BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2025

Brazil

China

Egypt

Ethiopia

India

Indonesia

Iran

Russia

South Africa

United Arab Emirates

BRICS
Joint Statistical Publication
2025

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE OF GEOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS - IBGE
Av. Franklin Roosevelt, 166 - Centro - 20021-120 - Rio de Janeiro, RJ - Brasil

ISBN 978-85-240-4690-2

© IBGE. 2025

Cover/Printing project
Leonardo Martins - Department of Publishing - GEDI/Center for Information Documentation and Dissemination - CDDI

Illustration
Fábio Muniz de Moura - Department of Publishing - GEDI/Center for Information Documentation and Dissemination - CDDI

CATALOG IN PUBLICATION DATA (CIP)
IBGE Department of Library, Information and Memory

BRICS : joint statistical publication : 2025 / [IBGE]. - Rio de Janeiro : [IBGE], 2025.
356 p.

ISBN 978-85-240-4690-2

1. Brasil. 2. Rússia. 3. Índia. 4. China. 5. África do Sul. 6. Egito. 7. Emirados Árabes Unidos. 8. Etiópia. 9. Indonésia. 10. Irã. 11. Indicadores econômicos. 12. Indicadores sociais. 13. Meio ambiente. 14. Recursos naturais. 15. Tecnologia da informação. 16. Comunicação. I. IBGE.

CDU 31
EST

Catalog record by Luciana Ferreira Lau – CRB-7/5476

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2025

Rio de Janeiro
2025

Foreword

This year the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication reaches its 15th edition. The BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2025 (BRICS JSP 2025), a document prepared by the countries of the bloc, aims to provide statistical data on the main socioeconomic indicators of the BRICS countries, both in comparison and in dynamics, as well as detailed data on changes in the most important macroeconomic and social indicators, such as indicators of the population's economic activity, Gross Domestic Product (GDP) dynamics and structure, price indices and population living standards.

The publication consists of 15 chapters and two appendices. Chapter 1 presents general information with comparable statistics for each country. Chapters 2 through 15 present information for each country, covering aspects of past development and the current situation. Each chapter corresponds to a specific topic and consists of a summary table followed by country tables. The summary tables present information that is as comparable as possible across the ten countries and which are used to build the JSP snapshot. The country tables present detailed information for each country.

The two Annexes of this publication are composed of a set of appendices that provide overviews of each country's statistical systems, as well as the status of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring framework.

Starting in 2021, alongside the main BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, a summarized version of the BRICS JSP – the "BRICS JSP Snapshot" – aimed at engaging a wide range of users, began to be released annually. In 2025, the first version of the JSP Snapshot was released in June. Now, a new, updated version is being published alongside the BRICS JSP 2025.

As the composition of the BLOC is evolving along the years the publication of this year continues its process of expansion to add contributions from new BRICS country members. As a result, in this year the JSP and JSP snapshot also provide information of Indonesia which is the most recent member to join the BRICS.

The 15th edition of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication was compiled and published by Brazil, which holds the pro tempore presidency of BRICS in 2025, with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) coordinating the work carried out by the National Statistics Offices (NSOs) of the Bloc.

IBGE would like to thank all the NSOs of the BRICS countries, whose dedication and commitment were fundamental to the successful completion of this collective work, which resulted in the 15th edition of JSP BRICS 2025 and JSP BRICS Snapshot 2025.

We sincerely hope that these documents will be of great use to all stakeholders.

Mr. Marcio Pochmann
President
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Mr. Kang Yi
Commissioner
National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)

Gen. Khairat Mohammed Barakat
President
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics of the Arab Republic of Egypt (CAPMAS)

H.E. Beker Shale Dullee (PhD)
Director General
Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS)

Dr. Saurabh Garg
Secretary
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implemetation of India

Ms. Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti
Chief Statistician
BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Dr. Gholamreza Goodarzi
Deputy Vice-President of the Islamic Republic of Iran and Head of the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI)

Mr. Sergey Galkin
Head
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (ROSSTAT)

Mr. Risenga Maluleke
Statistician-General
Statistics South Africa (Stats SA)

H.E. Hanan Ahli
Managing Director
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center of United Arab Emirates (FCSC)

A Brief History of BRICS, JSP BRICS and JSP BRICS Snapshot

The leaders of the BRIC countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) first met in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the sidelines of the G8 Disclosure Summit in July 2006. Shortly thereafter, in September 2006, the group was formalized as BRIC during the 1st BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which took place on the sidelines of the UN General Assembly Debate in New York City. After a series of high-level meetings, the 1st BRICS Summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia, on June 16, 2009. The BRICS group was renamed BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) after South Africa was accepted as a member at the BRICS Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New York in September 2010. South Africa then participated in the 3rd BRICS Summit in Sanya, China, on April 14, 2011. At the 15th BRICS Summit, held in August 2023 in South Africa, it was decided to invite the Argentine Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates to become full members of BRICS from January 1, 2024. In January 2025 Indonesia was officially admitted as a full member of BRICS.

The first edition of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (BRICS JSP) was released in 2010. Since then, every year one of the BRICS countries has been responsible for compiling this publication.

The launch of the publication is essential and fundamental for the development of the statistical cooperation mechanism between the BRICS countries.

During the 12th Meeting of the Heads of BRICS NSOs, held in 2020 under the chairmanship of Russia, it was decided to develop a new statistical publication format (mini JSP version) in order to promote the main statistical collection and involve a wider number of users.

At the upcoming 13th BRICS NSOs Meeting held in October 2021, the first summary version of the BRICS JSP – BRICS JSP Snapshot was presented by NSO India.

The BRICS JSP Snapshot continues to be published annually, together with the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication.

The JSP and JSP Snapshot are the result of annual joint efforts by the NSOs of Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Russia, South Africa, and the United Arab Emirates.

Contents

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

Table 1.1 General Information on BRICS Countries - 2024 14
Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries 15
Graph 1.1 Area of territory - 2024 23
Graph 1.2 Mid-year population - 2024 23
Graph 1.3 Population density - 2024 24
Graph 1.4 Gender proportions - 2024 24
Graph 1.5 Unemployment rate - 2024 25
Graph 1.6 Consumer Price Index - 2024 25

2 Population

Table 2.1 Summary of Population on BRICS Countries 28
Table 2.2.1 Selected Data on Population - Brazil 31
Table 2.2.2 Selected Data on Population - China 32
Table 2.2.3 Selected Data on Population - Egypt 33
Table 2.2.4 Selected Data on Population - Ethiopia 35
Table 2.2.5 Selected Data on Population - India 36
Table 2.2.6 Selected Data on Population - Indonesia 37
Table 2.2.7 Selected Data on Population - Iran 38
Table 2.2.8 Selected Data on Population - Russia 39
Table 2.2.9 Selected Data on Population - South Africa 40
Table 2.2.10 Selected Data on Population - United Arab Emirates 41
Graph 2.1 Mid-year population - 2015-2024 42
Explanatory Notes 43

3 Labour Force

Table 3.1 Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries 46
Table 3.2.1 Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil 50
Table 3.2.2 Selected Data on Labour Force - China 52
Table 3.2.3 Selected Data on Labour Force - Egypt 53
Table 3.2.4 Selected Data on Labour Force - Ethiopia 54
Table 3.2.5 Selected Data on Labour Force - India 55
Table 3.2.6 Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia 57
Table 3.2.7 Selected Data on Labour Force - Iran 59
Table 3.2.8 Selected Data on Labour Force - Russia 60
Table 3.2.9 Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa 61
Table 3.2.10 Selected Data on Labour Force - United Arab Emirates 61
Explanatory Notes 62

4 National Accounts

Table 4.1 Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries 66
Table 4.2.1 Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil 70
Table 4.2.2 Selected Data on National Accounts - China 71

Table 4.2.3 Selected Data on National Accounts - Egypt 72
Table 4.2.4 Selected Data on National Accounts - Ethiopia 73
Table 4.2.5 Selected Data on National Accounts - India 74
Table 4.2.6 Selected Data on National Accounts - Indonesia 76
Table 4.2.7 Selected Data on National Accounts - Iran 78
Table 4.2.8 Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia 79
Table 4.2.9 Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa 80
Table 4.2.10 Selected Data on National Accounts - United Arab Emirates 81
Explanatory Notes 82

5 Price Indices
Table 5.1 Summary of Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year on BRICS Countries 88
Table 5.2.1 Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil 89
Table 5.2.2 Selected Data on Price Indices - China 90
Table 5.2.3 Selected Data on Price Indices - Egypt 91
Table 5.2.4 Selected Data on Price Indices - Ethiopia 91
Table 5.2.5 Selected Data on Price Indices - India 92
Table 5.2.6 Selected Data on Price Indices - Indonesia 93
Table 5.2.7 Selected Data on Price Indices - Iran 94
Table 5.2.8 Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia 95
Table 5.2.9 Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa 96
Table 5.2.10 Selected Data on Price Indices - United Arab Emirates 97
Explanatory Notes 98

6 People's Living Standard
Table 6.1 Summary of People's Living Standard on BRICS Countries 102
Table 6.2.1 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil 105
Table 6.2.2 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China 107
Table 6.2.3 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Egypt 110
Table 6.2.5 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India 111
Table 6.2.6 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Indonesia 113
Table 6.2.7 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Iran 115
Table 6.2.8 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia 116
Table 6.2.9 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa 119
Table 6.2.10 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - United Arab Emirates 121
Explanatory Notes 122

7 Resources and Environment
Table 7.1 Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries 126
Table 7.2.1 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil 128
Table 7.2.2 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China 129
Table 7.2.3 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Egypt 130
Table 7.2.4 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Ethiopia 130
Table 7.2.5 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India 131
Table 7.2.6 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia 133
Table 7.2.8 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia 137
Table 7.2.9 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - South Africa 139
Table 7.2.10 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - United Arab Emirates 140
Explanatory Notes 141

8 Industry

Table 8.1 Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries 144
Table 8.2.1 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Brazil 146
Table 8.2.2 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - China 147
Table 8.2.4 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Ethiopia 148
Table 8.2.5 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - India 149
Table 8.2.6 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Indonesia 150
Table 8.2.7 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Iran 152
Table 8.2.8 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Russia 153
Table 8.2.9 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - South Africa 154
Table 8.2.10 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - United Arab Emirates 154
Explanatory Notes 155

9 Energy

Table 9.1 Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries 158
Table 9.2.1 Summary of Energy - Brazil 161
Table 9.2.2 Summary of Energy - China 163
Table 9.2.3 Summary of Energy - Egypt 164
Table 9.2.5 Summary of Energy - India 165
Table 9.2.6 Summary of Energy - Indonesia 166
Table 9.2.7 Summary of Energy - Iran 167
Table 9.2.8 Summary of Energy - Russia 168
Table 9.2.9 Summary of Energy - South Africa 169
Table 9.2.10 Summary of Energy - United Arab Emirates 170
Explanatory Notes 171

10 Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

Table 10.1 Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery on BRICS Countries 174
Table 10.2.1 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil 177
Table 10.2.2 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China 179
Table 10.2.3 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Egypt 181
Table 10.2.4 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Ethiopia 183
Table 10.2.5 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India 184
Table 10.2.6 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Indonesia 186
Table 10.2.7 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Iran 187
Table 10.2.8 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia 188
Table 10.2.9 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa 191
Table 10.2.10 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - United Arab Emirates 192
Explanatory Notes 193

11 Transport

Table 11.1 Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries 196
Table 11.2.1 Selected Data on Transport - Brazil 199
Table 11.2.2 Selected Data on Transport - China 200
Table 11.2.5 Selected Data on Transport - India 202
Table 11.2.6 Selected Data on Transport - Indonesia 203
Table 11.2.7 Selected Data on Transport - Iran 204
Table 11.2.8 Selected Data on Transport - Russia 205

Table 11.2.9 Selected Data on Transport - South Africa 206
Table 11.2.10 Selected Data on Transport - United Arab Emirates 206
Explanatory Notes 207

12 Information and Communication Technology
Table 12.1 Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries 210
Table 12.2.1 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Brazil 212
Table 12.2.2 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - China 214
Table 12.2.3 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Egypt 215
Table 12.2.4 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Ethiopia 215
Table 12.2.5 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - India 216
Table 12.2.6 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Indonesia 216
Table 12.2.7 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Iran 218
Table 12.2.8 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Russia 219
Table 12.2.9 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - South Africa 220
Table 12.2.10 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - United Arab Emirates 221
Explanatory Notes 222

13 Finance
Table 13.1 Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries 226
Table 13.2.1 Selected Data on Finance - Brazil 228
Table 13.2.2 Selected Data on Finance - China 230
Table 13.2.3 Selected Data on Finance - Egypt 233
Table 13.2.5 Selected Data on Finance - India 235
Table 13.2.6 Selected Data on Finance - Indonesia 236
Table 13.2.7 Selected Data on Finance - Iran 237
Table 13.2.8 Selected Data on Finance - Russia 238
Table 13.2.9 Selected Data on Finance - South Africa 239
Table 13.2.10 Selected Data on Finance - United Arab Emirates 242
Explanatory Notes 243

14 External Economic Relations
Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries 246
Table 14.2.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil 251
Table 14.3.1 Selected Data on Direct Investment (DI) in Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil 254
Table 14.4.1 Balance of Payments (2024) - Brazil 255
Table 14.2.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China 256
Table 14.3.2 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - China 259
Table 14.4.2 Balance of Payments - China 260
Table 14.2.3.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - Egypt 263
Table 14.2.3.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - Egypt 263
Table 14.2.3.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - Egypt 265
Table 14.2.3.4 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Group Commodities - Egypt 266
Table 14.2.3.5 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt 267
Table 14.3.3 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Egypt 268
Table 14.4.3 Balance of Payments - Egypt 269
Table 14.2.5.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India 270
Table 14.2.5.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India 271

Table 14.2.5.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - India 272
Table 14.4.5 Balance of Payments - India 274
Table 14.2.6 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - Indonesia 275
Table 14.3.6 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Indonesia 275
Table 14.4.6 Balance of Payments - Indonesia 276
Table 14.4.7 Balance of Payments - Iran 278
Table 14.2.8.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia 279
Table 14.2.8.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade (2021) - Russia 280
Table 14.3.8 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Russia 281
Table 14.4.8 Balance of Payments - Russia 282
Table 14.2.9.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries (2024) - South Africa 283
Table 14.2.9.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - South Africa 285
Table 14.4.9 Balance of Payments 2024 - South Africa 286
Table 14.2.10 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - United Arab Emirates 287
Table 14.3.10 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - United Arab Emirates 288
Explanatory Notes 290

15 Tourism

Table 15.1 Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents 294
Table 15.2.1 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - Brazil 296
Table 15.3.1 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Brazil 297
Table 15.2.2 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 17 Countries or Territories - China 298
Table 15.3.2 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China 299
Table 15.2.3 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Egypt 300
Table 15.2.4 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Ethiopia 300
Table 15.2.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India 301
Table 15.3.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India 301
Table 15.2.6 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Indonesia 302
Table 15.2.7 Number of Incoming Tourists and Country of Origin - Iran 302
Table 15.2.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 18 Countries or Territories - Russia 303
Table 15.3.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Russia 304
Table 15.2.9 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - South Africa 305
Table 15.3.9 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - South Africa 306
Table 15.2.10 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - United Arab Emirates 306
Explanatory Notes 307

Annexures

1 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil ... 311
2 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of China ... 315
3 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Egypt ... 319
4 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Ethiopia ... 323
5 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of India ... 325
6 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Indonesia ... 329
7 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Iran ... 335
8 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Russia ... 337
9 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of South Africa ... 341
10 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of United Arab Emirates ... 343
11 Sustainable development goals for BRICS ... 345
Brazil ... 346
China ... 347
Egypt ... 348
Ethiopia ... 349
India ... 349
Indonesia ... 350
Russia ... 351
South Africa ... 353
United Arab Emirates ... 353

Symbols used

...	Figure not available
-	Zero not resulting from rounding
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 - 2024

Country	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8 510	Brasília	212.6	25.0	Real - R$
China	9 600	Beijing	1 408.5	146.7	Renminbi - RMB
Egypt	1 002	Cairo	106.6	105.6	The Egyptian pound - EGP
Ethiopia	1 151	Addis Ababa	...	...	Birr
India	3 287	New Delhi	(1)1 404.9	427.4	Rupee - ₹
Indonesia	1 892	DKI Jakarta	281.6	149.0	Rupiah - IDR
Iran	1 644	Tehran	86.0	52.7	Rial
Russia	(2)17 234	Moscow	(3)146.3	8.5	Rouble - Rub
South Africa	1 221	Pretoria	63.0	51.6	Rand - ZAR
UAE	71	Abu Dhabi	11.3	159.1	Dirhams - DHS

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Abstract 2025.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

Report of the Technical Group on Population Projections, July 2020, National Commission on Population, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Home Affairs of Indonesia.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes

India

(1) Projected population as on 1 July 2024 based on Census 2011.

Russia

(2) As on 1 January 2024.

(3) 2023.

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (million persons)		
Brazil[1]	2024	212.6
China	2024	1 408.5
Egypt	2024	106.6
Ethiopia	2023	107.5
India[2]	2024	1 404.9
Indonesia	2024	281.6
Iran	2024	86.0
Russia	2023	146.3
South Africa	2024	63.0
UAE	2024	11.3
Male (%)		
Brazil	2024	48.8
China	2024	51.1
Egypt	2024	51.4
Ethiopia	2023	50.1
India[2]	2024	51.4
Indonesia	2024	50.5
Iran	2024	50.5
Russia	2023	46.5
South Africa	2024	49.0
UAE	2024	64.1
Female (%)		
Brazil	2024	51.2
China	2024	48.9
Egypt	2024	48.6
Ethiopia	2023	49.9
India[2]	2024	48.6
Indonesia	2024	49.5
Iran	2024	49.5
Russia	2023	53.5
South Africa	2024	51.0
UAE	2024	35.9
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil[1]	2024	25.0
China	2024	146.7
Egypt	2024	105.6
Ethiopia[3]	2023	93.2
India[2]	2024	[58]427.4
Indonesia[5]	2024	149.0
Iran	2024	52.7
Russia	2024	8.5
South Africa	2024	51.6
UAE	2024	159.1

	Year	Value
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil	2024	11.7
China	2024	6.8
Egypt[6]	2023	19.4
Ethiopia	2023	24.2
India	2023	18.4
Indonesia	2024	16.3
Iran	2021	14.0
Russia[7]	2023	8.6
South Africa	2024	19.6
UAE	2023	9.5
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil	2024	7.1
China	2024	7.8
Egypt[8]	2023	5.5
Ethiopia	2023	5.7
India	2023	6.4
Indonesia	2024	6.0
Iran	2024	...
Russia[7]	2023	12.1
South Africa	2024	8.7
UAE	2023	1.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
Brazil	2024	12.2
China	2023	4.5
Egypt	2023	20.0
Ethiopia	2023	45.8
India	2023	25.0
Indonesia	2024	14.1
Iran	2022	14.2
Russia	2024	4.0
South Africa	2024	22.9
UAE	2023	3.6
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil	2023	57.7
China	2023	15.7
Egypt	2023	41.0
Ethiopia	2019	199.0
India	2023	88.0
Indonesia	2020	189.0
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	11.2
South Africa	2020	88.6
UAE	2024	5.0

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Life expectancy at birth		
Brazil	2024	76.6
China	2024	79.0
Egypt	2024	71.6
Ethiopia	2023	66.5
India	2023	70.3
Indonesia	2024	74.1
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2023	73.4
South Africa	2024	66.5
UAE	2023	83.4
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress) (%)		
Brazil	2022	17.7
China (NPC)	2024	...
(CPPCC)	2024	...
Egypt	2020	27.4
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2024	14.3
Indonesia	2024	22.5
Iran	2024	...
Russia[9]	2024	17.9
South Africa (NA)	2022	46.0
(NCOP)	2022	36.0
UAE	2024	50.0
Labour Force		
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)		
Brazil[10]	2024	63.8
China[11]	2024	52.1
Egypt [12]	2024	44.2
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[13]	2024	60.1
Indonesia	2024	70.6
Iran	2024	41.0
Russia[14]	2024	62.9
South Africa	2024	55.6
UAE	2024	81.4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil[10]	2024	6.6
China[15]	2024	5.1
Egypt	2024	6.6
Ethiopia	2022	18.9
India	2024	3.2
Indonesia	2024	4.9
Iran	2024	7.6
Russia[14]	2024	2.5
South Africa	2024	32.3
UAE	2024	1.9

	Year	Value
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US$)		
Brazil[16]	2024	2 179
China[17][18]	2024	[P]18 943
Egypt[19]	2024	381
Ethiopia	2023	164
India[20]	2024	3 909
Indonesia	2024	1 397
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	2 176
South Africa	2024	400
UAE	2024	552
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)		
Brazil[16]	2024	10 251
China[17]	2024	[P]13 445
Egypt[19]	2024	3 576
Ethiopia	2023	1 549
India[20]	2024	2 776
Indonesia	2024	4 960
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	14 890
South Africa	2024	6 425
UAE	2024	50 088
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2024	4.8
China	2024	0.2
Egypt[21]	2024	27.9
Ethiopia	2023	32.5
India	2024	4.9
Indonesia	2024	1.6
Iran	2023	40.7
Russia	2024	8.5
South Africa	2024	4.4
UAE	2024	1.6
Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil[22]	2024	9.3
China (industrial products)	2024	(-) 2.2
Egypt[23]	2023	26.6
Ethiopia	2021	24.4
India	2024	...
Indonesia	2024	0.0
Iran	2023	44.3
Russia (industrial products)[24]	2024	12.1
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2024	3.1
UAE	2024	...

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Science and Technology		
Proportion of R&D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2021	0.5
China	2024	(P)2.7
Egypt	2020	0.2
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2020	0.6
Indonesia[25]	2022	0.1
Iran	2022	0.6
Russia[26]	2024	0.9
South Africa	2022	0.8
UAE	2021	1.5
Full-Time Equivalent of R&D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	2024	...
China	2023	7 240 600
Egypt	2024	...
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2021	(21)361 924
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2022	255 997
Russia	2024	734 538
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2021	40 190
People's Living Standards		
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil[28]	2023	4.9
China[29]	2023	4.0
Egypt	2024	1.6
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[30]	2023	4.3
Indonesia[31]	2023	1.3
Iran	2024	...
Russia[32]	2021	3.5
South Africa	2022	6.9
UAE	2021	3.8
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil[28]	2023	4.7
China	2023	7.2
Egypt	2024	1.2
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[30]	2023	1.4
Indonesia[33]	2022	1.4
Iran	2024	...
Russia[32]	2021	3.8
South Africa	2022	4.0
UAE	2023	3.3

	Year	Value
Gini coefficient		
Brazil	2024	0.506
China[34]	2024	0.465
Egypt	2022	0.270
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[35]	2024	...
Urban	2024	0.284
Rural	2024	0.237
Indonesia[36]	2024	0.379
Iran	2023	0.398
Russia[37]	2024	(P)0.408
South Africa[38]	2024	...
UAE	2020	0.295
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2024	103.1
China	2024	105.8
Egypt	2023	101.7
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[39]	2024	104.0
Indonesia	2024	(P)157.1
Iran	2024	...
Russia[40]	2024	105.6
South Africa[41]	2024	93.0
UAE	2024	...
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	494
China	2024	1 042
Egypt	2021	13
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2024	(P)289
Indonesia	2024	29
Iran	2022	107
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2024	91
South Africa	2022	64
UAE	2024	...
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	46
China	2024	1 005
Egypt	2021	53
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[42]	2024	149
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2024	...
Russia[43]	2024	71
South Africa (million Rand)	2024	...
UAE	2024	...

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Passenger cars production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2023	1 834
China	2023	25 775
Egypt	2021	0.001
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2021	(P)2 185
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	756
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2024	...
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	198
China	2024	213
Egypt	2022	28
Ethiopia	2023	4
India	2024	(P)29
Indonesia	2024	29
Iran	2024	...
Russia(44)	2022	535
South Africa	2024	...
UAE(45)	2024	146
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2024	6
China	2024	(P)4 780
Egypt	2021	106
Ethiopia	2024	1 501
India(46)	2024	(P)1 048
Indonesia	2024	834
Iran	2022	4
Russia	2024	430
South Africa	2024	236
UAE	2024	-
Natural gas (million cu.m)		
Brazil	2024	56 038
China	2024	(P)246 450
Egypt	2022	59 322
Ethiopia	2020	205
India	2024	(P)36 113
Indonesia(47)	2023	2 420 060
Iran	2024	...
Russia(48)	2024	684 232
South Africa	2024	...
UAE(49)	2022	55 574

	Year	Value
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2024	751
China	2024	10 087
Egypt	2022	214
Ethiopia	2022	15
India(50)	2023	(51)1 949
Indonesia	2023	323
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	1 213
South Africa	2024	235
UAE(52)	2024	155
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2024	235
China(53)	2024	(P)3 486
Egypt (ktoe)	2022	93 576
Ethiopia(54)	2024	...
India(55)	2023	(P)522
Indonesia	2024	526
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2021	1 451
South Africa	2022	148
UAE	2022	253
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2024	322
China(53)	2024	(P)4 172
Egypt (ktoe)	2022	58 758
Ethiopia(56)	2024	...
India(57)	2023	(P)614
Indonesia	2024	176
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2021	1 220
South Africa	2022	81
UAE	2024	...
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2024	97
China	2023	129
Egypt	2023	4.1
Ethiopia	2023	24
India(58)	2022	154
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	126
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2022	0.09

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2024	(P)122
China	2024	652
Egypt	2023	113
Ethiopia	2023	61
India[58]	2024	(50)307.9
Indonesia	2023	53.98
Iran[60]	2022	14.8
Russia	2024	126
South Africa	2024	15.25
UAE	2022	0.02
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil[61]	2023	74.4
China	2024	1 200.8
Egypt	2023	39.0
Ethiopia	2021	2.7
India	2024	328.0
Indonesia	2024	43.8
Iran	2024	...
Russia[62]	2024	20.4
South Africa	2024	87.6
UAE	2022	0.7
Meat production (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2024	29 430
China	2024	97 799
Egypt	2023	650
Ethiopia	2023	603
India[63]	2024	10 253
Indonesia[64]	2024	5 115
Iran[65]	2024	403
Russia[66]	2024	12 203
South Africa	2024	3 546
UAE	2024	...
Fish catch (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2024	...
China	2024	7 390
Egypt	2022	1 993
Ethiopia	2024	...
India[63]	2023	18 402
Indonesia	2024	7 393
Iran	2024	...
Russia[67]	2024	4 913
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2022	66

	Year	Value
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2024	31
China	2024	162
Egypt	2021	10
Ethiopia	2023	0.8
India	2023	69
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2023	12
Russia	2024	87
South Africa	2023	24
UAE	2024	...
Length of highways (1 000 km)		
Brazil[68]	2024	131.4
China	2024	5 490
Egypt	2024	...
Ethiopia	2020	29
India[69]	2021	(P)335
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2023	24
Russia[70]	2024	2
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2022	2
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil[71]	2024	251 059
China	2024	1 291 472
Egypt	2023	49 776
Ethiopia	2023	15
India[72]	2024	(P)283 123
Indonesia[73]	2023	77
Iran	2021	11 231
Russia	2024	286 237
South Africa	2024	...
UAE	2024	...
External Economic Relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)		
Brazil	2024	377 253
China	2024	3 253 993
Egypt	2023	82 265
Ethiopia	2024	...
India	2024	920 037
Indonesia	2024	...
Iran	2024	...
Russia	2024	381 193
South Africa	2024	119 489
UAE	2024	516 869

Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

(continued)

	Year	Value
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)		
Brazil	2024	387 912
China	2024	3 792 951
Egypt	2023	68 218
Ethiopia	2024	…
India	2024	825 052
Indonesia	2024	…
Iran	2024	…
Russia	2024	476 092
South Africa	2024	127 482
UAE	2024	647 869
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)		
Brazil	2024	329 730
China	2024	3 202 357
Egypt	2024	…
Ethiopia	2024	…
India	2024	640 479
Indonesia	2024	155 719
Iran	2024	…
Russia[75]	2024	385 567
South Africa[76]	2024	65 459
UAE	2024	…
Share of external debts to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2024	32.8
China	2024	12.8
Egypt	2023	43.0
Ethiopia	2023	17.3
India	2024	19.1
Indonesia	2024	…
Iran	2024	…
Russia[75]	2024	14.7
South Africa	2024	42.1
UAE	2024	…

Sources

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Directorate of Surveys. 2. National Petroleum Agency - ANP. 3. Energy Research Company - EPE. 4. Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture - MPA. 5. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - Ibama. 6. CGIAE/DAENT/SVS/MS - Sistema de Informações sobre Mortalidade and Live Birth Information System (Sistema de Informação Sobre Mortalidade (SIM) e Sistema de Informações sobre Nascidos Vivos (Sinasc). In: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador311. 7. TSE. Superior Electoral Court. In: https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. 2. Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 4. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 5. National Radio and Television Administration of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China. Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2024; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2024. 7. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Abstract 2024. 8. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2024. 9. Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China. 10. Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China. 11. Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 12. Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 13. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 14. China State Railway Group Co., Ltd.

Ethiopia

1. Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS. 2. Ministry of Mines. 3. Ethiopia Petroleum and Energy Authority. 4. Ethiopia ministry of planning and development. 5. Ethiopian Road Authority. 6. Ministry of Finance. 7. Ministry of water and Energy.

India

1. Other data in this table has been taken from tables of other chapters of this publication. Data sources are given in those chapters. 2. Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Central Bank of Indonesia. 3. Ministry of Agriculture. 4. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries. 5. Ministry of Environment. 6. Ministry of Transportation. 7. PT. Angkasa Pura Indonesia. 8. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources. 9. Unesco Institute for Statistics – UIS. 10. The World Health Organization (WHO).

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. 3. Federal Agency for Air Transport. 4. Federal Road Agency. 5. Bank of Russia. 6. Federal Agency for Fishery.

South Africa

1. Other data in this table has been taken from tables of other chapters of this publication. Data sources are given in those chapter. 2. CeSTII. (2017). South African National Survey of Research and Experimental Development (Statistical Report: 2015/16). Pretoria: Department of Science and Technology. 3. www.pa.org.za, June 2017. 4. Department of Energy.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

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 from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.

(10) Population 15 years old and older. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

(16) Data are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(22) From 2014 onwards, Producer price index refers to Mining and quarrying and manufacturing, souce IBGE. Before 2014 data from Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV - an economic index called the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which collects wholesale prices - agriculture and industry.

(28) STN, SOF, IBGE. The data consists of General Government finance statistics and is compiled according to the methodology established by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014), developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The presented data follows the COFOG – Classification of Functions of Government. The COFOG was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard methodology of classification of the purposes of government activities.

(61) Fruits and vegetables production considers the following fruits and vegetables: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, fig, pear, quince, açai berry, garlic, onion, potato, sweet potato, cassava, tomato. From 2015 included the production of "açaí berry". Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg.

(68) Federal roads.

(71) Domestic and international flights

(P) Preliminary data.

China

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

(15) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

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

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

(29) Government appropriation for education as percentage of GDP.

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Egypt

(6) Annual Bulletin of Births and Deaths Statistics 2023. Crude Birth Rate = No. of births / Mid year population * 1 000.

(8) Annual Bulletin of Births and Deaths Statistics 2023. Crude Death Rate = No. of deaths / Mid year population * 1 000.

(12) Annual Bulletin of Labor Force Survey 2024. Share of Labor force to population (15 years over) = Labor force / population * 100 unemployment rate = unemployed * 100) / labor force.

(19) GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual exchange rates.

(21) Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year (Total Egypt).

(23) The annual change rates have been revised based on the development of the Producer Price Index series with a base of January 2016, starting from September 2017, taking into account overlapping periods when calculating the annual changes for 2017 and 2018.

Ethiopia

(3) Population density (persons per sq. km) = Total Population (Mid-year (thousands persons)/Total Area Where: Total Population is the projected population and Total Area is the geographic area size of the region, measured in square kilometers.

(54) Primary energy production = primary energy production refers to energy forms that are captured directly from natural resource. Therefore in our case the primary energy includes electricity from renewable energy biomass and coal.

(56) Consumption energy (mote) = the entire amount of energy utilized by a country; region or sector over a given time of periods is measured by the energy consumption indicator.

India

(2) For 2000, population projections are based on Census 1991, for 2001-2010, population projections is based on Census 2001 and for the remaining years, population projections are based on Census 2011.

(4) Projected population as on 1 July 2024 based on Census 2011.

(13) Share of labour force that belong to the population of the age group 15 years and older.

(20) GDP in US$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate taken from RBI's website. 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).

(27) Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017–18 as on 1.4.2018 and for 2020-21 as on 01.04.2021.

(30) Information pertains to financial year and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).

(35) Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey.

(39) The data pertains to financial year. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993–94 and from 2012 onwards pertains to base year 2011–12.

(42) Data pertains to Calendar year and includes all qualities carbon, stainless, and other alloy.

(46) Coal Production data pertains to Financial year

(50) The data pertains to financial year. Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.

(51) Estimated data.

(55) Primary energy comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

(57) 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).

(58) The period of agricultural year is from July to June.

(59) As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25 (including Kharif and Rabi seasons only).

(63) The data pertain to March to February. Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–2008.

(69) 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.).

(72) Information pertains to Financial Year. The figures are for Scheduled Indian operators for their Domestic & International operations.

(74) For year 2020 and 2021, International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

(P) Provisional.

Indonesia

(5) Population density of 2020, 2021, and 2022 is calculated based on the population of the Indonesian Population Projection for 2020-2050 and other years from Statistics Indonesia.

(25) This calculation aims to measure the intensity of Research and Development (R&D) within the national economy. It achieves this by comparing the total value of R&D expenditure against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). R&D data is meticulously collected from the Disaggregated Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) Survey by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the Large and Medium Industry Data (IBS) by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and data from the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The aggregated R&D values from these sources are then divided by the official GDP data released.

(31) Data from UNESCO, General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

(33) Data from WHO, Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

(36) Gini ratio data started to be calculated annually in 2007.

(47) Sourced from HEESI in MMSCF, not Million Cubic Meter.

(64) Meat production at 2024 is based on preliminary figures.

(73) In million persons, not million persons-km.

Iran

(60) Includes wheat, barley, paddy and maize.

(65) Red meat production: According to the results of the slaughter survey of official slaughterhouses & 80% of the animals offered for slaughtering.

Russia

(7) Data for 2011–2021 are presented based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(9) According to data from the Office of the State Duma and the Office of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as of January 1.

(14) According to ILO methodology. Before 2017 data on population 15–72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older. Data for 2013–2022 are presented based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(24) Before 2012 – the aggregate index by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply"; since 2013 – by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".

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

(32) Since 2005, data are presented taking into account the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

(37) Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data.

(40) Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply"; since 2014 – by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".

(43) Since 2017 – steel production including unalloyed, stainless, alloyed other steel in ingots or other primary forms and semi-finished products from the above types of steel are taken into account.

(44) Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.

(48) Since 2010 – including natural and associated gas.

(62) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries, grapes and melons.

(66) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

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

(70) Roads of category I-a of federal and regional or inter-municipal importance

(75) At the end of the year.

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

(38) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

(41) 2019 = 100.

(76) This includes gold.

UAE

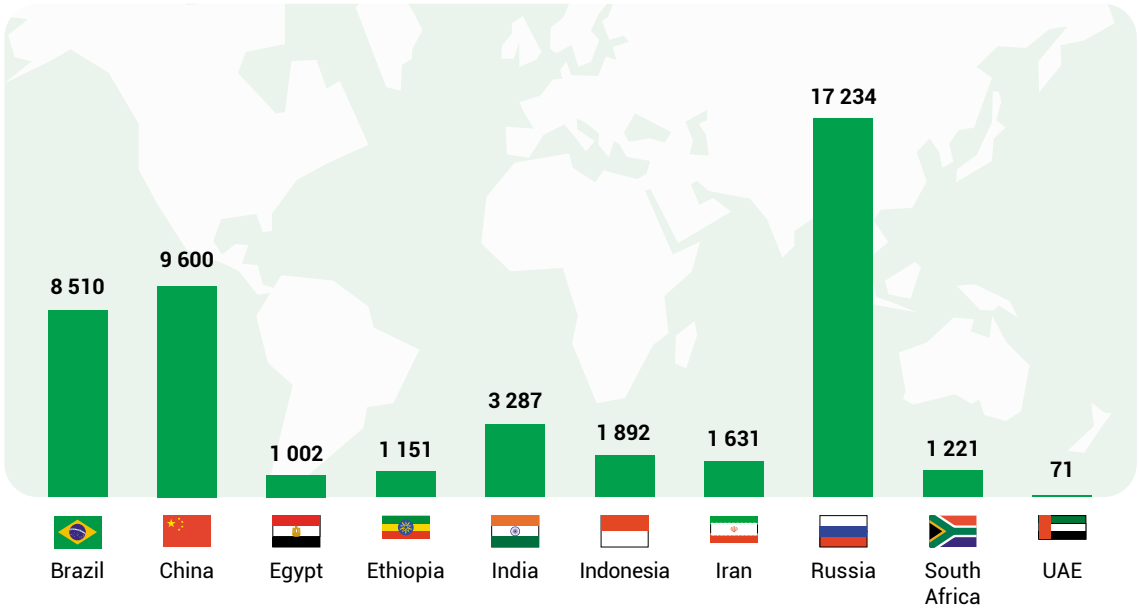
(45) Crude oil.

(49) Marketed natural gas.

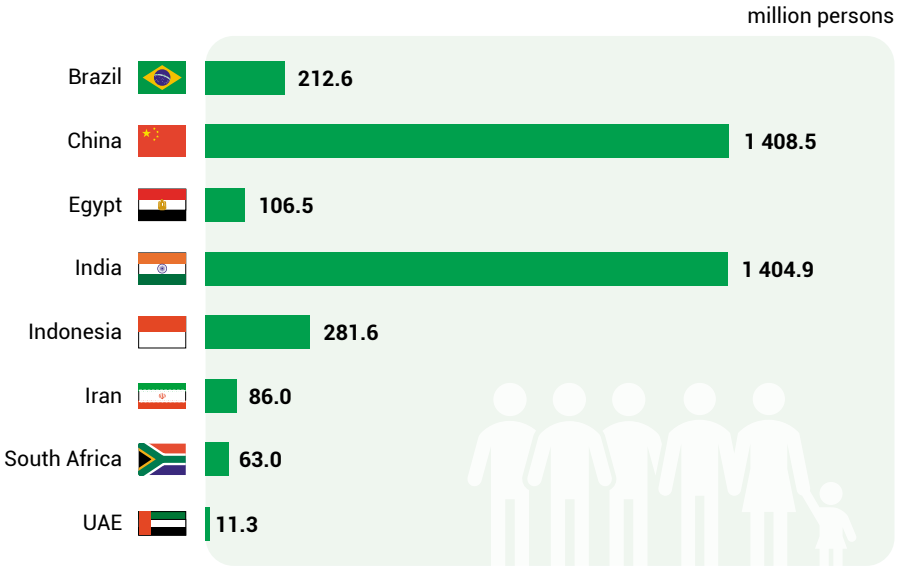
(52) Twh.

Graph 1.1 Area of territory - 2024

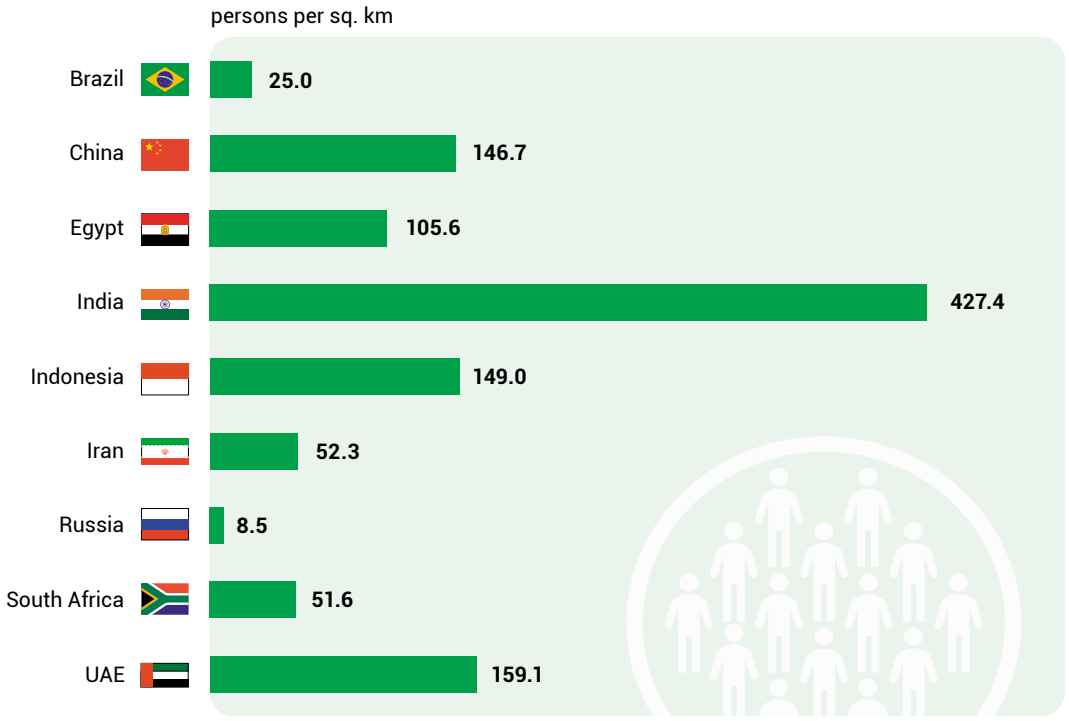
1 000 sq. km



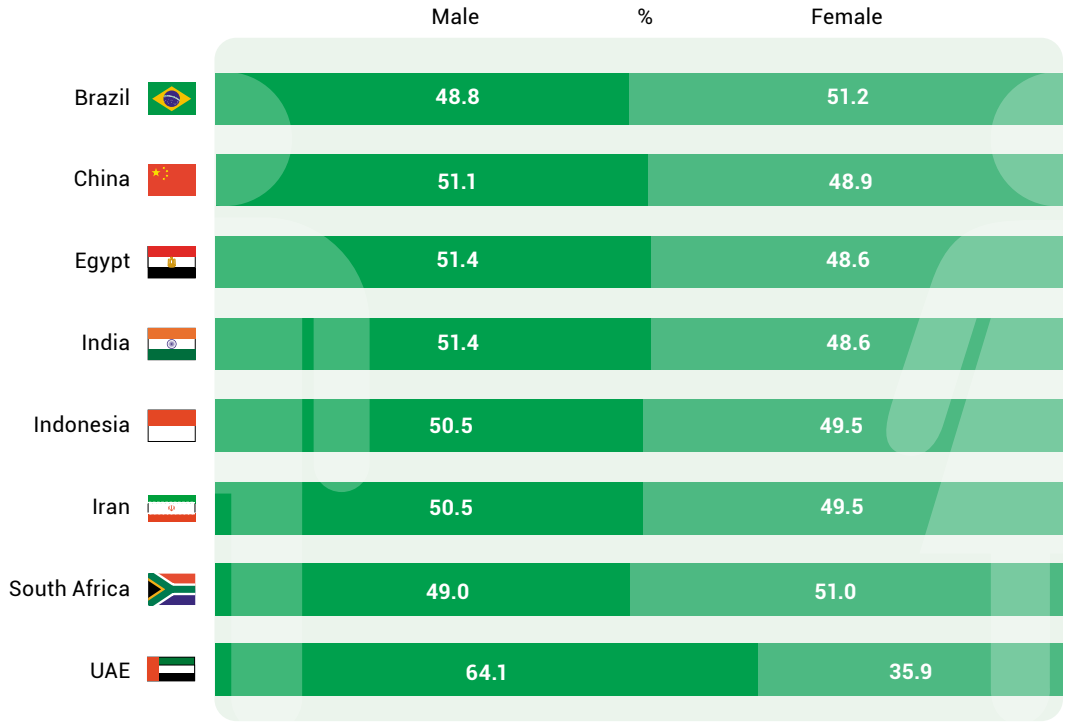
Graph 1.2 Mid-year population - 2024



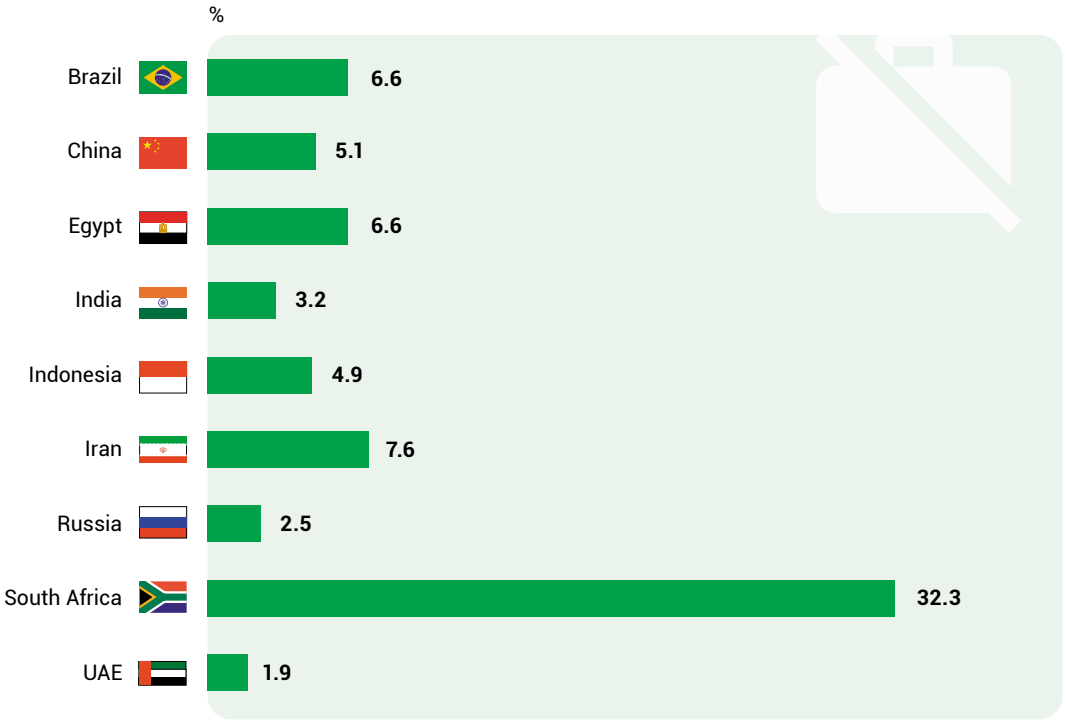
Graph 1.3 Population density - 2024



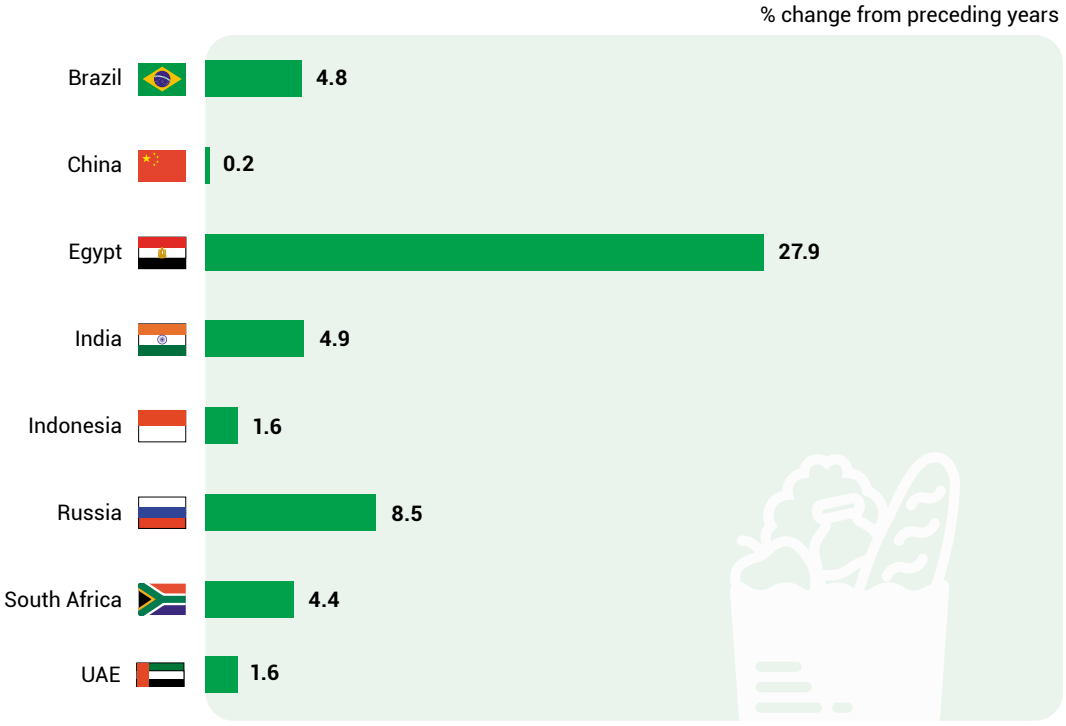
Graph 1.4 Gender proportions - 2024



Graph 1.5 Unemployment rate - 2024



Graph 1.6 Consumer Price Index - 2024



2 Population

鍋

Table 2.1 Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (Mid-year) (million persons)											
Brazil[1]	174.7	202.4	203.9	205.2	206.5	207.9	209.2	210.1	210.9	211.7	212.6
China[2]	1 262.6	1 379.9	1 387.8	1 396.2	1 402.8	1 407.7	1 411.1	1 412.4	1 412.2	1 410.7	1 408.5
Egypt	...	90.6	92.7	95.2	97.1	98.9	100.6	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.6
Ethiopia	...	90.1	92.2	94.4	96.5	98.7	100.8	103.0	105.2	107.5	...
India[3]	1 002.1	1 280.3	1 295.8	1 310.2	1 324.6	1 339.0	1 353.4	1 367.2	1 379.7	1 392.3	1 404.9
Indonesia	205.8	255.6	258.5	261.4	264.2	266.9	269.6	272.7	275.7	278.7	281.6
Iran	64.2	78.9	79.9	81.0	81.9	82.7	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	86.0
Russia	146.6	147.0	147.4	147.7	147.8	147.9	147.7	147.2	146.7	146.3	...
South Africa[4]	...	55.7	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.8	59.6	60.2	60.8	61.6	62.4
UAE	3.2	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.3
Male (million persons)											
Brazil[1]	85.7	98.9	99.6	100.3	100.9	101.6	102.1	102.6	102.9	103.3	103.7
China[2]	651.5	706.9	710.8	714.8	717.6	719.5	722.0	723.3	722.6	721.2	719.7
Egypt	...	46.2	47.3	49.1	50.1	50.9	51.8	52.5	53.3	54.1	54.8
Ethiopia	...	45.3	46.3	47.4	48.4	49.5	50.6	51.6	52.7	54.0	...
India[3]	518.6	658.7	666.6	673.9	681.2	688.5	695.7	702.7	709.0	715.3	721.6
Indonesia	103.2	128.5	129.9	131.3	132.7	134.0	136.3	137.9	139.3	140.8	142.2
Iran	32.6	40.0	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.4
Russia	68.5	68.1	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.4	68.2	68.0	...
South Africa[4]	...	27.1	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.5
UAE	2.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2
Female (million persons)											
Brazil	89.0	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.6	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.9
China[2]	611.1	673.0	677.0	681.4	685.2	688.2	689.1	689.0	689.6	689.5	689.3
Egypt	...	44.4	45.4	46.1	47.1	47.9	48.8	49.5	50.3	51.1	51.8
Ethiopia	...	44.8	45.9	47.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.3	52.4	53.5	...
India[3]	483.5	621.6	629.2	636.3	643.4	650.5	657.6	664.5	670.8	677.0	683.3
Indonesia	102.7	127.1	128.6	130.0	131.5	132.9	133.2	134.8	136.4	137.9	139.4
Iran	31.6	39.0	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.9	41.2	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.6
Russia	78.1	78.9	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.1	78.8	78.5	78.3	...
South Africa[4]	...	28.6	29	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.5	31.9
UAE	0.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1
Urban (million persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	184.3	...	...
China[2]	459.1	793.0	819.2	843.4	864.3	884.3	902.2	914.3	920.7	932.7	943.5
Egypt	...	38.7	39.6	40.4	41.4	42.3	43.1	43.8	44.5	45.1	45.7
Ethiopia	...	17.5	18.3	19.1	20.0	20.9	21.8	22.8	23.8	24.8	...
India[3]	286.2	417.2	426.5	435.6	444.7	453.8	463.1	472.1	480.9	489.7	498.5
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	41.4	58.2	59.1	60.0	61.3	62.2	63.1	63.8	64.6	65.4	66.2
Russia	107.2	109.1	109.6	109.9	110.2	110.4	110.4	110.1	109.8	109.6	...
South Africa[4][5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 2.1 Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rural (million persons)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.6	...	...
China[2]	808.4	590.2	573.1	556.7	541.1	525.8	509.9	498.4	491.0	477.0	464.8
Egypt	...	51.9	53.1	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.5	58.3	59.1	60.0	60.9
Ethiopia[6]	...	72.6	74.0	75.3	76.5	77.8	79.0	80.2	81.4	82.5	...
India[3]	715.9	863.1	869.3	874.6	879.9	885.2	890.3	895.1	898.8	902.6	906.4
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	22.8	20.7	20.8	21.0	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.1	19.9	19.8
Russia	39.4	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.1	36.9	36.7	...
South Africa[4][5]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)											
Brazil	20.5	15.2	14.2	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.7
China	14.0	12.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.8
Egypt	27.4	...	...	...	...	...	22.2	21.4	21.2	19.4	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	25.8	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.4	...
Indonesia	20.6	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.3
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.0	14.0	...	...	...
Russia[7]	8.7	13.2	12.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.6	...
South Africa	...	20.3	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.3	18.0
UAE	16.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)											
Brazil	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.1
China	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.8
Egypt	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	8.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.4	...
Indonesia	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[7]	15.3	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.2	14.5	16.6	12.9	12.1	...
South Africa	...	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	11.5	10.0	8.9	8.8
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total dependancy ratio (%)											
Brazil	63.0	53.4	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.7	55.0	55.4	55.9
China	42.6	37.0	37.9	39.3	40.4	41.5	45.9	46.3	46.6	46.5	45.8
Egypt[8]	...	55.2	55.2	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.6	61.6	[8]61.0	[8]60.4	[8]59.8
Ethiopia	...	...	0.69	...	...	...	...	0.6	...	...	...
India	...	...	59.3	...	...	...	...	55.7	...	...	...
Indonesia	54.7	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.8
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.6	43.3
Russia	66.2	73.9	76.1	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.8	74.1	75.5	72.5	72.6
South Africa	...	52	51.9	51.8	51.9	51.9	51.8	51.6	51.3	50.8	50.3
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

China
National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024 and China Statistical Abstract 2025.

