BRICS

Joint Statistical Publication 2022

Russia   India   China   South Africa   Brazil

Foreword

In the meeting of Foreign Ministers of Brazil, Russia, India and China during the 64th General Assembly of UN in September, 2009, a strong need was felt to build a single data platform of these 4 countries for mutual benefit. South Africa joined this association BRICS during the year of 2010. To build the data platform, Brazil brought out the first edition of BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) in the year of 2010. It is agreed that every year since then, the country chairing the BRICS brings out this publication. Last year, BRICS JSP 2021(Vol.12) was brought out by India, and this year, the BRICS JSP 2022, which is the present issue and the Vol.13 of this annual publication, is being brought out by China.

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 different aspects of the past development and current status of individual countries. In each of these 14 chapters, there are two components, summary table and country table. The summary tables present the most comparable information among the five countries while the country tables show more detailed information specific to individual countries. In addition, India brought out BRICS JSP Snapshot (Snapshot) last year, a shorter version of BRICS JSP. On this basis, China has made some update and improvement, and compiled the BRICS JSP Snapshot 2022, for reference of wide range of users.

Owing to COVID-19 pandemic situation and Population Census 2022, it takes more time and effort this year to finalize the compilation and arrangement of BRICS JSP 2022 and the Snapshot. The National Bureau of Statistics of China would like to extend its sincere gratitude to all BRICS NSOs for their continuous contribution and support.

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

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ANNEXURE

Symbols used for this JSP:
... —Figure not available;
0; 0.0 —Originally positive numerical data rounded to zero.

1

General Information,
Economic and Social Indicators
Comparison of BRICS Countries

Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2021

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8510[1]	Brasília	213[1]	25.0	Real - R$
Russia	17125	Moscow	146	8.5	Rouble - Rub
India	3287	New Delhi	1367.2 [2]	431.7[2]	Rupee - ₹
China	9600	Beijing	1412.4	147.0	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa	1221	Pretoria	60.1	49.2	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 2021.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(1) For the surface of Brazil was maintained the value of 8,510,345,538 km^2, published in the DOU n° 41 of 03/03/2021, according to Resolution No. 47 of March 1, 2021. 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

(2) 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).

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil [1]	2021	213.3
Russia	2021	145.9
India [2]	2021	1367.2
China	2021	1412.4
South Africa	2021	60.1
Male (%)		
Brazil [1]	2021	48.9
Russia	2021	46.4
India [2]	2021	51.4
China	2021	51.2
South Africa	2021	48.9
Female (%)		
Brazil [1]	2021	51.1
Russia	2021	53.6
India [2]	2021	48.6
China	2021	48.8
South Africa	2021	51.1
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil [1]	2021	25.0
Russia	2021	8.5
India [2]	2021	431.7
China	2021	147.0
South Africa	2021	49.2
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2021	13.8
Russia	2021	9.6
India	2019	19.7
China	2021	7.5
South Africa	2021	19.4
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2021	6.6
Russia	2021	16.7
India	2019	6.0
China	2021	7.2
South Africa	2021	11.6
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		
Brazil [1]	2021	11.2
Russia	2021	4.6
India	2019	30.0
China	2021	5.0
South Africa	2021	24.1

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 1)

Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)		
Brazil[1]	2018	59.1
Russia	2021	34.5
India[4]	2019	103.0
China	2021	16.1
South Africa	…	…
Life expectancy at birth		
Brazil [1]	2021	77.0
Russia	2021	70.1
India[5]	2019	69.7
China	2020	77.9
South Africa	2021	62.0
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress)(%)		
Brazil	2018	15.0
Russia	2021	17.2
India	2019	14.0
China (NPC)	2018	24.9
(CPPCC)	2018	20.4
South Africa (National Assembly)	2021	46.0
(National Council of Provinces)	2021	36.0
Labour Force		
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)		
Brazil [6]	2019	63.6
Russia	2021	62.4
India[7] [8]	2021	54.9
China [9]	2021	52.8
South Africa	2021	45.4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil [6]	2019	11.6
Russia	2021	4.8
India[8]	2021	4.2
China [10]	2021	5.1
South Africa	2021	34.3
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US$)		
Brazil [11]	2021	1609
Russia	2021	1779
India [12]	2021	3176
China [13] [14] [15]	2021	17727
South Africa	2021	420
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)		
Brazil [11]	2021	7542
Russia	2021	12196
India [12]	2021	2321
China [13] [15]	2021	12551
South Africa	2021	6987

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 2)

	Year	Value
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2020	4.5
Russia	2021	6.7
India[3]	2021	5.1
China	2021	0.9
South Africa	2021	3.3
Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2020	4.5
Russia (industrial products)	2021	24.5
India	…	…
China (industrial products)	2021	8.1
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2021	7.1
Science and technology		
Proportion of R & D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil[16]	2017	1.3
Russia[17]	2021	1.0
India	2018	0.7
China	2021	2.44
South Africa	2017	0.8
Full-Time Equivalent of R & D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	…	…
Russia	2021	729434
India[18]	2018	341818
China	2021	5716330
South Africa	2017	43774
People's living Standards		
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2015	6.2
Russia	2021	3.6
India	2021	3.1
China [19]	2020	4.2
South Africa	2015	6.9
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2017	4.0
Russia	2021	4.0
India	2021	2.1
China [20]	2021	6.7
South Africa	2019	4.2
Gini coefficient		
Brazil	2019	0.538
Russia [21]	2021	0.408
India		
Urban	2011-12	0.367
Rural	2011-12	0.280
China [22]	2021	0.466
South Africa [23]	2015	0.639

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 3)

	Year	Value
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100)		
Brazil	2020	95.5
Russia	2021	106.4
India [25]	2021	111.3
China	2021	109.6
South Africa	2019	100.5
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2018	495
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2021	100
India	2020	204
China	2021	981
South Africa	2019	75
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	32.2
Russia	2021	77.8
India [26]	2021	118.1
China	2021	1035.2
South Africa	…	…
Passenger cars production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2018	2510
Russia	2021	1365
India	2019	2309
China	2021	20967
South Africa	…	…
TV sets production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2018	14380
Russia	2021	6360
India	…	…
China [27]	2021	184965
South Africa (million Rand)	…	…
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	141
Russia [28]	2021	524
India [25]	2020	30.5
China	2021	199
South Africa	2016	223
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2018	5
Russia	2021	435
India [29]	2021	777
China	2021	4126
South Africa	…	…

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 4)

	Year	Value
Natural gas (million cu.m)		
Brazil	2019	44700
Russia	2021	763000
India [25]	2020	28673
China	2021	207584
South Africa	2015	467000
Electricity production (billion kwh)		
Brazil	2019	594
Russia	2021	1159
India [25]	2020	1598
China	2021	8534
South Africa	2019	253
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2019	326
Russia	2020	1922
India [25]	2020	519
China [30]	2021	3031[P]
South Africa	2021	165
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2019	294
Russia	2020	1333
India [25]	2021	554
China [30]	2021	3668[P]
South Africa	2021	75
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2019	81
Russia	2021	123
India [31]	2018	154
China	2019	128
South Africa	2019	12
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2020	118
Russia	2021	121
India [31] [32]	2021	288
China	2021	633
South Africa	2021	19
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2019	43
Russia	2021	20
India [31]	2021	303
China	2021	1075
South Africa	…	…

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 5)

	Year	Value
Meat production (1000 tons)		
Brazil	2020	26070
Russia	2021	11346
India [34]	2020	8798
China	2021	89900
South Africa	2021	3317
Fish catch (1000 tons)		
Brazil	…	…
Russia[33]	2021	5053
India [34] [35]	2020	14726
China	2021	7372
South Africa	2010	21
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1000 km)		
Brazil	2016	30
Russia	2021	87
India	2020	68
China	2021	151
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1000 km)		
Brazil	2016	1571
Russia [36]	2021	1107
India [37]	2021	312
China	2021	5281
South Africa	…	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil	2017	128940
Russia	2021	243262
India [29]	2021	102552
China	2021	652969
South Africa	…	…
External Economic Relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)		
Brazil	2018	257700
Russia	2021	379947
India	2021	551155
China	2021	3091488
South Africa	2020	77154
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)		
Brazil	2018	275000
Russia	2021	550035
India	2021	377430
China	2021	3554296
South Africa	2020	92072

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(Continued 6)

	Year	Value
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)		
Brazil	2018	365544
Russia	2021	468075
India	2021	579285
China	2021	3250166
South Africa[24]	2020	55013
Share of external debts to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2017	15.5
Russia	2021	27.1
India	2021	20.0
China	2021	15.5
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 2020.
(c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2020.
(d) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2021.
(e) National Radio and Television Administration of China, Annual Statistical Report 2020.
(f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2021.
(g) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Abstract 2021.
(h) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2021.
(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 2020.
(l) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2020.
(m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2020.
(n) National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2021.
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 Tech- nology.
(c) www.pa.org.za, June 2017.
(d) Department of Energy.

Footnotes :

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

Brazil

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

(6) Population 15 years old and 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.

(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.

(3) The Consumer price index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014-2021 is based on the current series of CPI with Base (2012 =100).

(4) For the period 2017-19.

(5) For the period 2015-19.

(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 taken from RBI's website (Link: https://dbie.rbi.org.in). The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the FY. Data relate to new base year (2011-12).

(18) Information as on 1.4.2018.

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

(26) Data pertains to Calendar year.

(29) Provisional data.

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

(32) As per fourth advance Estimates 2021-22.

(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).

China

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

(10) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

(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.

(24) This includes gold.

Graph 1.1 Share of World Territory, 2021

Brazil 6.3%
Russia 12.7%
India 2.4%
China 7.1%
South Africa 0.9%
Rest of the World 70.6%

■ Brazil ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa ■ Rest of the World
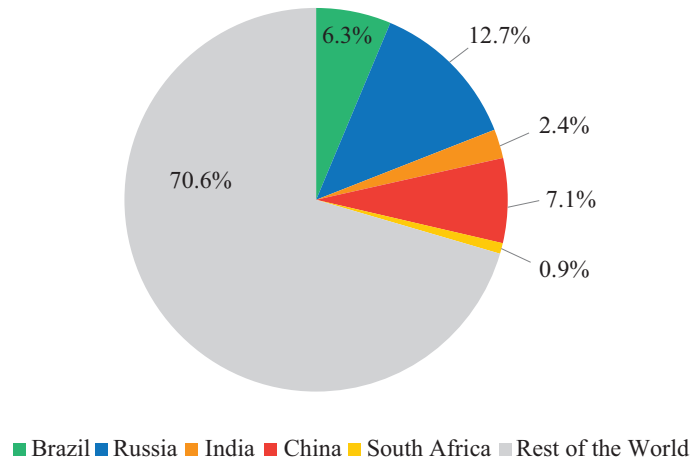
Graph 1.2 Share of World Population, 2021

Brazil 2.8%
Russia 1.9%
India 17.6%
China 18.2%
South Africa 0.8%
Rest of the World 58.8%

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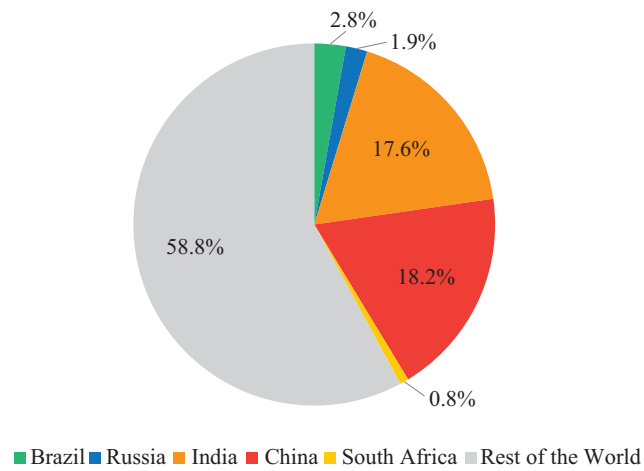
2

Population

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

Population (million persons)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total (Mid-year)											
Brazil [1]	173.8	198.3	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8	213.3
Russia	146.6	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5	145.9
India [2]	1002.1	1232.2	1248.3	1264.3	1280.3	1295.8	1310.2	1324.6	1339.0	1353.4	1367.2
China [3]	1262.7	1354.2	1363.2	1371.9	1379.9	1387.8	1396.2	1402.8	1407.8	1411.1	1412.4
South Africa [5]	…	52.8	53.6	54.5	55.3	56.1	57.0	57.9	58.7	59.5	60.1
Male											
Brazil [1]	85.5	97.1	97.9	98.7	99.6	100.4	101.2	102.0	102.8	103.5	104.3
Russia	68.5	66.3	66.5	67.7	67.8	68.0	68.1	68.1	68.1	68.0	67.8
India [2]	518.6	634.2	642.4	650.5	658.7	666.6	673.9	681.2	688.5	695.7	702.7
China [3]	654.4	696.6	700.6	705.2	708.6	713.1	716.5	718.6	720.4	723.6	723.1
South Africa [5]	…	25.7	26.1	26.5	26.9	27.4	27.8	28.2	28.7	29.1	29.4
Female											
Brazil [4]	88.3	101.2	102.1	103.0	103.9	104.8	105.6	106.5	107.4	78.5	109.0
Russia	78.1	76.9	77.1	78.4	78.6	78.7	78.8	78.7	78.7	78.5	78.1
India [2]	483.5	598.1	605.9	613.8	621.6	629.2	636.3	643.4	650.5	657.6	664.5
China [3]	613.1	662.6	666.6	671.2	674.7	679.3	683.6	686.8	689.7	688.5	689.5
South Africa [5]	…	27.2	27.6	28.0	28.4	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.1	30.5	30.8
Urban											
Brazil [4]	141.1	168.4	170.4	172.3	174.3	176.3	178.2	180.1	182.0	183.8	185.6
Russia	107.3	105.9	106.3	108.1	108.5	108.8	109.2	109.4	109.5	109.4	109.1
India [2]	286.2	389.3	398.5	407.8	417.2	426.5	435.6	444.7	453.8	463.1	472.1
China [3]	459.1	721.8	745.0	767.4	793.0	819.2	843.4	864.3	884.3	902.2	914.3
South Africa [5] [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural											
Brazil [4]	32.7	29.9	29.6	29.4	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.4	28.2	27.9	27.7
Russia	39.4	37.3	37.2	38.0	37.9	37.8	37.7	37.4	37.3	37.1	36.8
India [2]	715.9	842.9	849.8	856.5	863.1	869.3	874.7	880.0	885.2	890.4	895.1
China [3]	808.4	637.5	622.2	609.1	590.2	573.1	556.7	541.1	525.8	509.9	498.4
South Africa [5] [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources：

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1991 - 2016 and 2011-2036.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series

Footnotes：

Brazil

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

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

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 2011-2021, the information pertains to projected population is as on 1st July based on Report of Population projections for India and States 2011-2036 based on Census 2011.

China

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

South Africa

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

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

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total (mid-year) (million persons)[1]	173.8	198.3	200.0	201.7	203.5	205.2	206.8	208.5	210.1	211.8	213.3
Under 15 years	52.5	46.9	46.3	45.7	45.3	45.0	44.7	44.5	44.4	44.2	44.0
15 to 24 years	34.5	34.6	34.6	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.0	33.7	33.4	33.0	32.6
25 to 59 years	72.0	94.4	95.9	97.3	98.7	99.9	101.1	102.2	103.3	104.3	105.4
60 years and older	14.8	22.4	23.2	24.1	25.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.1	30.2	31.3
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	96.9	96.0	95.9	95.9	95.8	95.8	95.8	95.7	95.7	95.7	95.6
Under 15 years	102.7	104.2	104.3	104.4	104.4	104.5	104.5	104.6	104.6	104.6	104.6
15 to 24 years	100.3	101.2	101.4	101.6	101.8	102.1	102.3	102.6	102.8	103.0	103.2
25 to 59 years	94.6	94.4	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.7	94.8	94.9	95.0	95.1	95.2
60 years and older	81.7	79.7	79.6	79.5	79.3	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	78.9	78.8
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	20.9	14.9	14.8	15.0	15.1	14.1	14.6	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	6.7	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	14.2	8.6	8.4	8.6	8.7	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.7	7.4	7.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)[1]	69.8	74.5	74.8	75.1	75.4	75.7	76.0	76.3	76.5	76.7	77.0
Life expectancy for men	66.0	70.9	71.3	71.6	71.9	72.2	72.5	72.7	73.0	73.3	73.5
Life expectancy for women	73.9	78.2	78.5	78.8	79.1	79.3	79.6	79.8	80.0	80.3	80.5
Total fertility rate (per woman)[1]	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	29.0	15.7	15.0	14.4	13.8	13.3	12.8	12.4	11.9	11.6	11.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	35.5	18.1	17.4	16.7	16.1	15.5	14.9	14.4	14.0	13.5	13.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)[2]	6.0	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	4.5	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)[3][4]	1.2	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	…
Total dependency ratio	56.3	45.7	45.1	44.6	44.3	44.1	44.0	44.0	44.1	44.3	44.5

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 2000-2020.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2020, Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

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

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	146.6	143.2	143.5	146.1	146.4	146.7	146.8	146.8	146.8	146.5	145.9
Under 15 years	26.5	22.5	23.1	24.1	24.7	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.9
15 to 24 years	23.2	18.6	17.5	16.6	15.7	14.9	14.3	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1
25 to 59 years	69.9	75.1	75.4	76.7	76.6	76.4	76.0	75.2	74.4	73.4	72.3
60 years and older	27.0	27.0	27.5	28.7	29.4	30.1	30.9	31.6	32.4	33.1	33.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.1	86.2	86.3	86.3	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.6	86.7
Under 15 years	104.5	105.1	105.2	105.2	105.3	105.3	105.3	105.4	105.5	105.5	105.6
15 to 24 years	102.7	103.9	104.1	104.5	104.5	104.3	103.9	104.1	104.3	104.1	104.0
25 to 59 years	93.8	91.6	92.0	92.3	92.6	92.8	93.2	93.5	93.8	94.2	94.4
60 years and older	53.2	52.9	53.3	53.7	54.1	54.5	55.0	55.4	55.9	56.3	56.7
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.7	13.3	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.9	11.5	10.9	10.1	9.8	9.6
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)	15.3	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.4	12.5	12.3	14.6	16.7
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	-6.6	-0.03	0.2	0.2	0.3	-0.01	-0.9	-1.6	-2.2	-4.8	-7.1
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	70.2	70.8	70.9	71.4	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	71.5	70.1
Life expectancy for men (years)		64.6	65.1	65.3	65.9	66.5	67.5	67.8	68.2	66.5	65.5
Life expectancy for women (years)		75.9	76.3	76.5	76.7	77.1	77.6	77.8	78.2	76.4	74.5
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	8.6	8.2	7.4	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	5.5	5.0	4.3	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, both sex[1]	28.2	10.8	10.1	9.0	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.0
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, male[1]	45.2	17.6	16.6	14.7	13.3	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.6
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, female[1]	13.3	4.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.0	7.4	6.9	6.3	6.0	5.5	5.6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	11.5	11.3	10.8	10.1	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.2	34.5
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.2	8.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.3	6.3
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.21	0.21	0.19	0.17	0.18	0.14	0.09	0.19	0.09	0.29
Dependency ratio (%)	57.4	52.8	54.5	56.5	58.6	60.7	62.6	64.4	66.0	67.5	68.7

Source :
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total (million persons) [1]	996.9	1226.9	1242.9	1259.0	1275.0	1291.1	1305.5	1319.8	1334.2	1348.6	1363.0
Under 15 years	350.6	351.5	348.7	341.9	342.3	362.2	...	...	...	...	350.0
15 to 24 years	193.0	243.0	245.9	252.7	258.3	249.0	...	...	...	...	251.5
25 to 59 years	384.9	513.0	526.1	542.6	549.3	561.7	...	...	...	...	623.9
60 years and older	68.4	100.3	101.6	104.1	106.6	118.2	...	...	...	...	137.6
Sex ratio (female = 100) [1]	107.3	106.0	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.6	...	105.8
Under 15 years	105.9	112.6	112.4	111.7	112.2	109.7	...	...	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	112.1	107.9	107.9	107.4	107.4	110.6	...	...	...	...	...
25 to 59 years	106.6	105.6	106.1	106.2	105.9	104.0	...	...	...	...	...
60 years and older	105.2	97.5	95.2	98.6	99.8	94.9	...	...	...	...	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	21.6	21.4	21.0	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	...	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	7.0	7.0	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	...	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	14.5	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.7	...	...
Life expectancy at birth (years) [2]	62.9[2]	67[3]	67.5[4]	67.9[5]	68.3[6]	68.7[7]	69.0[8]	69.4[9]	69.7[10]	...	...
Life expectancy for men	61.9[2]	65.4[3]	65.8[4]	66.4[5]	66.9[6]	67.4[7]	67.8[8]	68.2[9]	68.4[10]	...	...
Life expectancy for women	64.0[2]	68.8[3]	69.3[4]	69.6[5]	70.0[6]	70.2[7]	70.4[8]	70.7[9]	71.1[10]	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68	42	40	39	37	34	33	32	30	...	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	44	29	28	26	25	24	23	23	22	...	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	99.1	52.0	49.0	45.0	43.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	...	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births) [11]	327[12]	167[13]	167[13]	...	...	130[14]	122[15]	113[16]	103[17]	...	
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, by sex	...	...	...	...	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.24	...
Male	...	...	...	...	3.72	3.43	3.26	3.18	3.10	3.20	...
Female	...	...	...	...	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.22	...
Total dependency ratio	...	...	...	...	...	59.3	...	...	...	...	55.7

Sources:
(a) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 1991-2016; Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Reports of The Technical Committee on Population Projection 2011-2036.
(b) Sample Registration System Statistical Reports 2017, 2018, 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) For the period 1998-2002.
(3) For the period 2008-12.
(4) For the period 2009-13.
(5) For the period 2010-14.
(6) For the period 2011-15.
(7) For the period 2012-16.
(8) For the period 2013-17.
(9) For the period 2014-18.
(10) For the period 2015-19.
(11) Information on Maternal Mortality Rate pertains to the period 1997-2001, 2004-2006, 2007-2009, 2010 and 2011-13.
(12) For the period 1999-2001.
(13) For the period 2011-13.
(14) For the period 2014-16.
(15) For the period 2015-17.
(16) For the period 2016-18.
(17) For the period 2017-19.

Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Mid-year (million persons)[1]	1262.7	1354.2	1363.2	1371.9	1379.9	1387.8	1396.2	1402.8	1407.8	1411.1	1412.4
Year-end (million persons)[1]	1267.4	1359.2	1367.3	1376.5	1383.3	1392.3	1400.1	1405.4	1410.1	1412.1	1412.6
0 to 14 years	290.1	224.3	224.2	227.1	228.2	232.5	235.2	237.5	236.9	252.8	246.8
15 to 59 years	846.4	…	…	…	931.6	927.3	922.7	917.0	917.5	895.3	898.5
60 years and older	130.9	…	…	…	223.4	232.5	242.2	250.9	255.2	264.1	267.4
15 to 64 years	889.1	1007.2	1010.4	1010.3	1009.8	1009.4	1005.3	1000.7	995.5	968.7	965.3
65 years and older	88.2	127.8	132.6	139.0	145.2	150.4	159.6	167.2	177.7	190.6	200.6
Total dependency ratio	42.6	34.9	35.3	36.2	37.0	37.9	39.3	40.4	41.5	45.9	46.3
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.5	105.1	104.9
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	14.0	14.6	13.0	13.8	12.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5
Death rate (per 1000 persons)	6.5	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	7.4	5.9	6.7	4.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	1.5	0.3
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	…	…	…	76.3	…	…	…	…	77.9	…
Life expectancy for men	69.6	…	…	…	73.6	…	…	…	…	75.4	…
Life expectancy for women	73.3	…	…	…	79.4	…	…	…	…	80.9	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	32.2	10.3	9.5	8.9	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	22.8	6.9	6.3	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39.7	13.2	12.0	11.7	10.7	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	6.7	9.8	9.9	9.6	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.4
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	1.0	2.3	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	1.5
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	24.5	23.2	21.7	20.1	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.1

Sources:

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

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

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

Footnote:

(1) Data in 2000 and 2020 is estimated from the 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. The total population and birth data for 2011-2019 are revised according to the Seventh National Population Census.For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total (mid-year) (million persons)											
Under 15 years	15.1	15.5	15.7	15.9	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.0
15 to 24 years	10.5	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
25 to 59 years	21.6	22.7	23.4	24.0	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.4	27.0	27.5	27.9
60 years and older	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.5
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	102.5
15 to 24 years	101.1	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2	101.2
25 to 59 years	91.6	92.7	93.2	93.7	94.3	94.8	95.3	95.8	96.2	96.6	96.9
60 years and older	66.5	66.2	66.1	65.8	65.6	65.5	65.4	65.2	65.1	65.0	64.5
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	23.5	22.4	22.0	21.6	21.1	20.4	20.5	20.4	20.1	19.7	19.4
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	11.8	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.2	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.7	11.6
Natural increase rate [1]	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.4	61.1	61.9	62.8	63.1	63.8	64.2	64.7	65.0	65.5	62.0
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	38.0	34.2	31.9	30.5	29.2	28.1	26.9	26.0	24.8	23.7	24.1
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	53.4	43.9	41.1	40.1	39.6	39.1	38.3	38.0	36.7	34.4	30.8
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	4.5	4.0	3.8	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	…	…	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	…	…	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age	5109	4949	5245	5816	7495	7961	7959	7522	…	…	…

Source：

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote：

(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

(‰)

- 2012: Brazil 8.6, Russia -0.03, India (1) 14.5, China 7.4, South Africa 12.0
- 2021: Brazil 7.2, Russia -7.1, India (1) 13.7, China 0.3, South Africa 7.8

■ Brazil ■ Russia ■ India (1) ■ China ■ South Africa
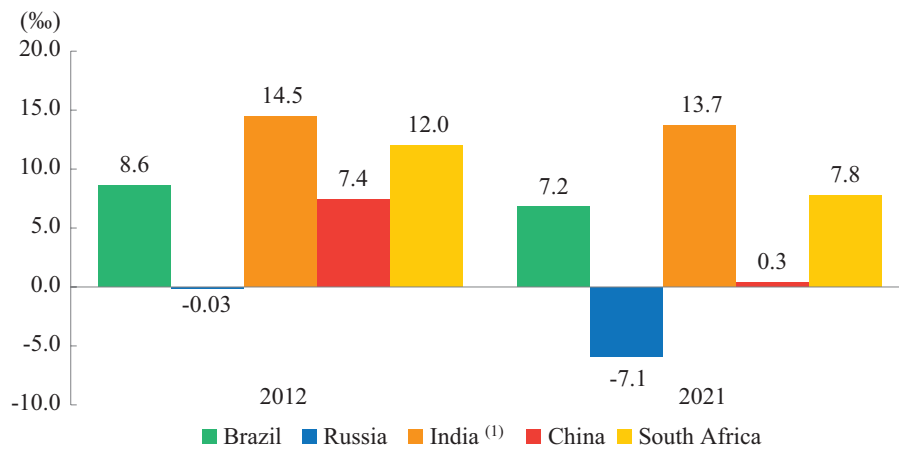
Note: (1) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

Graph 2.2 Under-five Mortality Rate

(‰)

◆ Brazil ■ Russia ▲ India ✕ China ✱ South Africa
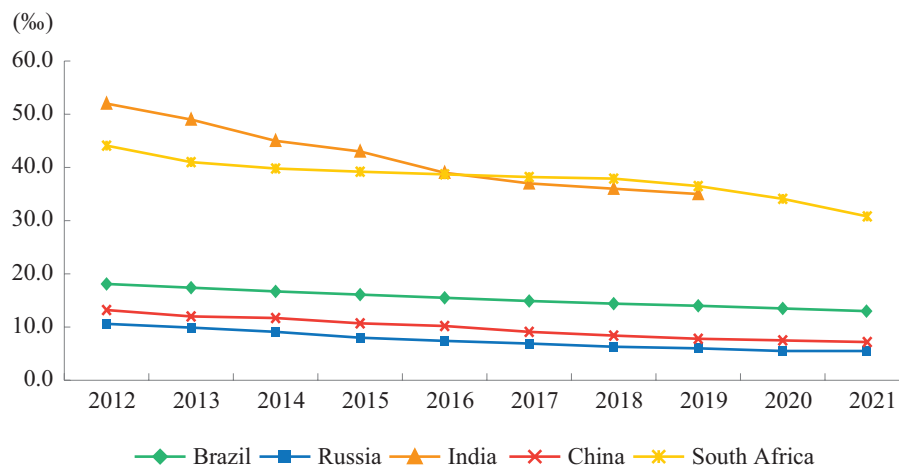
Graph 2.3 Life Expectancy at Birth
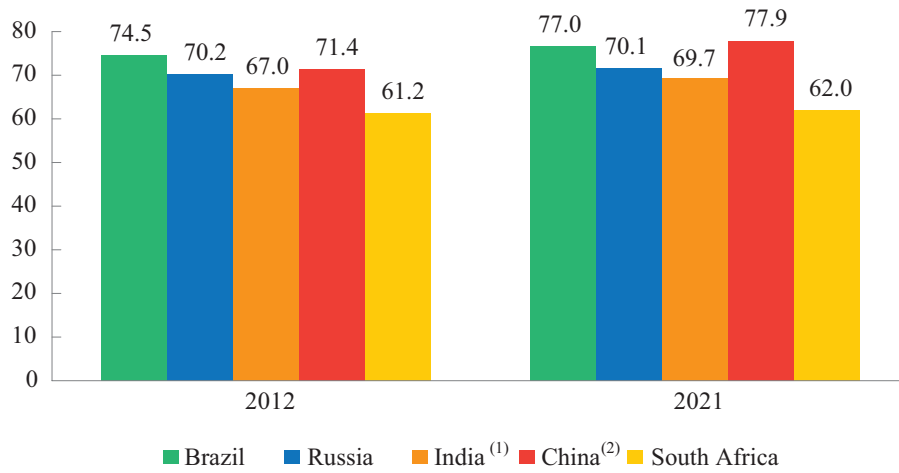
Note: (1)Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

(2)Data for 2000 instead of 2012.Data for 2020 instead of 2021.

Graph 2.4 Crude Birth Rate
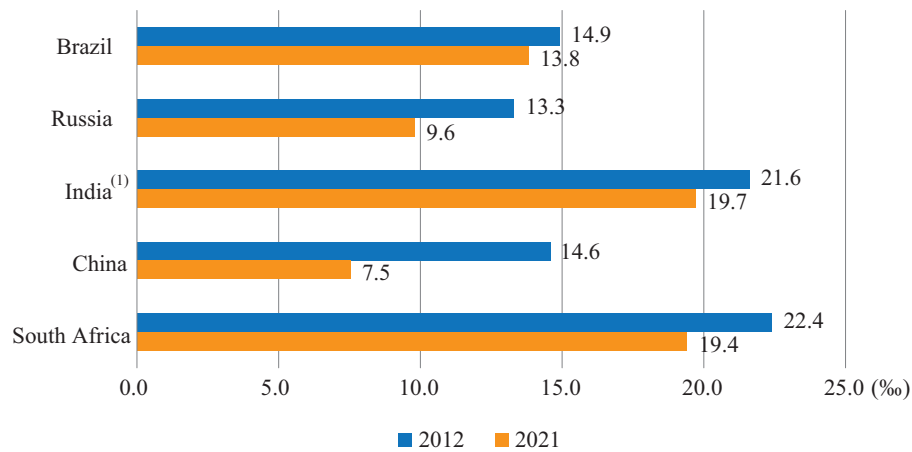
Note: (1) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

Total fertility rate - The total fertility rate expresses the number of children who, on average, would a woman belonging to a hypothetical cohort of women during their fertility life (15 - 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 marriage rate - The nuptiality rate is obtained by dividing the number of marriages of spouses 15 years of age or older by the population of this same age group multiplied by a thousand.

Crude divorce rate - refers to ratio of divorce couples to the annual average population for the reference year, the formula is: Crude divorce rate = (Number of couples divorced for the reference year × 1000) / Annual Average Population

Dependency rate - number of people aged 0-14 and 65 and over to the population 15-64.

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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] [7]	Total	65.5	68.7	68.5	68.9	69.1	69.5	62.8	62.8	62.3	62.0	62.4
	Male	71.5	74.7	74.7	75.1	75.5	75.9	71.3	71.3	70.6	70.2	70.7
	Female	60.0	63.3	63.0	63.3	63.4	63.8	55.7	55.8	55.4	55.2	55.5
India [3]	Total	61.7	55.9	…	…	…	…	…	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9
	Male	83.6	79.8	…	…	…	…	…	75.8	75.5	76.8	77.0
	Female	39.1	31.2	…	…	…	…	…	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5
China [4] [5]	Total	56.9	56.1	55.8	55.5	55.2	54.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.2	52.8
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	Total	…	52.5	53.1	53.3	54.6	54.7	55.6	55.1	55.2	50.5	52.0
	Male	…	60.4	60.5	60.8	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.5	57.4	59.1
	Female	…	45.2	46.2	46.4	47.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	48.5	44.1	45.4
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 [2] [10]	Total	14.5	7.3	7.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9
	Male	17.1	9.2	8.5	8.2	8.2	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.7
	Female	11.7	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9
India [8] [9]	Total	62.3	49.4	…	…	…	…	…	44.5	42.9	45.6	46.5
	Male	55.6	44.2	…	…	…	…	…	40.7	38.8	40.0	39.8
	Female	76.5	63.1	…	…	…	…	…	57.2	55.5	59.9	62.2
China [5]	Total	50.0	33.5	31.3	29.3	28.0	27.4	26.7	25.7	24.7	23.6	22.9
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	Total	…	7.4	7.7	7.4	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3
	Male	…	9.7	10.4	9.9	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1
	Female	…	4.4	4.3	4.3	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.7
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 [2] [11]	Total	29.2	27.8	27.8	27.6	27.3	27.0	27.0	26.8	26.8	26.5	26.6
	Male	35.8	38.1	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.3	37.5
	Female	22.3	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.5	15.2	15.1
India [8] [9]	Total	15.3	23.7	…	…	…	…	…	24.4	24.7	23.7	23.9
	Male	17.0	25.2	…	…	…	…	…	26.4	26.7	26.6	27.2
	Female	11.4	19.7	…	…	…	…	…	17.7	18.5	16.7	16.5
China [5]	Total	22.5	30.4	30.3	30.2	29.7	29.3	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.1
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	Total	20.6	20.9	20.8	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.5	18.1
	Male	…	28.0	27.9	28.1	28.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	24.6	23.9
	Female	…	11.5	11.6	11.0	10.9	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

(Continued1)

		2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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[2][11]	Total	56.3	64.9	65.2	65.7	66.0	66.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.5	67.5
	Male	47.1	52.7	53.3	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.8	55.0	54.9	55.0	54.9
	Female	66.0	77.5	77.7	78.3	78.8	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.7	80.9
India [8][9]	Total	22.5	26.9	…	…	…	…	…	31.0	32.4	30.7	29.6
	Male	27.5	30.5	…	…	…	…	…	32.8	34.5	33.6	33.1
	Female	12.0	17.2	…	…	…	…	…	25.2	25.9	23.4	21.5
China[5]	Total	27.5	36.1	38.4	40.5	42.3	43.3	44.7	46.1	47.1	47.7	48.0
	Male	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
	Female	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	Total	…	71.7	71.5	71.9	70.5	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.4	73.2	73.5
	Male	…	62.2	61.7	62.0	60.1	61.0	61.6	61.6	63.1	64.7	64.9
	Female	…	84.1	84.0	84.7	84.0	84.1	84.0	84.4	84.2	84.1	84.8

Sources :
Brazil
(a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2005/2015.
(b) Intenational Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.
Russia
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Labour Force Sample Survey.
India
(a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NSS Survey Reports:
(b) For 2000, the estimates are based on the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted during NSS 55th round (July 1999- June 2000), For 2012, the estimates are based on the Employment and Unemployment Survey conducted during NSS 68th round (July 2011- June 2012),
For 2018 to 2021, the estimates are based on Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2017-June 18 and Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), July 2018-June 2019, PLFS, July 2019-June 2020 and PLFS, July 2020-June 2021.
China
National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2021 and China Statistical abstract 2022.
South Africa
Statistics South Africa, Mid-Year Population Estimates (Statistical Release P0302); Labour Force Survey (Statistical Release P0210); and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (Statistical 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: (remove colan) 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 of 2011-2019 are revised according to the 7 th National Population Census.

