Implementation Wing: The Programme Implementation Wing is headed by Additional Secretary and has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD), and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division (MPLAD). IPMD compiles report on on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns to provide an overview of the performance with a view to highlighting slippages, if any, in respect of Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, and Civil Aviation. MPLAD scheme was launched in 1993 to provide a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets based on local needs. The scheme addresses locally felt development and infrastructural needs of the community and bridges the gap for developmental works.

MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information that is used by policy planners, researches and other users. Besides the NSO, most of the Ministries/Departments in the Union Government dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Education, Labour & Employment, Rural Development sectors etc. have their own statistical establishments to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministries/ Departments, and they are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these Departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

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National Statistical Commission

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

Indian Statistical Institute

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

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. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The 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 is largely based on a voluntary response. However, a legal framework is also available in the form of Collection of Statistics Act 2008, Census Act 1948. The Collection of Statistics Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General and Census Commissioner of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures administered by concerned line Ministries/Departments for collecting statutory administrative returns, which generate data on the related subject.

Initiatives

MoSPI is developing a National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) for official statistics in the country. NIIP will be the state-of-the-art digital repository of all official statistics with homogenized meta-data. NIIP will provide high end platform for data analytics and interpretation of socio-economic data to Central Ministries/State Governments and other stakeholders, including general public. Platform will also have a dashboard on fact sheet of Indian Economy with socio-economic and macro-economic indicators for monitoring and decision making. An integrated learning management system and dashboards on National Sample Survey results are also made part of this project.

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

MoSPI is also developing a Generalised Survey Solution platform for surveys to be conducted through Mobile Devices. It will facilitate real-time collection, validation and processing of data and will reduce the time lag in releasing the survey results.

Emerging challenges

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

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

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

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

National statistical system is operating in a dynamic environment with new opportunities and challenges. The COVID-19 pandemic has swept across the world, causing tremendous social and economic upheaval and profoundly altering the everyday lives of billions of people. In this pandemic, the National Statistical Offices have found themselves facing unprecedented challenges. The COVID-19 outbreak is impacting on the ability to collect and process data in the traditional manner. In India, all data collection for surveys and censuses so far have mostly been through face to face interviews. MoSPI is working on modifying its data collection system to become multi modal, and a hybrid model of contemporary survey instruments like CAPI, CATI and CAWI is being worked out.

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A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF
THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved in over 70 years' process of reform and adjustment to meet the new demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work. The Chinese Government organizes and undertakes statistical surveys, collects, compiles and releases statistical data, and provides high-quality statistical services for economic and social development based on laws.

I. Government Statistical System

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-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. National Bureau of Statistics of China is established under the Central Government, 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 statistical work.

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country. In the entire national statistical system, NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and an organizer, leader and coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China and other national regulations, the main function of 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 government 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 statistical surveys of key industries of the economy; collect, aggregate, collate and provide the statistical data related to the surveys, and synthetically collate and provide the basic national statistical data, and to check, administer and publish the basic national statistical data, and to administer the departmental and local statistical survey programs by law.

NBS internally sets up 18 functional departments and 12 institutions directly under the NBS, responsible for integrated coordination, construction of statistical laws and regulations, formulation of statistical system and standards, organization and implementation of statistical investigation, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, etc.

NBS of China also establishes Survey Offices in each province (municipality, autonomous region) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agents detached by NBS and vertically administrated under NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in the people's governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out their tasks of national statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

3) Departmental Statistical System

Other ministries of the State Council and departments of local governments at various government levels do, according to the needs of their statistical work, establish statistical institutions and staffed with statisticians, forming a departmental sta-

tistical system. Its main function is to organize in accordance with laws and regulations and govern the statistical work within the departments, to execute the tasks of national statistical surveys, to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans within the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data, to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the implementation of plans of the departments and of the enterprises or institutions under their jurisdiction.

II. Statistical Laws

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

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

In order to implement the Statistical Law, a series of statistical laws and regulations were formulated, such as Regulations on Implementation of the Statistical Law, Regulations for National Economic Censuses, Regulations for National Population Census and Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, etc. According to the Statistical Law, the survey programs are classified as national, departmental and local survey programs as per the Statistical Law.

III. Statistical Surveys

NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and regular statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys and administrative registry records. At present, the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength by NBS include Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census, and around 70 ad hoc surveys and regular statistical surveys, including agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labor force, wages and salaries, etc., are organized and conducted. These surveys cover main aspects of economy, society, population, environment and resources. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerned with economy, society, population, environment and resources.

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, registry of permanent residence, social development, etc.

IV. Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society and international community more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, NBS releases statistical survey data and supplies with products via statistical processing through various channels and in various ways. For the time being, a system of regular releases of statistical information has been established, including various well-incorporated types, such as press conference, internet release, public data bank and publications, "Statistics Info" through WeChat and official mobile information service platform, as well as the paper products mainly of varieties of yearbooks, which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficient in time, richer in contents and more extensive in coverage of audience. NBS has set up four micro data laboratories at the Headquarters of NBS, the Tsinghua University, etc. for the development and utilization of micro data by experts from government departments under the State Council, relevant institutions of higher learning and research institutions. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, 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.

V. The Reform and Development of China's Statistics

China Economy is at an important stage of structural transformation and upgrade. The fast development and profound change in China's society and economy have posed newer and higher demands on the statistical system in China. Since 2012, with its great efforts on reform of the statistical production modes, NBS has basically established a business register of estab-

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lishments featuring authenticity, completeness and timeliness, a standardized and uniform questionnaires system for business surveys, the convenient and applicable software for data collection and processing, and a safe and efficient online direct reporting platform for business statistics across China. With an open attitude and the courage to innovative, the National Statistical System in China is actively seeking reform on national accounts, exploring and promoting statistical monitoring on the new economy (new industries, new types of business and new business models) and developing and improving relevant statistical standards to better serve the socio-economic development. Meanwhile, the National Statistical System in China is also actively advancing interdepartmental information sharing, tapping the potential of big data by taking advantage of administrative records and survey data from other departments, and gradually enhancing the role of big data in terms of assessment, supplement and substitution of regular statistics. China will continue to improve the statistical system and methodologies with unremitting efforts, extensively adopt modern information technology, continue to expand channels for statistical services, improve service quality and build up an advanced statistical survey system to better ensure data quality and serve the socio-economic development.

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 filing 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.

In 2020, the organisation reached an inflection point in light of the external disruptions and how to remain relevant and responsive within a declining resource base.

External disruptions are changing the world, including the COVID-19 pandemic and the digital and data revolution. Revolutionary advances in technology are reshaping the way data and information are sourced, generated and disseminated.

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

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

The following four strategic outcomes will guide the NSO to achieve its vision

- Insightful data - Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens.

- Agile operating model - The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible. An Agile operating model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster and more cost efficient.

- Interconnected statistical systems - People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms. An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected.

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

Over the next five years, the organization aims embrace new partnerships and data sources to strengthen the statistical information system in the country. It will invest in research and deeper data analysis for new and better insights. It will explore innovative and revolutionary methods, processes and technology to transform business processes. The NSO will invest in new capabilities and skills required for the future both from a technology and data science perspective. Leading the digital transformation of the organisation will be a prerequisite to ensure that the NSO is well positioned in the data ecosystem.

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