Egypt
Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - CAPMAS.

Ethiopia
Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India
Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Indonesia
BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Russia
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa
Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series.

UAE
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

Footnotes

Brazil
(1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.

China
(2) Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from National Population Census respectively, The other data are estimated from annual national sample survey on population changes. For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here. Data of urban and rural are year-end data.

Egypt
(8) The college's age dependency ratio was calculated according to future population projections (2022-2072). Total dependency ratio = No. of population less then 15 years + No. of population (65 year and over) / No. of population (15-64 years) *100.

Ethiopia
(6) Population Projection.

India
(3) For 2000, population projections are based on Census 1991, for 2001-2010, population projections are based on Census 2001 and for the remaining years, population projections are based on Census 2011. The projected population is as of 1st July, whereas the dependency ratio is as of 1st March.

Russia
(7) Data for 2011-2021 are presented based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

South Africa
(4) Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified.

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Table 2.2.1 Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (mid-year) (million persons)[1]	174.7	202.4	203.9	205.2	206.5	207.9	209.2	210.1	210.9	211.7	212.6
Under 15 years	52.3	45.5	45.1	44.7	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.1
15 to 24 years	34.2	34.0	33.8	33.6	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.8	31.3	30.8
25 to 59 years	73.0	98.0	99.1	100.1	101.0	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5
60 years and older	15.2	24.9	25.9	26.9	27.9	29.0	30.0	30.9	31.9	33.0	34.2
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	96.3	95.6	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2
Under 15 years	100.9	104.6	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9
15 to 24 years	98.6	100.6	101.0	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.1	103.4	103.7
25 to 59 years	95.2	94.2	94.2	94.3	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.7	94.9
60 years and older	82.3	80.1	80.1	80.0	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.0	78.9
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	20.5	15.2	14.2	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.7
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.1
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.0	8.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	5.6	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.6
Life expectancy at birth (years)[1]	71.1	75.3	75.6	75.7	76.0	76.2	74.8	72.8	75.4	76.4	76.6
Life expectancy for men	67.3	71.7	71.9	72.1	72.5	72.8	71.2	69.3	72.1	73.1	73.3
Life expectancy for women	75.1	79.0	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	78.5	76.4	78.8	79.7	80.1
Total fertility rate (per woman)[1]	2.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)[1]	28.1	12.7	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)[1]	32.6	14.8	14.3	14.8	14.5	14.1	13.0	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.4
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)[2]	6.0	7.2	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)[3][4]	1.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes

(1) Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.

(2) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2022.

(3) Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2022. 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 multiplied by a thousand.

Table 2.2.2 Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total mid-year (million persons)(1)	1 262.7	1 379.9	1 387.8	1 396.2	1 402.8	1 407.7	1 411.1	1 412.4	1 412.2	1 410.7	1 408.5
Total year-end (million persons)(1)	1 267.4	1 383.3	1 392.3	1 400.1	1 405.4	1 410.1	1 412.1	1 412.6	1 411.8	1 409.7	1 408.3
Under 15 years(2)	...	243.2	246.4	249.2	250.5	251.6	268.3	263.0	256.2	247.9	240.0
16 to 59 years(3)	...	916.7	913.4	908.7	904.1	902.8	879.8	882.2	875.6	864.8	858.0
60 years and older	130.9	223.4	232.5	242.2	250.9	255.2	264.1	267.4	280.0	297.0	310.3
16 to 64 years(4)	...	994.9	995.5	991.3	987.7	980.9	953.2	949.0	945.8	945.0	948.1
65 years and older	88.2	145.2	150.4	159.6	167.2	177.7	190.6	200.6	209.8	216.8	220.2
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	105.0	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.5	105.1	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.0	12.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.8
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.5	7.1	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.8
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	4.9	6.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	1.5	0.3	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.5	(-) 1.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	76.3	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.3	77.9	78.2	78.3	78.6	79.0
Life expectancy for men	69.6	73.6	...	...	...	...	75.4	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	73.3	79.4	...	...	...	...	80.9	...	...	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)	32.2	8.1	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.5	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)	22.8	5.4	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	39.7	10.7	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.2	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.7	9.0	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	1.0	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	20.1	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.1	15.7	15.7	...

Sources

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2024 and China Statistical Abstract 2025. 2. Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2024. 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2024.

Footnotes

(1) Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from the Fifth and Seventh 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. 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 new version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

(2) Figures refer to 0-14 years.

(3) Figures refer to 15-59 years.

(4) Figures refer to 15-64 years.

Table 2.2.3 Selected Data on Population - Egypt

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (million persons)	90.6	92.7	95.2	97.1	98.9	100.6	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.6
Under 15 years	28.3	29.0	32.7	33.2	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8
15 to 24 years	18.1	18.5	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6
25 to 59 years	38.0	38.8	38.6	39.5	40.4	41.3	42.1	43.0	44.0	44.7
60 years and older	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4
Sex ratio (female = 100)	104.1	104.1	106.5	106.4	106.2	106.1	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.7
Under 15 years	107.3	107.2	106.1	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.2	105.1
15 to 24 years	105.0	105.0	107.5	107.5	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.4
25 to 59 years	102.3	102.3	107.0	107.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2
60 years and older	98.3	98.3	102.6	101.8	101.1	100.4	99.7	99.1	98.5	98.0
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.5	71.9	70.6	70.9	70.9	70.25	69.6	70.9	71.3	71.6
Life expectancy for men	70.1	70.5	68.1	68.4	68.3	67.6	66.9	68.4	68.8	69.1
Life expectancy for women	72.9	73.3	73.0	73.4	73.5	72.9	72.3	73.4	73.8	74.1
Labor force to population ratio 15 years and over	46.9	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4	...
Annual population growth rate	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3
Total dependency ratio	55.2	55.2	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.0	60.4	59.8
Elderly dependency ratio (Major dependency ratio)	6.7	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.4	8.8	9.1
Child dependency ratio (Minimum dependency ratio)	48.5	48.5	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	52.6	51.7	50.7
Elderly population ratio (Elderly population ratio)	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.5	5.7
Child population ratio (Young population ratio)	31.3	31.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	32.6	32.2	31.7
Crude marriage rate	10.7	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1	...
Crude divorce rate	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 population)	29.6	28.0	26.8	24.5	23.3	22.2	21.4	21.2	19.4	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 population)	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	...
Rate of natural increase (per 1 000 population)	23.3	22.0	21.1	18.7	17.5	15.6	14.1	15.4	13.9	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	17.8	18.9	20.0	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	20.3	19.6	19.5	20.0	20.4	19.8	21.8	22.7	24.2	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	6.2	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	9.3	10.2	11.7
Maternal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	6.3	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	...
Intentional homicide victims (per 100 000 population)	23.3	22.0	21.1	18.7	17.5	15.6	14.1	15.4	13.9	...
Males	3.3	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	...
Females	15.7	15.1	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	17.8	18.9	20.0	...

Table 2.2.3 Selected Data on Population - Egypt

(continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of students enrolled in postgraduate studies (diploma) at Egyptian universities	200 826	154 048	146 314	144 065	106 969	131 400	105 901	97 490	128 889	...
Males	102 721	77 401	62 645	63 549	43 350	53 653	47 810	39 422	47 284	...
Females	98 105	76 647	83 669	80 516	63 619	77 747	58 091	58 068	81 605	...

Sources

1. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - Statistical Yearbook 2013, 2018. 2. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - General Department of Fertility and Estimates (Future Population Projections Booklet 2022-2072). 3. Births and Deaths Bulletin.

Footnote

Calculation Method:

- Birth Rate = Number of births / Estimated mid-year population * 1000
- Death Rate = Number of deaths / Estimated mid-year population * 1000
- Rate of Natural Increase = Birth Rate - Death Rate
- Fertility Rate = Number of births during the year divided by the number of females of reproductive age (15-49) at the middle of the year multiplied by 1000
- Infant Mortality Rate = Number of deaths of children under one year during the year / Number of births in the same year * 1000
- Under-28 Days Mortality Rate = Number of deaths of children under 28 days during the year / Number of births in the same year * 1000
- Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age = Number of deaths of children under 5 years of age during the year / Number of births in the same year * 1000
- Maternal Mortality Rate = Number of maternal deaths during the year / Number of births in the same year * 100,000
- Intentional homicide mortality rate = Number of intentional homicide deaths / Mid-year population * 100,000

Table 2.2.4 Selected Data on Population - Ethiopia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	...	...	...	27.0	...	...	...	...	24.2	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)	...	...	...	...	6.3	...	...	...	...	5.7	...
Life expectancy at birth	...	...	...	...	64.5	...	...	...	...	66.5	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	...	...	...	53.3	...	...	...	...	45.8	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	871	...	412	...	...	199	...	...	...	...	...

Source
Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

Table 2.2.5 Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (million persons)[1]	996.9	1 275.0	1 291.1	1 305.5	1 319.8	1 334.2	1 348.6	1 363.0	1 375.6	1 388.2	1 400.7
Under 15 years	350.6	...	362.2	...	...	...	...	350.0	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	193.0	...	249.0	...	...	...	...	251.5	...	...	...
25 to 59 years	384.9	...	561.7	...	...	...	...	623.9	...	...	...
60 years and older	68.4	...	118.2	...	...	...	...	137.6	...	...	...
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	107.3	106.0	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.6
Under 15 years	105.9	...	109.7	...	...	...	...	110.5	...	...	...
15 to 24 years	112.1	...	110.6	...	...	...	...	109.8	...	...	...
25 to 59 years	106.6	...	104.0	...	...	...	...	104.3	...	...	...
60 years and older	105.2	...	94.9	...	...	...	...	94.2	...	...	...
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	20.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.4	...
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.4	...
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	14.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5	11.8	12.3	12.0	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)	[2]61.9	68.3	68.7	69.0	69.4	69.7	70.0	69.8	69.9	70.3	...
Life expectancy for men	61.2	66.9	67.4	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.5	...
Life expectancy for women	62.7	70.0	70.2	70.4	70.7	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.9	72.5	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68.0	37.0	34.0	33.0	32.0	30.0	28.0	27.0	26.0	25.0	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	44.4	25.0	24.0	23.0	23.0	22.0	20.0	19.0	19.0	19.0	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	43.0	39.0	37.0	36.0	35.0	32.0	31.0	30.0	29.0	...
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100000 live births)	327.0	...	130.0	122.0	113.0	103.0	97.0	93.0	88.0	88.0	...
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, by sex	...	2.63	2.47	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.23	2.2	2.13	...	...
Male[3]	...	3.72	3.43	3.24	3.19	3.11	3.20	3.10	3.00	...	...
Female	...	1.45	1.45	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.22	1.26	1.22	...	...

Sources

1. Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. 2. National Crime Record Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs.

Footnotes

(1) For 2000, population projections are based on Census 1991, for 2001-2010, population projections are based on Census 2001 and for the remaining years population projections are based on Census 2011. Information is as on 1st March.

(2) Figure does not include Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) The figures for Male include Transgender also.

Table 2.2.6 Selected Data on Population - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (Mid-year) (million persons)	205.8	255.6	258.5	261.4	264.2	266.9	269.6	272.7	275.7	278.7	281.6
Male (million persons)	103.2	128.5	129.9	131.3	132.7	134.0	136.3	137.9	139.3	140.8	142.2
Female (million persons)	102.7	127.1	128.6	130.0	131.5	132.9	133.2	134.8	136.4	137.9	139.4
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	20.6	17.7	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.3
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	7.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0
Total dependancy ratio (%)	54.7	46.3	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.8
Sex ratio	100.4	101.2	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	102.4	102.4	102.0	102.0	102.0
Life expectancy for men(1)	68.9	69.1	69.2	69.2	69.3	69.4	71.3	71.3	71.5	71.6	71.8
Life expectancy for women(1)	72.8	72.8	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.3	75.6	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7

Source

1. Population Projection, BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Footnote

(1) Starting from 2020, life expectacy is using data from the long form population census 2020.

Table 2.2.7 Selected Data on Population - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total mid-year (million persons)[1]	64.2	78.94	79.9	81.0	81.9	82.7	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	86.0
Under 15 years	...	...	19.2	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.1	20.0	19.9	19.8	19.6
15 to 24 years	...	...	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6
25 to 59 years	...	...	41.5	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.4	44.7	44.9
60 years and older	...	...	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.9
Sex ratio (female = 100)[2]	103.2	102.6	103.0	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.4	101.9	102.1	102.1	101.8
Under 15 years	...	...	105.4	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105.0
15 to 24 years	...	...	103.3	103.5	103.8	104.0	104.2	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7
25 to 59 years	...	...	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.4
60 years and older	...	...	97.4	96.2	95.0	94.1	93.3	92.6	92.1	91.6	91.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)[3]	...	...	19.5	18.7	17.2	15.3	14.0	14.0	...	...	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)[4]	...	...	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)[5]	...	...	74.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy for men	...	...	72.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	...	...	75.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)[6]	...	...	2.1	2.07	1.97	1.77	1.71	1.74	...	...	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)[7]	...	...	8.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)[8]	...	...	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Footnotes

(1) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census, the statistics for the years 2017 -2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI and the statistics for the year 2000 and 2014 are estimation.

(2) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census and the statistics for the years 2017 -2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI.

(3) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

(4) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

(5) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

(6) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census and the statistics for the years 2017 -2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI.

(7) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

(8) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

Table 2.2.8 Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	146.6	147.0	147.4	147.7	147.8	147.9	147.7	147.2	146.7	146.3	...
Under 15 years	26.5	24.8	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.3	24.7
15 to 24 years	23.2	15.7	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.1	15.7
25 to 59 years	69.9	77.0	76.9	76.4	75.7	74.8	73.9	72.9	72.0	71.0	70.1
60 years and older	27.0	29.4	30.2	30.9	31.7	32.6	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.8	35.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.4	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.9	86.9	87.0
Under 15 years	104.5	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.8	105.8	105.9	105.9	105.9	106.0
15 to 24 years	102.7	103.9	104.1	104.6	105.2	105.6	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.2	106.4
25 to 59 years	93.8	92.3	92.4	92.5	92.7	92.8	92.9	93.1	93.2	93.3	93.7
60 years and older	53.2	54.7	55.3	55.9	56.6	57.2	57.8	58.3	58.6	58.9	59.2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	(-) 6.6	0.3	(-) 0.01	(-) 0.9	(-) 1.6	(-) 2.2	(-) 4.8	(-) 7.1	(-) 4.0	(-) 3.5	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	71.4	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	71.6	70.2	72.7	73.4	...
Life expectancy for men (years)	59.0	66.0	66.5	67.6	67.8	68.3	66.7	65.7	65.6	68.0	...
Life expectancy for women (years)	72.3	76.7	77.0	77.6	77.7	78.1	76.4	74.5	77.8	78.7	...
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	6.5	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	3.8	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 populations, both sex[1]	28.2	8.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	...
Male[2]	45.2	13.3	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.3	...
Female[2]	13.3	3.8	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	19.3	8.0	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	10.1	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.2	34.5	13.0	13.3	11.2
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	6.2	7.9	6.7	7.1	6.1	6.5	5.3	6.3	7.2	6.5	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.0	4.2	3.9	4.4	4.7	4.7	...
Rate of net migration (%)	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.1	...

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data for 2011-2021 are provided without taking into the account the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

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

Table 2.2.9 Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	51.4	55.7	56.5	57.4	58.2	59.1	60.0	60.6	61.3	62.2	62.3
Under 15 years	15.0	16.1	16.3	16.5	16.7	16.9	17.0	17.1	17.2	17.3	16.5
15 to 24 years	10.8	10	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.0	10.1
25 to 59 years	21.5	24.8	25.4	26.0	26.6	27.2	27.8	28.2	28.6	29.0	29.3
60 years and older	4.0	4.8	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.8	6.0	6.4
Sex ratio (female = 100)											
Under 15 years	101.7	101.9	102.0	102.0	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.3	102.4	102.5	102.2
15 to 24 years	100.3	100.2	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.8	100.9	101.0	101.0	101.0	101.0
25 to 59 years	92.5	95.1	95.5	95.9	96.3	96.7	97	97.2	97.4	97.6	98.4
60 years and older	68.0	68.1	68.0	68.0	67.9	67.9	67.8	67.5	67.2	67.2	64.6
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	23.2	21.3	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.2	20.4	20.3	20.1	19.8	18.0
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)	11.8	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.8	8.8	11.1	10.3	8.7	8.8
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)(1)	1.1	1.19	1.08	1.04	1.09	1.12	1.15	0.9	0.96	1.1	0.91
Life expectancy at birth (years)	58.4	63.8	64	64.3	64.9	65.3	65.6	62.7	63.9	66.3	66.7
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.7	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	41.9	29.2	28.2	27.3	25.6	25.4	24.5	24.5	24.9	24	23.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	50.6	36.7	36.2	35.7	33.4	32.5	31.4	31.3	31.2	30.5	26.4
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	5.0	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.2	2.6	2.7	...	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	...	...
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100 000 population	10.1	13.7	14.3	14.4	14.1	13.0	9.5	...	...	...	...

Source
Statistics South Africa.

Footnote
(1) For South Africa Natural Increase is expressed as a percentage year on year and not per 1 000.

Table 2.2.10 Selected Data on Population - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	(1)2023	2024
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	3.2	8.7	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.3
Male	2.2	5.7	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2
Female	0.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	16.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.5	...
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	...
Life expectancy at birth (years)	...	...	79.6	79.7	79.8	79.6	80.1	81.3	83.1	83.4	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	6.6	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.2	4.0	3.7	4.6	3.6	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	...	8.9	7.0	7.6	6.8	6.5	5.1	5.0	5.8	4.9	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	0.0	2.1	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.7	4.6	5.0	5.0	...

Sources

1. Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC. 2. Ministry of Health and Prevention - MOHAP.

Footnote

(1) Mid-population 2023: preliminary data.

Graph 2.1 Mid-year population - 2015-2024

million persons

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Crude divorce rate = (Number of couples divorced for the reference year × 1000) / Annual Average Population.

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

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

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 reported under murder (Section 302 IPC).

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.

Mortality rate for children under 5 years of age (according to WHO methodology) is the probability of death of a child born in a certain year before reaching 5 years of age. Determined per 1 000 live births.

3 Labour Force

Table 3.1 Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)											
Brazil[1]	...	64.2	64.2	64.4	64.5	65.0	60.1	61.6	62.9	63.4	63.8
Male	...	75.8	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.2	70.8	72.4	73.2	73.7	74.2
Female	...	53.3	53.7	54.4	54.7	55.4	50.1	51.5	53.3	53.7	54.1
China[2][3]	56.9	55.2	54.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.2	52.8	52.0	52.5	52.1
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	29.4	46.9	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4	44.2
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	67.4	69.0	69.1	69.6	70.3
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	40.3	15.2	14.9	15.9	16.9
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[4]	61.7	...	...	...	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9	55.2	57.9	60.1
Male	83.6	...	...	...	75.8	75.5	76.8	77.0	77.2	78.5	78.8
Female	39.1	...	...	...	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5	32.8	37.0	41.7
Indonesia	67.8	65.8	66.3	66.7	67.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	70.6
Male	84.2	82.7	82.0	82.5	82.8	83.3	82.4	82.3	83.9	84.3	84.7
Female	51.7	48.9	50.8	50.9	51.8	51.8	53.1	53.3	53.4	54.5	56.4
Iran	...	41.8	43.2	44.2	44.5	44.1	41.3	40.9	40.9	41.3	...
Male	...	69.4	70.4	70.9	71.6	71.1	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.4	...
Female	...	14.4	16.3	17.4	17.6	17.0	13.9	13.3	13.6	14.2	...
Russia[5]	65.5	69.1	69.5	62.8	62.8	62.2	61.9	62.3	62.2	62.8	62.9
Male	71.5	75.5	75.8	71.2	71.1	70.3	69.8	70.2	69.9	70.6	70.6
Female	60.0	63.4	63.8	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.4	55.7	55.8	56.3	56.5
South Africa	...	54.6	54.7	55.6	55.1	55.2	50.5	52.0	53.5	55.0	55.6
Male	...	62.0	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.5	57.4	59.1	60.3	61.4	61.7
Female	...	47.6	47.6	48.7	48.4	48.5	44.1	45.4	47.1	49.0	49.8
UAE	...	...	68.1	67.0	66.5	66.9	66.3	63.0	63.9	65.2	81.4
Male	...	...	82.0	80.2	79.8	79.1	74.4	77.0	77.0	78.5	91.8
Female	...	...	39.7	40.0	39.4	45.6	49.5	40.1	42.6	42.1	55.0
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil[6]	...	10.0	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.8	8.7	8.1	7.6
Male	...	13.7	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	13.4	12.3	11.6	10.9
Female	...	4.8	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.3
China[3]	50.0	28.0	27.4	26.7	25.7	24.7	23.6	22.9	24.1	22.8	22.2
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.9	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	62.3	...	...	...	44.6	42.9	45.8	46.8	45.8	46.1	46.3
Male	55.6	...	...	...	40.7	38.8	40.3	40.2	38.5	37.5	36.6
Female	76.5	...	...	...	57.2	55.5	60.0	62.2	63.0	64.3	64.4

Table 3.1 Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indonesia	45.8	34.0	33.1	30.8	30.1	28.6	30.8	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.4
Male	45.0	35.2	34.8	32.6	32.1	30.8	33.0	32.3	32.6	32.0	31.9
Female	47.0	32.0	30.6	27.9	27.0	25.2	27.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5][8]	14.5	6.8	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0
Male	17.1	8.3	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.6
Female	11.7	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3
South Africa	14.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2
Male	18.3	11.1	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.9
Female	10.0	5.1	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
UAE	...	...	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Male	...	...	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Female	...	...	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil[6]	...	22.5	21.1	21.0	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.4
Male	...	30.3	28.7	28.5	27.6	27.7	27.1	27.6	27.3	27.3	27.9
Female	...	11.7	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.5
China[3]	22.5	29.7	29.3	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.1	28.8	29.1	29.0
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	15.3	...	...	...	24.4	24.7	23.4	23.6	24.6	25.0	24.0
Male	17.0	...	...	...	26.4	26.7	26.1	26.7	28.0	29.5	28.5
Female	11.4	...	...	...	17.7	18.5	16.6	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.5
Indonesia	16.9	21.1	20.6	21.8	22.0	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0
Male	18.3	24.4	23.6	24.9	25.1	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1
Female	14.7	15.6	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	16.1	16.3
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5][9]	29.2	27.3	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.2	25.9	26.3
Male	35.8	37.9	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.1	36.8	37.4
Female	22.3	16.1	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.9
South Africa	20.6	21.0	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	18.1
Male	26.8	28.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	24.6	23.9	24.7	24.5	24.3
Female	13.1	10.9	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.8	10.4
UAE	...	...	11.3	11.9	12.3	11.3	10.2	11.6	11.8	14.0	11.6
Male	...	...	13.1	13.9	14.3	13.8	12.2	13.8	14.2	16.6	13.9
Female	...	...	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.2

Table 3.1 Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil	...	67.5	69.1	69.6	70.4	70.5	70.4	69.5	71.0	71.7	72.0
Male	...	56.0	57.6	58.3	59.5	59.6	60.1	58.9	60.4	61.1	61.1
Female	...	83.4	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.2	84.8	84.4	85.2	85.8	86.2
China[3]	27.5	42.3	43.3	44.7	46.1	47.1	47.7	48.0	47.1	48.1	48.8
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.9	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	22.5	...	...	...	31.0	32.4	30.8	29.6	29.7	28.9	29.7
Male	27.5	...	...	...	32.8	34.5	33.6	33.1	33.5	32.9	34.9
Female	12.0	...	...	...	25.2	25.9	23.5	21.5	20.7	20.4	20.1
Indonesia	37.3	44.9	46.3	47.4	47.9	49.0	48.7	49.3	49.2	49.6	49.6
Male	36.7	40.4	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.8	44.0
Female	38.3	52.4	53.7	55.2	55.9	57.5	56.9	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.1
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5][10]	56.3	66.0	66.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.6	67.6	68.0	68.6	68.6
Male	47.1	53.8	54.2	54.8	55.1	54.9	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.9	56.0
Female	66.0	78.8	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.7	81.0	81.4	81.9	81.8
South Africa	64.9	70.5	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.4	73.2	73.5	73.3	73.8	73.7
Male	55.0	60.1	61.0	61.6	61.6	63.1	64.7	64.9	64.6	64.8	64.8
Female	76.9	84.0	84.1	84.0	84.4	84.2	84.1	84.8	84.5	85.2	84.6
UAE	...	...	88.6	87.6	86.3	86.4	88.0	87.0	86.7	84.5	87.1
Male	...	...	86.7	85.5	83.9	83.3	85.4	84.3	83.0	81.5	84.3
Female	...	...	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	96.0	95.6	95.6	94.3	95.7
Unempolyment rate (%)											
Brazil	...	8.8	11.6	12.6	12.1	11.7	13.7	14.0	9.5	7.7	6.6
China[11]	...	...	...	...	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1
Egypt	9.0	12.8	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.6
Ethiopia	...	16.8	16.9	...	19.1	...	18.7	19.4	18.9	...	...
India	2.2	...	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.2
Indonesia	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.9
Iran	...	11.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.1	...
Russia[5]	10.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.5
South Africa	23.3	25.1	26.5	27.2	26.9	28.4	29.2	34.0	33.3	32.1	32.3
UAE	...	...	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2013-2024. International Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024 and China Statistical Abstract 2024.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Iran

Statistical Center of Iran, Labour Force Survey from 2013 to 2023.

Russia

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

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).

UAE

United Arab Emirates Annual Labour Force Survey.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Population 15 years old and over.

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

China

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

(3) The total number of employed persons of 2011-2019 are revised according to the 7 th National Population Census.

(11) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

India

From 2018 onwards, the estimates are based on Periodic Labour Force Survey and other estimates are based on the Employment and Unemployment Survey.

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

(7) The information is based on usual activity status taking into account both principal and subsidiary activity.

Iran

All indexes have been measured for Population 15 years old and over.

Russia

(5) Before 2017 data on population 15-72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older. Data for 2013-2022 are revised based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(8) Including: Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(9) Including: Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(10) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

Table 3.2.1 Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labor force (million persons)											
Total	...	101.1	102.5	104.2	105.4	107.4	100.4	103.9	108.9	109.0	110.5
Male	...	57.7	58.2	58.7	59.1	60.0	57.1	59.0	61.1	61.2	62.0
Female	...	43.4	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.4	43.3	44.9	47.8	47.8	48.5
Employed population (million persons)											
Total	...	92.2	90.6	91.0	92.6	94.8	86.6	89.4	99.4	100.6	103.2
Male	...	53.4	52.2	52.3	52.9	54.3	50.4	52.3	56.9	57.3	58.7
Female	...	38.8	38.4	38.7	39.7	40.6	36.2	37.1	42.5	43.2	44.6
Age groups (%)											
15 to 24 years											
Total	...	16.8	15.3	15.4	15.0	15.0	13.4	13.7	14.7	14.4	14.1
Male	...	17.4	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.6	14.0	14.0	15.1	14.7	14.4
Female	...	16.0	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.2	12.6	13.2	14.3	14.0	13.7
25 to 59 years											
Total	...	77.1	78.3	78.0	78.1	78.0	79.7	79.4	77.8	78.0	77.8
Male	...	75.7	77.0	76.6	76.8	76.5	78.2	78.2	76.6	76.8	76.8
Female	...	79.0	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.9	81.8	81.1	79.5	79.6	79.1
60 years and older											
Total	...	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.9	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.1
Male	...	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.0	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.9
Female	...	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	7.2
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Total	...	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.0	8.7	8.8	8.1	7.9
Male	...	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.4	7.0	7.1	6.6	6.4
Female	...	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5
Industry[(1)]											
Total	...	13.0	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.4	11.4	11.6	12.8	12.9	13.2
Male	...	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.0	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.9
Female	...	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3
Construction											
Total	...	7.8	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.8
Male	...	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.5
Female	...	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Trade											
Total	...	17.7	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1	16.7	17.0	19.0	19.0	19.7
Male	...	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.4
Female	...	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.0	7.1	7.9	7.9	8.3
Services											
Total	...	44.5	45.0	45.7	47.3	48.7	44.3	45.2	51.3	53.1	54.6
Male	...	19.8	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.9	20.6	20.9	22.9	23.9	24.4
Female	...	24.7	25.1	25.3	26.1	26.8	23.7	24.3	28.3	29.2	30.1

Table 3.2.1 Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Other											
Total	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	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	0.0	0.0
Female	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)											
Total	...	8.9	11.9	13.0	13.0	12.6	13.8	14.5	9.5	8.4	7.3
Male	...	4.3	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.7	4.3	3.9	3.4
Female	...	4.6	6.0	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.8	5.2	4.5	3.9
Unemployed urban population (million persons)											
Total	...	8.1	10.9	12.0	11.6	11.5	12.5	13.2	8.7	7.7	6.7
Male	...	3.9	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	3.8	3.5	3.1
Female	...	4.3	5.5	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	4.8	4.2	3.7
Unemployment rate (%)											
Total	...	8.8	11.6	12.6	12.1	11.7	13.7	14.0	8.7	7.7	6.6
Male	...	7.5	10.2	10.8	10.5	9.6	11.7	11.4	7.0	6.3	5.4
Female	...	10.7	13.5	14.8	14.1	14.4	16.4	17.4	10.9	9.5	8.1
Urban unemployment rate (%)											
Total	...	9.2	12.0	13.0	12.4	12.1	14.1	14.4	8.9	7.9	6.7
Male	...	7.9	10.7	11.3	10.9	10.0	12.0	11.9	7.2	6.5	5.6
Female	...	10.9	13.6	15.0	14.3	14.6	16.6	17.5	11.0	9.6	8.1
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)											
Total	...	19.8	26.8	27.6	27.3	26.4	30.3	29.8	19.6	17.1	6.7
Male	...	16.7	23.5	23.9	24.3	22.3	25.9	25.8	16.3	14.5	5.6
Female	...	24.1	31.1	32.4	31.1	31.7	36.3	35.0	23.9	20.5	8.1

Sources

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2015-2024. 2. Intenational Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Industry Sectors of ISIC Rev 4: a) Mining and quarrrying; b) Manufacturing; c) Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; d) Water supply; sewerage, waste, management and remediation activities.

Table 3.2.2 Selected Data on Labour Force - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Employed population (million persons)[1]	720.9	763.2	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6	746.5	733.5	740.4	734.4
Age groups (%)[1]											
15 to 24 years	15.9	9.7	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.8	...
25 to 59 years	77.8	81.2	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.2	81.7	80.8	...
60 years and older	6.4	9.2	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.3	11.2	12.8	13.4	...
Sector (million persons)[1]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360.4	214.2	209.1	203.0	195.2	186.5	177.2	170.7	176.6	168.8	163.0
Industry[2]	162.2	226.4	223.0	217.6	213.6	212.3	215.4	217.1	211.1	215.2	212.8
Services	198.2	322.6	330.4	340.0	349.1	355.6	358.1	358.7	345.8	356.4	358.7
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	9.7	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.4	12.0	10.7	11.0
Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas (%)[3]	...	...	...	...	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1

Sources

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024 and China Statistical Abstract 2025. 2. 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 3.2.3 Selected Data on Labour Force - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employed population (million persons)										
Total	18.9	28.4	28.9	29.5	28.9	28.3	28.5	29.4	30.1	31.1
Male	14.7	21.7	21.9	22.5	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.6
Female	4.2	6.7	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6
Unemployment rate (15-64 years) (%)										
Total	...	12.8	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0
Male	...	9.4	8.9	8.2	6.8	4.8	6.0	5.6	5.0	4.7
Female	...	24.2	23.6	23.1	21.4	21.7	17.7	16.0	18.4	17.8
Estimation of employed persons (15 years and over)										
Total	...	247 788	253 312	260 062	260 210	261 226	261 990	271 878	279 394	289 591
Male	...	196 937	199 861	206 200	212 899	221 330	222 708	229 365	237 676	243 744
Female	...	50 850	53 450	53 862	47 312	39 896	39 283	42 513	41 718	45 846
Estimation of the unemployed (15-64 years)										
Total	...	36 520.4	36 023.1	34 682.2	28 448.3	22 256.3	22 592.6	21 703.1	21 827.0	21 904.3
Male	...	20 323.6	19 476.5	18 531.3	15 534.6	11 222.3	14 131.5	13 590.0	12 429.2	11 959.3
Female	...	16 196.8	16 546.7	16 150.9	12 913.7	11 034.0	8 461.0	8 113.1	9 397.8	9 945.0
Estimate of the labor force (15 years and over)										
Total	189 011	284 308	289 335	294 744	288 659	283 482	284 583	293 581	301 221	311 495
Male	147 018	217 261	219 338	224 732	228 433	232 552	236 839	242 956	250 105	255 704
Female	41 993	67 047	69 997	70 012	60 225	50 930	47 744	50 626	51 116	55 791
Illiteracy rate (10 years and over) in The Arab Republic (%)										
Total	...	20.9	20.1	19.9	19.1	18.9	17.4	17.9	17.5	16.1
Male	...	14.7	14.4	14.2	13.7	14.4	12.4	12.9	12.4	11.4
Female	...	27.3	26	26	24.7	23.7	22.6	23.3	22.8	21.0
Unemployment rate (15-24 years) (%)										
Total	...	31.3	30.9	29.6	24.8	19.3	17.3	17.5	18.5	17.8
Male	...	28.4	27.3	25.7	17.2	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.4
Female	...	37.6	38.6	38.4	52.0	49.5	43.5	42.5	50.0	45.4
Economic Activity Rate (15 years and over) (%)										
Total	...	46.9	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4
Male	...	70.5	69.6	66.8	67.6	67.3	67.4	69.0	69.1	69.6
Female	...	22.5	22.9	21.9	18.3	15.6	14.3	15.2	14.9	15.9
Estimation of the unemployed (15-64 years)										
Urban										
Male	...	10 023.5	9 822.1	9 317.5	7 509.0	6 491.0	8 801.1	9 174.7	7 822.6	7 227.0
Female	...	8 634.5	9 053.8	8 660.1	6 946.8	6 045.6	5 480.2	5 473.5	6 299.8	6 231.5
Rural										
Male	...	10 300.0	9 654.3	9 213.8	8 025.6	4 731.3	5 330.4	4 415.3	4 606.6	4 732.3
Female	...	7 562.3	7 492.9	7 490.8	5 966.8	4 988.4	2 980.8	2 639.5	3 098.0	3 713.5
Unemployment rate (15 years and over) (%)										
Urban										
Male	...	10.9	10.6	9.9	7.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	7.4	6.7
Female	...	29.6	29.7	28.7	25.6	24.9	22.7	21.0	23.4	22.1
Rural										
Male	...	8.2	7.6	7.1	6.0	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2
Female	...	20.0	19.0	18.8	18.0	18.7	12.6	10.7	12.8	13.5

Table 3.2.4 Selected Data on Labour Force - Ethiopia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of Labour Force to population 10 years and older (%)	79.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.7
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)	72.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.9
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)	6.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)	20.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.9
Unempolyment rate (%)	16.8	16.9	...	19.1	...	18.7	19.4	18.9	...

Source
Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

Table 3.2.5 Selected Data on Labour Force - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour Force (million persons)											
Total	373.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	255.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	118.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Employed population (million persons)											
Total	365.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	249.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	116.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Age wise break up of those employed (%)[(1)(2)]											
15 to 24 years											
Total	20.7	...	...	...	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.6	13.0
Male	20.9	...	...	...	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.4	13.4	13.9
Female	20.5	...	...	...	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.5
25 to 59 years											
Total	69.8	...	...	...	79.4	79.5	78.6	78.3	78.6	78.9	77.4
Male	69.6	...	...	...	78.3	78.5	77.2	76.7	77.2	77.6	76.1
Female	70.4	...	...	...	83.3	82.5	81.9	82.2	81.8	81.4	79.9
60 years and older											
Total	6.7	...	...	...	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.8	9	8.6	9.3
Male	7.5	...	...	...	8.8	8.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9.0	9.9
Female	5.2	...	...	...	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.3
Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Total	225.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253.0	...
Male	137.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	88.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining and quarrying											
Total	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.9	...
Male	1.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing											
Total	39.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.1	...
Male	27.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	11.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity, gas, water etc.											
Total	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.4	...
Male	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	0.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction											
Total	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	74.7	...
Male	13.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.2.5 Selected Data on Labour Force - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Trade, hotel and restaurant											
Total	35.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	79.8	...
Male	31.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	4.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and communication											
Total	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27.2	...
Male	12.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other services											
Total	33.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.8	...
Male	24.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	9.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unemployment rate (%)											
Total	2.2	...	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.2
Male	2.4	...	...	...	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.2
Female	1.7	...	...	...	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1
Urban unemployment rate (%)											
Total	4.7	...	...	...	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.4	5.1
Male	4.5	...	...	...	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.4
Female	5.7	...	...	...	10.8	9.9	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.1

Sources

1. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 2. Ministry of Labour and Employment.

Footnotes

(1) For 2000, the estimates are from NSS Survey Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India (various issues). For 2018 to 2024, figures are estimated on the basis of Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS).

(2) The figures from PLFS conducted during July 2017 - June 2018 has been reported against 2018 and likewise for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 & 2024.

Table 3.2.6 Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)											
Total	67.8	65.8	66.3	66.7	67.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	70.6
Male	84.2	82.7	82.0	82.5	82.8	83.3	82.4	82.3	83.9	84.3	84.7
Female	51.7	48.9	50.8	50.9	51.8	51.8	53.1	53.3	53.4	54.5	56.4
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	45.8	34.0	33.1	30.8	30.1	28.6	30.8	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.4
Male	45.0	35.2	34.8	32.6	32.1	30.8	33.0	32.3	32.6	32.0	31.9
Female	47.0	32.0	30.6	27.9	27.0	25.2	27.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	16.9	21.1	20.6	21.8	22.0	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0
Male	18.3	24.4	23.6	24.9	25.1	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1
Female	14.7	15.6	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	16.1	16.3
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	37.3	44.9	46.3	47.4	47.9	49.0	48.7	49.3	49.2	49.6	49.6
Male	36.7	40.4	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.8	44.0
Female	38.3	52.4	53.7	55.2	55.9	57.5	56.9	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.1
Labor force (million persons)											
Total	95.7	122.4	125.4	128.1	133.4	135.9	138.2	140.2	143.7	147.7	152.1
Male	58.8	76.8	77.4	79.1	82.1	83.7	84.0	85.0	87.8	90.1	91.7
Female	36.9	45.6	48.1	49.0	51.3	52.1	54.2	55.2	56.0	57.6	60.4
Employed population (million persons)											
Total	89.8	114.8	118.4	121.0	126.3	128.8	128.5	131.1	135.3	139.9	144.6
Male	55.4	72.2	72.9	74.7	77.7	79.4	77.8	79.3	82.6	85.2	87.2
Female	34.4	42.7	45.5	46.3	48.6	49.4	50.7	51.8	52.7	54.6	57.4
Age groups (%)											
15 to 24 years											
Total	15.9	15.7	16.9	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.9	17.9	18.8
Male	9.2	9.6	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.3	9.9	9.6	9.8	10.6	11.0
Female	6.7	6.1	6.7	6.2	6.6	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	7.7
25 to 59 years											
Total	66.4	88.9	90.7	93.4	96.4	97.8	96.7	99.4	101.8	105.2	107.8
Male	41.5	56.1	55.9	57.5	59.3	60.6	58.8	60.5	62.6	64.5	65.4
Female	24.9	32.8	34.8	35.9	37.1	37.2	37.8	38.9	39.2	40.7	42.4
60 years and older											
Total	7.6	10.2	10.8	11.5	13.2	13.6	14.8	14.9	16.6	16.8	18.1
Male	4.8	6.4	6.8	7.3	8.2	8.5	9.0	9.1	10.1	10.2	10.8
Female	2.8	3.7	4.0	4.2	5.0	5.2	5.8	5.8	6.4	6.6	7.3
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Total	40.7	37.8	37.8	35.9	36.6	35.5	38.2	37.1	38.7	39.5	40.8
Male	24.6	24.2	24.0	23.1	23.6	23.1	24.4	24.2	25.5	25.7	26.2
Female	16.1	13.5	13.7	12.8	13.0	12.3	13.8	12.9	13.2	13.7	14.6

Table 3.2.6 Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Industry[1]											
Total	12.2	17.3	17.8	19.7	20.8	21.5	19.6	21.0	21.5	21.8	22.7
Male	7.2	10.8	10.7	11.9	12.6	13.0	11.7	12.5	12.9	13.1	13.4
Female	5.0	6.6	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.3
Construction											
Total	3.5	8.2	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	9.3	9.5
Male	3.4	8.0	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.2
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2
Trade											
Total	18.5	21.3	21.6	22.5	23.5	24.2	24.7	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.3
Male	9.7	11.2	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.6	14.1
Female	8.8	10.2	10.4	10.9	11.5	11.7	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.3
Services											
Total	15.0	30.2	33.3	34.8	37.0	39.0	37.8	38.9	40.4	42.8	44.4
Male	10.6	18.0	19.2	20.2	21.3	22.3	21.4	21.5	22.6	23.8	24.3
Female	4.4	12.2	14.0	14.6	15.6	16.7	16.4	17.4	17.8	19.0	20.1
Unemployed population (million persons)											
Total	5.8	7.6	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	9.8	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.5
Male	3.3	4.7	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.5
Female	2.5	2.9	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0
Unemployed urban population (million persons)											
Total	3.5	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1
Male	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2
Female	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)											
Total	6.1	6.2	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.9
Male	5.7	6.1	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.5	6.7	5.9	5.4	4.9
Female	6.7	6.4	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9
Urban unemployment rate (%)											
Total	9.2	7.3	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.3	9.0	8.3	7.7	6.4	5.8
Male	8.5	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.6	8.7	7.7	6.6	5.9
Female	10.4	7.4	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.2	8.1	7.7	7.9	6.1	5.7
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)											
Total	19.9	22.6	19.4	20.4	19.8	18.7	20.5	19.6	20.6	19.4	19.9
Male	19.7	22.3	19.8	20.1	19.6	18.5	20.8	21.0	22.6	20.2	21.2
Female	20.1	23.1	19.0	20.9	20.1	19.0	19.9	17.5	17.8	18.3	18.0

Source

BPS-Statistic Indonesia (National Labour Force Survey/Survei Angkatan Kerja Nasional).

Footnotes

Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Industry Sectors consist of:

- Mining and quarrrying;
- Manufacturing;
- Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply;
- Water supply; sewerage, waste, management and remediation activities.

Table 3.2.7 Selected Data on Labour Force - Iran

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)									
Total	37.1	37.8	38.9	39.1	39.4	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.9
Male	62.9	63.0	63.7	64.2	64.7	62.9	63.3	63.0	63.9
Female	11.6	12.9	14.0	14.2	14.0	11.7	11.1	11.4	12.1
Unempolyment rate (%)									
Total	11.1	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.1
Male	9.3	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.6
Female	19.5	20.7	19.9	18.9	17.5	15.6	16.0	15.8	15.0
Share of Employment in Agriculture Sector (%)									
Total	17.9	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	16.3	14.8	14.4
Male	17.0	17.1	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.2	15.0	14.6
Female	22.7	21.9	21.2	19.6	19.8	18.6	17.2	13.8	13.2
Share of Employment in Manufacturing Sector (%)									
Total	32.6	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.8	33.6	33.7
Male	34.2	33.3	33.5	33.2	33.1	34.7	35.3	34.9	35.2
Female	23.8	25.1	25.4	26.8	26.9	25.7	25.3	26.6	25.7
Share of Employment in Services Sector (%)									
Total	49.5	50.2	50.5	50.3	50.3	49.3	49.8	51.6	51.9
Male	48.7	49.6	49.8	49.6	49.7	48.1	48.5	50.1	50.1
Female	53.5	53.1	53.4	53.6	53.3	55.7	57.5	59.6	61.1

Source
Statistical Center of Iran,Labour Force Survey from 2000 to 2023.

Footnote
All indices have been measured for the population aged 15 and over.

Table 3.2.8 Selected Data on Labour Force - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	76.8	76.9	76.7	76.6	75.9	75.5	76.0	75.6	76.0	76.1
Male	37.6	39.5	39.6	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.9	38.8
Female	35.1	37.3	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.3
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	72.5	72.7	72.7	73.0	72.4	71.1	72.3	72.6	73.6	74.2
Male	33.6	37.2	37.3	37.3	37.4	37.0	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.7	37.9
Female	31.5	35.3	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.4	34.8	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.3
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	7.5	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4
25 to 59 years	82.8	87.3	87.8	88.2	88.3	88.0	87.8	87.6	87.6	87.0	86.2
60 years and older	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.4
Sector (million persons)[2]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	4.9	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7
Industry[3]	15.7	14.3	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5
Construction	3.3	5.5	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
Trade	8.0	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.0
Services[4]	28.6	36.4	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.0	37.6	38.1	39.2	39.9
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	4.3	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.9
Male	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9
Female	3.6	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	4.8	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.0
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	16.0	16.3	16.1	16.6	15.5	17.3	16.5	14.8	11.5	8.5

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 older. Data for 2013-2022 are revised based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(2) Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1

(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 bodies and organizations.

Table 3.2.9 Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000[1]	2015[2]	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	21.1	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	21.3	22.3	23.4	24.4	25.0
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	15.7	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.9
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	8.7	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.3	6.5	6.7	6.5
25 to 59 years	84.4	88.7	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.3	91.9	90.9	90.4	90.6
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5
Manufacturing	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6
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	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3
Trade	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4
Transport	0.7	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
Finance	1.0	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9
Community and social services	2.1	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9
Private households	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	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	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	50.1	53.3	53.4	53.4	59.3	59.3	65.2	61.5	60.1	60.1

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.

Table 3.2.10 Selected Data on Labour Force - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Labour Force (million persons)	...	...	7.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.5	8.8	9.4
Male	...	...	6.1	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	6.7	7.6
Female	...	...	1.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	2.1	1.8
Employed population (million persons)	...	...	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.6	9.3
Male	...	...	6.1	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.5	6.6	7.5
Female	...	...	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7
Employed by age (%)											
15 to 24 years	...	...	7.9	8.9	9.0	8.5	6.3	8.2	7.2	9.0	9.8
25 to 59 years	...	...	89.6	89.1	88.8	88.8	90.0	89.2	90.1	90.1	88.0
60 years and older	...	...	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.7	3.7	2.6	2.8	0.9	2.2
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	...	...	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2
Industry	...	...	13.5	10.5	11.7	10.6	9.4	10.7	10.7	14.0	13.1
Service	...	...	81.5	86.0	83.9	83.2	85.4	84.3	84.3	84.5	85.7

Source
Labour Force Survey.

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'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 the 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. (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 the 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 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 replaced with updated methodology by the Continuous National Household Sample Survey — PNAD Continuous.

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

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

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

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

Until 2019, the annual results of the PNAD were generated with information from the interviews carried out in dwellings that were in the sample for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year. Between 2020 and 2022, these results were generated with information from the interviews carried out in dwellings that were in the sample for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year.

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 older, 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 residing in urban areas at certain working ages (16 years old to the age of enjoying primary endowment insurance benefits according to the law), who are capable of working, unemployed and willing to work, and have been registered at the public employment and talent service agencies to apply for a job."

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

India

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

The survey 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, the National Statistical Office launched the Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS) in 2017. The survey is conducted on a 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 the 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.