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Labor force (million persons)	Total	96.4	98.0	99.0	101.2	102.7	104.3	105.5	106.5	...
	Male	54.8	55.4	56.0	57.3	57.7	58.0	59.6	60.1	...
	Female	41.5	42.6	43.0	44.0	45.1	46.3	45.9	46.4	...
Employed population (million persons)	Total	89.3	90.9	92.2	92.4	91.1	91.3	92.5	93.6	...
	Male	51.6	52.2	52.9	53.0	51.8	51.7	53.1	53.8	...
	Female	37.8	38.7	39.3	39.4	39.2	39.6	39.4	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	16.6	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	74.3	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	7.1	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	5.7	5.9	6.5	6.5	...
Sector (million persons)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	10.3	10.1	9.6	9.4	9.1	8.7	8.6	8.6	...
	Male	8.1	8.0	7.5	7.5	7.2	6.9	7.0	7.0	...
	Female	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	...
Industry[1]	Total	12.8	12.7	13.3	12.8	11.5	11.8	11.9	11.8	...
	Male	8.4	8.3	8.8	8.4	7.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	...
	Female	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.0	...
Construction	Total	7.5	8.0	7.8	7.7	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.7	...
	Male	7.2	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.5	6.5	...
	Female	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Trade	Total	16.9	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.5	17.5	17.7	17.8	...
	Male	9.8	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.5	...
	Female	7.1	7.4	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.6	7.4	7.3	...
Services	Total	41.8	42.9	44.2	44.9	45.6	46.2	47.6	48.6	...
	Male	18.1	18.4	19.1	19.7	19.8	20.2	21.4	21.9	...
	Female	23.7	24.5	25	25.2	25.8	26	26.2	26.7	...
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	...

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(Continued 1)

		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Unemployed population (million persons)	Total	7	7	6.8	8.8	11.8	13	13	12.9	13.8
	Male	3.3	3.2	3.2	4.2	5.9	6.3	6.5	6.3	6.7
	Female	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.6	5.9	6.7	6.5	6.6	7.1
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	Total	6.4	6.4	6.2	8.1	10.8	11.9	11.8	11.6	12.1
	Male	2.9	2.8	2.9	3.8	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	6
	Female	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	5.4	6.2	6	6	6.1
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	7.3	7.2	6.9	8.7	11.5	12.5	12.3	12.1	13.8
	Male	6	5.8	5.7	7.4	10.2	10.9	10.9	10.5	11.7
	Female	9	9	8.5	10.4	13.1	14.5	14.2	14.1	16.5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	7.6	7.5	7.2	9.1	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.4	14.1
	Male	6.3	6.1	6.1	7.9	10.7	11.4	11.3	10.9	12.5
	Female	9.3	9.3	8.6	10.7	13.3	14.7	14.4	14.3	16.2
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	Total	15.2	15.4	15.2	19.3	26	26.8	28.3	27.4	30.5
	Male	12.8	12.6	12.6	16.3	23.1	23.4	25.2	24.4	27
	Female	18.5	19.3	18.7	23.3	29.7	31.1	32.2	31.3	35.2

Sources:

(a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2012/2017.

(b) Intenational Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

Footnotes:

(1) Industry Sectors of ISIC Rev 4:

A — Mining and quarrrying;

B — Manufacturing;

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

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

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	75.7	75.5	75.4	76.6	76.6	76.3	76.2	75.4	74.9	75.3
Male	37.6	38.7	38.7	38.7	39.4	39.5	39.3	39.2	38.8	38.4	38.7
Female	35.1	37.0	36.8	36.7	37.2	37.2	37.0	37.0	36.6	36.5	36.6
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	71.5	71.4	71.5	72.3	72.4	72.3	72.5	71.9	70.6	71.7
Male	33.6	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.1	37.2	37.2	37.3	36.9	36.2	36.9
Female	31.5	35.1	34.9	34.9	35.2	35.2	35.1	35.3	35.0	34.4	34.8
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	9.1	9.2	8.4	7.6	7.0	6.2	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2
25 to 59 years	82.8	86.4	86.1	86.8	87.3	87.7	88.2	88.4	88.1	87.9	87.8
60 years and older	5.0	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.8	7.0
Sector (million persons) [2]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	5.2	5.0	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2
Industry [3]	15.7	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.4	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.1	14.2
Construction	3.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.0	4.6	4.9
Trade	8.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.2	10.9	11.2
Services [4]	28.6	35.0	35.2	35.7	36.4	36.6	37.0	37.3	37.3	36.7	37.2
Other [5]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.3	3.6
Male	4.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.8
Female	3.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	5.5	5.5	5.2	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.8
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	4.5	4.6	4.3	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.0	3.9	5.2	4.2
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	14.8	13.8	13.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.6	15.5	17.3	16.5

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.

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

		2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018[2]	2019[2]	2020[2]	2021[2]
Labour Force (million persons)	Total	373.6	483.7	…	…	…	…	…	474.3	486.5	529.0	551.7
	Male	255.6	351.3	…	…	…	…	…	366.4	370.6	384.7	392.7
	Female	118.0	132.4	…	…	…	…	…	108.0	115.9	144.4	159.0
Employed population (million persons)	Total	365.4	472.9	…	…	…	…	…	445.9	459.4	503.8	528.5
	Male	249.4	343.8	…	…	…	…	…	344.0	349.5	365.6	374.8
	Female	116.0	129.1	…	…	…	…	…	101.9	109.9	138.1	153.7
Age wise break up of those employed (%)[1]												
15 to 24 years	Total	20.7	16.1	…	…	…	…	…	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.5
	Male	20.9	16.4	…	…	…	…	…	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.3
	Female	20.5	15.4	…	…	…	…	…	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.9
25 to 59 years	Total	69.8	75.3	…	…	…	…	…	79.4	79.5	78.3	79.4
	Male	69.6	74.6	…	…	…	…	…	78.3	78.5	77.1	78.4
	Female	70.4	76.6	…	…	…	…	…	83.3	82.5	81.6	81.6
60 years and older	Total	6.7	7.9	…	…	…	…	…	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.1
	Male	7.5	8.3	…	…	…	…	…	8.8	8.6	9.7	8.3
	Female	5.2	6.8	…	…	…	…	…	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.5
Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	Total	225.6	205.6	…	…	…	…	…	196.8	194.8	229.0	244.8
	Male	137.0	132.7	…	…	…	…	…	138.4	134.0	146.3	149.2
	Female	88.5	72.9	…	…	…	…	…	58.1	60.8	82.7	95.6
Mining and quarrying	Total	2.1	2.3	…	…	…	…	…	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.7
	Male	1.7	1.9	…	…	…	…	…	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
	Female	0.4	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	Total	39.1	53.0	…	…	…	…	…	54.1	55.4	56.4	57.9
	Male	27.8	37.4	…	…	…	…	…	41.4	41.3	41.3	41.6
	Female	11.4	15.6	…	…	…	…	…	12.7	14.1	15.1	16.3
Electricity, gas, water etc.	Total	0.9	2.2	…	…	…	…	…	2.7	2.6	3.3	3.3
	Male	0.9	1.9	…	…	…	…	…	2.5	2.3	2.9	3.0
	Female	0.0	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3
Construction	Total	15.8	44.6	…	…	…	…	…	52.2	55.8	59.0	64.5
	Male	13.9	37.5	…	…	…	…	…	47.1	49.7	51.6	55.9
	Female	1.9	7.1	…	…	…	…	…	5.1	6.0	7.5	8.6
Trade, hotel and restaurant	Total	35.8	46.1	…	…	…	…	…	53.5	58.2	67.0	64.5
	Male	31.3	40.4	…	…	…	…	…	47.1	50.8	55.9	55.5
	Female	4.6	5.6	…	…	…	…	…	6.4	7.3	11.1	9.4
Transport, storage and communication	Total	12.9	20.3	…	…	…	…	…	26.6	27.4	28.4	28.5
	Male	12.5	19.6	…	…	…	…	…	25.5	26.2	27.1	27.4
	Female	0.4	0.8	…	…	…	…	…	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.5
Other services	Total	33.5	46.5	…	…	…	…	…	58.5	63.4	59.7	63.4
	Male	24.6	32.9	…	…	…	…	…	40.4	43.4	39.9	41.2
	Female	9.0	13.6	…	…	…	…	…	18.2	20.0	19.9	22.1
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	2.2	2.2	…	…	…	…	…	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2
	Male	2.4	2.1	…	…	…	…	…	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.5
	Female	1.7	2.4	…	…	…	…	…	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	Total	4.7	3.4	…	…	…	…	…	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7
	Male	4.5	3.0	…	…	…	…	…	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.1
	Female	5.7	5.2	…	…	…	…	…	10.8	9.9	8.9	8.6

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, 2020 and 2021, figures are estimated on the basis of PLFS 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Employed population (million persons)[1]	720.9	762.5	763.0	763.5	763.2	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6	746.5
By age (%) [1]											
16 to 24 years	15.9	12.0	11.4	10.4	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6	6.6	…
25 to 59 years	77.8	79.1	79.3	79.7	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.1	82.1	…
60 years and older	6.4	8.9	9.3	9.9	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.3	…
By sector (million persons)[1]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	255.4	238.4	223.7	214.2	209.1	203.0	195.2	186.5	177.2	170.7
Industry [2]	162.2	232.3	231.4	230.6	226.4	223.0	217.6	213.6	212.3	215.4	217.1
Services	198.2	274.9	293.2	309.2	322.6	330.4	340.0	349.1	355.6	358.1	358.7
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	9.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.4
Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas (%)[3]	3.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.9	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1

Sources：

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2021 and China statistical abstract 2022.

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

Footnotes：

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

(2) Including Energy and Construction.

(3) Year-ending data.

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000[1]	2012	2013	2014	2015[2]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	19.2	19.8	20.2	21.1	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	21.3	22.3
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	14.4	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1	14.7
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	8.6	8.6	8.3	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.3
25 to 59 years	84.4	89.1	88.9	89.0	88.7	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.3	91.9
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4
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	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1
Trade	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9
Transport	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Finance	1.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Community and social services	2.1	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4
Private households	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	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	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.3	7.7
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	24.9	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.7	27.5	27.1	29.4	29.4	34.3
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	51.7	51.4	51.3	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	59.3	59.3	65.2

Source:

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

Footnotes:

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

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

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

Brazil[1]
62.7
63.6

Russia
68.7
62.4

India
55.9
54.9

China
56.1
52.8

South Africa
52.5
52.0

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 (%)

■ 2012　■ 2021
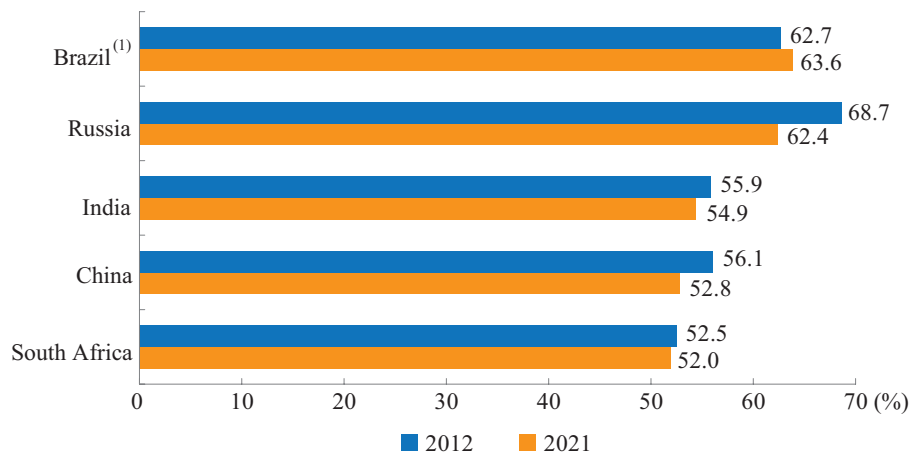
Note: (1) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

Graph 3.2 Share of Employed Persons to Total Employed Persons by Industry in 2021 (%)

Brazil[1]
9.1　20.1　70.7

Russia
5.9　26.6　67.5

India
46.5　23.9　29.6

China
22.9　29.1　48.0

South Africa
8.3　18.1　73.5

0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 (%)

■ Primary　■ Secondary　■ Tertiary
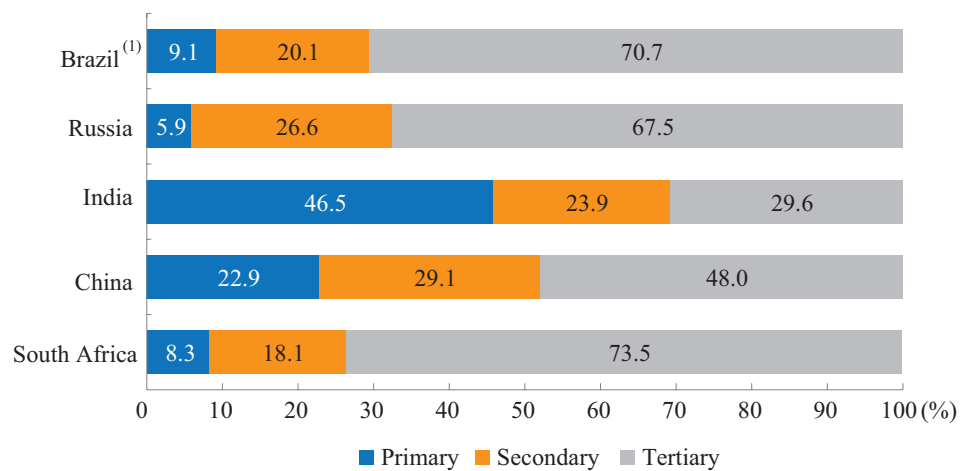
Note: (1) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

Explanatory Notes:

General notes

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

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

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

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

(i) Working or being engaged in economic activity .

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

(iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for (work) Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employed' and 'unemployed' respectively.

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.

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

4

National Accounts

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)											
Brazil [1] [2]	655	2464	2471	2456	1800	1796	2063	1917	1873	1448	1609
Russia	260	2192	2294	2082	1370	1280	1574	1661	1693	1493	1779
India [3] [8]	468	1828	1857	2039	2104	2295	2650	2704	2831	2669	3176
China [4] [5]	1211	8532	9574	10477	11060	11237	12323	13892	14300	14694	17727[6]
South Africa	152	434	401	381	347	324	381	405	388	335	420
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)											
Brazil [1] [2]	3771	12423	12357	12174	8846	8754	9974	9193	8913	6840	7542
Russia	1772	15308	15982	14248	9356	8726	10722	11310	11538	10192	12196
India [3][8]	460	1480	1484	1610	1640	1767	2016	2038	2111	1969	2321
China [4]	959	6300	7023	7637	8015	8097	8826	9903	10158	10413	12551[6]
South Africa	3476	8311	7564	7059	6304	5789	6751	7013	6600	5628	6987
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	4.4	1.9	3.0	0.5	-3.5	-3.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	-3.9	4.6
Russia [7]	10.0	4.0	1.8	0.7	-2.0	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	-2.7	4.7
India [3] [8]	2.0	0.2	1.6	9.8	3.2	9.1	15.5	2.0	4.7	-5.8	19.5
China	8.5	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.7	6.0	2.2	8.1[6]
South Africa	4.2	2.4	2.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.5	0.1	-6.4	4.9
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [1] [2]	5.5	4.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.8	8.1
Russia	…	3.4	3.4	3.9	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.2
India [8]	26.4	21.3	21.4	20.9	20.1	20.4	20.4	19.8	20.2	21.8	21.0
China	14.7	9.1	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.1	7.5	7.0	7.1	7.7	7.3[6]
South Africa	8.4	8.9	8.9	8.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.9	11.4
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [1] [2]	26.7	26.0	24.9	23.8	22.5	21.2	21.1	21.8	21.8	20.5	22.2
Russia	…	33.6	32.3	32.1	33.2	32.4	34.0	36.4	35.8	33.2	36.9
India [8]	26.6	28.7	27.9	27.3	27.6	27.0	27.0	26.9	24.9	25.1	26.3
China	45.5	45.4	44.2	43.1	40.8	39.6	39.9	39.7	38.6	37.8	39.4[6]
South Africa	25.1	20.2	20.3	20.5	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.0	18.8	18.6
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil [1] [2]	67.7	69.1	69.9	71.2	72.5	73.1	73.5	73.0	73.3	72.7	69.8
Russia	…	63.0	64.3	64.0	62.5	63.3	62.1	59.8	60.3	62.4	58.9
India [8]	47.0	50.0	50.6	51.8	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.8	53.1	52.7
China	39.8	45.5	46.9	48.3	50.8	52.4	52.7	53.3	54.3	54.5	53.3[6]
South Africa	66.5	70.9	70.8	70.8	71.2	70.9	71.1	71.3	71.6	71.3	70.0

Sources :

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, National Accounts System 2000–2021.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes :

Brazil

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

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

Russia

(7) At constant prices.

India

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

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

China

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

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

(6) Preliminary data.

Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1][2]
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7468	8679
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104	101.9	103	100.5	96.5	96.7	101.3	101.8	101.2	96.1	104.6
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	108.3	107.9	107.5	107.8	107.6	108.1	103.7	104.5	104.2	105.1	111.1
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)	3.1	1.0	2.1	-0.3	-4.4	-4.1	0.5	1.0	0.4	-4.6	3.9
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	106.8	100.8	105.8	95.8	86.1	87.9	97.4	105.2	104.0	99.5	117.2
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7468	8679
Primary industry	190	201	240	250	259	307	303	310	311	440	598
Secondary industry	1011	1066	1132	1183	1161	1151	1198	1313	1386	1322	1637
Tertiary industry	2519	2828	3182	3540	3736	3962	4171	4388	4660	4689	5154
Net taxes on products (billion R$)	656	721	778	806	840	850	914	993	1032	1016	1291
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R$)	4376	4815	5332	5779	5996	6269	6585	7004	7389	7468	8679
Final consumption expenditures	3455	3849	4298	4745	5021	5306	5575	5919	6290	6226	6949
Gross fixed capital formation	902	997	1115	1148	1069	973	959	1057	1143	1240	1664
Change in inventory	53	34	42	39	-25	-35	4	0	3	-51	-22
Net exports of goods and services	-34	-65	-123	-154	-69	25	47	28	-48	52	88
Final consumption rate (%)	78.9	79.9	80.6	82.1	83.7	84.6	84.7	84.5	85.1	83.4	80.0
Gross capital formation rate (%)	21.8	21.4	21.7	20.5	17.4	15	14.6	15.1	15.5	15.9	18.9

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, National Accounts System 2000–2021.

Footnotes:

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Preliminary estimation.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7306	68103	72986	79030	83087	85616	91843	103862	109608	107390	131015
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	104.0	101.8	100.7	98.0	100.2	101.8	102.8	102.2	97.3	104.7
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	108.9	105.3	107.5	107.2	102.8	105.3	110.0	103.3	100.7	116.5
Indices of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	103.8	101.5	99.0	97.8	100.0	101.7	102.8	102.2	97.5	105.2
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	106.2	101.9	97.9	89.4	101.3	104.7	100.6	101.0	95.4	106.8
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total [2]	…	58936	63721	68738	74621	77077	82897	92829	98487	96543	117737
Primary industry	…	1993	2185	2656	3218	3288	3264	3525	3870	4295	4974
Secondary industry	…	19820	20576	22074	24755	24978	28171	33811	35240	32009	43443
Tertiary industry	…	37123	40961	44008	46647	48812	51462	55492	59378	60239	69320
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4477	47273	52434	56736	58531	61399	65290	70705	76397	76234	88875
Gross fixed capital formation	1232	14684	16013	16926	17126	18734	20189	21452	22911	23073	25969
Change in inventory	134	2038	972	770	1277	1040	1492	1312	1928	2050	3407
Net exports of goods and services	1463	4538	3944	5074	6686	4444	4873	10392	8372	5514	12505
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	69.1	71.6	71.5	70.1	71.8	71.0	68.1	69.7	71.3	68.0
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.9	24.4	23.0	22.2	21.9	23.1	23.6	21.8	22.6	23.5	22.4
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceding year=100)	…	103.8	102.1	100.8	98.7	100.1	102.1	103.1	102.4	99.6	…

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.

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India[1][2]

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore) [3]	2139886	9944013	11233522	12467959	13771874	15391669	17090042	18899668	20074856	19800914	23664637
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	1955518	9202692	10363153	11504279	12574499	13965200	15505665	17175128	18355109	18057810	21349399
GNI (current prices)	2117153	9827250	11093638	12320529	13612095	15215269	16905230	18697344	19881742	19534226	23296345
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) [4]	4024831	8546275	9063649	9712133	10491870	11328285	12034171	12733798	13219476	12585074	13605474
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	19191	74516	82839	90799	98009	107507	118004	129428	136876	133227	155996
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21000	80518	89796	98405	107341	118489	130061	142424	149701	146087	172913
GDP at constant prices (preeced-ing year = 100) (%)	103.8	105.5	106.4	107.4	108.0	108.3	106.8	106.5	103.7	93.4	108.7
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices [4]	3.8	5.5	6.4	7.4	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.7	-6.6	8.7
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	2.3	4.1	4.7	5.8	6.7	6.6	5.0	4.8	2.7	-5.8	8.1
Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)											
Primary industry	513029	1960949	2222166	2402088	2521544	2845470	3165935	3407586	3716881	3934474	4493143
Secondary industry	517903	2637551	2895076	3139713	3472237	3770300	4192755	4614137	4579186	4532396	5613092
Tertiary industry	915349	4604192	5245910	5962479	6580718	7349430	8146975	9153405	10059042	9590940	11243165
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)											
Final consumption expenditure [5]	1619611	6676889	7632159	8549102	9562579	10713191	11876272	13250849	14437982	14426052	16729272
Gross capital formation [6]	561703	3847122	3794135	4179779	4422659	4918077	5791573	6396053	6161213	5403110	…
Gross fixed capital formation	556836	3324973	3515621	3750392	3957092	4338671	4815600	5568422	5737645	5264073	6759790
Change in stocks [7]	-22475	214524	144621	312698	262477	138083	237581	318234	134472	-11764	218170
Final consumption rate (%)	75.69	67.1	67.9	68.6	69.4	69.6	69.5	70.1	71.9	72.9	70.7
Gross capital formation rate (%)	26.0	38.7	33.8	33.5	32.1	32.0	33.9	33.8	30.7	27.3	…
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore) [3]	-19397	-668721	-335030	-372326	-316276	-271819	-539869	-710876	-518044	-76740	-590006
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore) [3]	531523	3369202	3608193	4019957	4282259	4825113	5480741	6000390	5995942	5592446	…
Population (Crore)	101.9	123.5	125.1	126.7	128.3	129.9	131.4	132.7	134.1	135.5	136.9
Exchange rate US$/Rs average[8]	45.7	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.4	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5

Sources:
(a) National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note on "First revised Estimate of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2020-21" released on 31st Jan, 2022. (Link: https://mospi.gov.in/documents/213904/416359//Press%20Note%20on%20FRE%202020-21M1643630762880.pdf/a9b94b93-9d3b-ca14-3e49-bb7967d2649f).
(b) National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Press Note on "Provisional Estimates of Annual National Income 2021-22" released on 31st May, 2022. (Link: https://www.mospi.gov.in/documents/213904/416359//Press%20Note_PE%20FY22m1653998874449.pdf/9616eef9-71b9-7522-808a-5fd438857454).
(c) National Accounts Division, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Back Series of National Accounts (2011-12). (Link: https://mospi.gov.in/web/mospi/reports-publications/-/reports/view/templateOne/6405?q=RPCAT)

Footnotes:
(1) All Information pertains to Financial Year i.e. April of 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). The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the Financial Year.

Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	10028	53858	59296	64356	68886	74640	83204	91928	98652	101356.7	114367
GNI (current prices/billion US$) [1]	1197	8512	9496	10490	11008	11182	12307	13831	14261	14576	17565
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.5	107.9	107.8	107.4	107.0	106.8	106.9	106.7	106.0	102.2	108.1
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	7.6	7.1	7.1	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.3	5.6	2.0	8.0
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) [2]											
Total	10028	53858	59296	64356	68886	74640	83204	91928	98652	101356.7	114367
By Sector [3]											
Primary industry	1472	4908	5303	5563	5777	6014	6210	6475	7047	7803	8309
Secondary industry	4566	24464	26195	27728	28134	29543	33158	36484	38067	38356	45090
Tertiary industry	3990	24486	27798	31065	34974	39083	43836	48970	53537	55197	60968
By Industry [3]											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1494	5058	5469	5747	5985	6245	6466	6756	7358	8140	8678
Industry	4026	20890	22233	23320	23497	24541	27512	30109	31186	31290	37258
Construction	553	3690	4090	4540	4776	5150	5791	6549	7065	7245	8014
Wholesale and retail trades	816	4984	5629	6317	6772	7372	8116	8890	9565	9609	11049
Transport, storage and post	616	2376	2604	2853	3052	3303	3712	4034	4247	4058	4706
Hotels and catering services	215	954	1023	1123	1231	1361	1506	1652	1790	1529	1785
Financial intermediation	484	3527	4129	4685	5630	5996	6484	7061	7625	8362	9121
Real estate	414	3075	3534	3809	4257	4997	5709	6462	7044	7343	7756
Others	1409	9304	10585	11962	13686	15674	17909	20415	22772	23783	26001
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	9980	53904	59634	64655	69209	74598	82898	91577	99071	102563	114034
Final consumption expenditure	6375	27544	30666	33803	37192	41081	45652	50613	55263	56081	62092
Gross fixed capital formation	3267	23832	26398	28224	28997	31014	34830	39385	42245	43062	47890
Change in inventories	100	1064	1115	1266	786	805	959	874	423	893	1100
Net exports of goods and services	238	1464	1455	1361	2235	1698	1458	705	1140	2527	2952
Final consumption rate (%)	63.9	51.1	51.4	52.3	53.7	55.1	55.1	55.3	55.8	54.7	54.5
Capital formation rate (%)	33.7	46.2	46.1	45.6	43.0	42.7	43.2	44.0	43.1	42.9	43.0
Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year=100, %)	7.4	7.4	7.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.6	…	…	…

Source：

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes：

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

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

(3) China economic activities are categorized into three strata of industries according to the "Three Strata of Industries Classification　Regulations" enacted by NBS in 2018, and historical data are revised accordingly. Three strata of industry in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of indus- try: 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 activi ties not included in the primary or secondary industries.

Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1]
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	1053	3566	3869	4134	4421	4760	5078	5358	5605	5521	6206
Indices of GDP (year 2015 = 100) (%) [2]	23.8	80.7	87.5	93.5	100.0	107.7	114.9	121.2	126.8	124.9	140.4
GDP deflator (year 2015 = 100) (%) [2]	37.3	85.0	89.9	94.7	100.0	107.0	112.8	117.3	122.5	129.0	138.2
Growth rate of per capita GDP (% change)	12.1	3.7	7.0	4.9	5.0	5.9	5.6	3.3	2.7	-2.9	11.5
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	52	221	255	274	293	300	308	…	…	…	…
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	28	118	136	147	156	160	165	…	…	…	…
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	1053	3566	3869	4134	4421	4760	5078	5358	5605	5521	6206
Primary industry [3]	81	289	313	327	327	367	395	409	425	493	632
Secondary industry [4]	243	654	712	766	821	880	931	972	1006	940	1037
Tertiary industry [5]	644	2293	2478	2646	2834	3042	3267	3439	3608	3565	3894
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	953	3245	3540	3796	4043	4349	4659	4849	5059	4964	…
Final consumption expenditures	771	2643	2873	3073	3249	3491	3724	3958	4140	4101	…
Gross fixed capital formation	148	626	721	776	823	847	873	886	909	784	…
Change in inventory	7	24	28	4	25	-11	2	-12	-16	-166	…
Net exports of goods and services	27	-47	-81	-57	-53	23	60	17	26	246	…
Final consumption rate (%)	81	81	81	81	80	80	80	82	82	83	…
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16	20	21	21	21	19	19	18	18	12	…

Source：

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes：

(1) Data for 2021 is derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Base year 2015 = 100.

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

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

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

Graph 4.1 Share of Industry to GDP (%)

(%)   2012   2021

	Brazil	Russia	India(1)	China	South Africa	Brazil	Russia	India(1)	China(2)	South Africa
Tertiary	69.1	63.0	50.0	45.5	70.9	69.8	58.9	52.7	53.3	70.0
Secondary	26.0	33.6	28.7	45.4	20.2	22.2	36.9	26.3	39.4	18.6
Primary	4.9	3.4	21.3	9.1	8.9	8.1	4.2	21.0	7.3	11.4

■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary   ■ Primary ■ Secondary ■ Tertiary
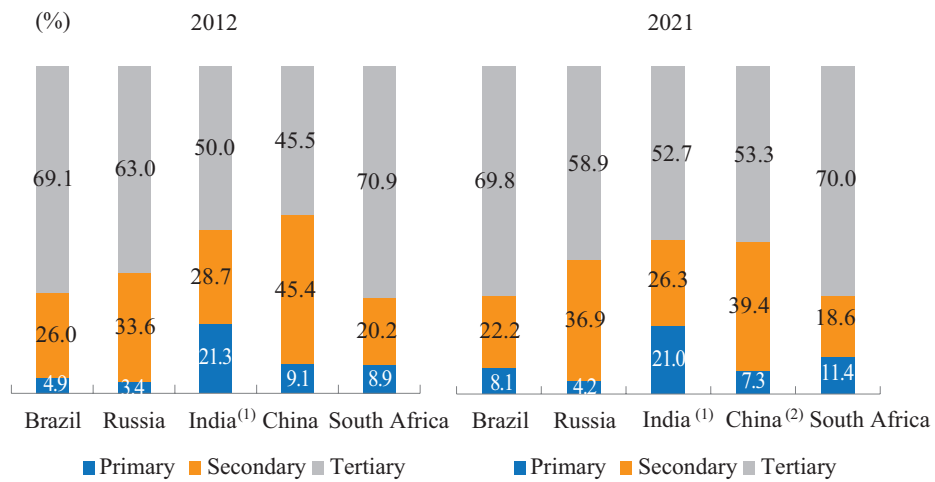
Notes: (1) Data relate to new base year (2011-12).

(2) Preliminary data.

Graph 4.2 Gross Domestic Product

(current prices/billion US$)

—●— Brazil(1) —●— Russia —●— India(2) —●— China(3) —●— South Africa
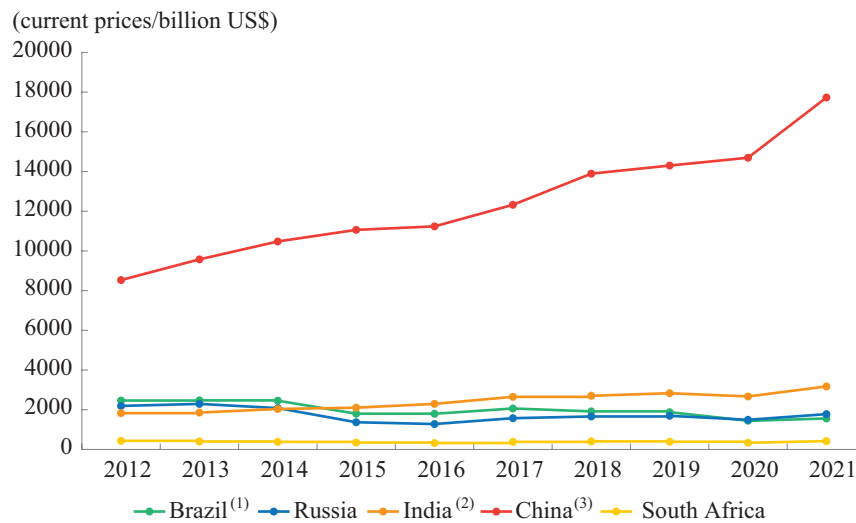
Notes: (1) The data of 2021 is preliminary.

(2) The data adopts the base period price of 2011/2012.

(3) The data of 2021 is preliminary.

Graph 4.3 Per Capita GDP

(current prices/US$)
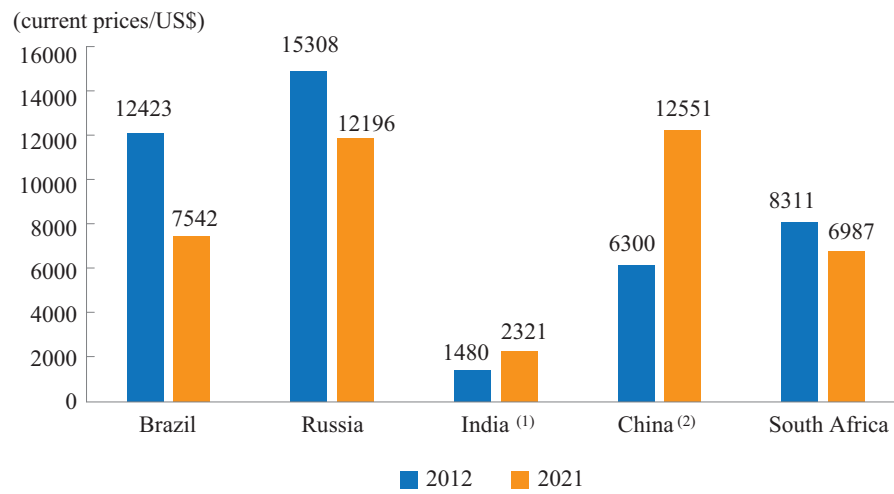
Notes: (1) The 2012 data adopts the 2011/2012 base period price.

(2) The data of 2021 is preliminary.

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.

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.

5

Price Indices

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

Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Brazil	6.0	5.8	5.9	6.4	10.7	6.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	10.1
Russia	20.8	5.1	6.8	7.8	15.5	7.1	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	6.7
India [1]	…	…	…	6.6	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.6	5.1
China	0.4	2.6	2.6	2.0	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9
South Africa	5.3	5.6	5.7	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	3.3

Sources:
Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2021.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Statistical Office.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote:
India

(1) The Consumer price index of India pertains to Combined Sector. Information for 2014-2021 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1
Food and beverages	103.2	109.9	108.5	108.0	112.0	108.6	98.1	104.0	106.4	114.1	107.9
Housing	104.5	106.8	103.4	108.8	118.3	102.9	106.3	104.7	103.9	105.3	113.1
Rent residential	97.7	109.0	112.0	109.4	107.8	105.3	101.5	101.9	103.8	102.8	107.0
Fuels (domestic)	120.9	105.2	106.6	104.8	121.6	102.1	115.6	105.2	102.1	108.0	136.0
Residential electricity	112.7	102.9	84.3	117.1	151.0	89.3	110.4	108.7	105.0	109.1	121.2
Household articles	105.2	100.8	107.1	105.5	105.4	103.4	98.5	103.7	99.6	106.0	112.1
Apparel	104.1	105.8	105.4	103.6	104.5	103.6	102.9	100.6	100.7	98.9	110.3
Transportation	112.1	100.5	103.3	103.8	110.2	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.6	101.0	121.0
Health and personal care	102.6	106.0	107.0	107.0	109.2	111.0	106.5	104.0	105.4	101.5	103.7
Personal expenditures	105.7	110.2	108.4	108.3	109.5	108.0	104.4	103.0	104.7	101.0	104.7
Education	104.8	107.8	107.9	108.5	109.3	108.9	107.1	105.3	104.8	101.1	102.8
Communication	112.9	100.8	101.5	98.5	102.1	101.3	101.8	99.9	101.1	103.4	101.4
Urban area	106.0	105.8	105.9	106.4	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1

Source :

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2021.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	105.1	106.8	107.8	115.5	107.1	103.7	102.9	104.5	103.4	106.7
Food stuffs [1]	117.5	104.4	107.7	110.1	119.1	106.0	103.0	101.7	105.1	103.9	108.4
Non-food goods	122.7	105.6	104.9	105.4	114.2	108.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	103.3	107.1
Services	131.8	105.4	108.1	108.1	112.4	106.9	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.7	103.8
Housing	133.8	104.7	106.9	109.7	119.5	107.7	105.1	103.6	103.9	103.3	103.5
Public utilities	137.4	104.7	111.5	107.9	107.5	107.2	105.0	104.2	106.0	102.9	103.7
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	99.5	107.8	107.9	114.1	103.8	97.7	99.2	108.4	100.7	118.9
Industrial products[2]	147.1	106.8	103.6	106.1	113.8	104.3	107.6	111.9	102.9	97.1	124.5

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 menagement and activity on liquidation of pollution".

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price index (all items) [1]											
Food[2]	…	…	113.3	121.3	127.7	134.5	136.9	139.2	144.2	156.8	162.5
Fuel and light	…	…	108.6	113.6	119.6	123.6	130.5	139.6	140.2	144.5	159.2
Housing	…	…	105.6	114.7	120.2	126.5	133.7	143.8	150.7	156.0	161.6
Clothing, bedding and footwear[3][7]	…	…	110.0	118.6	125.7	132.3	138.3	144.8	147.4	151.6	160.7
Medical care[4]	…	…	106.8	112.6	118.6	124.4	129.5	137.5	147.7	154.6	165.9
Education, recreation and amusement[5]	…	…	107.2	114.6	121.5	127.7	133.4	140.8	149.4	154.8	160.3
Transport and communication	…	…	106.7	111.5	111.1	113.4	117.3	123.2	125.5	136.1	150.7
General index[6]	…	…	110.0	117.4	123.1	129.2	133.5	138.8	143.9	153.5	161.4
Consumer price index (industrial workers) [8] [9]											
Food	101.8	109.3	113.9	106.7	106.3	105.6	101.3	100.6	105.8	106.9	104.1
Fuel and light	117.6	114.9	108.7	105.8	103.3	100.8	103.2	104.7	104.1	107.1	121.3
Housing	106.0	107.8	106.8	105.2	106.4	105.3	103.0	118.4	118.6	106.1	102.4
Clothing, bedding and footwear[7]	104.3	109.9	107.8	105.0	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.4
Medical care	102.4	112.3	109.9	104.0	104.3	105.1	102.6	103.4	108.7	103.8	98.9
Education, recreation and amusement[5]	107.4	98.7	104.1	104.5	106.8	104.7	102.8	104.9	104.1	102.0	101.4
Transport and communication	114.4	109.6	110.2	106.2	100.4	102.5	103.6	107.0	101.5	104.1	109.8
General index	104.0	108.9	111.0	106.5	105.7	105.0	102.6	105.0	107.5	105.7	104.8
Wholesale price indices, by commodity [10]											
All commodities	106.3	107.5	111.1	114.8	110.3	110.3	114.1	118.9	121.2	121.8	135.0
Primary articles	102.7	109.1	120.7	125.2	123.9	127.9	130.2	132.9	141.2	144.7	155.1
Electricity	115.9	110.6	102.4	105.1	106.3	103.7	103.8	108.7	110.0	109.8	113.7
Manufactured products	102.7	105.7	107.4	111.2	109.7	109.8	112.9	117.2	118.1	119.6	131.7

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 - 2021 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 and 2021 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	102.6	102.6	102.0	101.4	102.0	101.6	102.1	102.9	102.5	100.9
Urban area	100.8	102.7	102.6	102.1	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.1	102.8	102.3	101.0
Rural area	99.9	102.5	102.8	101.8	101.3	101.9	101.3	102.1	103.2	103.0	100.7
Classification one by components [1]											
Food	...	104.8	104.7	103.1	102.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	102.9	100.3	99.4	102.1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	103.1	102.3	102.4	102.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garments	...	103.3	102.4	102.6	102.8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101.9	101.5	101.2	101.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	102.0	101.3	101.3	102.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	99.9	99.6	99.9	98.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	100.5	101.8	101.9	101.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	102.1	102.8	102.0	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	102.7	104.1	103.3	102.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	101.7	101.6	100.2	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	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	99.7
Clothing	...	...	...	...	...	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.8	100.3
Residence	...	...	...	...	...	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.4	99.6	100.8
Household articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	100.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.0	100.4
Transportation and communication	...	...	...	...	...	98.7	101.1	101.7	98.3	96.5	104.1
Education, culture and recreation	...	...	...	...	...	101.6	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.3	101.9
Health care	...	...	...	...	...	103.8	106.0	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.4
Other articles and services	...	...	...	...	...	102.8	102.4	101.2	103.4	104.3	98.7
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products [2]	102.8	98.3	98.1	98.1	94.8	98.6	106.3	103.5	99.7	98.2	108.1
Agricultural products [3]	...	102.2	101.2	99.4	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.3	103.0	104.8	103.9
Stage of processing											
Raw materials [4]	105.1	98.2	98.0	97.8	93.9	98.0	108.1	104.1	99.3	97.7	111.0

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 2021=100)

PPI (December 2020=100)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumer price indices											
All items [1]	…	63.1	66.8	70.8	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5
Urban area	…	63.1	66.8	70.8	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5
Rural area [2]	…	63.6	67.1	71.5	74.4	80.3	84.0	86.9	90.4	93.1	97.7
Component [1]											
Housing indices [3]	…	62.8	66.4	70.2	74.4	78.9	83.0	87.0	91.3	94.7	97.7
Food indices [4]	…	57.9	61.3	66.1	69.5	77.0	82.4	85.1	87.7	91.9	97.8
Electricity indices [5]	…	46.7	50.8	54.4	59.5	64.9	67.9	71.5	78.2	85.2	93.8
Clothing indices	…	74.3	76.7	80.8	85.3	89.8	93.0	94.9	97.0	98.1	99.3
Rent indices	…	69.5	72.8	76.5	80.3	84.5	88.8	92.8	96.2	98.2	99.1
Producer price indices [6]											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply [7]	100	220.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Agricultural products [7]	100	208.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Final manufactured goods [8]	…	65.7	69.6	74.8	77.4	82.9	87.0	91.7	96.0	98.3	105.3
Agriculture [8]	…	68.4	70.0	73.5	77.3	90.2	89.5	89.9	86.7	90.8	101.4

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

(a) CPI - Consumer price indices

(b) PPI - Producer price indices

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

(1) December 2016 = 100.

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

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

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

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

(6) Year 2020 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

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

Graph 5.1 Consumer Price index

(% change from the preceding year)
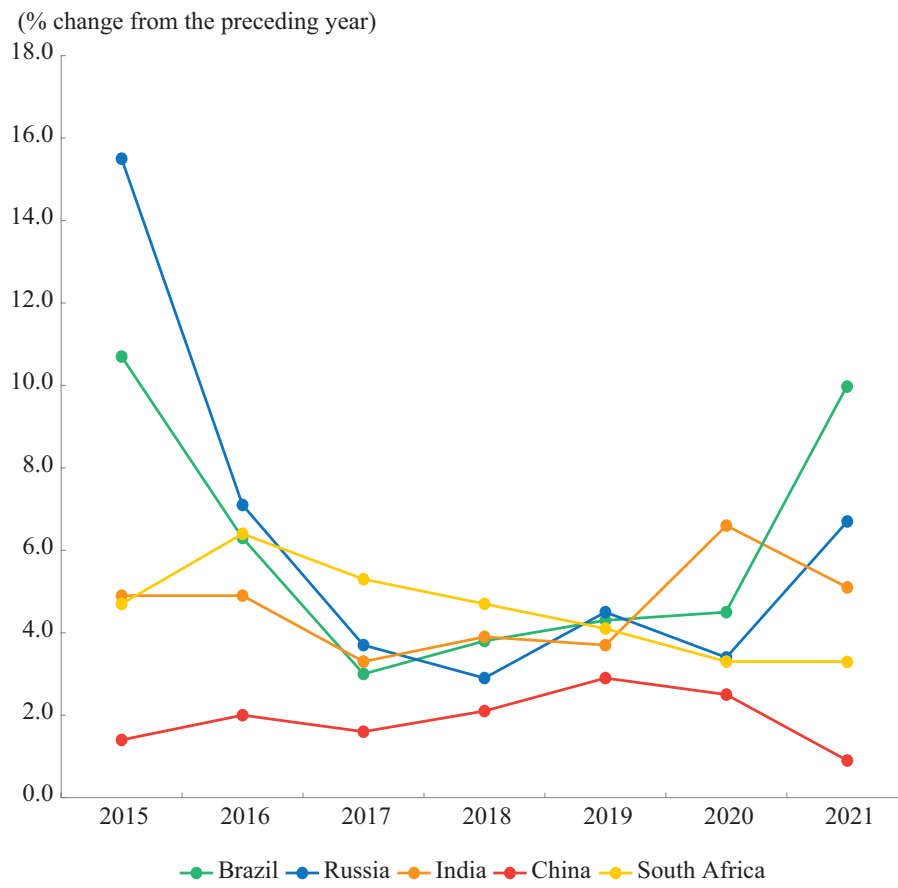
Explanatory Notes

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	124.0	174.0	178.0	183.0	197.0	193.0	190.0	187.0	188.0	191.0	189.0[9]
India [2]	…	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	38.7
Urban	37.3	…	41.8	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.9	41.0	41.5	41.6	40.0
Rural	11.6	…	33.9	35.6	35.9	36.5	37.3	36.3	37.0	37.3	36.9
South Africa [4]	…	21.3	21.6	22.3	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.7	24.0	…	…
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil [5]	8.8	5.3	5.1	4.9[6]	..	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [7]	13.0	26.0	27.0	28.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	33.0
India [8]	0.5	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.3[P]	…
China [3]	…	…	5.5	6.4	7.5	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.2	13.6
Urban	0.2	…	7.9	9.0	10.5	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.6	15.2	16.7
Rural [10]	0.1	…	3.0	3.4	4.1	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.6
South Africa [11]	…	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	…	…
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil [12] [13] [14]	…	…	3	3.3	-3.7	3.2	-1.4	2.8	-0.5	…	…
Russia	20.9	8.4	4.8	1.2	-9.0	0.8	2.9	8.5	4.8	3.8	4.5
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [15]	11.3	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]	…	0.9	0.9	0.8	…	1.26[17]	1.26[17]	…	…	…	…
Russia	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	…	…	…
China	0.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
South Africa	…	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	…	…	…
Full-time equivalent of R & D personnel（person-year）											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	1007257	828260	826733	829190	833654	802317	778155	758462	753796	748721	729434
India	93836	…	…	282994	…	…	…	341818[37]	…	…	…
China	922100	3246840	3532817	3710580	3758848	3878056	4033597	4381440	4800768	5234508	5716330
South Africa	…	35050	37957	38465	41055	42533	44259	43774	…	…	…

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

(Continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil [18]	3.9	5.1	5.2	5.7	6.2[19]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [20]	2.9	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.6
India [21]	3.2	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1[38]	3.1[39]
China [22]	2.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	…
South Africa [23]	…	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	…	…	…	…	…	…
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	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	15.8	…	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [26]	…	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	5.0	4.9	…	…	…	4.0[27]	…	…	…	…
Russia [20]	2.1[28]	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	4.0
India [21]	4.7	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8[38]	2.1[39]
China [29]	4.6	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.7
South Africa [30]	…	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.2	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gini coefficient											
Brazil [14] [31]	…	…	…	…	…	0.535	0.533	0.54	0.538[32]	…	…
Russia [33]	0.395	0.420	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.408[p]
India [34]											
Urban	0.342	0.367	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	0.260	0.280	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [35]	…	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466
South Africa [36]	0.640	…	…	…	0.648	…	…	…	…	…	…

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 2013-2021 ; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.

(b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000-2021.

(c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2022.

South Africa

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

(b) Statistics South Africa: 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 Inver- sions; 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 the World Bank Poverty and Equity database.

Russia

(1) All type TV sets. Per 100 households. By data of sample household budget survey.

(7) Personal passenger cars.

(9) Preliminary data.

(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) In 2000 - expenditures on health and physical culture.

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

India

(p) Preliminary date.

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

(38) Revised Estimate.

(39) Budgetary Estimate.

China

(3) In the fourth quarter of 2012, the National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China conducted the integrated survey of urban and rural households, unifying the names, classification and statistical standards of urban and rural households. On its basis, we got the ownership data of 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 televi- sion 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 house- holds 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Income and expenditure									
Household's per capita disposable income (R$)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R$)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household's per capita savings balance (R$)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population below international poverty line (1.90$ a day PPP) as % of total population [1]	…	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	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.9
Second 20%	…	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.4	7.2	7.3
Third 20%	…	12	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.3	12.1	12.2
Fourth 20%	…	18.9	19.1	19.1	19.3	19	19.1	19	19.1
Highest 20%	…	58.6	57.9	57.5	57.1	58.2	58.2	58.8	58.5
Income quintile ratio	…	17	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	0.54	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	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	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
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[3]									…
Television	…	…	…	…	…	97.4	96.8	96.5	96.2
Radio	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Computer	…	…	…	…	…	46.2	44	42.7	41.2
With Internet access	…	…	…	…	…	40.1	38.9	38.4	37.3
Refrigerator	…	…	…	…	…	98.1	98.1	98	98.1

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

(Continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
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 (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Enrollment by level of education (1000 persons) [6]	56115	57786	56574	56629	55174	56830	…	…	…
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6012	7314	7608	7840	7972	8279	…	…	…
Primary (ISC 1)	21225	17056	16761	16630	16299	16118	16107[7]	…	…
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16935	15386	14932	14285	13814	13678	13414[7]	…	…
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9162	10788	9950	9940	10710	9687	9704[7]	…	…
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2694	7162	7323	7840	6277	8285	…	…	…
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	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		2.2[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:
ⅰ) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
ⅱ) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
ⅲ) Includes special education.
ⅳ) Includes youth and adult education.
ⅴ) Includes professional education programmes.
ⅵ) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
ⅶ) Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees).
Master and doctoral degree 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub) [1]	...	...	20760	21729	23141	23905	24067	25293	26835	27695	...
Rural (Rub)	...	...	13377	14397	15333	16338	16333	17446	19022	20012	...
Urban (Rub)	...	...	23320	24300	25868	26521	26734	27973	29464	30283	...
Household's per capita per month living [2] consumption expenditure (Rub)	1157	12624	13707	14630	14713	16086	16770	17490	19169	18579	20506
Rural (Rub)	732	8415	8829	9667	10255	11030	11658	12174	12985	13441	14959
Urban (Rub)	1313	14082	15410	16350	16360	17839	18532	19304	21272	20307	22367
Population below international poverty line (1.90$ a day PPP) as % of total population [3]	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% sub-groups of population (%) [4]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4
Second 20%	10.4	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.1
Third 20%	15.1	14.9	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.0	15.0	15.2	15.1
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.5	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7
Highest 20%	46.7	47.6	47.4	47.2	47.0	47.0	46.9	47.1	47.0	46.5	46.7
Income quintile ratio [4]	7.9	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.6
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%) [2]	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100	100
Food products [5]	...	28.1	27.7	28.5	32.1	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.7	33.2	32.2
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco [6]	...	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0
Apparel and footwear	...	10.1	9.5	8.9	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.8
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.9	11.4
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	6.3	6.7	6.3	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.5
Health care	...	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2
Transport, communication [7]	...	20.8	21.1	21.2	17.7	16.6	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.3	18.7
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	6.9	7.2	7.1	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.4	5.8	5.6
Education	...	1.3	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5
Other goods and services	...	9.7	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	9.6	10.1
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%) [2]	49.4	31.4	31.2	31.9	35.4	35.5	34.3	33.5	32.9	35.3	34.7
Gini index [4]	0.395	0.420	0.417	0.415	0.412	0.412	0.411	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.408
Illiteracy rate (%) [8]	...	...	...	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) [9]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	23.3	23.8	23.7	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.6
2 rooms	41.0	39.5	39.4	39.3	39.1	39	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.1
3 rooms	29.4	28.8	28.9	28.8	28.6	28.5	28.2	28	27.9	27.7	27.6
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) [9]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private property	65.3	87.1	87.8	86.3	90.2	90.5	91.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.8
State-owned	6.3	3.7	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3
Municipal property	26.5	9	7.7	6.7	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9
Other	1.9	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...

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

(Continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[9]											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	78.5	79.5	77.2	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.2	84.7	85.5
Sewerage	69.0	74.4	74.9	72.5	76.8	77.1	77.6	78.3	79.4	79.8	80.8
Heating	73.4	83.7	84.3	81.7	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.3	87.1	87.5	88.1
Hot water supply	59.4	65.5	66.2	63.9	68.1	68.7	69.2	70.1	71.7	72.8	74.0
Bath (shower)	63.8	67.1	67.7	65.4	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.5	71.5	72.1	73.2
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	68.3	67.5	65.4	66.7	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.4	65.7
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)[10]	95.0	97.3	97.6	97.8	…	98.4	…	98.7	…	98.6	…
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)[10]	74.0	75.9	74.0	73.7	…	71.3	…	71.5	…	72.0	…
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)[11]	169.4	213.6	212.1	213.4	213.4	216.3	205.3	205.6	203.5	204.7	208.0
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram)[2]	62	78	78	78	77	80	80	80	80	81	80
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories)[2]	2394	2633	2626	2603	2575	2675	2655	2647	2652	2661	2577
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram)[2]	82	105	106	105	105	109	108	108	109	110	108
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)[2]	…	8.2	8.2	8.1	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.3	6.6	7.0
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)[12]											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5920	5793	5868	6127	6343	6629	6928	7123	7307	7415	7554
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16332	9428	9370	9674	9824	10022	9900	10197	10493	10790	11124
Tertiary education (5,6,7,8 levels of ISCED 2011)[13]	7224	8314	7768	7435	7059	6804	6163	6076	6089	6219	6265
Proportion of internal R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.05	1.03	1.03	1.07	1.10	1.10	1.11	1.00	1.04	1.10	1.00
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (1000 persons-year)	1007	828	827	829	834	802	778	758	754	749	729
School life expectancy (years)[14]	…	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.1	15.2	15.0	15.7	15.8	…	…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %[8]	…	…	…	…	27.5	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of patents on inventions applied	28688	44211	44914	40308	45517	41587	36454	37957	35511	34984	30977
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	9.3	9.1	8.7	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0
Girls enrollment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	96	96	96	93	94	94	94	94	95
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population[15]											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	36.6	34.3	32.1	30.6	29.3	27.4	27	26.2	29.0	28.7
From neoplasms	13.7	11.8	11.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.5	10.0
From external causes of death	18.6	10.7	10.2	10.2	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.5	2.3
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.0	3.9	4.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.3	4.4
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.2	3.4	3.9
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.4
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	89.8	68.1	63.0	59.5	57.7	53.3	48.3	44.4	41.2	32.4	31.1
Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.001

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 :

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

(2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.Data for 2021 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) Since 2021- including services for processing raw materials for the production of food and soft drinks for home consumption.

(6) Since 2021- including services for the production of alcohol for own consumption.

(7) Since 2021- Transport and information, communication.

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

(9) Since 2013 - incomplete coverage.

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

(11) Per capita of urban population.

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

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

(14) The data are from UIS database.

(15) World standard of WHO by all causes.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure [1]											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	2630	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
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	1430	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
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	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1[10]	3.1[11]
Enrollment by level of education (1000 persons) [2]											
Primary level (class I-V)	113800	134800	132400	130500	129120	123810	122380	120230	121686	122021	…
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28900	54600	59600	61800	63880	61450	63160	63840	64411	65929	…
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8626	30100	32300	34200	34600	35710	36640	37400	38500	…	…
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.74	0.74	0.71	0.69	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	…	…	…
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (persons-year)	93836	…	…282994		…	…	…341818		…	…	…
Average years of schooling (Years)											…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, % [1]	5.7	8.9	…	…	…	…	10.8	11.6	12.2	…	…
Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants [12]											…
Total	107	873	1042	816	801	693	744	764	966	1019	…
Individuals	46	254	252	248	235	234	272	274	336	351	…
Legal entity	61	519	790	568	566	459	472	490	630	668	…
Public expenditure on health (% of GDP) [2]	…	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.8[10]	2.1[11]
Doctors (1000 numbers) [3]	556	902	948	986	1030	1078	1126	1180	1234	…	…
Hospital beds (per 1000 persons) [3]	0.508	0.507	0.506	0.537	0.591	0.492	0.537	0.541	0.613	0.612	…
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1000 numbers) [4]	238	372	378	462	403	410	389	405	413	367	…

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Death due to diseases (numbers):											…
Cholera	18	2	5	5	4	3	3	6	2	3[P]	…
Malaria	932	519	440	562	384	331	194	96	77	93	80[14]
Dengue	7	242	193[9]	137	220	245	325	172	166	56	90[15]
Kala-Azar	150	29	20	11	5	0	0	0	0	6	28[13]
Tuberculosis	10463	63265	61888	63226	63295	62011	56277	73382	89823	76002	…
Living quality											
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1000 households)											
Urban	668[5]	611[6]	…	…	…	…	…	..	..	…	…
Rural	943[5]	933[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hired (per 1000 households)											
Urban	285[5]	354[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	36[5]	51[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Others (per 1000 households)											
Urban	47[5]	34[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	21[5]	16[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households) : Rural	243[9]	312[10]	…	…	…	…	…	329	…	…	…
Urban	687[9]	691[10]	…	…	…	…	…	650	…	…	…
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	435[9]	800[10]	…	…	…	…	…	939	…	…	…
Urban	876[9]	979[10]	…	…	…	…	…	991	…	…	…
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households): Rural	219[9]	406[10]	…	…	…	…	…	713	…	…	…
Urban	737[9]	912[10]	…	…	…	…	…	962	…	…	…
Gini coefficient [1] [7]											
Urban (%)	0.342	0.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural (%)	0.26	0.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Illiteracy rate [1] [8]											
Urban (%)	20.2	14.0	…	14.0	…	…	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2	…
Rural (%)	44.2	30.0	…	29.0	…	…	27.2	26.1	25.7	24.4	…
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) [5]											
Radio, transister	35.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Television	31.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Telephone	9.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bicycle	43.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	11.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Car, jeep, van	2.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
None of the above assets	39.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population with access to tap water (%)	36.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Population with access to gas (%)	17.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day) [1]											…
Rural	2149	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	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population					0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	0.05
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population					217	211	204	199	193	188	…
Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population					0.92	0.85	0.64	0.32	0.25	0.13	0.12

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.

(k) Central Tuberculosis Division, National Tuberculosis Elimination Programme.

Footnotes :

(1) Pertains to National Sample Survey Rounds (i.e Period July of the previous year to June of the year mentioned in the table).The information on quintile groups and nutritional intakes pertains to uniform reference period 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, 2019 and 2020. Illiteracy rates are as per PLFS 2017-18, PLFS 2018-19, PLFS 2019-20 and PLFS 2020-21.

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

(10) Revised estimates.

(11) Budgetary Estimates.

(12) The figures is as on 31st March.

(13) Provisional.

(14) Upto Dec 2021.

(15) Till Oct. 2021.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Income and expenditure											
Per capita income of households (RMB)											
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	...	18311	20167	21966	23821	25974	28228	30733	32189	35128
Per capita disposable income of urban households	6256	24127	26467	28844	31195	33616	36396	39251	42359	43834	47412
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2282	8389	9430	10489	11422	12363	13432	14617	16021	17131	18931
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	...	...	13220	14491	15712	17111	18322	19853	21559	21210	24100
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5027	17107	18488	19968	21392	23079	24445	26112	28063	27007	30307
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1714	6667	7485	8383	9223	10130	10955	12124	13328	13713	15916
Per capita savings balance (RMB) [1]	5076	29508	32894	35477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) as % of total population [2]	...	6.5	1.9	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20%											
subgroups of population (%) [2]	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
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	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food,tobacco and liquor	...	...	31.2	31	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.4	28.2	30.2	29.8
Clothing	...	...	7.8	7.6	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9
Residence	...	...	22.7	22.1	21.8	21.9	22.4	23.4	23.4	24.6	23.4
Household facilities, articles and services	...	...	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9
Transport and communication	...	...	12.3	12.9	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1
Education, cultural and recreation	...	...	10.6	10.6	11	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8
Health care and medical services	...	...	6.9	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4
Urban (in cash) (%)	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food	39.4	36.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	10	10.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	11.3	8.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	8.5	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	12.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	6.4	6.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	3.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural (%)	100	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food	49.1	39.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	5.7	6.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence	15.5	18.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	5.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport and communication	5.6	11.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and medical services	5.2	8.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(Continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Gini coefficient [3]	...	0.474	0.473	0.469	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	...	...	...	...	76	79	80	81	82	83	...
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)[7]	45.4	93.2	94.3	94.6	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	...
Public Recreational Green Space Per Capita (sq.m)[7]	3.7	12.3	12.6	13.1	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) [4]	4.6	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	10.8
Urban households	13.4	12.2	12.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural households	11.2	7.5	7.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5561	23913	24681	25477	26253	26958	27536	28310	30315	32853	34961
Regular secondary schools	73689	72284	68750	67843	66858	66956	68163	70278	72410	74083	76234
Primary schools	130133	96959	93605	94511	96922	99130	100937	103393	105612	107254	107799
Special schools	378	379	368	395	442	492	579	666	795	881	920
Pre-primary education	22442	36858	38947	40507	42648	44139	46001	46564	47139	48183	48052
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.89	1.91	2.00	2.02	2.06	2.10	2.12	2.14	2.24	2.41	2.44
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnell (1000 persons-year)	922	3247	3533	3711	3759	3878	4034	4381	4801	5235	5620
Average years of schooling (Years)	...	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]	...	19926	22924	26169	30548	44992	50674	55242	60993	72349	73434
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.9	2	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) [6]	2.4	4.2	4.6	4.9	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7
Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 population	0.01	2.93	3.12	3.33	3.69	3.97	4.15	4.62	5.10	4.43	4.27
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	41.68	70.62	66.80	65.63	63.42	61.00	60.53	59.27	55.55	47.76	45.37
Number of Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	1.94	0.16	0.29	0.22	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.06

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

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

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Income and expenditure										
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6364	…	…	…	53661	…	…	…	…	…
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure [1]	7546	…	…	…	40874	…	…	…	…	…
Population below international poverty line (1,25$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	…	…	…	…	100	…	…	…	…	…
Lowest 20%	…	…	…	…	4.5	…	…	…	…	…
Second 20%	…	…	…	…	7.2	…	…	…	…	…
Third 20%	…	…	…	…	10.1	…	…	…	…	…
Fourth 20%	…	…	…	…	17.6	…	…	…	…	…
Highest 20%	…	…	…	…	60.5	…	…	…	…	…
Income quintile ratio	…	…	…	…	24.9	…	…	…	…	…
Living quality										
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100	…	…	…	100	…	…	…	…	…
Food and non-alcoholic beverages [2]	27.7	…	…	…	12.9	…	…	…	…	…
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	…	…	…	0.9	…	…	…	…	…
Clothing and footwear	5.4	…	…	…	4.8	…	…	…	…	…
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	…	…	…	32.6	…	…	…	…	…
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	…	…	…	5.2	…	…	…	…	…
Health	1.5	…	…	…	0.9	…	…	…	…	…
Transport	13.3	…	…	…	16.3	…	…	…	…	…
Communication	3.4	…	…	…	3.4	…	…	…	…	…
Recreation and culture	3.7	…	…	…	3.8	…	…	…	…	…
Education	2.4	…	…	…	2.5	…	…	…	…	…
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	…	…	…	2.1	…	…	…	…	…
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	…	…	…	14.7	…	…	…	…	…
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	…	…	…	0.1	…	…	…	…	…
Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)	0.650	…	…	…	0.639	…	…	…	…	…
Illiterary rate (%) [3]	…	16.6	16.2	15.8	15.3	14.5	13.9	13.3	12.3	10.3
Adult literacy [4]	…	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	…	18.9	19.3	19.6	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.0	17.5	…
2 rooms	…	9.6	9.2	9.0	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	…
3 rooms	…	11.1	11.4	10.9	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	…
4 rooms or more	…	60.5	60.1	60.5	58.0	58.4	58.1	58.8	62.8	…
Classification of dwellings tenure [6]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Private Property [7]		69.0	70.5	69.5	63.6	63.0	63.4	…	64.1	…
Private property	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
State-owned	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Municipal property	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Other	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)										
Piped water within the dwelling	…	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		72.1	72.1	73.3	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	…
Sewerage within the dwelling [5]	…	59.7	59.2	59.9	60.4	60.6	61.0	61.5	64.2	…
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) [8]	…	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	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)		0.73	0.72	0.77	0.80	0.82	0.83	0.75	…	…
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel		35050	37957	38465	41055	42533	44259	43774	…	…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	…	13.5		14.4	15.0	15.1	14.8	15.1	16.2	14.9
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources:

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

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

Footnotes:

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

(2) Adjusted for CPI.

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

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

(5) Figures 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.

Graph 6.1 Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP (%)

(%)

2012
- Brazil: 5.1
- Russia: 3.8
- India: 3.1
- China: 4.3
- South Africa: 6.9

2021
- Brazil: 6.2
- Russia: 3.6
- India: 3.1
- China: 4.2
- South Africa: 6.9

■ Brazil[1] ■ Russia ■ India ■ China[2] ■ South Africa[3]
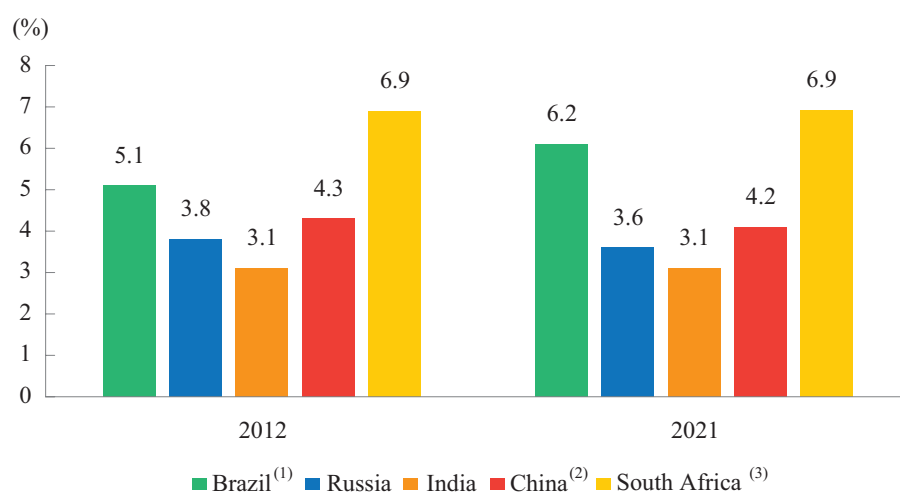
Notes: (1) Data for 2015 instead of 2021.
(2) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.
(3) Data for 2015 instead of 2021.

Graph 6.2 Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP (%)

(%)

2012
- Brazil: 5.0
- Russia: 3.4
- India: 1.3
- China: 5.2
- South Africa: 4.1

2021
- Brazil: 4.0
- Russia: 4.0
- India: 2.1
- China: 6.7
- South Africa: 4.2

■ Brazil[1] ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa[2]
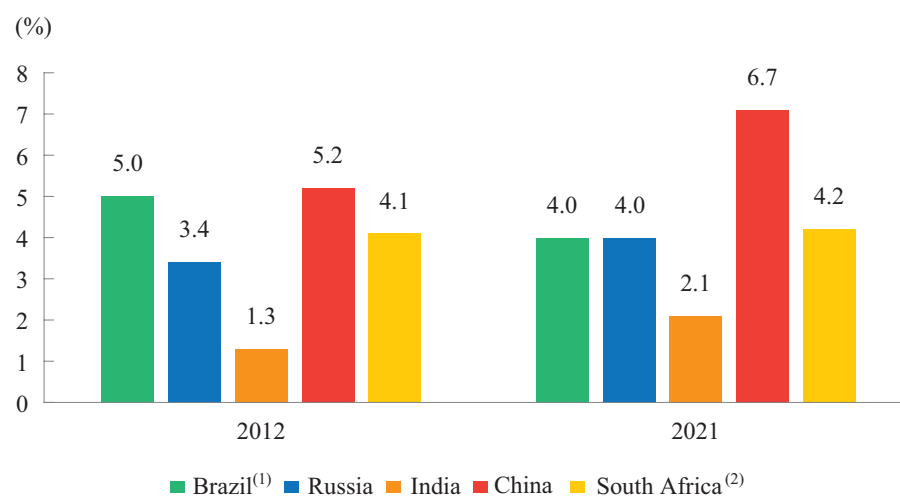
Notes: (1) Data for 2017 instead of 2021.
(2) Data for 2015 instead of 2021.

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 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.

Household's per capita disposable income (R$): Household's gross disposable income divided by the estimeted 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.

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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, orphanages and others.

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

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

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

School life expectancy: (according to the UNESCO methodology) - 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.

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

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

Resources and Environment

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Total water consumption (Million m³)											
Brazil	…	…	29453	31140	30600	34104	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	66924	56864	53551	55973	54538	54636	53471	52964	51097	46958	48010
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [2]	…	613120	618340	609490	610320	604020	604340	601550	602120	581290	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	545943	463000	…	493500	495700	…	…	499525	498073	…	…
Russia [3]	871539	871814	871830	871838	870722	870706	870714	870745	870766	870766	870738
India [4]	63729	…	69790	…	70150	…	70827	…	71225	…	71379
China [15]	174909	207687	207687	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	220446	…
South Africa	1331	1270	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	6245	6191	6028	5832	5781	5767	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [3]	1864	1804	1811	1827	1901	1901	1910	1914	1920	1923	1925
India [5]	…	9098	9352	8665	8885	8877	9133	9645	9859	10088	10099
China [6]	11000	15800	16000	16020	16000	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	959	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)											
Brazil	9952	4774	5123	4969	6614	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [7]	6668	6804	6753	6351	6839	6669	6887	7257	7433	6960	…
India [8]	940	1580	1490	1560	…	2127	…	…	…	…	…
China	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	9930	9710	9580	9470	9170	8610	8530	…	…	…	…
Sulfur dioxide emissions per capita											
Brazil (g/m³) [9]	82	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia (kg) [10]	37	30	29	28	28	27	25	25	25	25	22
India (kg)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China (kg) [11]	16	16	15	14	13	6	4	4	3	2	…
South Africa (kg)	6.4	7.8	8.0	8.1	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)											
Brazil [12]	91.2	92.0	92.0	92.1	92.2	92.2	92.3	…	…	…	…
Russia [13]	75.0	75.0	75.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	…
India [14]	…	…	…	…	…	…	36.5	37.8	40.5	50.8	55.2
China	80.4	89.9	90.5	91.1	91.7	92.3	92.8	…	…	…	…
South Africa [16]	90.1	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.

(h) FAO Database.

(i) United Nations Global SDG Database.

Russia

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

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

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

(d) Federal Agency for Water Resources.

(e) United Nations Global SDG Database.

(f) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

India

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

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

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

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

China

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2021.

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

(c) World Bank WDI Database.

(d) United National Global SDG Database.

South Africa

(a) Millennium indicators, UN.

(b) United Nations Global SDG Database.

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

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

Russia

(1) Total Freshwater Use.

(3) Year-end data.

(7) By data of Rosgidromet. Data on emissions of carbon dioxide, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry, are taken from the Russian national inventory of antropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2020 years.

(10) Emissions from stationary sources.

(13) 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.

(5) 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. Data for 2021 is based on 1st Advance Estimates.

(8) 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.

(14) Percentage of Population getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS).

China

(2) Total freshwater use.

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

(11) Data of 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.

(15) Data are the figures of the Sixth National Forestry Survey (1999-2003), the Eighth National Forestry Survey (2009-2013), and the Ninth National Forestry Survey (2014-2018).