Russia

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

4

National Accounts

Table 4.1 Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)											
Brazil[1][2]	655	1 800	1 796	2 063	1 917	1 873	1 476	1 671	1 952	2 191	2 179
China[3][4]	1 224	11 279	11 460	12 550	14 145	14 581	15 003	18 195	18 347	18 367	[P]18 943
Egypt[5]	...	334	336	235	263	318	382	423	475	393	381
Ethiopia	8	66	74	82	84	96	108	111	127	164	...
India[6][7]	468	2 104	2 295	2 650	2 704	2 835	2 676	3 167	3 345	3 638	3 909
Indonesia[8]	163	862	932	1 015	1 041	1 119	1 061	1 186	1 319	1 371	1 397
Iran[9]	...	12 934 084	15 352 653	18 366 701	26 548 462	35 708 181	53 238 681	89 764 170	136 603 767	185 769 972	250 953 480
Russia	260	1 370	1 280	1 574	1 661	1 693	1 496	1 829	2 327	2 084	2 176
South Africa	151	346	323	381	405	389	338	420	407	381	400
UAE	...	382	382	403	441	434	357	422	511	523	552
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)											
Brazil[1][2]	3 751	8 893	8 812	10 055	9 281	9 010	7 057	7 951	9 256	10 350	10 251
China[3]	969	8 174	8 258	8 989	10 083	10 358	10 632	12 882	12 992	13 020	[P]13 445
Egypt[5]	...	3 687	3 627	2 465	2 708	3 215	3 794	4 148	4 587	3 742	...
Ethiopia	135	744	815	876	882	982	1 079	1 092	1 218	1 549	...
India[6][7]	460	1 640	1 767	2 016	2 038	2 114	1 974	2 314	2 419	2 608	2 776
Indonesia[8]	782	3 373	3 604	3 877	3 927	4 193	3 927	4 351	4 785	4 920	4 960
Iran[10]	...	164	192	227	324	432	638	1 068	1 613	2 177	2 919
Russia	1 772	9 320	8 684	10 661	11 235	11 449	10 131	12 426	15 858	14 244	14 890
South Africa	3 466	6 257	5 762	6 689	6 997	6 627	5 677	6 991	6 693	6 208	6 465
UAE	...	44 033	42 268	43 681	47 134	46 271	37 801	43 154	49 932	49 109	50 088
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	4.4	(-) 3.5	(-) 3.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	(-) 3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.4
China	8.6	7.0	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.1	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	[P]5.0
Egypt	...	9.3	0.7	(-) 30.2	12.1	20.9	20.1	10.9	12.3	(-) 17.3	...
Ethiopia	...	22.4	17.7	16.9	20.0	22.3	25.4	28.6	41.8	41.7	...
India[7]	2.0	3.2	9.1	15.5	2.0	4.9	(-) 5.6	18.4	5.6	8.8	7.4
Indonesia[11]	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	(-) 2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0
Iran	...	(-) 1.0	13.1	6.1	(-) 4.5	(-) 5.1	(-) 0.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.0
Russia[12]	10.0	(-) 2.0	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	(-) 2.7	5.9	(-) 1.4	4.1	4.3
South Africa[13]	4.2	1.3	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	(-) 6.2	5.0	1.9	0.7	0.6
UAE[14]	...	7.1	5.7	(-) 1.1	1.5	1.3	(-) 8.7	4.6	7.5	4.3	4.0
Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	2.3	(-) 4.3	(-) 4.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	(-) 3.9	4.3	2.6	2.8	3.0
China	7.7	6.4	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	2.1	8.5	3.1	5.5	[P]5.1
Egypt	...	3.4	(-) 1.6	(-) 32.0	9.8	18.7	18.0	9.3	10.6	(-) 18.4	...
Ethiopia[15]	...	19.4	15.0	14.2	17.3	19.7	22.8	25.8	38.9	39.5	...
India[7]	0.2	1.9	7.7	14.1	1.1	3.8	(-) 6.6	17.2	4.5	7.8	6.5
Indonesia[11][16]	...	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	(-) 3.3	2.8	4.1	3.9	3.9
Iran	...	(-) 2.2	11.8	4.6	(-) 5.6	(-) 6.0	(-) 1.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.3
Russia	10.5	(-) 2.3	(-) 0.1	1.6	2.7	2.1	(-) 2.5	6.2	(-) 1.1	4.4	4.5
South Africa	2.1	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.8	(-) 0.3	0.0	(-) 1.2	(-) 7.4	3.9	0.9	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.4
UAE[17]	...	(-) 14.6	(-) 4.0	3.3	7.9	(-) 1.8	(-) 18.3	14.2	15.7	(-) 1.6	2.0

Table 4.1 Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	5.5	5.0	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.6	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.5
China	14.5	8.2	7.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	[P]6.8
Egypt	...	24.0	20.0	20.3	21.7	22.4	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.2	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	26.4	20.1	20.4	20.4	19.8	20.3	22.1	21.0	20.1	19.7	19.7
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran[18]	...	8.9	8.5	8.12	8.12	9.03	8.84	7.33	7.81	7.5	7.42
Russia[19]	...	4.3	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.0
South Africa	8.4	8.2	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.8	11.3	11.2	10.0	10.1
UAE[20]	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	1.0	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	26.7	22.5	21.2	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.7
China	45.1	40.0	38.8	39.1	39.0	37.8	36.9	38.1	37.9	36.8	[P]36.5
Egypt	...	23.5	24.8	25.7	25.5	25.5	26.7	26.3	26.8	26.5	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	26.6	27.6	27.0	27.0	26.9	25.0	25.6	26.8	25.6	25.9	25.3
Iran[21]	...	34.9	39.0	41.4	46.3	44.8	46.1	53.2	53.6	50.0	50.4
Russia[22]	...	33.2	32.4	34.0	36.4	35.8	33.0	35.5	35.5	33.7	33.8
South Africa	25.1	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.1	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.4	20.3
UAE[23]	...	32.6	30.6	32.6	37.3	34.6	30.7	37.1	41.9	37.4	36.0
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	67.7	72.5	73.1	73.5	73.0	73.3	70.9	66.5	67.0	67.8	68.8
China	40.4	51.7	53.3	53.5	54.1	55.2	55.5	54.8	55.0	56.3	[P]56.7
Egypt	...	52.6	55.2	54.0	52.8	52.2	54.4	55.2	54.1	54.4	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	47.0	52.3	52.6	52.5	53.3	54.8	52.3	52.2	54.3	54.4	54.9
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran[24]	...	56.2	52.5	50.5	45.6	46.1	45.1	39.5	38.6	42.5	42.2
Russia[25]	...	62.5	63.3	62.1	59.8	60.3	62.6	60.5	60.7	63.0	63.2
South Africa	66.5	71.2	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.4	69.6	69.3	69.7	69.6
UAE[26]	...	66.7	68.7	66.7	62.0	64.7	68.3	62.1	57.3	61.9	63.2
Final consumption rate (%)											
Brazil	83.4	83.7	84.6	84.7	84.5	85.1	83.3	79.9	81.5	82.0	82.6
China	63.9	54.2	55.6	55.6	55.9	56.5	55.4	54.8	54.5	56.8	56.6
Egypt	...	14.0	11.2	36.6	21.7	15.4	14.2	11.1	13.0	28.9	...
Ethiopia	...	19.2	27.2	63.8	(-) 20.6	9.8	24.4	24.5	18.2	21.6	...
India[7]	75.7	69.4	69.6	69.5	70.1	71.9	72.7	71.4	71.7	70.5	71.4
Indonesia	68.2	67.2	67.4	66.4	66.0	66.7	68.6	64.9	60.7	61.9	63.1
Iran	...	67.3	63.1	61.4	59.3	62.8	61.1	59.1	57.8	62.5	60.0
Russia	61.3	70.1	71.8	71.0	68.1	69.7	71.5	67.7	64.4	68.4	69.0
South Africa	82.3	82.7	82.6	82.2	83.3	83.7	83.3	81.0	82.6	84.1	84.1
UAE[27]	...	62.9	63.4	62.9	59.2	60.6	55.5	50.4	45.6	56.8	55.8

Table 4.1 Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross capital formation rate (%)											
Brazil	18.9	17.4	15.0	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.1	19.5	18.1	15.8	16.9
China	33.7	42.6	42.2	42.7	43.4	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.4	41.1	40.6
Egypt	...	20.2	16.7	53.8	39.3	28.5	(-) 12.3	2.7	32.0	(-) 2.0	...
Ethiopia	...	27.0	15.1	20.3	6.7	26.2	8.8	17.9	28.3	23.9	...
India(7)	26.0	32.1	32.0	33.9	33.8	30.4	28.2	32.4	32.6	31.4	...
Indonesia	22.2	34.1	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.8	32.3	31.4	29.7	30.0	31.4
Iran	...	17.7	18.7	19.4	18.4	18.3	16.3	17.4	16.8	18.5	17.6
Russia	16.9	21.9	23.1	23.6	21.8	22.6	23.4	22.8	23.0	27.4	26.6
South Africa	15.1	18.6	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.8	12.3	12.8	15.4	15.6	13.9
UAE(27)	...	23.3	23.5	21.3	19.8	20.2	16.4	17.1	18.5	21.0	20.5

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2024.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China and China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development.

Egypt

National Accounts Unit, Ministry of Planning, Egypt.

Ethiopia

Ministry of Planing and Development.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa (https://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=1854&PPN=P0441)

UAE

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Data for 2022, 2023 and 2024 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2022, 2023 and 2024 are preliminary estimation.

China

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Egypt

(5) GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual exchange rates.

Ethiopia

(13) Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%) = Per Capita GDP is Nominal.

India

(6) GDP in US$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate as per RBI website. The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of each financial year. GDP Growth Rate and Per Capia GDP Growth Rate is derived on the basis of data on GDP and Per Capita GDP at Current Prices/US$.

(7) Data relate to base year (2011-12). Share of Industries is given as percentage to Nominal GVA at Basic Prices.

Indonesia

(8) GDP and GDP Per Capita in US$ is computed using the mid-year exchange rate, calculated based on the weighted average of export and import exchange rates, with export and import values as the weights.

(11) GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%) its at constant prices.

(16) GDP per capita growth (%) is based on constant prices. Indonesia uses 2000 as the base year for 2001–2010, and 2010 as the base year for 2011–2024.

Iran

(9) Billion Rial.

(10) Million Rial.

(18) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing.

(21) Secondary industries = Mining and quarrying, Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction.

(24) Other industries of national economy.

Russia

(12) At constant prices.

(19) Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(22) Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

(25) Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

South Africa

(13) GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%) its at constant prices.

UAE

(14) At constant prices.

(17) At current prices.

(20) At current prices - including the folowing activites : Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

(23) At current prices - including the following activites: B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities).

(26) At current prices - including the following activites: F (Construction), G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), H (Transportation and storage), I (Accommodation and food service activities), J (Information and communication), K (Financial and insurance activities), L (Real estate activities), M (Professional, scientific and technical activities), N (Administrative and support service activities), O (Public administration and defense; compulsory social security), P (Education), Q (Human health and social work activities), R (Arts, entertainment and recreation), S (Other service activities), T(Activities of Households as Employers)

(27) At current prices.

Table 4.2.1 Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022[1][2]	2023[1][2]	2024[1][2]
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R$)	1 199	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 943	11 745
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104.4	96.5	96.7	101.3	101.8	101.2	96.7	104.8	103.0	103.2	103.4
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	105.6	107.6	108.1	103.7	104.5	104.2	106.5	113.0	108.6	105.2	103.8
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	104.8	86.1	87.9	97.4	105.2	104.0	98.3	112.9	101.1	97.0	107.3
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R$)	1 199	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 943	11 745
Primary industry	57	259	307	303	310	311	435	591	581	659	655
Secondary industry	276	1 161	1 151	1 198	1 313	1 386	1 484	1 994	2 300	2 423	2 505
Tertiary industry	698	3 736	3 962	4 171	4 388	4 660	4 676	5 129	5 855	6 476	6 966
Net taxes on products (billion R$)	168	840	850	914	993	1 032	1 015	1 298	1 343	1 385	1 618
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R$)	1 199	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 943	11 745
Final consumption expenditures	1 000	5 021	5 306	5 575	5 919	6 290	6 337	7 202	8 212	8 970	9 700
Gross fixed capital formation	219	1 069	973	959	1 057	1 143	1 260	1 615	1 794	1 796	2 000
Change in inventory	7	(-) 25	(-) 35	4	0	3	(-) 34	145	29	(-) 71	(-) 14
Net exports of goods and services	(-) 27	(-) 69	25	47	28	(-) 48	46	51	45	249	59

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2024.

Footnotes

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Preliminary estimation.

Table 4.2.2 Selected Data on National Accounts - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[4]
GDP (current prices/ billion RMB)	10 131	70 251	76 119	84 738	93 601	100 587	103 487	117 382	123 403	129 427	134 908
GNI (current prices/ billion US$)[1]	1 209	11 227	11 405	12 534	14 083	14 542	14 885	18 070	18 193	18 233	18 813
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.6	107.0	106.8	106.9	106.8	106.1	102.3	108.6	103.1	105.4	105.0
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB)[2]											
Total	10 131	70 251	76 119	84 738	93 601	100 587	103 487	117 382	123 403	129 427	134 908
By Sector[3]											
Primary industry	1 472	5 777	6 014	6 210	6 475	7 047	7 803	8 322	8 821	8 917	9 141
Secondary industry	4 566	28 134	29 543	33 158	36 484	37 986	38 199	44 714	46 763	47 594	49 209
Tertiary industry	4 093	36 340	40 563	45 370	50 643	55 554	57 485	64 347	67 819	72 917	76 558
By Industry[3]											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1 494	5 985	6 245	6 466	6 756	7 358	8 140	8 699	9 258	9 397	9 661
Industry	4 026	23 497	24 541	27 512	30 109	31 101	31 123	36 990	38 865	39 218	40 544
Construction	553	4 776	5 150	5 791	6 549	7 079	7 275	7 927	8 144	8 664	8 995
Wholesale and retail trades	816	6 772	7 372	8 116	8 890	9 686	9 857	11 436	12 218	13 081	13 798
Transport, storage and post	622	3 074	3 326	3 738	4 063	4 261	4 071	4 844	5 097	5 644	5 923
Hotels and catering services	215	1 231	1 361	1 506	1 652	1 825	1 586	1 906	1 915	2 308	2 473
Financial intermediation	484	5 630	5 996	6 484	7 061	7 511	8 116	8 641	8 805	9 393	9 854
Real estate	485	5 373	6 207	6 926	7 763	8 332	8 553	9 040	8 802	8 798	8 457
Others	1 436	13 913	15 921	18 200	20 757	23 433	24 766	27 899	30 300	32 924	35 203
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)											
Total	10 102	70 416	76 067	84 507	93 358	100 672	104 224	117 311	123 341	129 427	134 921
Final consumption expenditure	6 457	38 159	42 294	46 993	52 211	56 835	57 717	64 238	67 180	73 459	76 304
Gross fixed capital formation	3 307	29 236	31 270	35 097	39 668	42 498	43 309	48 540	50 883	52 359	53 788
Change in inventories	100	786	805	959	874	422	748	1 561	1 385	874	1 000
Net exports of goods and services	238	2 235	1 698	1 458	605	917	2 451	2 972	3 893	2 735	3 829
Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year=100, %)	7.4	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.

(4) Preliminary data.

Table 4.2.3 Selected Data on National Accounts - Egypt

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
GDP by Industry (current prices at Factor Cost/billion EP)	2 205.6	2 473.1	2 674.4	3 603.0	4 563.7	5 444.0	5 879.6	6 336.7	7 457.1	9 646.0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	241.5	278.5	318.9	401.7	505.4	598.6	687.1	762.1	858.4	1 076.5
Mining and quarrying	350.7	314.1	214.8	330.8	482.8	618.5	422.1	411.3	565.6	772.7
Petroleum	147.0	137.7	91.4	143.0	198.7	242.8	171.4	162.7	253.8	375.7
Gaz	175.4	144.4	86.8	138.8	222.5	303.0	168.7	157.0	208.2	262.0
Other extraction	28.3	32.0	36.6	49.0	61.7	72.6	82.0	91.5	103.5	135.1
Manufacturing	357.3	408.1	456.3	606.6	763.0	894.7	1 007.8	1 031.8	1 252.5	1 529.8
Petroleum refining	95.4	102.3	113.9	124.6	148.8	166.8	211.6	220.0	263.2	321.3
Other industry	261.8	305.8	342.4	482.0	614.2	727.9	796.2	811.8	989.3	1 208.5
Electricity	34.0	39.2	46.4	69.6	88.1	103.0	108.7	118.3	137.4	173.2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	11.9	13.7	15.2	24.2	27.5	30.3	32.9	35.5	41.0	52.3
Construction	95.1	119.5	145.4	226.2	287.2	358.3	420.1	481.2	568.9	796.3
Transportation and storage	91.1	107.5	125.9	169.6	214.9	256.7	300.2	334.5	385.4	492.9
Communication	46.4	48.9	54.0	72.2	87.6	104.4	124.0	148.0	178.3	236.3
Information	6.4	7.3	8.4	16.6	20.1	23.7	26.0	27.8	31.2	39.2
Suez canal	37.2	39.4	41.2	76.7	97.0	100.9	92.0	92.8	114.6	235.3
Wholesale and retail trade	273.4	320.0	374.7	475.2	601.5	716.3	821.3	913.2	1 040.1	1 347.7
Finance	82.2	94.6	108.8	133.8	166.3	194.6	211.0	228.2	254.1	317.8
Insurance	16.1	18.8	21.6	26.6	33.0	38.5	41.6	44.6	49.8	62.3
Accommodation and food service activities	46.6	58.9	48.4	69.9	113.6	151.4	140.6	114.0	176.4	300.6
Real estate activities	200.7	237.1	279.9	385.9	478.6	569.4	659.5	725.8	815.1	989.5
Real estate	141.7	168.0	198.5	264.8	326.4	387.6	449.8	494.3	549.8	651.3
Business services	59.0	69.2	81.5	121.0	152.2	181.8	209.7	231.5	265.2	338.2
Public administration, defence, social security, other public services	213.1	249.3	276.5	301.8	319.5	355.4	403.5	437.4	488.5	567.4
Education, human health and social work	101.9	118.2	137.8	215.6	277.6	329.2	381.4	430.3	499.8	656.3
Education	37.4	43.5	50.5	75.8	95.7	113.2	129.3	144.5	170.0	225.9
Health	46.5	54.2	62.8	85.4	112.4	133.3	154.2	172.9	201.3	261.8
Other services	18.1	20.5	24.4	54.3	69.5	82.7	97.8	112.9	128.5	168.5
GDP by expenditure (current prices at Market /billion EP)	2 130.0	2 443.9	2 709.4	3 655.9	4 666.2	5 596.0	6 152.6	6 663.1	7 842.5	10 155.4
Final consumption	2 019.0	2 301.9	2 560.8	3 497.2	4 257.1	4 912.3	5 610.3	6 234.2	7 041.8	9 074.9
Gross fixed capital formation	290.6	349.2	407.5	626.8	873.0	1 122.2	984.1	1 010.9	1 334.7	1 307.8
Exports	303.4	322.2	280.3	548.9	839.2	931.4	767.4	703.7	1 183.2	1 940.3
Imports	483.0	529.4	539.2	1 017.0	1 303.1	1 369.9	1 209.2	1 285.7	1 717.2	2 167.6

Source
National Accounts Unit Ministry of Planning Egypt.

Table 4.2.4 Selected Data on National Accounts - Ethiopia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)	...	66 282	74 297	81 771	84 269	95 912	107 673	111 262	126 773	163 698
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)	...	744	815	876	882	983	1 080	1 092	1 218	1 549
Share of industry to GDP (%, current prices)	...	19.7	23.7	25.4	29.1	26.3	24.5	23.0	23.7	25.4
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)	...	20.3	15.7	17.0	18.5	27.9	27.9	32.6	52.0	44.4
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)	...	20.3	15.7	17.0	18.5	27.9	27.9	32.6	52.0	44.4
Gross capital formation rate (%)	...	27.0	15.1	20.3	6.7	26.2	8.8	17.9	28.3	23.9
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	...	19.4	15.0	14.2	17.3	19.7	22.8	25.8	38.9	39.5
GDP at current market price	8 467	66 282	74 297	81 771	84 269	95 912	107 672	111 262	126 773	163 698
Per capita GDP (USD) (nominal)	135	744	815	876	882	982	1 079	1 092	1 218	1 549
Growth Rate (%)										
GDP at Current Market Prices	...	22.4	17.7	16.9	20.0	22.3	25.4	28.6	41.8	41.7
GVA at Constant Basic Prices (2015/16 =100)	...	10.4	8.0	10.2	7.7	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.2
Government Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)	...	19.2	27.2	63.8	(-) 20.6	9.8	24.4	24.5	18.2	21.6
Private Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)	...	20.3	15.7	17.0	18.5	27.9	27.9	32.6	52.0	44.4
Gross Capital Formation (Investment) (at current prices)	...	27.0	15.1	20.3	6.7	26.2	8.8	17.9	28.3	23.9
Per Capita GDP (Nominal)	...	19.4	15.0	14.2	17.3	19.7	22.8	25.8	38.9	39.5
Share to GDP (%)										
Agriculture (at current prices)	...	39.6	37.5	36.3	33.3	35.7	37.7	39.6	39.3	37.1
Industry (at current prices)	...	19.7	23.7	25.4	29.1	26.3	24.5	23.0	23.7	25.4
Services (at current prices)	...	41.1	39.7	39.4	38.8	39.4	39.0	38.5	38.1	38.4

Source
Ministry of Planing and Development.

Table 4.2.5 Selected Data on National Accounts - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹ Crore)[1]	2 139 886	13 771 874	15 391 669	17 090 042	18 899 668	20 103 593	19 854 096	23 597 399	26 890 473	30 122 956	33 068 145
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	1 955 518	12 574 499	13 965 200	15 505 665	17 175 128	18 381 117	18 210 997	21 635 584	24 646 698	27 412 888	30 022 033
GNI (current prices)	2 117 153	13 612 095	15 215 269	16 905 230	18 697 344	19 910 479	19 587 409	23 319 590	26 520 166	29 710 786	32 589 848
Net Domestic Product (current prices)	1 924 881	12 322 177	13 800 336	15 325 231	16 915 378	17 939 982	17 513 509	20 930 595	23 761 232	26 762 544	29 387 892
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) [2]	4 024 831	10 491 870	11 328 285	12 034 171	12 733 798	13 236 100	12 687 345	13 876 840	14 878 028	16 151 477	17 187 446
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	19 191	98 009	107 507	118 004	129 428	137 070	134 357	158 087	178 226	196 508	213 225
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21 000	107 341	118 489	130 061	142 424	149 915	146 480	172 422	194 451	215 935	234 859
GDP at constant prices (preceeding year = 100) (%)	103.8	108.0	108.3	106.8	106.5	103.9	94.2	109.7	107.6	109.2	106.5
Net National Income (current prices)	1 902 148	12 162 398	13 623 936	15 140 418	16 713 054	17 746 868	17 246 821	20 652 786	23 390 925	26 350 374	28 909 595
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices[2]	3.8	8.0	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	(-) 5.8	9.7	7.6	9.2	6.5
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)	2.3	6.7	6.6	5.0	4.8	2.9	(-) 5.2	8.3	6.1	7.6	5.4
Valuables (current prices)	15 104	203 506	167 326	241 685	226 104	194 800	278 821	385 015	344 489	424 919	500 785
Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)[1]											
Primary industry	513 029	2 521 544	2 845 470	3 165 935	3 407 586	3 725 472	4 030 609	4 538 812	4 960 015	5 410 210	5 926 078
Secondary industry	517 903	3 472 237	3 770 300	4 192 755	4 614 137	4 586 769	4 663 786	5 806 072	6 315 335	7 089 650	7 603 402
Tertiary industry	915 349	6 580 718	7 349 430	8 146 975	9 153 405	10 068 876	9 516 602	11 290 700	13 371 348	14 913 028	16 492 552
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)[1]											
Final consumption expenditure[3]	1 619 611	9 562 579	10 713 191	11 876 272	13 250 849	14 457 290	14 436 029	16 854 857	19 285 490	21 234 729	23 601 532
Gross capital formation[4]	561 703	4 422 659	4 918 077	5 791 573	6 396 053	6 106 406	5 597 593	7 648 091	8 771 573	9 468 115	...
Gross fixed capital formation	556 836	3 957 092	4 338 671	4 815 600	5 568 422	5 720 386	5 424 997	6 979 647	8 396 038	9 165 224	9 886 129
Change in stocks[5]	(-) 22 475	262 477	138 083	237 581	318 234	135 230	38 460	213 837	299 851	459 571	497 181
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)[1]	(-) 19 397	(-) 316 276	(-) 271 819	(-) 539 869	(-) 710 876	(-) 518 044	(-) 78 057	(-) 619 378	(-) 960 578	(-) 631 210	(-) 769 033

Table 4.2.5 Selected Data on National Accounts - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)[1]	531 523	4 282 259	4 825 113	5 480 741	6 000 390	5 941 135	5 786 929	7 363 103	8 244 048	9 259 186	...
Population (Crore)[1]	101.9	128.3	129.9	131.4	132.7	134.1	135.5	136.9	138.3	139.5	140.8
Exchange rate US$/ Rs average[6]	45.7	65.4	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5	80.4	82.8	84.6

Source

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Footnotes

Data for 2023 is based on First Revised Estimated and Data for 2024 is based on Provisional Estimates

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

(1) One Crore is equal to ten millions.

(2) Data at 2011-12 prices.

(3) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(4) Includes valuables.

(5) Does not include valuables.

(6) GDP in US$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate as per RBI website. The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of each financial year.

Table 4.2.6 Selected Data on National Accounts - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)	163.0	862.0	932.0	1 015.0	1 041.0	1 119.0	1 061.0	1 186.0	1 319.0	1 371.0	1 396.8
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)	782.0	3 373.0	3 604.0	3 877.0	3 927.0	4 193.0	3 927.0	4 351.0	4 785.0	4 920.0	4 960.3
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	(-) 2.1	3.7	5.3	5.0	5.0
Final consumption rate (%)	68.2	67.2	67.4	66.4	66.0	66.7	68.6	64.9	60.7	61.9	63.1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	22.2	34.1	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.8	32.3	31.4	29.7	30.0	31.4
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current prices/trillion IDR)	1 389.8	11 526.0	12 402.0	13 590.0	14 839.0	15 833.0	15 443.0	16 977.0	19 588.0	20 892.0	22 139.0
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (constant prices/trillion IDR)	1 389.8	8 982.5	9 434.6	9 912.9	10 425.9	10 949.2	10 723.0	11 120.1	11 710.2	12 301.5	12 920.3
Per capita GDP (current prices/IDR)	6 737.8	45 119.6	47 937.7	51 891.2	55 992.1	59 317.9	57 154.4	62 259.1	71 044.8	74 964.6	78 617.4
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	...	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	(-) 2.1	3.7	5.3	5.1	5.0
Per capita GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	...	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	(-) 3.3	2.8	4.1	3.9	3.9
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	...	11 163.2	11 958.9	13 066.6	14 236.8	15 181.2	14 879.7	16 288.8	18 730.5	19 978.2	21 186.8
GVA at basic prices (constant prices)	...	8 699.5	9 097.7	9 531.3	10 002.9	10 498.6	10 331.6	10 669.4	11 197.3	11 763.2	12 364.6
Components of GVA by production approach (current prices/ trillion IDR)											
Primary industry	...	2 436.9	2 562.5	2 817.6	3 099.6	3 162.7	3 109.0	3 778.2	4 822.3	4 815.7	4 818.0
Secondary industry	...	3 734.3	3 984.0	4 321.9	4 696.4	5 017.1	4 911.7	5 240.7	5 722.0	6 204.1	6 678.2
Tertiary industry	...	4 992.0	5 412.4	5 927.1	6 440.8	7 001.4	6 859.0	7 269.9	8 186.2	8 958.4	9 690.6
GVA by Industry (current prices/trillion IDR)											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	...	1 555.2	1 671.6	1 788.0	1 900.6	2 012.7	2 115.5	2 254.5	2 428.9	2 617.7	2 791.4
Manufacturing	...	2 418.9	2 545.2	2 739.7	2 947.5	3 119.6	3 068.0	3 266.9	3 591.8	3 900.1	4 202.9
Construction	...	1 177.1	1 287.6	1 410.5	1 562.3	1 701.7	1 652.7	1 771.7	1 913.0	2 072.4	2 233.5
Wholesale and retail trades	...	1 532.9	1 635.4	1 768.9	1 931.8	2 060.3	1 994.0	2 199.9	2 516.8	2 702.6	2 892.7
Transport, storage and post	...	578.5	645.0	735.2	797.8	881.5	689.6	719.6	983.5	1 231.2	1 358.1
Financial intermediation	...	464.4	520.2	571.2	616.3	671.4	696.1	736.2	809.4	869.2	922.8
Real estate	...	327.6	350.5	382.3	406.0	439.5	453.8	468.2	488.3	505.5	520.7

Table 4.2.6 Selected Data on National Accounts - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP by Expenditure (current prices/trillion IDR)											
Final Consumption Expenditure[1]	947.6	7 745.6	8 353.1	9 023.1	9 793.7	10 566.5	10 592.5	11 013.8	11 897.0	12 928.3	13 976.6
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	275.9	3 782.0	4 040.2	4 370.6	4 791.2	5 121.4	4 897.0	5 227.9	5 697.3	6 090.7	6 452.5
Changes in Inventories[2]	33.3	144.2	158.9	210.6	338.6	226.9	97.9	111.1	129.4	248.6	498.3
Net exports of goods and services[3]	146.2	44.1	93.8	135.8	(-) 158.6	(-) 70.4	261.0	446.2	693.7	453.7	397.2

Source

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Footnotes

(1) Final Consumption Expenditure include Households Final Consumption Expenditure (HFCE), NPISHs Final Consumption Expenditure (NPISHs FCE), and General Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GGFCE).

(2) Changes in inventories excludes acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

(3) Net exports of goods and services is Exports of goods and services minus Imports of goods and services.

Table 4.2.7 Selected Data on National Accounts - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current) (prices/billion Rial)	767 793.5	12 934 084.0	15 352 653.4	18 366 700.6	26 548 462.4	35 708 181.4	53 238 681.0	89 764 170.3	136 603 767.1	185 769 971.6	250 953 480.0
Indices of GDP (2021 = 100) (%)	2.2	(-) 1.0	13.1	6.1	(-) 4.5	(-) 5.1	(-) 0.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.0
GDP deflator (2021 = 100) (%)	1.3	16.1	16.9	19.0	28.8	40.8	61.5	100.0	146.8	190.9	250.3
Indices of per capita GDP (2021 = 100) (%)	...	(-) 2.2	11.8	4.6	(-) 5.6	(-) 6.0	(-) 1.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.3
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (2021 = 100) (%)	3.5	(-) 5.5	22.3	13.9	(-) 9.0	(-) 3.2	(-) 16.7	9.2	3.1	5.1	0.8
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rial)											
Total	767 793.5	12 934 084.0	15 352 653.4	18 366 700.6	26 548 462.4	35 708 181.4	53 238 681.0	89 764 170.3	136 603 767.1	185 769 971.6	250 953 480.0
Primary industry (current)	57 459.1	1 151 058.2	1 305 568.9	1 490 803.9	2 156 451.5	3 222 928.8	4 703 791.6	6 582 743.3	10 664 862.9	13 934 898.9	18 615 794.4
Secondary industry (current)	364 853.3	4 518 526.9	5 989 306.6	7 604 609.3	12 286 129.4	16 010 843.3	24 522 961.8	47 751 984.1	73 188 436.2	92 902 985.2	126 365 397.4
Tertiary industry (current)	348 686.2	7 264 498.9	8 057 777.9	9 271 287.4	12 105 881.6	16 474 409.2	24 011 927.6	35 429 442.9	52 750 468.0	78 932 087.4	105 972 288.1
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rial)											
Final consumption expenditures (current)	498 610.5	8 732 602.2	9 808 896.1	11 479 270.2	15 422 107.5	21 645 478.3	31 658 235.5	50 417 424.0	73 867 908.2	110 744 321.4	144 915 558.5
Gross fixed capital formation	137 758.0	2 300 314.3	2 911 662.0	3 619 429.2	4 772 817.4	6 316 134.0	8 460 819.6	14 831 682.9	21 429 496.1	32 712 794.8	42 525 980.4
Change in inventory (current)	127 350.6	1 902 870.0	2 397 954.2	3 508 507.8	5 037 517.6	6 272 687.8	9 825 394.7	15 083 433.9	21 919 547.5	29 067 446.2	48 785 880.2
Net exports of goods and services (current)	4 074.3	42 473.7	431 346.5	95 661.5	762 886.1	230 596.0	1 861 404.4	5 006 733.7	10 673 229.4	4 531 620.4	5 489 028.1

Source
Statistical Centre of Iran.

Table 4.2.8 Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7 306	83 087	85 616	91 843	103 862	109 608	107 658	134 727	156 941	176 414	201 152
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	98.0	100.2	101.8	102.8	102.2	97.3	105.9	98.6	104.1	104.3
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	107.2	102.8	105.3	110.0	103.3	100.9	118.2	118.2	108.0	109.3
Indices of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.5	97.7	99.9	101.6	102.7	102.1	97.5	106.2	98.9	104.4	104.5
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	89.4	101.3	104.7	100.6	101.0	96.0	109.3	107.4	107.8	106.0
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total[2]	...	74 621	77 077	82 897	92 829	98 487	96 996	120 801	142 472	158 977	183 027
Primary industry	...	3 218	3 288	3 264	3 525	3 870	4 313	4 947	5 368	5 243	5 519
Secondary industry	...	24 755	24 978	28 171	33 811	35 240	31 993	42 824	50 582	53 644	61 794
Tertiary industry	...	46 647	48 812	51 462	55 492	59 378	60 690	73 030	86 522	100 089	115 714
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4 477	58 531	61 399	65 290	70 705	76 397	76 940	91 038	101 794	118 581	136 628
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232	17 126	18 734	20 189	21 452	22 911	23 211	26 023	32 718	38 810	44 521
Change in inventory	134	1 277	1 040	1 492	1 312	1 928	2 041	4 977	3 697	8 835	8 380
Net exports of goods and services	1 463	6 686	4 444	4 873	10 392	8 372	5 466	12 690	19 865	7 323	8 700
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceiding year=100) (%)	...	98.7	100.1	102.1	103.1	102.4	99.6	103.9	97.1	102.3	...

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data contain 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 4.2.9 Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
GDP (current prices/ billion ZAR)	1 053	4 421	4 760	5 078	5 363	5 625	5 563	6 207	6 667	7 038	7 352
Indices of GDP (year 2015 = 100) (%)[2]	23.8	100.0	107.7	114.9	121.3	127.2	125.8	140.4	150.8	159.2	166.3
GDP deflator (year 2015 = 100) (%)[2]	37.3	100.0	107.0	112.8	117.3	122.7	129.3	137.6	144.8	151.7	157.6
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	19	100	104	105	107	109	96	102	119	132	134
Indices of gross capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	19	100	98	102	105	108	83	97	127	131	126
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	969	3 982	4 289	4 592	4 830	5 058	5 036	5 593	5 991	6 321	6 626
Primary industry[3]	81	327	367	395	409	424	495	630	662	617	649
Secondary industry[4]	243	821	880	931	975	1 014	947	1 068	1 177	1 290	1 345
Tertiary industry[5]	644	2 834	3 042	3 267	3 446	3 620	3 594	3 894	4 151	4 414	4 631
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	1 051	4 421	4 760	5 078	5 363	5 625	5 563	6 207	6 667	7 009	7 340
Final consumption expenditures	866	3 655	3 931	4 177	4 469	4 707	4 632	5 024	5 480	5 868	6 163
Gross fixed capital formation	152	796	830	833	854	870	768	814	945	1 051	1 068
Change in inventory	7	28	(-) 23	11	13	20	(-) 81	(-) 17	99	32	(-) 33
Net exports of goods and services	27	(-) 57	21	58	27	28	244	386	142	58	142

Source
Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes
(1) Data for 2023 and 2024 is derived as a sum of four quarters.

(2) Base year 2015 = 100. At current prices.

(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.

Table 4.2.10 Selected Data on National Accounts - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Main Indicators (billion US$)											
GDP at constant prices	...	404.2	427.1	422.6	429.1	434.5	396.7	414.8	446.0	465.2	483.7
GDP at current prices	...	382	381.7	403.4	440.6	433.9	357.2	422.4	511.4	522.6	552.3
Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (constant price)	...	286.3	304.4	308.2	309.4	318.3	285	303.9	325.2	348.1	365.4
Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (current price)	...	304.8	313.6	324.8	331.3	339.8	296.8	322.7	362.1	400.0	429.9
Gross national income	...	383.7	383.8	406.1	442.0	436.0	355.3	421.7	511.5	526.5	556.6
Components of GDP by expenditures approach - current prices (billion US$)											
Final Consumption Expenditure	...	240.4	241.8	253.7	261.0	262.9	198.3	212.9	233.0	296.8	308.1
Gross Capital Formation	...	88.8	89.7	85.7	87.0	87.7	58.5	72.3	94.6	109.8	113.2
Export of Goods And Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Imports of Goods And Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source
Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Center - FCSC.

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

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

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Primary industry Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

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

Tertiary industry The other industries of national economy.

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.

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 the 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 the 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.

Net Domestic Product (NDP) = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) - Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

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

Net National Income (NNI) = Gross National Income (GNI) - Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

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).

Valuables are produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption, but are held as stores of value over time.

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.

Indonesia

GDP at market prices (current prices) Total gross value added of goods and services produced by a country during a specific period at current prices

GVA at basic prices (current prices) The total value of final goods and services produced in an economy, which is the difference between the value of production (output) and intermediate costs used in the production process valued at current price.

GNI (current prices) GDP plus compensation of employees receivable from abroad plus property income receivable from abroad plus taxes less subsidies on production receivable from

abroad less compensation of employees payable abroad less property income payable abroad and less taxes plus subsidies on production payable abroad.

Net Domestic Product (current prices) Gross domestic product (GDP) less the consumption of fixed capital.

GVA at basic prices (constant prices) The total value of final goods and services produced in an economy, which is the difference between the value of production (output) and intermediate costs used in the production process valued at constant price 2010.

Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices) GVA at current prices is divided by the mid-year population.

Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices) GDP at current prices is divided by the mid-year population.

GDP at constant prices (2010 = 100) Real Gross Domestic Product / Total gross value added plus net taxes on products calculated at constant prices.

Net National Income (current prices) GNI less the consumption of fixed capital.

GDP Growth Rate at constant prices Growth of GDP of year t compared to the previous year, based on GDP at current price.

Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%) Growth of per capita value added of goods and services of year t compared to the previous year, based on GVA at current price.

Valuables (current prices) produced goods of considerable value that are not used primarily for purposes of production or consumption but are held as stores of value over time.

Primary industry Primary sector consist of A (Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing) Industry and B (Mining and Quarrying) Industry. This indicator shows the share of industries that are part of the primary sector in the GDP. It is calculated by dividing the total Gross Value Added at basic prices of the primary sector by the Gross Domestic Product at current prices.

Secondary industry Secondary sector consist of C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity and Gas), E (Water Supply; Sewerage, Waste Management, and Remediation Activities), and F (Construction). This indicator shows the share of industries that are part of the secondary sector in the GDP. It is calculated by dividing the total Gross Value Added at basic prices of the secondary sector by the Gross Domestic Product at current prices.

Tertiary industry Tertiary sector consist of G (Wholesale and Retail Trade Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles), H (Transportation and Storage), I (Accommodation and Food Service Activities), J (Information and Communication), K (Financial and Insurance Activities), L (Real Estate Activities), M, N (Business Activities), O (Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security), P (Education), Q (Human Health and Social Work Activities), and R,S,T,U (Other Services Activities). This indicator shows the share of industries that are part of the tertiary sector in the GDP. It is calculated by dividing the total Gross Value Added at basic prices of the tertiary sector by the Gross Domestic Product at current prices.

Industry consists of a group of establishments engaged in the same, or similar, kinds of activity.

Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery This industry includes the exploitation of vegetal and animal natural resources, such as: Growing crops; Raising and breeding animals; Harvesting timber;Fishing and related services;It covers both farm-based and wild harvest activities; classified under ISIC Section A.

Manufacture Comprises units engaged in the transformation of raw materials into finished goods; includes physical or chemical processing of inputs; covers a broad range of products such as food, textiles, chemicals, and machinery; classified under ISIC Section C.

Construction Involves the construction of buildings and civil engineering works; includes general construction and specialized services such as plumbing, electrical installation, and finishing; output may be new work, additions, alterations, or maintenance; classified under ISIC Section F.

Wholesale and retail trades Covers the resale of new and used goods without transformation; includes wholesale and retail sales, repair of motor vehicles, and related support services; classified under ISIC Section G.

Transport, storage and post Includes transport of passengers and freight by road, rail, water, or air; encompasses warehousing, logistics services, and postal and courier delivery; classified under ISIC Section H.

Hotels and catering services Covers provision of short-term accommodation and food services; includes hotels, motels, restaurants, cafés, and catering; classified under ISIC Section I.

Financial intermediation Involves financial services such as banking, lending, insurance, investment, and related auxiliary activities; includes institutions that channel funds from savers to borrowers; classified under ISIC Section K.

Real estate Includes buying, selling, renting, and operating self-owned or leased real estate; also covers real estate appraisal and related activities; classified under ISIC Section L.

Others Covers all other service activities not classified elsewhere; includes professional, scientific, and technical services; administrative and support services; education; health and social work; arts, entertainment, and recreation; public administration and defense; household and extra-territorial organizations; spans ISIC Sections M to U excluding those already listed above.

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 cap-

ital 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.

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.

UAE

Base year = 2010.

GDP at current prices It measures the total value of goods and services produced by resident institutional units in the local economy during a specific period of time, usually a year.

GDP at constant prices It measures the total value of goods and services produced by resident institutional units in the local economy during a specific period of time, usually a year. GDP at constant prices takes into account the change in prices by removing the effect of rising prices, which is also known as inflation.

Gross capital formation is measured by the total value of the gross fixed capital formation, changes in inventories and acquisitions less disposals of valuables.

Gross National Income (GNI) is GDP less net taxes on production and imports, less compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world plus the corresponding items receivable from the rest of the world (in other words, GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units).

5 Price Indices

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil	6.0	10.7	6.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	10.1	5.8	4.6	4.8
China	0.4	1.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2
Egypt	...	10.6	14.5	30.7	14.1	8.5	5.1	5.8	14.9	35.4	27.9
Ethiopia	...	7.7	9.7	6.2	14.4	12.6	19.9	20.2	33.8	32.5	...
India	...	4.9	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	4.9
Indonesia	9.4	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	5.5	2.6	1.6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	36.4	40.2	45.8	40.7	...
Russia	20.8	15.5	7.1	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	6.7	13.8	5.9	8.5
South Africa	5.3	4.6	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	4.5	6.9	6.0	4.4
UAE	...	4.1	1.6	2.0	3.1	(-) 1.9	(-) 2.1	0.2	4.8	1.6	1.7
Producer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil[1]	12.1	8.8	1.7	4.2	9.6	5.2	19.4	28.5	3.2	(-) 5.0	9.3
China	2.8	(-) 5.2	(-) 1.4	6.3	3.5	(-) 0.3	(-) 1.8	8.1	4.1	(-) 3.0	(-) 2.2
Egypt[2]	...	(-) 3.1	8.2	33.2	24.1	5.0	(-) 7.1	17.3	27.7	26.6	...
Ethiopia	...	5.5	7.7	4.1	11.6	26.2	22.8	24.4	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	2.1	1.9	3.5	3.6	1.0	0.4	6.3	10.0	2.2	0.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	46.7	54.3	44.3	...
Russia[3]	47.1	13.8	4.3	7.6	11.9	2.9	(-) 2.9	24.5	11.4	4.0	12.1
South Africa[4]	6.6	3.6	7.0	4.8	5.6	4.6	2.6	7.1	14.4	6.7	3.1
UAE	...	...	(-) 8.2	3.9	11.1	(-) 4.4	(-) 5.7	16.8	(-) 7.9	(-) 7.9	1.3

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2024.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Egypt

1. Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index Numbers. 2. Monthly Bulletin of Producer Price Index Numbers.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Centre - FCSC.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) From 2014 onwards, Producer price index refers to Mining and quarrying and manufacturing, souce IBGE. Before 2014 data from Fundação Getúlio Vargas - FGV - an economic index called the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which collects wholesale prices - agriculture and industry.

Egypt

(2) The annual change rates have been revised based on the development of the Producer Price Index series with a base of January 2016, starting from September 2017, taking into account overlapping periods when calculating the annual changes for 2017 and 2018.

Russia

(3) Before 2012 – the aggregate index by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply"; since 2013 – by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".

South Africa

(4) The PPI % changes before 2013 are based on the Domestic output (discontinued in December 2012), and from 2013 the rates are based on the PPI for final manufactured good (Introduced in January 2013).

Table 5.2.1 Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price indices (all items) US$)	106.0	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8	104.6	104.8
Food and beverages	103.2	112.0	108.6	98.1	104.0	106.4	114.1	107.9	111.6	101.0	107.7
Housing	104.5	118.3	102.9	106.3	104.7	103.9	105.3	113.1	100.1	105.1	103.1
Rent residential	97.7	107.8	105.3	101.5	101.9	103.8	102.8	107.0	108.7	103.2	103.5
Fuels (domestic)	120.9	121.6	102.1	115.6	105.2	102.1	108.0	136.0	107.3	94.4	106.1
Residential electricity	112.7	151.0	89.3	110.4	108.7	105.0	109.1	121.2	81.0	109.5	99.6
Household articles	105.2	105.4	103.4	98.5	103.7	99.6	106.0	112.1	107.9	100.3	101.3
Apparel	104.1	104.5	103.6	102.9	100.6	100.7	98.9	110.3	118.0	102.9	102.8
Transportation	112.1	110.2	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.6	101.0	121.0	98.7	107.1	103.3
Health and personal care	102.6	109.2	111.0	106.5	104.0	105.4	101.5	103.7	111.4	106.6	106.1
Personal expenditures	105.7	109.5	108.0	104.4	103.0	104.7	101.0	104.7	107.8	105.4	105.1
Education	104.8	109.3	108.9	107.1	105.3	104.8	101.1	102.8	107.5	108.2	106.7
Communication	112.9	102.1	101.3	101.8	99.9	101.1	103.4	101.4	99.0	102.9	102.9
Urban area	106.0	110.7	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8	104.6	104.8

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2024.

Table 5.2.2 Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	101.4	102.0	101.6	102.1	102.9	102.5	100.9	102.0	100.2	100.2
Urban area	100.8	101.5	102.1	101.7	102.1	102.8	102.3	101.0	102.0	100.3	100.2
Rural area	99.9	101.3	101.9	101.3	102.1	103.2	103.0	100.7	102.0	100.1	100.3
Classification one by components(1)											
Food	...	102.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	102.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	102.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garments	...	102.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	102.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	98.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	101.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	100.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	102.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	100.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification two by components(1)											
Food, tobacco, liquor	...	...	103.8	99.6	101.9	107.0	108.3	99.7	102.4	100.3	99.9
Clothing	...	...	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.8	100.3	100.5	101.0	101.4
Residence	...	...	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.4	99.6	100.8	100.7	100.0	100.1
Household articles and services	...	...	100.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.0	100.4	101.2	100.1	100.5
Transportation and communication	...	...	98.7	101.1	101.7	98.3	96.5	104.1	105.2	97.7	98.1
Education, culture and recreation	...	...	101.6	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.3	101.9	101.8	102.0	101.5
Health care	...	...	103.8	106.0	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.4	100.6	101.1	101.3
Other articles and services	...	...	102.8	102.4	101.2	103.4	104.3	98.7	101.6	103.2	103.8
Producer price indices											
Components of supply											
Industrial products(2)	102.8	94.8	98.6	106.3	103.5	99.7	98.2	108.1	104.1	97.0	97.8
Agricultural products(3)	...	98.7	100.2	100.6	100.3	103.0	104.8	103.9	104.7	99.4	96.1
Stage of processing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw materials(4)	105.1	93.9	98.0	108.1	104.1	99.3	97.7	111.0	106.1	96.4	97.8

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 5.2.3 Selected Data on Price Indices - Egypt

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All Items	...	55.4	63.4	82.8	94.4	102.5	107.8	114.0	131.0	177.4	226.9
Food And Non-Alcoholic Beverages	...	50.9	59.7	83.2	94.1	100.0	99.4	104.6	130.9	214.1	281.7
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco And Narcotics	...	55.2	60.2	79.5	95.5	101.1	110.4	115.5	124.5	176.6	270.0
Clothing And Footwear	...	59.8	66.7	82.8	96.2	102.9	105.8	107.8	118.3	144.1	180.2
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas And Other Fuels	...	71.4	74.8	81.9	94.0	103.6	109.2	114.2	121.5	130.5	149.7
Furnishings, Household Equipment And Routine Maintenance Of The House	...	59.0	67.7	88.0	97.7	101.0	103.7	106.1	119.5	165.1	212.3
Health	...	59.1	73.9	90.8	97.4	104.7	113.8	118.6	126.9	150.5	190.8
Transport	...	52.2	56.0	71.6	89.9	106.3	116.4	122.4	136.3	161.3	201.1
Communications	...	88.5	89.1	93.3	100.0	100.6	103.4	103.9	104.6	106.1	120.6
Recreation And Culture	...	52.5	59.7	80.8	95.4	106.2	114.7	122.9	155.3	198.1	292.7
Education	...	61.3	68.6	78.7	93.2	110.7	142.7	178.3	200.1	211.5	235.2
Restaurants And Hotels	...	56.1	68.0	85.5	94.6	104.4	112.2	115.8	138.0	202.5	270.0
Miscellaneous Goods And Services	...	55.0	62.4	80.4	95.9	103.2	109.2	117.3	129.1	165.0	200.5

Source
Monthly Consumer Price Bulletin.

Table 5.2.4 Selected Data on Price Indices - Ethiopia

(% change from the preceding year)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer Price Indices	...	7.7	9.7	6.2	14.4	12.6	19.9	20.2	33.8	32.5	...
Producer Price Indices	...	5.5	7.7	4.1	11.6	26.2	22.8	24.4	...	...	...

Table 5.2.5 Selected Data on Price Indices - India

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price index (all items)											
Food and Beverages	...	127.7	134.5	136.9	139.2	144.2	156.8	162.5	173.6	185.0	199.1
Pan, Tobacco and Intoxicants	...	129.4	139.0	148.3	158.3	165.3	179.1	190.7	194.8	201.8	207.5
Clothing & Footwear	...	125.8	132.4	138.5	145.0	147.5	151.7	160.8	176.2	186.9	192.2
Housing	...	120.2	126.5	133.7	143.8	150.7	156.0	161.6	168.1	175.4	180.2
Fuel and light	...	119.6	123.6	130.5	139.6	140.2	144.5	159.2	175.1	182.1	177.1
Miscelllaneous	...	116.4	121.4	126.3	133.0	139.3	147.7	157.6	167.8	176.3	183
General Index	...	123.1	129.2	133.5	138.8	143.9	153.5	161.4	172.2	181.9	190.9
Consumer price index (industrial workers)(1)											
Food and Beverages	101.8	106.3	105.6	101.3	100.6	105.8	106.9	104.1	106.2	106.8	107.0
Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	...	111.2	107.7	108.4	107.8	103.7	105.1	108.1	105.1	106.9	103.7
Clothing & Footwear	104.3	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.4	106.2	107.5	105.2
Housing	106.0	106.4	105.3	103.0	118.4	118.6	106.1	102.4	103.4	103.8	104.3
Fuel and light	117.6	103.3	100.8	103.2	104.7	104.1	107.1	121.3	113.3	101.9	87.1
Miscelllaneous	...	104.4	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.1	102.8	103.8	105.9	105.6	102.8
General Index	104.0	105.7	105.0	102.6	105.0	107.4	105.7	104.8	105.9	105.6	103.8
Wholesale price indices, by commodity(2)											
All commodities	152.8	110.3	110.3	114.1	118.9	121.2	121.8	135.0	151.3	151.3	154.0
Primary articles	161.5	123.9	127.9	130.2	132.9	141.2	144.7	155.1	175.4	181.1	191.2
Fuel and Power	...	90.1	82.2	92.2	103.4	101.7	93.3	116.1	155.2	152.7	150.4
Electricity	191.6	106.3	103.7	103.8	108.7	110.0	109.8	113.7	137.6	144.9	143.9
Manufactured products	140.2	109.7	109.8	112.9	117.2	118.1	119.6	131.7	142.1	140.6	141.6
Food	...	126.3	133.2	137.1	137.1	145.0	152.4	160.3	173.0	177.9	190.1

Sources

1. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 2. Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment. 3. Office of the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Footnotes

(1) The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers from 2015 to August, 2020 is based on base year 2001. The series was updated with new base year 2016 w.e.f. September, 2020 (preceding year = 100).