South Africa

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

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Natural resources							
Fresh water resources - Total (m³/s)[1]	247889	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	2070	2101	2189	1758	…	…
Natural gas (million m³)	360782	918115	838764	859268	745473	…	…
Limestone (ton)	45459758	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ornamental stone (ton)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Iron (ton)	11275749	19948000	23126000	22565000	…	…	…
Magnesia and dolomite (ton)	3474339	239342	235400	390000	…	…	…
Coal (ton)	7378006	2154000	3232000	2771000	…	…	…
Clays (ton)	1805011	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mica (ton)[2]	104	< 5000	4000	4000	…	…	…
Kaolin (ton)	2467966	7353000	7068000	7056000	…	…	…
Industrial sands (ton)	1608	…	…	…	…	…	…
Alumunium (bauxite) (1000 ton)	1784	5900	7140	2600	…	…	…
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	…	317	317	317	…	…	…
Syenite (ton)	498278	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gypsum (ton)	888639	288490	291807	400000	…	…	…
Talc (ton)	57031	44834	44010	52133	…	…	…
Salt (ton)	…	21632	21630	…	…	…	…
Other ornamental stone (ton)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Proportion of waste water safely treated (%)	52.5	68.8	68.5	70.3	73.4	…	…
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	…	90.2	90.4	90.7	90.8	…	…

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%20
agregados/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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million. cu.m) [1]	4523000	4217900	4614600	4623000	4647900	4441000	4681500	4622600	4290900	4565000	4495500
Annual flows (million.cu.m) [2]	61771	51594	49320	50589	48721	48722	47819	47407	46352	42663	44855
Number of protected areas [3]	135	144	146	12944	12995	11936	11939	11868	11822	11825	11882
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) [3]	40057	43239	45255	202290	206623	211696	212044	237747	238789	240108	242128
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	...	...	...	11.8	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1
Main mineral reserves [4]											
Crude oil (million t tons)	24455	28876	29166	29440	29657	29676	29831	29859	30817	31430	31320[p]
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	63830500	68932900	69272000	70347300	70024300	69218500	73260300	72994700	72682100	70985600	67187000[p]
Coal (million tons)	277239	274014	274149	273948	274566	274329	274987	275443	275478	275145	...
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	101	106	109	110	110	110	113	112	112	...
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	232	230	230	230	230	230	284	284	284	...
Copper (million tons)	85	91	91	92	98	97	98	99	99	98	...
Lead (million tons)	20	19	19	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	...
Zinc (million tons)	61	60	60	60	60	60	59	59	59	59	...
Bauxite (1000 tons)	1539500	1427100	1421200	1413700	1407200	1400200	1393400	1388400	1380800	1373500	...
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1717	1568	1571	1557	1335	1332	1330	1328	1320	1316	...
Tin (1 000 tons)	2302	2168	2168	2167	2165	2164	2162	2153	2122	2116	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	318	312	344	348	368	450	437	456	421	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	8.6	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	...
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	116	121	122	119	123	131	123	122	123	...
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88.2	88.1	88.2	90.4	101	101	101	101	101	101	...
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg) [5]	12	14	13	12	12	13	13	12	12	12	13
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) [6]	34	42	37	34	33	34	34	33	33	33	36
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9
Proportion of wastewater treated (%)	64	66	65	66	66	66	68	67	67	67	67
Urban solid waste collected (million m³) [7]	152	256	261	263	267	269	274	275	304	334	350
Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year) [6]	-4.8	0.0	-3.9	-3.3	1.6	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	1.7	-2.2	-10.3

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

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

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources[1] (million cu.m)	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1869000	1999200	1999200	1999200
Number of protected areas [2] [3]	574	693	717	745	759	763	769	771	903	981	987
National parks	89	103	102	103	103	103	103	104	101	104	106
Wildlife sanctuaries	485	526	532	535	541	543	544	544	553	566	564
All protected areas (1000 hectares) [2] [3]	14667	15747	15989	16108	16198	16205	16209	16210	16501	17192	17305
National parks (1000 hectares)	3780	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4050	4056	4372	4437
Wildlife sanctuaries (1000 hectares)	10887	11493	11712	11829	11887	11892	11893	11893	11976	12242	12251
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	652	652	647	636	621	604	594	619	603	587
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	760000	1166770	1171690	1199100	1251890	1227000	1289700	1340000	1381000	1371900	1372620
Coal (million tons)	…	293500	298914	301050	306600	308800	315160	319040	326495	344019	352126
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite + Magnetite)	6312	…	6642	…	5474[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	104541	…	95872	…	93475[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	289578	…	237573	…	207767[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3012	…	2997	…	2735[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1337	…	2115	…	2482[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6412	…	10893	…	9999[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	100830	…	102795	…	106116[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	524098	…	830195	…	656422[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10085	…	14616	…	17228[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	…	72	…	70[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91983	…	118281	…	150444[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	…	8	…	7[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4796	…	8469	…	7961[6]	…	…	…	…	…	…
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) [7]	1624	3881	4164[8]	5520	7637[9]	4986[10]	26266	25856	25377	19669	25200
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0.007	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.006	0.003	0.015	0.014	0.012	0.010	0.011
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)[11]	…	…	19.4	27.8	45.7	…	…	…	…	…	…

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 is 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Natural resources										
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2770080	2952879	2795786	2726690	2796260	3246640	2876120	2746250	2904100	3160520
Total water consumption(million m³)	...	613120	618340	609490	610320	604020	604340	601550	602120	581290
Number of nature reserves[1]	1227	2669	2697	2729	2740	2750	2750	474	474	474
Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)[2]	98210	149787	146310	146992	147028	147332	147167	98609	98114	98213
Main mineral reserves[3]										
Crude oil (million tons)	...	3333	3367	3433	3496	3501	3542	3570	3550	3619
Natural gas (million cu.m) [4]	...	4378988	4642884	4945178	5193950	5436546	5522096	5793604	5966580	6266578
Coal (million tons) [4]	...	229886	236290	239993	244010	249226	1666673	1708573	1718260	162288
Iron ore (million tons)[4]	...	19477	19917	20656	20760	20120	84888	85219	85300	10878
Manganese ore (1000 tons)[4]	...	209382	215477	214154	276262	310336	1846000	1816000	1920000	212957
Copper (1 000 tons) [4]	...	27344	27515	28364	27218	26210	106078	114435	112536	27013
Lead (1 000 tons) [4]	...	14547	15779	17208	17388	18086	89670	92163	98329	12331
Zinc (1 000 tons) [4]	...	34907	37662	40341	41027	44391	184939	187557	200250	30948
Bauxite (1 000 tons) [4]	...	905900	983235	983219	997582	1009553	5089000	5170000	5470000	576502
Nickel (1 000 tons) [4]	...	2609	2535	2530	2873	2774	11181	11879	10761	3996
Tungsten (1 000 tons) [4]	...	2338	2349	2333	2331	2432	10304	10716	11204	2225
Tin (1 000 tons) [4]	...	1175	1165	1106	1092	1164	4500	4531	4542	723
Antimony (1 000 tons) [4]	...	450	460	532	479	521	3198	3277	3435	352
Gold (1 000 tons) [4]	...	2	2	2	2	2	13	14	14	2
Silver (1 000 tons) [4]	...	37	37	39	39	41	316	329	347	51
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons) [4]	...	48794	53477	41290	55164	73215	367000	440000	530000	52319
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	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 waste water treated in Urban (%)	...	87.3	89.3	90.2	91.9	93.4	94.5	95.5	96.8	97.5
Sulfur Dioxide Emission (1000 tons)[5]	...	21176	20439	19744	18591	8549	6108	5161	4573	3182
Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area(%)	9.9	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 Nations 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) Solid mineral resources reserve data in 2020 are counted according to the standard of Solid Mineral Resources Reserves Classification (GB/T 17766-2020), excluding the statistics of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Province. The counted reserves are reserved reserves, which refer to the economically recoverable part of proved resources and controlled resources.
(4) Data on non-oil and gas mineral reserves are remaining reserves and resources (2017-2019).Due to changes in statistical standards, data from 2020 are not comparable with those from previous years.
(5) Data after 2016 are incomparable to that in the previous years.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Natural resources								
Number of protected areas	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	..
Marine area protected	17	24	25	25	25	25	25	25
Terrestrial area protected	1277	1429	1451	1478	1507	1520	1535	1538
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1902	4681	185910	185910	186175	186175	186232	186232
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85938	112503	113491	116182	117596	121056	121932	121977
Main mineral reserves								
Iron ore (million tons)	1500	1000	1000	1000	1000	1000	1200	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	650	650	650	650	770	…
Copper (1 000 tons)	4000000	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	27	27	27	27	27	27	…
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	31	31	31	31	….
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources :

   (a) United States Geological Survey.

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

Graph 7.1 Utilization of Forest Area

(1 000 hectares)
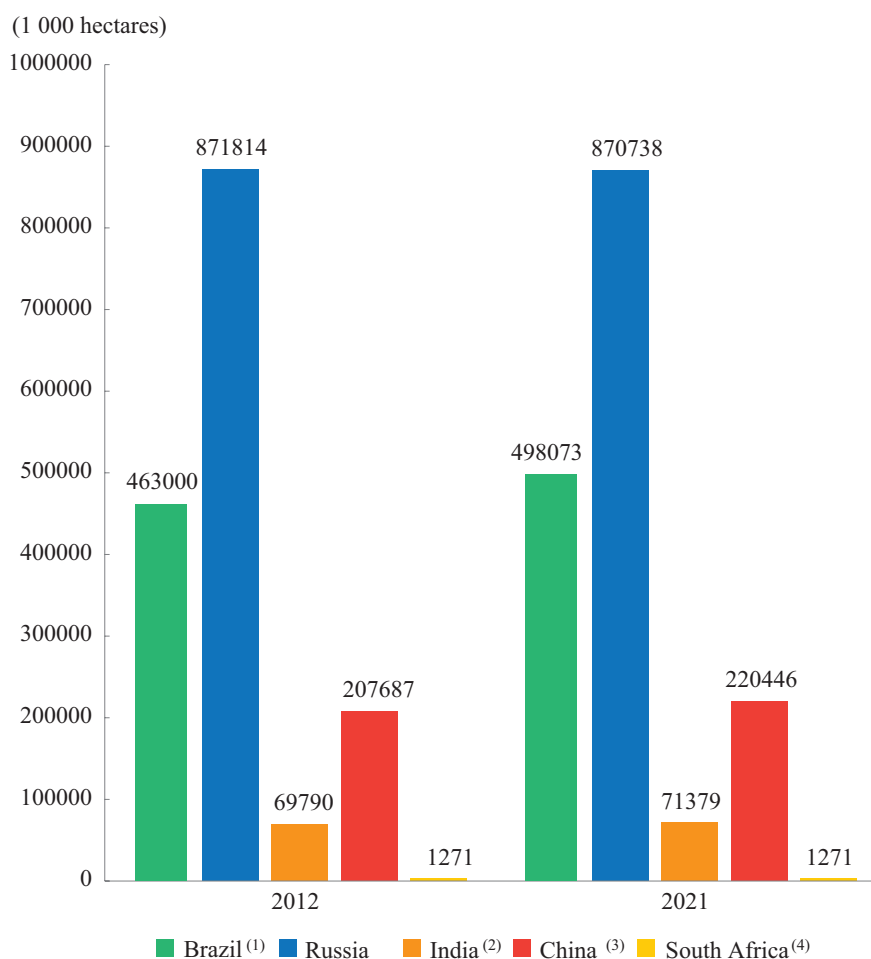
Notes: (1) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.
(2) Data for 2013 instead of 2012.
(3) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.
(4) Data for 2011 instead of 2012 and 2021.

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

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

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

8

Industry

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	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	103.4	100.4	102.5	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.5	103.4	97.9	106.4
India[3]	105.0	103.3	103.3	104.0	103.3	104.6	104.4	103.8	99.2	91.6	111.3[4]
China[5]	111.4	110.0	109.7	108.3	106.1	106.0	106.6	106.2	105.7	102.8	109.6
South Africa	86.0	98.6	99.9	100.0	100.0	100.7	100.3	101.5	100.6	...	...
Production of petroleum (million tons)											
Brazil	62.0	105.4	103.1	114.9	124.2	128.2	133.7	131.9	141.9	...	...
Russia[6]	324.0	519.0	522.0	526.0	535.0	548.0	547.0	556.0	561.0	513.0	524.0
India[3]	32.4	37.9	37.8	37.5	36.9	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.2	30.5[4]	...
China	163.0	207.5	209.9	211.4	214.6	199.7	191.5	189.3	191.6	194.8	198.9
South Africa (million kl)[7]	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)											
Brazil[8]	349	552.7[9]	570.3[9]	590.7[9]	581.7[9]	578.9[9]	589.4[9]	601.4[9]	...	...	...
Russia	878	1069	1059	1064	1068	1091	1094	1115	1121	1090	1159
India[3][10]	561	1108	1176	1267	1336	1407	1483	1585	1623	1598[4]	...
China	1356	4988	5432	5794	5815	6133	6604	7166	7503	7779	8534
South Africa	211	258	256	255	250	253	255	256	253	...	...

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

China

   National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000-2021; Monthly Industrial Production

Survey 2000-2021; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2021 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

(a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.

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

(c) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000-2019.

Footnotes :

Brazil

(1) Data from OECD.stat Database.

(8) Electricity Production data are from Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico — ONS.

(9) Since 2010 data are 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.

(10) 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

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

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

Products	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Coal (million tons)	6.0	7.4	8.8	9.5	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.2	…
Natural gas (million m³)[1]	13328	25832	28174	31895	35126	37891	40117	40857	44724
Iron ore (million tons)	218	470	454	476	489	458	462	495	…
Steel (million tons)	30.2	51.1	51.9	48.6	45	41.4	46	50.5	32.2
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	1320	3012	3171	2668	2174	1876	2383	2507	…
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	4350	8281	9095	7703	6912	6366	6447	6491	…
TV (1000 sets)	6022	14082	14960	14097	10865	10401	12101	14377	…
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1000 sets)[2]	10921	56908	62455	67905	51536	46143	43698	38481	…
Washing machines (1000 sets)	3212	10012	10333	8599	8207	7015	6449	7658	…
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19066	30724	32195	40320	33574	39011	39346	41695	…
Sawnwood (1000 m³)	13497	20988	23234	28449	27756	23310	22254	24041	…
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	…	21.9	21.5	22.5	24.4	24.9	26.3	30.4	…
Cement (1000 tons)	36431	79035	74077	88598	113057	102600	85827	85578	…
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.44	0.5	0.45	0.5	…
Wollen woven fabrics (1000 sets)	182	523	364	720	1104	1097	961	669	…
Footwear (million pairs)	…	…	…	1601	1528	1337	1398	1411	…

Source :

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statisitics — IBGE, Annual Survey of Industry 2000–2020.

Footnotes :

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile cellular.

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

Products	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal (million tons)	258	357	353	357	372	386	410	439	439	398	435
Natural gas (million cu.m)[1]	584000	655000	668000	642000	634000	641000	691000	726000	739000	694000	763000
Iron ore (million tons)[2]	86.8	104.0	102.0	102.0	101.0	101.0	95.0	96.1	97.7	100.0	100.0
Steel (million tons)[3]	59.2	70.4	68.9	70.5	69.4	69.6	73.1	74.3	73.9	73.8	77.8
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1964	1925	1695	1215	1120	1356	1565	1525	1262	1365
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)[4]	1327	4302	4128	3693	3117	3293	3152	3420	3368	3557	4087
TV (1 000 sets)[5]	1116	16170	14714	16255	9045	8382	5859	6674	7300	7670	6360
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	3355	3868	3862	3511	4040	4533	4676	4854	5261	5583
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons)[6]	12213	17833	18441	19724	20146	20821	22567	22962	23703	24913	26428
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m)[7]	20583	21211	21744	21526	22030	23780	25162	28523	29967	29299	32107
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.8	7.8	8.2	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.4
Cement (1 000 tons)[8]	32389	61691	66548.8	69139.2	62103	54935	54721	53678	57676	56165	59668
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1822	1389	1311	1231	1121	1168	1210	1352	1390	1453	1358
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	14.1	12.8	11.7	11.0	9.1	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	6.6
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56506	103318	118327	109021	91703	95410	120074	123160	109251	93617	106691

Source：

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes：

(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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal (million tons)	310	556	566	609	639	658	675	729	731	716	777[4]
Natural gas (million m³)	29480	40679	35407	33657	32249	31897	32649	32873	31184	28673[4]	…
Iron ore (million tons)	81	137	152	129	158	195	201	206	244[4]	204[4]	…
Crude steel (million tons)[1]	26.9	77.3	81.3	87.3	89.0	95.5	101.5	109.3	111.4	100.3	118.1[4]
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524	2669	2519	2591	2747	2892	2927	2929	2309	…	…
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	2126	8685	8421	9234	9203	…	…	…	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733	3225	3429	3991	4310	…	…	…	…	…	…
Fertilizers (1000 tons) [2]	16261	17663	18008	18205	19630	19782	19957	19722	20366	20341	20451
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	247	256	271	283	280	299	337	334	300	256[3]
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19718	33870	35513	36959	38440	38837	40057	42204	40038	36344[4]	…

Sources :

(a) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.

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

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

(d) Ministry of Steel.

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

(f) Ministry of Commerce & Industry,DIPP.

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

(h) Ministry of Coal, 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 2021.

(4) Provisional data.

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

Products	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Coal (million tons)	1384	3945	3974	3874	3747	3411	3524	3698	3846	3902	4126
Natural gas (million m³)	27200	110608	120858	130157	134610	136865	148035	160159	175362	192495	207584
Iron ore (million tons)	223	1310	1486	1527	1381	1272	1229	802	845	867	981
Crude steel (million tons)	129	724	813	822	804	808	871	929	995	1065	1035
Cars (1000 sets)	607	10770	12104	12483	11630	12111	11945	12174	10285	9240	9765
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12790	84270	92557	87961	79928	84816	83145	81088	79043	90147	89921
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39360	128235	127452	141289	144757	157696	159326	196950	189991	196262	184965
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52479	1181546	1523439	1682028	1812614	1848457	1889824	1800506	1696034	1469618	1661516
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14430	67911	73005	71144	72745	76209	75009	72615	74330	80419	86185
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31860	68321	70262	68769	74320	66296	58917	54035	57312	54960	55436
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6344	55682	62976	68370	74304	77161	86024	83618	67455	75926	79517
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	110	113	118	117	123	125	120	125	127	136
Cement (million tons)	597	2210	2419	2492	2359	2410	2331	2236	2344	2395	2378
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13922	36959	39881	38800	39012	39260	27491	26351	21918	18624	19630
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278	479	494	600	633	464	454	479	490	290	275
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1468	4497	4524	4499	4558	4618	4477	4125	3947	3542	3524

Sources:

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China,2021 China Statistical Yearbook; 2021 China Industry Statistical Yearbook; 2022 China Statistical Abstract; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2021.

(b) Nationl Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, Annual Reports 2000-2021.

Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Basic iron and steel	35772	96183	102932	117219	109503	111231	133107	139647	127577	100007	149171
Motor vehicles	47316	111006	125130	147723	152964	172238	188839	213991	246572	193250	191704
Household appliance	5763	10313	10907	11815	12383	12542	12100	12695	13775	11950	14205
Basic chemicals [1]	26405	78374	87375	99771	89674	95080	97163	100505	100078	98308	113643
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3237	7479	8056	8630	10028	10995	11339	11121	10894	9595	10666
Paper and paper products	26613	54681	58277	63688	68770	73515	76051	81766	83269	79350	88125
Non-metallic mineral [2]	17256	45095	49143	51741	52684	54301	55915	57143	55118	47591	59419
Textiles [3]	7260	6317	6934	7735	8166	9121	9271	8735	8334	7530	8928
Footwear	2943	4192	4436	4859	4905	5313	5296	5867	6475	5524	7201

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
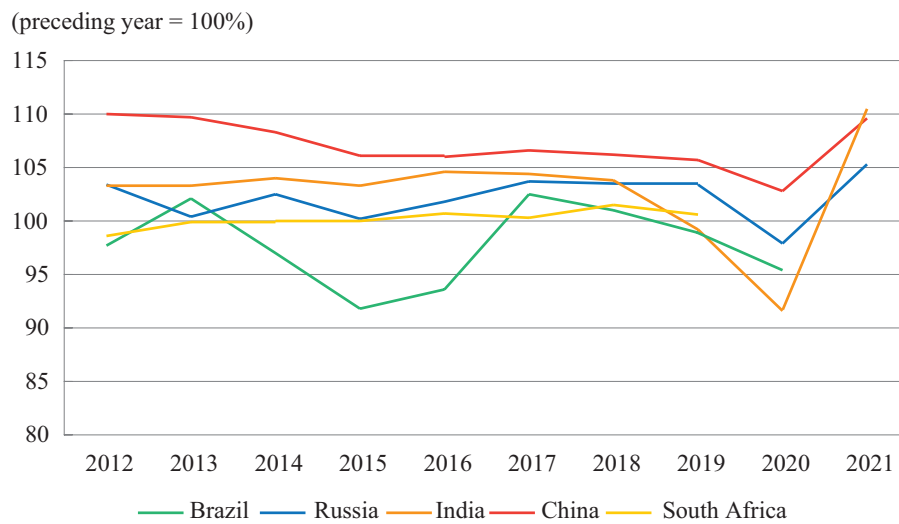
Graph 8.2 Electricity Production

(billion-kilowatt-hours)

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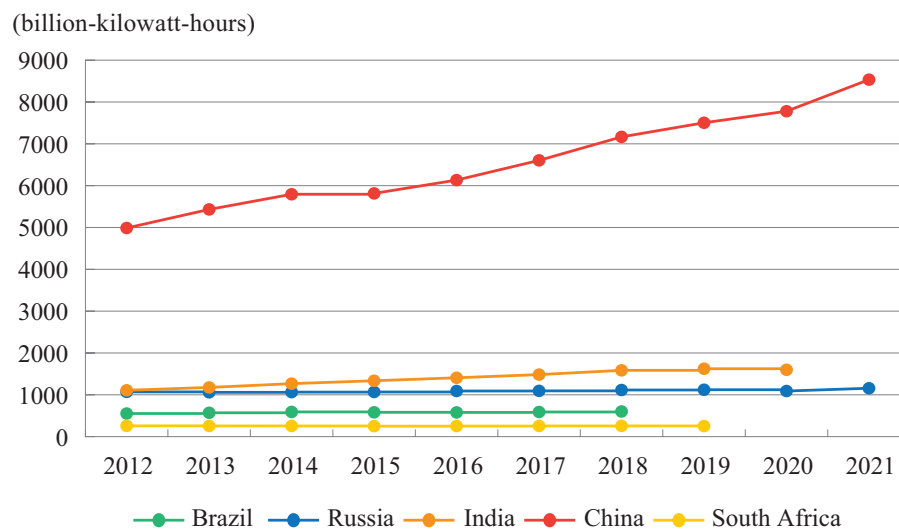
Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Total primary energy production (mtoe)										
Brazil [1]	153	257	258	273	286	295	30.3	30.8	32.6	...
Russia	1488	1899	1914	1917	1909	1935	1976	2040	2058	1922
India [2]	204	421	333	453	361	484	499	530	533	519[3]
China [4]	970	2457	2511	2535	2535	2422	2512	2652	2781	...
South Africa	153	164	127	167	163	164	181	164	165	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)										
Brazil [5]	190	283	296	306	300	288	294	290	294	...
Russia	1131	1325	1308	1338	1317	1322	1337	1374	1374	1333
India [6]	...	333	425	484	519	541	554	570	587	554[3]
China [4]	1029	2815	2918	2998	3039	3090	3191	3303	3412	2488
South Africa	91	63	60	68	67	71	68	82	75	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)										
Brazil [7]	1088	1415	1468	1501	1461	1394	1409	1381	1391	...
Russia	7715	9255	9114	9156	8993	9014	9107	9359	9359	9101
India [8] [9]	...	496	499	522	531	540	563	587	580	532[3]
China [10]	815	2079	2141	2185	2202	2227	2286	2355	2424	2472
South Africa	1799	1217	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)										
Brazil [11]	42.8	43.5	42.4	41.7	43.7	45.5	45.3	46.0	46.1	...
Russia [11]	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China [12]	7.3	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.5	15.3	...
South Africa	18.5	16.6	16.1	16.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)										
Brazil	22.0	10.7	14.4	12.7	7.4	2.1	0.7	-1.5	-5.2	...
Russia	2.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
India	...	70.4	60.6	64.8	61.3	60.3	62.8	66.5	68.0	63.9[3]
China	3.4	15.3	15.7	16.3	15.6	17.7	19.2	20.6	21.5	...
South Africa	21.0	41.0	40.0	33.0	37.0	28.0	32.0	...	24.0	...
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)										
Brazil	7	467	0	2.5	219	518	160	...	...	...
Russia	22850	14310	15731	8117	16115	16049	11593	12086	12915	7906
India	...	154	1651	4433	5150	6710	7203	8469	9491	9426[3]
China	9880	17650	18670	18160	18650	18910	19470	20910	21650	...
South Africa [13]	4007	15035	13929	13836	14609	16549	15201	...	14018	...
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)										
Brazil	44345	40722	40334	33778	34642	41313	36511	...	...	...
Russia	8795	8337	11461	8866	8809	3488	6410	5132	1473	3284
India	...	4795	5598	5008	5244	5617	5072	4396	6351	9318[3]
China	1550	6870	7440	6750	6210	6190	6420	5690	4860	...
South Africa [14]	4719	10006	9428	11117	13059	10555	8568	...	7491	...
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)										
Brazil	331795	592753	611169	624317	619693	625682	636375	651285	...	...
Russia	863709	1063320	1054823	1064956	1060238	1078411	1089105	1108134	1110050	1085045
India	316600	824301	874209	948522	1001191	1061183	1123427	1209972	1248086	1229250[3]
China	1347240	4976260	5420340	5782970	5802000	6120510	6591400	7150820	7486610	...
South Africa	195660	226498	192121	215599	208843	203740	202675	...	199023	...

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(Continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)										
Brazil [15]	2551	2962	3027	3066	2999	2996	3002	3031	3081	…
Russia	5931	7425	7350	7290	7242	7352	7417	7547	7563	7408
India [16]	512 [9]	914	957	1010	1075	1122	1149	1181	1208	1161[3]
China	1067	3675	3976	4215	4205	4410	4721	5098	5318	5501
South Africa	4587	4393	4315	4228	…	…	…	…	…	…

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 2000-2021.
South Africa
Statistcs South Africa: Statistical release P4141: January 2011 and Energy accounts.
Department of Energy.

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 non-fossil energy in total energy consumption, include transformation losses and other losses.
South Africa
(13) Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.
(14) Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)[1]	80698	97018	107875	109930	102940	95790	…	…
Consumption of petrol (1000 tons)[2]	12690	23621	23563	24805	22458	23344	…	…
Electricity consumption (million kwh)[3]	331795	498386	516174	535160	524583	520030	…	…
Energy production (million kwh)								
Thermal[4]	38471	116066	157810	189498	185066	148549	…	…
Hydro	304403	415342	390992	373439	359743	380911	370906	388971
Nuclear	6046	16038	15450	15378	14734	15864	15739	15674
Wind	1	5050	6578	12210	21626	33489	42373	48475
Energy consumption per GDP (toe/GDP)[5]	92.0	92.9	94.8	97.3	99.2	99.0	…	…
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40.7	41.8	40.5	39.4	41.3	43.5	43.1	45.5

Source:

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

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

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) [1]	182935	278019	283561	298934	289250	292746	293818	294765	291183	281135	…
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23259	35061	35079	35899	35632	35026	33904	34438	34640	32808	…
Electricity consumption (million kwh)	863709	1063320	1054823	1064956	1060238	1078411	1089105	1108134	1110050	1085045	…
Electricity production (million kwh)	877764	1069288	1059088	1064204	1067543	1091129	1094239	1115125	1121492	1089669	1159416
Thermal	581673	726416	703477	707462	701219	706819	702832	716151	713946	655642	714777
Hydro	165374	164875	182654	175267	169914	186640	187131	193027	196510	214389	216143
Nuclear	130715	177534	172508	180757	195470	196614	203143	204569	208984	215954	222530
Other renewable	…	463	449	719	940	1056	1133	1378	2052	3685	5966
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption(%) [2]	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.2	3.2	…	…
Energy intensity level [3]	12.1	8.2	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.1	…	…
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)	…	…	…	…	…	…	346	348	356	368	375

Sources:

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

(b) UNSD Database.

Footnotes:

(1) Including natural gas liquids.

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

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

Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[2]
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)[1]	114023	219212	222497	223242	232865	245362	251935	257205	254386	221773
Electricity consumption (million kwh)	316600	824301	874209	948522	1001191	1061183	1123427	1209972	1248086	1229250
Domestic	75629	183700	199842	217405	238876	255826	273545	288243	308745	326784
Commercial	22545	72794	74247	78391	86037	89825	93755	98228	106047	86195
Industrial power	107622	365989	384418	418346	423523	440206	468613	519196	532820	508531
Public lighting	3422	8097	8550	8744	8931	9399	9669	9676	9432	9215
Railway/Tramways	8213	14100	15540	16177	16594	15683	17433	18837	19148	14745
Agriculture	84729	147462	152744	168913	173185	191151	199247	213409	211295	225641
Public water works & sewage pumping	7044	16226	19187	18837	20122	19411	20872	22334	22987	23895
miscellaneous	7396	15934	19680	21708	33923	39683	40294	40048	37612	34243
Electricity production (million kwh)[3]	560842	1108499	1175637	1267129	1335956	1407404	1483232	1584853	1622983	1598014
Utilities[4][5]	501204	964489	1026649	1105072	1167584	1235358	1303455	1371779	1383417	1373187
Thermal[6]	409940	760454	792054	877941	943013	993516	1037146	1072314	1042838	1032611
Hydro	74362	113720	134848	129244	121377	122378	126123	134894	155769	150300
Nuclear	16902	32866	34228	36102	37414	37916	38346	37813	46472	43029
Renewable Energy Sources		57449	65520	61785	65781	81548	101839	126759	138337	147248
Non-Utilities[7]	59638	144010	148988	162057	168372	172046	179777	213074	239567	224827
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity [8]	1270	27542	34988	38959	45924	57244	69022	77642	87028	94434

Sources:

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

(b) Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Footnotes:

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

(2) Provisional data.

(3) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities.

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

(5) 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.

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

(7) 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).

(8) Information pertains to financial year.

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

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

ⅱ) Auxiliary Consumption of Renewable Energy projects is zero.

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	212320	466789	486522	515970	547883	571259	594022	630043	672683	694770	
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Industry	210521	465595	485034	515521	547524	571036	593935	629955	672591	…	…
Construction Transport, storage and post	1751	1194	1487	449	359	223	87	88	92	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Others	14	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Residential consumption	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	35046	81659	93664	97764	113685	118660	122963	130553	136280	…	…
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	1929	1987	2166	2313	2244	2296	2429	2532	…	…
Industry	6820	5811	5234	4890	4771	4363	3821	2965	2620	…	…
Construction	1156	2869	3265	3310	4086	4373	4523	5050	4999	…	…
Transport, storage and post	15278	37780	43818	46650	53066	55111	56985	60676	62449	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	2001	2209	2178	2433	2409	2445	2755	2879	…	…
Others	7927	14605	18187	17381	21085	20464	20750	21636	22409	…	…
Residential consumption	2276	16665	18965	21188	25931	29697	32142	35042	38391	…	…
Electricity consumption (million kwh)											
Total	1347240	4976260	5420341	5782970	5802000	6120510	6591400	7150820	7486610	…	…
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53296	101257	102687	101340	103980	109190	117510	124250	133620	…	…
Industry	1000462	3623221	3923688	4224870	4155000	4299690	4605280	4909490	5069830	…	…
Construction	15977	60840	67507	72170	69870	72560	78920	88780	99120	…	…
Transport, storage and post	28120	91537	100092	105920	112560	125150	141800	160850	175230	…	…
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41868	169149	187689	199560	212200	232380	252660	290040	318710	…	…
Others	62320	308364	339762	361500	391860	439480	488060	571650	626380	…	…
Residential consumption	145195	621896	698916	717610	756520	842060	907160	1005760	1063720	…	…
Electricity production (million kwh)											
Thermal	1114190	3892810	4247007	4400111	4284188	4437068	4754595	5096318	5220148	5330248	5805868
Hydro	222414	872107	920292	1072882	1130270	1184048	1197865	1231787	1304438	1355209	1338999
Nuclear	16737	97390	111613	132538	170789	213287	248070	294359	348355	366255	407523
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption(%)[1]	7.3	9.7	10.2	11.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.5	15.3	…	…
Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)[2]	0.85	0.33	0.30	0.29	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.24	…	…

Source：

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2021; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2021 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 prices.

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa, 2019[1]

	Coal	Crude oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro	Nuclear [2]	Petro-leum products	Renew-ables and waste	Total energy supply or use
Energy supply (trillion joules)									
a. Domestic production	6021634	18615	0	23070	2814	155064		651725	6872922
b. Imports	35831	1034773	26968	130442	0	0	327083	0	1555097
c. Total supply (a+b)	6057465	1053388	26968	153511	2814	155064	327083	651725	8428018
Energy use (trillion joules)									
a. Intermediate consump-tion by industries	2573916	0	270413	23326	2814	141458	886741	301833	4200502
Agriculture and fishing	699	0	21485	0	0	0	44384	0	66568
Commercial sector	17160	0	133200	1234	0	0	219389	0	370983
Construction	0	0	826	0	0	0	160	0	986
Electricity, gas and steam production	2545127	0		21791	2814	155064	3106	8590	2736493
Manufacturing	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mining and quarrying	10931	0	103375	301	0	0	72539	0	187145
Transport, storage and communication	0	0	11527	0	0	0	692998	0	704524
b. Inventory changes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
c. Private consumption, total	18197	0	174683	232	0	0	562	344246	537919
Heating, use of electricity etc.						0	0	0	0
d. Exports	1974426	0	50467	422	0	0	155759	0	2181074
e. Losses in distribution	0	0	27670	0	0	0	0	0	27670
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	4566539	0	523232	23980	2814	141458	1043062	646079	6947165
Energy flow diagrams									
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	80.5
Agriculture and fishing	0.0	0.0	79.7	0.0	…	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.8
Commercial sector	0.3	0.0	493.9	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	4.4
Construction	0.0	0.0	3.1	0.0	…	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
Electricity, gas and steam production	42.0	0.0	0.0	14.2	100.0	100.0	0.0	34.7	32.5
Manufacturing	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5	0.0
Mining and quarrying	0.2	0.0	383.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.6	0.0	2.2
Transport, storage and communication	0.0	0.0	42.7	0.0	…	0.0	62.4	0.0	8.4
Domestic	0.3	0.0	647.7	0.0	…	0.0	7.5	52.9	6.4
Exports	32.6	0.0	187.1	0.3	…	0.0	17.1	0.0	25.9
Stock changes	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Imports (%)	0.6	98.2	100.0	85.0	…	0.0	18.3	0.0	0.0

Source：

Department of Mineral Resources and Energy, 2019.

Footnotes：

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

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

Graph 9.1 Energy Consumption Per Capita, 2020

（kgoe）
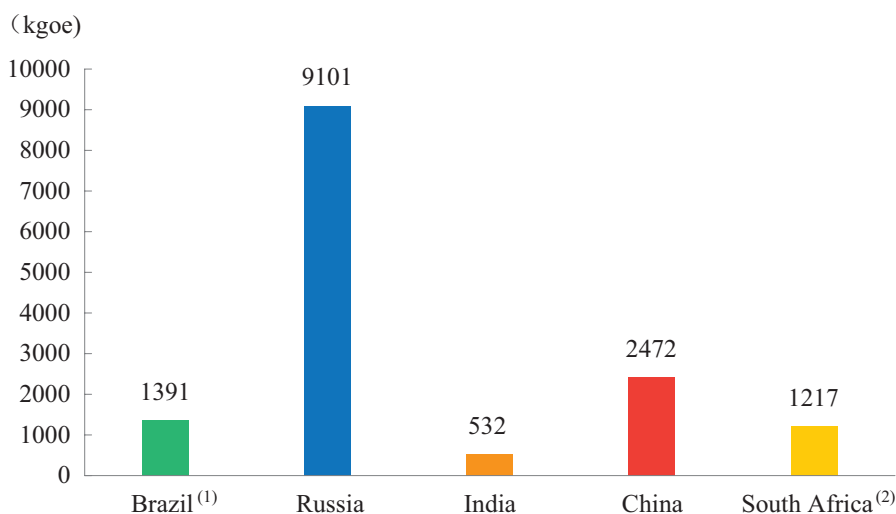
Notes: (1) Brazil's data for 2019 instead of 2020.

(2) South Africa's data for 2012 instead of 2020.

Graph 9.2 Electricity Consumption Per Capita, 2020

(KWH）
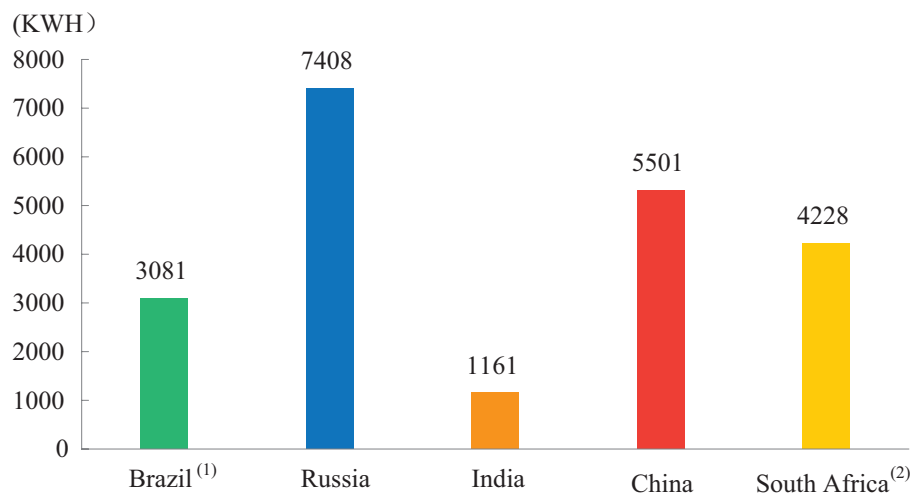
Notes: (1) Brazil's data for 2019 instead of 2020.

(2) South Africa's data for 2014 instead of 2020.

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 divided 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, solar energy and geothermal power. However, it does not include the production of fuels of low calorific value 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. 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
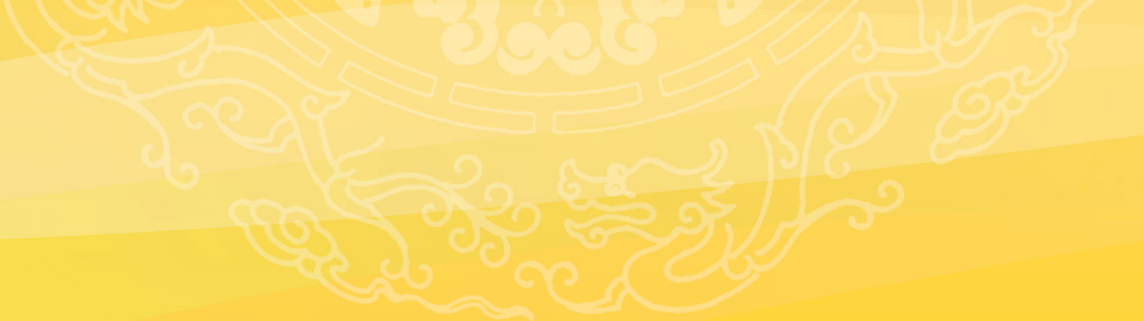
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil [1]	50	67	71	75	76	75	78	78	81[18]	…	…
Russia [2]	124	122	122	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123
India [3]	156	155	156	155	155	155	154	154	…	…	…
China [4]	128	135	135	135	135	135	…	…	128	…	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil [5]	45	87	98	98	103	82	115	100	117[18]	118[18]	…
Russia	65	71	92	105	105	121	136	113	121	134	121
India [3]	186	239	246	235	235	252	260	263	274	285	288[6]
China	405	567	587	596	618	617	615	610	614	617	633
South Africa [8]	14	14	14	17	12	10	19	15	13	18	19
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil [9]	10326	22036	23248	23761	24073	24305	25114	25452	25861[18]	26070[18]	…
Russia [10]	4446	8078	8525	9026	9519	9853	10319	10629	10866	11222	11346
India [11] [12]	1851	5948	6235	6691	7020	7386	7656	8114	8599	8798	…
China	60139	84711	86328	88179	87495	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484	89900
South Africa [13]	1666	2911	3019	3136	3282	3365	2893	…	…	…	…
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)											
Brazil [14]	667	825	792	779	723	719	730	714	…	…	…
Russia	3776	…	…	…	…	4812[15]	4952[15]	5110[15]	4983[15]	4975[15]	5053[15]
India [11]	5655	9040	9579	10260	10762	11431	12704	13573	14164	14726[7]	…
China	11607	11618	11730	12509	12929	12884	9268	8633	8213	7597	7372
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Timber Production (million cubic meters)											
Brazil	72	132	130	124	124	135	139	146	131[18]	…	…
Russia [17]	95	122	120	123	127	129	140	145	143	143	148
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China	…	82	84	82	72	78	78	88	100	103	…
South Africa [16]	…	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

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 China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2021, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2017 National Economic and Social Development.

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

South Africa

(a) Statistics South Africa.

(b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes：

Brazil

(1) Harvested area.

(5) Major cereals (corn, rice and wheat).

(9) Major meat (beef, chicken and pork).

(14) Fishery data refers only to the marine and continental extractive fisheries.

(18) 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.

(15) Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms. The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Agency for Fishery.

(17) Since 2010 - wood in the rough.

India

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

(6) As per fourth advance Estimates 2021-22.

(7) Estimated data.

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

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

China

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

South Africa

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

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

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

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

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[1]
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)										
Total	50.2	67.4	71.3	75.4	76	75.5	78.2	77.9	80.6	…
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)[2]										
Soybean	27.2	37.1	39.1	40.2	42.4	44	43.4	44.7	44.5	…
Corn	23.7	21.1	21.4	20.5	20.3	19.8	22.3	20.7	21.7	…
Sugarcane	9.6	14.4	14.3	13.8	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	…
Beans	8.6	4.0	3.9	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	…
Rice	7.3	3.6	3.3	3.1	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	…
Coffee	4.5	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	…
Wheat	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	…
Cassava	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	…
Cotton	1.6	2.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	…
Orange	1.7	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	…
Cashew nuts	1.3	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	…
Sorghum	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	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	…
Banana	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	…
Tobacco	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	…
Coconut	0.5	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	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	…
Sisal	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	…
Castor beans	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	…
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)										
Soybean	32821	65849	81724	86761	97465	96395	114732	117912	114269	121522
Corn	32321	71073	80273	79882	85283	64188	97911	82367	101139	103235
Sugarcane	326121	721077	768090	736108	750290	768594	758646	747060	752895	677916
Beans	3056	2795	2893	3295	3089	2621	3046	2916	2907	2888
Rice	11135	11550	11783	12176	12301	10622	12465	11808	10369	11046
Coffee	3807	3038	2965	2804	2648	3024	2685	3553	3009	3725
Wheat	1726	4418	5738	6262	5508	6834	4343	5469	5604	6212
Cassava	23044	23045	21484	23254	23060	21036	18502	17877	17497	18955
Cotton	2015	4969	3417	4237	4007	3464	3843	4956	6893	7090
Oranges	17004	18013	17550	16928	16953	16980	17493	16842	17074	15746

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

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020[1]
Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)										
Soybean	2403	2637	2929	2866	3029	2905	3378	3390	3185	3280
Corn	2718	5006	5254	5176	5535	4288	5618	5108	5773	5653
Sugarcane	67878	74297	75339	70646	74203	75176	74456	74606	74683	75657
Beans	705	1032	1028	1034	1078	1013	1087	1028	1113	928
Rice	3038	4786	5007	5201	5753	5464	6213	6307	6063	6594
Coffee	839	1433	1422	1404	1339	1515	1489	1906	1650	1968
Wheat	1516	2310	2749	2209	2228	3155	2279	2629	2671	2614
Cassava	13482	13612	14080	14828	15245	15067	14609	14702	14702	14951
Cotton	2472	3596	3621	3751	3880	3477	4141	4310	4236	4329
Oranges	24906	24689	24992	24883	24955	26441	27638	28577	28957	26856
Fruits production (1000 tons)[3]	35461	42573	41972	41738	42072	41097	42089	42352	42646	…
Number of livestock (1000 heads)										
Bovines	169876	211279	211764	212366	215221	218191	215004	213809	214894	28150
Chickens	659246	1032039	1026956	1096836	1104467	1127545	1185767	1220752	1217488	1479363
Laying hens	183495	213230	219682	223914	221986	220081	240892	244864	249068	…
Ovines	14785	16789	17291	17614	18411	18404	18607	18947	19716	20629
Swines	31562	38796	36744	37930	39795	40053	41383	41232	40557	41124
Production of meat (1000 tons)[4]										
Beef	3900	7351	8167	8063	7493	7359	7682	7990	8219	7821
Chicken	5981	11535	11964	12504	13149	13235	13607	13512	13517	13769
Pork	2600	3150	3117	3193	3431	3711	3825	3951	4126	4480
Milk (1000 tons)[5]										
Cow milk	20380	32304	34255	34101	33602	32699	32342	32929	33830	…
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3.2	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.8	7	6.8	7	7.6	8.3

Sources:

(a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2019 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-comercializao-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.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%) [1]	106.2	94.4	105.1	104.1	102.1	104.8	102.9	99.8	104.3	101.3	99.1[p]
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	86.7	110.3	105.4	102.1	107.8	103.3	98.5	106.6	100.7	98.6[p]
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	102.4	100.4	102.8	102.0	101.6	102.6	101.1	101.9	101.9	99.8[p]
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) [2]	84.7	75.9	77.6	77.9	78.6	79.3	80.0	79.6	79.9	79.9	80.4
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.8	58.6	59.1	59.3	59.3	59.4	59.6	58.2	58.4	59.9	58.4
Including wheat	27.4	32.5	32.3	32.4	34.1	34.9	34.9	34.2	35.2	36.8	35.8
Tubers	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	13.3	14.3	14.4	14.6	15.5	15.8	17.5	18.3	18.0	20.7
Rapeseeds	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1
Sunflower seeds	5.5	8.6	9.4	8.9	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	12.1
Soybeans	0.5	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8
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	1.5	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	…	…	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4
Vegetable	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fodder crops	34.1	23.1	22.2	22.0	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.4	17.2
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65420	70941	92419	105212	104729	120677	135539	113255	121200	133463	121397
Wheat	34460	37767	52140	59713	61811	73346	86003	72136	74453	85894	76057
Rice	584	1052	935	1049	1110	1081	987	1038	1099	1142	1076
Nuts	7.9	15.0	14.8	15.5	16.8	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	20.6	31.7
Oil-bearing crops [3]	4473	10574	13150	12870	13854	16271	16497	19535	22769	21245	24850
Rapeseeds [3]	149	945	1259	1336	1013	1001	1510	1989	2060	2572	2794
Sunflower seeds [3]	3919	7501	9852	8481	9289	11015	10481	12756	15379	13314	15656
Soybeans [3]	342	1688	1520	2371	2716	3143	3622	4027	4360	4308	4760
Cotton	…	…	0.1	0.1	…	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	29465	24542	24021	24284	25406	22463	21708	22395	22073	19607	18296
Sugar beet	14051	45031	39292	33476	38989	51325	51913	42066	54350	33915	41202
Vegetable	10822	12792	12597	12821	13185	13181	13612	13685	14104	13864	13478
Tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.0	…	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Fruits [4]	2961	2779	3186	3334	3179	3636	3245	3945	4158	4323	4705
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1560	1830	2200	2410	2370	2620	2920	2540	2670	2860	2670
Wheat	1610	1770	2230	2500	2390	2680	3120	2720	2700	2980	2720
Nuts [5]	800	2830	2550	2570	2590	3100	2840	3350	3030	3170	4390
Oil-bearing crops [3]	890	1140	1330	1240	1290	1390	1410	1460	1630	1520	1530
Rapeseeds [3]	860	970	1130	1260	1120	1100	1580	1330	1440	1770	1710
Sunflower seeds [3]	900	1220	1450	1310	1420	1510	1450	1600	1830	1590	1620
Soybeans [3]	1010	1220	1260	1230	1300	1480	1410	1470	1570	1590	1590
Potatoes	10470	13630	14660	15280	16410	15760	16250	17040	17810	16620	16000
Sugar beet	18820	40890	44210	37010	38780	47040	44210	38060	47960	37000	41460
Vegetable	14330	21050	21410	21940	22620	22920	24090	24280	25080	24530	24230
Tobacco	750	3000	70	…	…	…	870	1260	1220	1560	620
Fruits [4] [5]	4280	6960	8120	7812	7816	8905	7989	9625	10158	10520	11118

Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia (continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1519	1388	1527	1597	1495	1726	1521	1997	2179	2342	2607
Stone fruits	466	463	511	495	503	624	509	616	597	602	641
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.9	2	2	1.8	1.9	2	2	2	2	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	643	684	671	659	683	632	702	702	695	703
Vineyards	279	283	462	570	520	601	580	628	678	682	752
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27520	19680	19273	18920	18621	18346	18294	18151	18126	18027	17651
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15824	18785	19010	19452	21406	21925	23076	23727	25163	25850	26193
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14962	23999	24131	24445	24606	24717	24389	23129	22618	21660	20959
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [6]	4446	8078	8525	9026	9519	9853	10319	10629	10866	11222	11346
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32259	31197	29865	29995	29887	29787	30185	30612	31360	32226	32339
Cow milk	32000	30944	29625	29723	29620	29529	29921	30345	31101	31960	32079
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34085	42133	41390	41747	42510	43514	44829	44901	44858	44909	44893
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3776	…	…	…	…	4812[7]	4952[7]	5110[7]	4983[7]	4975[p]	…
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1 000 unit) [8]	747	276	260	247	234	223	217	212	207	204	198
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1 000 unit) [9]	288	97	90	86	81	78	76	74	72	70	68
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) [10]	19	38	38	40	42	49	55	56	61	69	75
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) [11]	95	122	120	123	127	129	140	145	143	143	148
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	14.3	17.1	17.3	17.7	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.6	20.0	19.8	20.1
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide(%)[12]	14.8	33.4	35.3	36.1	36.8	39.2	43.8	42.7	45.8	45.7	42.7

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

Footnotes:
(P) Preliminary data.
(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.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
All India index numbers of production of principal crops[1] [2]	94.0	125.3	130.8	125.1	120.8	132.8	139.4	138.1	145.5	139.0	143.3
Cereals	94.4	117.3	120.7	114.6	115.5	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.8	139.3	140.7
Total food grains	92.8	121.8	125.3	118.2	115.7	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.8	142.0	144.2
Non-food grains	95.5	129.0	136.4	132.2	126.1	134.7	142.1	142.0	151.3	137.7	142.9
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	104.1	104.7	99.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Planting structure of farm crops by main species [2]											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	194.2	201.0	198.4	197.1	200.2	200.0	197.3	…	…	…
Total cereals (%)	54.7	50.7	50.4	51.3	50.0	50.6	50.0	50.3	…	…	…
Rice	24.2	22.0	22.1	22.3	22.0	22.2	22.5	23.0	…	…	…
Wheat	13.9	15.7	15.6	16.2	15.7	16.0	15.6	16.0	…	…	…
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	…	…	….
Soybeans	3.4	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	5.9	5.4	5.7	…	…	…
Oil-bearing crops	13.3	14.9	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.3	13.3	13.9	…	…	…
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.4	…	…	…
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	3.1	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	…	…	…
Sesame	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	…	…	…
Cotton	4.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	6.1	5.3	6.2	4.7	…	…	…
Other fiber crops	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	…	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…	…
Sugarcane	2.5	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	…	…	…
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	…	…	…
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	…	0.3	0.3	0.3	…	…	…
Vegetables	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3	…	…	…
Fruits	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	…	…	…
Production of major farm products[1][2]											
Rice (1 000 tons)	…	105230	106650	105480	104410	109700	112760	116480	118870	124368	130291
Wheat (1 000 tons)	…	93510	95850	86530	92290	98510	99870	103600	107861	109586	106845
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185738	238782	245790	234871	235218	251980	259597	263133	274479	285279	288031
Cotton (1000 tons)	1618	5817	6103	5917	5101	5538	5577	4767	6131	5992	5305
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6410	4694	9714	7402	6733	7462	9253	6727	9952	10244	10106
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4190	8029	7877	6282	6797	7917	8430	9256	9124	10210	11746
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	685	715	828	850	747	755	689	657	817	762
Potatoes (1 000 MT)[8]	20088	41135	37698	48009	43417	48605	51310	50190	48562	56173	53603
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295960	341200	352142	362333	348448	306069	379905	405416	370500	405399	431812
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	657	735	855	802	805	951	658	801	755	794
Fruits (1 000 MT)[8]	43138	81285	88977	89514	90183	92918	96448	97967	102080	102481	102924
Vegetables (1 000 MT)[8]	…	162187	162897	169478	169064	178172	184394	183170	188284	200445	199882
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)[2]											
Cereal	18.4	24.5	24.6	23.3	23.9	25.3	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.2	29.0
Cotton	1.9	4.9	5.1	4.6	4.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.5
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	9.9	17.6	15.5	14.6	14.0	18.9	14.2	20.6	17.0	17.6
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	12.6	11.9	10.8	11.8	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.3	15.2	14.6
Sesame	3	4	4.3	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.7
Potatoes	184	228	211	231	205	223	240	231	237	255	243
Sugarcane	685.8	682.5	705.2	715.1	707.2	690	802	801.1	805	836	839
Tobacco	13.2	15.4	16.1	18.3	17.8	20.2	23.2	16.1	19.8	21.2	…

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

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Livestock products [3]											
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [4]	1851.43	5948.17	6235.48	6691.08	7019.96	7385.61	7655.63	8114.45	8599.40	8797.91	…
Milk (1 000 tons) [5]	79651	132431	137686	146314	155491	165400	176347	187749	198440	209960	…
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32957	59805	62195	66423	73645	78099	83634	89834	96647	108307	…
Poultry eggs (million) [6]	36632	69731	74752	78484	82928	88137	95217	103804	114383	122049	…
Fish production (1 000 tons)	5655	9040	9579	10260	10762	11431	12704	13573	14164	14726	…
Consumption of chemical fertilizers [2]											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16702	25536	24482	25576	26753	25949	26591	27375	29369	32536	…
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10920	16821	16750	16946	17372	16735	16958	17628	19100	20404	…
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4215	6653	5633	6098	6979	6705	6854	6968	7662	8978	…
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1567	2062	2099	2532	2402	2508	2779	2779	2607	3154	…
Per hectare (kg)	90	131	122	129	136	123	128	133	133	137	…
Number of livestock [7]											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	…	190904	…	…	…	…	…	…	193463	…	…
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	…	108702	…	…	…	…	…	…	109852	…	…
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	…	200242	…	…	…	…	…	…	223145	…	…
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	…	512057	…	…	…	…	…	…	536761	…	…
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	…	729209	…	…	…	…	…	…	851810	…	…

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 for he year 2021 are as per fourth advance estimates 2021-22.

(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 (2012 & 2019) has been included.

(8) For 2019 : revised Final Estimates 2019-20(fruits); For 2020: First Estimates 2021-22. For 2021; Second Advanced Estimates 2021-22.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components [1] [2]											
All (%)	103.6	104.9	104.0	104.3	104.0	103.5	104.0	103.5	102.8	103.4	107.9
Crop products (%)	101.4	104.3	104.4	104.9	105.4	104.2	104.7	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.6
Forestry products (%)	105.4	106.7	107.4	106.4	106.1	108.2	106.9	106.5	105.2	104.3	104.4
Livestock products (%)	106.3	105.2	102.0	102.6	100.5	101.1	102.1	101.7	97.9	102.0	115.6
Fishery products (%)	106.5	105.0	105.1	104.0	104.3	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.2	104.6
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	162.1	163.7	165.2	166.8	166.9	166.3	165.9	165.9	167.5	168.7
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.8	18.8	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.2	17.9	18.0	17.7
Wheat	17.1	15.1	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.0
Corn	14.8	24.1	25.2	26.0	27.0	26.5	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.6	25.7
Soybeans	6.0	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.0
Tubers	6.7	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
Peanuts	3.1	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1
Sesame	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.6	2.7	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8
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	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9
Sugarcane	0.8	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	9.7	11.4	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0
Other	12.1	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.2
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405224	566590	586504	596015	618184	616665	615205	610036	613697	616743	632757
Cotton	4417	6608	6282	6299	5907	5343	5653	6103	5889	5910	5731
Peanuts	14437	15792	16109	15901	15961	16361	17092	17332	17520	17993	18308
Rapeseeds	11381	13401	13636	13914	13859	13128	13274	13281	13485	14049	14714
Sesame	811	466	439	437	450	352	366	431	467	457	455
Potatoes	13255	16872	17176	16831	16453	16986	17696	17984	17779	17983	17907
Sugarcane	68280	115746	119264	115788	107064	103215	104404	108097	109388	108121	106664
Beetroots	8073	8772	6287	5099	5088	8545	9384	11277	12273	11984	7851
Tobacco	2552	3246	3220	2847	2677	2574	2391	2241	2153	2134	2128
Tea	683	1761	1887	2049	2277	2313	2460	2610	2777	2932	3164
Fruits	124357	220915	227481	233026	245246	244052	252419	256884	274008	286924	299702
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1272	2112	2176	2161	2230	2328	2439	2487	2617	2832	2923
Apples	2254	1976	1967	1974	1983	1946	1947	1939	1978	1994	1975
Pears	1015	970	980	964	974	931	923	943	941	967	922
Grapes	283	613	647	689	716	716	707	725	726	712	702
Bananas	249	357	364	365	355	350	351	332	330	327	326

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

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20431	35814	36298	37354	38899	40393	41390	39233	42425	44066	45973
Citrus	8783	30894	31964	33622	36175	35915	38168	41381	45845	51219	55956
Pears	8412	15504	15444	15819	16527	15963	16410	16078	17314	17815	18876
Bananas	4941	10360	11030	10622	10627	10940	11170	11222	11656	11513	11724
Grapes	3282	10006	10885	11731	13164	12629	13083	13667	14195	14314	14998
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	219	209	277	293	319	344	346	417	531	562
Aniseed	...	130	138	148	158	172	172	177	178	207	232
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4752.6	5833	5907	5896	5989	6004	6105	6120	6272	6296	6316
Cotton	1093.1	1516	1509	1508	1565	1671	1769	1819	1764	1865	1893
Peanuts	2973.3	3588	3664	3639	3640	3678	3709	3752	3781	3803	3810
Rapeseeds	1518.6	1865	1896	1944	1972	1982	1995	2027	2048	2077	2104
Sesame	1034.2	1439	1464	1443	1495	1529	1610	1645	1651	1564	1596
Potatoes	2806.4	3354	3418	3428	3438	3537	3641	3780	3805	3862	3865
Sugarcane	57626.1	68264	69986	70682	72528	73638	76132	76891	78655	79890	81047
Beetroots	24518	45924	44801	51533	52751	55630	53843	52174	56057	56307	55639
Tobacco	1776	2102	2075	2037	2134	2130	2115	2118	2098	2105	2100
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416336	480302	478931	471602	458029	442092	441589	428171	310407	406504	449224
Cattle	123532	91373	89858	90073	90558	88345	90387	89153	91383	95621	98172
Sheep and goats	279482	285127	289352	303913	311743	299305	302317	297135	300721	306548	319693
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	60139	84711	86328	88179	87495	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484	89900
Milk (1 000 tons)	9191	33067	31189	32765	32955	31739	31486	31768	32976	35296	37781
Cow Milk	8274	31749	30008	31599	31798	30640	30386	30746	32012	34401	36827
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	21820	28854	29055	29303	30461	31605	30963	31283	33090	34678	34088
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	11607	11618	11730	12509	12929	12884	9268	8633	8213	...	7372
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1 000 units) [3]	22643	34527	34290	24917	24846	25072	25029	24462	24371	24244	23968
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265.0	360.3	361.1	363.0	361.0	358.5	352.3	340.8	325.7	313.5	307.9
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land（kg/ha）	...	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.4

Source：

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2021; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2021 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes：

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

(2) Preliminary data. Preceding year = 100.

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

Table 10.2.5 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa[1][2]

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Crop products (%)											
Grain	…	103.1	106.6	117.4	95.0	87.7	125.6	…	…	…	…
Forestry products	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Livestock products	…	101.1	104.4	106.3	111.7	111.1	108.6	…	…	…	…
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	13844	14425	14096	16567	11848	10114	18814	14915	13282	18166	19118
Maize/corn	11001	12121	11811	14250	9955	7779	16820	12510	11275	15300	16315
Wheat	2349	1870	1870	1750	1440	1910	1535	1868	1535	2120	2257
Malting barley	142	298	268	302	332	355	307	422	345	588	331
Sorghum	352	136	147	265	121	71	152	115	127	158	215
Sunflower seed	531	522	557	832	663	755	874	862	678	789	678
Soybeans	154	650	785	948	1070	742	1316	1540	1170	1246	1897
Cotton	70	32	14	24	51	27	42	102	129	118	67
Peanuts	114	59	42	75	62	18	92	57	19	50	64
Dry beans	72	48	60	82	73	35	69	69	66	65	58
Sugarcane	23876	17278	20032	11155	14861	15074	17388	19302	19242	18220	17991
Tobacco	30	17	15	13	14	15	15	15	17	15	12
Garden fruits	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Bananas	378	387	420	457	443	316	341	455	416	323	352
Apples	602	796	904	778	932	918	929	830	905	1001	1182
Citrus	1712	2382	2864	2759	2657	2260	2523	3034	2991	2993	3255
Pears	304	339	365	404	390	433	416	398	400	429	456
Grapes	210	272	258	274	309	363	354	391	326	323	383
Pineapples	168	99	101	91	108	89	106	113	114	113	129
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3210	4490	4250	5300	3750	3996	6399	5395	4901	5860	5921
Wheat	2515	3660	3700	3672	2987	3757	3126	3711	2843	4137	4312
Malting barley	1830	3510	3290	3550	3540	4002	3360	3542	2614	4163	3495
Sorghum	2480	2790	2350	3360	1710	1454	3589	3993	2515	3718	4370
Sunflower seed	1340	1150	1100	1390	1150	1051	1375	1433	1316	1576	1419
Soybeans	1640	1380	1520	1890	1560	1476	2293	1956	1602	1767	2294
Cotton	1368	3514	2112	3167	3291	3334	3875	…	…	…	
Peanuts	1370	1300	880	1430	1070	782	1644	1012	968	1335	1668
Dry beans	1000	1200	1380	1470	1150	1030	1521	1300	1119	1292	1217
Potatoes	2987	4159	4353	4383	4635	3126	4713	4645	4524	5159	4961
Sugarcane	67741	67205	75329	65055	57500	58939	63200	76900	77100	73900	68500
Tobacco	1904	3333	2923	2745	2898	3000	3217	2960	3510	3082	2447
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	875	953	1001	1073	1090	1014	1003	1037	1041	1051
Mutton	94	156	178	184	179	180	167	162	174	165	160
Goats	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12
Poultry	870	1671	1685	1650	1791	1771	1659	1746	1814	1880	1915
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2306	3214	3260	3337	3538	3549	3643	3753	3873	3852	3837
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	477	468	453	477	478	445	476	565	594	549

Source:

Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes:

(1) Data on commercial agriculture.

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

Graph 10.1 Production of Cereals

(Million Tons)
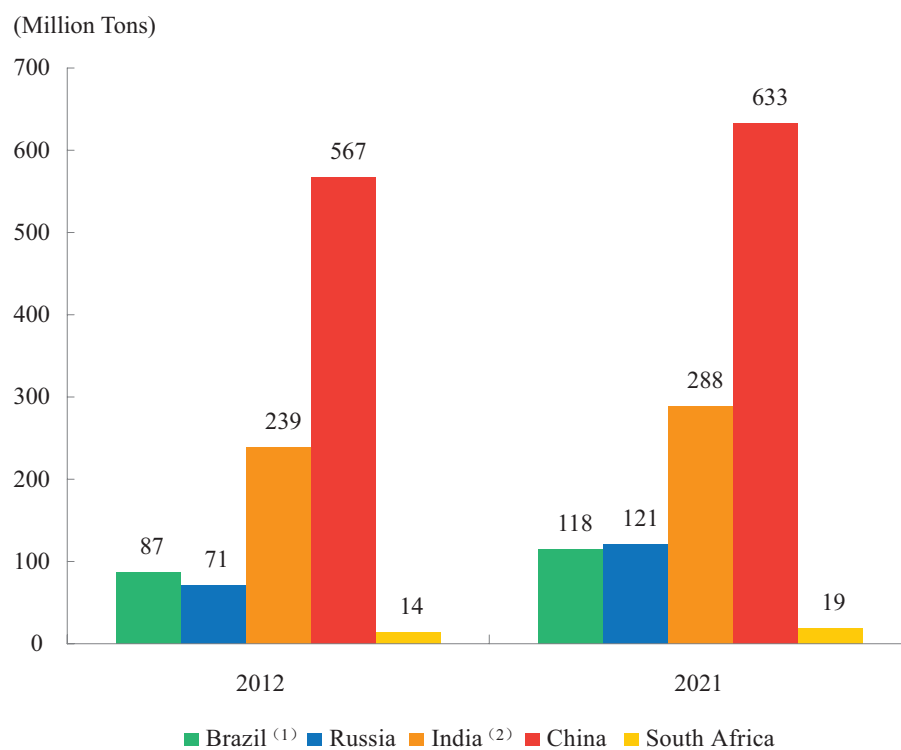
Notes: (1) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.

(2) Data for 2021 is fourth advance estimates.

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)

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 Fisheries,Animal Husbandry and Dairying 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.

11

Transport

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	29	30	30	30	30	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	86	86	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87
India	63	65	65	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	…
China	69	98	103	112	121	124	127	132	140	146	151
South Africa	21	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil	1573	1561	1561	1563	1571	1571	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	532	925	985	1024	1046	1054	1064	1077	1089	1097	1107
India [3]	185	235	236	248	248	265	276	289	289	313	312
China	1680	4238	4356	4464	4577	4696	4774	4847	5012	5198	5281
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)											
Brazil	…	8	8	8	8	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	48	55	55	55	55	54	53	53	53	54	54
India [7]	16	34	38	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	49
China	25	92	98	106	109	113	119	122	127	129	131
South Africa	3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	496.0	532.3	546.9	555.9	529.7	519.4	560.2	593.6	635.2	357.1	492.9
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
China [4] [5]	1226	3338	2757	2865	3006	3126	3281	3422	3535	1925	1976
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	3638	5056	5084	5080	5108	5198	5488	5636	5674	5401	5701
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [4] [8] [9]	4432	17380	16801	18167	17836	18663	19737	20469	19939	20195	22360
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)											
Brazil	416	421	392	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	167054	144612	138517	130027	120644	124620	123096	129542	133589	78574	104204
India	457022	1098103	1140412	1147190	1143039	1149835	1177699	1157174	1050738	231126	…
China	453259	981233	1059562	1124185	1196060	1257929	1345692	1414658	1470664	826619	956781
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil	48165	113488	116032	122475	127528	122076	128940	…	…	…	…
Russia	53410	195775	225157	241429	226849	215594	259386	286930	322986	153512	243262
India [6]	26212	105208	114036	126903	145787	170085	199409	225341	211485	74190[2]	102552[2]
China	97054	502574	565676	633419	728255	837813	951304	1071232	1170530	631128	652969
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources :

Brazil

(a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.

(b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.

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

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

Russia

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

(b) Federal Road Agency.

(c) Federal Air Transport Agency.

India

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

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

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

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

China

(a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China.

(b) Civil Aviation Administration of China.

(c) National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China.

(d) China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2021.

(e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2021.

(f) National Bureau of Statistics of China.

(g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation.

(h) Pipe China.

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes :

Russia

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

India

(2) Provisional data.

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

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

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

China

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

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

(8) 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, the data can not be compared with the previous ones.

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

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Traffic							
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	421	392	…	…	…	…
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155690	301653	298615	…	…	…	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)[1]	48000	113000	116000	122481	127528	122079	128940
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)[1]	6079	12092	12544	12967	13294	12802	13539
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Length of railways in operation per 1000 km^2 of territory (km)[2]	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	…	…	…
Ownership of automobiles							
Registered automobiles (1000 units)	19973	…	…	…	…	…	…
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	20234	…	…	…	…	…	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death							
Accidents[3]	378811	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of injured[3]	358762	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of deaths[3]	20049	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of international Airlines Service Routes (Lines)[4]	30416	36240	39041	39058	44848	46160	49216

Sources :

(a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency — ANTT.

(b) National Civil Aviation Agency — ANAC.

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

Footnotes :

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

(2) Estimates.

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

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

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km)[1]	173660	133275	126042	127090	126271	124347	123382	122536	122493	88370	101343
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)[2]	152735	248862	250054	246784	247134	248251	254524	259084	275427	271822	285333
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167054	144612	138517	130027	120644	124620	123096	129542	133589	78574	104204
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1373178	2222389	2196217	2300532	2305945	2344087	2493428	2597778	2602493	2545349	2639432
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53410	195775	225157	241429	226849	215594	259386	286930	322986	153512	243262
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2515.3	5079.1	5011.0	5151.6	5581.6	6609.2	7856.1	7812.7	7390.0	7115.0	9195.3
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	523	525	532	543	543	553	561	568	509	524
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km)[3]	532	925	985	1024	1046	1054	1064	1077	1089	1097	1107
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	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ownership of automobiles [4]											
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	4401	5751	6047	6238	6230	6230	6434	6490	6540	6564	6664
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20993	39719	42310	44300	45126	46038	47783	49290	49299	50109	51148
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	157596	203597	204068	199723	184000	173694	169432	168099	164358	145073	133331
Number of injured	179401	258618	258437	251793	231197	221140	215374	214853	210877	183040	167856
Number of deaths[5]	29594	27991	27025	26963	23114	20308	19088	18214	16981	16152	14874

Sources:

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

(b) Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.

(c) Federal Air Transport Agency.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

(5) Since 2009 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457022	1098103	1140412	1147190	1143039	1149835	1177699	1157174	1050738	231126	…
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315516	650625	666728	682612	655605	620858	693281	738923	708034	720054	…
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	18	72	76	87	104	125	147	166	164	59[6]	82[6]
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	26212	105208	114036	126903	145787	170085	199409	225341	211485	74190[6]	102552[6]
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	1559	1749	1874	1798	2000	2491	2678	1723	950[6]	1694[6]
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons-km)[4]	1832	9478	10469	11742	13393	15428	17832	20237	22582	25199[6]	…
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km)[5]	467	1407	1516	1652	1823	2027	2260	2484	2697	2927[6]	…
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	348	1312	1433	1500	1686	1946	2215	2565	2426	1067[6]	1419[6]
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	757	820	898	1077	1214	1367	1550	1485	630[6]	849[6]
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000)[1]	4744	20626	21500	23366	24016	25331	29094	30915	26353	22652[6]	…
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000)[2]	6705	23245	25870	27885	30582	31999	35552	38396[6]	40482[6]	45846[6]	…
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000)[3]	5297	17570	20503	21672	23808	25635	28694	30857[6]	32425[6]	37729[6]	…
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.17	19.91	20.02	20.09	20.3	20.46	20.52	20.51	20.67	20.72	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	391449	490383	486476	489400	501423	480652	464910	467044	449002	366138	…
Number of injured	399265	509667	494893	493474	500279	494624	470975	469418	451361	348279	…
Number of deaths	78911	138258	137572	139671	146133	150785	147913	151417	151113	131714	…

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 2010-11 to 2018-19 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 2010-11 to 2018-19 is are estimated by Transport Research Wing (MoRT) on the basis of actual GDP growth rate and elasticity of freight traffic.

(6) Provisonal.