(2) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and for the year 2015 onwards relate to base year 2011-12. The WPI 2011-12 series is effective from April 2017.

Table 5.2.6 Selected Data on Price Indices - Indonesia

	2000[1]	2015[2]	2016[2]	2017[2]	2018[2]	2019[2]	2020[3]	2021[3]	2022[3]	2023[3]	2024[4]
Consumer Price Indices											
Headline	221.37	122.99	126.71	131.28	135.39	139.07	105.68	107.66	113.59	116.56	106.80
7 Expenditure Groups											
Food Stuff	259.53	133.01	140.58	142.35	147.21	153.51	...	...	...	...	...
Prepared Foods, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco	243.49	126.47	133.27	138.74	144.17	149.90	...	...	...	...	...
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel	183.61	119.41	121.68	127.93	131.04	133.33	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	256.98	110.14	113.50	117.95	122.18	128.20	...	...	...	...	...
Health	241.46	116.90	121.48	125.11	129.04	133.51	...	...	...	...	...
Education, Recreation and Sports	200.28	114.75	117.88	121.81	125.65	129.73	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation, Communication and Financial Services	194.00	125.32	124.42	129.68	133.78	134.01	...	...	...	...	...
11 Expenditure Groups[5]											
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	...	107.99	111.33	117.82	125.10	110.41
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	...	...	...	...	105.37	106.98	108.48	109.33	103.38
Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	...	102.84	103.62	107.54	108.08	102.60
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	...	105.81	108.62	113.90	115.69	103.87
Health	...	...	...	...	...	...	107.79	109.60	112.75	114.94	104.64
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	...	103.01	104.64	120.61	122.14	109.48
Information, Communication, and Financial Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.07	100.00	99.64	99.84	99.48
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	...	...	...	...	...	...	103.90	105.07	108.26	110.09	104.26
Education	...	...	...	...	...	...	107.70	109.42	112.45	114.67	104.92
Food and Beverage Serving Services/Restaurant	...	...	...	...	...	...	107.60	110.48	115.44	117.83	106.64
Personal Care and Other Services	...	...	...	...	...	...	112.08	113.98	120.72	125.01	113.22
Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)	9.35	3.35	3.02	3.61	3.13	2.72	1.68	1.87	5.51	2.61	1.57
Producer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)	...	2.10	1.90	3.50	3.60	1.00	0.40	6.30	10.00	2.20	0.02

Source
BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Footnotes
(1) Year 2000, CPI has been calculated from 44 municipalities based on 1996 = 100.

(2) Year 2014 - 2019 , CPI has been calculated from 82 municipalities based on 2012 = 100.

(3) Year 2020 - 2023 , CPI has been calculated from 90 municipalities based on 2018 = 100.

(4) Year 2024 , CPI has been calculated from 150 regencies/municipalities based on 2022 = 100.

(5) Starting in 2020, the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been disseminated using 11 expenditure groups, replacing the previous classification of 7 groups.

Table 5.2.7 Selected Data on Price Indices - Iran

CPI (2021 = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
General index	20.8	26.4	28.2	30.6	38.8	52.3	71.3	100.0	145.8	205.1	271.7
Food, non-alcoholic beverages, and tobacco	16.7	20.0	21.5	24.1	33.3	47.5	66.0	100.0	170.5	240.8	308.1
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16.7	20.1	21.5	24.2	33.1	47.3	65.8	100.0	171.2	241.7	309.3
Food	16.8	20.2	21.7	24.4	33.4	47.5	65.9	100.0	173.2	244.3	312.3
Bread and cereals	19.2	24.2	26.2	28.4	34.1	45.5	67.5	100.0	176.0	212.8	255.3
Meat, white meat and related	17.1	19.0	21.1	24.2	35.9	53.8	67.9	100.0	164.6	304.6	387.3
Products	17.8	19.3	21.5	25.0	37.0	55.2	69.0	100.0	167.6	313.3	397.6
Red and poultry meat	13.3	17.3	18.9	19.8	29.5	46.0	61.3	100.0	138.3	227.1	295.3
Fish and seafood	15.9	19.8	20.9	23.0	30.8	41.7	62.3	100.0	185.8	247.8	298.1
Oils and fats	19.3	21.7	22.9	25.0	32.9	42.8	62.1	100.0	324.0	371.4	396.5
Fruit and dried fruit	15.8	20.0	19.9	22.0	33.8	45.9	68.9	100.0	144.1	213.3	283.0
Vegetables (pulses and vegetables)	13.6	16.3	17.8	22.6	30.1	46.9	62.2	100.0	163.6	211.6	321.8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (sugar, sugar lump and confectionery)	16.7	20.4	22.1	23.3	29.1	44.0	62.4	100.0	160.5	218.8	292.2
Food products n.e.c	17.1	21.4	22.6	24.0	38.4	56.8	66.7	100.0	152.8	192.9	250.8
Tea, coffee, cocoa and fruit juice (non-alcoholic beverages)	14.0	16.6	18.0	19.9	28.0	43.8	64.7	100.0	131.2	189.9	251.2
2.Tobacco	16.1	17.1	19.2	20.5	41.5	53.9	73.6	100.0	139.4	198.0	252.3
Non-food items and services	22.9	30.0	32.0	34.2	41.8	54.9	74.3	100.0	135.4	190.2	256.5
3.Clothing and footwear	18.0	22.7	24.1	25.5	33.1	47.6	66.1	100.0	147.5	217.0	285.0
4.Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28.3	38.2	40.6	43.5	50.9	62.9	78.8	100.0	132.3	184.3	257.5
Housing	29.0	37.8	39.6	42.4	50.2	61.8	78.7	100.0	132.9	185.8	260.7
Rentals for housing units (service)	29.2	38.0	39.8	42.5	50.4	62.0	78.8	100.0	132.8	185.4	260.2
Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	21.2	28.2	30.4	32.3	38.4	49.6	69.1	100.0	147.2	220.7	308.1
Water, electricity and fuel	26.8	43.7	48.9	53.9	56.6	73.2	80.3	100.0	122.8	160.1	207.1
5.Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	16.8	19.8	20.7	21.8	31.2	46.6	68.2	100.0	135.2	184.7	235.1
6. Health & medical services	23.1	32.2	35.1	37.7	44.1	55.5	72.1	100.0	143.2	204.5	264.2
7.Transport	15.7	21.3	22.4	23.5	29.9	43.9	72.8	100.0	136.3	193.3	246.7
Purchase of vehicles	...	...	12.9	13.5	20.7	34.0	68.5	100.0	144.8	206.9	248.9
Operation of personal transport equipment	...	...	33.9	35.1	40.3	56.5	82.2	100.0	125.2	168.1	205.5
Public transport services	...	...	29.1	31.5	37.7	49.7	68.2	100.0	147.2	232.5	358.9

Table 5.2.7 Selected Data on Price Indices - Iran

CPI (2021 = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
8.Communication	49.9	54.3	55.0	56.7	69.9	80.7	94.0	100.0	111.7	133.8	162.0
9. Recreation and culture	16.6	21.2	22.3	24.0	34.5	50.2	71.5	100.0	136.6	196.4	254.9
10. Education	26.9	36.6	41.3	46.0	54.0	65.8	80.0	100.0	132.5	182.0	249.3
11. Restaurants and hotels	18.1	24.1	26.2	28.0	34.1	47.7	61.9	100.0	182.7	292.0	389.8
12. Miscellaneous goods and	19.7	23.4	25.9	27.9	37.7	51.7	71.0	100.0	133.9	188.2	260.4
General index (excluding rent)	18.4	23.3	25.0	27.2	35.5	49.6	69.2	100.0	152.3	215.0	277.5
Goods	16.1	20.9	22.3	24.4	32.9	47.5	68.2	100.0	155.9	219.9	280.3
Services	29.2	36.4	39.0	41.8	49.4	61.0	77.0	100.0	134.7	188.8	262.2
Durable goods	...	...	15.0	15.8	25.0	38.9	70.7	100.0	137.4	197.5	249.5
Non-durable goods	...	...	23.9	26.4	34.9	49.5	67.8	100.0	160.4	223.9	285.1
Semi-durable goods	...	...	21.7	23.1	31.3	46.3	66.9	100.0	144.9	217.9	282.1
Fresh food products	...	...	20.0	23.3	33.6	48.6	65.5	100.0	166.6	259.4	342.0
Miscellaneous food products	...	...	23.9	25.8	33.0	46.2	66.3	100.0	180.9	227.0	278.2
General goods and services	...	...	52.6	55.9	58.7	73.9	88.1	100.0	113.3	134.1	159.2

Table 5.2.8 Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	115.5	107.1	103.7	102.9	104.5	103.4	106.7	113.8	105.9	108.5
Food stuffs(1)	117.5	119.1	106.0	103.0	101.7	105.1	103.9	108.4	114.9	104.4	109.2
Non-food goods	122.7	114.2	108.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	103.3	107.1	115.2	104.2	106.4
Services	131.8	112.4	106.9	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.7	103.8	110.1	110.4	110.0
Housing	133.8	119.5	107.7	105.1	103.6	103.9	103.3	103.5	106.6	108.7	112.0
Public utilities	137.4	107.5	107.2	105.0	104.2	106.0	102.9	103.7	104.8	110.2	104.9
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	114.1	103.8	97.7	99.2	108.4	100.7	118.9	105.4	97.5	108.4
Industrial products(2)	147.1	113.8	104.3	107.6	111.9	102.9	97.1	124.5	111.4	104.0	112.1

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

(2) The aggregate index by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste menagement and activity on liquidation of pollution".

Table 5.2.9 Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumer price indices											
All items[1]	...	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5	104.2	110.4	115.3
Urban area	...	74.1	78.8	82.9	86.8	90.3	93.3	97.5	104.2	110.4	115.3
Rural area[2]	...	74.4	80.3	84.0	86.9	90.4	93.1	97.7	105.5	113.3	117.9
Component[1]											
Housing indices[3]	...	74.4	78.9	83.0	87.0	91.3	94.7	97.7	102.1	106.9	112.5
Food indices[4]	...	69.5	77.0	82.4	85.1	87.7	91.9	97.8	107.1	118.8	123.6
Electricity[5]	...	59.5	64.9	67.9	71.5	78.2	85.2	93.8	104.2	116.4	131.9
Clothing indices	...	85.3	89.8	93.0	94.9	97.0	98.1	99.3	101.6	104.5	106.7
Rent indices	...	80.3	84.5	88.8	92.8	96.2	98.2	99.1	101.3	103.9	107.3
Producer price indices[6]											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply[7]	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products[7]	100.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods[8]	...	59.2	63.4	66.5	70.1	73.4	75.2	80.5	92.1	98.3	101.3
Agriculture[8]	...	57.5	67.1	66.5	66.8	64.4	67.5	75.4	86.7	92.7	98.2

Source
Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes
Break in series, all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate continuous time series. Linking factors: 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 2021 = 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) December 2023 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

(8) Introduced in January 2013, history starts from January 2012. Base month December 2023=100.

Table 5.2.10 Selected Data on Price Indices - United Arab Emirates

(preceding year 2021 = 100)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All Items	...	97.33	98.91	100.85	103.95	101.94	99.82	100.00	104.82	106.53	108.30
Food and Beverages	...	92.41	93.34	94.46	97.80	96.45	100.01	100.00	107.17	111.28	113.53
Tobacco	...	49.39	49.91	59.05	92.69	94.52	100.00	100.00	99.68	96.13	94.10
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	...	85.07	87.83	88.01	101.32	98.74	103.39	100.00	102.87	106.14	109.11
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas	...	112.05	116.05	117.07	113.45	107.55	103.61	100.00	99.71	102.83	106.18
Furniture and Household Goods	...	94.95	95.23	96.26	100.70	102.18	99.56	100.00	100.02	103.22	103.03
Medical Care	...	94.34	95.98	99.70	99.67	99.59	99.57	100.00	102.07	103.48	104.63
Transportation	...	90.51	86.82	91.49	101.59	97.51	91.85	100.00	122.95	116.05	113.43
Communications	...	98.66	97.86	96.32	99.75	99.96	99.90	100.00	100.61	101.16	100.42
Recreation and Culture	...	97.39	97.68	93.08	101.05	117.29	96.98	100.00	112.96	113.46	116.70
Education	...	85.87	89.49	93.19	97.02	98.03	98.97	100.00	100.95	102.34	104.81
Restaurants and Hotels	...	88.17	90.03	90.95	97.74	99.08	99.34	100.00	107.19	114.29	115.05
Insurance and Financial Services	...	88.85	89.55	98.86	102.33	102.13	101.27	100.00	100.80	103.32	108.53
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	...	88.85	89.55	98.86	102.33	102.13	101.27	100.00	102.16	104.63	107.63

Source

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC.

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.

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.

Ethiopia

Consumer Price indices (% change from the preceding year) A price index is a measure of the proportionate, or percentage, changes in a set of prices over time. A consumer price index (CPI) measures changes in the prices of goods and services that households consume.

Producer Price Index (% change from the preceding year) Producer Price Indices (PPIs) are key economic indicators and critical inputs in policy decision-making processes. The Ethiopian Agriculture Producer Price Index (Ag-PPI) measures the average change over time in the selling prices received by farmers for their output.

India

Consumer Price Index The Price Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation 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. "

Index number of wholesale prices In India WPI 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. Item Basket and the weighting digram is based on Gross Value of Output as obtained from National Accounts Statistics.

The WPI Food Index consists of 'Food Articles' from Primary Articles group and 'Food Product' from Manufactured Products.

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.

Consumer price index (industrial workers) In India, Consumer Price Index (industrial workers) is compiled by Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment on a monthly basis. The present series has a base year of 2016.

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 11 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 1 300 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."

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.

UAE

Consumer prices index is a statistical tools for measuring changes in the prices of consumer goods and services from time to other. It is widely used as accurate indicator for measuring trends in inflation and economic recession. Consumer prices index is a means for measuring changes in the currency purchasing power. Prices index is generally one of the important tools used in preparing national accounts by ridding the national gross income from the impact of prices changes.

Consumer Price The price paid by the consumer for obtaining a good or service for household needs.

Division The group of goods and services on which a consumer spends on for household purposes.

Laspeyres Index A mathematical equation developed by Statistician Laspeyres for calculating price index by dividing prices of the year of comparison by the prices of the base year, and base year weights.

Price Index The average proportional changes in the prices of a certain goods and services between two time periods.

Base Period The time period that is compared to the current period.

Base Period Prices The prices of goods and services to which the current prices are compared.

Relative importance The ratio of goods and services importance within the consumer basket.

Consumer Price The price paid by the consumer for obtaining a good or service for household needs.

Consumer Price The price paid by the consumer for obtaining a good or service for household needs.

Division The group of goods and services on which a consumer spends on for household purposes.

Producer Price Index The producer price index used to monitor changes in the prices of domestic commodities that used in markets, as well as the consequent identification of the prices trends, market conditions.

Laspeyres Formula The mathematical equation (developed by Statistician Laspeyres) which calculates the index by using the price levels weighted by the base quantities (weights).

6

People's Living Standard

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil[1]	8.8	24.6	25.2	25.8	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.8
China	...	7.5	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.2	13.6	14.3	16.8	17.5
Urban	0.2	10.5	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.6	15.2	16.7	17.2	19.8	20.4
Rural	0.1	4.1	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	10.4	12.6	13.4
Egypt	...	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	0.7	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	[P]3.5	[P]3.6		...	
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[3]	13.0	29.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	34.0
South Africa[4]	...	8.0	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.2	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil[5]	...	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	...	...	...
China	0.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	[P]2.7
Egypt	...	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	...	...	...	...
Indonesia[6]	0.1	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	0.8	...	0.8	...	0.7	0.6	...	...
Russia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
South Africa	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	...	...	...	0.8	...	...
UAE	...	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	...	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R&D personnel (person-year)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	922 100	3 758 848	3 878 057	4 033 597	4 381 444	4 800 768	5 234 508	5 716 300	6 353 570	7 240 600	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	93 836	282 994	...	...	[7]341 818	...	...	[7]361 924	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	183 933	...	203 695	...	264 847	255 997	...	...
Russia	1 007 257	833 654	802 317	778 155	758 462	753 796	748 721	729 434	736 749	735 864	734 538
South Africa	...	41 055	42 533	44 259	43 774	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	18 875	22 840	21 864	40 064	40 982	39 051	40 190	...	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil[8]	...	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.9	...
China[9]	2.9	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	...
Egypt	...	3.5	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[10]	...	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	...
Indonesia[11]	...	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[12]	2.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4.0	3.5	...	...	...
South Africa[13]	...	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.8	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.9	3.8	...	...	...

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil[14]	...	...	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	...	...	10.0	10.1	10.2
China[15]	...	9.4	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	...	10.1	10.1	10.3
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[16]	8.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.4
Indonesia[17]	...	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[18]	...	14.9	14.9	14.6	15.1	15.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.9	...
South Africa	...	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	...
UAE	...	...	...	12.1	12.5	12.7	...	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.3
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil[8]	...	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	5.0	4.7	4.7	4.7	...
China[19]	4.6	5.9	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.1	7.2	...
Egypt	...	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[10]	...	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	...
Indonesia[20]	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[12]	[24]2.1	3.4	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.8	...	...	...
South Africa[21]	...	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.5	4.3	4.0	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	3.3	3.0	3.3	...
Gini coefficient											
Brazil[22][23]	...	0.524	0.537	0.539	0.545	0.544	0.524	0.544	0.518	0.518	0.506
China[25]	...	0.462	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466	0.467	0.465	0.465
Egypt	...	...	0.3	...	0.3	...	...	0.3	...	0.3	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[26]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	0.342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.314	0.284
Rural	0.260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.266	0.237
Indonesia[27]	...	0.408	0.397	0.393	0.389	0.382	0.381	0.384	0.384	0.388	0.379
Iran	0.432	0.385	0.390	0.398	0.409	0.399	0.401	0.394	0.388	0.398	...
Russia[28]	0.395	0.411	0.411	0.41	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.409	0.398	0.405	[P]0.408
South Africa[29]	0.640	0.648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	0.295	0.295	0.260	0.260	0.260	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2014-2024. 2. Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies - INEP. 3. Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA), Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015. 4. National Treasury Secretariat. 5. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database. 6. World Health Organization (WHO) database. 7. World Bank database Poverty and Equity. 8. National Traffic Secretariat - SENATRAN.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China 2013-2024; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012. 2. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000-2024. 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024.

Egypt

1. Ministry of Planning. 2. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics - CAPMAS. 3. Ministry of Finance.

India

1. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. 2. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 3. Department of Science & Technology. 4. Ministry of Education.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Unesco Institute for Statistics - UIS. 3. The World Health Organization - WHO.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation. 3. Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

South Africa

1. Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government – Time series summary data, 2004/2005-2015/2016. 2. Statistics South Africa: Gross Domestic Product: Annual, quarterly and Regional Fourth quarter 2017. 3. HSRC: Statistical Report 2017/2018: South African National Survey of Research & Experimental development. 4. Statistics South Africa: Financial statistics of consolidated general government annual statistical releases, 2004/2005-2015/2016.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

(5) The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimative based on the sum of cost approach (intermediate consumption, employees' compensation, consumption of fixed capital). The total expenditure on R&D activities is complemented with those units that produce for the market. The units can be public or private for own production, while R&D market producers are all private.

(8) STN, SOF e IBGE. The data consists of General Government finance statistics and is compiled according to the methodology established by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014), developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The presented data follows the Cofog – Classification of Functions of Government. The Cofog was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard methodology of classification of the purposes of government activities.

(14) The indicators were calculated with information of the second quarter of the year starting from 2016. There was no collection in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(22) The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year, except for 2020-2022 that were calculated from the households visited for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year, due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

(23) Gini Index of Household Income.

China

(9) Government appropriation for education as percentage of GDP.

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

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

India

(2) Figures have been derived by dividing the number of registered vehicles as on 31 March of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where the data are as on 31 March 2001) by total population (Vehicles include Car, Taxi and Jeep).

(7) Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017-18 as on 01.04.2018 and for 2020-21 as on 01.04.2021.

(10) Information pertains to financial year and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).

(16) The figures reported pertains to School Life Expectancy from primary to tertiary education which is different from Average/Mean Years of Schooling. The data of School Life Expectancy may be accessed at https://databrowser.uis.unesco.org/browser. The data is vetted from Unesco Institute for Statistics (UIS) database in respect of School Life Expectancy.

(26) Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey.

(P) Preliminary data.

Indonesia

(6) This calculation aims to measure the intensity of Research and Development (R&D) within the national economy. It achieves this by comparing the total value of R&D expenditure against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). R&D data is meticulously collected from the Disaggregated Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) Survey by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the Large and Medium Industry Data (IBS) by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and data from the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The aggregated R&D values from these sources are then divided by the official GDP data released.

(11) Data from Unesco, General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

(17) Average years of schooling (years) for people age 15 years and above

(20) Data from WHO, Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

(27) Gini ratio data started to be calculated annually in 2007.

Russia

(3) Personel passanger cars.

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

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

(24) In 2000 – expenditures on health and physical culture.

(28) Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data. Data for 2011-2022 are revised based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

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

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

(29) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita disposable income (R$)	6 682	29 107	30 144	31 527	32 965	34 605	35 674	41 631	46 500	...	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R$)	5 722	24 807	26 025	27 167	28 661	30 256	30 298	34 279	38 943	...	...
Household's per capita savings balance (R$)	960	4 300	4 119	4 359	4 304	4 349	5 376	7 352	7 557	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,90$ a day PPP as % of total population[1]	...	3.2	3.9	4.4	4.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population[2]											
Lowest 20%	...	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.8
Second 20%	...	7.7	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.1
Third 20%	...	12.4	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.8
Fourth 20%	...	19.4	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.7
Highest 20%	...	57.1	58.3	58.3	58.8	58.5	57.0	58.5	56.6	56.7	55.7
Income quintile ratio	...	16.8	18.8	19.3	20.3	20.2	17.0	21.3	16.6	15.9	14.7
Living quality											
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	...	18.6	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.6	19.7	...	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate (%)[3][4]	...	7.1	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	...	...	5.6	5.4	5.3
Scholarity level of the population (years)[3][4]	...	...	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	...	...	10.1	10.2	10.3
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)[3]											
1 or 2 rooms	...	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	...	...	1.5	1.8	1.7
3 rooms	...	...	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.8	...	...	5.7	6.3	6.2
4 rooms	...	...	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.3	...	...	14.6	15.3	15.2
5 rooms	...	...	30.0	29.5	29.2	29.0	...	...	30.6	31.2	31.2
6 rooms	...	...	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.5	...	...	20.5	20.1	20.0
7 rooms	...	...	12.0	12.1	12.3	12.5	...	...	12.2	11.6	11.8
8 rooms or more	...	...	15.9	15.7	16.2	16.1	...	...	15.0	13.7	13.8
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%)[3]											
1 bedroom	...	...	36.2	37.1	38.0	38.2	...	...	37.4	41.2	41.6
2 bedrooms	...	...	45.0	44.8	44.3	44.2	...	...	45.5	43.4	43.4
3 bedrooms	...	...	16.6	16.0	15.8	15.7	...	...	15.2	13.8	13.5
4 bedrooms or more	...	...	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	...	...	1.9	1.6	1.5
Average number of residents by dwelling (person)[3]	...	...	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	...	...	3.6	3.5	3.4
Average number of residents by bedroom (person)[3]	...	...	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	...	...	1.7	1.6	1.6
Classification of dwellings tenure (%)[3]											
Owner occupied	...	...	72.9	72.4	71.4	71.4	...	...	70.0	68.5	67.7
Renter occupied	...	...	18.4	18.4	19.0	19.2	...	...	21.0	22.3	23.0
Granted free of rent	...	...	8.5	9.0	9.4	9.2	...	...	8.8	9.0	9.1
Other	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...	...	0.2	0.3	0.2

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[3]											
Television	...	...	97.4	96.8	96.4	96.1	...	...	94.7	94.4	94.2
Radio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer	...	...	47.5	45.0	43.8	42.2	...	...	41.4	39.5	39.6
With Internet access	...	...	44.8	43.5	42.8	41.5	...	...	41.1	39.2	39.3
Refrigerator	...	...	98.1	98.1	98.0	98.1	...	...	98.4	98.2	98.3
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%)[3]	...	...	95.4	95.3	95.7	95.8	...	...	96.1	96.4	96.4
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%)[3]	...	...	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.1	...	...	98.3	98.2	98.3
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1 000 persons)[5]	56 115	55 174	56 830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6 012	7 972	8 279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21 225	16 299	16 118	[6]16 107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16 935	13 814	13 678	[6]13 414	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9 162	10 710	9 687	[6]9 704	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2 694	6 277	8 285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	102	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (%)	...	...	15.4	15.7	16.5	17.4	...	...	19.0	19.5	20.4
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.9	[7]2.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Household Budget Survey 2002-2003 and 2008-2009; Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2013-2024; Medical Health Assistance Survey; and National Account System 2000-2010. 2. 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. 3. Ministry of Health. 4. World Bank, Development Research Group. 5. World Bank database Poverty and Equity. 6. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database. 7. 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 older.

(5) 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.

(6) Data from UIS database.

(7) Data from WHO database.

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Income and expenditure											
Per capita disposable income of national households	...	21 966	23 821	25 974	28 228	30 733	32 189	35 128	36 883	39 218	41 314
Per capita disposable income of urban households	6 256	31 195	33 616	36 396	39 251	42 359	43 834	47 412	49 283	51 821	54 188
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2 282	11 422	12 363	13 432	14 617	16 021	17 131	18 931	20 133	21 691	23 119
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	...	15 712	17 111	18 322	19 853	21 559	21 210	24 100	24 538	26 796	28 227
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5 027	21 392	23 079	24 445	26 112	28 063	27 007	30 307	30 391	32 994	34 557
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1 714	9 223	10 130	10 955	12 124	13 328	13 713	15 916	16 632	18 175	19 280
Per capita savings balance (RMB)[1]	5 076	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of total population)[2]	...	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)	...										
Food,tobacco and liquor	...	30.6	30.1	29.3	28.4	28.2	30.2	29.8	30.5	29.8	29.8
Clothing	...	7.4	7.0	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4
Residence	...	21.8	21.9	22.4	23.4	23.4	24.6	23.4	24.0	22.7	22.2
Household facilities, articles and services	...	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5
Transport and communication	...	13.3	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13.0	13.1	13.0	13.6	14.1
Education, cultural and recreation	...	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.8	11.3
Health care and medical services	...	7.4	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.0
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7
Urban (in cash) (%)											
Food	39.4	29.7	29.3	28.6	27.7	27.6	29.2	28.6	29.5	28.8	28.8
Clothing	10.0	8.0	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5
Residence	11.3	22.1	22.2	22.8	24.0	24.2	25.8	24.4	25.2	23.7	23.2
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5
Transport and communication	8.5	13.5	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.6	14.1
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.9	9.6	11.0	10.0	10.9	11.4

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Health care and medical services	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0
Rural (%)											
Food	49.1	33.0	32.2	31.2	30.1	30.0	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.3
Clothing	5.7	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0
Residence	15.5	20.9	21.2	21.5	21.9	21.5	21.6	20.8	21.1	20.3	19.7
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
Transport and communication	5.6	12.6	13.4	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	14.0
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.7	11.1
Health care and medical services	5.2	9.2	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.5	10.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0
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 (%)[3]	45.4	95.3	95.8	96.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.3	...
Public Recreational Green Space Per Capita (sq.m)[3]	3.7	13.4	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.6	...
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	...	11.0	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.8	11.3
Urban households	13.4	11.1	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.9	9.6	11.0	10.0	10.9	11.4
Rural households	11.2	10.5	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.7	11.1
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5 561	26 253	26 958	27 536	28 310	30 315	32 853	34 961	36 594	37 750	38 913
Regular secondary schools	74 576	66 864	66 960	68 166	70 280	72 414	74 085	76 235	78 345	80 473	83 084
Primary schools	130 133	96 922	99 130	100 937	103 393	105 612	107 254	107 799	107 321	108 360	105 844
Special schools	378	442	492	579	666	795	881	920	919	912	916
Pre-primary education	22 442	42 648	44 139	46 001	46 564	47 139	48 183	48 052	46 275	40 930	35 840
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnell (1 000 persons-year)	922	3 759	3 878	4 034	4 381	4 801	5 235	5 716	6 354	7 241	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT Granted (Pieces)[4]	...	30 548	44 992	50 674	55 242	60 993	72 349	73 434	74 452	73 812	...
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	...

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)[5]	2.4	5.1	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	...
Number of new HIV infections per 100 000 population	0.01	3.69	3.97	4.15	4.62	5.10	4.43	4.27	3.69	4.18	...
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	41.68	63.42	61.00	60.53	59.27	55.55	47.76	45.37	39.76	43.49	...
Number of Malaria incidence per 100 000 population	1.94	0.23	0.23	0.20	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000-2024. 2. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2024. 3. Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 4. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China 2013–2024; Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012. 5. The People's Bank of China, Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2000-2024. 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development. 7. World Bank WDI Database.

Footnotes

(1) There's no data since 2015.

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

(3) Data after 2012 is incomparable to data in 2000.

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

(5) Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1 000 population.

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

	2000	2005	2009	2011	2013	2015	2018	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average annual expenditure (in pounds) per family	10 177.5	11 234.7	17 585.2	22 254.7	26 161.8	36 709.8	51 399.9	61 907.4	...	...	...	...
Average annual net income (in pounds) of the household	1 222.6	13 457.9	20 254.1	25 352.7	30 491.7	44 193.8	58 854.9	69 059.5	...	...	...	...
The value of the national poverty line	999.0	1 423.1	2 223.9	3 076.5	3 920.8	5 787.9	8 827.0	10 279.4	...	...	...	...
Percentage of population below the national poverty line (%)	16.7	19.6	21.6	25.2	26.3	27.8	32.5	29.7	...	...	...	...

Table 6.2.5 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure[1]											
Urban area											
Total (₹)	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 459	6 996
Food (%)	48.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2	39.7
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	5.6
Clothing (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	4.8
Education (%)	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	6.0
Medical care (%)	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	5.9
Rural area											
Total (₹)	486.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 773	4 122
Food (%)	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.4	47.0
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.1
Clothing (%)	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	5.7
Education (%)	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.2
Medical care (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	6.8
Culture, education and health											
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)[2]											
Primary level (class I-V)	113 800	129 123	123 808	122 378	120 230	121 687	122 021	121 842	112 421	107 837	104 381
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28 900	63 880	61 449	63 163	63 841	64 412	65 929	67 108	65 725	63 999	64 809
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8 626	34 585	35 706	36 642	37 399	38 536	41 381	43 268	[P]44 632	...	...
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.74	0.69	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.64	...	...	...	...
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (persons-year)	93 836	...	...	...	341 818	...	...	361 924	...	...	...
Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants											
Total	107	801	693	744	764	966	1 019	1 054	1 197	1 956	3 681
Individuals	46	235	234	272	274	336	351	332	331	858	1 147
Legal entity	61	566	459	472	490	630	668	722	866	1 098	2 534
Doctors (1 000 numbers)[3]	556	1 033	1 082	1 131	1 187	1 251	1 300	...	1 350	...	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 persons)[3]	0.508	0.591	0.492	0.537	0.541	0.613	0.612	0.623	0.611	...	...
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1 000 numbers)[4]	239	403	410	389	405	413	367	390	422	...	...
Death due to diseases (numbers)											
Cholera	18	4	3	3	6	2	0	11	8	14	[P]57
Malaria	932	384	331	194	96	77	93	90	83	83	[P]72
Dengue	7	220	245	325	258	193	66	346	303	485	[P]236
Kala-Azar	150	5	0	1	3	6	6	8	3	4	[P]2
Tuberculosis	10 463	63 295	62 011	56 277	73 382	89 823	76 002	88 060	85 231	81 408	...
Living quality											
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1 000 households)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	[5]668	...	...	...	638	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	[5]943	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hired (per 1 000 households)											
Urban	[5]285	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	[5]36	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (per 1 000 households)											
Urban	[5]47	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	[5]21	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6.2.5 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1 000 households)											
Rural	[5]243	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777	...
Urban	[5]687	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity facilities (per 1 000 households)											
Rural	[5]435	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	[5]876	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Toilet facilities (per 1 000 households)											
Rural	[5]219	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	[5]737	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gini coefficient (%)[1][6]											
Urban	0.342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.314	0.284
Rural	0.260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.266	0.237
Illiteracy rate (%)[1][7]											
Urban	20.2	...	...	...	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.1
Rural	44.2	...	...	...	27.2	26.1	25.7	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.5
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	2 149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 233	2 212	...
Urban	2 156	...	...	1 944	...	...	...	...	2 250	2 240	...
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day)[1]											
Rural	59.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61.9	61.8	...
Urban	58.5	...	...	54.8	...	...	...	...	63.2	63.4	...
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day)[1]											
Rural	36.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59.7	60.4	...
Urban	49.6	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	70.5	69.8	...
Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 population	0.28	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	...
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	...	225	217	211	206	202	195	200	199	195	...
Number of Malaria incidence per 1 000 population	2.09	0.92	0.85	0.64	0.32	0.25	0.13	0.12	0.13	0.19	0.18

Sources

1. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 2. Department of School Education and Literacy. 3. Ministry of Health & Family Welfare. 4. National Crime Records Bureau, Ministry of Home Affairs. 5. Office of the Registrar General of India, Ministry of Home Affairs. 6. Department of Science & Technology (DST). 7. Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion, Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Footnotes

(1) Information has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Surveys.

(2) Information pertains to Financial Year.

(3) As on end of December of the year indicated in the table. 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, Accidental Fire, 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 for year 2000 is based on Census 2001 and is as on 31st March 2001.

(6) Information on expenditure pertains to mixed modified reference period for 2023.

(7) Illiteracy Rate pertains to age 7 years and above and are as per Periodic Labour Force Survey.

(P) Provisional Data.

Table 6.2.6 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of R&D expenditure to GDP (%)[1]	0.1	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)[2]	...	3.6	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	...
Average years of schooling (years)[3]	...	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)[4]	0.6	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	...	...
Gini coefficient [5]	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Expenditure											
Per capita monthly consumption expenditure											
Urban area											
Total (Rp)	...	1 074 664.2	1 168 131.3	1 263 526.1	1 350 524.4	1 388 211.8	1 455 636.5	1 487 326.6	1 549 242.5	1 691 449.9	1 737 427.2
Food (%)	...	42.6	44.6	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.1	45.8	46.5	45.5	46.6
Fuel & Lighting (%)	...	7.8	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	8.9	9.4	9.7
Clothing (%)	...	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Education (%)	...	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5
Medical Care (%)	...	2.9	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Other (%)	...	40.3	38.6	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.2	37.7	37.5	38.2	36.9
Rural area											
Total (Rp)	...	659 414.1	711 266.2	780 593.2	852 105.4	882 828.9	933 694.9	971 445.0	1 028 896.3	1 119 119.0	1 162 944.3
Food (%)	...	55.6	55.8	58.7	56.3	55.6	55.5	56.2	57.5	56.4	57.5
Fuel & Lighting (%)	...	7.1	6.9	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	7.0	7.8	7.9
Clothing (%)	...	55.7	45.994.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4
Education (%)	...	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	45 993.0	2.0	2.0
Medical Care (%)	...	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	45 932.0	1.3	1.0	0.9
Other (%)	...	29.7	29.4	27.7	29.2	29.9	30.4	30.5	29.5	30.2	29.2
Urban + Rural area											
Total (Rp)	...	868 822.7	946 257.6	1 036 497.3	1 124 716.9	1 165 240.7	1 225 684.7	1 264 589.7	1 327 782.1	1 451 870.2	1 500 555.7
Food (%)	...	47.5	48.7	50.9	49.5	49.1	49.2	49.3	50.1	49.0	50.1
Fuel & Lighting (%)	...	7.5	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	45 937.0	8.3	8.9	9.2
Clothing (%)	...	2.9	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4
Education (%)	...	3.4	3.4	3.4	45 964.0	45.933.0	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0
Medical Care (%)	...	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.3	1.0	0.9
Other (%)	...	36.3	35.2	33.5	34.3	34.7	34.9	35.3	34.9	35.6	34.4
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day)											
Urban area	...	1 982.4	48 945.0	2 142.6	2 141.0	2 119.8	2 108.5	2 133.7	2 063.6	2 071.2	2 031.0
Rural area	...	2 003.2	2 041.0	2 163.9	2 154.5	2 121.5	2 116.6	2 155.7	2 100.0	2 110.5	2 080.9
Urban + Rural area	...	1 992.7	2 037.4	2 152.6	90 460.0	2 120.5	77 585.0	2 143.2	65 624.0	2 087.6	2 051.5
Average number of proteins per capita (grams per day)											
Urban area	...	57.4	59.1	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.1	64.0	63.5	63.6	62.7
Rural area	...	52.8	54.1	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.3	60.0	60.5	60.6	60.3
Urban + Rural area	...	55.1	56.7	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.0	62.3	62.2	62.3	61.7

Table 6.2.6 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Average number of fats per capita (grams per day)											
Urban area	...	52.9	54.0	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.1	58.6	46.1	46.9	46.7
Rural area	...	46.3	46.6	51.2	51.5	51.1	51.3	52.0	40.1	40.6	40.5
Urban + Rural area	...	49.6	50.4	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.1	55.8	43.5	44.3	44.2
Education											
Mean Years Schooling	6.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2
Literacy Rate	88.6	95.2	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.7
Population below national poverty line as % of total population											
Urban area	...	8.3	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1
Rural area	...	14.2	14.1	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.3	12.2	11.8
Urban + Rural area	...	11.2	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.0
National poverty line (IDR)											
Urban area	...	342.5	364.5	385.6	415.6	442.1	471.8	489.8	521.5	569.3	601.9
Rural area	...	317.9	343.6	361.5	383.9	404.4	433.3	450.2	484.2	525.1	556.9
Urban + Rural area	...	330.8	354.4	374.5	401.2	425.3	454.7	472.5	505.5	550.5	582.9

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. UNESCO Institute for Statistics - UIS. 3. The World Health Organization (WHO)

Footnotes

(1) This calculation aims to measure the intensity of Research and Development (R&D) within the national economy. It achieves this by comparing the total value of R&D expenditure against the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). R&D data is meticulously collected from the Disaggregated Gross Fixed Capital Formation (PMTB) Survey by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the Large and Medium Industry Data (IBS) by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, and data from the National Research and Innovation Agency (BRIN). The aggregated R&D values from these sources are then divided by the official GDP data released. Data before 2019 is sourced from UNESCO Institute for Statistics - UIS.

(2) Data from UNESCO, General government expenditure on education (current, capital, and transfers) is expressed as a percentage of GDP. It includes expenditure funded by transfers from international sources to government. General government usually refers to local, regional and central governments.

(3) Average years of schooling (years) for people age 15 years and above.

(4) Data from WHO, Public expenditure on health from domestic sources as a share of the economy as measured by GDP.

(5) Gini ratio data started to be calculated annually in 2007.

Table 6.2.7 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gini coefficient											
Total Country	0.4322	0.3851	0.3900	0.3981	0.4093	0.3992	0.4006	0.3938	0.3877	...	...
Rural	0.3916	0.3367	0.3362	0.3559	0.3595	0.3539	0.359	0.3594	0.3643	...	...
Urban	0.4111	0.3681	0.373	0.3793	0.394	0.3828	0.3835	0.3757	0.3696	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1$ a day PPP) as % of total population											
Total Country	...	0/01	0/01	0/01	0/04	0/04	0/06	0/09	0/02	...	...
Rural	...	0/03	0/04	0/02	0/12	0/14	0/25	0/33	0/11	...	...
Urban	...	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/01	0/01	0/01	0/02	0/00	...	...
Population below international poverty line (2$ a day PPP) as % of total population											
Total Country	...	0/25	0/27	0/27	0/51	0/49	0/79	0/72	0/41	...	...
Rural	...	0/81	0/82	0/93	1/68	1/67	2/49	2/02	1/12	...	...
Urban	...	0/04	0/06	0/05	0/11	0/11	0/24	0/31	0/19	...	...

Table 6.2.8 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub)[1]	...	23 141	23 905	24 218	25 271	26 569	27 620	30 055	33 842	38 647	...
Rural (Rub)	...	15 333	16 338	16 368	17 419	18 943	19 822	21 207	24 590	29 502	...
Urban (Rub)	...	25 868	26 521	26 918	27 953	29 140	30 252	33 044	36 945	41 695	...
Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)[2]	1 157	14 713	16 086	16 770	17 490	19 169	18 583	20 506	23 068	25 988	...
Rural (Rub)	732	10 255	11 030	11 658	12 174	12 985	13 449	14 959	16 608	18 826	...
Urban (Rub)	1 313	16 360	17 839	18 532	19 304	21 272	20 313	22 367	25 225	28 387	...
Population below international poverty line (1.90/2,15$ a day PPP) as % of total population[3]	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%)[4]											
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	[P]5.4
Second 20%	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.2	[P]10.1
Third 20%	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.2	[P]15.1
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	[P]22.7
Highest 20%	46.7	46.9	46.9	46.8	47.1	47.0	46.5	46.7	45.8	46.4	[P]46.7
Income quintile ratio[4]	7.9	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.5	[P]8.6
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%)[2]											
Food products[5]	...	32.1	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.7	33.2	32.2	32.9	31.5	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco[6]	...	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.3	3.0	3.1	2.4	...
Apparel and footwear	...	9.2	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	...
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	10.8	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.9	11.4	10.9	10.4	...
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	5.5	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.7	...
Health care	...	3.7	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	...
Transport, communication[7]	...	17.7	16.6	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.3	18.7	18.7	20.0	...
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.4	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.4	...
Education	...	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	...
Other goods and services	...	10.4	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	9.6	10.1	11.1	11.4	...
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%)[2]	49.4	35.4	35.5	34.3	33.5	32.9	35.3	34.7	35.7	34.3	...
Illiteracy rate (%)[8]	...	0.16	...	...	...	...	...	0.07	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)[9]											
1 room	23.3	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.8	26.1	26.3
2 rooms	41	39.1	39	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.1	38	37.8	37.7
3 rooms	29.4	28.6	28.5	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.2
4 or more rooms	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4

Table 6.2.8 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Classification of dwellings tenure (%)[9]											
Private property	65.3	90.2	90.5	91.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.8	94.1	94.5	94.7
State-owned	6.3	3.2	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9
Municipal property	26.5	5.7	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4
Other	1.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[9]											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	81.4	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.2	84.7	85.5	86.1	86.6	87.2
Sewerage	69.0	76.8	77.1	77.6	78.3	79.4	79.8	80.8	81.3	82.0	82.7
Heating	73.4	85.4	85.6	85.9	86.3	87.1	87.5	88.1	88.4	88.9	89.2
Hot water supply	59.4	68.1	68.7	69.2	70.1	71.7	72.8	74.0	75.0	75.9	77.0
Bath (shower)	63.8	69.2	69.5	69.9	70.5	71.5	72.1	73.2	73.9	74.7	75.7
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	66.7	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.4	65.7	65.5	65.3	64.8
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)[10]	95	...	98.4	...	98.7	...	98.6	...	99	...	99.5
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)[10]	74	...	71.3	...	71.5	...	72.0	...	71.4	...	63.1
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)[11]	169.4	212.2	214.9	203.9	204.1	201.8	202.9	206.0	205.7	209.9	217.1
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram)[2]	62	77	80	80	80	80	81	80	81	81	82
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories)[2]	2 394	2 575	2 675	2 655	2 647	2 652	2 661	2 577	2 600	2 569	2 575
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram)[2]	82	105	109	108	108	109	110	108	110	109	110
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 households)[2]	124	197	193	190	187	188	191	[12]185	[12]184	[12]184	...
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)[2]	...	7.6	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.3	6.6	[13]3.9	[13]4.6	[13]5.2	...
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons) [14]											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5 920	6 343	6 629	6 928	7 123	7 307	7 415	7 554	7 681	7 634	7 421
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16 332	9 824	10 022	9 900	10 197	10 493	10 790	11 124	11 466	11 811	12 060
Tertiary education (5,6,7,8 levels of ISCED 2011)[15]	7 224	7 059	6 803	6 162	6 076	6 089	6 219	6 265	6 463	6 780	6 988
Proportion of internal R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9
Full-Time equivalent of R&D personnel (1 000 persons-year)	1 007	834	802	778	758	754	748	729	737	736	735
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (%)[8]	...	27.5	...	...	...	...	...	29.3	...	...	...
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	96	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	94	94

Table 6.2.8 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of patents on inventions applied	28 688	45 517	41 587	36 454	37 957	35 511	34 984	30 977	26 922	26 651	26 608
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.57	4.61	4.72	4.76	4.83	5.0	5.05	5.08	5.19	5.13
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	8.3	8.11	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.91	7.8	7.75	7.72
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population(16)											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	30.7	29.4	27.5	27.2	26.4	29.3	29.0	25.6	24.9	…
From neoplasms	13.7	11.5	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.8	…
From external causes of death	18.6	9.4	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.6	…
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.3	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	…
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.7	…
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	…
Number of new HIV infections per 1 000 population	0.38	0.68	0.39	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.41	0.4	0.38	0.38	0.33
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100 000 population	89.2	57.5	53.0	48.0	44.1	40.9	32.1	30.9	31.1	29.6	26.9
Number of Malaria incidence per 1 000 population	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)	20.9	(-) 9.0	0.8	2.9	8.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	0.3	8.2	9.7

Sources

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat). 2. World Bank WDI database. 3. Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Minobrnauki of Russia). 4. The Miniistry of Education of the Russian Federation. 5. Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent). 6. UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

Footnotes

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

(2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.

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

(4) Estimates 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 Microcensus of Population 2015 year and All-Russian Population Census 2020.

(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.

(11) Per capita of urban population. For 2014-2022 - calculation based on the data of All-Russian Population Census 2020.

(12) All types of TV sets, including home theatres.

(13) Since 2021 – in accordance with the Classifier of Individual Household Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HH, version 5).

(14) Before 2015, data are given according to International Standard Classification of Education 1997 year (ISCED97). Before 2015 year – 5 and 6 levels according to ISCED97.

(15) Not including trainees from preparatory departments (faculties). Since 2019 – including residency and internship programs.

(16) World standard of WHO by all causes.

Table 6.2.9 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6 364	53 661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	84 643	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure[1]	7 546	40 874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51 142	...
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											
Lowest 20%	...	4.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.9	...
Second 20%	...	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.2	...
Third 20%	...	10.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.0	...
Fourth 20%	...	17.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18.9	...
Highest 20%	...	60.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50.9	...
Income quintile ratio	...	24.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.1	...
Living quality											
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)											
Food and non-alcoholic beverages[2]	27.7	12.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16.3	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...
Clothing and footwear	5.4	4.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.0	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	32.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	...
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	8.7	5.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	...
Health	1.5	0.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	...
Transport	13.3	16.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.3	...
Information and communication	3.4	3.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.5	...
Recreation, sport and culture	3.7	3.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	...
Education services	2.4	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	...
Restaurants and accommodation services	3.6	2.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...
Insurance and financial services										9.3	
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods	14.2	14.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.9	...
Other unclassified expenses	0	0.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	...
Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)	0.7	0.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%)[3]	...	15.0	14.2	13.7	13.0	12.1	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.4
Adult literacy[4]	...	5.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	2.1	...	...	...	...	...

Table 6.2.9 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - South Africa

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)											
1 room	...	21.6	21.3	21.3	21.0	17.5	13.7	14.3	12	13.8	14.3
2 rooms	...	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.3	9.0	8.3	9.8	10.4
3 rooms	...	11.3	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	9.9	10.2	7.6	11.1	10.2
4 rooms or more	...	58.0	58.4	58.1	58.8	62.8	68.2	66.6	72.1	65.3	65.1
Classification of dwellings tenure[5]											
Private Property[6]	...	59.8	58.8	58.6	58.6	64.1	70.6	69.1	63.8	62.4	59.7
Private property	...	22.6	23.6	24.0	24.3	20.0	15.5	16.6	20.7	22.5	23.3
State-owned	...	13.6	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.4	11.0	11.5	13.0	13.1	14.7
Municipal property	...	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7
Other	...	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)											
Piped water within the dwelling	...	46.0	46.6	46.7	46.3	44.9	46.6	45.2	45.8	45.2	46.4
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	73.0	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	75.0	74.7	75.8	75.1	76.8
Sewerage within the dwelling[7]	...	60.4	60.6	61.0	61.5	60.0	60.9	60.6	60.8	60.9	61.7
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)[8]	...	71.1	71.3	72.3	73.0	72.6	73.4	73.0	74.4	73.9	75.2
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	6.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education (%)	...	15.2	15.3	15	15.3	16.4	15.2	15.6	16.9	16.8	17.2
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Statistics South Africa. General Household Survey 2002–2009; Income and Expenditure Survey 2000; Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–2006; District Health Information System 2010; and South African Health Review (various issues). 2. 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) Fully or partially owned.

(6) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units

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

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

Table 6.2.10 Selected Data on People's Living Standard - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gini Coefficient	...	...	...	...	...	0.295	0.295	...	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%)											
Adult literacy (15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98.1	98.3	98.1	98.8
Youth literacy (15-24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99.7	99.7	99.5	99.6
Mean years of schooling	...	...	...	12.1	12.5	12.7	...	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.3

Source
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

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 Continuous National Household Sample Survey of IBGE.

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 disposible 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.

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.

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.

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.

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). From 2023, the proportion of people living on less than $2.15 a day is the percentage of people living on less than $2.15 a day (at 2017 international prices and purchasing power parity) in the total population.

The ratio of income quintile groups is the ratio of the average incomes (or consumer expenditures) of 20% of the population with the highest incomes and 20% of the population with the lowest incomes.

Gini index characterizes the level of deviation of the actual distribution of total income of the population from equal distribution. The value of the coefficient can vary from 0 to 1 (or from 0% to 100%), while the higher the value of the indicator, the more unevenly income is distributed in society.

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.

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

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.

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.

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil[1]	557 068	515 509	512 977	510 469	508 058	505 193	502 367	499 142	495 790	...	...
China[2]	174 909	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[3]	...	70 150	...	70 827	...	71 225	...	71 519	...	71 534	...
Indonesia[4]	232 626	125 094	125 956	125 922	125 921	125 817	125 817	125 795	125 793	125 667	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	871 539	870 722	870 706	870 714	870 745	870 766	870 776	870 738	870 751	871 521	871 523
South Africa	1 331	1 224	1 221	1 212	1 192	1 195	968 196	...	...	...	...
UAE[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	6 245	5 920	5 904	5 345	5 312	5 311	5 429	5 380	5 467	5 584	...
China[7]	11 000	16 000	16 667	17 733	18 128	18 906	19 013	19 373	19 708	...	...
Egypt	...	925	920	925	914	903	915	954	998	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[8]	...	8 885	8 877	9 133	9 645	9 859	10 088	10 185	10 383	10 380	10 332
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	1 864	1 901	1 901	1 910	1 914	1 920	1 923	1 925	1 924	2 000	2 011
South Africa	16 680	17 897	16 442	18 333	18 683	15 664	7 257	...	...	...	...
UAE[9]	...	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	41	41	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)											
Brazil[10]	8 366	4 332	4 438	3 888	3 997	4 893	5 234	6 479	6 005	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	196	(-) 5	(-) 5	(-) 5	(-) 5	(-) 5	(-) 31	(-) 30	(-) 29	(-) 29	...
India	1 298	1 947	1 953	1 998	2 007	1 977	2 186	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	6 401	5 633	3 517	3 290	3 559	3 892	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 181.6	8 635.1	...	...	...
Russia[11]	1 137	2 656	3 288	2 965	4 020	4 962	2 772	4 781	2 816	...	...
South Africa	10 485	9 259	8 704	8 770	8 732	8 137	7 359	7 633	6 994	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)											
Brazil	...	...	96.0	96.0	96.4	96.6	...	...	97.2	97.4	...
China	80.4	91.7	92.3	92.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	61.0	65.7	49.0	52.0	56.0	58.5	62.5	67.1	69.5	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	42.2	42.8	42.3	43.8	44.9	44.9	44.2
Iran	...	94.5	94.7	95.2	95.6	96.1	96.3	96.5	96.9	96.9	97.1
Russia[12]	75.3	75.7	75.8	75.8	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.3
South Africa[13]	90.1	83.4	82.6	81.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE[14]	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Brazilian Forest Service - SFB. National Forest Information System (SNIF). Natural Forests - Datasets. Available at: https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/temas-florestais/recursos-florestais/florestas-naturais. Accessed on: march, 2025. 2. Brazilian Forest Service - SFB; National Forest Information System (SNIF). Planted Forests - DATASETS. Available at: https://snif.florestal.gov.br/pt-br/temas-florestais/recursos-florestais/florestas-plantadas. Accessed on: march, 2025. (Data adapted from the Forestry Activities Survey - PEVS, IBGE, 2023). 3. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Municipal Agricultural Production Survey - PAM, 2023. Available at: https://sidra.ibge.gov.br/tabela/1613 Accessed on: march, 2025. 4. National Emissions Registry System (SIRENE) - Ministry of Science Technology and Innovation (MCTI) - First Biennial Transparency Report of Brazil submitted to UNFCCC on 2024 - Available at: https://www.gov.br/mcti/pt-br/acompanhe-o-mcti/sirene/emissoes/emissoes-de-gee-por-setor-1 Accessed on: march, 2025. 5. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Population Projections for Brazil and Federation Units: 2000-2070. Rio de Janeiro, 2024. Available at: https://www.ibge.gov.br/estatisticas/sociais/populacao/9109-projecao-da-populacao.html?edicao=41053 Accessed on: march, 2025. 6. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics- IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey - PNADC. Available at: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo6/indicador611 Accessed on: march, 2025.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2024. 2. Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. 3. World Bank WDI Database. 4. United National Global SDG Database.

Egypt

Annual Environmental Statistics Bulletin.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Forestry Development.

India

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare, Directorate of Economics & Statistics. 2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Environment of Indonesia.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. 3. Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet). 4. Federal Agency for Water Resources. 5. United Nations Global SDG Database. 6. Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

South Africa

1. Millennium indicators, UN. 2. United Nations Global SDG Database. 3. Report on Commercial Timber Resources and Primary Roundwood Processing in South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Prior to 2013, the data accounts only for natural forest areas. From 2013 onward, it represents the sum of natural forests and planted forests.

(10) CO2 GWP AR5.

China

(2) 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).

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

India

(3) Information on Utilization of forest Area relates to Forest Cover information as published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR) for respective years. Also the information on forest coverage area is derived as forest cover percentage wrt geographical area of the country.

(8) 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 to June) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops. Data for 2024 is based on 1st Advance Estimates.The data entered in the year 2012 is as per the final estimates for the agriculture year 2012-13 and like-wise other years data have been provided. The figures for Dragon fruit and Curry leaf were separately published since 2022.

Indonesia

(4) Available only forest area data, not Utilization of forest area data.

Russia

(5) Year-end data.

(11) By data of Rosgidromet. The calculation of the indicator uses data on carbon dioxide emissions, taking into account land use, land-use change and forestry from the general reporting tables (CRT) for 2024 to the National Report on the Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Sources and their absorption by sinks for 1990-2022 (according to the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring).

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

South Africa

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

UAE

(6) Desalinated only not include the ground water.

(9) Fruit trees.

(14) Using Improved drinking water.

Table 7.2.1 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (hm^3/y)[1]	...	...	...	...	116 443 224	116 192 697	115 423 372	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	75 389	160 369	163 205	163 620	256 653	256 731	256 824	256 942	259 721	259 915	260 059
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (MMbbl)	...	19 448	17 936	18 828	19 402	18 441	17 470	20 081	21 957	22 786	24 071
Natural gas (billion m^3)	...	585	507	503	487	475	408	496	518	645	673
Limestone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (1 000 000 ton)	19 200	43 876	32 644	33 731	28 500	38 400	39 200	40 600	58 200	57 800	...
Magnesite (1 000 000 ton)	180	387	391	200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal (1 000 000 ton)	...	3 535	3 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clays (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaolin (1 000 000 ton)	4 000	5 282	4 128	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial sands (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alumunium (bauxite) (1 000 000 ton)	2 500	2 600	2 600	2 685	2 600	967	1 480	1 726	1 686	1 650	...
Feldspar (1 000 ton)	79 300	145 000	119 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Syenite (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (1 000 ton)	1 248 720	343 000	469 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talc and Pyrophyllite (1 000 ton)	178 000	43 532	45 163	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt (100 000 ton)	24 440	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)[2]	...	49.3	...	...	...	58.3	...	...	...	...	...
Urban solid waste collected annually (million tonnes)	...	63.9	60.0	61.9	62.8	65.1	66.6	65.6	63.8	...	...

Sources

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Environmental Economic Accounting for Water - Brazil. Stock Tables. Avaliable at: https://www.ibge.gov.br/en/statistics/multi-domain/environment/20510-environmental-economic-accounting-for-water-brazil.html?lang=en-GB. Accessed on: july 2025. 2. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua). 3. National Register of Protected Areas. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Dashboard of Brazilian Protected Areas. Available at: https://cnuc.mma.gov.br/powerbi. Accessed on: july, 2025. 4. National Mining Agency - ANM. Mineral Summary. available at: https://www.gov.br/anm/pt-br/assuntos/economia-mineral/publicacoes/sumario-mineral. Accessed on: july, 2025. 5. National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels. Ministry of Mines and Energy. Dynamic Panel of Hydrocarbon Resources and Reserves. Available at: https://www.gov.br/anp/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudo/paineis-dinamicos-da-anp/paineis-dinamicos-sobre-exploracao-e-producao-de-petroleo-e-gas/painel-dinamico-de-recursos-e-reservas-de-hidrocarbonetos. Accessed on: july, 2025. 6. National Sanitation Information System - SNIS. Ministry of Cities. SNIS Dashboard on Sanitation Information. Available at: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/painel/es. Accessed on: july, 2025. 7. National Sanitation Information System - SNIS. Ministry of Cities. SNIS Dashboard on Sanitation Information. Available at: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/painel/rs. Accessed on: july, 2025. 8. National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH). 9. National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH). Available at: https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6. Accessed on: september, 2025.

Footnotes

(1) Stocks of water at the end of year.

(2) Producing Institution: National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA). Data Source: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) - Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua); Ministry of Cities - National Sanitation Information System (SNIS); National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH). Available at: https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6.

Table 7.2.2 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2 770 080	2 796 260	3 246 640	2 876 120	2 746 250	2 904 100	3 160 520	2 963 820	2 708 810	2 578 250	...
Number of nature reserves(1)	1 227	2 740	2 750	2 750	474	474	474	474	474	448	...
Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)(2)	98 210	147 028	147 332	147 167	98 609	98 114	98 213	98 213	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves											
Oil (million tons)(3)	...	3 496	3 501	3 542	3 570	3 550	3 619	3 689	...	...	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)(3)	...	5 193 950	5 436 546	5 522 096	5 793 604	5 966 580	6 266 578	6 339 267	...	...	...
Coal (million tons)(4)	...	244 010	249 226	1 666 673	1 708 573	1 718 260	162 288	207 885	...	...	...
Iron ore (million tons)(4)	...	20 760	20 120	84 888	85 219	85 300	10 878	16 124	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)(4)	...	276 262	310 336	1 846 000	1 816 000	1 920 000	212 957	261 688	...	...	...
Copper (1 000 tons)(4)	...	27 218	26 210	106 078	114 435	112 536	27 013	34 948	...	...	...
Lead (1 000 tons)(4)	...	17 388	18 086	89 670	92 163	98 329	12 331	20 408	...	...	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)(4)	...	41 027	44 391	184 939	187 557	200 250	30 948	44 229	...	...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)(4)	...	997 582	1 009 553	5 089 000	5 170 000	5 470 000	576 502	711 137	...	...	...
Nickel (1 000 tons)(4)	...	2 873	2 774	11 181	11 879	10 761	3 996	4 220	...	...	...
Tungsten (1 000 tons)(4)	...	2 331	2 432	10 304	10 716	11 204	2 225	2 952	...	...	...
Tin (1 000 tons)(4)	...	1 092	1 164	4 500	4 531	4 542	723	1 131	...	...	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)(4)	...	479	521	3 198	3 277	3 435	352	641	...	...	...
Gold (1 000 tons)(4)	...	2	2	13	14	14	2	3	...	...	...
Silver (1 000 tons)(4)	...	39	41	316	329	347	51	72	...	...	...
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)(4)	...	55 164	73 215	367 000	440 000	530 000	52 319	78 263	...	...	...
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as percentage of GDP (%)	...	1.28	1.24	1.15	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.83	0.75	0.69	...
Proportion of wastewater treated in Urban (%)	...	91.9	93.4	94.5	95.5	96.8	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.7	...
Sulfur Dioxide Emission (1 000 tons)(5)	...	18 591	8 549	6 108	5 161	4 573	3 182	2 748	2 435	2 380	...
Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area (%)	9.9	14.8	14.9	14.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 2. The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 3. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2009-2024. 4. World Bank WDI Database. 5. United National Global SDG Database.

Footnotes

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

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

(3) The data for oil and natural gas reserves are remaining proved technically recoverable reserves as per Classifications for Petroleum Resources and Reserves (GB/T 19492-2020) since 2020. And before 2020, they are remaining technically recoverable reserves as per Classifications for Petroleum Resources/Reserves (GB/T 19492-2004).

(4) The data for non-petroleum mineral reserves are the total of proved reserves and probable reserves as per Classifications for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (GB/T 17766-2020) since 2020. And they are remaining reserves and resources from 2017 to 2019.

(5) Data after 2016 is incomparable to that in the previous years.

Table 7.2.3 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (billion m^3/year)(1)	...	...	...	...	...	59.6	59.7	59.3	59.7	59.7	...
Total water consumption (billion m^3/year)	...	...	...	...	...	80.3	81.1	81.4	81.6	81.6	...
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	...
Area of protected areas (km^2)	...	...	...	...	...	135 943.0	135 943.0	141 336.8	141 136.7	141 136.7	...
Percentage of natural reserves to the total area of the Republic (%)	...	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	...
Amount of municiple wastes (ton/day)	...	...	...	...	...		74 569	76 581	76 581	74 816	...
Amount of treated hazardous medical waste (ton/year)	...	...	...	...	...	30 864	40 324	41 852	3 886	3 967	...
Amount of treated wastewater (million m^3/day)	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	13	...	...
Annual averages of SO_2 (micrograms/m^3)											
Great Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	12	17	19	14	21	...
Delta	...	...	...	...	...	10	13	12	12	14	...

Table 7.2.4 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Ethiopia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Utilization of forest (1 000 000 tons)	...	...	...	1.80	0.02	0.13	0.17	1.65	4.00	6.00	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)	196.2	(-) 5.1	(-) 5.0	(-) 4.9	(-) 4.8	(-) 4.7	(-) 30.8	(-) 30.0	(-) 29.4	(-) 28.8	...
Forest coverage rate (% of land area)	...	...	...	...	...	17.2	...	...	...	23.6	...

Source
Ethiopian Forestry Development.

Table 7.2.5 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources[1] (MCM)	1 869 000	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	2 115 950	2 115 950
Number of protected areas[2]	594	...	803	...	892	...	976	...	1 003	[4]1 022	[5]1 134
National parks	87	...	103	...	104	...	104	...	106	[4]106	[5]106
Wildlife sanctuaries	478	...	551	...	552	...	562	...	570	[4]573	[5]574
All protected areas (1 000 hectares)[2]	15 416	...	17 022	...	17 335	...	17 515	...	17 805	[4]17 864	[5]18 716
National parks (1 000 hectares)	4 022	...	4 300	...	4 375	...	4 375	...	4 440	[4]4 440	[5]4 440
Wildlife sanctuaries (1 000 hectares)	11 329	...	12 446	...	12 462	...	12 576	...	12 690	[4]12 720	[5]12 724
Ramsar Sites	6	26	26	26	26	37	42	56	75	82	89
Mangrove Cover (sq. km)	...	4 740	...	4 921	...	4 975	...	4 999	...	4 992	...
Forest Cover											
Very Dense Forest (sq. km)	...	88 633	...	98 158	...	99 278	...	100 135	...	102 502	...
Moderately Dense Forest (sq. km)	...	312 739	...	308 318	...	308 472	...	309 325	...	307 673	...
Open Forest (sq. km)	...	300 123	...	301 797	...	304 499	...	305 727	...	305 167	...
Scrub (sq. km)	...	42 302	...	45 979	...	46 297	...	46 740	...	43 612	...
Non Forest (sq. km)	...	2 543 672	...	2 533 217	...	2 528 923	...	2 525 543	...	2 416 489	...
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)[3]	...	48	...	48	...	49	...	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves[6]											
Crude oil (million tons)	703	636	621	604	594	619	603	592	653	672	...
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1 252	1 228	1 290	1 340	1 381	1 372	1 372	1 150	1 094	...
Coal (million tons)	...	306 595	308 802	315 148	319 020	326 496	344 021	352 126	361 412	378 207	389 421
Iron ore & Cone (Hematite + Magnetite) (million tons)	6 312	5 475	...	...	...	...	6 412	...	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	104 541	93 475	...	...	...	...	75 041	...	...	...	...
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	289 578	207 767	...	...	...	...	163 891	...		...	...
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3 012	2 735	...	...	...	...	2 162	...	...	...	...
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1 337	2 482	...	...	...	...	1 900	...		...	...
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6 412	9 999	...	...	...	...	7 438	...	...	...	...
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	100 830	106 116	...	...	...	...	103 275	...		...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	524 098	656 422	...	...	...	...	646 493	...	...	...	...
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10 085	17 228	...	...	...	...	23 728	...	...	...	...

Table 7.2.5 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	70	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...	...
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91 983	150 444	...	...	...	...	170 446	...	...	...	...
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4 796	7 961	...	...	...	...	8 563	...		...	...
Proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	...	85.6	97.9	...	98.5	96.8	95.4	91.8	96.0	...	...
Hazardous Waste generated (Million MT)	...	...	7.2	9.4	8.6	8.8	9.2	12.4	15.7	18.5	...
E-Waste generated (lakh TPA)	...	...	...	7.1	7.7	10.2	13.5	16.0	16.1	17.8	...
Municipal solid Waste generated (lakh TPD)	...	1.0	1.2	0.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	...	...
Bio Medical Waste generated (TPD)		501.5	517.7	559.1	614.7	619.1	774.0	764.0	705.2	743.0	...
Plastic Waste generated (lakh TPA)	...	15.9	16.0	7.0	33.6	34.7	41.3	39.0	41.4	...	...

Sources

1. Central Water Commission, Department of Water Resources, River Development and Ganga Rejuvenation; Ministry of Jal Shakti. 2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 3. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. 4. Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines. 5. Ministry of Coal.

Footnotes

(1) The data are based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources. (MCM=Million m^3).

(2) Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves and covers both terrestrial and marine protected areas.

(3) Figures pertain to financial year.

(4) Figures available as on July 2023.

(5) Data as per the year 2025.

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

Table 7.2.6 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)[1]	232 626.0	125 094.0	125 956.0	125 922.0	125 921.0	125 817.0	125 817.0	125 795.3	125 793.2	125 666.6	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)	...	...	...	...	6 401.0	5 633.0	3 517.0	3 290.0	3 559.0	3 892.0	...
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	...	...	...	...	42.2	42.8	42.3	43.8	44.9	44.9	...
Land Cover Quality Index	...	...	...	...	61.0	62.0	60.7	60.8	61.2	61.8	...
Air Quality Index	...	...	...	...	84.7	86.6	87.2	87.4	88.1	88.7	...
Water Quality Index	...	...	...	...	51.0	52.6	53.5	52.8	53.9	54.6	...
Sea Water Quality Index	...	...	...	...	...	71.5	68.9	81.0	84.4	78.8	...
Environmental Quality Index	...	...	...	...	65.1	66.6	70.3	71.5	72.4	72.5	...
Production of Main Mine Material											
Tin (ton)	56 360	93 180	...	71 531	82 809	86 947	65 127	52 467	57 735	67 625	...
Bauxite (1 000 ton)	1 151	...	...	1 294	5 694	16 592	25 860	25 781	28 809	9 890	...
Nickel ore (1 000 ton)	...	7 835	...	20 920	38 329	60 948	48 040	65 510	98 188	137 801	...
Gold (kg)	109 612	92 339	...	100 514	132 734	108 977	65 890	78 996	85 203	82 972	...
Copper consentrate (1 000 ton)	3 270	2 283	...	2 253	2 309	1 698	2 273	3 377	3 321	4 000	...
Clean Water											
Potential Capacity Production of Water Supply Establishment (litre/second)	113 791	221 719	...	221 719	234 865	231 634	246 169	251 329	252 535	256 995	...
Volume of Water Distributed by Water Supply Establishment (1 000 m^3)	1 511 964	3 657 660	...	3 583 525	3 856 435	4 130 273	4 350 726	4 375 697	4 504 496	4 792 960	...
Clean Water Production of Water Supply Establishment (1 000 m^3)	...	4 316 084	...	4 450 826	4 879 050	4 884 886	5 262 124	5 252 817	5 267 541	5 501 229	...
Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine capture fisheries	...	...	...	...	93.2	...	...	90.4	...	...	93.4
Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine aquaculture	...	...	...	...	29.1	...	...	27.3	...	...	29.0
Climate Change											
Energy Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	527 103	529 576	553 974	593 027	636 453	584 284	595 862	727 330	...	...
IPPU Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	48 745	53 766	57 085	57 481	58 173	57 194	59 377	59 192	...	...
Agricultural Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	100 685	102 640	105 363	104 053	105 301	101 982	105 877	90 643	...	...
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Sector	...	1 565 579	507 652	488 517	723 510	922 824	183 434	266 665	221 368	...	...
Waste Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	97 539	102 105	108 939	114 637	120 333	24 753	128 274	130 188	...	...

Table 7.2.6 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indonesia System of Integrated Environmental Economic Accounting											
Closing Stock of Timber Resources (thousand meter cubic)	...	...	...	...	...	4 043 706	3 968 298	3 882 802	3 838 866	3 656 351	...
Closing stock of Oil Resources (million barels)	...	...	...	...	...	3 775	4 169	3 947	4 174	4 700	...
Closing Stock of Gas Resources (BSCF)	...	...	...	...	...	77 293	62 390	60 612	54 830	54 760	...
Closing Stock of Coal Resources (million tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	37 605	38 805	36 279	35 054	31 714	...
Closing Stock of Gold Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	4 685	2 238	1 987	3 324	3 418	...
Closing Stock of Silver Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	13 130	11 457	11 540	44 287	42 657	...
Closing Stock of Copper Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	23 794	24 201	19 936	20 291	21 411	...
Closing Stock of Tin Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	2 233 158	2 720 137	2 165 905	2 247 030	1 367 502	...
Closing Stock of Nickel Resources (thousand tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	71 990	49 261	57 112	55 064	56 117	...
Closing Stock of Bauxite Resources (thousand tonnes)	...	...	...	...	...	740 289	946 972	520 475	533 892	531 424	...
Indonesia Air Emissions Accounts Indicators											
Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Type of Substance (thousand Ton CO_2-eq)											
Carbon Dioxide (CO_2)	...	...	...	...	...	682 045.5	631 167.9	644 375.1	772 864.4	787 427.8	...
Methane (CH_4)	...	...	...	...	...	176 185.4	179 093.0	187 435.5	193 002.1	208 518.4	...
Dinitrogen Oxide (N_2O)	...	...	...	...	...	61 698.6	58 180.4	58 262.5	42 319.9	57 530.2	...
Total Emissions	...	...	...	...	...	919 929.5	868 441.2	890 073.0	1 008 186.4	1 053 476.4	...
Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Industries and Household (thousand Ton CO_2-eq)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	...	802 636.2	752 419.0	774 363.6	892 428.3	933 876.9	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	97 774.8	97 826.3	101 772.2	88 606.5	101 537.2	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	32 427.1	25 418.6	26 539.7	26 274.2	40 619.3	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	264 601.1	237 065.9	220 682.3	343 665.0	367 738.0	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	...	275 000.3	280 451.9	303 160.3	297 168.5	284 064.4	...
Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	...	...	...	...	...	29 136.9	29 650.8	30 255.3	30 708.1	31 284.9	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	75 218.7	60 184.0	67 305.7	80 857.3	81 565.1	...
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	...	28 477.3	21 821.5	24 648.1	25 148.7	27 068.1	...
Households	...	...	...	...	...	78 883.0	77 430.5	76 854.9	76 507.2	79 901.2	...

Table 7.2.6 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity by Industries and Household (thousand tons CO2e per billion IDR)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	...	76.5	72.8	72.6	79.7	79.4	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	72.2	71.0	72.5	61.7	69.8	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	40.2	32.2	32.3	30.6	44.6	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	116.2	107.3	96.6	143.4	146.6	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	...	2 467.8	2 577.1	2 639.4	2 426.8	2 211.3	...
Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	...	...	...	...	...	3 235.7	3 137.9	3 050.2	2 998.8	2 912.5	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	162.4	153.0	165.7	166.1	147.0	...
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	...
Households	...	...	...	...	...	13.3	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.3	...
Indonesia Physical Energy Flow Accounts Indicators											
Indonesia Natural Energy Inputs (petajoule)											
Non-Renewable Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	...	20 005	18 446	19 437	21 021	23 213	...
Coal	...	...	...	...	...	15 527	14 258	15 373	17 268	19 425	...
Crude Oil	...	...	...	...	...	1 809	1 726	1 611	1 364	1 349	...
Natural Gas	...	...	...	...	...	2 669	2 462	2 453	2 389	2 439	...
Renewable Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	...	665	671	690	748	764	...
Hydro	...	...	...	...	...	76	87	88	97	87	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	...
Solar	...	...	...	...	...		1	1	2	3	...
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	541	536	542	588	612	...
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	...	46	46	57	60	61	...
Total of Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	...	20 669	19 117	20 127	21 769	23 977	...
Energy Transformation Efficiency in Manufacturing Sector (percent)											
Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	...	2 533.7	2 346.9	2 216.3	2 233.5	2 333.4	...
Energy Outputs	...	...	...	...	...	2 143.8	1 981.4	1 893.2	2 035.5	2 158.0	...
Transformation Efficiency	...	...	...	...	...	84.6	84.4	85.4	91.1	92.5	...
Energy Transformation Efficiency in Electricity and Gas Supply Sector (percent)											
Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	...	3 753.0	3 592.0	3 898.0	4 529.0	4 561.0	...
Energy Outputs	...	...	...	...	...	986.0	1 006.0	1 054.0	1.14	1 229.0	...
Transformation Efficiency	...	...	...	...	...	26.3	28.0	27.1	25.2	26.9	...
Distribution of Energy Product Use Across All Industries (petajoule)											
Coal and Peat	...	...	...	...	...	3 927.1	3 729.2	4 089.6	5 774.3	6 099.4	...
Natural gas	...	...	...	...	...	1 518.9	1 415.1	1 473.9	1 487.6	1 551.0	...
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	4 382.3	3 847.4	3 948.6	4 207.8	4 250.7	...
Biofuels	...	...	...	...	...	497.3	499.4	492.3	572.1	601.1	...
Electricity and Heat	...	...	...	...	...	614.7	608.0	639.5	724.7	788.8	...
Other Energy Products	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Total Use	...	...	...	...	...	10 940.3	10 099.2	10 643.9	12 766.5	13 291.0	...

Table 7.2.6 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Distribution of Energy Product Use in Households (petajoule)											
Coal and Peat	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Natural gas	...	...	...	...	...	1.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.2	...
Oil	...	...	...	...	...	1 091.5	1 059.4	1 084.0	1 075.3	1 098.5	...
Biofuels	...	...	...	...	...	69.1	67.6	77.3	57.7	56.5	...
Electricity and Heat	...	...	...	...	...	377.0	403.1	418.4	417.9	442.9	...
Other Energy Products	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Total Use	...	...	...	...	...	1 538.6	1 532.2	1 582.3	1 554.2	1 600.2	...
Energy Intensity by Industries and Household (gigajoule per billion IDR)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	...	781.6	724.2	756.4	890.2	873.5	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	...	...	...	...	...	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.0	20.2	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	...	646.1	602.8	596.7	547.0	517.3	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	...	1 219.4	1 170.3	1 225.5	1 631.1	1 694.9	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	...	26 551.4	25 551.4	26 324.3	29 070.9	27 191.4	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	...	2 451.9	2 327.0	2 576.0	2 564.1	2 248.2	...
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	...	144.9	129.0	122.4	129.1	126.3	...
Households	...	...	...	...	...	259.2	265.1	268.3	251.2	246.7	...
Share of Renewable Energy in Total Final Energy Consumption (percent)											
Hydro	...	...	...	...	...	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.1	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Solar	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Biomass	...	...	...	...	...	5.5	5.5	4.7	3.6	3.4	...
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	7.6	8.0	7.0	5.7	5.3	...

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Village Potential Data Collection (Podes), Mining Statistics of Non-Petroleum and Natural Gas Publication, Water Supply Statistics Publication, Indonesia System of Integrated Environmental Economic Accounting Publication). 2. Ministry of Environment of Indonesia.

Footnote

(1) Available for forest area data only, not the utilization of forest area data.

Table 7.2.8 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m)[1]	4 523 000	4 647 900	4 441 000	4 681 500	4 622 600	4 290 900	4 565 000	4 495 500	4 614 900	4 311 600	4 445 600
Annual flows (million. cu.m)	61 771	48 683	48 722	47 818	47 407	47 193	42 732	44 924	44 426	46 468	46 280
Number of protected areas[2]	135	12 995	11 936	11 939	11 868	11 822	11 823	11 880	11 931	11 930	11 845
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)[2]	40 057	206 623	211 696	212 044	237 747	238 789	240 108	242 128	244 270	244 180	244 595
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	...	12.1	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (million tons)	24 455	29 657	29 676	29 831	29 859	30 817	31 430	31 249	31 451	...	...
Natural gas (million cubic metres)	63 830 500	70 024 300	69 218 500	73 260 300	72 994 700	72 682 100	70 985 600	67 171 357	64 825 423	...	...
Coal (million tons)	277 239	274 566	274 329	274 987	275 443	275 478	275 145	274 389	273 048	...	...
Iron ore (billion tons)	101	110	110	110	113	112	112	112	118	...	...
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	230	230	230	284	284	284	283	283	...	...
Copper (million tons)	85	98	97	98	99	99	98	103	102	...	...
Lead (million tons)	20	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	...	...
Zinc (million tons)	61	60	60	59	59	59	59	58	59	...	...
Bauxite (1000 tons)	1 539 500	1 407 200	1 400 200	1 393 400	1 388 400	1 380 800	1 373 500	1 366 256	1 358 814	...	...
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1 717	1 335	1 332	1 330	1 328	1 320	1 316	1 321	1 319	...	...
Tin (1 000 tons)	2 302	2 165	2 164	2 162	2 153	2 122	2 116	2 110	2 103	...	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	348	368	450	437	456	421	438	541	...	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	9	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	...	...
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	119	123	131	123	122	123	125	123	...	...
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	...	...
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg)[3][5]	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	14
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) [4][5]	34	33	33	34	33	33	33	36	35	35	36
Sulphur dioxide emissions per capita (kg)[4][5]	37	28	27	25	24	25	24	22	23	22	20
Emission of sulfur dioxide (% change from the previous year)[4]	(-) 1.8	1.6	(-) 2.1	(-) 7.7	(-) 2.3	1.7	(-) 2.2	(-) 10.3	6.3	(-) 4.7	(-) 11.5
Proportion of wastewater treated (%)[2]	64.0	66.0	66.0	68.0	67.0	67.0	65.9	67.4	69.0	71.1	75.9
Urban solid waste collected (million m^3)[6]	152	267	269	274	275	304	334	349	...	...	...

Table 7.2.8 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)(7)	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6
Total water consumption (million m³)(2)	66 924	54 537	54 633	53 471	52 964	51 161	47 028	48 079	47 876	49 482	50 682
Forest coverage rate (% of land area)(8)	51.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	52.8	52.8

Sources

1. Federal States Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Agency for Water Resources. 3. Federal Agency for Subsoil Usage (Rosnedra) of the Russian Federation. 4. Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet). 5. Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation. 6. Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources. 7. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

Footnotes

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

(2) 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.

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

(4) Emissions from stationary sources.

(5) Since 2018 – by the data of Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

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

(7) Starting from 2022, the calculation uses data on environmental protection expenditures without taking into account the public sector.

(8) At the end of the year.

Table 7.2.9 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Natural resources											
Number of protected areas	1 227	1 441	1 456	1 475	1 511	1 586	1 560	1 592	1 602	1 614	1 703
Marine area protected	16	-	-	-	-	42	-	-	-	-	...
Terrestrial area protected	1 211	1 441	1 456	1 475	1 511	1 544	1 560	1 592	1 602	1 614	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	121 966	...	...	...	...	...	121 966	...	...	...	...
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1 902	186 175	186 175	186 232	186 232	..	...	...	...	...	...
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85 938	117 596	121 056	121 932	121 977	...	...	...	...	...	1 703
Main mineral reserves											
Iron ore (million tons)	1 500	1 000	1 000	1 200	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	650	770	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper (1 000 tons)	4 000 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	...	300	300	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	...	15 000	15 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	...	3 700	3 700	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	240	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	31	....	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. United State Geological Survey. 2. https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_database. 3. https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_register.

Table 7.2.10 Selected Data on Resources and Environment - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of protected areas	9	35	43	43	43	44	49	49	49	49	50
All protected areas (sq. km)	169.9	18 319.3	19 961.8	19 961.8	19 961.8	19 964.8	20 018.1	20 018.1	20 018.1	20 018.1	20 018.7
Number of Ramsar Sites	...	5	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	10
Ramsar Sites (sq. km)	...	202.8	349.8	349.8	369.8	391.7	391.7	391.7	391.7	391.7	391.7
Municipal solid waste generated (1 000 ton)	...	6 061.0	5 210.0	5 342.0	5 505.0	5 618.0	5 324.0	4 559.6	4 618.0	4 727.1	...
Municipal solid waste generated (kg/capita/day)	...	1.90	1.56	1.57	1.61	1.62	1.57	1.27	1.23	1.21	...

Source
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

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.

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.

Ethiopia

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg) Net emission from the forest sector divided by the total population of Ethiopia for the emission of the year. The Negative sign shows that the net is removal (sink).

Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares) Production of forest products

Forest coverage rate (% of land area) The area of a forest divided by the total area of the country.

India

Forest Cover: The Forest Cover of the country has been classified and mapped into three canopy density classes viz. Very Dense Forest (VDF), Moderately Dense Forest (MDF) and Open Forest (OF). In addition to three density classes, scrub areas, which are not part of Forest Cover, have also been classified and mapped.

Indonesia

Indicator: Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine capture fisheries The proportion of villages directly bordering the sea that utilize marine resources for capture fisheries activities, including the harvesting of all types of marine biota.

Indicator: Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine aquaculture The proportion of villages directly bordering the sea that utilize marine resources for marine aquaculture activities, including the harvesting of all types of marine biota.

Indicator: .available only forest area data, not Utilization of forest area data **Forest Area** is a specific territory determined and/or decided by the government as a permanent forest.Indonesian forest area is determined by the Minister of Forestry in the format of Ministerial Decree on the Designation of Provincial Forest Area and Inland Water, Coastal, and Marine Ecosystem. The designation of Forest Area is formulated based on integrated and harmonized of Provincial Spatial Planning and Forest Land Use by Consensus.

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 (%).

8 Industry

Table 8.1 Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	91.7	93.6	102.5	101.0	98.9	95.5	103.9	99.3	100.1	103.1
China[1]	111.4	106.1	106.0	106.6	106.2	105.7	102.8	109.6	103.6	104.6	105.8
Egypt	...	103.9	107.5	112.1	114.0	116.9	101.3	109.9	112.1	101.7	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	105.0	103.3	104.6	104.4	103.8	99.2	91.6	111.4	105.2	105.9	104.0
Indonesia[3]	109.2	126.1	131.2	137.4	142.9	148.7	133.6	143.7	149.4	153.0	[P]157.1
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[4]	108.7	100.2	101.8	103.7	103.5	103.4	97.9	106.3	100.7	104.3	105.6
South Africa	86.1	100.1	100.8	100.1	101.1	100.0	87.7	93.1	92.8	93.4	93.0
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of petroleum (million tons)											
Brazil	71.8	141.7	146.3	152.5	150.5	162.0	171.3	168.8	175.5	197.6	...
China	163.0	214.6	199.7	191.5	189.3	191.6	194.8	198.9	204.7	209.0	213.0
Egypt (1 000 tons)	...	...	33 560	31 333	31 189	31 103	29 996	28 503	27 879	...	...
Ethiopia	1.0	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	...
India	32.4	36.9	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.2	30.5	29.7	29.2	29.4	[P]28.7
Indonesia	71.0	39.0	41.0	40.0	38.0	37.0	35.0	33.0	30.0	30.0	29.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	324	535	548	547	556	561	513	523	535	...	...
South Africa (million kl)[6]	21.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE[7]	108.3	148.8	153.8	147.7	149.8	152.3	138.4	135.3	152.6	...	...
Production of coal (million tons)											
Brazil	7	6	7	5	5	5	5	7	6	6	6
China	1 384	3 747	3 411	3 524	3 698	3 846	3 902	4 126	4 559	4 723	[P]4 780
Egypt	...	375	250	182	299	204	172	106	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 501	...
India	314	639	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	998	[P]1 048
Indonesia	77.0	407.0	456.0	461.0	558.0	616.0	564.0	614.0	687.0	771.0	834.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...
Russia	258	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430	430
South Africa	225	252	251	252	254	259	250	234	230	233	236
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)											
Brazil[8]	349	587	584	596	607	633	629	656	677	708	751
China	1 356	5 815	6 133	6 604	7 166	7 503	7 779	8 534	8 849	9 456	10 087
Egypt	...	...	186	190	197	200	197	205	214	...	...
Ethiopia	...	10	10	13	13	15	15	16	15	...	...
India[9]	561	1 336	1 407	1 483	1 585	1 623	1 598	1 694	1 830	1 949	...
Indonesia	93	240	251	263	275	280	276	297	320	323	...
Iran	118	281	289	308	309	326	342	356	369	386	...
Russia	878	1 068	1 091	1 094	1 115	1 121	1 090	1 159	1 170	1 181	1 213
South Africa	211	250	253	255	256	253	240	244	235	224	235
UAE[10]	...	109	111	114	116	120	118	129	135	...	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000-2023. 2. National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels - ANP. 3. Electric System National Operator - ONS. 4. Energy Research Company - EPE. 5. OECD.Stat Database. 6. International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics 2019. 7. Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online, UN.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 2. Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2024. 3. China Economic Census Yearbook 2023. 4. Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development.

Egypt

1. Monthly Bulletin of the Index of Manufacturing and Extractive Industries. 2. Annual Bulletin of Electricity & Energy Statistics (CAPMAS). 3. Energy balance.

Ethiopia

1. Ministry of Mines. 2. Ministry of Water and Energy.

India

1. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. 2. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. 3. Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

1. South African Petroleum Industry Association. 2. Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey December-2024. 3. Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey December 2024.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

China

(1) 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.

India

(2) The data pertains to financial year. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993-94 and from 2012 onwards pertains to base year 2011-12.

(9) The data pertains to financial year. Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.

(P) Provisional.

Indonesia

(3) 2010 = 100.

(P) Provisional.

Russia

(4) Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply"; since 2014 – by economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply", "Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution".

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

South Africa

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

UAE

(7) Crude oil.

(10) Terawatt-hours.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Products											
Coal (million tons)	6.0	7.7	7.6	5.6	5.2	...	4.7	7.5	8.7	6.7	...
Natural gas (million m3)(1)	13 328	35 126	37 891	40 117	40 857	44 724	39 185	45 307	45 272	54 681	...
Iron ore (million tons)	218	489	458	462	495	...	408	445	511	494	...
Steel (million tons)	30.2	45.0	41.4	46.0	50.5	32.2	42.8	54.0	47.3	45.5	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	1 320	2 174	1 876	2 383	2 507	...	1 731	1 787	1 810	1 834	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	4 350	6 912	6 366	6 447	6 491	...	6 312	6 155	6 055	8 486	...
TV (1 000 sets)	6 022	10 865	10 401	12 101	14 377	...	14 444	11 738	13 809	13 854	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets)(2)	10 921	51 536	46 143	43 698	38 481	...	30 189	35 587	46 937	36 067	...
Washing machines (1 000 sets)	3 212	8 207	7 015	6 449	7 658	...	9 554	6 300	8 159	7 793	...
Fertilizers (1 000 tons)	19 066	33 574	39 011	39 346	41 695	...	45 158	54 633	54 876	59 993	...
Sawnwood (1 000 m³)	13 497	27 756	23 310	22 254	24 041	...	25 185	33 637	36 376	51 022	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	24.4	24.9	26.3	30.4	...	27.4	29.4	29.3	30.8	...
Cement (1 000 tons)	36 431	113 057	102 600	85 827	85 578	...	94 188	108 584	111 306	84 333	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.44	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	...
Wollen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)	182	1 104	1 097	961	669	...	600	488	926	961	...
Footwear (ton)	8 865	1 528	1 337	1 398	1 411	...	1 046	1 211	1 349	1 379	...

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Products											
Coal (million tons)	1 384	3 747	3 411	3 524	3 698	3 846	3 902	4 126	4 559	4 723	(P)4 780
Natural gas (million m³)	27 200	134 610	136 865	148 035	160 159	175 362	192 495	207 584	220 110	232 430	(P)246 450
Iron ore (million tons)	223	1 381	1 272	1 229	802	845	867	981	968	977	1 042
Crude steel (million tons)	129	804	808	871	929	995	1 065	1 035	1 018	1 029	1 005
Cars (1 000 sets)	607	11 630	12 111	11 945	12 174	10 285	9 240	9 706	10 450	11 811	11 062
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12 790	79 928	84 816	83 145	81 088	79 043	90 147	89 921	86 644	99 423	103 957
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39 360	144 757	157 696	159 326	196 950	189 991	196 262	184 965	195 783	198 078	207 454
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52 479	1 812 614	1 848 457	1 889 824	1 800 506	1 696 034	1 469 618	1 661 516	1 560 800	1 556 523	1 669 529
Home washing machines (1 000 sets)	14 430	72 745	76 209	75 009	72 615	74 330	80 419	86 185	91 063	105 294	117 365
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31 860	74 320	66 296	58 917	54 035	57 312	54 960	55 436	55 734	56 838	60 061
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m)	6 344	74 304	77 161	86 024	83 618	67 455	75 926	79 517	56 990	60 725	...
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	117	123	125	120	125	127	136	137	151	158
Cement (million tons)	597	2 359	2 410	2 331	2 236	2 344	2 395	2 377	2 129	2 019	1 825
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13 922	39 012	39 260	27 491	26 351	21 918	18 624	19 629	18 497	17 571	...
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278	633	464	454	479	490	290	275	367	417	...
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1 468	4 558	4 618	4 477	4 125	3 947	3 542	3 524	3 631	4 808	...

Sources

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Economic Census Yearbook 2023; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2024. 2. China Forestry and Grassland Statistical Yearbook 2023.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Iron ore production (million tons)	14 911	50 753	7 950 776	149 073	9 156 833	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum production (million tons)	1.0	2.8	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.0	4.0	...
Production of coal (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 501	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	...	...	...	...	281.9	204.6	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kWh)	...	9.6	10.5	12.5	13.2	14.5	15.2	15.8	15.5	...	...
Primary energy production (mtoe)	...	35 307	36 252	37 310	38 231	39 202	40 107	41 265	42 086	...	...
Consumption of energy (mtoe)	...	36 370	37 510	38 964	40 039	41 236	42 799	43 292	44 303	...	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Mines. 2. Ministry of Water and Energy.

Table 8.2.5 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)											
Mining	102.8	104.3	105.3	102.3	102.9	101.6	92.2	112.2	105.8	107.5	103.0
Manufacturing	105.3	102.8	104.4	104.6	103.9	98.6	90.4	111.8	104.7	105.5	104.1
Electricity	104.0	105.7	105.8	105.4	105.2	101.0	99.5	107.9	108.9	107.1	105.2
Products											
Coal (million tons)	314	639	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	998	(3)1 047.5
Natural gas (million m³)	29 480	32 249	31 897	32 649	32 873	31 184	28 673	34 024	34 450	(3)36 438	(3)36 113
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	158	195	201	206	244	205	254	258	(3)277	(3)289
Aluminium (1 000 tonnes)	624	2 355	2 897	3 400	3 696	3 635	3 619	4 017	4 066	4 159	4 197
Crude steel (million tons)(1)	26.9	89.0	95.5	101.5	109.3	111.4	100.3	118.2	125.4	140.8	149.4
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	513	2 566	2 712	2 747	2 711	2 157	1 773	(3)1 845	(3)2 185	...	...
Fertilizers (1 000 MT)(2)	...	17 371.0	18 155.2	17 968.7	17 589.7	18 661.1	18 701.5	18 371.2	19 904.5	22 079.8	21 927.7
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	283	280	299	337	343	300	360	391	426	(3)453.6
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19 718	38 440	38 837	40 057	42 204	40 038	36 344	40 442	41 959	(3)44 753.5	(3)44 995.2

Sources

1. Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways. 2. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. 3. Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines. 4. Ministry of Steel. 5. Department of Fertilizers, Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers. 6. Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. 7. Office of the Textile Commissioner, Ministry of Textiles. 8. Ministry of Coal.

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 and includes all qualities carbon, stainless, and other alloy.

(2) Fertilizers include nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

(3) Provisional data.

Table 8.2.6 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of industrial production[1]	109.2	126.1	131.2	137.4	142.9	148.7	133.6	143.7	149.4	153.0	[2]157.1
Production of petroleum (million tons)	71	39	41	40	38	37	35	33	30	30	29
Production of coal (million tons)	77	407	456	461	558	616	564	614	687	771	834
Manufacturing Output Value by 2-Digit ISIC (million USD)											
10 - Manufacture of food products	...	72 898	[3]...	118 808	117 640	122 306	118 741	140 136	130 801	[4]...	[4]...
11 - Manufacture of beverages	...	2 904	[3]...	3 754	5 008	5 460	5 136	5 031	4 387	[4]...	[4]...
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	...	14 712	[3]...	15 088	19 107	16 234	19 521	20 467	19 348	[4]...	[4]...
13 - Manufacture of textiles	...	20 453	[3]...	19 743	25 446	28 050	24 240	19 145	15 566	[4]...	[4]...
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparels	...	10 543	[3]...	15 310	17 793	20 981	14 387	19 114	17 937	[4]...	[4]...
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products and footwear	...	5 971	[3]...	10 730	12 744	14 592	10 001	12 572	11 750	[4]...	[4]...
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, bamboo, rattan and the like	...	5 015	[3]...	8 722	8 510	6 985	5 925	6 058	5 371	[4]...	[4]...
17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	...	10 597	[3]...	12 600	18 980	21 493	25 804	19 421	18 383	[4]...	[4]...
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	...	2 281	[3]...	3 781	4 598	4 490	4 219	2 604	2 234	[4]...	[4]...
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	...	501	[3]...	6 570	20 931	22 433	22 121	22 942	19 724	[4]...	[4]...
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	...	34 527	[3]...	36 234	34 843	45 937	51 231	60 240	49 716	[4]...	[4]...
21 - Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	...	2 393	[3]...	8 455	8 655	7 798	9 732	9 445	7 234	[4]...	[4]...
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	...	23 940	[3]...	25 977	25 140	24 280	19 304	22 786	21 680	[4]...	[4]...
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	...	10 807	[3]...	27 588	25 999	23 794	16 324	16 196	12 362	[4]...	[4]...
24 - Manufacture of basic metals	...	12 121	[3]...	16 223	23 759	31 134	30 955	40 792	47 805	[4]...	[4]...
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, excepts machinery and equipment	...	5 484	[3]...	8 672	10 788	10 957	10 430	12 845	12 035	[4]...	[4]...
26 - Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	...	11 241	[3]...	10 696	9 092	11 200	8 637	7 165	8 783	[4]...	[4]...
27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	...	9 720	[3]...	33 478	32 078	24 072	22 059	20 276	18 406	[4]...	[4]...
28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	...	5 061	[3]...	9 972	12 911	10 484	7 947	7 172	6 138	[4]...	[4]...
29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	...	25 671	[3]...	31 878	35 946	37 154	31 404	26 648	27 088	[4]...	[4]...

Table 8.2.6 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	...	6 261	(3)...	7 152	12 120	14 940	10 484	14 596	12 531	(4)...	(4)...
31 - Manufacture of furniture	...	3 052	(3)...	4 097	4 662	4 479	3 271	4 848	3 677	(4)...	(4)...
32 - Other manufacturing	...	2 550	(3)...	3 009	3 608	3 881	4 439	4 483	3 885	(4)...	(4)...
33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	...	491	(3)...	1 760	1 308	1 767	1 719	1 250	1 473	(4)...	(4)...
Total	...	299 192	(3)...	440 299	491 665	514 900	478 030	516 233	478 314	(4)...	(4)...

Source

BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Statistics of Indonesia Manufacturing Industry Publication).

Footnotes

(1) 2010 = 100.

(2) Preliminary figure.

(3) Economic Census 2016.

(4) Not yet available.

Table 8.2.7 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Iran

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alumina	Tonnes (Al_2O_3 content)	...	...	...	...	...
Antimony	Tonnes (Metric)	...	4 795	11 604	...	...
Asbestos	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Barytes (Barytes)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	421 988	295 246	...	...
Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium (Bauxite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	869 294	820 864	...	...
Bentonite & Fuller's Earth (Bentonite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	1 675 487	1 332 418	...	...
Borates	Tonnes (Metric)	...	2 223	3 250	...	...
Chromium (Ores & concentrates)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	281 544	265 415	...	...
Coal (Bituminous)	Million tons	5	4	4	...	...
Copper (Mined)	Tonnes (metal content)	...	59 313 262	56 362 855	...	...
Copper (refined)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Copper (Smelter)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Diatomite	Tonnes (Metric)	...	650		...	...
Feldspar	Tonnes (Metric)	...	3 238 514	2 859 749	...	...
Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-chrome)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-silicon)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Fluorspar	Tonnes (Metric)	...	119 557	52 721	...	...
Gold	Kg	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum	Tonnes (Metric)	...	18 406 880	18 089 375	...	...
Iodine	Tonnes (Metric)	...	508	329	...	...
Iron Ore	Million tons	105	109	107	...	...
Kaolin	Tonnes (Metric)	...	2 646 405	4 461 833	...	...
Lead	Tonnes (metal content)	...	...	...	...	...
Lead (Refined)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Lithium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Magnesite & Magnesia (Magnesite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	224 210	218 737	...	...
Manganese Ore	Tonnes (Metric)	...	214 443	238 041	...	...
Mercury	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Mica	Tonnes (Metric)	...	7 950	1 997	...	...
Molybdenum	Tonnes (metal content)	...	6 777	6 035	...	...
Natural Gas	Million m_3	...	...	...	...	...
Niobium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Perlite	Tonnes (Metric)	...	995 297	99 655	...	...
Petroleum (Crude)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Phosphate Rock	Tonnes (Metric)	...	182 571	3 900	...	...
Pig Iron	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Platinum Group Minerals	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Primary Aluminium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tonnes (Metric)	...	3 295 229	3 959 619	...	...
Silver	kg (metal content)	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Ingots and Castings	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Strontium Minerals	Tonnes (Metric)	...	339 089	360 097	...	...
Sulphur and Pyrites (Recovered, hydrocarbons)	Tonnes (sulphur content)	...	...	...	...	...
Talc	Tonnes (Metric)	...	161 050	127 775	...	...
Tantalum	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
White Arsenic	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc	Tonnes (metal content)	...	4 456 234	5 533 182	...	...
Zinc (Slab)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8.2.8 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)[2]											
Mining	106.4	101.3	102.6	101.9	103.8	103.4	93.5	104.2	101.5	99.0	99.1
Manufacturing	110.9	99.9	101.1	105.7	103.6	103.6	101.3	107.4	100.3	108.7	108.5
Electricity	104.0	99.0	102.0	100.4	102.2	99.2	97.6	107.1	100.5	100.0	102.3
Products											
Coal (million tons)	258	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430	430
Natural gas (billion cu.m)[3]	584	634	641	691	726	739	694	763	676	638	684
Iron ore (million tons)[4]	86.8	101	101	95	96.1	97.7	100	101	95.1	90.8	91.2
Steel (million tons)[5]	59.2	69.4	69.6	73.1	74.3	73.9	73.8	77.8	72.2	75.0	71.1
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1 215	1 120	1 356	1 565	1 525	1 262	1 365	451	543	756
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)[6]	1 327	3 117	3 293	3 152	3 420	3 368	3 557	4 087	2 530	2 979	3 250
TV (1 000 sets)[7]	1 116	9 045	8 382	5 859	6 674	7 300	7 670	6 360	4 164	3 685	2 744
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)[8]	954	3 511	4 040	4 533	4 676	4 854	5 261	5 583	2 755	2 524	2 699
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons)[9]	12 213	20 146	20 821	22 567	22 962	23 703	24 913	26 428	23 564	25 919	28 940
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m)[10]	20 583	22 030	23 780	25 162	28 523	29 967	29 299	32 337	29 831	28 037	29 225
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	8.2	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.7
Cement (1 000 tons)[11]	32 389	62 103	54 935	54 721	53 678	57 676	56 168	59 668	60 953	63 238	64 825
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)[12]	1 822	1 121	1 168	1 210	1 352	1 390	1 453	1 358	1 327	1 396	1 268
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	11.0	9.1	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.4
Footwear (1 000 pairs)[13]	56 506	91 703	95 410	120 074	123 160	109 251	93 617	104 650	114 703	129 874	151 241

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2017, in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Products by Type of Economic Activity OK 034-2014 (OKPD2).