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Traffic											
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1226	3338	2757	2865	3006	3126	3281	3422	3535	1925	1976
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)[1]	665742	1846755	1125094	1099675	1074266	1022871	976518	927968	885708	464101	362754
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)[1][2]	612940	5953486	5573808	5684690	5795572	6108010	6677152	7124921	5963639	6017185	6908765
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453259	981233	1059562	1124185	1196060	1257929	1345692	1414658	1470664	826619	956781
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1377049	2918709	2917389	2753019	2375431	2379226	2696220	2882099	3018195	3051446	3323800
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97054	502574	565676	633419	728255	837813	951304	1071232	1170530	631128	652969
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5027	16389	17029	18777	20807	22245	24355	26250	26320	24020	27815
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)[1]	10054	7748	6833	7434	7308	7233	7766	7957	8022	3299	3311
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)[1]	2373420	8170758	7943565	9277456	9177245	9733880	9861125	9905282	10396304	10583444	11557751
Freight traffic of pipelines (million tons)	187	623	652	738	759	734	806	898	913	819	825
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km)	994	1995	2603	2870	2923	3520	4237	4781	5468	5598	5578
Regular civil airports opened	139	180	190	200	206	216	228	233	237	240	248
Number of international airlines service routes(Lines)	133	381	427	490	660	739	803	849	953	895	279
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	10	11	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	16
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)[3]	16089	109331	126701	145981	162845	185745	209067	232312	253764	273409	294186
Passenger cars (1000 units)[4]	...	86831	103133	120750	138661	160483	182377	203217	222416	239409	257974
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	616971	204196	198394	196812	187781	212846	203049	244937	247646	244674	273098
Number of injured	418721	224327	213724	211882	199880	226430	209654	258532	256101	250723	281447
Number of deaths	93853	59997	58539	58523	58022	63093	63772	63194	62763	61703	62218

Sources:
(a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China.
(b) Civil Aviation Administration of China.
(c) National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China.
(d) China National Petroleum Corporation.
(e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation.
(f) National Bureau of Statistics of China.
(g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China.
(h) China Petrochemical Corporation.
(i) Pipe China.

Footnotes:
(1) In 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, the data can not be compared with the previous ones.
(2) In 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, the data can not be companed with the previous ones.
(3) The ownership of automobiles excludes three-wheel vehicles and low-speed trucks.
(4) The number of passenger cars includes the number of small passenger vehicles and minicars.

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)		322	311	333	330	305	320	304	294	205	208
Transport of goods by road (million tons)		526	535	573	550	562	658	717	697	624	689
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons)[1]		532	542	527	475	397	319	253	175	30	22
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)		210	216	225	224	220	227	218	216	192	179
Ownership of passenger cars											
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)		6448	6720	6971	7186	8138	…	…	…	…	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths		13528	11844	12702	12944	14071	…	…	…	…	…

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.These figures cover Metro rail only.

Graph 11.1 Passenger Traffic by Railway in 2021
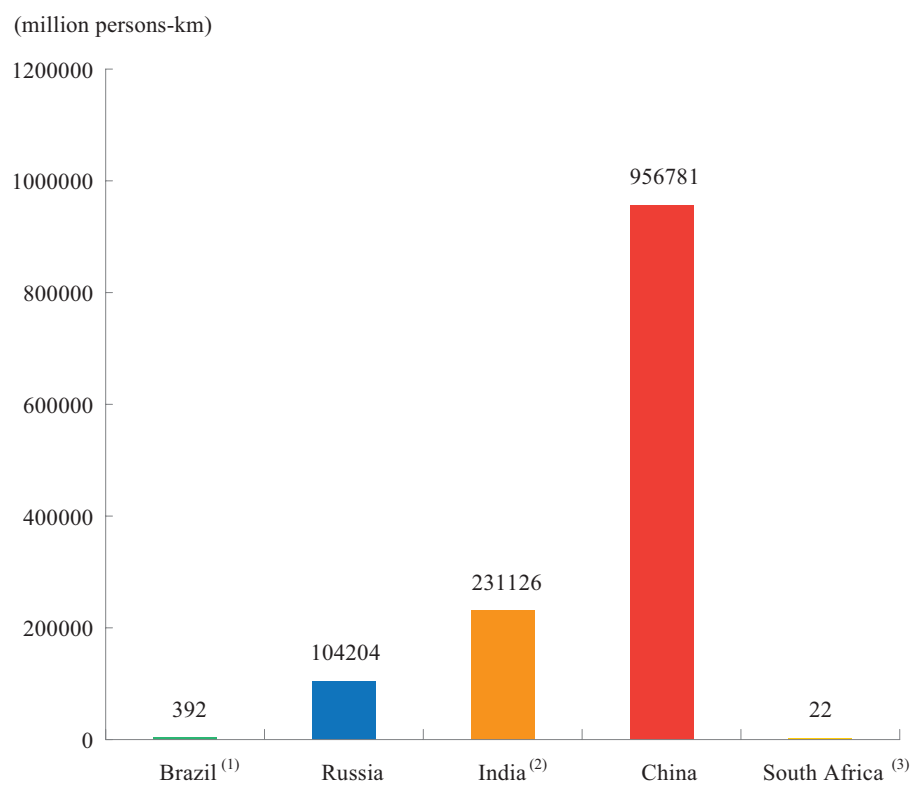
(million persons-km)

Notes: (1) Data for 2013 instead of 2021.

(2) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.

(3) Passenger traffic by railway (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 passenger turnover is the sum of passenger turnover of the railway, bus, passenger taxi, tramway, trolley-bus, subway, maritime, inland water and air transport.

Freight traffic (all means): freight turnover which is calculated multiplying the weight of shipped freight in tons by the length of its shipping in kilometers. Total freight traffic is the sum of freight turnover of the railway, motor, pipeline, maritime, inland water and air transport.

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

India

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

Length of highways: excludes urban and project roads.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines: includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of Regular Civil Airports Opened: refers to the total number of areas assigned for civil aviation flights to do takeoff, 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Main telephone lines per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	225	225	221	213	203	194[1]	183[1]	160[1]	…	…
Russia	226	301	289	268	248	233	222	208	191	179	166
India [2]	26	25	23	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	17[17]
China [3]	124	206	196	182	168	149	139	138	136	129	128
South Africa [4]	…	38	36	35	31	27	24	20	25	26	…
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	1246[1]	1349[1]	1385[1]	1261[1]	1184[1]	1050[1]	988[1]	988[1]	…	…
Russia [5]	22	1827	1933	1908	1938	1978	2003	1969	2110	2081	2209
India [2]	2	708	717	754	798	880	901	898	870	849	842
China [3]	67	825	903	940	925	956	1020	1122	1144	1129	1163
South Africa [1]	185	1295	1432	1454	1589	1466	1552	1533	1656	…	…
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil [6]	…	224	260	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	64	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [7]	…	…	160	175	183	189	194	174	175	178	153
South Africa [8]	…	53	53	58	57	61	63	62	67	78	…
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil [6] [9]	…	490	510	544	583	609	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [10]	20	…	680	705	734	764	798	838	856	872	901
India [11]	5	126	193	214	262	306	344	461	543	585	605
China	18	421	458	479	503	532	558	596	645	704	730
South Africa [12]	…	27	28	31	29	29	30	30	27	…	…
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	…	727	722	784	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [13]	946	749	739	703	563	457	362	317	286	241	207
India [14]	5364	12109	13350	14573	15723	16580	17160	17504	19782	19971	…
China [15]	2007	1918	1915	1912	1906	1894	1884	1871	1851	1810	1752
South Africa [16]	16	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 Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.

(b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

(c) World Bank.

India

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

(b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India, Press in India (various issues).

China

(a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.

(b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Household Survey 2013-2021; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.

(c) National Press and Publication Administration, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2021.

South Africa

(a) GHS 2002-2019. 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 internet 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.

(17) Data for 2021 is upto September 2021.

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 - 2019.

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

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

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30.9	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	132.8	136.4	138.0	125.7	118.4	113.9[1]	98.8[1]
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	9.9	11.0	11.8	12.4	13.0	13.8	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.2	9.9	11.0	11.8	13.2	13.0	13.8	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.0	29.6	51.2	77.8	88.7	89.5	90.9	...
Proportion of households with a TV	...	...	...	...	...	97.2	96.7	96.4
Proportion of households with telephone	...	...	...	...	...	94.6	94.9	94.9
Proportion of households with a computer	...	...	...	...	...	45.3	43.4	41.7
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	63.7	56.6	50.7
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	...	...	...	...	69.4	74.7	79.1
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	...	...	64.7	69.8	74.7
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months								
Home	...	74.0	78.0	89.0	89.5	91.8	...	...
Work	...	30.0	34.0	33.0	38.0	40.5	...	...
Place of education	...	15.0	17.0	15.0	19.3	20.2	...	...
Another person's home	...	26.0	25.0	30.0	56.0	60.2	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	4.0	5.0	8.0	14.3	15.8	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	19.0	18.0	11.0	11.7	12.3	...	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	...	...	...	...	...	77.1	...	...
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months								
At least once a day	...	69.0	71.0	80.0	81.8	86.0	...	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	23.0	22.0	15.0	14.2	10.3	...	...
Less than once a week	...	8.0	6.0	5.0	4.0	3.8	...	...
Proportion of households with electricity						99.8	...	...
Proportion of businesses using computers	...	98.0	97.0	97.0	98.6	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses using the Internet	...	97.0	96.0	96.0	97.9	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a web presence	...	55.0	56.0	62.0	57.4	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an intranet	...	32.0	31.0	34.0	34.3	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet	...	16.0	16.0	21.0	20.8	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet	...	59.0	58.0	62.0	63.5	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)	...	86.0	84.0	85.0	84.0	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet	...	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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	30	29	27	25	23	22	21	19	18	17
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants	2	183	193	191	194	198	200	197	211	208	221
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants [1]	2	…	68	71	73	76	80	84	86	87	90
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	…	94.0	94.0	93.8	92.3	92.4	92.1	94.0	93.5	80.7	81.8
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	…	85.2	86.5	84.2	84.0	87.6	88.3	90.9	91.1	…	…
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	…	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)	…	37.8	41.3	40.3	42.6	45.9	47.4	50.9	51.9	44.3	46.2
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations), units	…	43	44	47	49	49	50	51	51	57	61
Share of households having [2]											
personal computers (%)	…	66.6	71.4	71.0	72.5	74.3	74.4	72.4	69.4	72.1	72.6
access to Internet (%)	…	63.8	69.1	69.9	72.1	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.9	80.0	84.0

Source:

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[1]

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[2]
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	1.89	19.31	21.37	26.19	30.56	34.42	46.13	54.29	58.51	60.46
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broad-band+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	…	1.48	1.51	1.58	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.7	1.88	1.94
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	1.14	1.18	1.22	1.3	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.64	1.93
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	…	0.31	0.28	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.01
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	…	3.26	5.59	9.44	16.97	26.63	38.69	48.64	53.31	55.74
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	…	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.02	0	0	0	0	0
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants [1]	…	…	14.53	14.23	15.13	11.87	6.15	5.77	4.06	3.28	2.70
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]	…	73.34	74.02	77.58	81.83	89.90	91.90	91.45	88.56	86.38	85.91

Source :

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

Footnotes :

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

(2) Data for 2021 is upto September 2021.

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

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators											
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	...	12.94	13.88	14.66	18.88	21.49	25.07	29.20	32.09	34.54	37.93
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants(subscribers)	...	17.19	29.51	42.59	51.37	68.04	81.40	93.57	...	...	...
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant[1](bps/person)	2	1471	2625	3157	4113	5036	5522	6723	6612	8622	10273
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households(telephones)	...	...	203	216	225	235	240	249	253	254	259
Urban	...	...	206	217	224	231	235	243	247	249	254
Rural	...	...	200	215	226	241	246	257	261	261	267
Proportion of households with a computer(%)	...	...	42.3	45.9	48.2	50.1	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.3	40.7
Urban	...	...	60.8	64.6	66.8	68.2	68.9	62.2	61.7	62.3	53.6
Rural	...	...	18.7	22.1	24.2	26.2	27.4	25.1	25.8	26.5	22.9
Development of ICT											
Internet Broadband Access(1 000 households)	...	175183	188909	200483	259466	297207	348540	407382	449279	483550	535787
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet(1 000 G)	...	...	...	2061936	4187533	9378635	24593803	70900393	121992006	165568172	221632243
Length of Optical Cable Lines(1 000 km)	1212	14793	17454	20613	24863	30421	37801	43168	47412	51692	54808
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines(1 000 km)	287	868	890	928	965	994	1045	994	1085	1118	1121
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones(1 000 Stations)	75	2066	2410	3508	4656	5594	6187	6672	8410	9310	9963
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet(1 000 ports)	...	321084	359453	405461	577094	712769	775991	867523	915780	946050	1017847
Number of Websites(1 000 sites)	265	2681	3202	3349	4229	4824	5333	5234	4966	4430	4180

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 2021; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2021 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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Mobile network coverage										
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, %	...	84.3	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 (1 000)	4962	4847	3876	3648	4131	4523	4810	3104	2025	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.0	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 (1 000)	8339	68394	76865	79281	88000	82413	88498	88567	96973	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18.5	129.5	143.2	145.4	158.9	146.6	155.2	153.3	165.6	...
Fixed broadband subscribers										
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	1107200	1615210	1706313	1316152	1706313	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	2.11	3.06	3.21	2.63	2.84	...	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers										
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	13200	30894	24816	31809	31559	...	...	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	25.2	58.5	46.7	59.5	58.6	...	...	...	...
Household ICT access and individual use										
Percentage of households with a TV	...	79.4	80.0	81.3	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.2	81.7	89.0
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	...	14.3	13.2	12.9	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2	8.4	8.8
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	...	93.4	94.9	95.7	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.1	97.5
Percentage of households with a computer	...	19.8	19.8	21.2	20.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	22.7	26.8
Percentage of households with internet access	...	10.0	10.3	11.1	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.4	9.1	8.4
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:

(a) GHS 2002-2019.

(b) ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2020.

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

(d) 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.

Graph 12.1 Main Telephone Lines Per 1000 Inhabitants

Legend: Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa
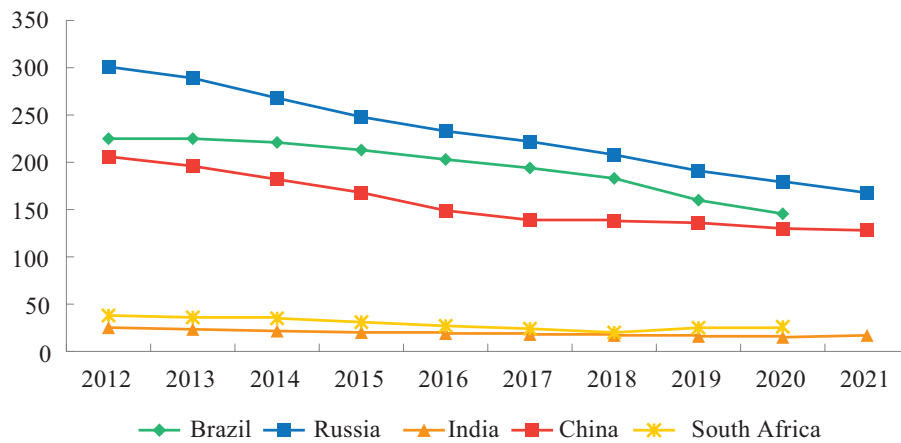
Graph 12.2 Number of Internet Users Per 1000 Inhabitants

Country	2013	2021
Brazil[1]	510	609
Russia	680	901
India	193	605
China	458	730
South Africa[2]	28	27
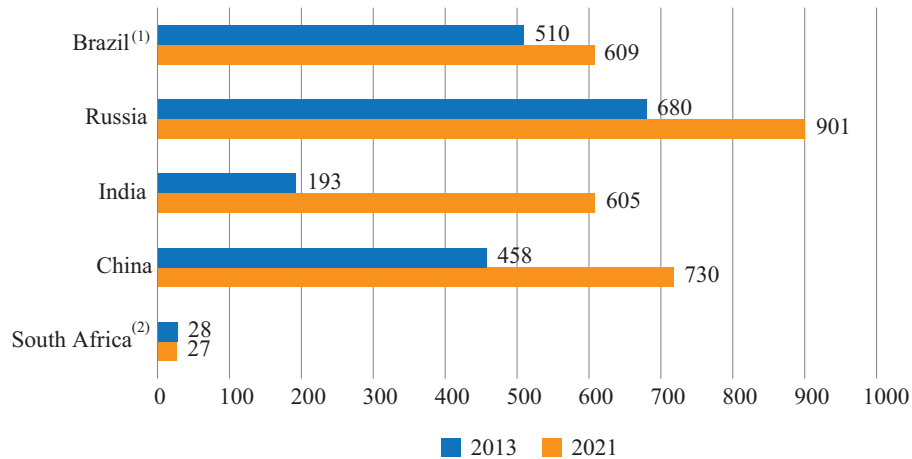
Notes: (1) Data for 2016 instead of 2021.
(2) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

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 access, home of other persons or any other place) by PC desktop or laptop (notebook, palmtop, pocket pc or handheld) at least once in the reference period of the last three months.

Russia

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

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

Data on 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.

13

Finance

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)											
Brazil [1] [2]	-3.8	-2.7	-3.5	-6.2	-10.6	-8.9	-8.4	…	…	…	…
Russia [3]	1.4	-0.1	-0.4	-0.4	-2.4	-3.5	-1.4	2.6	1.8	-3.8	0.4
India [4] [5]	-6.6	-3.5	-3.3	-3	-2.5	-2.1	-2.6	-2.4	-3.3	-7.3	-4.7
China	-2.5	-1.6	-1.9	-1.8	-3.4	-3.8	-3.7	-4.1	-4.9	-6.2	-3.8
South Africa [6]	-1.0	-4.4	-3.9	-3.5	-3.2	-3.6	-2.8	-3.6	-3.2	-4.6	-9.7
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil [7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia [8]	27.3	19.7	18.7	19.0	20.1	20.5	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.6	22.8
India [4] [9]	11.3	20.2	21.4	19.9	24.1	26.5	30	30.5	29.3	29.8	29.6[15]
China	12.4	21.7	22.4	22.8	23.5	24.4	25.5	26.8	25.0	26.2	27.7
South Africa [6]	42.3	41.3	40.8	40.5	40.3	39.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	39.7	38.2
M_2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)											
Brazil [10]	155.2	902.8	906.0	913.4	684.6	680.9	778.0	…	…	…	…
Russia [11]	40.9	894.4	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8
India [4] [12]	82.5	349.3	348.9	373.7	401.7	427.8	519.6	558.4	567.3	672.1	697.6
China [13]	1626.1	15498.4	18149	20074.8	21440.8	22344.9	25867.5	26616.5	28475.2	33514.6	37374.7
South Africa [14]	62.7	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. M_2 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) M_2 is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

South Africa

(6) Fiscal year: year begins on 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.

M_2 comprises:

* Notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.

* Cheque and transmission deposits.

* Other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.

* Monthly average exchange rates at year end.

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019
Expenditure (million R$)[1]	315421	1519572	1440397	1651950	2382043	…	…	…	…
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)									
General public services	5.3	3.5	3.8	3.5	2.9	…	…	…	…
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…	…	…
National defense	3.4	2.4	2.6	2.4	1.7	…	…	…	…
Public security	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	…	…	…	…
Education	3.4	4.3	5.3	5.2	4.4	…	…	…	…
Science and technology	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.4	…	…	…	…
Culture, sport and media	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	…	…	…	…
Social safety net and employment effort	33	32.8	40	38.5	28.6	…	…	…	…
Medical and health care	6.4	5.2	5.8	5.6	4.3	…	…	…	…
Environment protection	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.2	…	…	…	…
Urban and rural community affairs	1	0.9	1.1	0.6	0.4	…	…	…	…
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.6	1	1.4	1.1	0.9	…	…	…	…
Transportation	1	1.5	1.4	1.3	0.7	…	…	…	…
Industry, commerce and banking	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.3	…	…	…	…
Other expenditure[2]	42.4	46.4	36	39.7	54.6	…	…	…	…
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R$)	1.8	2	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2[3]	3.7[3]	…
Currency issued — M_0 (year-end) (million R$)	47686	233371	249510	263529	255289	270287	296755	…	…
Currency issued — M_0 (year-end) (million US$)	26071	119390	115519	99213	76464	77595	92954	…	…
Currency issued — M_1 (year-end) (million R$)	74352	325045	344508	351603	334417	347811	363026	…	…
Currency issued — M_1 (year-end) (million US$)	40650	166289	159501	149320	100164	99851	113712	…	…
Currency issued — M_2 (year-end) (million R$)	283785	1764645	1956838	2150684	2285721	2371655	2483873	…	…
Currency issued — M_2 (year-end) (million US$)	155150	902770	905981	913358	684614	680864	778034	…	…
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	7.3	9.9	11.6	14.1	13.6	6.9	…	10.9[3]
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	7.7	11.5	12	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.

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (billion Rub) [1]	2098	23435	24443	26766	26922	28182	31047	37320	39498	38206	48118
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	10.1	8.5	8.9	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.5	12.6
Income tax of individuals (%)	8.3	9.6	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.1	10.1
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	4.5	10.6	10.6	11.0	12.1	10.5	13.4	16.6	15.8	10.8	17.5
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13.4	21.2	20.5	20.4	12.2	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.6	5.1	7.4
Expenditure (billion Rub) [1]	1960	23175	25291	27612	29742	31324	32396	34285	37382	42503	47073
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) [2]	3.7	6.2	6.0	5.9	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1
National economy (%)	…	14.1	13.0	16.5	12.7	12.4	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2	15.3
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	57.0	58.0	54.9	57.7	57.3	58.8	59.5	58.8	60.2	57.6
Currency issued- M_0 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	418.9	6430.1	6985.6	7171.5	7239.1	7714.8	8446.0	9339.0	9658.4	12523.9	13200.4
Currency issued - M_0 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	14.9	211.7	213.4	127.5	99.3	127.2	146.6	134.4	156.0	169.5	177.7
Currency issued- M_2 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	1150.6	27164.6	31155.6	31615.7	35179.7	38418.0	42442.2	47109.3	51660.3	58652.1	66252.9
Currency issued - M_2 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	40.9	894.4	951.9	562.0	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) [3]	25.00	8.25	8.25	8.25	8.25	10.00	7.75	7.75	6.25	4.25	8.50
Interest rate (%) [3]											
Deposit	6.51	5.53	5.59	6.04	9.20	6.97	5.86	5.36	5.40	3.77	3.49
Lending	24.43	9.10	9.47	11.14	15.72	12.60	10.56	8.87	8.75	6.78	6.73

Sources :

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

(b) Federal Treasury.

(c) Bank of Russia.

(d) IMF.

Footnotes :

(1) In 2005 Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds. 2021 - 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.

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹) [1]	5979	27690	29767	34836	17908	19841[2]	21379	23164	26814	35170	35958
Revenue receipts (%) [1]	63.4	71.2	73.6	74.9	66.7	69.3[2]	67.1	67.0	62.8	46.5	57.8
Tax receipts (%) [1]	51.1	61.0	61.9	59.9	52.7	55.5[2]	58.1	56.9	50.6	40.6	49.1
Non-tax receipts (%) [1]	12.3	10.2	11.7	15.0	14.0	13.8[2]	9.0	10.2	12.2	5.9	8.7
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) [1]	5956	26949	29760	35215	38151	23762[2]	27527	29231	33279	39875	42725
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹) [3]	3256	14104	15594	16637	17908	19781	21420	23151	26863	35098	37700
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4 . 5	6 . 0	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.7	7.4	8.5	9.3	9.0	7.6
Defence services (%)	18.5	15.2	16.3	17.1	16.4	17.2	16.8	19.1	16.9	13.8	13.3
Health services (%)	1.6	2.2	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.4
Education (%)	2.4	4.8	4.6	4.1	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.3	2.4	2.3
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	3.9	5.5	3.6	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.2
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.7	0.5	0.6
Transport (%)	3.6	3.8	4.1	3.9	4.7	5.3	5.7	6.2	5.7	6.2	8.6
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	26.0	33.0	32.7	31.8	30.2	28.1	36.1	37.3	32.5	37.5
Home affairs (%)	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.6
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	5.5	6.0	7.1	7.9	7.2	7.2	4.7	4.4	16.1	8.1
Others (%)	26.6	28.5	19.2	19.2	21	21.1	22.2	12.9	13.4	11.7	14.7
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M_1	3794	18975	20598	22924	26025	26820	32708	37220	41259	47992	51156
M_2	3883	19354	21075	23398	26641	27740	33800	38626	42769	49692	52857
M_3	13132	83898	95194	105502	116204	127919	139660	154436	168000	188495	202796
M_4	13476	85287	96773	107239	118288	130481	142668	158109	172334	193590	207892
Foreign currency assets -FCA (million US$)	39554	259726	276359	317324	336104	346319	399118	384054	439663	537953	553656
SDRs (million US$)	2	4328	4464	3985	1502	1447	1544	1457	1423	1490	18865
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US$)	-	2301	1834	1292	2456	2321	2084	2986	3586	4935	5146
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US$)	39556	266354	282656	322600	340061	350086	402746	388497	444671	544378	577667
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US$)	2 725	25692	21567	19038	20115	19869	21615	23408	30890	34907	42011

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum) [4]											
Savings [5]	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	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	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	8.50-9.00	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)[6]	11.00-12.00	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.

(2) 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.

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

(4) Data source for 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.

(5) 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.

(6) 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: M_1, M_2 and M_3 as on 31st March 2021; Figures in foreign reserve as on 12th March 2021.

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB)[1]	1339523	11725352	12920964	14037003	15226923	15960497	17259277	18335984	19039008	18291388	20253888
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	...	85.8	85.5	84.9	82.0	81.7	83.6	85.3	83.0	84.4	85.3
Domestic value added tax	...	22.5	22.3	22.0	20.4	25.5	32.7	33.6	32.7	31.0	31.4
Domestic consumption tax	...	6.7	6.4	6.3	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.9
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	12.6	10.8	10.3	8.2	8.0	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.5
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	-8.9	-8.1	-8.1	-8.5	-7.6	-8	-8.7	-8.7	-7.5	-9.0
Business tax	...	13.4	13.3	12.7	12.7	7.2	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	...	16.8	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.1	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.8
Individual income tax	...	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.3	6.9
Resource tax	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6
House property tax	...	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Stamp tax	...	0.8	1.0	1.1	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	0.3	0.4	0.5	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2
Urban land use tax	...	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Land appreciation tax	...	2.3	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tax on ship tonnage	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
Tariffs	...	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Farm land occupation tax	...	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5
Deed tax	...	2.5	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.7
Tobacco leaf tax	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environment protection tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-tax revenue	...	14.2	14.5	15.1	18	18.3	16.4	14.7	17	15.6	14.7
Special program receipts	...	2.8	2.7	2.6	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.0
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1
Penalty receipts	...	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8
Other non-tax receipts	...	6.2	6.7	7.5	8.9	9.7	8.1	7.0	9.6	7.9	6.8

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Expenditure (million RMB) [1]	1588650	12595297	14021210	15178556	17587777	18775521	20308549	22090413	23885837	24567903	24632150
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	10.1	9.8	8.7	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.1
Foreign affairs	...	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
National defense	...	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6
Public security	...	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.6
Education	...	16.9	15.7	15.2	14.9	15	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3
Science and technology	...	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9
Culture, sport and media	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.3	13.7
Medical and health care	...	5.8	5.9	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.8
Environment protection	...	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2
Urban and rural community affairs	...	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.0	9.8	10.1	10	10.4	8.1	7.9
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	9.5	9.5	9.3	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.0
Transportation	...	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7
Affairs of commerce and services	...	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6
Financial affairs	...	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	0.1	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Affairs of land and weather	...	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Affairs of housing security	...	3.6	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7
Interest payment on debts	...	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.2
Issuing debts	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	...	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4
Currency issued- M_0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1465270	5465981	5857444	6025953	6321658	6830387	7064560	7320840	7718947	8431453	9082515
Currency issued - M_0 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	177006	869618	960725	984794	973521	984631	1081167	1066680	1106469	1292197	1424552
Currency issued- M_1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5314720	30866420	33729105	34805641	40095344	48655724	54379015	55168591	57600915	62558099	64744335
Currency issued - M_1 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	642022	4910734	5532173	5688126	6174594	7013943	8322215	8038319	8256775	9587595	10154859
Currency issued- M_2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13461030	97414880	110652498	122837481	139227811	155006667	169023531	182674422	198648882	218679589	238289956
Currency issued - M_2 (year-end) (million US$) [2]	1626101	15498350	18148977	20074764	21440774	22344914	25867517	26616509	28475227	33514627	37374713
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) [3]	2.25	3	3	2.75	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) [3]	5.85	6	6	5.6	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Sources :

(a) Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China.

(b) The People's Bank of China.

Footnotes :

(1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.

(2) Currency issued on million US$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

(3) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government[3]											
Revenue (million ZAR)	274288	1033749	1121411	1254626	1394379	1529761	1641834	1726831	1823843	1946701	1882255
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79.2	77.6	78.4	77.6	76.6	76.3	76.1	77.0	77.6	76.4	73.7
Domestic value added tax	13.5	21.3	21.6	21.0	20.6	19.4	19.6	19.5	20.8	20.5	20.9
Domestic consumption tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
VAT and consumption tax from imports	0.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Business tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Corporate income tax	10.8	17.0	16.1	15.7	14.9	14.2	14.5	14.4	13.4	12.5	12.2
Individual income tax	31.5	24.3	24.7	24.8	25.4	25.4	25.9	26.8	27.1	27.2	26.0
Resource tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
City maintenance and construction tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
House property tax	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2
Stamp tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Deed tax	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Tobacco leaf tax [2]	0.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4
Other tax revenue [1]	1.8	6.5	7.2	7.2	7.2	8.7	7.8	8.1	7.8	7.9	6.6
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	23.9	22.4	24.0	24.2	24.3	24.5	23.8	23.3	24.4	27.1
Special program receipts	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61 . 7	1.2	0.4	1.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	22.2	21.4	22.2	23.2	23.5	23.7	22.9	22.3	23.5	26.2
Total expenditure-consolidated general government [3]											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283740	1183435	1263657	1394579	1527972	1691591	1776417	1909762	1995515	2206413	…

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28.7	22.3	24.2	23.9	25.3	24.7	24.3	25.0	24.6	23.8	...
Of which:Public debts transactions	16.8	7.2	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	10.4	...
Defence	4.5	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	...
Public order & safety	9.7	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3	...
Economic Affairs	9.8	10.2	9.3	9.7	9.7	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.4	...
Of which:Agriculture, foresty, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	...
Fuel and energy	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.8	...
Mining, manufacturing & Construction	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
Transport	5.0	5.3	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	4.4	0.0	...
Communication	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	...
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	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	...
Housing and community amenities	2.3	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.7	...
Health	9.7	11.7	11.5	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.4	...
Of which:Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	...
Hospital services	0.0	6.8	6.6	6.4	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.5	...
Public Health	0.0	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	...
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	3.0	3.3	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	...
Education	20.3	19.9	19.4	19.3	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.1	19.9	...
Of which:Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	5.9	...
Secondary education	6.5	5.2	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	...
Tertiary education	5.2	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	...
Social protection	11.4	13.3	12.9	13.2	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.9	...
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued 2)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Currency issued- M_0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43568	176850	193902	209636	225901	240465	256894	280228	291880	302464	318596
Currency issued - M_0 (year-end) (million US$)	5703	20468	18702	18285	15124	17377	19476	19754	20214	20285	20074
Currency issued - M_1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	2 74355	1035142	1132039	1241272	1428508	1606911	1700966	1778087	1835280	2189376	2316967
Currency issued - M_1 (year-end) (million US$)	35 912	119806	109186	108268	95641	116119	128954	125339	127100	146830	145990
Currency issued - M_2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474848	1869050	2049694	2226544	2441525	2601201	2806033	2895085	3034447	3489713	3669066
Currency issued - M_2 (year-end) (million US$)	62156	216321	197694	194206	163464	187969	212732	204078	210147	234037	231185
Currency issued - M_3 (year-end) (million ZAR) [4]	520665	2373439	2512251	2693899	2975907	3156546	3359131	3545770	3763732	4118602	4354030
Currency issued - M_3 (year-end) (million US$) [4]	68154	274698	242308	234971	199242	228099	254664	249945	260653	276213	274344
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.00	5.00	5.00	5.75	6.25	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50	3.50	3.75
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) [5]	14.50	8.50	8.50	9.25	9.75	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.00	7.00	7.25

Source:

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

(4) M_3 is the broadly defined money supply aggregate officially used in South Africa.

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

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

(%)

■ Brazil [1] ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa
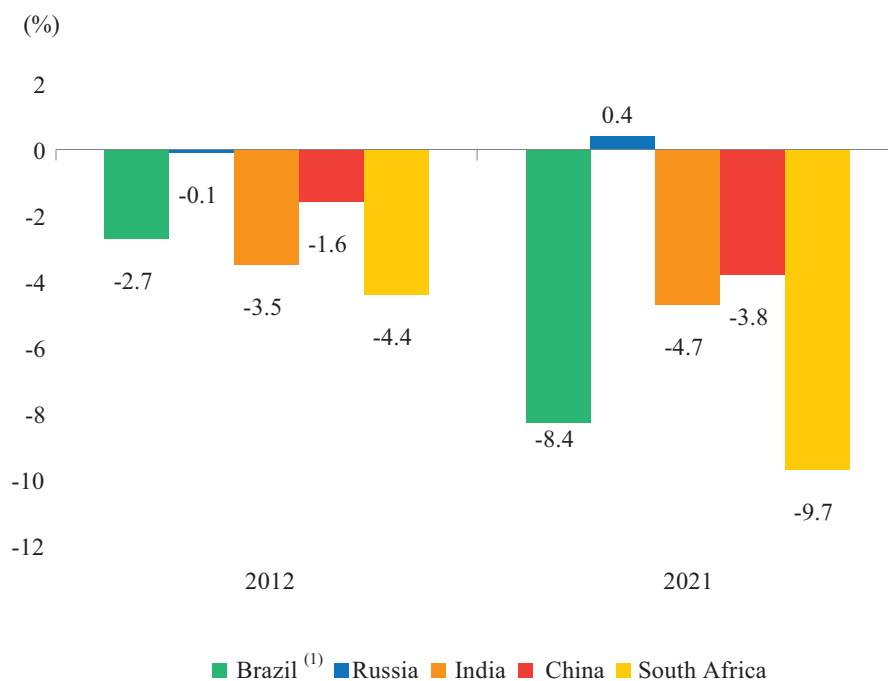
Note: (1)Data for 2017 instead of 2021.

Graph 13.2 M$_2$ Supply(year-end)
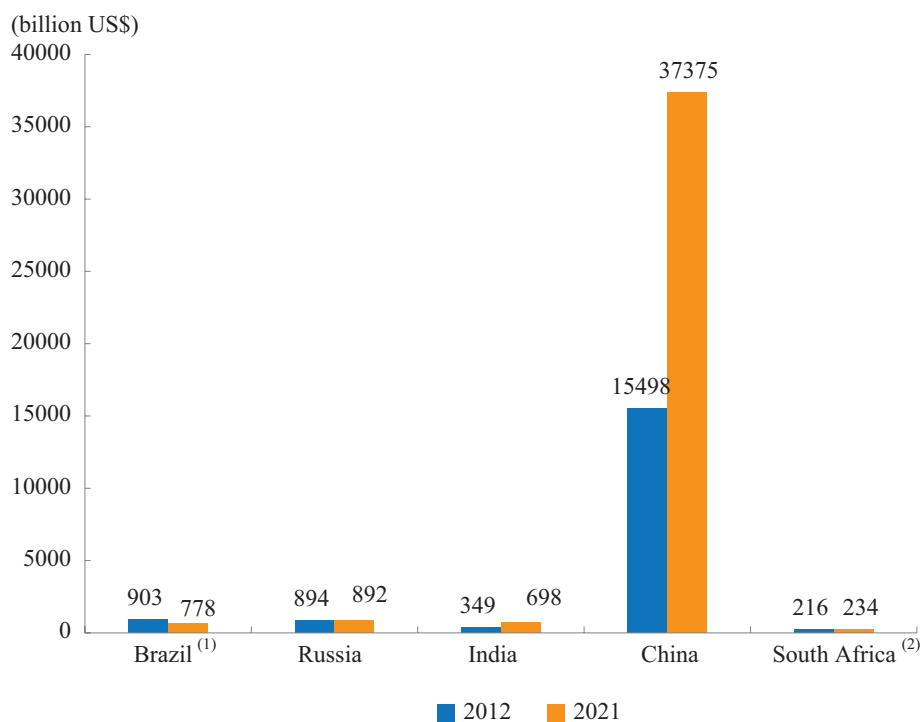
(billion US$)

■ 2012 ■ 2021

Notes: (1) Data for 2017 instead of 2021.

(2) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.

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.

M_1 = Currency with the Public + Deposit money of the Public $M_2 = M_1$ + Post Office savings banks deposits.

$M_3 = M_1$ + Time deposits with banks.

$M_4 = M_3$ +Total Post Office Deposits.

China

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

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

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

The Contents of Government Revenue include the following main items:

a) Various Tax Revenues: including domestic value added tax (VAT), domestic consumption tax, VAT and consumption tax from imports, VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports, 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

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

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

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

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

14

External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	136994	584947	605159	582862	466988	420916	473265	532641[1]	…	…	…
Russia	168991	1034472	1061609	991449	674824	598450	737731	852146	834047	686327	929982
India [2]	125940	1017576	995163	997988	882242	918998	769107	844156	788070	686244	928585
China [3]	477398	4118339	4475810	4704505	4362434	4140108	4641545	5214114	5130154	5119223	6645784
South Africa	70187	241450	236021	226812	196678	180759	204212	220669	210067	171501	235469
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	72914	303848	325571	318799	243118	203163	221544	257664[1]	…	…	…
Russia	58471	444698	469651	428898	281789	266097	327248	343585	352348	304837	379947
India [2]	65112	571497	528945	529542	465641	480023	465581	514078	474709	394436	551155
China [3]	224306	1943247	2120215	2241603	2002282	1942185	2212267	2563104	2499155	2380325	3091488
South Africa	33129	123558	122253	116262	100591	89650	99924	109384	103998	78322	104833
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	64081	281100	279588	264063	223870	217753	251721	274977[1]	…	…	…
Russia	110520	589774	591958	562551	393035	332353	410483	508561	481699	381490	550035
India [2]	60828	446079	466218	468445	416601	438975	303526	330078	313361	291808	377430
China [3]	253092	2175092	2355595	2462902	2360152	2197922	2429277	2651010	2630999	2738898	3554296
South Africa	37058	117892	113768	110550	96086	91109	104288	111285	106070	93179	130636
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-3.8	-3.0	-3.0	-4.3	-3.3	-1.3	-0.5	-2.2[1]	-2.7[1]	…	…
Russia	16.3	3.3	1.5	2.8	5.0	1.9	2.0	7.0	3.9	2.4	6.9
India [2] [4]	-0.6	-4.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	…	…	…	…	…	…
China	1.7	2.5	1.5	2.3	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	1.8
South Africa	-0.1	-4.7	-5.3	-4.8	-4.3	-2.7	-2.4	-3.0	-2.6	2.0	3.7
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	87.9	92.5	85.9	82.8	92.1	107.2	113.6	106.7[1]	…	…	…
Russia	189	132.6	126.0	131.2	139.5	124.9	125.4	148.0	136.7	125.1	144.8
India [2]	93.4	78.1	88.1	88.5	89.5	91.4	65.2	64.2	66.0	74.0	68.0
China	112.8	111.9	111.1	109.9	117.9	113.2	109.8	103.4	105.3	115.1	115.0
South Africa	111.9	95.4	93.1	95.1	95.5	101.6	104.4	101.7	102.0	119.0	124.6
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	97.2	107.7	100.2	97.1	110.2	132.3	141.8	…	…	…	…
Russia	235.5	157.1	152.9	161.4	176.9	147.1	148.1	178.4	165.3	138.9	162.6
India [2]	88.2	61.2	69.8	69.3	68.8	…	…	…	…	…	…
China	115.9	118.7	120.1	124.1	136.8	132.6	127.3	118.7	119.7	125.6	121.2
South Africa	117.2	95.4	92.7	94.2	94.9	102.3	105.3	102.0	103.1	126.2	133.2
Inflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	32995	86607	69686	97180	74718	78248	70332	…	…	…	…
Russia [5]	2678	50588	69219	22031	6853	32539	28557	8785	31975	9479	…
India [2]	4031	34298	36047	45147	55559	60220	60974	62001	74390	81973	69662[6]
China [7]	40715	111716	117586	119562	126267	126001	131035	134966	138135	144369	173483
South Africa [8]	888	4559	8304	5775	1730	2235	2010	5450	5125	3106	…
Outflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	2497	5208	14942	26040	13518	12816	6268	…	…	…	…
Russia [5]	3179	48822	86507	57082	22085	22314	36757	31377	21923	5847	…
India [2]	759	7134	9199	4031	8886	6603	9144	12590	12993	10972	14073
China [7] [9]	…	87804	107844	123120	145667	196149	158288	143037	136908	153710	178819
South Africa [10]	271	2988	6652	7675	5747	4475	7377	4076	3147	-1973	…

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)											
Brazil [11]	33011	373147	358808	363551	356464	365016	373972	365533[1]	...	...	...
Russia [12]	24263	473110	456447	327727	309387	308031	346507	371733	433297	444495	468075
India [13]	38036	294398	292046	304223	341638	360176	369955	424361	411905	475561	579285
China	165574	3311589	3821315	3843018	3330362	3010517	3139949	3072712	3107924	3216522	3250166
South Africa	7534	50735	49587	49102	45787	47356	50722	51641	55058	55013 [14]	...
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	37.0	13.3	12.7	14.4	18.6	17.9	15.5	...	...	...	...
Russia [12]	61.7	28.4	32.7	42.7	45.5	36.3	32.5	30.4	27.7	32.1	27.1
India [13]	23.6	21.1	22.4	23.9	23.9	23.5	20.2	19.8	20.1	21.4	20.0
China [15]	...	8.6	9.0	17	12.5	12.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	16.3	15.5
South Africa	27.1	35.8	37.2	41.3	39.1	48.2	49.6	46.8	52.7	55.9	...
International investment position (million US$)											
Brazil [16]	...	-794826	-723914	-705912	-379693	-582864	-688469	...	...	...	...
Russia [17] [18]	...	149451	142332	131736	313248	339169	219666	280297	374405	359620	517095
India [13]	-76848	-264730	-326663	-340760	-364291	-358865	-387992	-418533	-437021	-375450	-351129
China	...	1678075	1818365	1610309	1698871	1984890	2065230	2107502	2299588	2286797	1983306
South Africa	-10694	-55671	-14720	-26090	40902	22428	34597	44877	31081	109902	...
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R$ per US$)	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.4	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7[1]	...	...	...
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.1	31.1	31.8	38.0	60.7	66.9	58.3	62.5	64.7	71.9	73.7
India (Rs. per US$) [2]	45.7	54.4	60.5	61.1	65.5	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.1
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	8.2	9.7	10.8	12.8	14.7	13.3	13.2	14.4	16.5	...

Sources :

Brazil

   (a) Central Bank of Brazil.

   (b) Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

   (c) International Monetary Fund.

Russia

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

   (b) Bank of Russia.

   (c) International Monetary Fund.

India

   (a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

   (b) Reserve Bank of India, HandBook of Statistics on Indian Economy.

   (c) Ministry of Finance, Report on India's External Debt (various issues).

China

   (a) State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

   (b) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

   South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes :

Brazil

   (1) According to IMF data.

(11) Cash concept.

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

Russia

(5) According to the Bank of Russia.

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

(17) At the beginning of the year.

(18) Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

India

(2) All information in case of India pertains to financial year (i.e. from April 1 of the year mentioned in the table to March end of next year).

(4) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (with Base Year revised 2011-12=100).

(6) Provisional Data

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

China

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

(7) Data of FDI come from the Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

(9) Outflows of FDI from 2000 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2012 and onwards included all sectors.

(15) In accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt in 2015, including RMB-denominated external debt, which was classified into medium-and long-term external debt and short-term external debt by contractual maturity. Outstanding external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted to the full-scale data on the base of comparable coverage. No adjustments were made for previous years.

South Africa

(8) These indicate on a net basis an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.

(10) These indicate on a net basis a decrease in liabilities and an increase in assets.

(14) This includes gold.

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Import from major trade partners	55851	223183	239748	229145	171461	137557	…	…	…	…
China	1222	34251	37304	37345	30719	23364	…	…	…	…
United States	12899	32363	36019	35008	26470	23799	…	…	…	…
Argentina	6843	16444	16463	14143	10284	9085	…	…	…	…
Germany	4428	14212	15183	13838	10378	9129	…	…	…	…
Nigeria	734	8012	9648	9495	4633	1305	…	…	…	…
Korea, Rep.	1437	9099	9492	8526	5421	5449	…	…	…	…
India	271	5043	6358	6640	4290	2484	…	…	…	…
Italy	2167	6202	6719	6311	4675	3702	…	…	…	…
Japan	2961	7735	7081	5901	4877	3567	…	…	…	…
France	1880	5910	6499	5700	4458	3679	…	…	…	…
Mexico	754	6075	5795	5363	4378	3528	…	…	…	…
Chile	968	4166	4325	4011	3423	2887	…	…	…	…
Spain	1119	3543	4487	3910	3499	2565	…	…	…	…
Bolivia	140	3431	4035	3816	2506	1342	…	…	…	…
Saudi Arabia	779	3197	3194	3299	1907	1301	…	…	…	…
Export to major trade partners	55119	242578	242034	225101	191134	185280	…	…	…	…
China	1085	41228	46026	40616	35608	35138	…	…	…	…
United States	13190	26701	24653	27028	24080	23159	…	…	…	…
Argentina	6238	17998	19615	14282	12800	13420	…	…	…	…
Netherlands	2796	15041	17333	13036	10044	10324	…	…	…	…
Japan	2474	7956	7964	6719	4845	4605	…	…	…	…
Germany	2527	7277	6552	6633	5179	4863	…	…	…	…
Chile	1248	4602	4484	4984	3978	4083	…	…	…	…
India	217	5577	3130	4789	3617	3162	…	…	…	…
Venezuela	753	5056	4850	4632	2987	1283	…	…	…	…
Planes and ships provisions	945	4867	4135	4038	2427	1948	…	…	…	…
Italy	2146	4581	4098	4021	3270	3323	…	…	…	…
Korea, Rep.	581	4501	4720	3831	3122	2881	…	…	…	…
Russia	423	3141	2974	3829	2464	2300	…	…	…	…
United Kingdom	1499	4460	4067	3827	2907	2842	…	…	…	…
Mexico	1713	4003	4230	3670	3588	3814	…	…	…	…

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Import by principal commodities	55851	223183	239748	229145	171461	137557	…	…	…	…
Petroleum oils, crude	3190	13410	16321	15533	7381	2899	…	…	…	…
Diesel oil	…	6574	8285	8725	3415	2897	…	…	…	…
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm3 ≤ 3000, up to 6 pass	808	5845	5365	4479	2989	1517	…	…	…	…
Naphtha for petrochemical	…	3957	4459	4422	2580	2420	…	…	…	…
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	3336	3991	3827	2568	1278	…	…	…	…
Natural gas, liquefied	0	1548	2835	3139	2754	768	…	…	…	…
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc	274	3033	3233	2935	1997	1204	…	…	…	…
Other potassium chloride	561	3510	3319	2893	2510	1989	…	…	…	…
Other parts for appar. / equip. of teleph. / telegr.	…	1212	2105	2768	2277	1904	…	…	…	…
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weigh ≤ 5 t	399	2141	2535	2242	1489	1354	…	…	…	…
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	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	1121	1390	1765	1947	2109	…	…	…	…
Other gasolines, except for aviation	…	2915	2144	1582	1048	915	…	…	…	…
Other inseticides, presented in another way	…	877	1316	1538	1188	787	…	…	…	…
Export by principal commodities	55119	242578	242034	225101	191134	185280	…	…	…	…
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	…	17240	22806	23273	20982	19327	…	…	…	…
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1853	23810	25996	19983	10379	11576	…	…	…	…
Petroleum oils, crude	159	20306	12957	16357	11781	10074	…	…	…	…
Other cane sugar	…	9814	9156	7446	5899	8280	…	…	…	…
Soybean waste, solid	1648	6246	6101	6062	5003	4331	…	…	…	…
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1559	5722	4582	6041	5555	4843	…	…	…	…
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1526	4322	4821	4914	5343	5129	…	…	…	…
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	3653	4477	4890	3953	3577	…	…	…	…
Fowls spec. gal. domest. Cuts and offal, frozen	445	4272	4199	4461	3959	3954	…	…	…	…
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	5285	6248	3870	4932	3655	…	…	…	…
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	7179	6495	3716	3697	1713	…	…	…	…
Fuel oil	…	4773	3567	3113	1254	640	…	…	…	…
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight > 15,000 kg, empty	602	3579	2916	2720	2985	3247	…	…	…	…
Onboard consump. Fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	2554	2504	2614	1589	1127	…	…	…	…
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	2460	2805	2432	2271	1993	…	…	…	…

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

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

FDI inflow by source	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Netherlands	2228	12112	10508	8649	11562	10539	10892	…	…	…
United States	5398	11792	8299	8029	5848	6298	10678	…	…	…
British Virgin Islands	…	768	255	727	694	1621	8714	…	…	…
Luxembourg	…	5452	4920	6446	5553	7362	3488	…	…	…
Germany	374	759	883	1469	3426	1795	3175	…	…	…
Spain	9592	2522	2246	5959	6559	3554	2293	…	…	…
France	1909	919	-1490	1287	1896	1652	2145	…	…	…
Chile	29	1875	2943	1141	928	815	1580	…	…	…
Italy	…	984	898	867	1679	2834	1521	…	…	…
Mexico	224	-379	361	-304	336	-385	1502	…	…	…
Switzerland	306	4327	2311	1967	1125	962	1287	…	…	…
United Kingdom	…	1915	1537	-654	1636	3586	1124	…	…	…
Bahamas	…	38	543	178	162	111	1079	…	…	…
Norway	…	874	396	553	2444	2183	901	…	…	…
Hong Kong, China	…	481	104	403	-2238	27	817	…	…	…
Japan	384	1355	2490	3726	2849	1381	497	…	…	…
Cayman Islands	…	615	173	579	537	363	460	…	…	…
Korea, Rep.	…	865	488	402	248	525	343	…	…	…
Portugal	2514	532	589	3141	379	242	313	…	…	…
Bermudas	…	150	168	11	236	257	255	…	…	…
Denmark	…	483	338	285	329	165	178	…	…	…
Austria	…	85	88	281	60	88	175	…	…	…
Australia	…	517	86	334	151	44	139	…	…	…
Belgium	…	656	473	347	989	614	123	…	…	…
Uruguay	…	456	-164	126	262	274	82	…	…	…
Argentina	112	229	-80	21	-3	104	75	…	…	…
Ireland	…	363	122	72	335	534	14	…	…	…
Netherlands Antilles	…	577	1	0	-70	-8	3	…	…	…
Costa Rica	…	0	-57	2	-123	2	0	…	…	…
Canada	192	1939	1214	828	918	496	-14	…	…	…
Sweden	…	137	75	639	278	-4637	-60	…	…	…
Panama	…	-2963	-760	-1814	-1266	-307	-1960	…	…	…
Other countries	…	2399	2197	1801	1799	1876	2140	…	…	…

Source:

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote:

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

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil, 2017

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-9762	269148	278910
Balance on goods (FOB)	64028	217243	153215
Services and income (net)	-76422	46454	122876
Services	-33851	34478	68329
Primary income	-42572	11975	54547
Secondary income	2632	5452	2820
Capital and current account	-9382	269686	279068
Capital account	379	538	158

Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account			
Direct investment	-64064	6268	70332
Portfolio investments	13445	12371	-1075
Financial derivatives	705	-8153	-8858
Other investments	38674	44808	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	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3898	38305	37916	32975	20441	19455	24232	25519	25114	23421	27362
Netherlands	740	5977	5856	5294	3096	3022	3894	3695	3984	3749	4278
China	949	51628	53065	50773	34948	38022	48055	52231	54173	54950	72700
Italy	1212	13432	14556	12729	8320	7840	10102	10588	10910	10202	12034
Turkey	349	6860	7271	6644	4059	2165	3387	4234	4981	5113	6518
USA	2694	15366	16538	18496	11454	10688	12593	12528	13189	13197	16872
France	1187	13804	13012	10630	5919	8490	9778	9551	8584	8170	12209
India	557	3041	3089	3172	2258	2402	2903	3227	3923	3463	4428
Brazil	388	3359	3493	3969	2915	2523	3199	2451	2154	2010	2223
South Africa	71	686	782	691	565	522	628	786	828	693	797
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9232	34995	37054	37132	25351	21256	25705	34766	28049	18620	29727
Netherlands	4349	76886	70105	68040	40848	29215	35577	43408	44792	24818	42136
China	5248	35766	35619	37492	28601	28012	38917	56017	57315	49249	68902
Italy	7254	32301	38778	35225	22294	11960	13838	16391	14342	10038	19189
Turkey	3098	27419	25444	24937	19287	13536	18410	21294	21183	16101	27066
USA	4644	12867	11113	10583	9432	9223	10152	12484	13128	10839	17523
France	1903	10535	8995	7578	5712	4781	5833	7649	6369	4675	9831
India	1082	7563	6982	6343	5575	5312	6457	7750	7308	5796	9127
Brazil	259	2304	1983	2366	1924	1786	2032	2582	2455	1994	5261
South Africa	34	279	286	285	271	196	203	286	281	288	342
Imports by principal commodities [1]											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	6325	5913	5089	2846	2092	2438	1826	1700	1274	1305
Medicines	1150	10784	11805	10211	6876	7066	8585	8106	10450	7446	9576
Passenger cars	448	20220	16990	13157	6488	6035	6697	7261	7909	5427	7999
Exports by principal commodities [1]											
Crude oil	25284	180930	173668	153895	89588	73712	93377	129202	122190	72563	110968
Petroleum products	10938	103624	109414	115810	67454	46191	58248	78231	66968	45352	69862
Natural gas	16644	61768	65972	54685	41779	31280	38693	49148	41633	25683	56403

Source:

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote:

(1) By the data of the Federal Customs Service of Russia, including data on foreign trade with the Republic of Belarus and the Republic of Kazakhstan.

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

(million US$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries
Import					
Total	2223	4428	72700	797	293531
Edible fruit and nuts	59.6	42.4	129	299	5830
Organic chemicals	26.0	425	2316	6.0	5860
Plastics and artcles thereof	11.6	73.1	2965	1.0	12715
Footwear, gaitres and the like, parts of such articles	5.8	58.1	2057	0.1	3657
Ferrous metals	79.2	193	1030	14.2	5941
Articles of ferrous metals	4.2	78.0	1935	1.9	6455
Machinery and plant industrial or similar laboratory for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	3.7	69.9	1336	0.4	3795
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	…	7.8	5589	…	7814
Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	4.9	464	8198	0.1	11460
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	34.1	155	1962	11.9	10671
Exports					
Total	5261	9127	68902	342	493096
Hard coal	437	495	3883	39.1	17551
Crude oil including gas condensate	…	935	35381	…	110968
Petroleum products	695	763	3928	10.2	69862
Petrolium gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	…	23.9	2841	2.0	65219
Fertilizers	3552	441	887	123	12504
Treated wood	…	12.0	2712	0.1	6058
Ferrous metals	256	121	1055	5.1	28888
Cooper and articles thereof	0.1	2.9	1890	…	6053
Aluminium unprocessed	7.5	55.2	733	1.3	6903
Turbojet and turboprop engines	…	78.7	1768	…	2868

Source：

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

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

(million US$)

	2010	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
FDI inflow by source	43168	50588	69219	22031	6853	32539	28557	8785	31975	9479
Cyprus	12287	1985	8266	3158	-7069	-436	8674	-10108	7932	-3895
Bahamas	2282	2111	2791	3638	5108	5802	6211	1009	1143	629
Luxembourg	2892	10814	11638	-693	-5770	-939	3378	-506	-2814	-10803
Singapore	3	577	-502	162	185	16274	2703	1587	530	8578
United Kingdom	1142	46	18927	120	1112	478	2076	2522	4686	9126
Switzerland	-1	401	1086	2472	203	1842	1511	1690	23	-877
Bermudas	436	-320	404	1777	2239	2551	1256	843	967	1109
Ireland	2326	9877	10399	-531	623	-1789	889	-3850	3193	-343
France	2592	1232	2121	2224	1686	1997	854	1134	2044	1460
Jersey	126	642	509	-717	2122	608	832	598	-55	1009
United States	435	285	485	708	209	402	495	376	-105	402
Hong Kong, China	25	65	45	165	136	-30	573	135	2687	2297
Germany	3196	2265	335	349	1483	224	470	341	245	-1449
Kazakhstan	46	277	208	357	433	350	205	159	130	96
FDI outflows by destination	52616	48822	86507	57082	22085	22314	36757	31377	21923	5847
Cyprus	18309	20920	7671	23546	4249	9827	21241	10681	14344	-1156
Austria	847	1035	5265	1135	746	258	6739	221	369	191
Singapore	18	1262	304	817	383	888	6136	1566	1923	146
Switzerland	1750	76	1358	6927	203	1433	2281	794	-2152	2718
Luxembourg	2483	-504	1314	639	786	-1633	1857	2000	727	831
British Virgin Islands	1834	7395	62223	718	3301	1795	1401	885	665	-119
Bahamas	457	443	560	756	1054	1205	1300	1258	223	105
Jersey	-25	388	-16	-261	1258	-112	865	752	1196	2293
Kazakhstan	-225	845	671	657	643	476	727	366	187	64
Germany	1880	1118	1334	1016	738	393	724	1078	1420	2046
Ireland	1185	512	264	91	479	1139	634	2032	832	1130
France	334	1430	449	523	74	121	310	-65	263	122
Italy	315	403	538	587	117	165	297	31	136	139
Bermudas	1056	1136	571	2997	-261	480	279	-39	-561	-13

Source：

Bank of Russia.

Footnote：

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

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia

(millon US$)

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

Source：

Bank of Russia.

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

(million US$)

Economies	Import			Economies	Export		
	FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22[1]		FY 2019-20	FY 2020-21	FY 2021-22[1]
China	65260.75	65212.25	76622.13	United States of America	53088.77	51623.14	62276.69
United States of America	35819.87	28888.10	34341.37	United Arab Emirates	28853.59	16679.54	22359.44
United Arab Emirates	30256.65	26622.99	35861.72	China	16612.75	21187.15	18396.78
Saudi Arabia	26857.37	16186.76	26126.13	Hong Kong, China	10967.12	10162.40	9210.12
Switzerland	16899.89	18230.96	20320.02	Singapore	8922.66	8675.50	9057.57
Indonesia	15061.87	12470.17	14107.53	Netherlands	8366.11	6472.82	9273.50
Korea, Rep.	15659.7	12772.97	14395.12	United Kingdom	8737.85	8157.56	8531.30
Iraq	23740.18	14287.10	24249.67	Germany	8290.9	8124.93	7917.53
Hong Kong, China	16935.32	15172.82	15702.04	Bangladesh	8200.75	9691.56	12960.40
Singapore	14746.78	13304.92	14927.07	Nepal	7160.35	6838.46	7898.21
				Malaysia	6364.66	6057.68	5837.26
				Belgium	5809.88	5235.59	7852.67

Source :

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

Footnote :

(1) All figures pertaining to FY 2021-22 are provisional.

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India[2]

(million US$)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1]
Import											
Brazil	…	4826	3721	5401	4040	4115	5498	4406	3075	3016	5157
Russia	518	4232	3894	4249	4585	5552	8573	5840	7093	5486	8689
China	1502	52248	51035	60413	61708	61283	76381	70320	65261	65212	85144
South Africa	1022	8888	6075	6497	5948	5834	6835	6517	6970	7568	9858
Export											
Brazil	…	6049	5552	5964	2650	2400	3063	3800	3967	4245	5882
Russia	889	2296	2121	2097	1588	1937	2113	2389	3018	2656	3180
China	831	13535	14824	11934	9011	10172	13334	16752	16613	21187	19804
South Africa	311	5107	5074	5302	3588	3546	3825	4067	4108	3934	5414

Source :

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Footnotes :

(1) All figures pertaining to FY 2021-22 are provisional.

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

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015
Export by principal commodities					
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1786.9	5554	6657.5	7654.6	7665.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3790.5	7408	8343.4	9192.1	9324.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1292.5	10863	10298.5	8696.8	7998.3
Ores, slag and ash	460.3	2383	2201.5	982.1	689.5
Plastic and articles thereof	700.9	5150	5633.5	5081.5	5242.4
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462	3236	3047.7	1630.1	802.7
Ships boats and floating structures	52.3	3838	3724.8	5352.6	3091.7
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.8	12193	12933	14473.8	14351.6
Pharmaceutical products	945.1	10063	11140.5	11584.6	12910
Miscellaneous goods	34137	239712	250424.9	245690.3	199984.4
Import by principal commodities					
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	4236.8	35236	30669.2	31730.7	32872.2
Iron and steel	956.5	13616	9109.6	12342	11251.9
Articles of iron or steel	306.1	4101	3595.9	3978.8	3743.6
Organic chemicals	1599.6	15702	17044.2	17746.4	15618.2
Fertilizers	444.9	7413	5352	6386.6	7072.9
Plastic and articles thereof	657	9611	10104.2	11690.8	11412
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	17545	181345	181382.6	156400.0	96953.1
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2677.6	29820	29152.8	33149.4	35960.1
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with prometal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewlry; coin	9707.4	83896	58464.8	62379.9	56537

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$) (continued 1)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1]
Export by principal commodities						
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	8223.7	7997.2	7820.4	7514.8	6348.0	7395.9
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	9164.6	8724.5	8336	7994.8	5941.9	6884.6
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	8232.0	9324.5	12727.8	15187.8	14213.9	17862.4
Ores, slag and ash	1896.4	1796.8	1839.4	3161.4	5242.8	3216.6
Plastic and articles thereof	5294.1	6349.1	8014.9	6917.9	6871.5	8274.0
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	1110.8	1459.7	1915.2	1167.5	2020.9	1421.8
Ships boats and floating structures	4524.3	3074.9	5699.6	4560	4488.2	3324.1
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	14950.1	17255.4	18096.3	16711.8	13640.3	17882.5
Pharmaceutical products	12930.5	13255.6	14754.1	16289.3	19384.0	17552.2
Miscellaneous goods	209525.2	234288.5	250874.4	233855.8	523.6	613.7
Import by principal commodities						
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	32089	37824.3	43840.4	43367.9	37032.0	45940.5
Iron and steel	8238.9	10432.2	12582.3	10734.1	8278.9	11493.4
Articles of iron or steel	3466.5	4205.4	5095.2	4655.7	3778.0	4334.0
Organic chemicals	15477.1	19201.3	22389.7	19815.8	19690.4	26124.7
Fertilizers	4285.9	4670.6	6661.9	6704.5	6872.8	11223.4
Plastic and articles thereof	11568.5	13926.4	15246.9	14212.1	13308.5	18037.1
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; mineral waxes	103163.2	132294.6	167871.9	153646.5	99703.5	169328.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	38570.6	48269.2	52048.9	49188.3	46691.6	54755.0
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	53767.4	74710.4	64720.2	54493.8	55198.9	76980.2

Source：

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

Footnote：

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 2021-22 are provisional.

Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India

(million US$)

	2014 [1]			2015			2016		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	316545	461484	-144940	266365	396444	-130079	280138	392580	-112442
II. Invisibles	241645	123564	118081	235044	127116	107928	242051	144025	98026
Total current account (I + II)	558190	585049	-26859	501410	523560	-22151	521116	536412	-15296
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	308556	235100	73456	276433	244542	31891	310522	267299	43224
2. Loans	123355	120170	3184	120323	124957	-4634	120532	118153	2379
3. Banking capital	90094	78476	11618	88884	78254	10630	83669	100285	-16616
4. Rupee debt service	0	81	-81	0	73	-73	0	99	-99
5. Other capital	28914	27806	1109	24419	21103	3315	35925	28366	7559
Total capital account (1 to 5)	550919	461633	89286	510058	468930	41128	550649	514202	36447
C. Errors and omissions	1089	2110	-1021	420	1493	-1073	377	857	-480
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1110198	1048792	61406	1011888	993984	17905	1073215	1051665	21550

(continued1)

	2017			2018			2019			2020		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account												
I. Merchandise	308970	469006	-160036	337237	517519	-180283	320431	477937	-157506	296300	398452	-102152
II. Invisibles	283406	172087	111319	306483	183457	123026	321712	188862	132850	307253	181188	126065
Total current account (I + II)	592376	641093	-48717	643720	700976	-57257	642143	666799	-24656	603553	579640	23912
B. Capital account												
1. Foreign investment	359546	307145	52401	321776	291682	30094	368534	324118	44417	400001	319909	80092
2. Loans	147111	130451	16660	94099	78249	15850	94239	68553	25686	85650	78747	6903
3. Banking capital	95673	79483	16190	92798	85365	7433	84716	90031	-5315	74284	95351	-21067
4. Rupee debt service	0	75	-75	0	31	-31	0	69	-69	0	64	-64
5. Other capital	41282	35069	6213	33809	32751	1057	62549	44087	18462	39090	41233	-2143
Total capital account (1 to 5)	643612	552222	91390	542482	488080	54403	610038	526858	83180	599025	535304	63721
C. Errors and omissions	1900	998	902	582	1068	-486	1856	882	974	951	1298	-347
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1237887	1194313	43574	1186784	1190123	-3339	1254037	1194539	59498	1203529	1116242	87286

Source :

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

Footnote :

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

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US$)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	9429	17880	16207	12621	12746	16701	7317	8502	9085	6983	9701
India	1353	18796	16970	16359	13369	11764	16345	18833	17987	20977	28143
Japan	41510	177834	162245	162921	142903	145671	165794	180661	171762	174661	205553
Korea, Rep.	23207	168738	183073	190109	174506	158975	177553	204643	173575	173104	213487
Taiwan, China	25494	132204	156405	152007	143204	138847	155961	177600	173002	200498	249979
South Africa	1037	44671	48388	44568	30151	22229	24389	27287	25923	20825	33228
Germany	10409	91921	94156	105013	87623	86109	96940	106325	105108	105111	119929
Russia	5770	44155	39668	41594	33259	32260	41390	59142	61053	57685	79322
Brazil	1621	52329	54299	51653	44089	45855	58857	77570	79798	85517	110449
United States	22363	132897	152342	159061	147809	134445	153946	155123	122714	135251	179531
Australia	5024	84618	98954	97631	73510	70895	95009	105811	121432	117694	164824
ASEAN[1]	22181	195892	199558	208240	194475	196307	235951	268607	282042	301633	394512
European Union[1]	30845	212078	219937	244164	208766	208136	244970	273484	276596	258500	309865
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	44518	323431	384495	363077	330463	287253	279211	302022	278947	272575	350624
India	1561	47678	48432	54217	58228	58415	68042	76676	74827	66720	97521
Japan	41654	151622	150132	149391	135616	129410	137259	147049	143270	142619	165849
Korea, Rep.	11292	87678	91165	100333	101286	93729	102704	108756	111001	112477	148864
Taiwan, China	5039	36777	40634	46277	44892	40241	43979	48643	55081	60117	78365
South Africa	1014	15323	16831	15699	15858	12854	14809	16248	16543	15239	21120
Germany	9278	69210	67343	72703	69155	65259	71134	77489	79774	86808	115194
Russia	2233	44056	49591	53677	34757	37356	42831	47965	49742	50504	67565
Brazil	1224	33420	35895	34890	27412	21979	28951	33665	35544	34954	53614
United States	52099	351777	368406	396063	409214	385271	429730	478396	418674	451729	576114
Australia	3429	37728	37554	39146	40307	37327	41438	47330	48205	53468	66388
ASEAN[1]	17341	204255	244040	272046	277291	256068	279502	318997	359425	383680	483695
European Union[1]	38192	333959	338953	370843	355816	339256	372031	408510	428700	390886	518247

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(continued 1)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
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	445756	487321	561286	570924	594325	553185	664030	670452	709933	899159
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26818	353763	375888	383153	400834	364276	343790	429306	416670	440021	547647
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7016	59336	77886	86415	93374	98531	87514	95443	99067	109367	139500
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6388	45421	55193	61753	66789	65683	62374	79620	84165	96378	131099
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4606	49540	55114	58550	64193	62600	60149	75071	74313	76224	120046
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6314	60685	72626	74530	74001	73677	67488	71466	72954	80227	97489
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13424	80164	87043	96793	91992	83786	74422	73327	71353	62228	86472
Articles of Iron or Steel	5478	51196	56160	57348	60637	60523	51901	65128	69263	71017	95539
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18865	63074	61220	68252	81445	78440	72069	71293	66678	62276	70115
Organic Chemicals	4170	39292	40405	42202	45443	42667	42165	59762	56783	56954	82592
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	350951	381520	439417	424319	428694	412885	521618	497438	548420	668846
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20681	275814	313132	315232	316788	198601	176536	349367	346122	270090	403915
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34434	199295	181980	170571	179378	157043	147660	202192	190251	192047	231206
Ores, Slag and Ash	3134	150640	133871	148772	134661	93720	94479	135868	165086	187193	274653
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7277	99138	106154	107588	105806	99636	92689	102626	98714	99067	109179
Vehicles Other Than Railway orTramway Rolling-Stock,and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3613	65465	70598	74148	89509	69629	71506	81520	75136	73985	86395
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14456	70197	69420	72390	75190	65551	61049	74885	71586	71085	82814
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2419	14912	13220	18340	42333	96593	79327	78020	60272	31735	77417
Organic Chemicals	8327	63131	60864	65877	60313	47758	43906	67305	57547	45641	60250
Copper and Articles Thereof	4660	54242	54496	49829	47278	38147	33259	47537	40625	48914	66097

Source:

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

Footnote:

(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.