(2) Data are provided according to the All-Russian Classifier of Types of Economic Activity OKVED, data for 2000 – according to the All-Russian Classifier of Types of Economic Activity OKVED2.

(3) Since 2010 – including associated gas.

(4) Since 2010 – concentrate of iron ore.

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

(6) Household refrigerators and freezers.

(7) Since 2017 – television receivers, whether or not combined with broadcast radio receivers or equipment for recording or reproducing sound or images. Data are not strictly comparable because of changes in the methodology.

(8) Household washing machines.

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

(10) 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.

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

(12) Including gauze, except narrow fabrics.

(13) Including rubber and felt.

Table 8.2.9 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)											
Basic iron and steel	36 798	112 646	114 424	136 927	143 655	131 238	102 878	153 453	166 699	161 729	148 589
Motor vehicles	49 269	159 277	179 346	196 633	222 822	256 748	201 225	199 615	259 258	339 194	361 840
Household appliance	4 855	10 433	10 566	10 194	10 696	11 605	10 068	11 967	13 628	14 760	15 590
Basic chemicals (1)	24 282	82 467	87 439	89 354	92 427	92 035	90 407	104 510	125 217	124 166	131 253
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3 983	12 340	13 531	13 954	13 686	13 407	11 808	13 126	15 051	18 107	17 876
Paper and paper products	28 632	73 987	79 091	81 820	87 969	89 586	85 369	94 763	101 855	115 504	116 158
Non-metallic mineral (2)	19 058	58 186	59 972	61 754	63 111	60 874	52 561	65 624	70 804	74 435	78 184
Textiles (3)	7 691	8 650	9 663	9 822	9 254	8 829	7 977	9 459	9 846	11 112	10 077
Footwear	2 836	4 727	5 120	5 103	5 653	6 239	5 323	6 939	7 355	8 467	8 374

Source

Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2024.

Footnotes

(1) Including fertilizers.

(2) Including cement.

(3) Including cotton fabrics.

Table 8.2.10 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of Crude Oil (1 000 Tonnes)	...	139 113	148 838	153 768	147 743	149 745	152 274	138 444	135 324	152 582	...
Production of natural gas (million cubic meter)	...	54 245	60 181	61 862	54 086	47 969	55 097	55 065	54 485	55 574	...
Production value in manufacturing sector(1)	...	106 255	108 066	110 946	121 939	128 538	121 485	151 906	(P)182 889	...	...
Intermediate consumption in manufacturing sector(1)	...	74 587	76 009	76 707	85 823	91 498	85 542	110 409	(P)133 551	...	...
Value Added in manufacturing sector(1)	...	31 668	32 057	34 238	36 117	37 039	35 943	41 497	(P)49 283	...	...
Employees compensation in manufacturing sector(1)	...	11 381	11 555	12 115	11 910	12 918	12 539	13 290	(P)13 826	...	...
Number of Employees in manufacturing sector	...	707 767	730 742	760 533	737 126	752 046	729 989	758 503	823 535	954 491	...
Number of establishments in manufacturing sector	...	31 232	31 815	32 798	32 654	33 449	35 369	35 587	39 046	45 649	...
Production value in manufacturing sector	...	106 927	108 202	117 516	130 138	129 787	108 013	134 162	159 374	181 753	(P)190 358
Intermediate consumption in manufacturing sector	...	72 989	73 690	80 668	91 707	91 415	75 897	97 104	115 678	132 320	(P)138 585
Value Added in manufacturing sector	...	33 938	34 512	36 848	38 430	38 372	32 116	37 058	43 696	49 433	(P)51 773
Employees compensation in manufacturing sector	...	11 860	11 960	12 608	12 425	12 923	12 132	12 959	13 857	16 860	(P)17 658

Footnotes

(1) Values in million USD.

(P) Preliminary Estimation.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

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.

Ethiopia

Electricity production (billion kWh) = it is represented the total or net production of electricity from all sources (Hydro, wind, Geotermal and waste energy).

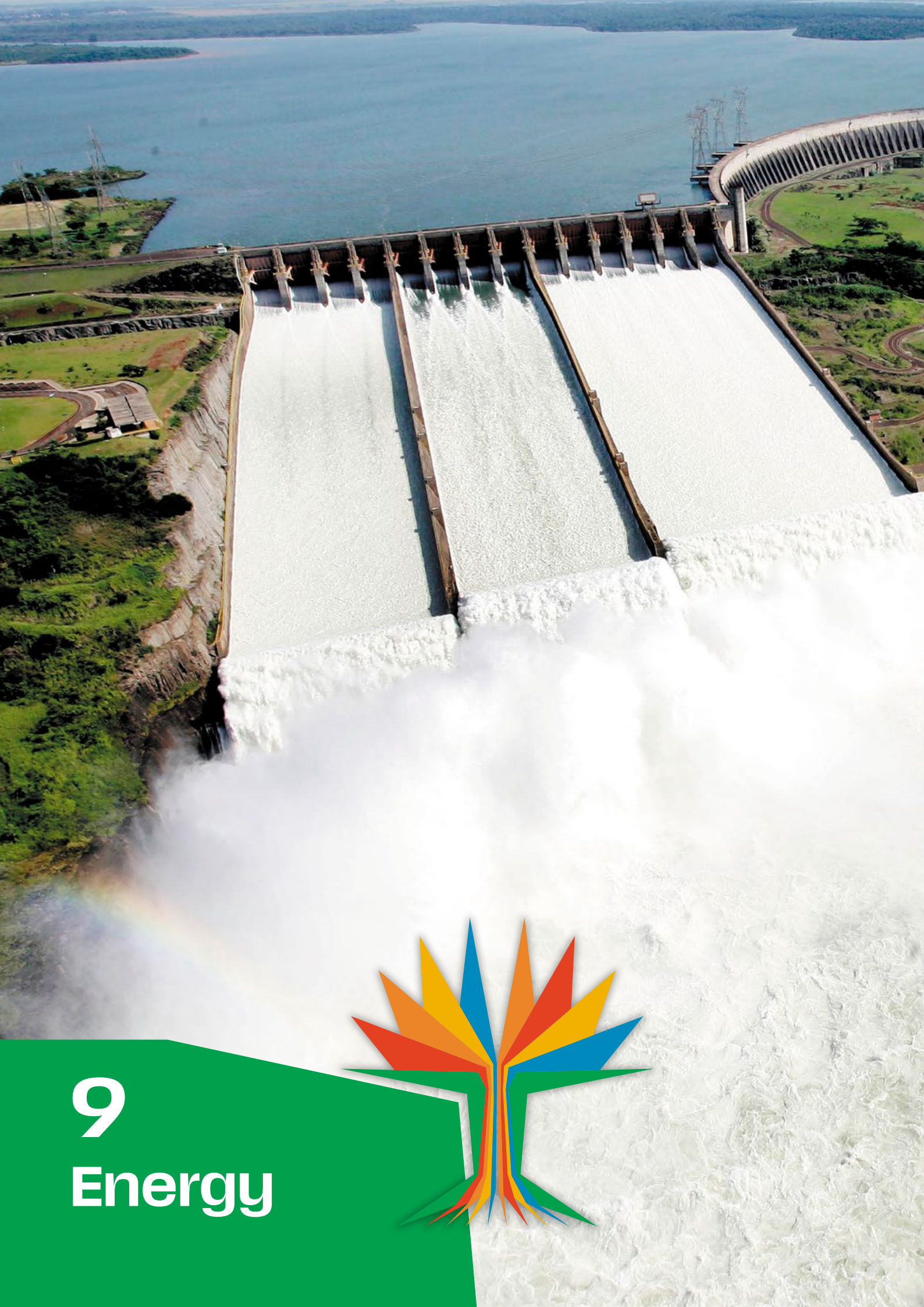
India

Index of industrial production is a simple weighted arithmetic mean of the production relatives , the sector level weights (Mining , Manufacturing and Electricity) are based on the Gross Value Added (GVA) from the National Account of the base year. Weight of the Manufacturing sector is further distributed at NIC 2/3/4 digit level in proportion to their Gross Value of Output (GVO) as per the ASI of base year. Item level weights are being derived as per the GVO from the ASI of base year.

Russia

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

Steel: after the All-Russian Product Classification OK 034-2014 (KPES 2008) – OKPD2 was introduced in January 1, 2017, the following types of products are being developed: unalloyed steel in ingots or in other primary forms and semi-finished products from unalloyed steel; stainless steel in ingots or other primary forms and semi-finished stainless steel; other alloy steel in ingots or in other primary forms and semi-finished products of other alloy steel.



9 Energy

Table 9.1 Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil[1]	153	287	296	304	310	328	343	340	355	391	396
China[2]	970	2 535	2 422	2 512	2 652	2 781	2 851	2 990	3 247	3 332	[3][P]3 486
Egypt (ktoe)	...	...	75 246	76 904	84 905	95 130	91 360	91 924	93 576	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[4]	204	379	384	386	409	408	393	426	476	[P]522	...
Indonesia	220.23	431	421	426	449	477	439	469	444	491	526
Iran	253	330	397	419	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 016	1 315	1 347	1 380	1 443	1 457	1 392	1 451	...	...	...
South Africa	153	163	164	181	165	166	176	148	148	...	...
UAE	...	237	244	230	228	237	224	227	253	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil[5]	190	300	289	295	291	295	290	304	303	314	...
China[2]	1 029	3 039	3 090	3 191	3 303	3 412	2 488	3 681	3 787	3 999	[P]4 172
Egypt (ktoe)	...	...	51 201	52 189	52 808	52 846	52 951	53 618	58 758	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[6]	...	467	474	499	536	533	507	516	560	[P]614	...
Indonesia	70	109	108	112	125	135	119	122	159	169	176
Iran	84	154	162	163	174	184	187	197	206	...	
Russia	997	1 152	1 155	1 168	1 202	1 202	1 165	1 220	...	...	...
South Africa	91	67	71	68	82	75	71	61	81	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil[7]	1 088	1 470	1 404	1 419	1 391	1 401	1 362	1 418	1 406	1 447	...
China[8]	815	2 202	2 227	2 286	2 355	2 424	2 472	2 607	2 682	2 835	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[9]	...	540	546	563	588	579	525	575	612	[P]658	...
Indonesia	339	427	417	428	474	505	441	446	577	606	626
Iran	1 307	1 940	2 025	2 015	2 121	2 228	2 246	2 343	2 433	...	
Russia	6 801	7 839	7 837	7 909	8 132	8 127	7 887	8 287	...	...	...
South Africa	1 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	22.0	7.3	2.1	0.4	(-) 1.4	(-) 5.0	(-) 10.8	(-) 3.7	(-) 7.6	(-) 14.0	...
China	3.4	15.6	17.7	19.2	20.6	21.5	22.5	21.2	20.0	23.0	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	63.9	64.8	65.0	65.3	68.9	64.9	65.0	65.7	[P]63.9	...
Indonesia	...	(-) 191.9	(-) 177.3	(-) 171.9	(-) 153.5	(-) 180.8	(-) 180.1	(-) 185.0	(-) 118.9	(-) 124.9	(-) 128.4
Iran	(-) 140	(-) 48	(-) 87	(-) 85	(-) 63	(-) 33	(-) 31	(-) 40	(-) 43	...	
Russia	8.8	7.6	3.0	5.5	4.3	1.2	2.8	2.2	...	...	...
South Africa	21.0	37.0	28.0	32.0	47.0	50.0	49.0	50.0	35.0	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 9.1 Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7	219	518	156	1	199	395	44	4 979	7 186	2 510
China	9 880	18 650	18 910	19 470	20 910	21 650	21 790	20 180	20 090	22 104	...
Egypt	...	...	54	65	81	70	95	170	95	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	195	5 150	6 710	7 203	8 469	9 491	9 574	9 249	13 792	11 362	...
Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Iran	1 003	6 822	6 688	8 172	6 295	8 206	9 470	5 723	4 620	4 883	
Russia	22 850	16 115	16 049	11 593	12 086	12 915	7 906	26 714	...	...	...
South Africa[10]	4 007	14 609	16 549	15 201	14 386	14 977	13 647	13 705	12 270	11 256	13 528
UAE	...	249	506	616	517	257	235	657	613	403	...
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44 345	34 642	41 313	36 511	34 980	25 156	25 113	23 147	17 887	22 294	14 098
China	1 550	6 210	6 190	6 420	5 690	4 860	4 750	5 940	7 140	5 024	...
Egypt	...	...	747	333	425	636	982	1 591	1 589	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1 497	5 244	5 617	5 072	4 396	6 351	9 548	7 974	7 640	6 649	...
Indonesia	-	13	693	1 119	1 496	1 683	1 553	973	797	893	958
Iran	326	4 148	4 221	3 852	2 588	1 342	2 674	3 019	4 056	3 234	
Russia	8 795	8 809	3 488	6 410	5 132	1 473	3 284	2 650	...	...	...
South Africa[11]	4 719	13 059	10 555	8 568	9 687	9 804	9 829	10 137	10 761	10 709	9 755
UAE	...	234	1 141	514	488	245	206	868	504	299	...
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	331 795	530 168	526 867	534 310	544 209	552 077	547 701	573 125	586 074	616 311	650 432
China	1 347 240	5 802 000	6 120 510	6 591 400	7 150 820	7 486 610	7 762 020	8 520 010	8 835 760	9 439 320	...
Egypt	...	...	156 300	151 606	157 610	151 908	148 517	154 176	163 985	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	368 284	1 001 191	1 061 183	1 123 427	1 209 972	1 248 086	1 230 208	1 316 765	1 440 311	1 543 000	...
Indonesia	79 170	204 280	217 438	226 014	239 012	247 653	241 406	257 634	273 762	288 436	303 405
Iran	90 366	227 790	237 560	254 953	259 723	273 750	290 847	306 612	316 584	332 818	
Russia	863 709	1 059 793	1 077 948	1 089 105	1 108 134	1 110 050	1 085 045	1 135 353	1 153 595	1 172 288	1 206 752
South Africa	195 660	230 933	228 609	229 722	231 880	227 411	216 098	221 120	214 891	206 341	213 554
UAE	...	108 947	110 645	114 485	116 389	119 941	118 223	129 028	134 606	...	...
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil[12]	2 251	3 040	3 035	3 043	3 068	3 119	3 075	3 174	3 201	3 333	3 582
China	1 067	4 205	4 410	4 721	5 098	5 318	5 501	6 032	6 257	6 691	...
Egypt	...	...	1 735	1 646	1 637	1 549	1 487	1 519	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	366	1 075	1 122	1 149	1 181	1 208	1 161	1 255	1 331	1 395	...
Indonesia	384	799	841	865	905	928	893	945	993	1 035	1 077
Iran	1 407	2 880	2 971	3 146	3 169	3 326	3 487	3 648	3 738	3 900	
Russia[13]	5 892	7 211	7 314	7 374	7 497	7 505	7 346	7 712	7 863	8 013	8 258
South Africa[14]	4 587	4 145	4 043	4 004	3 982	3 846	3 601	3 646	3 502	3 318	3 389
UAE	...	12 468	12 116	12 291	12 410	12 608	12 727	13 085	13 083	...	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2016. 2. International Energy Agency, Electricity information 2019. 3. UNSD Database.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024.

Egypt

1. Energy balance (CAPMAS). 2. Annual Bulletin of Electricity & Energy Statistics (CAPMAS).

Ethiopia

Ministry of Water and Energy.

India

1. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 2. Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Handbook of Energy & Economy Statistics of Indonesia).

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Short Energy Balance. 2. UNSD Database.

South Africa

1. Statistics South Africa: Statistical release P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution and Energy accounts. 2. Department of Mineral Resources & 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.

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

China

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

(3) According to Statistical Rules on Energy Consumption of Coal Enterprises (GB/T 28398-2023), solid waste generated during coal washing and processing is not included in coal consumption and comprehensive energy consumption. On this basis, adjustments were made in statistical coverage of the total primary energy output, total energy consumption and coal consumption of 2024, the data of earlier year will adjust later.

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

(P) Preliminary data.

India

Information pertains to Financial Year.

(4) Primary energy comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

(6) Includes energy from coal, lignite, crude petroleum (Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput), Natural gas & Electricity (Hydro, Nuclear & other renewable sources electricity from utilities).

(9) Mid year population has been taken as on 1st October.

(P) Provisional data.

Russia

(13) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

South Africa

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

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

(14) Electricity consumption per capita = Total electricity consumed / Mid-year population estimates (P0302).

Table 9.2.1 Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total primary energy production (mtoe) (unit: 10^3 toe)											
Total	153 400	287 126	295 862	304 177	309 595	327 672	342 538	339 516	354 598	390 996	395 535
Non-Renewable Energy	80 756	165 795	172 540	179 478	178 417	192 643	203 062	203 838	211 110	235 598	234 998
Petroleum And Oil Products	63 849	126 127	130 373	135 907	134 067	144 303	152 635	150 386	156 398	176 038	174 371
Natural Gas	13 185	34 871	37 610	39 810	40 560	44 398	46 299	48 462	49 971	54 281	55 629
Coal and Coke	2 603	2 459	2 636	1 931	1 930	2 162	2 085	2 640	2 311	2 356	2 154
Metallurgical Coal	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Uranium - U_3O_8	132	512	-	-	-	-	206	343	516	1 084	1 008
Other Non-Renewable	978	1 826	1 921	1 831	1 860	1 780	1 838	2 007	1 914	1 839	1 836
Renewable Energy	72 643	121 330	123 322	124 699	131 178	135 029	139 476	135 679	143 487	155 398	160 538
Hydraulic	26 179	30 938	32 758	31 898	33 452	34 217	34 089	31 202	36 732	36 636	36 275
Firewood and Charcoal	23 054	25 075	23 502	24 864	26 250	26 411	26 457	27 407	27 265	27 105	27 372
Sugar Cane Products	19 895	50 400	50 658	49 725	50 895	52 861	55 597	50 640	47 738	55 398	54 159
Wind	-	1 860	2 880	3 644	4 169	4 815	4 906	6 217	7 020	8 239	9 258
Solar[1]	56	605	667	785	1 060	1 385	1 791	2 371	3 591	5 428	7 229
Other Renewable	3 460	12 453	12 857	13 784	15 353	15 339	16 635	17 842	21 141	22 592	26 244
Domestic Energy Supply (unit: 10^3 toe)											
Total	190 096	300 400	289 276	294 654	291 175	295 456	289 514	303 643	303 158	313 915	321 991
Non-Renewable Energy	112 768	175 879	162 787	166 827	157 768	158 316	148 591	166 527	159 581	159 780	160 979
Petroleum and Oil Products	86 743	111 602	105 170	106 075	99 407	100 898	95 247	103 625	108 070	110 216	109 586
Natural Gas	10 256	40 971	35 569	37 938	35 905	35 909	33 824	40 049	31 739	30 181	30 970
Coal and Coke	12 985	17 625	15 916	16 790	16 421	15 435	13 955	16 945	13 995	13 695	14 431
Uranium - U308	1 806	3 855	4 211	4 193	4 174	4 292	3 727	3 900	3 861	3 850	4 156
Other Non-Renewable	978	1 826	1 921	1 831	1 860	1 780	1 838	2 007	1 914	1 839	1 836
Renewable Energy	77 328	124 521	126 488	127 826	133 407	137 141	140 923	137 116	143 577	154 135	161 012
Hydraulic and Electricity[2]	29 992	33 898	36 267	35 024	36 460	36 364	36 215	33 189	37 842	37 935	37 271
Firewood and Charcoal	23 060	25 075	23 502	24 864	26 250	26 411	26 457	27 407	27 265	27 105	27 372
Sugar Cane Products	20 761	50 623	50 318	49 758	50 090	52 841	54 933	50 105	46 732	52 851	53 715
Wind	-	1 860	2 880	3 644	4 169	4 815	4 906	6 217	7 020	8 239	9 258
Solar[1]	56	605	667	785	1 060	1 385	1 791	2 371	3 591	5 428	7 229
Other Renewable	3 460	12 460	12 855	13 751	15 378	15 325	16 621	17 828	21 126	22 578	26 167
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40.68	41.45	43.73	43.38	45.82	46.42	48.68	45.16	47.36	49.10	50.01
Energy consumption per capita	1 088.34	1 470.27	1 404.38	1 418.99	1 391.04	1 400.59	1 362.18	1 418.41	1 406.40	1 446.72	1 511.68
Energy consumption per GDP (toe/10^3US$)	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)	22.00	7.30	2.14	0.41	(-) 1.35	(-) 4.99	(-) 10.81	(-) 3.71	(-) 7.63	(-) 14.00	(-) 11.73
Oil and Natural Gas Products (unit: 10^3 toe)											
Production	82 962	106 114	98 759	94 760	92 451	92 427	96 020	96 753	102 990	109 697	107 704
Import	13 969	21 245	22 353	28 033	25 088	27 761	22 742	28 382	29 727	27 249	28 536
Export	(-) 8 620	(-) 12 317	(-) 11 257	(-) 11 429	(-) 13 879	(-) 14 306	(-) 18 657	(-) 16 666	(-) 18 815	(-) 21 937	(-) 20 822
Stock Variatons, Losses And Adjustments[3]	(-) 177	413	(-) 114	(-) 474	507	(-) 697	(-) 473	(-) 694	(-) 2 196	(-) 654	(-) 1 439
Total Consumption	88 134	115 455	109 740	110 890	104 166	105 185	99 632	107 774	111 705	114 355	113 978

Table 9.2.1 Summary of Energy - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity Generation (Gwh)	348 921	586 647	584 388	595 574	607 203	633 032	628 764	656 396	677 162	708 119	751 335
Non-Renewable	36 661	155 478	118 569	128 551	111 913	117 594	105 842	148 528	83 268	77 933	89 785
Natural Gas	4 068	82 599	60 561	70 518	59 263	65 570	59 480	86 957	41 911	38 589	47 792
Steam Coal	7 667	19 096	17 001	16 257	14 204	15 327	11 946	17 585	7 988	8 770	10 247
Diesel Oil	5 588	11 992	6 562	5 929	5 679	5 899	6 598	7 873	6 069	4 575	4 850
Fuel Oil	7 997	15 230	6 660	7 851	4 779	2 299	2 415	9 453	988	1 111	1 110
Gas Coke	583	981	1 042	1 607	1 520	1 494	1 435	1 666	1 514	1 328	1 186
Other Secondaries	1 660	3 279	2 792	2 746	2 859	3 240	3 013	2 919	3 083	3 240	3 230
Other Non-Renewable	3 052	7 566	8 085	7 903	7 935	7 636	6 902	7 369	7 156	5 818	5 604
Uranium Contained in UO_2	6 046	14 734	15 864	15 739	15 674	16 129	14 053	14 705	14 559	14 504	15 767
Renewable	312 260	431 169	465 820	467 024	495 290	515 438	522 922	507 868	593 893	630 186	661 551
Firewood	763	2 180	1 970	2 139	2 360	2 274	2 362	2 224	2 239	2 206	2 900
Sugar Cane Bagasse	3 664	34 024	35 236	35 656	35 435	36 827	38 776	34 629	32 250	36 532	37 410
Black Liquor	3 006	11 051	12 031	12 946	14 081	13 010	14 475	15 144	17 294	15 116	17 290
Biodiesel	0	643	294	283	391	432	555	706	429	356	426
Other Renewable	422	1 843	1 804	1 889	2 116	2 377	2 574	3 308	2 810	3 546	3 406
Wind	1	21 626	33 489	42 373	48 475	55 986	57 051	72 286	81 632	95 801	107 654
Solar	-	59	85	832	3 461	6 655	10 748	16 752	30 126	50 633	70 665
Hydraulic	304 403	359 743	380 911	370 906	388 971	397 877	396 381	362 818	427 114	425 996	421 799
Share of renewable Electricy Energy Generation (%)	89.5	73.5	79.7	78.4	81.6	81.4	83.2	77.4	87.7	89.0	88.0
Total Electricity consumption (GWh)	331 795	530 168	526 867	534 310	544 209	552 077	547 701	573 125	586 074	616 311	650 432
Energy Sector	10 479	37 207	35 262	35 889	37 270	38 822	38 322	39 147	35 799	36 876	37 129
Residential Sector	83 613	131 198	132 895	134 440	137 810	143 053	148 845	151 130	155 599	169 697	183 269
Commercial Sector	47 510	91 444	88 906	90 198	90 618	94 641	84 788	90 337	97 109	103 991	111 542
Public Sector	29 200	43 443	43 342	43 308	45 369	46 215	42 831	42 711	44 567	45 610	47 994
Agriculture and Livestock Sector	12 856	26 790	28 242	28 736	30 414	30 434	32 525	34 266	32 288	33 783	34 532
Transportation Sector	1 250	2 055	2 007	2 055	1 968	1 629	2 014	2 000	1 981	1 886	2 160
Industrial Sector	146 887	198 031	196 213	199 684	200 760	197 284	198 377	213 535	218 732	224 469	1 851
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)	7.0	219.4	518.0	156.2	0.8	199.5	395.2	44.2	4 978.8	7 185.7	2 510.0
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)	44 345	34 642	41 313	36 511	34 980	25 156	25 113	23 147	17 887	22 294	14 098
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)	2 251	3 040	3 035	3 043	3 068	3 119	3 075	3 174	3 201	3 333	3 582

Source

Brazil Energy Research Office.

Footnotes

(1) Includes photovoltaic and thermal.

(2) Includes electricity imports from hydraulic sources. 1 kWh = 860 kcal (theoretical thermal equivalent – first law of thermodynamics).

(3) Includes unutilized energy.

Table 9.2.2 Summary of Energy - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	212 320	547 883	571 259	594 022	630 043	672 683	694 771	722 989	700 229	757 595	...
Industry	210 521	547 524	571 036	593 935	629 955	672 591	694 765	722 983	700 223	757 588	...
Construction Transport, storage and post	1 784	359	223	87	88	92	6	6	6	7	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	35 046	113 685	118 660	122 963	130 553	136 280	127 672	142 424	132 773	143 129	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	2 313	2 244	2 296	2 429	2 532	2 573	2 809	2 779	3 065	...
Industry	6 820	4 771	4 363	3 821	2 965	2 620	1 840	1 943	3 070	3 909	...
Construction	1 156	4 086	4 373	4 523	5 050	4 999	5 084	5 632	5 443	5 179	...
Transport, storage and post	15 278	53 066	55 111	56 985	60 676	62 449	55 736	62 233	58 456	59 581	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	2 433	2 409	2 445	2 755	2 879	2 732	3 029	2 874	3 504	...
Others	7 927	21 085	20 464	20 750	21 636	22 409	22 531	25 027	22 488	25 470	...
Residential consumption	2 276	25 931	29 697	32 142	35 042	38 391	37 176	41 751	37 662	42 421	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)											
Total	1 347 240	5 802 000	6 120 510	6 591 400	7 150 820	7 486 610	7 762 020	8 520 010	8 835 760	9 439 320	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53 296	103 980	109 190	117 510	124 250	133 620	142 210	159 650	175 670	194 413	...
Industry	1 000 462	4 155 000	4 299 690	4 605 280	4 909 490	5 069 830	5 235 340	5 662 230	5 741 250	6 063 002	...
Construction	15 977	69 870	72 560	78 920	88 780	99 120	101 110	113 290	109 110	105 315	...
Transport, storage and post	28 120	112 560	125 150	141 800	160 850	175 230	175 100	199 300	204 140	233 081	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41 868	212 200	232 380	252 660	290 040	318 710	316 900	386 960	404 290	474 403	...
Others	62 320	391 860	439 480	488 060	571 650	626 380	651 700	770 680	807 710	962 147	...
Residential consumption	145 195	756 520	842 060	907 160	1 005 760	1 063 720	1 139 650	1 227 890	1 393 590	1 406 959	...
Electricity production (million kWh)											
Thermal	1 114 190	4 284 188	4 437 068	4 754 595	5 096 318	5 220 148	5 330 248	5 805 868	5 888 795	6 265 740	6 374 260
Hydro	222 410	1 130 270	1 184 048	1 197 865	1 231 787	1 304 438	1 355 209	1 338 999	1 352 195	1 285 848	1 425 680
Nuclear	16 737	170 789	213 287	248 070	294 359	348 355	366 255	407 523	417 775	434 725	450 850
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption(%)[1]	7.3	12.0	13.0	13.6	14.5	15.3	15.9	16.7	17.6	17.9	[P]19.8
Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)[2]	0.85	0.27	0.28	0.26	0.24	0.24	0.24	0.21	0.21	...	...

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

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

(2) The GDP is calculated at current price.

(P) Preliminary data.

Table 9.2.3 Summary of Energy - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Sold energy classified according to uses [1]											
Industry	...	...	...	41 479	43 623	44 416	41 147	42 123	45 701	...	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	6 743	7 057	7 211	7 373	7 923	8 639	...	...
Utilities	...	...	...	6 395	6 733	6 578	6 487	6 866	7 114	...	...
Public lighting	...	...	...	5 115	4 927	5 282	4 731	5 463	5 879	...	...
Gov. entities	...	...	...	8 630	8 562	7 705	6 905	7 472	9 066	...	...
Residential	...	...	...	64 125	66 809	60 115	61 542	62 393	62 912	...	...
Shopes & other	...	...	...	18 585	19 179	19 651	19 045	20 022	22 720	...	...

Source
Annual Bulletin of Electricity & Energy Statistics (CAPMAS).

Footnote
(1) Unit of measurement for energy sold (GWh).

Table 9.2.5 Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons)(1)	114 023	232 865	245 362	251 935	257 205	254 386	221 773	241 704	255 233	(P)261 545	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh)(2)	368 284	1 001 191	1 061 183	1 123 427	1 209 972	1 248 086	1 230 208	1 316 765	1 440 311	(3)1 543 000	...
Domestic	75 629	238 876	255 826	273 545	288 243	308 745	330 809	339 780	353 156	(3)375 000	...
Commercial	22 545	86 037	89 825	93 755	98 228	106 047	86 950	97 121	117 231	(3)125 000	...
Industrial power	159 306	423 523	440 206	468 613	519 196	532 820	508 776	556 481	593 895	(3)645 000	...
Public lighting	3 422	8 931	9 399	9 669	9 676	9 432	9 117	9 480	8 517	(3)9 500	...
Railway/Tramways	8 213	16 594	15 683	17 433	18 837	19 148	14 668	21 935	30 028	(3)33 000	...
Agriculture	84 729	173 185	191 151	199 247	213 409	211 295	221 303	228 451	243 852	(3)255 000	...
Public water works & sewage pumping	7 044	20 122	19 411	20 872	22 334	22 987	23 569	26 489	30 966	(3)35 000	...
miscellaneous	7 396	33 923	39 683	40 294	40 048	37 612	35 015	37 027	62 666	(3)65 500	...
Electricity production (million kwh)(2)	560 842	1 335 956	1 407 404	1 483 232	1 584 853	1 622 983	1 598 014	1 693 774	1 829 836	1 948 956	...
Utilities(4)	501 204	1 167 584	1 235 358	1 303 455	1 371 779	1 383 417	1 373 187	1 484 463	1 617 905	1 734 375	...
Thermal	409 940	943 013	993 516	1 037 146	1 072 314	1 042 838	1 032 611	1 114 811	1 206 390	1 326 549	...
Hydro	74 362	121 377	122 378	126 123	134 894	155 769	150 300	151 627	162 099	134 054	...
Nuclear	16 902	37 414	37 916	38 346	37 813	46 472	43 029	47 112	45 861	47 937	...
Renewable Energy Sources	...	65 781	81 548	101 839	126 759	138 337	147 248	170 912	203 555	225 835	...
Non-Utilities	59 638	168 372	172 046	179 777	213 074	239 567	224 827	209 311	211 932	214 581	...
Installed renewable energy generating capacity (in MW)	1 270	45 924	57 244	69 022	77 642	87 028	94 434	109 885	125 160	143 645	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 2. Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

Footnotes

Information pertains to Financial Year.

(1) Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput. Data for 2023 is provisional.

(2) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities

(3) Estimated data.

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

(P) Provisional.

Table 9.2.6 Summary of Energy - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016[2]	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total primary energy production (mtoe)	220	431	421	426	449	477	439	469	444	491	526
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)	70	109	108	112	125	135	119	122	159	169	176
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)	339	427	417	428	474	505	441	446	577	606	626
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)	...	(-) 192	(-) 177	(-) 172	(-) 153	(-) 181	(-) 180	(-) 185	(-) 119	(-) 125	(-) 128
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)	-	13	693	1 119	1 496	1 683	1 553	973	797	893	[1]958
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)	384	799	841	865	905	928	893	945	993	1 035	[1]1 077
Electricity											
Installed Capacity (MW)	20 850	54 400	...	58 163	63 747	64 843	65 236	72 894	74 219	73 461	...
Electricity Generated (GWh)	92 821	239 750	...	262 661	274 896	280 556	279 045	296 812	319 678	325 856	...
Electricity Distributed (GWh)	79 170	204 280	...	226 014	239 012	247 653	241 406	257 634	273 761	288 436	...
Volume of Natural Gas Sold through Pipeline by Type of Customers (MMSCF)	...	361 185	...	352 462	395 156	380 810	333 315	350 773	368 906	379 180	...
Household	...	715	...	697	744	803	1 123	1 567	9 656	8 415	...
Commercial	...	8 132	...	6 732	6 880	922	5 262	17 098	13 071	11 788	...
Industrial	...	314 646	...	329 086	333 998	204 299	253 192	230 177	239 160	212 953	...
Power plant	...	35 333	...	15 169	52 812	172 378	73 118	93 312	101 418	140 697	...
Fuel gas filling stations	...	2 359	...	777	721	2 408	620	8 619	5 602	5 328	...
Crude oil (1 000 barrel)	434 368	286 814	...	292 374	281 827	273 495	259 247	240 325	223 533	221 089	...
Natural gas (MMSCF)	2 845 533	2 948 366	...	2 781 154	2 833 784	2 647 986	2 442 831	2 433 364	1 962 929	2 420 060	...
Coal (1 000 ton)	67 106	405 871	...	461 087	557 984	616 154	565 641	614 059	687 402	775 184	...

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Energy and Mineral Resources (Handbook of Energy & Economy Statistics of Indonesia).

Footnotes

(1) 2024 electricity data is sourced from HEESI MEMR

(2) Some data collections were not conducted in 2016.

Table 9.2.7 Summary of Energy - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Primary supply of energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	124.9	233.8	246.0	254.4	263.1	284.9	294.2	289.6	300.9	...	...
Total final energy consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	83.9	153.8	161.9	163.2	173.8	184.2	187.3	196.8	205.9	...	...
Total final consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	92.5	175.6	185.6	186.9	198.2	217.8	224.5	218.1	226.1	...	...
Electricity production of the whole country (million kilowatt hours)	118 441.0	280 689.0	289 196.0	307 963.0	309 182.0	326 431.0	342 365.0	355 948.0	369 006.5	385 974.6	...
Production of crude oil (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	200.8	164.2	215.0	222.7	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Production of natural gas (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	50.8	162.2	176.8	190.7	198.7	208.0	224.2	225.7	229.7	...	...
Production of coal (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	...	...
Combustible renewable resources (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Hydropower (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.3	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	...	...
Wind and solar energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	<>	<>	<>	<>	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...
Nuclear energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	-	0.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	...	...

Footnotes

00 confidential

<> less than 0.05

Table 9.2.8 Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons)(1)	182 935	289 250	292 746	293 818	294 765	291 183	281 135	289 145	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23 259	35 632	35 026	33 904	34 438	34 640	32 808	31 387	...	...	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)	863 709	1 059 793	1 077 948	1 089 105	1 108 134	1 110 050	1 085 045	1 135 353	1 153 595	1 172 288	1 206 752
Electricity production (million kWh)	877 764	1 067 543	1 091 129	1 094 239	1 115 125	1 121 492	1 089 667	1 159 416	1 169 784	1 180 999	1 212 752
Thermal	581 673	701 219	706 819	702 832	716 151	713 946	655 640	714 777	738 279	752 894	777 182
Hydro	165 374	169 914	186 640	187 131	193 027	196 510	214 389	216 143	199 269	202 466	212 136
Nuclear	130 715	195 470	196 614	203 143	204 569	208 984	215 954	222 530	223 684	217 697	215 716
Other renewable	...	940	1 056	1 133	1 378	2 052	3 685	5 966	8 552	7 942	7 718
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)(2)	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.8	3.6	3.4	...	...
Energy intensity level(3)	8.7	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.0	...	...
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)(4)	...	...	...	344	345	354	365	372	376	381	381

Sources

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. UNSD Database.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, 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 mega joules per USD constant 2021 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD Database.

(4) Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

Table 9.2.9 Summary of Energy - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity consumption (GWh)	195 660	230 933	228 609	229 722	231 880	227 411	216 098	221 120	214 891	206 341	213 554
Electricity production (GWh)	210 670	250 466	253 138	255 485	256 411	252 653	239 547	244 412	234 910	224 540	235 821
Electricity exported (GWh)	4 007	14 609	16 549	15 201	14 386	14 977	13 647	13 705	12 270	11 256	13 528
Electricity imported (GWh)	4 719	13 059	10 555	8 568	9 687	9 804	9 829	10 137	10 761	10 709	9 755
Electricity	...	10 891 004	11 349 675	11 554 275	11 784 096	12 194 165	...	...	...	...	...
Free basic electricity	...	2 355 571	2 454 903	2 563 493	2 179 521	2 367 532	...	...	...	...	...
Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households: Electricity											
Self targeting	...	210	215	194	194	205	210	209	211	...	...
Broad based	...	3	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	...	...
Other	...	11	9	8	12	1	2	4	2	...	...
Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy											
Coal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Liquefied petroleum gas	...	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	...	...
Paraffin	...	20	19	20	17	18	12	11	11	...	...
Candles	...	6	7	7	4	6	0	0	0	...	...
Solar Home System	...	22	22	22	26	17	19	20	21	...	...
Fire gel	...	9	10	10	5	7	7	7	7	...	...
Other	...	7	7	6	3	9	9	9	9	...	...
Number of indigent households in each province provided with Free Basic Alternative Energy											
Coal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...	...
Liquefied petroleum gas	...	0	55	104	5 604	3 000	0	0	0	...	...
Paraffin	...	84 237	58 830	86 522	60 991	46 017	25 233	24 217	22 421	...	...
Candles	...	8 447	8 768	13 694	10 819	1 110	-	-	-	...	...
Solar Home System	...	75 738	98 160	113 197	129 250	130 996	141 526	135 844	149 919	...	...
Fire gel	...	19 813	19 528	19 607	8 814	4 819	9 561	9 329	9 702	...	...
Other	...	7 671	31 849	4 151	529	3 988	10 876	11 009	11 248	...	...

Source
Staitstics South Africa.

Table 9.2.10 Summary of Energy - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Electricity generation (GWh)	...	127 383	129 613	134 569	136 014	138 454	137 310	149 053	155 438	167 533	...
Electricity generation capacity (MW)	...	28 885	29 041	30 951	31 667	33 042	34 901	35 678	37 901	43 522	...
Electricity Exported (GWh)	...	249	506	616	517	257	235	657	613	403	...
Electricity Imported (Gwh)	...	234	1 141	514	488	245	206	868	504	299	...
Electricity final consumption (GWh)	...	108 947	110 645	114 485	116 389	119 941	118 223	129 028	134 606	146 182	...
Renewable Electricity Production (Gwh)	...	299	316	745	1 198	3 655	5 185	6 253	7 756	14 674	...
Renewable generation capacity (MW)	...	129	133	351	597	1 931	2 328	2 998	3 600	6 086	...
Solar Photovoltaic	...	28	32	250	496	1 830	2 227	2 897	3 290	5 336	...
Concentrated Solar Power	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	600	...
Wind Turbine	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	...
Landfill Gas	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	...
Waste to Energy	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	40	...

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum refinery oil in put.

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

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

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

Exports include bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

Ethiopia

Primary energy production refers to energy forms that are captured directly from natural resource. Therefore in our case the primary energy includes electricity from renewable energy biomass and coal.

Consumption energy (mote) The entire amount of energy utilized by a country; region or sector over a given time of periods is measured by the energy consumption indicator.

Electricity production (billion kWh) It is represented the total or net production of electricity from all sources (Hydro, wind, Geotermal and waste energy).

India

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

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

Share of renewable energy consumption is provided on the following assumptions that: 1. All the renewable energy produced is consumed at the source i.e zero transmission and distribution losses for renewable energy. 2. Auxiliary Consumption of Renewable Energy projects is zero.

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.

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.

Renewable Energy Sources (RES) includes Wind, Small Hydro Project, Biomass Gasifier, Biomass power,Urban & Industrial Waste Power & Solar Power.

Russia

Electricity production refers to gross production of electricity.

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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Index of agricultural production (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil	1.7	7.8	(-) 11.3	28.4	(-) 4.6	6.8	5.0	(-) 0.5	4.2	19.6	(P)(-) 8.3
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	(-) 1.6	(-) 3.1	0.7	4.6	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	(-) 3.4	10.0	5.0	(-) 0.9	5.4	5.9	2.6	4.5	(-) 1.9	3.4
Indonesia	(-) 2.0	2.5	2.9	(-) 2.4	22.5	8.5	1.5	(-) 0.3	5.9	3.3	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	6.2	2.1	4.8	2.9	(-) 0.2	4.3	1.3	(-) 0.7	11.3	0.2	(P)(-) 3.2
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil(1)	52	77	77	79	79	81	83	87	91	96	97
China(2)	128	135	135	135	...	128	127	128	128	129	...
Egypt	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	...
Ethiopia	8	10	10	10	10	10	11	15	18	24	...
India(3)	156	155	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	...
Indonesia	...	8.1	...	...	7.1	7.5	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia(4)	124	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	126	126
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	...
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil(5)	45	103	82	115	100	117	121	108	131	150	(P)122
China	405	618	617	615	610	614	617	633	633	641	652
Egypt	...	104	110	118	104	119	115	111	108	113	...
Ethiopia	9	23	25	27	28	30	30	35	46	61	...
India(3)	186	235	252	260	263	274	285	288	304	308	(6)328.7
Indonesia	52	75	...	...	59	55	55	54	55	54	...
Iran(7)	...	...	...	...	18.1	18.6	...	15.6	14.8	...	...
Russia	65	105	121	136	113	121	133	121	158	145	126
South Africa(8)	13.8	11.9	10.1	18.8	14.9	13.3	18.2	19.2	18.0	19.0	15.3
UAE	...	0.004	0.006	0.017	0.008	0.026	0.026	0.023	0.021	0.019	...
Fruits production (1 000 tons)											
Brazil	35 461	42 072	41 097	42 089	42 352	42 722	42 376	42 500	43 487	45 134	43 482
China	62 251	245 246	244 052	252 419	256 884	274 008	286 924	299 702	312 962	327 443	339 658
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	43 260	90 183	92 918	96 447	97 967	102 080	102 481	107 507	110 207	112 978	(9)114 510
Indonesia	7 631	20 168	18 341	19 644	21 472	22 518	24 873	25 976	27 712	28 238	29 033
Iran	...	...	11 095	11 624	12 000	12 902	...	13 114	11 930	...	...
Russia(10)	2 961	3 179	3 636	3 245	3 945	4 158	4 323	4 757	5 107	5 051	4 878
South Africa	5 565	36 424	42 874	42 458	46 563	44 272	61 888	60 262	65 685	75 084	81 955
UAE	...	368	446	368	376	383	395	401	369	370	...

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil[11]	9 857	22 133	22 371	23 110	23 458	24 006	24 299	24 985	26 074	27 583	29 430
China	60 139	87 495	86 283	86 544	86 246	77 588	77 484	89 900	93 284	97 482	97 799
Egypt	705	974	967	862	858	717	672	726	803	650	...
Ethiopia	...	412	484	454	465	434	431	434	544	603	...
India[12]	1 911	6 691	7 020	7 386	7 656	8 114	8 600	8 798	9 292	9 769	10 253
Indonesia[13]	1 445	3 057	3 356	4 596	4 779	4 888	4 556	4 542	4 947	4 991	5 115
Iran[14]	467	477	449	431	363	323	443	626	600	472	403
Russia[15]	4 446	9 519	9 853	10 319	10 629	10 866	11 222	11 346	11 744	12 001	12 302
South Africa[16]	1 666	3 146	3 306	3 194	3 097	3 244	3 321	3 431	3 433	3 448	3 546
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Timber Production (million cu.m.)											
Brazil	72	124	135	139	146	131	143	149	168	173	...
China	47	72	78	78	88	100	103	116	122	127	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	0.0	0.3	0.9	14.4	0.8	4.3	41.8	40.1	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia[17]	13.8	38.9	38.1	43.7	47.9	46.6	51.5	53.5	55.3	58.3	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[18]	95	127	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128	[P]132
South Africa[19]	17	18	16	18	19	16	7	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2019; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2021; Forestry Activities 2000-2019; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey 2000-2020. 2. Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011. 3. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007. 4. FAO STAT database.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development. 2. Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China. 3. China Forestry and Grassland Statistical Yearbook 2023.

Egypt

1. Annual Bulletin of Crop Plant Statistics and Plant Production. 2. Annual Bulletin of Animal Production Statistics.

Ethiopia

1. Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS. 2. Ministry of Agriculture.

India

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare. 2. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Agriculture: Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. 3. Federal Agency for Fishery.

South Africa

1. Statistics South Africa. 2. Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development. 3. Department of Forestry Fisheries & Environment.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Harvested area. Including cereals and others crops.

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

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

China

(2) Data of area of cultivated land of China before 2016 are from the annual survey of the change of land.

India

(3) The period of agricultural year is from July to June.

(6) As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25 (including Kharif and Rabi seasons only).

(9) As per Second Advance Estimates 2024-25.

(12) The data pertain to March to February. Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008.

Indonesia

(13) Meat production in 2024 is based on preliminary figures.

(17) Only from PBPH-HA and PBPH-HT (Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activitie and Business Licensing for Natural Forest Utilization Sub-Activities) and Perum Perhutani (State Enterprises), except for 2012 only from Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activities.

Iran

(7) Includes wheat, barley, paddy and maize.

(14) Red meat production: According to the results of the slaughter survey of official slaughterhouses & 80% of the animals offered for slaughtering.

Russia

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

(9) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.

(15) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(18) Since 2010 – wood in the rough.

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

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

(19) 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	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	76	75.5	78.2	77.9	80.6	83.1	85.8	90.4	95.8	94.1
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)[1]											
Soybean	27.2	42.4	44.0	43.4	44.7	44.5	47.7	45.6	45.3	44.2	46.4
Corn	23.7	20.3	19.8	22.3	20.7	21.7	22.0	22.2	23.4	22.1	23.3
Sugarcane	9.6	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.9	9.0	10.5
Beans	8.6	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6
Rice	7.3	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.5
Coffee	4.5	2.6	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
Wheat	2.3	3.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.4	3.5
Cassava	3.4	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3
Cotton	1.6	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8
Orange	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6
Cashew nuts	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Sorghum	1.1	1.0	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4
Cocoa	1.4	0.9	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Banana	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5
Tobacco	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Coconut	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6
Sisal	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	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	0.1	0.1
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Soybean	32 821	97 465	96 395	114 732	117 912	114 269	121 821	134 935	121 290	152 144	144 947
Corn	32 321	85 283	64 188	97 911	82 367	101 139	103 992	88 462	109 739	131 950	114 703
Sugarcane	326 121	750 290	768 594	758 646	747 060	752 895	756 071	715 659	726 053	782 586	706 720
Beans	3 056	3 089	2 621	3 046	2 916	2 907	3 036	2 900	2 872	2 899	3 099
Rice	11 135	12 301	10 622	12 465	11 808	10 369	11 091	11 661	10 774	10 286	10 592
Coffee	3 807	2 648	3 024	2 685	3 553	3 009	3 707	2 994	3 179	3 405	3 425
Wheat	1 726	5 508	6 834	4 343	5 469	5 604	6 344	7 878	10 343	7 730	7 530
Cassava	23 044	23 060	21 036	18 502	17 877	17 497	18 198	18 098	17 826	18 514	19 059
Cotton	2 015	4 007	3 464	3 843	4 956	6 893	7 070	5 712	6 334	7 497	8 866
Oranges	17 004	16 953	16 980	17 493	16 842	17 074	16 722	16 215	16 930	17 616	12 217
Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)											
Soybean	2 403	3 029	2 905	3 378	3 390	3 185	3 275	3 445	2 955	3 423	3 149
Corn	2 718	5 535	4 288	5 618	5 108	5 773	5 695	4 650	5 209	5 913	5 426
Sugarcane	67 878	74 203	75 176	74 456	74 606	74 657	75 636	71 774	73 438	77 749	76 655
Beans	705	1 078	1 013	1 087	1 028	1 115	1 130	1 110	1 090	1 176	1 147
Rice	3 038	5 753	5 464	6 213	6 307	6 063	6 611	6 903	6 638	6 937	6 731
Coffee	839	1 339	1 515	1 489	1 906	1 650	1 952	1 630	1 702	1 773	1 743
Wheat	1 516	2 228	3 155	2 279	2 629	2 658	2 608	2 863	3 266	2 321	2 547
Cassava	13 482	15 245	15 067	14 609	14 702	14 724	14 992	15 009	15 026	15 410	15 476
Cotton	2 472	3 880	3 477	4 141	4 310	4 236	4 329	4 171	3 840	4 385	4 372
Oranges	24 906	24 955	26 441	27 638	28 577	28 978	29 205	28 051	29 791	30 613	23 311
Fruits production (1 000 tons)[2]	35 461	42 072	41 097	42 089	42 352	42 722	42 376	42 500	43 487	45 134	43 482

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Number of livestock (1 000 heads)											
Bovines	169 876	215 221	218 191	215 004	213 809	214 690	217 836	224 602	234 851	238 626	238 181
Chickens	659 246	1 104 467	1 127 545	1 185 767	1 220 783	1 210 140	1 225 652	1 274 634	1 311 337	1 314 107	1 306 168
Laying hens	183 495	221 986	220 081	240 892	244 864	247 556	252 772	253 397	257 181	263 463	277 110
Ovines	14 785	18 411	18 404	18 607	18 947	19 972	20 623	20 545	21 521	21 792	21 862
Swines	31 562	39 795	40 053	41 383	41 232	40 556	41 211	42 551	44 388	42 998	43 915
Production of meat (1 000 tons)(3)											
Beef	3 900	7 493	7 359	7 682	7 990	8 219	7 825	7 456	8 012	8 962	10 356
Chicken	4 613	11 209	11 301	11 603	11 517	11 661	11 992	12 630	12 875	13 322	13 715
Pork	1 344	3 431	3 711	3 825	3 951	4 126	4 482	4 899	5 186	5 299	5 359
Milk (1 000 tons)(4)											
Cow milk	19 191	33 602	32 699	32 343	32 920	33 856	34 288	34 158	33 548	34 345	34 703
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3.2	6.8	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.9	7.9	...

Sources

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2022 and Municipal Livestock Survey, 2000-2022; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2023; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA). 2. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA; <http//www.ibama.gov.br/areas-tematicas-qa/relatorio-de-comercialicao-de-agrotoxicos>, pagina-3>; https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/quimicos-e-biologicos/agrotoxicos/relatorios-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos#boletinsanuais.

Footnotes

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

(2) 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, açai berry. Açai berry from 2015 onwards. Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg.

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

(4) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.

(P) Preliminary data (LSPA), may be reviewed.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components[(1)(2)]											
All (%)	103.6	104.0	103.5	104.0	103.5	102.8	103.4	107.9	104.4	104.2	103.8
Crop products (%)	101.4	105.4	104.2	104.7	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.5	104.0	103.6	104.0
Forestry products (%)	105.4	106.1	108.2	106.9	106.5	105.2	104.3	104.4	105.7	106.2	107.6
Livestock products (%)	106.3	100.5	101.1	102.1	101.7	97.9	102.0	115.6	104.5	104.5	101.3
Fishery products (%)	106.5	104.3	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.8	104.5	104.6
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	166.8	166.9	166.3	165.9	165.9	167.5	168.7	170.0	172.0	173.0
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.5	18.4	18.5	18.2	17.9	18.0	17.7	17.3	16.9	16.8
Wheat	17.1	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.6
Corn	14.8	27.0	26.5	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.6	25.7	25.3	25.8	25.9
Soybeans	6.0	4.1	4.6	5.0	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.0
Tubers	6.7	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.3
Peanuts	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4.2	4.0	4.0	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6
Sesame	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.6	2.3	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Sugar crops	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Sugarcane	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	9.7	11.8	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.5
Other	12.1	7.7	8.2	8.5	8.6	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.8
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405 224	618 184	616 665	615 205	610 036	613 697	616 743	632 757	633 243	641 430	652 287
Cotton	4 417	5 907	5 343	5 653	6 103	5 889	5 910	5 731	5 980	5 618	6 164
Peanuts	14 437	15 961	16 361	17 092	17 332	17 520	17 993	18 308	18 329	19 231	19 613
Rapeseeds	11 381	13 859	13 128	13 274	13 281	13 485	14 049	14 714	15 531	16 317	16 869
Sesame	811	450	352	366	431	467	457	455	435	453	470
Potatoes	13 255	16 453	16 986	17 696	17 984	17 779	17 983	17 907	17 883	18 037	18 463
Sugarcane	68 280	107 064	103 215	104 404	108 097	109 388	108 121	106 664	103 381	104 566	102 094
Beetroots	8 073	5 088	8 545	9 384	11 277	12 273	11 984	7 851	8 933	9 160	12 411
Tobacco	2 552	2 677	2 574	2 391	2 241	2 153	2 134	2 128	2 188	2 297	2 256
Tea	683	2 277	2 313	2 460	2 610	2 777	2 932	3 164	3 342	3 541	3 737
Fruits	124 357	245 246	244 052	252 419	256 884	274 008	286 924	299 702	312 962	327 443	339 658
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1 272	2 230	2 328	2 439	2 487	2 617	2 832	2 923	2 996	3 061	3 103
Apples	2 254	1 983	1 946	1 947	1 939	1 978	1 994	1 975	1 956	1 928	1 907
Pears	1 015	974	931	923	943	941	967	922	915	892	877
Grapes	283	716	716	707	725	726	712	702	705	696	682
Bananas	249	355	350	351	332	330	327	326	327	321	311

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20 431	38 899	40 393	41 390	39 233	42 425	44 066	45 973	47 572	49 602	51 285
Citrus	8 783	36 175	35 915	38 168	41 381	45 845	51 219	55 956	60 039	64 338	67 915
Pears	8 412	16 527	15 963	16 410	16 078	17 314	17 815	18 876	19 265	19 853	20 988
Bananas	4 941	10 627	10 940	11 170	11 222	11 656	11 513	11 724	11 777	11 703	11 760
Grapes	3 282	13 164	12 629	13 083	13 667	14 195	14 314	14 998	15 378	16 166	16 726
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	293	319	344	346	417	531	562	619	659	663
Aniseed	...	158	172	172	177	178	207	232	260	273	325
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4 753	5 989	6 004	6 105	6 120	6 272	6 296	6 316	6 379	6 419	6 493
Cotton	1 093	1 565	1 671	1 769	1 819	1 764	1 865	1 893	1 993	2 015	2 172
Peanuts	2 973	3 640	3 678	3 709	3 752	3 781	3 803	3 810	3 913	4 008	4 023
Rapeseeds	1 519	1 972	1 982	1 995	2 027	2 048	2 077	2 104	2 141	2 091	2 110
Sesame	1 034	1 495	1 529	1 610	1 645	1 651	1 564	1 596	1 620	1 618	1 615
Potatoes	2 806	3 438	3 537	3 641	3 780	3 805	3 862	3 865	3 943	4 049	4 140
Sugarcane	57 626	72 528	73 638	76 132	76 891	78 655	79 890	81 047	80 191	82 652	79 950
Beetroots	24 518	52 751	55 630	53 843	52 174	56 057	56 307	55 639	54 855	61 540	66 810
Tobacco	1 776	2 134	2 130	2 115	2 118	2 098	2 105	2 100	2 097	2 119	2 102
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416 336	458 029	442 092	441 589	428 171	310 407	406 504	449 224	452 557	434 223	427 429
Cattle	123 532	90 558	88 345	90 387	89 153	91 383	95 621	98 172	102 159	105 085	100 465
Sheep and goats	279 482	311 743	299 305	302 317	297 135	300 721	306 548	319 693	326 273	322 326	300 493
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	60 139	87 495	86 283	86 544	86 246	77 588	77 484	89 900	93 284	97 482	97 799
Milk (1000 tons)	9 191	32 955	31 739	31 486	31 768	32 976	35 296	37 781	40 265	42 813	41 555
Cow Milk	8 274	31 798	30 640	30 386	30 746	32 012	34 401	36 788	39 316	41 967	40 794
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	21 820	30 461	31 605	30 963	31 283	33 090	34 678	34 088	34 564	35 630	35 885
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	11 607	12 929	12 884	9 268	8 633	8 213	...	7 372	7 317	7 368	7 390
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1 000 units)(3)	22 643	24 846	25 072	25 029	24 462	24 371	24 244	23 968	...	...	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265	361	359	352	341	326	314	308	299	293	288
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	...	10.7	10.4	10.0	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.8	...

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2016; China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 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 10.2.3 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fish production											
Total (1 000 tons)	724	1 519	1 706	1 823	1 935	2 039	2 011	2 002	1 993	...	...
Inland fish (Total Internal Water) (1 000 tons)	80	70	73	78	74	77	80	75	78	...	...
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	131	103	104	110	105	99	101	96	98	...	...
Number of livestock											
Cows (1 000 heads)	3 530	4 883	5 012	4 387	4 379	2 809	2 745	2 812	3 091	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	3 379	3 702	3 437	3 433	3 445	1 427	1 348	1 428	1 570	...	...
Sheeps (1 000 heads)	4 469	5 463	5 556	5 305	4 830	2 082	1 936	1 938	2 132	...	...
Goats (1 000 heads)	3 425	4 046	4 260	3 974	3 572	977	925	1 130	1 244	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	14 803	18 094	18 265	17 099	16 126	7 295	6 954	7 308	8 037	...	...
Total milk (1 000 tons)	3 824	5 245	5 088	5 395	5 174	5 227	5 578	6 165	6 707	...	...
Cow milk	1 645	2 729	2 630	2 961	2 882	3 967	4 281	4 794	5 207	...	...
Annual eggs production (million)	4 445	10 416	9 562	10 150	10 095	13 504	15 056	16 360	15 315	...	...
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	...
Area of cultivated land (1 000 hectares)											
Soybean	...	14	13	13	16	12	13	21	37	63	...
Corn	...	1 061	1 028	1 097	1 098	1 001	1 137	1 027	913	654	...
Sugarcane	...	138	137	137	138	133	218	144	140	133	...
Beans	...	37	37	53	37	32	42	53	39	49	...
Rice	...	511	568	550	361	549	499	464	483	681	...
Wheat	...	1 458	1 409	1 228	1 326	1 269	1 430	1 437	1 436	1 338	...
Vegetables	...	889	834	788	799	785	826	819	916	869	...
Orange	...	131	116	129	125	123	180	139	145	147	...
Fruits	...	568	582	631	624	607	606	703	732	743	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Soybean	...	47	45	36	47	36	36	63	117	188	...
Corn	...	7 803	7 818	8 543	8 349	7 593	7 586	8 036	6 857	7 447	...
Sugarcane	...	15 903	15 558	15 382	15 823	16 333	15 860	15 959	15 565	14 252	...
Beans	...	153	142	197	158	139	187	216	177	195	...
Rice	...	4 818	5 309	4 961	3 124	4 804	4 441	4 242	4 301	6 229	...
Vegetables	...	21 349	20 035	19 459	19 838	20 455	21 227	21 347	23 713	24 954	...
Wheat	...	9 608	9 343	8 421	8 349	8 559	9 102	9 842	9 623	9 065	...
Fruits	...	11 154	11 129	12 007	11 945	11 674	11 587	11 628	12 993	13 793	...
Oranges	...	3 351	2 939	3 148	3 086	3 067	3 104	3 173	3 160	3 472	...
Average per capita (kg/year)											
Soybean	...	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	...	...
Corn	...	57.5	54.3	52.2	52.1	89.0	90.7	87.1	81.9	...	...
Sugarcane	...	5.8	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.7	...	...
Beans	...	3.4	4.8	4.5	7.5	7.6	5.6	4.2	4.8	...	...
Rice	...	39.1	34.7	38.7	36.8	26.7	29.6	28.5	26.9	...	...
Vegetables	...	93.1	86.3	80.3	77.1	77.5	73.6	72.5	78.7	...	...
Wheat	...	141.1	137.8	163.9	155.2	153.3	156.1	150.0	137.7	...	...
Oranges	...	13.3	9.8	10.4	8.5	6.3	9.2	8.1	9.0	...	...
Fruits	...	63.6	62.9	63.0	62.7	62.9	58.5	59.1	65.3	...	...

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Self-sufficiency ratio (%)											
Soybean	...	21.7	5.4	8.9	0.002	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	...	...
Corn	...	56.2	56.3	47.0	50.5	51.1	44.8	46.0	48.5	...	...
Sugarcane	...	100.0	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	...	...
Beans	...	31.0	20.0	30.7	12.4	10.5	17.3	22.8	21.9	...	...
Rice	...	102.6	99.7	94.2	90.7	76.2	98.3	98.6	97.4	...	...
Vegetables	...	102.6	103.4	102.1	102.7	105.5	103.7	106.9	108.3	...	...
Wheat	...	49.1	47.7	34.5	35.5	40.3	41.4	48.2	50.6	...	...
Oranges	...	158.6	183.7	177.0	208.2	275.1	186.9	213.4	199.8	...	...
Fruits	...	96.2	98.4	99.3	100.7	99.0	100.6	98.8	103.2	...	...

Sources

1. Annual Bulletin of Crop Areas and Plant Production. 2. Annual Bulletin of Production Movement, Foreign Trade and Available for Consumption of Agricultural Commodities. 3. Annual Bulletin of Fish Production Statistics. 4. Annual Bulletin of Animal and Poultry Wealth Statistics.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Timber Production (million cu.m.)	0.003	0.29	0.92	14.39	0.78	4.30	41.84	40.11	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)	9.3	23.1	25.4	26.8	27.8	29.7	30.2	35.4	46.0	61.3	...
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)	...	0.74	1.6	1.52	1.72	1.72	0.91	2.65	...	...	...
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)	7.6	9.9	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	14.9	18.3	23.9	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	...	412.0	484.0	453.8	465.0	433.6	431.0	434.0	543.8	603.4	...

Sources

1. Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS. 2. Ministry of Agriculture.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
All India index numbers of production of principal crops[1][2]	94.0	120.8	132.8	139.4	138.1	145.5	154.1	158.0	165.2	162.1	167.5
Cereals	94.4	115.5	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.8	139.7	140.7	147.8	150.1	159.7
Total food grains	92.8	115.7	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.8	147.0	150.2	154.6	154.1	163.3
Non-food grains	95.5	126.1	134.7	142.1	142.0	151.3	161.3	166.1	176.0	170.2	171.9
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species[2]											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	198.1	201.2	200.9	201.2	211.4	216.1	219.2	219.3	217.9	...
Total cereals (%)	54.7	49.8	50.4	49.8	49.4	51.1	50.9	49.6	49.6	50.5	...
Rice	24.2	21.9	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.9	...
Wheat	13.9	15.6	16.0	15.5	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.9	16.0	16.0	...
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	...
Soybeans	3.4	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	5.5	5.9	6.0	...
Oil-bearing crops	13.3	14.3	14.3	13.3	13.7	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.9	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	2.3	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	...
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	...
Sesame	0.9	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	...
Cotton	4.6	6.1	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.8	...
Other fiber crops	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.02	0.05	0.03	...
Sugarcane	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	...
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Vegetables	2.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	...
Fruits	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.3	...
Production of major farm products[1][2]											
Rice (1 000 tons)	...	104 410	109 700	112 760	116 480	118 870	124 368	129 471	135 755	137 825	149 074
Wheat (1 000 tons)	...	92 290	98 510	99 870	103 600	107 861	109 586	107 742	110 554	113 292	117 507
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185 738	235 218	251 981	259 597	263 133	274 479	285 279	288 314	303 628	308 052	328 721
Cotton (1000 tons)	1 618	5 101	5 538	5 577	4 767	6 131	5 992	5 290	5 722	5 529	5 218
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6 410	6 733	7 462	9 253	6 727	9 952	10 244	10 135	10 297	10 180	11 896
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4 190	6 797	7 917	8 430	9 256	9 124	10 210	11 963	12 643	13 259	12 606
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	850	747	755	689	658	817	789	802	847	829
Potatoes (1 000 MT)	22 243	43 417	48 605	51 310	50 190	48 562	56 173	56 176	60 142	57 053	60 175
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295 960	348 448	306 069	379 905	405 416	370 500	405 399	439 425	490 533	453 158	450 116
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	802	805	951	658	801	755	818	770	866	....
Fruits (1 000 MT)	43 260	90 183	92 918	96 447	97 967	102 080	102 481	107 507	110 207	112 978	114 510
Vegetables (1 000 MT)	93 889	169 064	178 172	184 041	183 170	188 284	200 445	209 143	212 548	207 208	219 674
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)[2]											
Cereal	18.4	23.9	25.3	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.2	29.0	29.4	29.5	30.0
Cotton	1.9	4.1	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.7
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	14.6	14.0	18.9	14.2	20.6	17.0	17.8	20.8	21.6	20.7

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	11.8	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.3	15.2	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.6
Sesame	3.0	4.4	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.4
Potatoes	184	205	223	240	231	237	255	252	258	246	253
Sugarcane	685.8	707.2	690.0	802.0	801.1	805	836	849.1	833.5	789.5	840.1
Tobacco	13.2	17.8	20.2	23.2	16.1	19.8	21.2	21.2	20.3	21.1	...
Livestock products[3]											
Production of meat (1 000 tons)[4]	1 911	6 691	7 020	7 386	7 656	8 114	8 600	8 798	9 292	9 769	10 253
Milk (1 000 tons)[5]	78 286	146 314	155 491	165 404	176 347	187 749	198 440	209 960	222 069	230 577	239 299
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32 636	66 423	73 647	78 099	83 634	89 834	96 647	108 307	115 840	119 678	127 105
Poultry eggs (million)[6]	30 447	78 484	82 929	88 139	95 217	103 804	114 383	122 050	129 600	138 376	142 772
Fish production[8]									...	...	...
Total (1 000 tons)	5 655	10 762	11 431	12 704	13 573	14 164	14 725	16 248	17 545	18 402	...
Inland Fish (1 000 tons)	2 845	7 162	7 806	8 948	9 720	10 437	11 249	12 121	13 113	13 907	...
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	2 811	3 600	3 625	3 756	3 853	3 727	3 476	4 127	4 432	4 495	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers[9]											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16 702	26 753	25 949	26 591	27 375	29 369	32 536	29 796	29 844	30 642	32 928
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10 920	17 372	16 735	16 958	17 628	19 100	20 404	19 438	20 206	20 456	22 148
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4 215	6 979	6 705	6 854	6 968	7 662	8 978	7 828	7 922	8 307	8 396
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1 567	2 402	2 508	2 779	2 779	2 607	3 154	2 529	1 716	1 879	2 384
Per hectare (kg)	90	135	129	132	136	139	151	136	136	140	150
Number of livestock[7]											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	193 463	...	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	109 852	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	223 145	...	...	...	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	536 761	...	...	...	...	...
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	851 810	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare. 2. Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

Footnotes

(1) Index numbers, production and yield for the year 2024 are as per third advance estimates 2024-25 and Horticulture crops as per first advance estimates 2024-25.

(2) The period of agriculture year is from July to June.

(3) Data on Livestock product pertains to March to February.

(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.

(8) The data pertains to March to February.

(9) Consumption of chemical fertilizers - consumption year is taken from April to March.

Table 10.2.6 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[3]
Index of agricultural production (% change from the preceding year) [1]	(-) 2.0	2.5	2.9	(-) 2.4	22.5	8.5	1.5	(-) 0.3	5.9	3.3	...
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)	...	8	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)	52	75	...	...	59	55	55	54	55	54	...
Fruits production (1 000 tons)	7 631	20 168	18 341	19 644	21 472	22 518	24 873	25 976	27 712	28 238	29 033
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	1 445	3 057	3 356	4 596	4 779	4 888	4 556	4 542	4 947	4 991	5 115
Timber Production (million cu.m.)	14	39	38	44	48	47	52	54	55	58	...
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)[2]	14	32	30	32	35	36	39	41	43	43	44
Top five production of vegetables (1 000 tons)											
Shallot	773	1 229	1 447	1 470	1 503	1 580	1 815	2 005	1 982	1 985	2 086
Big chili	...	1 045	1 046	1 206	1 207	1 214	1 264	1 361	1 476	1 554	1 469
Cayenne pepper	...	870	916	1 153	1 336	1 374	1 508	1 386	1 544	1 507	1 569
Potato	977	1 219	1 213	1 165	1 285	1 315	1 283	1 361	1 504	1 249	1 270
Cabbage	1 336	1 443	1 513	1 443	1 408	1 413	1 407	1 435	1 504	1 399	1 456
Top five harvested areas of vegetables (1 000 hectares)											
Shallot	84	122	150	158	157	159	187	195	185	182	189
Big chili	...	121	123	143	138	133	134	143	145	145	138
Cayenne pepper	...	135	137	168	173	167	181	179	189	193	192
Potato	73	67	66	76	69	68	66	72	77	64	67
Cabbage	67	65	72	91	66	65	65	64	69	62	64
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Banana	3 747	7 299	7 007	7 163	7 264	7 281	8 183	8 741	9 245	9 335	9 260
Mango	876	2 179	1 815	2 204	2 625	2 809	2 899	2 835	3 309	3 303	3 302
Pineapple	393	1 730	1 396	1 796	1 806	2 196	2 447	2 886	3 204	3 157	2 741
Orange	...	1 856	2 138	2 295	2 510	2 563	2 723	2 548	2 739	2 972	2 648
Snakefruit	424	965	702	954	897	956	1 225	1 120	1 147	1 121	2 094
Top five productive crops of fruits (1 000 trees/clumps)											
Banana	...	...	104 669	109 019	107 683	105 799	109 423	115 915	114 672	110 080	104 318
Mango	...	...	21 414	25 269	27 291	28 429	26 465	26 834	25 386	26 572	24 630
Pineapple	...	...	378 562	547 207	619 959	693 749	569 316	597 048	610 052	527 413	702 768
Orange	...	...	28 668	27 161	26 529	27 579	25 534	26 477	26 306	23 511	23 564
Snakefruit	...	...	54 676	51 166	51 328	54 100	52 032	50 408	48 919	47 553	51 503
Production (1 000 tons)											
Paddy (unhusked)	...	...	...	...	59 200	54 604	5 445	54 415	54 749	53 981	53 143
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	12 929	13 415	16 527	14 774	15 139
Harvested area (1 000 hectare)											
Paddy	...	...	...	...	11 377	10 678	10 657	10 412	10 453	10 214	10 046
Maize	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 338	2 328	2 764	2 476	2 549

Table 10.2.6 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024(3)
Production of estate crops (1 000 tons)											
Coffee	...	...	664	716	756	753	762	786	775	759	808
Cocoa	...	...	658	585	767	735	721	688	651	632	633
Sugarcane	...	...	2 363	2 191	2 172	2 227	2 123	2 348	2 403	2 234	2 466
Area of estate crops cultivated land (1 000 hectares)											
Coffee	...	...	1 246	1 238	1 253	1 245	1 250	1 280	1 266	1 267	1 269
Cocoa	...	...	1 721	1 653	1 611	1 561	1 509	1 460	1 421	1 393	1 387
Sugarcane	...	...	447	420	416	413	419	449	490	489	521
Yield of estate crops (kg/hectare)											
Coffee	...	...	714	773	799	773	811	817	817	789	828
Cocoa	...	...	798	731	729	721	723	723	715	710	710
Sugarcane	...	...	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
Fish catch (1 000 tons)	4 112	6 678	6 580	7 072	7 248	7 534	7 704	7 690	7 489	7 846	7 393
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	3 807	6 205	6 115	6 604	6 716	6 982	7 137	7 135	7 026	7 374	6 924
Inland Fish (1 000 tons)	305	473	465	468	532	552	567	555	463	472	469
Aquaculture production (1 000 tons)	995	15 634	16 002	16 115	16 581	16 331	15 459	15 917	14 776	15 361	17 182

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Agriculture. 3. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries.

Footnotes

(1) The 2000 production index uses the base year 1993. The 2001-2010 production index uses the base year 2000. The 2011-2023 production index uses the base year 2010.

(2) 2024 data for Production of meat, Production of estate crops, Area of estate crops cultivated land, Yield of estate crops are based on preliminary figures.

(3) In 2024, The number of vegetable collected was 26 commodities, while the number of fruit collected was 27 commodities.

Table 10.2.7 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	(P)2023	2024
Production of cereal (million tons)(1)	...	...	...	...	18.1	18.6	...	15.6	14.8	...	...
Fruits production (1 000 tons)	...	...	11 095	11 624	12 000	12 902	...	13 114	11 930	...	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)(2)	467	477	449	431	363	323	443	626	600	472	403

Footnotes

(1) Include wheat, barley, paddy and maize.

(2) Red meat production: According to the results of the slaughter survey of official slaughterhouses & 80% of the animals offered for slaughtering.

Table 10.2.8 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)	106.2	102.1	104.8	102.9	99.8	104.3	101.3	99.3	111.3	100.2	(P)96.8
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	102.1	107.8	103.3	98.5	106.6	100.7	98.8	117.6	99.7	(P)93.5
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	102.0	101.6	102.6	101.1	101.9	101.9	100.0	102.5	100.9	(P)100.9
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)(1)	84.7	78.6	79.3	80.0	79.6	79.9	79.9	80.4	82.3	81.5	80.5
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	59.3	59.4	59.6	58.2	58.4	59.9	58.5	57.7	58.8	57.3
Including wheat	27.4	34.1	34.9	34.9	34.2	35.2	36.8	35.8	35.9	36.5	35.4
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	14.6	15.5	15.8	17.5	18.3	18.0	20.7	22.8	21.7	23.6
Rapeseeds	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.4
Sunflower seeds	5.5	8.9	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2
Soybeans	0.5	2.7	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.4
Fiber crops (Fiber flax, hemp, cotton)(2)	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	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5
Tobacco	0.0	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3
Vegetable	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fodder crops	34.1	21.6	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.5	17.2	16.0	16.0	15.5
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65 420	104 729	120 677	135 539	113 255	121 200	133 463	121 399	157 614	144 956	125 883
Wheat	34 460	61 811	73 346	86 003	72 136	74 453	85 894	76 061	104 233	92 851	82 603
Rice	584	1 110	1 081	987	1 038	1 099	1 142	1 076	920	1 073	1 259
Nuts	7.9	16.8	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	21.0	33.7	26.9	30.4	28.1
Oil-bearing crops(3)	4 473	13 854	16 271	16 497	19 535	22 769	21 245	24 850	29 085	29 871	30 200
Rapeseeds(3)	149	1 013	1 001	1 510	1 989	2 060	2 572	2 794	4 514	4 204	4 656
Sunflower seeds(3)	3 919	9 289	11 015	10 481	12 756	15 379	13 314	15 656	16 362	17 259	16 909
Soybeans(3)	342	2 716	3 143	3 622	4 027	4 360	4 308	4 760	6 003	6 826	7 055
Cotton	...	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0
Potatoes	29 465	25 406	22 463	21 708	22 395	22 073	19 607	17 959	18 843	20 241	17 828
Sugar beet	14 051	38 989	51 325	51 913	42 066	54 350	33 915	41 202	48 908	53 137	45 116
Vegetable	10 822	13 185	13 181	13 612	13 685	14 104	13 864	13 029	13 614	13 844	13 930
Tobacco	0.1	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Table 10.2.8 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1 560	2 370	2 620	2 920	2 540	2 670	2 860	2 670	3 362	3 103	2 787
Wheat	1 610	2 390	2 680	3 120	2 720	2 700	2 980	2 720	3 551	3 181	2 938
Nuts[5]	800	2 590	3 100	2 840	3 350	3 030	3 170	4 480	4 258	3 873	3 657
Oil-bearing crops[3]	890	1 290	1 390	1 410	1 460	1 630	1 520	1 530	1 668	1 772	1 632
Rapeseeds[3]	860	1 120	1 100	1 580	1 330	1 440	1 770	1 710	1 977	2 034	1 752
Sunflower seeds[3]	900	1 420	1 510	1 450	1 600	1 830	1 590	1 620	1 781	1 845	1 756
Soybeans[3]	1 010	1 300	1 480	1 410	1 470	1 570	1 590	1 590	1 788	1 920	1 669
Potatoes	10 470	16 410	15 760	16 250	17 040	17 810	16 620	16 270	17 387	19 059	17 855
Sugar beet	18 820	38 780	47 040	44 210	38 060	47 960	37 000	41 460	48 675	50 470	39 161
Vegetable	14 330	22 620	22 920	24 090	24 280	25 080	24 530	24 260	25 163	25 621	26 340
Tobacco	750	...	...	870	1 260	1 220	1 560	620	846	1 798	1 115
Fruits[4][5]	4 280	7 816	8 905	7 989	9 625	10 158	10 520	11 118	12 658	12 297	12 044
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1 519	1 495	1 726	1 521	1 997	2 179	2 342	2 608	2 870	2 896	2 815
Stone fruits	466	503	624	509	616	597	602	640	650	585	527
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1
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	659	683	632	702	702	695	756	699	685	626
Vineyards	279	520	601	580	628	678	682	751	890	882	908
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27 520	18 621	18 346	18 294	18 151	18 126	18 027	17 650	17 489	17 074	16 235
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15 824	21 406	21 925	23 076	23 727	25 163	25 850	26 193	27 606	28 268	27 797
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14 962	24 606	24 717	24 389	23 129	22 618	21 660	20 959	20 831	20 271	19 138
Production of meat (1 000 tons)[6]	4 446	9 519	9 853	10 319	10 629	10 866	11 222	11 346	11 744	12 001	12 302
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32 259	29 887	29 787	30 185	30 612	31 360	32 226	32 339	32 984	33 811	34 035
Cow milk	32 000	29 620	29 529	29 921	30 345	31 101	31 960	32 079	32 739	33 557	33 793
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34 085	42 510	43 514	44 829	44 901	44 858	44 909	44 893	46 110	46 663	46 572
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3 776	...	[7]4 812	[7]4 952	[7]5 110	[7]4 983	[7]4 975	[7]5 053	[7]4 920	[7]5 369	[7]4 913
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1 000 unit) [8]	747	234	223	217	212	207	204	198	197	198	197
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1 000 unit)[9]	288	81	78	76	74	72	70	68	67	69	69

Table 10.2.8 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)(10)	19	42	49	55	56	61	69	75	74	76	77
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m)(11)	95	127	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128	132
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)(12)	14.3	18.1	18.7	18.7	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.4
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide (%)	14.8	36.8	39.2	43.8	42.7	45.8	45.7	42.7	42.2	38.8	(13)20.5

Source

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation (Minselkhoz). 3. Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography (Rosreestr). 4. Federal Agency for Fishery.

Footnotes

(1) Total sown area.

(2) Fibre flax, hemp, cotton.

(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 aquatic bio-resources.

(8) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.

(9) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.

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

(11) Since 2010 – wood in the rough.

(12) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries, grapes, vegetables and melons.

(13) By the data of Ministry of Agriculture of the Russian Federation.

(P) Preliminary data

Table 10.2.9 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	95	88	126	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry products	17	18	16	18	19	16	...	...	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	112	111	109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	13 844	11 848	10 114	18 814	14 915	13 282	18 166	19 146	17 985	18 951	15 250
Maize/corn	11 001	9 955	7 779	16 820	12 510	11 275	15 300	16 315	15 470	16 430	12 850
Wheat	2 349	1 440	1 910	1 535	1 868	1 535	2 120	2 285	2 110	2 050	1 930
Malting barley	142	332	355	307	422	345	588	331	302	377	372
Sorghum	352	121	71	152	115	127	158	215	103	94	98
Sunflower seed	531	663	755	874	862	678	789	678	846	720	632
Soybeans	154	1 070	742	1 316	1 540	1 170	1 246	1 897	2 230	2 770	1 848
Cotton	70	51	27	42	129	119	73	41	41	43	49
Peanuts	114	62	18	92	57	19	50	64	49	53	52
Dry beans	72	73	35	69	69	66	65	58	53	50	50
Sugarcane	23 876	14 861	15 074	17 388	19 302	19 242	18 220	17 199	17 911	17 944	16 472
Tobacco	30	14	15	15	15	17	15	12	11	10	9
Bananas	378	443	316	341	455	416	323	352	502	427	431
Apples	602	932	918	929	830	905	1 001	1 170	1 324	1 339	1 328
Citrus	1 712	2 657	2 260	2 523	3 034	2 991	2 993	3 255	3 671	3 580	3 674
Pears	304	390	433	416	398	400	429	456	561	508	476
Grapes	1 461	2 008	1 966	2 065	1 902	1 884	2 003	2 108	2 067	1 745	1 870
Pineapples	168	108	89	106	113	114	113	129	132	128	121
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3 210	3 750	3 996	6 399	5 395	4 901	5 860	5 921	5 898	6 353	4 874
Wheat	2 515	2 987	3 757	3 126	3 711	2 843	4 158	4 365	3 723	3 811	3 820
Malting barley	1 830	3 540	4 002	3 360	3 542	2 614	4 150	3 526	2 990	3 504	3 697
Sorghum	2 480	1 710	1 454	3 589	3 993	2 515	3 718	4 370	2 773	2 775	2 328
Sunflower seed	1 340	1 150	1 051	1 375	1 433	1 316	1 576	1 419	1 261	1 296	1 195
Soybeans	1 640	1 560	1 476	2 293	1 956	1 602	1 767	2 294	2 410	2 412	1 083
Cotton	1 368	3 291	3 334	3 875	...	...	...	...	2 015	2 251	2 287
Peanuts	1 370	1 070	782	1 644	1 012	968	1 335	1 668	1 118	1 693	1 262
Dry beans	1 000	1 150	1 030	1 521	1 300	1 119	1 292	1 217	1 226	1 371	1 277
Potatoes	2 987	4 388	4 310	4 911	5 036	4 832	5 175	4 957	4 861	4 991	5 020
Sugarcane	67 741	57 500	58 939	63 200	76 900	77 100	73 900	68 500	57 816	68 550	64 974
Tobacco	1 904	2 898	3 000	3 217	2 960	3 510	3 082	2 447	2 274	2 301	2 329
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	1 073	1 088	1 014	1 003	1 037	1 041	1 053	1 008	1 032	1 102
Mutton	94	175	176	163	158	170	161	156	149	140	156
Goats	9	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12
Poultry	870	1 791	1 771	1 659	1 746	1 814	1 887	1 910	1 951	1 858	1 915
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2 306	3 538	3 549	3 657	3 834	3 859	3 853	3 825	3 764	3 810	3 883
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	477	478	445	476	565	594	549	562	480	433

Source

1. Department of Agriculture. 2. Statistics South Africa: Census of Commercial Agriculuture, 2017.

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.

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

Table 10.2.10 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fish catchement (tons)	...	74 056	73 287	75 287	75 615	72 117	71 388	67 944	65 510	59 445	...
Main fruits production, Date (tons)	...	335 306	412 553	344 714	345 119	341 246	351 462	382 988	351 426	351 750	...
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Sheeps	...	2 134 299	2 128 400	2 128 756	2 147 665	2 043 993	2 054 572	2 064 405	2 072 026	2 048 411	...
Goats	...	2 225 532	2 244 445	2 329 732	2 395 166	2 350 145	2 399 264	2 294 115	2 235 919	2 198 842	...
Cattles	...	75 197	88 457	85 695	87 352	100 914	103 102	112 370	110 698	116 687	...
Camels	...	430 372	443 568	459 971	457 526	494 536	497 524	549 458	569 527	593 294	...

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, and açai berry. Açai berry from 2015 onwards. Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

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

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).

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.

Ethiopia

Cultivated land of cereals (In millions Ha) Total amount cultivated land cereal crops in main season by private peasant farmers of the country, it is obtained by adding up all actually ploughed land.

Cereal production(Million tons) The total amount of cereal crop production in the main season by private peasant farmers. It is obtained by summing up each crop production.

Fruits & Vegetables (Million tons) The total amount of Vegetables & Fruits production in the main season by private peasant farmers.

India

Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare 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 and Farmers Welfare 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.

Indonesia

Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries is the nodal agency for collection, compilation & dissemination of fishery statistics in Indonesia.

Meat production data are collected through *Statistik Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan*/Livestock and Animal Health Statistics. In 2024, there are 13 livestocks commodities, that are beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, horse, native chicken, layer, broiler, duck, rabbit, quail, and muscovy duck.

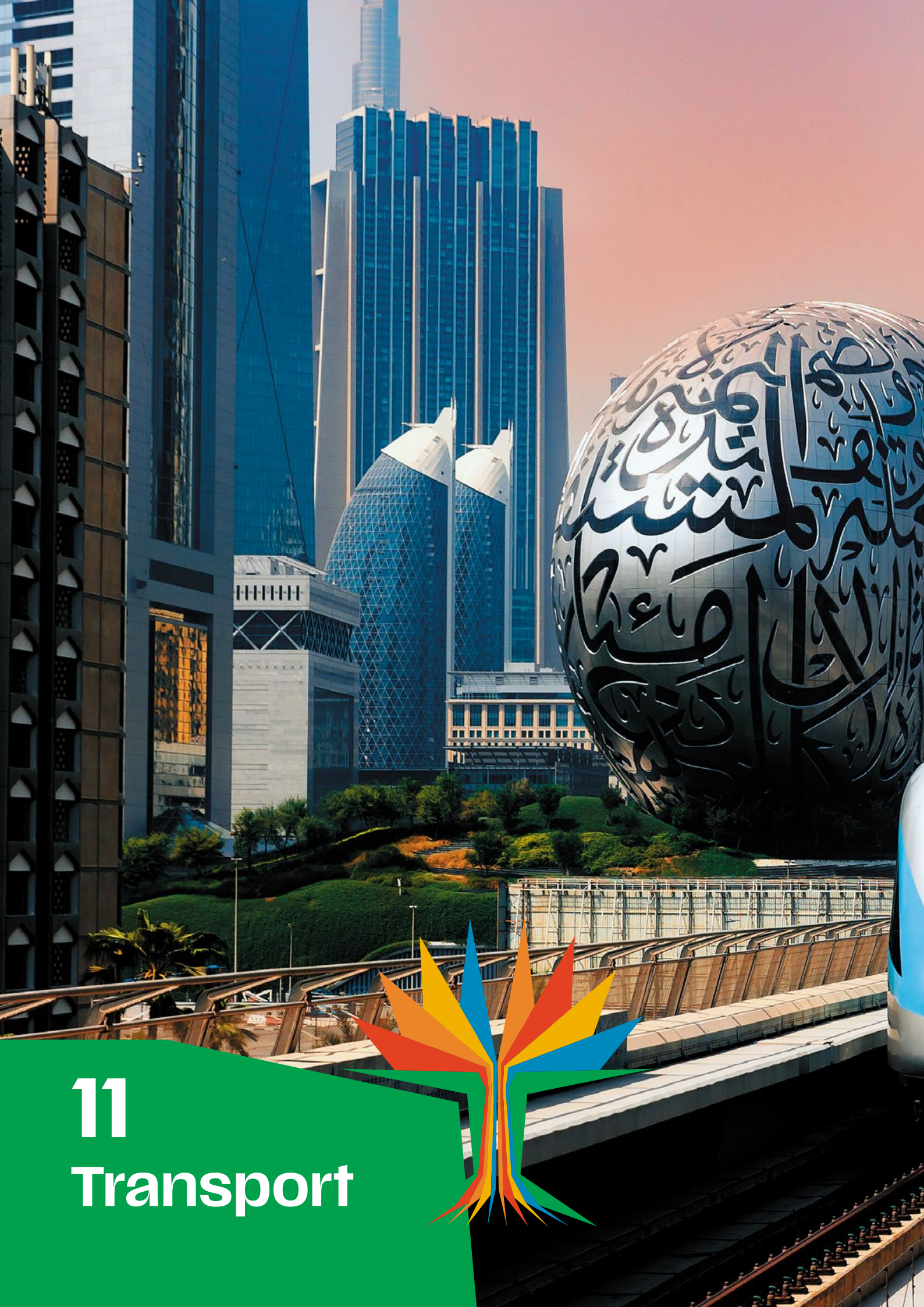
Meat production is a carcass resulting from livestock slaughtered plus edible portion during a certain period and in a certain region. Edible portion is organs and part of noncarcass that can be consumed, covers innard (edible offal) and variety meat (fancy meat).

Meat production in 2024 is based on preliminary figures

Timber Production is the main forest product production produced from forests. Timber is produced from natural forests through the activities of companies holding Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Natural Forests (IUPHHK-HA/PBPH-HA), activities of companies holding Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Plantation Forests (IUPHHK-HT/PBPH-HT) and Forest State Own Establishment (Perum Perhutani)

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.



11
Transport

Table 11.1 Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	26	27	27	30	30	30	31	31	35	31
China	69	121	124	127	131	140	146	151	155	159	162
Egypt	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	...
India	63	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	(P)69
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	7	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	...
Russia	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
South Africa	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	...
UAE(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.9	1.0
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil(2)	...	129	130	130	130	130	130	130	131	131	131
China	1 680	4 577	4 696	4 774	4 847	5 012	5 198	5 281	5 355	5 437	5 490
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	16	28	28	29	29	29	29	...	...	...	...
India(3)	190	277	289	313	312	312	(P)330	(P)335	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	18	19	19	21	21	22	23	23	24	...
Russia(4)	0.9	0.6	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.974	1.974	...	...
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China(5)(6)	1 226	3 006	3 126	3 281	3 422	3 535	1 925	1 976	1 292	2 983	3 389
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India(7)	2 559	16 717	19 181	21 614	23 965	26 461	22 727	27 008	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia(8)	495	530	519	560	594	635	357	493	508	564	599
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China(5)(9)(10)	4 432	17 836	18 663	19 737	20 469	19 939	20 195	22 360	23 178	24 775	25 449
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India(7)	810	2 685	2 886	3 181	3 439	3 637	3 410	3 905	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 638	5 108	5 198	5 488	5 636	5 678	5 401	5 713	5 582	5 551	5 579
South Africa	...	149	142	146	151	146	145	126	121	107	108
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 11.1 Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)											
Brazil	416	422	448	423	494	455	177	394	450	659	753
China	453 259	1 196 060	1 257 929	1 345 692	1 414 658	1 470 664	826 619	956 781	657 753	1 472 936	1 579 910
Egypt	...	32 157	32 479	33 615	36 800	42 028	38 579	29 679	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	457 022	1 143 039	1 149 835	1 177 699	1 157 174	1 050 738	231 126	590 217	958 919	1 064 700	(P)1 132 500
Indonesia	19 228	22 296	21 636	25 654	28 002	29 032	10 489	8 699	19 052	25 923	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	167 054	120 644	124 620	123 096	129 542	133 589	78 574	104 204	124 024	137 958	145 555
South Africa	...	478	399	317	255	214	191	177	156	160	161
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil(11)	79 123	223 367	212 578	208 749	236 525	238 665	90 131	103 727	190 462	226 622	251 329
China	97 054	728 255	837 813	951 304	1 071 232	1 170 530	631 128	652 969	391 387	1 030 898	129 472
Egypt	...	34 807	27 207	30 504	35 588	39 695	13 495	23 768	38 812	49 776	...
Ethiopia	...	8	9	10	13	15	6	9	12	15	...
India(12)	26 212	145 787	170 085	199 409	225 341	211 485	(13)74 190	(13)118 290	216 536	253 524	(P)283 123
Indonesia(14)	13	86	98	108	113	95	36	31	59	77	...
Iran	7 119	14 938	12 982	13 272	15 239	14 890	5 184	11 231	...	...	...
Russia	53 410	226 849	215 594	259 386	286 930	322 986	153 512	243 262	227 952	264 699	286 237
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

1. National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT. 2. National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC. 3. National Department of Transport Infrastructure, National Transportation System. 4. National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels National Agency - ANP.

China

1. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China. 2. Civil Aviation Administration of China. 3. China State Railway Group Co., Ltd. 4. China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 5. China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2024. 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China. 7. China Petrochemical Corporation. 8. China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Corporation.

Egypt

1. National Authority for Egyptian Railways. 2. Civil Aviation Authority - Egyptian Ministry of Aviation.

Ethiopia

1. Ethiopian Road Authority. 2. Ministry of Transport and Logistic.

India

1. Ministry of Railways. 2. Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways. 3. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. 4. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Road Agency. 3. Federal Air Transport Agency.

South Africa

Transnet.

Notes: TFR has shared ton-kms dating back to 2004/05 as there is a higher degree of confidence in this dataset with it being sourced from the formal Reporting Business Warehouse. Whilst actual distances are available for 2011/12 to 2023/24, average distances have been applied to tons in 2004/05 to 2010/11. It should be noted that TFR's accounting for mass/ton methodology had been updated at approximately 2012/2013 where the accounting no longer incorporated kilolitres, but rather kilolitres converted to tonnage.

Footnotes

Brazil

(2) Federal roads.

(11) Domestic and international flights.

China

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

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

(9) Since 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, the data cannot be compared with the previous years.

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

India

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

(7) All means include road, rail and air traffic.

(12) Information pertains to Financial Year. The figures are for Scheduled Indian operators for their Domestic & International operations.

(13) International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

(P) Provisional data.

Indonesia

(14) In million persons.

Russia

(4) Roads of category I-a of federal and regional or inter-municipal importance.

(8) Excluding passenger taxi.

UAE

(1) Length of railways in operation (1 000 km): Total railways network Length in operation by 1,000 km.

Table 11.2.1 Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	33 839	31 589	33 107	35 282	38 685	22 604	27 531	37 828	39 677	40 459
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	422	448	423	494	455	177	394	450	659	753
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155 690	332 287	341 165	375 242	407 869	366 426	365 284	371 433	371 064	389 508	397 019
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)(1)	79 123	223 367	212 578	218 749	236 525	238 665	90 114	103 713	190 496	226 612	251 296
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)(2)	10 402	25 568	24 324	25 265	27 465	26 830	12 744	15 764	23 509	26 207	29 166
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 km² of territory (km)(3)	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.6
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)(4)	19 973	49 947	51 297	52 916	54 715	56 652	58 016	59 243	60 459	61 803	63 300
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)(5)	20 234	60 923	62 923	65 111	67 599	70 282	72 247	74 233	76 206	78 401	80 906
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents(6)	183 465	122 158	96 362	89 567	69 333	67 558	63 585	64 567	64 606	67 766	73 156
Number of injured(6)	395 411	269 052	216 261	224 237	180 061	176 104	162 245	166 287	170 825	183 361	196 306
Number of deaths(6)	8 623	6 867	6 398	6 248	5 274	5 340	5 292	5 397	5 441	5 627	6 160

Sources

1. National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT. 2. National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC. 3. National Department of Transport Infrastructure, National Transportation System 2013. 4. Ministry of Transport. 5. Federal Highway Police (PRF).

Footnotes

(1) It refers to paid traffic domestic and international. RPK (Revenue passenger kilometer): volume of Passenger Kilometers Transported, that is, the sum of the product between the number of paying passengers and the distance of each segment.

(2) RTK (Revenue tonne kilometer): refers to the volume of Tonne Kilometers Transported, that is, the sum of the product between the distance of each segment and the paid transported items expressed in kilograms, divided by 1,000.

(3) Estimates.

(4) Corresponds to the number of automobiles registered in the National Vehicle Registry (RENAVAM), consolidated annually by the National Traffic Secretariat (SENATRAN). Includes all vehicles legally registered, regardless of operational condition.

(5) Derived from the National Vehicle Registry (RENAVAM) records, encompassing vehicles classified as passenger cars and buses. Consolidated by the National Traffic Secretariat (SENATRAN) for each reference year.

(6) Based on police records and national traffic reporting system.

Table 11.2.2 Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1 226	3 006	3 126	3 281	3 422	3 535	1 925	1 976	1 292	2 983	3 389
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)(1)	665 742	1 074 266	1 022 871	976 518	927 968	885 708	464 101	362 754	240 754	474 004	511 700
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)(1)(2)	612 940	5 795 572	6 108 010	6 677 152	7 124 921	5 963 639	6 017 185	6 908 765	6 895 804	7 395 021	7 684 753
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453 259	1 196 060	1 257 929	1 345 692	1 414 658	1 470 664	826 619	956 781	657 753	1 472 936	1 579 910
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 377 049	2 375 431	2 379 226	2 696 220	2 882 099	3 018 195	3 037 179	3 323 800	3 594 569	3 646 039	3 586 190
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97 054	728 255	837 813	951 304	1 071 232	1 170 530	631 128	652 969	391 387	1 030 898	1 291 472
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 027	20 807	22 245	24 355	26 250	26 320	24 020	27 815	25 410	28 362	35 389
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)(1)	10 054	7 308	7 233	7 766	7 957	8 022	3 299	3 311	2 260	5 377	5 467
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)(1)	2 373 420	9 177 245	9 733 880	9 861 125	9 905 282	10 396 304	10 583 444	11 557 751	12 100 314	12 995 152	14 142 293
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	187	759	734	806	898	913	819	825	863	959	962
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km)	994	2 923	3 520	4 237	4 781	5 468	5 598	5 578	5 462	5 917	5 945
Regular civil airports opened	139	206	216	228	233	237	240	248	253	259	262
Number of international airlines service routes (Lines)	133	660	739	803	849	953	895	279	336	523	821
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	16	17
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)(3)	16 089	162 845	185 745	209 067	232 312	253 764	273 409	294 186	311 844	329 115	345 744
Passenger cars (1 000 units)(4)	...	138 661	160 483	182 377	203 217	222 416	239 409	257 974	277 155	293 955	310 139

Table 11.2.2 Selected Data on Transport - China

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	616 971	187 781	212 846	203 049	244 937	247 646	244 674	273 098	256 409	254 738	...
Number of injured	418 721	199 880	226 430	209 654	258 532	256 101	250 723	281 447	263 621	253 895	...
Number of deaths	93 853	58 022	63 093	63 772	63 194	62 763	61 703	62 218	60 676	60 028	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 2. Civil Aviation Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 3. China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 4. China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 5. China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2024. 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2024 National Economic and Social Development. 7. The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024. 8. China Petrochemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024.

Footnotes

(1) Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and onwards cannot be compared with the previous years.

(2) In 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and on can not be compared with the previous years.

(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 - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457 022	1 143 039	1 149 835	1 177 699	1 157 174	1 050 738	231 126	590 217	958 919	1 064 700	(P)1 132 500
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315 516	655 605	620 858	693 281	738 923	708 034	720 054	872 112	959 888	974 469	(P)971 460
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)(1)	18	104	125	147	166	164	59	94	160	183	(P)199
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)(1)	26 212	145 787	170 085	199 409	225 341	211 485	74 190	118 290	216 536	253 524	(P)283 123
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)(1)	549	1 798	2 000	2 491	2 678	1 723	950	1 574	1 781	2 200	(P)2 290
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km)	2 076	15 428	17 861	20 237	22 582	25 199	(P)22 422	(P)26 299	...	...	...
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km)	494	2 027	2 263	2 485	2 697	2 927	(P)2 689	(P)3 031	...	...	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)(1)	348	1 686	1 946	2 215	2 565	2 426	1 067	1 603	2 410	2 650	(P)2 972
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)(1)	203	1 077	1 214	1 367	1 550	1 485	630	961	1 414	1 529	(P)1 699
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000)(2)	4 759	24 016	25 331	29 094	30 915	26 353	(P)22 656	(P)23 040	(P)25 932	...	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000)(3)	7 692	31 998	35 552	38 396	40 482	45 846	(P)48 346	(P)51 193	...	...	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000)(4)	7 058	30 242	33 688	36 453	38 433	43 650	(P)46 228	(P)49 051	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.2	20.3	20.5	20.5	20.5	20.7	20.7	20.7	20.8	21.1	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	391 449	505 770	484 756	469 242	470 403	456 959	372 181	412 432	461 312	...	...
Number of injured	399 365	503 608	497 806	467 389	464 715	449 360	346 747	384 448	443 366	...	...
Number of deaths	78 911	146 555	151 192	150 003	157 593	158 984	138 383	153 972	168 491	...	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Railways. 2. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways. 3. Directorate General of Civil Aviation, Ministry of Civil Aviation.

Footnotes

Information on Railways, Civil Aviation & production of vehicles pertains to Financial Year; Registered vehicles /ownership is as on 31st March; Accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

(1) For year 2020 and 2021, International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

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

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

(4) Figure for 2000 is as on 31st March 2001.

(P) Provisional data.

Table 11.2.6 Selected Data on Transport - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	19 228	22 296	21 636	25 654	28 002	29 032	10 489	8 699	19 052	25 923	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	4 997	10 057	11 120	13 376	15 098	15 573	13 805	15 149	17 305	18 568	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)(1)	13	86	98	108	113	95	36	31	59	77	...
Transport of goods by air (tons)(2)	286 222	794 214	740 013	827 405	922 306	798 280	700 993	819 255	821 812	756 800	...
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons)(1)	20	22	22	23	26	28	12	14	20	24	...
Transport of goods by waterways (in 1 000 tons)(2)	269 268	638 828	637 963	610 250	673 302	707 120	721 880	773 387	679 668	723 266	...
Ownership of motor vehicles											
Registered motor vehicles (in 1 000)	18 975	105 303	112 205	118 922	126 508	133 617	136 137	141 992	152 052	159 134	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000)	3 039	12 304	13 142	13 968	14 830	15 592	15 797	16 413	18 950	19 711	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	12 649	96 233	106 644	104 327	109 215	116 411	100 028	106 172	137 851	152 008	...
Number of injured	16 618	130 197	140 607	136 134	143 886	149 817	124 269	131 257	176 916	196 074	...
Number of deaths	9 536	24 275	31 262	30 694	29 472	25 671	25 529	26 249	27 531	27 895	...

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Transportation. 3. PT. Angkasa Pura Indonesia. 4. Indonesian State of Railways and Commuter Line Indonesia. 5. PT. Pelindo. 6. Indonesia State Police.

Footnotes

(1) Number of passengers of domestic and international flight/voyage.

(2) Loading cargo of domestic and international flight/voyage.