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

(million US$)

	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15500	65561	73397	81268	86387	81465	94509	89917	96299	105793	131756
Virgin Is.	3833	7831	6159	6226	7388	6740	3991	4712	4964	5200	5281
Singapore	2172	6305	7229	5827	6904	6047	4763	5210	7591	7681	10332
Korea, Rep.	1490	3038	3054	3966	4034	4751	3673	4667	5538	3614	4045
Cayman Is.	624	1975	1668	1255	1444	5151	2177	4068	2557	2774	2462
United States	4384	2598	2820	2371	2089	2386	2649	2689	2686	2305	2467
Samoa	283	1744	1858	1564	1991	872	1229	1554	1192	804	621
Taiwan, China	2296	2847	2088	2018	1537	1963	1772	1391	1587	995	940
Germany	1041	1451	2078	2071	1556	2710	1542	3674	1658	1355	1680
Mauritius	265	959	910	591	346	862	344	261	270	412	898
India	10	44	27	51	81	52	158	48	26	12	6
Brazil	4	58	23	28	51	47	42	31	3	30	16
South Africa	9	16	13	6	2	4	65	42	3	6	4
Russia	16	30	22	41	13	73	24	57	54	11	8
FDI outflows by destination											
Hong Kong, China	…	51238	62824	70867	89790	114233	91153	86869	90550	89146	101191
Cayman Is.	…	827	9253	4192	10213	13523	-6606	5473	-4357	8562	10754
Australia	…	2173	3458	4049	3401	4187	4242	1986	2087	1199	1923
Luxembourg	…	1133	1275	4578	-11453	1602	1353	2487	686	701	1499
Virgin Is.	…	2239	3222	4570	1849	12288	19301	7150	8683	6976	13971
Singapore	…	1519	2033	2814	10452	3172	6320	6411	4826	5923	8405
United States	…	4048	3873	7596	8029	16981	6425	7477	3807	6019	5584
Canada ^	…	795	1009	904	1563	2872	321	1564	473	210	930
Macao, China	...	17	395	596	1081	822	-1024	811	594	827	882
Myanmar	...	749	475	343	332	288	428	-197	-42	251	18
Russia	...	785	1022	634	2961	1293	1548	725	-379	570	-1072
Brazil	...	194	311	730	-63	125	426	428	860	313	146
South Africa	...	-815	-89	42	233	843	317	642	339	400	364
India	...	277	149	317	705	93	290	206	535	205	279

Source:

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

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US$)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1. Current Account	293022	191337	188676	24131	102910	248836	317301
Credit	2619907	2455476	2747143	2947263	2930421	3020419	3877951
Debit	-2326884	-2264139	-2558467	-2923132	-2827511	-2771583	-3560650
1.A Goods and Services	357871	255737	217010	87905	131844	358573	462808
Credit	2360152	2197922	2429277	2651010	2630999	2738898	3554296
Debit	-2002282	-1942185	-2212267	-2563104	-2499155	-2380325	-3091488
1.A.a Goods	576191	488883	475941	380074	392993	511103	562724
Credit	2142753	1989519	2216214	2417443	2386640	2510015	3215855
Debit	-1566562	-1500636	-1740272	-2037369	-1993647	-1998912	-2653131
1.A.b Services	-218320	-233146	-258932	-292168	-261149	-152530	-99916
Credit	217399	208404	213064	233567	244359	228883	338441
Debit	-435719	-441550	-471995	-525735	-505508	-381414	-438357
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	20275	18382	17894	17161	15362	12709	13469
Credit	20436	18540	18070	17424	15743	13210	14182
Debit	-161	-158	-175	-264	-381	-501	-713
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e	2286	3240	3712	4647	6473	4310	4044
Credit	3605	5202	5968	7185	10178	7671	7865
Debit	-1319	-1962	-2256	-2538	-3704	-3361	-3821
1.A.b.3 Transport	-46745	-46753	-55978	-66903	-58981	-37991	-20585
Credit	38594	33827	37291	42304	46173	56689	127280
Debit	-85340	-80580	-93269	-109206	-105154	-94680	-147865
1.A.b.4 Travel	-204862	-205680	-219316	-236879	-218789	-121100	-94361
Credit	44969	44432	38559	40386	35832	9951	11328
Debit	-249831	-250112	-257875	-277265	-254621	-131050	-105689
1.A.b.5 Construction	6455	4157	3609	4934	5100	4524	5623
Credit	16652	12661	12251	13551	14432	12599	15363
Debit	-10197	-8504	-8641	-8617	-9331	-8074	-9740
1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	-3818	-8849	-7402	-6625	-6223	-9419	-14393
Credit	4976	4064	4061	4927	4800	2987	4903
Debit	-8794	-12913	-11463	-11552	-11023	-12406	-19295
1.A.b.7 Financial Service	-310	1141	1815	1244	1508	827	437
Credit	2334	3174	3432	3335	3907	4838	5154
Debit	-2645	-2033	-1617	-2091	-2399	-4011	-4716
1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	-20938	-22818	-23943	-30222	-27766	-29288	-35108
Credit	1085	1161	4803	5561	6605	8583	11740
Debit	-22022	-23980	-28746	-35783	-34370	-37871	-46849
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	13140	12695	7493	6490	7992	6433	10627
Credit	24549	25432	26860	30023	34948	38984	50722
Debit	-11409	-12738	-19367	-23533	-26956	-32551	-40095
1.A.b.10 Other Business Services	18861	14713	16927	19125	19404	19505	33858
Credit	58403	57957	59306	66158	69201	69848	86914
Debit	-39542	-43244	-42379	-47033	-49797	-50343	-53056
1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	-1163	-1398	-1986	-2426	-3136	-1990	-1846
Credit	731	742	763	955	955	1018	1438
Debit	-1894	-2141	-2750	-3382	-4091	-3008	-3284
1.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e	-1501	-1973	-1756	-2715	-2094	-1050	-1681
Credit	1064	1212	1699	1757	1587	2507	1552
Debit	-2566	-3185	-3455	-4472	-3681	-3558	-3233

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China

(continued 1)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
1.B Primary Income	-52199	-54880	-16478	-61365	-39184	-118192	-162031
Credit	223816	226654	289698	268496	273514	245502	274460
Debit	-276015	-281533	-306176	-329861	-312699	-363695	-436491
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	27386	20672	14937	8163	3101	184	-1332
Credit	33105	26883	21699	18109	14258	14714	17115
Debit	-5718	-6211	-6762	-9946	-11157	-14530	-18447
1.B.2 Investment Income	-80254	-75898	-31853	-71320	-43356	-120403	-163805
Credit	189885	199210	267303	248295	257464	227941	253585
Debit	-270139	-275108	-299156	-319616	-300820	-348344	-417390
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	668	346	438	1793	1070	2027	3106
Credit	826	560	697	2092	1792	2847	3760
Debit	-158	-215	-258	-299	-722	-820	-654
1.C Secondary Income	-12649	-9520	-11856	-2410	10250	8455	16524
Credit	35938	30900	28168	27757	25907	36019	49195
Debit	-48588	-40420	-40024	-30167	-15657	-27563	-32671
2. Capital and Finance Account	-91207	27250	17930	153227	26271	-90073	-149901
2.1 Capital Account	316	-344	-91	-569	-327	-76	92
Credit	512	318	227	297	218	168	260
Debit	-196	-662	-319	-865	-545	-244	-168
2.2 Financial Account	-91523	27594	18021	153795	26598	-89997	-149992
Assets	9454	-231985	-423920	-362039	-260532	-675185	-811629
Liabilities	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	661636
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	-434462	-416070	109537	172682	7308	-61147	38234
Assets	-333485	-675650	-332405	-343152	-279822	-646334	-623403
Liabilities	-100977	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	661636
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	68099	-41675	27791	92338	50260	99375	205942
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-174391	-216424	-138293	-143027	-136910	-153721	-128037
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	242489	174750	166084	235365	187170	253096	333979
2.2.1.2 Porfolio Investment	-66470	-52271	29498	106874	57948	95539	50962
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-73209	-102770	-94803	-53507	-89419	-151236	-125915
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	6739	50499	124301	160381	147366	246775	176877
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	-2087	-5384	354	-6153	-2355	-10821	11093
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	-3420	-6550	1538	-4816	1393	-5064	17881
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	1333	1166	-1185	-1338	-3748	-5757	-6788
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	-434004	-316741	51894	-20376	-98545	-245239	-229763
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-82465	-349906	-100847	-141803	-54886	-336314	-387332
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	-351538	33165	152742	121427	-43659	91074	157569
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	342939	443665	-91516	-18887	19291	-28850	-188226
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	-287	326	-739	33	-496	-369	-41570
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	911	-5342	2190	-733	-11	-2321	76
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	342316	448681	-92967	-18187	19797	-26160	-146732
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3. Net Errors and Omissions	-201816	-218587	-206606	-177358	-129181	-158763	-167400

Source：

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2021

(Rands)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Economies
Import					
Live animals	3829301508	341538846	223069330	1445377985	5839287669
Vegetables	782963180	511130357	2516148856	884165591	4694407984
Animal or vegetable fats	92331607	1923	117582909	44309617	254226056
Prepared foodstuffs	492773722	20111395	755599359	2236109184	3504593660
Mineral Products	601892927	1306936044	19421090887	2447666193	23777586051
Chemicals	1361876720	2778376821	15581337148	23110797142	42832387831
Plastics & Rubber	708119067	269134714	2367021948	14223191337	17567467066
Raw hides & leather	99569052	437421	235913758	1978538666	2314458897
Wood Products	309859073	50430246	45140955	811118560	1216548834
Wood pulp & paper	1457556011	316394701	493677783	1849222636	4116851131
Textiles	62452424	5164834	2841451702	23743242150	26652311110
Footwear	94236838	1509776	331328950	8915007182	9342082746
Stone & Glass	97306218	2406075	1068994683	5154430628	6323137604
Precious Metal	19884000	467000160	537623274	433424291	1457931725
Products Iron & Steel	2760872992	2889258816	3265425101	30536018668	39451575577
Machinery	2702877915	179059174	9184153720	130853028447	142919119256
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	492487971	11069368	17445940789	12489856637	30439354765
Photographic & medical equipment	84678315	31037948	619565612	6271079192	7006361067
Toys & Sport apparel	…	…	…	…	…
Works of art	2169610	6555	1605374	15449604	19231143
Other unclassified goods	832480	265546	2145041	3360181	6603248
Equipment Components	3007897056	599172	1507864813	4715511517	9231872558
Exports					
Live animals	2607348083	16604150	161474845	1379931596	4165358674
Vegetables	1594846209	2126685815	3415874782	1043548711	8180955517
Animal or vegetable fats	58905740	479	69120966	41047443	169074628
Prepared foodstuffs	821021634	17587754	724388561	1977275423	3540273372
Mineral Products	1754967163	1052085843	9837713080	1281775841	13926541927
Chemicals	1232719834	1104887564	15871540528	18789082511	36998230437
Plastics & Rubber	493810312	107328395	1813993342	10482745793	12897877842
Raw hides & leather	42277773	106329	181300748	1781529037	2005213887
Wood Products	238989503	42965240	28625177	640011811	950591731
Wood pulp & paper	1642035995	383282456	443633261	1659838194	4128789906
Textiles	69469488	1897946	2368429418	27816969381	30256766233
Footwear	75734752	719540	419114685	7467307948	7962876925
Stone & Glass	92937494	1562110	720023448	4093145937	4907668989
Precious Metal	6889032	268921286	321502587	300525918	897838823
Products Iron & Steel	1916727769	3294825212	2285187829	18219272496	25716013306
Machinery	2129537401	112204278	7755378416	108974614955	118971735050
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	486474413	4415981	10353981960	7330784546	18175656900
Photographic & medical equipment	110094304	27966120	480332967	6448421327	7066814718
Toys & Sport apparel	…	…	…	…	…
Works of art	537985	61756	643065	11450888	12693694
Other unclassified goods	405520	66520	2807406	2183180	5462626
Equipment Components	1927154014	698866	958577221	3687960146	6574390247

Source :

South African Revenue Services.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2021

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	15368	145806	130438
Balance on goods (FOB) [1]	30282	121516	91234
Services and income (net)	-12494	20461	32954
Services	-4479	9120	13599
Income	-8015	11341	19355
Current transfers	-2420	3830	6250
Capital and financial account [2] [3] [4]	-11337	-25924	-14587
Capital account [5]	14	22	8
Financial account	-11351	-25946	-14594
Direct investment	5080	3106	-1973
Portfolio investments	-6846	-9680	-2834
Financial derivatives	-675	-20398	-19723
Other investments	-8910	1025	9935
Errors and omissions [2] [6]	7319	…	…
Overall balance [2]	3288	…	-3288

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 percent 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

Brazil[1] 92.5 106.7

Russia 132.6 144.8

India[2] 78.1 68.0

China 111.9 115.0

South Africa 95.4 124.6

0 20 40 60 80 100 120 140 160 (%)

■ 2012 ■ 2021
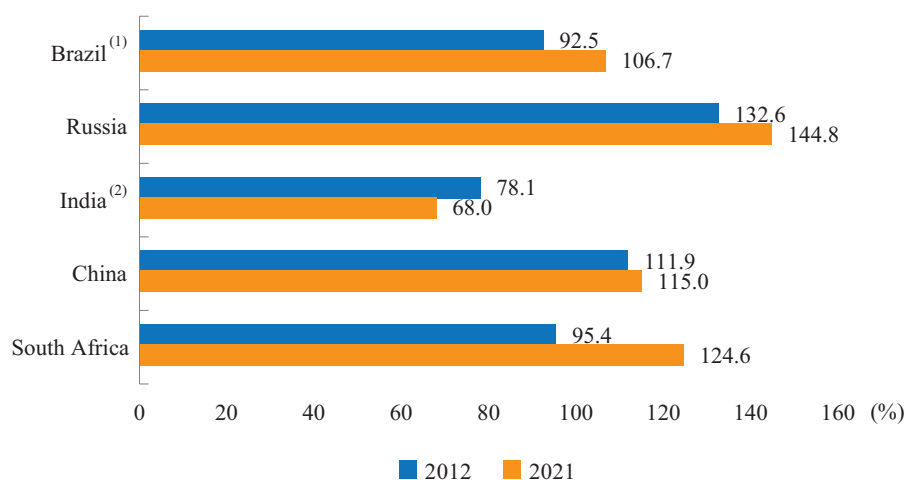
Notes: (1) Data for 2018 instead of 2021.

(2) All information in case of India pertains to financial year.

Graph 14.2 Share of External Debts to GDP
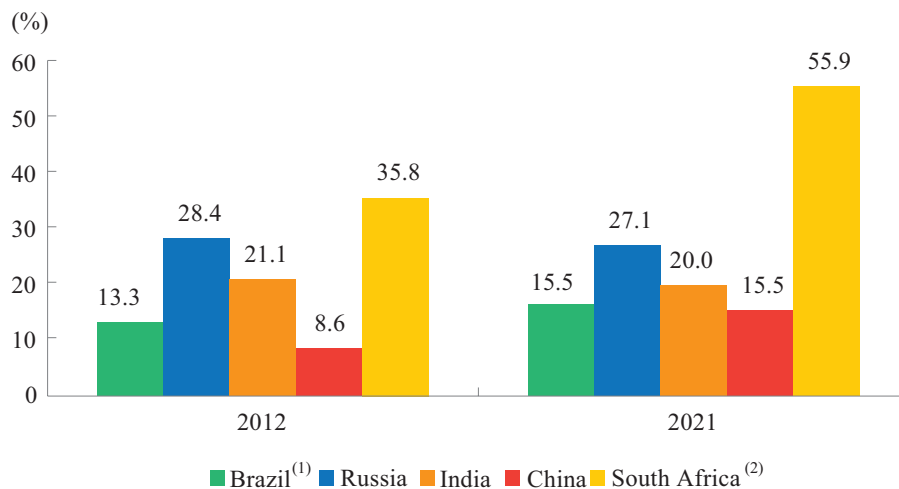
(%)

60

50

40 35.8 55.9

30 28.4 27.1

20 21.1 20.0

10 13.3 8.6 15.5 15.5

0

2012   2021

■ Brazil[1] ■ Russia ■ India ■ China ■ South Africa[2]

Notes: (1) Data for 2017 instead of 2021.

(2) Data for 2020 instead of 2021.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. 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".

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. Domesticaly 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.

China

Foreign Trade statistics and Coverage China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. It'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 above mentioned 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 reinvestment of the foreign entrepreneurs with the profits gained from the investment and the funds that enterprises borrow from abroad in the total investment of projects which are approved by the relevant department of government.

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

The Balance of Payments (BOP): is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and 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.

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Tourism

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

(100 persons-time)

Countries or Territories	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Africa											
Brazil	345	923	948	1283	1110	814	704	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	371	398	352	400	938	502	124	223
India	902	2614	2753	2808	2936	3022	3180	3512	3623	903	689[2]
China	656	5249	5527	5969	5802	5888	6291	6741	6857	…	…
South Africa	…	66565	68561	72798	67461	75015	75593	77864	76008	21375	18736
America											
Brazil	38031	35823	37264	40406	42085	44878	47676	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	3902	3856	3833	4685	6939	4821	313	393
India	4554	13597	14090	14574	15658	16929	18044	19088	19628	5439	5171[2]
China	12157	31795	31238	31065	31153	33813	35454	37885	36453	…	…
South Africa	…	5134	5455	4349	4038	4737	5455	5612	5607	1199	994
Asia											
Brazil	1038	2447	2476	2567	3053	3096	2638	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	87817	101676	91049	90893	92544	97941	16998	17385
India	10657	25390	27355	33411	36199	40100	48972	51656	55205	12097	5232[2]
China	61015	166222	160601	163313	165947	178600	183267	191207	203186	…	…
South Africa	…	3983	4313	2692	2515	3279	3172	3110	3114	575	437
Europe											
Brazil	12661	15980	15812	17793	16104	15837	14329	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	155081	154183	141749	138485	134745	129721	40794	44202
India	9257	21658	22609	22829	22113	24354	26065	27097	26349	7928	3780[2]
China	24890	59482	56881	55143	49167	54715	59116	60443	63327	…	…
South Africa	…	14104	14936	13793	13313	15440	16608	16188	15565	4467	2172
Australasia											
Brazil	219	528	543	804	447	661	434	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	510	445	491	552	755	660	28	11
India	676	2445	2636	2863	3121	3489	3861	4126	4389	1050	389[2]
China [3]	2818	9149	8634	8101	7764	8255	8922	9131	8989	…	…
South Africa	…	1429	1483	1321	1189	1319	1337	1313	1282	247	49
Others (not specified)											
Brazil	840	1067	1091	1446	153	181	107	…	…	…	…
Russia [1]	…	…	…	6698	7959	8231	8886	9589	10542	5332	8584
India	405	74	233	307	246	150	236	100	108	30	11[2]
China	68	19	22	18	21	22	22	22	23	…	…
South Africa	…	668	617	539	522	651	686	635	711	162	168

Sources:
Brazil
 Ministry of Tourism.
Russia
 Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation .
India
 Ministry of Tourism, India Tourism Statistics (various issues).
China
 (a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2021.
 (b) Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2021.
South Africa
 Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:
 The figures of Australasia 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 2021 is provisional.
China
 (3) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

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

(mumber of visits)

Countries or Territories	2000	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	4772575	5676843	5813342	6429852	6305838	6546696	6588770
Argentina	1374461	1671604	1711491	1743930	2079823	2294900	2622327
United States of America	596844	586463	592827	656801	575796	570350	475232
Chile	153921	250586	268203	336950	306331	311813	342143
Paraguay	285724	246401	268932	293841	301831	316714	336646
Uruguay	304682	253864	262512	223508	267321	284113	328098
France	184759	218626	224078	282375	261075	263774	254153
Germany	320050	258437	236505	265498	224549	221513	203045
United Kingdom	143626	155548	169732	217003	189269	202671	185858
Italy	216038	230114	233243	228734	202015	181493	171654
Portugal	165898	168649	168250	170066	162305	149968	144095
Colombia	50335	100324	116461	158886	118866	135192	140363
Spain	126928	180406	169751	166759	151029	147846	137202
Bolivia	107664	112639	95028	95300	108149	138106	126781
Peru	48405	91996	98602	117230	113078	114276	115320
Mexico	40765	61658	76738	109637	90361	94609	81778
Others	652475	1089528	1120989	1363334	1154040	1119358	924075

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

Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Countries from Different Macrogeographical Regions — Brazil

(mumber of visits)

Continents of origin	2001	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Total	4772575	5676843	5813342	6429852	6305838	6546696	6588770
North America	693238	716583	737175	844969	734450	735062	605961
Central and South America	2438455	2865673	2989273	3195597	3474058	3752756	4161647
Western Europe[1]	1392803	1541874	1519126	1703298	1509828	1481709	1361041
Eastern Europe[2]	…	56170	62044	76016	100542	101999	71875
Africa	36352	92349	94832	128252	110983	81391	70351
South East Asia[3]	…	…	…	…	26002	22958	19182
East Asia[4]	82620	189036	191704	187660	187846	199000	172969
West Asia[5]	26178	33523	33128	43340	64424	61382	53096
South Asia[6]	…	22096	22719	25675	27025	26212	18576
Australasia[7]	23486	52815	54281	80447	55421	66116	43380
Others (not specified)	79443	106724	109060	144598	15259	18111	10692

Source:

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

(5) Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, 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 18 Countries or Territories-Russia [1]

(number of visits)

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

Source：

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes：

Top 15 (rank for 2021 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 economies.

Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions-Russia [1]

(number of visits)

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

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 18 Countries or Territories-India

(person-time)

Countries or Territories	2001	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[1]
Total	2537282	6577745	6967601	7679099	8027133	8804411	10035803	10557976	10930355	2744766	1527144
Bangladesh	431312	487397	524923	942562	1133879	1380409	2156557	2256675	2577727	549273	240554
United States of America	329147	1039947	1085309	1118983	1213624	1296939	1376919	1456678	1512032	394092	409860
United Kingdom	405472	788170	809444	838860	867601	941883	986296	1029757	1000292	291874	164143
Srilanka	112813	296983	262345	301601	299513	297418	303590	353684	330861	68646	25989
Russia	15154	177526	259120	269832	172419	227749	278904	262309	251319	102166	17567
Canada	88600	256021	255222	268485	281306	317239	335439	351040	351859	122868	80437
Germany	80011	254783	252003	239106	248314	265928	269380	274087	264973	72558	33772
France	102434	240674	248379	246101	230854	238707	249620	261653	247238	74243	30374
Malaysia	57869	195853	242649	262026	272941	301961	322126	319172	334579	69897	6628
Japan	80634	220015	220283	219516	207415	208847	222527	236236	238903	48191	15358
Australia	52691	202105	218967	239762	263101	293625	324243	346486	367241	86758	33864
China	13 901	168952	174712	181020	206322	251313	247235	281768	339442	39586	3163
Singapore	42824	131452	143025	150731	152238	163688	175852	183581	190089	33747	13407
Korea, Rep.	27150	109469	112 619	106870	102993	111076	142383	150536	149445	32302	13330
Italy	41351	98 743	93 951	91589	88091	95417	111915	126931	128572	31186	13659
Nepal	41135	125375	113790	126416	154720	161097	164018	174096	164040	40822	52544
Pakistan	52762	59 846	111794	96434	124924	104720	44266	41659	39018	14232	8163
Thailand	18623	105141	117136	121362	115860	119663	140087	166293	169956	52626	4668
Others	543399	1619293	1721930	1857843	1891018	2026732	2184446	2285335	2272769	619699	339295

Source:

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

Footnote:

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

(1) Data for the year 2021 is provisional.

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

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021[2]
Total	2537282	6577745	6967601	7679099	8027133	8804411	10035803	10557976	10930355	2744766	1527114
North America	417747	1295968	1340531	1387468	1494930	1614178	1712358	1807718	1863892	516960	510299
Central and South America	21925	63699	68436	69926	70831	78730	92067	101085	98926	26968	6798
Western Europe	819973	1853066	1855866	1860580	1880203	2029412	2133673	2243635	2178441	624615	334850
Eastern Europe	38863	312686	405083	422278	331051	406002	472872	466049	456481	168145	43114
Africa	90962	261428	275271	280754	293569	302164	318023	351198	362308	90296	68914
West Asia	96424	290996	343113	413678	417616	451842	457760	449548	431943	97651	52174
South Asia	672133	1171499	1215035	1694857	1946207	2194555	2951665	3104422	3375819	750061	398722
South East Asia	139975	540914	630054	685805	700298	746069	824575	887088	930540	231622	38474
East Asia	130464	535622	547305	546792	555770	617563	663295	724568	782225	130383	33762
Australasia[1]	66104	244511	263574	286294	312101	348908	386059	412628	438939	105047	38865
Others	42712	7356	23333	30667	24557	14988	23456	10037	10841	3018	1142

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 2021 is provisional.

Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 17 Countries or Territories - China

(1000 person-time)

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

Source：

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

Footnote：

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

Source：

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2020.

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

(person-time)

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

Source：

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - South Africa (person-time)

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

Source :

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote :

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

Graph 15.1 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents in 2021
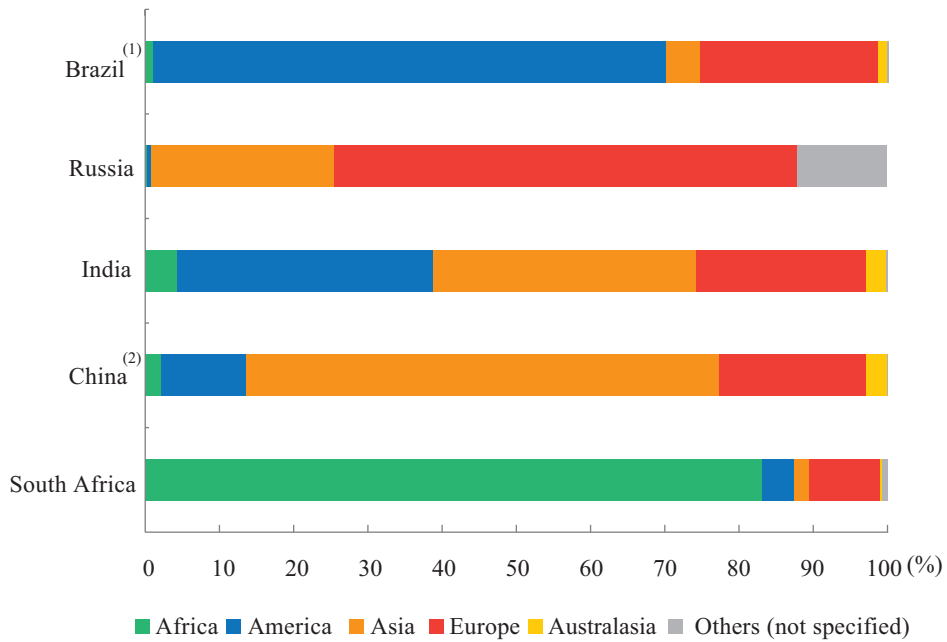
Notes: (1) Data for 2017 instead of 2021.
(2) Data for 2019 instead of 2021.

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.

ANNEXURE - I

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF BRAZIL

I. Organizational structure of the IBGE

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

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 Information Technology, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 566 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

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

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

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

The Directorate of Surveys is responsible for the production of social, economic and demographic statistics as well as for the production of synthesis to the System of National Accounts and Social indicators. It is also responsible for coordinating 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 about information production in the scope of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The growing demand for socioeconomic and demographic information, as well as the inclusion of new issues, requires research in shorter time intervals.

In 2020 IBGE created the Pulse Enterprises Survey 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 Household (PNAD Continuous), the Household Budget Survey (POF) and National Healthy Survey (PNS). SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

In 2020 IBGE created the National Sample Survey of Household PNAD 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 labour 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 executive, 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).

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 2010–2021, 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.

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

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 capital cities.

IBGE provides electronic products and services that are the main media through which information such as specific files with data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources and environment in free access in the website. Besides the electronic publications the IBGE web page has two important databases to stand out: Aggregated Statistical Tables (SIDRA in Portuguese) — Database with information grouped in territorial level that allows the users to construct their own tables 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.

ANNEXURE - II

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF RUSSIA

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

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

National statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, population and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim the Federal plan of statistical works has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal plan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions

•To submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;

•To develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;

•To approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;

•To coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;

•To maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;

•To develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;

•To ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;

•To provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations;

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

I.Statistical system: Principles of organization

The national statistical system is a network of interacting governmental entities and bodies that collect, process and disseminate statistics, describing the pace of socio-economic and demographic development of the country.

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

The system comprises two organizational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head Office, and regional

level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

II.Federal level of the state statistics

Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main Computing Centre, Scientific Research Institute for problems of 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.

ANNEXURE - III

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF INDIAN

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

The Indian Statistical System functions on the overall pattern of the federal structure of the Government. Large-scale nation-wide censuses/surveys viz. Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, various socio-economic sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries are centrally conducted. Compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India industrial production indices and Consumer Price Indices for State/UT and all-India are also centrally undertaken. The State statistical organizations collect and generate data on a number of variables focusing on the State Government 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) Intra, Inter and International Coordination Unit (IIICU), 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 Secretary and Chief Statistician of India assisted by an Additional Secretary. This Wing has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD), and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division (MPLAD). IPMD compiles report on on-going Central Sector Infrastructure Projects costing Rs. 150 crore and above on time and cost overruns to provide an overview of the performance with a view to highlighting slippages, if any, in respect of Power, Coal, Steel, Railways, Telecommunications, Ports, Fertilizers, Cement, Petroleum & Natural Gas, Roads, and Civil Aviation. MPLAD scheme provides a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of

durable community assets based on local needs. The scheme addresses locally felt development and infrastructural needs of the community and bridges the gap for developmental works.

MOSPI, both NSO and PI wings, generate a lot of statistical information that is used by policy planners, researches and other users. Besides the NSO, most of the Ministries/Departments in the Union Government dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Education, Labour & Employment, Rural Development sectors etc. have their own statistical establishments to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministries/ Departments, and they are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these Departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

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 with four centres located in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Tezpur and a branch in Giridih.

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. The National Integrated Information Platform (NIIP) has been envisaged as a platform for automation of the official statistical processes and development of a National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics (NDWOS). The NDWOS is aimed to evolve as a state of-the-art digital repository of all official statistics with homogenized meta-data. NIIP will also provide high-end tools for data analytics to power users for generating desired set of statistics/ graphs/ charts/ GIS visualisations, based on the data stored in NDWOS. Similar facility, but in a limited manner, would also be made available to general users.

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

MoSPI has developed and implemented e-SIGMA platform for 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.

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 other than ASI which is record based. With a view to continue making the important data available during the pandemic, whenever and wherever movement restrictions had been imposed, data collection for prices for compilation of CPI(U/R) had been continued through telephonic enquiry. Data for PLFS revisits has also been started to be canvassed through telephonic enquiry.

ANNEXURE - IV

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF CHINA

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved in over 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 Statistical System of Chinese Government organizes and undertakes statistical surveys, collects, compiles and releases statistical data, and provides high-quality statistical services for economic and social development based on laws.

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 is established under the Central Government, and independent Bureau of Statistics are established in local governments at and above the county level. Governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the statistical work.

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country. In the entire national statistical system, the NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and an organizer, leader and coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China and other national regulations, the main function of the NBS is to be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country, to formulate statistical policy and plan, basic national statistical systems and unified statistical standards, approve the statistical standards of departments; to draw up a plan or scheme for important general surveys of the national conditions and strength jointly with the government departments concerned; to organize and conduct the major surveys on national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Economic Census and Agricultural Census; to organize and conduct statistical surveys of key industries of the economy, collect, aggregate, collate and provide the statistical data related to the surveys, and synthetically collate and provide the basic national statistical data; and to check, administer and publish the basic national statistical data, and administer the departmental and local statistical survey programs by law.

The NBS internally sets up 18 functional departments and 12 institutions directly under the NBS, responsible for integrated coordination, construction of statistical laws and regulations, formulation of statistical systems and standards, organization and implementation of statistical surveys, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, etc.

The NBS of China also establishes Survey Offices in each province (autonomous region, municipality) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agents detached by the NBS and vertically administrated under the NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by the NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and

statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out tasks of national statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

3) Departmental Statistical System

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

II. Statistical Laws

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

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

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

III. Statistical Surveys

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

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, household registrations, social development, etc.

IV. Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

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

V. The Reform and Development of China's Statistics

China's economy is at an important stage of structural transformation and upgrade. The fast development and profound change in China's society and economy have posed newer and higher demands on the statistical system in China. Since 2012, with its great efforts on reform of the statistical production modes, the NBS has basically established a business register of establishments featuring authenticity, completeness and timeliness, a standardized and uniform questionnaires system for business surveys, the convenient and applicable software for data collection and processing, and a safe and efficient online direct reporting platform for business statistics across China. With an open attitude and the courage to innovate, the National Statistical System in China is actively seeking reform on national accounts, exploring and promoting statistical monitoring on the new economy (new industries, new business forms and new business models), and developing and improving relevant statistical standards to better serve the socio-economic development. Meanwhile, the National Statistical System in China is also actively advancing interdepartmental information sharing, tapping the potential of big data by taking advantage of administrative records and survey data from other departments, and gradually enhancing the role of big data in terms of assessment, supplement and substitution of regular statistics. In 2021, the NBS formulated the Reform Plan for Statistical Modernization during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, to accelerate the reform of statistical modernization. China will continue to improve the statistical institutions and mechanism with unremitting efforts, reform the statistical systems and methodologies, innovate the statistical production mode, strengthen the role of statistics-based oversight, improve the statistical services, enhance the statistical guarantee capacity, and accelerate the construction of a modern statistical survey system that meets the modernization requirements of the national governance system and governance capability.

ANNEXURE - V

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE STATISTICAL SYSTEM OF SOUTH AFRICA
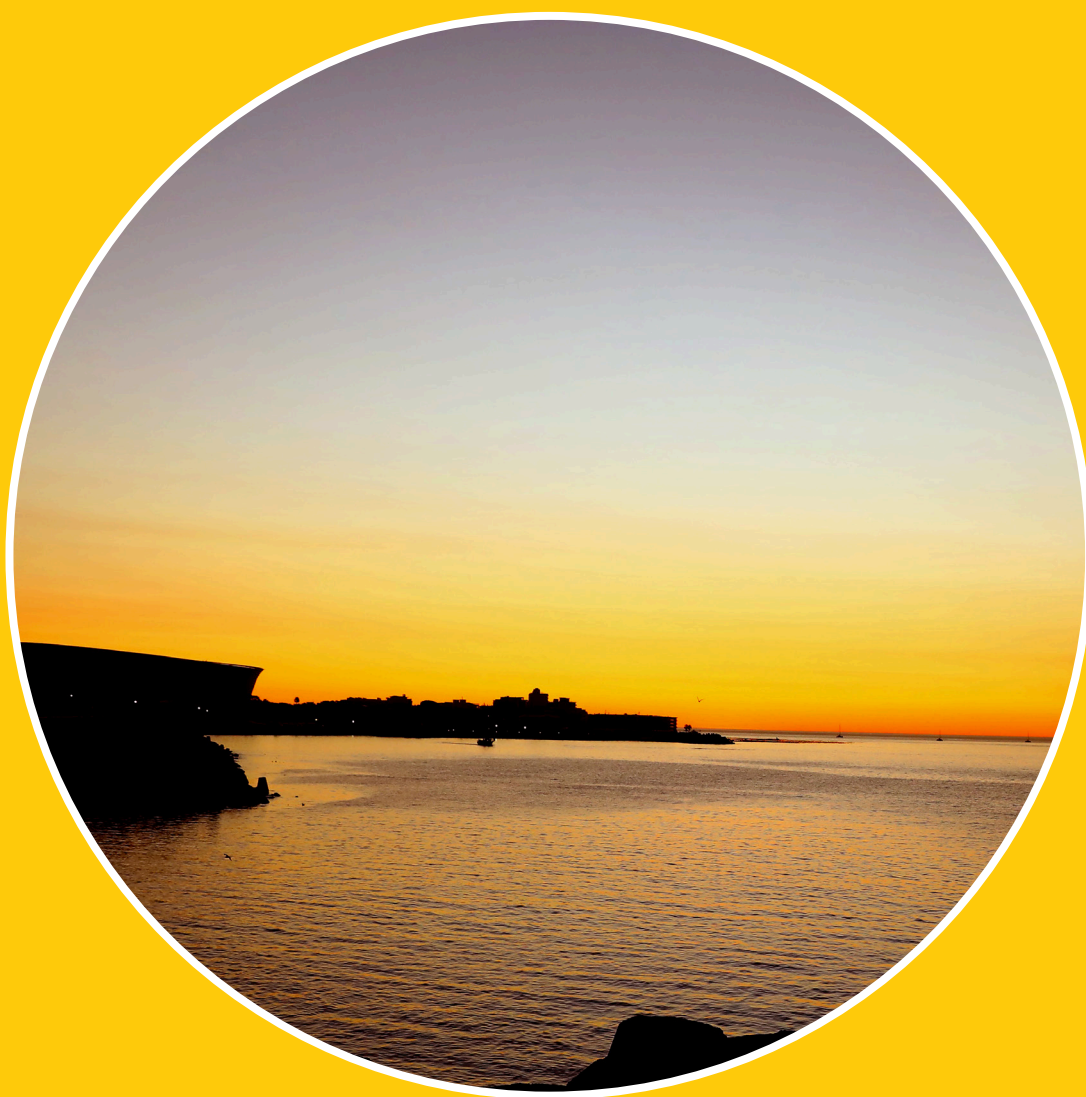
Notwithstanding that the South African Statistical system is over 100 years old, for many years it only served the needs of a section of the population and the entire nation were brought into the data ecosystem only after the dawn of democracy in 1994; the democratic dispensation has provided the opportunity for the transformation of the statistical system to serve all South Africans.

New statistical legislation, the Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999), was promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for a Statistician-General as executive head of Stats SA as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a landmark for the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics.

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

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

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

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

● Insightful data – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for the development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens.

● Agile operating model – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible. An Agile operating model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster and more cost efficient.

● Interconnected statistical systems – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms. An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected.

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

Throughout the COVID-19 crisis, Stats SA continued to deliver on its core statistical programme, albeit under difficult conditions, to ensure that the best quality data and statistics are available for decision-making. Now, more

than ever, our country needs reliable and trustworthy data and statistics to inform critical decisions that will shape our tomorrow and impact generations to come.

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

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

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

● Sustaining the quality of national indicators to inform evidence-based decisions and bringing new insights to users;

● Driving legislative reform to strengthen statistical coordination in the country; and

● Driving a transformation and change agenda to optimise, innovate and diversify the operations and capability of the organisation in the data ecosystem.

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