Table 11.2.7 Selected Data on Transport - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Length of railways in operation (km)	...	10 459	10 475	11 061	11 461	11 659	11 728	11 798	11 929	12 303	...
Length of highways (km)	...	17 863	19 028	19 221	20 523	20 625	22 011	22 687	23 125	24 139	...
Suburban railway locomotives	...	545	556	581	583	570	537	525	534	523	...
Passengers transported by suburban railway (1 000 persons)	...	24 453	23 042	24 480	28 094	28 599	11 103	20 733	29 665	31 784	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	...	14 938	12 982	13 272	15 239	14 890	5 184	11 231	15 906	16 594	...
Net cargo transported by suburban rail (1 000 tons)	...	35 647	40 282	46 766	50 478	46 976	50 564	46 912	44 429	42 977	...
Freight traffic by railway (million tons-km)	...	25 014	27 243	30 299	34 859	33 646	35 963	32 920	30 249	29 136	...
Accidents in road transport	...	455	470	492	1 185	2 108	1 442	1 636	2 119	2 357	...
Accidents leading to death in road transport	...	14 213	13 642	13 836	14 194	14 096	12 565	13 959	15 970	16 725	...
Human casualties in road transport	...	16 868	15 998	16 202	16 540	16 677	14 652	16 241	18 799	19 636	...
Numbered road vehicles	...	1 517	2 182	1 752	1 117	1 109	1 224	1 330	1 893	1 995	...
Vessels with a capacity of one thousand tons and more entered the country's ports	...	9 028	9 193	9 400	8 349	9 069	8 117	8 744	9 397	11 208	...
Passengers entering the country's ports	...	...	9 670	10 717	10 152	9 544	4 859	7 014	11 004	12 041	...
Passengers leaving the country's ports	...	...	9 463	10 672	10 118	9 501	4 901	7 012	10 482	12 053	...
Passengers of domestic flights in the country's airports (1 000 persons)	...	18 252	22 017	23 702	19 913	18 539	12 131	15 650	17 414	17 218	...
International flight passengers arriving at the country's airports (1 000 persons)	...	5 294	5 362	5 997	4 836	4 217	573	2 672	4 352	5 163	...
International flight passengers leaving the country's airports (1 000 persons)	...	5 332	5 525	6 046	4 898	4 246	591	2 870	4 527	5 244	...

Table 11.2.8 Selected Data on Transport - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km)(1)	173 660	126 271	124 347	123 382	122 536	122 493	88 370	101 125	109 084	112 628	117 133
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)(2)	152 735	247 134	248 251	254 524	259 084	275 427	271 822	296 661	313 887	362 194	387 359
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167 054	120 644	124 620	123 096	129 542	133 589	78 574	104 204	124 024	137 958	145 555
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 373 178	2 305 945	2 344 087	2 493 428	2 597 778	2 602 493	2 545 349	2 639 432	2 637 765	2 638 294	2 525 171
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53 410	226 849	215 594	259 386	286 930	322 986	153 512	243 262	227 952	264 699	286 237
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2 515.3	5 581.6	6 609.2	7 856.1	7 812.7	7 390.0	7 115.0	9 195.3	2 826.8	1 723.7	1 913.9
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	543	543	553	561	568	509	524	544	...	...
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km)(3)	532	1 045	1 054	1 064	1 077	1 089	1 097	1 108	1 115	1 125	1 130
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ownership of automobiles(4)											
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)(5)	4 401	6 230	6 300	6 434	6 490	6 540	6 564	6 664	6 673	6 796	6 953
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 993	45 126	46 038	47 783	48 290	49 299	50 109	51 148	51 443	52 389	53 825
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	157 596	184 000	173 694	169 432	168 099	164 358	145 073	133 331	126 705	132 466	132 037
Number of injured	179 401	231 197	221 140	215 374	214 853	210 877	183 040	167 856	159 365	166 500	164 754
Number of deaths(6)	29 594	23 114	20 308	19 088	18 214	16 981	16 152	14 874	14 172	14 504	14 403
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)	48	55	54	53	53	53	54	54	54	...	...

Sources

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation. 3. 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) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways).

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

(5) Number of trucks.

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

Table 11.2.9 Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	...	327	302	320	315	304	209	221	244	263	262
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	...	602	624	687	749	728	642	700	853	862	791
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons)(1)	...	478	399	317	255	175	30	22	19	42	74
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	...	219	215	226	217	214	191	177	156	160	161
Ownership of passenger cars											
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	...	7 186	8 138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths	...	12 944	14 071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Statistics South Africa. 2. Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa. 3. Transnet. 4. Road Traffic Management Corporation.

Footnote

(1) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa. These figures cover Metro rail only.

Table 11.2.10 Selected Data on Transport - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals (1 000)	...	28 236	30 570	31 331	32 584	32 406	11 077	16 914	29 927	37 857	41 675
Air Passengers Traffic-Departures (1 000)	...	27 567	29 592	30 503	32 395	32 656	11 778	15 825	29 173	37 345	41 762
Air Passengers Traffic-Transit (1 000)	...	59 085	64 197	64 728	64 111	62 895	15 536	13 177	41 912	57 328	64 395
Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals	...	330 452	342 438	333 725	325 266	308 799	146 148	192 122	289 065	347 052	385 996
Aircrafts Movement-Departures	...	330 485	342 481	333 686	325 239	308 668	145 607	192 140	289 091	347 105	385 803
Roads Network Lenght (km)	...	...	...	...	72 915	79 259	84 025	86 790	87 223	90 432	...
Metro and Tram Network Length (km)	...	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	84.9	99.9	99.9	99.9	99.9
Metro and Tram Ridership (1 000)	...	182 718	196 699	206 983	210 801	209 486	117 280	156 596	232 625	268 874	284 741

Source

The General Civil Aviation Authority.

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

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.

India

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

Length of highways The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc).

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

Russia

Passenger traffic (all means) Passenger turnover which is determined multiplying the number of passengers for each position of transportation by the length of distance covered in km. Total passanger turnover is the sum of passanger turnover of the railway, bus, 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.

UAE

Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals Total number of arriving passengers through U.A.E Airports.

Air Passengers Traffic-Departures Total number of departing passengers through U.A.E Airports.

Air Passengers Traffic-Transit Total number of transit passengers through U.A.E Airports.

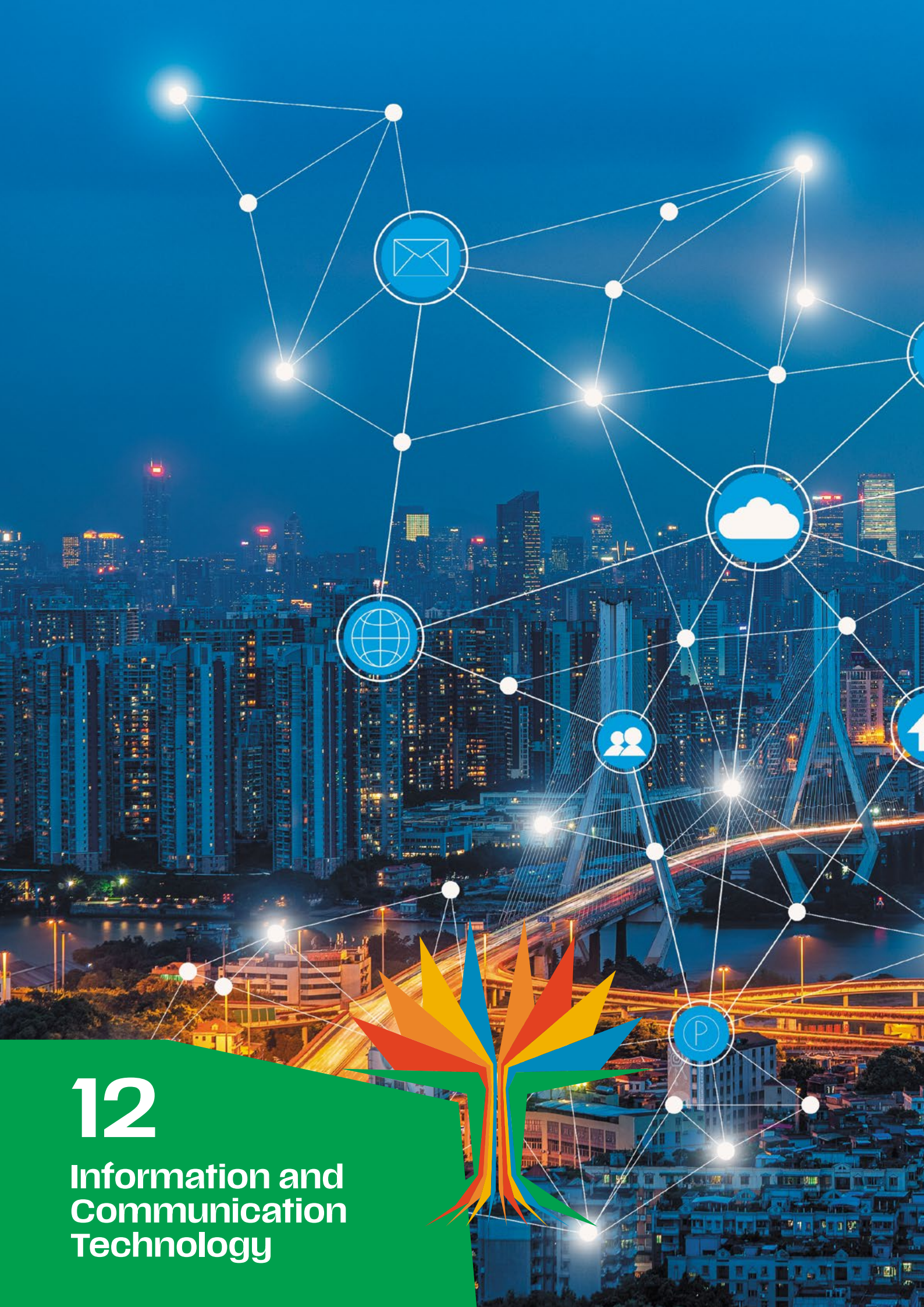
Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals Total number of incoming and outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

Aircrafts Movement-Departures Total number of outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

Roads Network Lenght (km) Total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country by KM.

Metro and Tram Length (km) Total Metro network Length in km.

Metro Network Ridership Total number of riders of metro & tram network.



12

Information and Communication Technology

Table 12.1 Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Main telephone lines per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	212	200	190	180	159	144	135	134	125	106
China[1]	114	168	149	139	138	136	130	128	127	123	139
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	26	20	19	18	17	16	15	17	20	23	28
Indonesia	...	46	40	42	42	35	34	33	40	33	17
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	345	341	336	...
Russia[3]	...	248	233	222	208	191	179	166	152	142	...
South Africa[4]	...	31	27	24	20	25	26	21	22	15	10
UAE[5]	...	253	254	256	256	256	256	240	242	212	208
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	1 261	1 184	1 139	1 099	961	972	1 030	1 049	1 050	1 016
China[1]	67	925	956	1 020	1 122	1 144	1 129	1 163	1 193	1 225	1 271
Egypt	...	...	108 551	109 922	95 595	95 484	9 397	100 561	95 134	100 278	105 517
Ethiopia	...	26	37	40	41	42	44	53	61	65	...
India[2]	2	798	880	901	898	870	849	842	826	830	817
Indonesia	17	1 295	1 457	1 628	1 183	1 252	1 294	1 322	1 229	1 252	1 292
Iran	...	962	1 037	1 090	1 133	1 421	1 560	1 666	1 750	1 766	...
Russia[6]	...	1 938	1 978	2 003	1 969	2 110	2 081	2 209	2 152	2 232	...
South Africa[7]	185	1 589	1 466	1 552	1 533	1 656	1 600	1 628	1 650	1 714	...
UAE	...	2 012	2 213	2 186	2 197	2 128	1 978	1 947	2 122	1 994	2 030
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil[8][9]	...	583	609	675	704	739	813	807	805	842	845
China	18	498	525	551	590	641	700	730	756	775	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.21	0.36	0.48	0.58	...	...	...
India[10]	5	262	306	344	461	543	585	605	626	670	689
Indonesia	9	221	254	323	399	477	537	621	665	692	728
Iran	...	453	530	640	689	727	760	786	802	...	...
Russia[11]	...	701	731	760	809	826	850	882	904	922	944
South Africa[12]	...	29	29	30	30	27	24	31	39	44	54
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of daily newspapers											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China[13]	2 007	1 906	1 894	1 884	1 871	1 851	1 810	1 752	1 709	1 669	...
Egypt	...	24	25	26	24	20	23	25	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[14]	5 364	15 723	16 580	17 160	17 504	19 782	19 971	20 278	20 881	21 644	22 660
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	296	294	327	330	356	330	333	...	...	...
Russia[15]	...	563	457	362	317	286	241	207	198	178	172
South Africa[16]	16	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	17	17	17
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

1. National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL. 2. 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. 3. Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies - CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2008-2015. 4. Associação Nacional de Jornais - ANJ (National Association of Newspapers); http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2. 5. International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

China

1. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China. 2. National Press and Publication Administration, Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2024.

Egypt

Ministry of Telecommunication Egypt.

Ethiopia

Ethiotelecom.

India

1. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India. 2. Press Registrar General of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socio Economic Survey. 2. Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs

Russia

1. Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 3. World Bank.

South Africa

1. GHS 2002-2022. Statistics South Africa. 2. South African Audience Research Foundation. 3. International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

Footnotes

Brazil

(8) 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.

China

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

(13) Kinds of newspapers.

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.

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

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

Russia

(3) The number of telephones (including payphones) in the public telephone network per 1 000 people.

(6) Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 1 000 population.

(11) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2013, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

(15) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

South Africa

Household based question:

(4) Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with a telephone/total population x 1 000. Survey data.

(7) Data from ITU database.

(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.

UAE

(5) Fixed Telephone Subscriptions.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	18.6	21.2	20.0	19.0	18.0	15.9	14.4	13.5	13.3	12.5	10.8
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	14.0	126.1	118.4	113.9	109.9	96.1	97.2	103.0	104.9	105.0	101.6
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.1	12.4	13.0	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.1	12.5	13.0	13.9	15.0	15.7	17.2	19.5	22.3	23.9	24.7
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	88.3	89.1	90.9	88.5	87.5	90.1	95.8	95.9	101.4	98.7
Proportion of households with a TV (%)	...	...	97.2	96.7	96.3	96.2	...	95.5	94.9	94.3	93.9
Proportion of households with telephone (%)	...	...	94.8	95.1	95.1	95.6	...	97.0	97.2	97.2	97.4
Proportion of households with a computer (%)(1)	...	...	48.8	46.7	44.9	43.7	...	42.6	42.3	41	40.5
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months (%)	...	...	63.7	56.6	50.7	...	...	...	...	34.2	33.3
Proportion of households with Internet access at home (%)	...	...	70.8	76.3	80.5	83.9	...	90.0	91.6	92.6	93.7
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months (%)	...	...	66.1	71.1	76.2	79.5	...	84.7	87.2	88	89.1
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months (%)											
Home	...	89.5	91.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work	...	38.0	40.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Place of education	...	19.3	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	56.0	60.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	14.3	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	11.7	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone (%)	...	...	77.4	78.5	79.7	81.4	...	84.4	86.5	87.6	88.9
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months (%)(1)											
At least once a day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.4	94.3	95.2
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	5.0	4.3
Less than once a week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.6
Proportion of households with electricity (%)	...	...	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	...	...	99.7	99.8	99.8
Proportion of businesses using computers (%)	...	98.6	...	98.1	...	97.6	...	97.8	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses using the Internet (%)	...	97.9	...	97.7	...	97.5	...	97.6	...	99.4	99.1
Proportion of businesses with a web presence (%)	...	56.2	...	54.0	...	52.9	...	56.4	...	55.4	52.3
Proportion of businesses with an intranet (%)	...	33.8	...	32.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN) (%)	...	91.7	...	91.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet (%)	...	26.2	...	27.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL. 2. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2016-2023; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000-2030. 3. Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies - CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2007-2015. 4. ITU.

Footnotes

Considering population from 10 years old and older.

(1) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey – PNAD Continuous.

Table 12.2.2 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators											
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants	...	18.9	21.5	25.1	29.2	32.1	34.5	37.9	41.8	45.1	47.6
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants	...	51.4	68.0	81.4	93.6	...	...	...	...	123.7	127.1
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant(1)	2	4 113	5 036	5 522	6 723	6 612	8 622	10 273	6 635	18 601	...
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households	...	225	235	240	249	253	254	259	259	252	254
Urban	...	224	231	235	243	247	249	254	254	240	241
Rural	...	226	241	246	257	261	261	267	267	271	272
Proportion of households with a computer (%)	...	48.2	50.1	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.3	40.7	41.0	37.6	38.0
Urban	...	66.8	68.2	68.9	62.2	61.7	62.3	53.6	53.7	48.5	48.9
Rural	...	24.2	26.2	27.4	25.1	25.8	26.5	22.9	23.1	20.5	20.9
Development of ICT											
Fixed Broadband Internet Access (1 000 households)	...	259 466	297 207	348 540	407 382	449 279	483 550	535 787	589 650	636 306	669 826
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet (1 000 G)	...	4 187 533	9 378 635	24 593 803	70 900 393	121 992 006	165 568 172	221 632 243	261 760 000	301 473 739	337 600 000
Length of Optical Cable Lines (1 000 km)	1 212	24 863	30 421	37 801	43 168	47 412	51 692	54 808	59 580	64 318	72 880
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines (1 000 km)	287	965	994	1 045	994	1 085	1 118	1 121	1 095	1 140	1 127
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones (1 000)	75	4 656	5 594	6 187	6 672	8 410	9 310	9 963	10 834	11 620	12 645
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet (1 000)	...	577 094	712 769	775 991	867 523	915 780	946 050	1 017 847	1 071 042	11 358 970	12 020 126
Number of Websites (1 000)	265	4 229	4 824	5 333	5 234	4 966	4 430	4 180	3 870	...	...

Sources

1. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, China Internet Network Information Center. 2. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2024; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2024 National Economic And Social Development.

Footnote

(1) International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant (bps/person) adopts International Internet Output Bandwidth(Mbps).

Table 12.2.3 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mobile Subscription (million subscribers)	...	93.13	97.79	101.27	93.78	95.34	95.36	103.45	99.38	106.32	...
Fixed lines subscription (million subscribers)	...	6.34	6.12	6.6	7.87	8.76	9.85	11.01	11.59	12.48	...
Percent of households with Internet access (%)	...	39.2	42.3	46.1	49.2	53.9	59.9	...	...	73.3	...
Percent of individuals using internet at age category (15-74) (%)	...	33.5	41.3	42.8	45	47.6	57.3	...	...	72.2	...

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 habitants	...	25.9	36.9	39.9	41.3	42.5	44.2	52.8	61.3	64.8	...
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.07	0.09	0.21	0.36	0.48	0.58	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	10.4	14.6	17.2	18.6	20.4	23.4	23.8	21.1	31.0	...

Source
Ethiotelecom.

Table 12.2.5 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	26.19	30.56	34.42	46.13	54.29	58.51	60.46	62.56	67.03	68.86
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband + Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	1.58	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.69	1.88	1.94	2.34	2.76	2.92
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	1.30	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.64	1.93	2.34	2.75	2.92
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	...	0.27	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.002
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	9.44	16.97	26.59	38.69	48.51	53.31	55.74	57.70	61.96	63.78
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	...	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	...	15.13	11.87	6.15	5.77	4.05	3.28	2.70	2.43	2.25	1.79
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	81.83	89.9	91.9	91.45	88.56	86.38	85.91	84.56	85.23	84.45

Source
Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Footnote
Data is as on 31st December of each year.

Table 12.2.6 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
A. ICT Infrastructure											
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	...	4.6	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.3	1.7
Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	1.5	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.1
Active-Mobile Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	41.1	33.5	94.8	86.4	80.7	103.7	113.6	115.1	118.5	109.6
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1000 inhabitants	17.0	1 294.7	1 457.0	1 627.8	1 183.3	1 252.4	1 294.0	1 322.0	1 228.7	1 252.4	1 292.4
B. ICT Use by Households and Individuals											
Proportion of households with telephone	...	4.0	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0
Proportion of households with a computer	...	18.7	19.1	19.1	20.1	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.5
Proportion of households with Internet	...	42.0	47.2	57.3	66.2	73.8	78.2	82.1	86.5	87.1	89.8
Household expenditure on ICT	...	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone	...	56.9	58.3	59.6	62.4	63.5	62.8	65.9	67.9	67.3	68.7

Table 12.2.6 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Indonesia

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Proportion of individuals using the Internet	...	22.0	25.4	32.3	39.9	47.7	53.7	62.1	66.5	69.2	72.8
By gender(1)											
Male	...	54.1	53.8	53.5	53.2	53.1	52.9	52.5	52.6	52.1	52.0
Female	...	45.9	46.2	46.5	46.8	46.9	47.1	47.5	47.4	47.9	48.0
By area classification											
Urban(2)	...	32.0	35.9	43.4	50.9	58.6	64.3	71.8	74.2	76.3	79.1
Rural(3)	...	11.7	14.2	19.9	26.6	33.8	40.3	49.3	55.9	59.3	63.7
By education(4)											
Primary	...	9.3	11.7	12.4	15.3	18.2	20.3	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.0
Secondary	...	18.7	16.8	20.8	21.1	22.6	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.9	22.1
Upper secondary	...	42.8	42.6	42.6	42.6	39.7	39.1	36.9	36.1	36.3	36.5
Diploma	...	5.7	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	18.0 3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3
Bachelor and above	...	23.5	23.1	18.9	16.8	15.9	15.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.1
By age group(5)											
5-12 years	...	6.3	5.4	5.2	5.7	7.9	9.6	13.3	12.4	12.3	12.4
13-15 years	...	12.1	10.7	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1
16-18 years	...	13.6	13.0	12.7	11.2	9.7	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.2	6.9
19-24 years	...	23.3	23.5	22.1	20.2	18.7	17.1	15.3	14.7	13.7	13.1
25-49 (6)	...	44.6	47.4	45.1	47.5	48.3	48.2	46.6	47.6	47.2	47.0
50 years and over	...	...	...	5.1	6.6	7.5	8.8	9.5	11.0	13.2	14.5
By location(5)											
Own Home	...	86.7	90.8	91.0	...	95.3	96.3	96.5	95.3	96.5	97.3
Not Own Home	...	30.0	35.8	29.4	...	33.7	33.6	30.1	30.2	34.5	39.6
Office	...	30.7	32.5	29.4	...	31.8	30.3	24.8	25.5	27.8	29.9
School	...	26.2	24.5	18.3	...	14.7	12.8	7.8	12.1	12.2	11.8
Public Site	...	38.7	45.1	34.3	...	31.4	34.6	25.9	38.2	45.4	51.6
On Moving Vehicle	...	8.3	10.5	17.4	...	23.6	23.8	25.3	25.5	31.6	33.3
By frequency(5)											
At least once a day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.9
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7
Less than once a week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia (National Socio-Economic Survey). 2. Ministry of Communication and Digital of Indonesia. 3. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Datahub.

Footnotes

(1) The denominator is the total population who accessed the Internet.

(2) The denominator is the total population in urban areas.

(3) The denominator is the total population in rural areas.

(4) Education level based on current level of school participation. The denominator is total individuals who ever access the Internet.

(5) The denominator is total individuals who ever access the Internet.

(6) The data in 2015-2016 only available up to age group of 25+, not specifying the age group 50+.

Table 12.2.7 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Iran

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
HH1 - Proportion of households with a radio	...	99.33	...	99.62	...	...	...	99.61	...	...	...
HH2 - Proportion of households with a TV	...	88.25	...	92.67	...	...	...	98.64	...	...	...
HH3 - Proportion of households with telephone	...	98.67	...	98.77	...	...	...	99.00	...	...	...
HH4 - Proportion of households with a computer	...	57.36	61.80	69.75	73.88	78.98	83.12	...	...	...	...
HH5 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	41.15	...	48.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
HH6 - Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	55.47	62.21	72.76	75.40	77.20	78.39	79.47	80.66	...	...
HH7 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	45.33	52.99	64.04	68.93	72.69	75.98	78.60	80.25	...	...
HH8 - Proportion ofindividuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months											
Home	...	...	...	80.60	...	...	...	97.67	...	...	...
Work	...	...	...	5.92	...	...	...	21.67	...	...	...
Place of education	...	...	...	6.69	...	...	...	1.79	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	...	...	4.64	...	...	...	27.76	...	...	...
While commuting, in transport or walking	...	...	...	36.50	...	...	...	28.56	...	...	...
HH10 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	77.89	...	80.75	...	...	...	92.00	...	...	...
HH12 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months											
At least once a day	...	64.09	...	63.43	...	...	...	91.64	...	...	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	13.52	...	7.64	...	...	...	5.69	...	...	...
Less than once a week	...	3.54	...	2.14	...	...	...	0.86	...	...	...
HH18 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who own the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	66.04	...	...	...	72.36	...	...	...

Source

Results of the Survey on ICT Access and Use by Iranian Households and Individual (Statistical Center of Iran) in 2015 & 2017 & 2021 and estimated in other years.

Table 12.2.8 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	25	23	22	21	19	18	17	15	14	…
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants(1)	2	194	198	200	197	211	208	221	215	219	…
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants(2)	2	70	73	76	81	83	85	88	90	92	94
Organizations using											
Personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	…	92.3	92.4	92.1	94.0	93.5	80.7	81.8	79.6	78.6	76.8
E-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	…	84.0	87.6	88.3	90.9	91.1	…	…	…	…	…
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	…	88.1	88.7	88.9	91.1	91.2	…	79.6	77.9	79.0	79.0
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	…	42.6	45.9	47.4	50.9	51.9	44.2	46.2	45.6	46.5	49.5
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations), units	…	49	49	50	51	51	57	61	63	65	67
Share of households having(2)											
Personal computers (%)	…	72.5	74.3	74.4	72.4	69.4	72.1	72.6	73.0	71.2	72.2
Access to Internet (%)	…	72.1	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.9	80.0	84.0	86.6	87.9	90.4

Sources

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Ministry of Digital Development.

Footnotes

(1) Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 100 population.

(2) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2014, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

Table 12.2.9 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Mobile network coverage											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network (%)	...	98.0	99.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network (%)	...	54.0	77.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscribers											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (1 000)	4 962	4 131	4 523	4 810	3 104	2 025	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.0	7.5	8.0	8.4	5.4	3.5	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile cellular subscribers											
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions; by postpaid/prepaid (1 000)	8 339	88 000	82 413	88 498	88 567	96 973	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18.5	158.9	146.6	155.2	153.3	165.6	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscribers											
Fixed broadband subscriptions (1 000)	...	1 615	1 706	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	2.6	2.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers										...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	31 809	31 559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	59.5	58.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household ICT access and individual use											
Percentage of households with a TV	...	80.7	81.4	82.0	82.2	81.7	89.2	87.7	81.5	78.4	77.5
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	...	11.1	9.7	8.4	7.2	8.4	8.8	7.0	7.2	5.0	3.3
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	...	96.5	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.1	97.7	97.3	95.8	96.2	96.1
Percentage of households with a computer	...	20.6	21.7	22.0	21.5	22.7	26.8	27.3	25.6	24.8	25.3
Percentage of households with internet access	...	9.9	9.8	10.6	10.4	9.1	8.3	10.4	13	14.5	17.4
ICT`s contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)											
Information and communication technology share of GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telecommunication contribution to GDP (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. GHS 2002-2024. 2. ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2020. Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa, 2013 and 2014. 3. ICASA Report on the state of the ICT sector in South Africa, 31 March 2018.

Table 12.2.10 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Fixed telephone subscriptions (1 000)	...	2 259	2 286	2 321	2 341	2 363	2 381	2 243	2 286	2 259	2 293
Active mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000)	...		19 905	19 826	20 081	19 603	18 374	18 237	20 036	21 223	22 408
Fixed broadband subscriptions (1 000)	...		1 297	2 762	3 025	3 046	3 245	3 573	3 774	3 948	45 035
Active mobile broadband Internet subscriptions (1 000)	...		15 285	22 883	24 081	23 439	22 179	22 586	22 178	22 529	22 623
Number of households with a computer (1 000)	...	...	823	...	894	913	945	965	1 062	1 084	13 953
Number of households with Internet access (1 000)	...	...	852	...	922	942	960	971	1 069	1 087	...
Number of individuals who used a mobile cellular telephone (1 000)	...	...	7 611	...	7 766	7 802	7 841	7 889	7 945	8 860	92 012

Source
Telecommunications & Digital Government Regulatory Authority.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

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.

Ethiopia

Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants Number of fixed broad band subscribers per 100 people (number of fixed broad band subscribers divided by population).

Mobile broad band subscribers per 100 inhabitants Number of mobile broad band subscribers per 100 people (number of mobile broad band subscribers divided by population).

Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants Number of mobile voice subscribers per 100 people (number of mobile voice subscribers divided by population).

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.

Indonesia

Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants refers to the number of fixed-line telephone subscribers divided by mid-year projected population and multiplied by 100.

Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s divided by population and multiplied by 100.

Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants refers to the sum of active handset-based and computer-based (USB/dongles) mobile-broadband subscriptions that allow access to the Internet divided by population and multiplied by 100.

Proportion of households with telephone refers to the percentage of households that owned or had full access to the fixed-line telephone.

Proportion of households with a computer refers to percentage of households that owned or had full access to computer.

Proportion of households with Internet refers percentage of households with internet access (in the last 3 months).

Household expenditure on ICT refers to the percentage of average household telecommunication expenditure to total monthly expenditure.

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.The indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of telephone sets of the public telephone network, including payphones of all types, to the total resident population as of January 1 of the corresponding year.

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.

Number of Internet users per 100/1000 inhabitants is calculated as the ratio of the population that used the Internet over the past 3 months to the total population (2013–2016 – for the population aged 15–72 years, from 2017 for the population aged 15–74 years).

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

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.

UAE

Fixed-telephone subscriptions The sum of active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice-channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions The number of subscriptions to a public mobile- telephone service, that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months)

Active mobile-broadband subscriptions The sum of active handset-based and computer- based (USB/ dongles) mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet.

Fixed-broadband subscriptions Fixed-broadband subscriptions + satellite broadband (i271s) + terrestrial fixed wireless broadband (i271fw). Fixed-broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s.

International bandwidth usage Average usage of all international links, including fiber-optic cables, radio links and traffic processed by satellite ground stations and teleports to orbital satellites. Unit: Mbit/s.

Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunication/ICT.

13
Finance

Table 13.1 Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	(-) 3.8	(-) 10.6	(-) 8.9	(-) 8.4	(-) 8.0	(-) 6.1	(-) 13.5	(-) 4.1	(-) 4.4	(-) 8.2	(-) 6.6
China	(-) 2.5	(-) 3.4	(-) 3.7	(-) 3.6	(-) 4.0	(-) 4.8	(-) 6.1	(-) 3.7	(-) 4.6	(-) 4.5	(-) 4.8
Egypt	...	...	(-) 6.1	(-) 2.4	(-) 3.6	(-) 3.1	(-) 4.6	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[3]	(-) 9.3	(-) 6.9	(-) 6.9	(-) 5.8	(-) 5.8	(-) 7.2	(-) 13.1	(-) 9.5	(-) 8.8	(-) 8.8	(-) 7.6
Indonesia	...	(-) 2.7	(-) 2.4	(-) 2.3	(-) 1.7	(-) 2.1	(-) 6.0	(-) 4.4	(-) 2.4	(-) 1.7	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[4]	1.4	(-) 2.4	(-) 3.5	(-) 1.4	2.6	1.8	(-) 3.8	0.4	(-) 2.1	(-) 1.8	(-) 1.7
South Africa[5]	(-) 1.0	(-) 3.2	(-) 3.6	(-) 2.8	(-) 3.5	(-) 3.2	(-) 4.6	(-) 8.9	(-) 4.2	(-) 2.9	(-) 3.3
UAE[6]	...	(-) 6.4	(-) 3.0	(-) 0.2	3.7	2.5	(-) 2.4	4.0	9.8	5.8	6.4
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil[7]	...	18.1	19.3	19.2	18.8	19.0	20.0	20.5	22.8	22.8	22.9
China	12.4	23.5	24.4	25.5	26.8	25.0	26.2	27.7	28.8	25.8	25.2
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	47.2	44.2	48.1	48.1	51.2	52.4	55.2	56.7	57.2	52.0	...
India[3]	17.0	26.1	26.2	27.8	28.6	26.2	24.7	28.5	30.0	30.0	30.1
Indonesia	...	34.8	37.2	33.2	34.1	34.2	31.2	30.0	33.6	33.9	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[8]	27.3	20.1	20.5	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.6	22.8	22.8	24.5	23.2
South Africa[5]	42.3	40.3	39.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	39.8	38.9	41.3	41.5	39.6
UAE[9]	...	50.8	22.7	36.1	41.2	36.4	30.6	33.4	44.8	48.0	...
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)											
Brazil[10]	155.2	699.2	702.3	808.7	780.0	785.5	775.2	800.7	988.4	1 182.1	1 210.6
China[11]	1 626.1	21 440.8	22 344.9	25 867.5	26 616.5	28 475.2	33 514.6	37 374.7	38 255.2	41 265.5	44 024.9
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	2 953.8	18 474.1	21 102.7	25 597.5	28 374.4	31 557.0	33 151.6	34 570.9	35 294.4	40 728.9	...
India[12]	83.2	401.8	428.1	519.5	556.5	567.2	675.5	725.0	715.9	753.9	792.8
Indonesia[13]	78.0	466.0	373.0	400.0	398.0	441.0	490.0	552.0	542.0	573.0	572.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[14]	40.9	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1 171.3	1 097.0	1 153.2
South Africa[15]	62.2	163.5	188.0	212.7	204.1	210.1	234.0	231.1	226.0	225.8	246.0
UAE	...	323.2	333.7	347.5	356.3	384.8	402.6	425.6	463.9	551.0	630.0

Sources

Brazil
1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. National Treasury Secretariat.

China
1. Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China. 2. The People's Bank of China. 3. National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Egypt
Central Bank of Egypt.

Ethiopia
1. National Bank of Ethiopia. 2. Ministry of Finance.

India
Reserve Bank of India.

Indonesia
1. Central Bank of Indonesia. 2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS).

Russia
1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Treasury. 3. Bank of Russia.

South Africa
South African Reserve Bank.

UAE
1. Ministry of Finance. 2. Central Bank of UAE.

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) Share of taxes on income, profits and capital gains to Total General Government Revenue. Data compiled according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014. Data Subject to change.

(10) The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

China

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

India

(3) Data pertains to General Government. The data for 2023-24 are revised estimates (RE) and data for 2024-25 are budget estimates (BE).

(12) Information pertains to Financial Year and includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US $ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

Indonesia

(13) M2 is calculated using the Foreign Exchange Middle Rates (Kurs Tengah) released by the Central Bank of Indonesia

Russia

(4) 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. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.

(14) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

South Africa

(5) Fiscal year: year begins on 1 April to 31 March of the following year.

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

M2 comprises:

- Notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector;
- Cheque and transmission deposits;
- Other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months;
- Monthly average exchange rates at year end.

UAE

(6) Data of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government is used.

(9) Data of Tax income is used exclude the data of tax on payroll, tax of property, tax on goods and services.

Table 13.2.1 Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Expenditure (million R$)(1)	...	2 769 505	2 852 727	2 917 191	3 094 476	3 180 495	3 513 992	3 638 291	4 379 149	4 958 352	...
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	32.0	28.0	26.2	26.1	23.2	18.7	24.5	25.4	25.0	...
Public debt transactions	...	25.8	21.9	20.3	20.0	16.7	12.5	16.9	18.5	18.0	...
Defence	...	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	...
Public order and safety	...	6.5	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	...
Economic affairs	...	4.9	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.0	5.1	4.9	...
Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	...	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	...
Fuel and energy	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	...
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	...
Transport	...	2.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	...
Communication	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Other industries	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Environmental protection	...	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	...
Housing and community amenities	...	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	...
Health	...	8.9	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.3	10.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	...
Outpatient services	...	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	...
Hospital services	...	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	...
Public health services	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	...
Recreation, culture and religion	...	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	...
Education	...	11.1	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.9	9.5	10.2	11.0	10.9	...
Pre-primary education & Primary education	...	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.4	...
Secondary education	...	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	...
Tertiary education	...	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	...
Social protection	...	31.5	34.8	37.0	36.7	38.3	45.5	38.0	36.2	37.0	...
Total outlays	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R$)	1.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million R$)	47 686	255 289	270 287	296 755	302 049	316 587	431 537	409 184	419 660	422 719	451 214
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million US$)	26 492	77 360	77 225	92 736	81 635	81 176	82 988	75 775	80 704	84 544	83 558
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million R$)	74 352	347 221	363 029	383 840	410 226	447 722	641 108	653 420	645 798	644 359	677 276
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million US$)	41 307	105 218	103 723	119 950	110 872	114 801	123 290	121 004	124 192	128 872	125 421

Table 13.2.1 Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million R$)	283 785	2 334 143	2 446 066	2 581 696	2 851 296	3 099 422	3 998 221	4 320 167	5 105 452	5 904 636	6 658 393
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million US$)	157 658	707 316	698 876	806 780	770 621	794 724	768 889	800 031	981 818	1 180 927	1 233 036
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	14.1	13.6	6.9	...	(2)10.9	...	...	...	...	...
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	15.2	11.9	8.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. National Treasury Secretariat. 3. IMF.

Footnotes

(1) The data consists of General Government finance statistics and is compiled according to the methodology established by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014), developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The presented data follows the COFOG – Classification of Functions of Government. The COFOG was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard methodology of classification of the purposes of government activities.

(2) Data from IMF database.

Table 13.2.2 Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB)[1]	1 339 523	15 226 923	15 960 497	17 259 277	18 335 984	19 039 008	18 291 388	20 255 464	20 364 929	21 678 437	21 970 200
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	...	82.0	81.7	83.6	85.3	83.0	84.4	85.3	81.8	83.6	79.6
Domestic value added tax	...	20.4	25.5	32.7	33.6	32.7	31.0	31.4	23.9	32.0	30.3
Domestic consumption tax	...	6.9	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.9	8.2	7.4	7.5
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	8.2	8.0	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.6	9.8	9.0	8.7
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	(-) 8.5	(-) 7.6	(-) 8.0	(-) 8.7	(-) 8.7	(-) 7.5	(-) 9.0	(-) 8.0	(-) 7.9	(-) 8.8
Business tax	...	12.7	7.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	...	17.8	18.1	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.5	19.0	18.6
Individual income tax	...	5.7	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.6
Resource tax	...	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3
House property tax	...	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1
Stamp tax	...	2.3	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	1.7	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6
Urban land use tax	...	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
Land appreciation tax	...	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.2
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tax on ship tonnage	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1
Tariffs	...	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
Farm land occupation tax	...	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6
Deed tax	...	2.6	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.4
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	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	...	18.0	18.3	16.4	14.7	17.0	15.6	14.7	18.2	16.4	20.4
Special program receipts	...	4.6	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.6
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9
Penalty receipts	...	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1
Other non-tax receipts	...	8.9	9.7	8.1	7.0	9.6	7.9	6.8	9.9	9.0	12.9
Expenditure (million RMB)[1]	1 588 650	17 587 777	18 775 521	20 308 549	22 090 413	23 885 837	24 567 903	24 567 300	26 055 212	27 457 381	28 461 200

Table 13.2.2 Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	...	7.7	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.3
Foreign affairs	...	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
National defense	...	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9
Public security	...	5.3	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2
Education	...	14.9	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.8
Science and technology	...	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0
Culture, sport and media	...	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10.8	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.8
Medical and health care	...	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.2	7.1
Environment protection	...	2.7	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9
Urban and rural community affairs	...	9.0	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.4	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.6
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	9.9	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.5
Transportation	...	7.0	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	3.4	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1
Affairs of commerce and services	...	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7
Financial affairs	...	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	...	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Affairs of land and weather	...	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0
Affairs of housing security	...	3.3	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Interest payment on debts	...	2.0	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5
Issuing debts	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	...	2.1	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6

Table 13.2.2 Selected Data on Finance - China

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1 465 270	6 321 658	6 830 387	7 064 560	7 320 840	7 718 947	8 431 453	9 082 515	10 470 603	11 344 464	1 474 936
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million US$)(2)	177 006	973 521	984 631	1 081 167	1 066 680	1 106 469	1 292 197	1 424 552	1 503 403	1 601 715	207 104
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5 314 720	40 095 344	48 655 724	54 379 015	55 168 591	57 600 915	62 558 099	64 744 335	67 167 476	68 054 252	(-) 958 352
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million US$)(2)	642 022	6 174 594	7 013 943	8 322 215	8 038 319	8 256 775	9 587 595	10 154 859	9 644 125	9 608 518	(-) 134 568
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13 461 030	139 227 811	155 006 667	169 023 531	182 674 422	198 648 882	218 679 589	238 289 956	266 432 084	292 271 333	313 532 230
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million US$)(2)	1 626 101	21 440 774	22 344 914	25 867 517	26 616 509	28 475 227	33 514 627	37 374 713	38 255 188	41 265 525	44 024 914
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%)(3)	2.25	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%)(3)	5.85	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Sources

1. Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China. 2. 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 13.2.3 Selected Data on Finance - Egypt

	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
IX Financial and Monetary Statistics											
IX-2 Public Finance (Millions Egyptian Pound)											
Total Revenues and Grants	403 637	519 449	538 378	549 010	755 110	915 974	1 082 761	1 126 685	1 268 982	1 486 866	...
Direct taxes (on income, profits)	134 215	139 687	150 925	172 733	203 436	258 272	308 987	346 503	393 650	475 276	...
Domestic Indirect Taxes Revenues	92 924	91 867	122 930	140 525	208 624	293 809	350 576	329 979	384 913	453 944	...
Trade taxes	16 771	17 673	21 867	28 091	34 255	37 505	42 020	32 572	36 130	43 297	...
Other taxes	7 208	11 062	10 235	10 966	15 692	38 497	34 538	30 579	19 300	17 621	...
Other revenues	147 311	163 304	206 984	193 152	275 420	285 902	344 031	381 789	432 034	493 839	...
Grants	5 208	95 856	25 437	3 543	17 683	1 989	2 609	5 263	2 955	2 889	...
Total Expenditures and Net Lending	650 490	774 164	822 692	900 039	1 121 511	1 341 359	1 503 171	1 529 931	1 725 476	1 961 801	...
Current expenditure	172 219	208 385	232 513	249 383	270 534	287 372	331 070	361 861	410 402	432 461	...
Wages and Salaries	145 064	180 829	200 933	213 721	227 709	239 076	268 373	291 234	322 004	330 799	...
Other purchases of goods & services	27 155	27 556	31 580	35 662	42 825	48 296	62 697	70 627	88 398	101 662	...
Other current expenditure	35 141	41 209	50 348	54 552	66 244	72 349	77 653	86 941	100 699	114 746	...
Current transfers	261 760	298 002	282 116	270 080	386 255	455 498	446 527	398 234	414 454	516 449	...
Interest payments	135 331	159 330	179 035	243 635	284 746	415 097	506 471	542 255	554 537	555 286	...
Capital expenditure	39 629	52 921	61 917	69 250	109 206	105 664	143 466	191 643	249 372	318 223	...
Net Lending	6 410	14 317	16 763	13 139	4 526	5 379	(-) 2 016	(-) 51 003	(-) 3 988	24 636	...
Fiscal Balance	(-) 246 853	(-) 254 715	(-) 284 314	(-) 351 029	(-) 366 401	(-) 425 385	(-) 420 410	(-) 403 246	(-) 456 494	(-) 474 935	...
IX-3 Balance of Payments											
Trade balance	(-) 30.7	(-) 34.2	(-) 39.1	(-) 38.7	(-) 37.3	(-) 37.3	(-) 38.0	(-) 36.5	(-) 42.1	(-) 43.4	(-) 31.2
Services Balance	12.4	8.3	10.7	6.5	5.6	11.1	13.0	9.0	5.1	11.2	21.9
Exports of Services (Credit)	22.0	17.4	21.8	16.1	15.4	21.5	24.4	21.3	16.0	26.9	34.6
Imports of Services (Dedit)	9.6	9.2	11.1	9.5	9.8	10.4	11.4	12.3	10.9	15.8	12.6
Net primary Income	(-) 7.4	(-) 7.3	(-) 5.7	(-) 4.5	(-) 4.6	(-) 6.3	(-) 11.0	(-) 11.4	(-) 12.4	(-) 15.8	(-) 17.3
Net Secondary Income	19.3	30.4	21.9	16.8	21.8	26.5	25.1	27.7	30.9	31.4	21.8
Net official transfers	0.8	11.9	2.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.2	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.3	(-) 0.1
Workers' remittances	18.7	18.5	19.3	17.1	21.8	26.4	25.2	27.8	31.4	31.9	22.1
Current account balance	(-) 6.4	(-) 2.8	(-) 12.1	(-) 19.8	(-) 14.4	(-) 6.0	(-) 10.9	(-) 11.2	(-) 18.4	(-) 16.6	(-) 4.7
Capital & financial account	9.8	5.2	17.9	21.2	31.0	22.0	10.9	5.4	23.4	11.8	8.9
Capital account	(-) 0.1	0.2	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.2	(-) 0.1	(-) 0.1
Financial account	9.9	5.0	18.1	21.3	31.1	22.1	11.0	5.6	23.5	11.9	9.0
Errors & omissions	(-) 3.1	(-) 0.9	(-) 2.1	(-) 4.2	(-) 2.9	(-) 3.2	(-) 0.1	(-) 2.8	(-) 3.1	(-) 5.8	(-) 3.3
Overall balance	0.2	1.5	3.7	(-) 2.8	13.7	12.8	(-) 0.1	(-) 8.6	1.9	(-) 10.5	0.9

Table 13.2.3 Selected Data on Finance - Egypt

(continued)

	2012/ 2013	2013/ 2014	2014/ 2015	2015/ 2016	2016/ 2017	2017/ 2018	2018/ 2019	2019/ 2020	2020/ 2021	2021/ 2022	2022/ 2023
X Debt and Financial Flows											
X-1 Debt (Millions US$)											
Total external debt	43 233	46 067	48 063	55 764	79 033	92 644	108 699	...	...	...	...
Total external debt service	40	64	43	69	65	67	68	...	...	...	...
Present value of External debt	8 849	2 834	...	42 002	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government Domestic debt	1 527 378	1 816 582	2 116 345	2 620 662	3 160 864	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 13.2.5 Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ₹)[1]	5 991	37 780	42 884	45 284	50 234	57 342	63 972	71 563	78 554	90 550	96 505
Revenue receipts (%)[1]	63.2	72.7	73.0	74.6	75.6	67.2	57.7	67.4	69.4	70.5	74.7
Tax receipts (%)[1]	50.2	60.8	61.1	65.8	65.3	56.4	49.9	58.1	61.2	60.3	63.6
Non-tax receipts (%)[1]	13.0	11.9	11.9	8.8	10.3	10.8	7.7	9.3	8.1	10.2	11.1
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹)[1]	5 956	37 606	42 660	45 159	50 407	54 109	63 534	70 985	78 805	91 107	98 008
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹)[2]	3 256	17 908	19 752	21 420	23 151	26 863	35 098	37 938	41 932	44 425	47 165
Agriculture and rural development (%)[2]	...	5.6	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.5	9.0	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.8
Defence services (%)[2]	...	12.6	11.4	12.7	12.4	11.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.7
Health services (%)[2]	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.3	2.0	1.4
Education (%)[2]	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.5	1.4
Petroleum and natural gas (%)[2]	...	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4
Science, technology and IT (%)[2][3]	...	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.9
Transport (%)[2][4]	...	4.6	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.8	9.1	11.7	11.4
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)[2]	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.2
Home affairs (%)[2]	...	3.9	4.1	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.7
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)[2]	...	7.9	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	16.1	8.1	6.8	5.2	4.5
Others (%)[2]	...	60.0	60.4	59.2	59.4	59.0	50.7	58.1	58.2	56.2	57.6
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1	3 794	26 025	26 820	32 673	37 105	41 259	47 943	53 071	56 748	60 917	65 841
M2	3 883	26 641	27 740	33 765	38 511	42 769	49 652	54 956	58 845	62 875	67 861
M3	13 132	116 176	127 919	139 626	154 321	168 000	188 446	204 937	223 438	249 399	272 866
M4	13 476	118 260	130 481	142 634	157 994	172 334	193 550	215 060	234 906	262 532	286 821
Foreign currency assets -FCA (million US$)[5]	39 554	336 104	346 319	399 442	385 357	442 213	536 693	540 724	509 691	570 950	567 557
SDRs (million US$)[5]	2	1 502	1 447	1 540	1 457	1 433	1 486	18 891	18 392	18 132	18 169
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US$)[5]	-	2 456	2 321	2 079	2 986	3 583	4 925	5 143	5 165	4 662	4 423
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US$)[5]	39 556	340 061	350 086	403 061	389 800	447 229	543 104	564 758	533 249	593 744	590 150
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US$)[5]	2 725	20 115	19 869	21 484	23 071	30 578	33 880	42 551	45 200	52 675	78 176

Table 13.2.5 Selected Data on Finance - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum)											
Savings[6]	4	4	4	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.00-3.50	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	7.25-7.50	6.75-7.00	6.40-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.00-6.20	4.90-5.30	5.00-5.20	5.30-5.60	6.00-7.10	6.70-7.25
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	7.00-7.50	6.50-6.90	6.25-6.70	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.35	5.05-5.45	5.35-6.10	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	7.00-7.30	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.50	5.05-5.60	5.35-5.90	6.00-6.90	6.00-6.90
Lending rates (% per annum)[7]	11.00-12.00	9.30-9.70	7.75-8.20	7.80-7.95	8.05-8.55	7.45-7.90	6.65-7.05	6.45-7.00	6.80-7.65	7.95-8.45	8.15-8.45
Weighted Average Lending Rate (Fresh Rupee Loan)	...	10.47	9.74	9.34	9.69	8.71	7.92	7.63	9.32	9.37	9.35

Source

Reserve Bank of India.

Footnotes

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year. Foreign Exchange Reserves and Structure of Interest Rates are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e., March (Next year).

(1) Data pertains to General government. The data for 2023-24 are revised estimates (RE) and data for 2024-25 are budget estimates (BE)

(2) Data pertains to Central government only. The data for 2024-25 are revised estimates (RE).

(3) The data includes expenditure of Department of Science and Technology, Department of Science and Industrial Research, Department of Space, Department of Biotechnology, and Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology.

(4) The data includes expenditure of Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Roads and Transport.

(5) Data for 2000 corresponds to as on March 2001 and so on for each year.

(6) Savings deposit rates from 2011-12 onwards relates to balance up to INR 1 Lakh.

(7) Data on lending rates relate to either Prime Lending Rate (PLR) for the period up to 2002, Base Rate for the period 2010 to 2015 and Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR) (overnight) since 2016. BPLR system introduced effective from November 2003 was replaced by the Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010, which was in turn was replaced by the MCLR System with effect from April 1, 2016.

Table 13.2.6 Selected Data on Finance - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)	...	(-) 2.70	(-) 2.40	(-) 2.30	(-) 1.70	(-) 2.10	(-) 6.00	(-) 4.40	(-) 2.40	(-) 1.70	...
Share of income tax to revenue (%)	...	34.79	37.15	33.24	34.14	34.19	31.20	29.98	33.63	33.89	...
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)[1]	78.00	466.00	373.00	400.00	398.00	441.00	490.00	552.00	542.00	573.00	572.00

Source

1. Central Bank of Indonesia. 2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS).

Footnote

(1) M2 is calculated using the Foreign Exchange Middle Kurs rates released by Central Bank of Indonesia.

Table 13.2.7 Selected Data on Finance - Iran

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Government general budget resources (Billion Rials)									
Total	2 017 078	2 831 598	3 200 278	3 898 300	4 346 000	5 848 063	11 044 873	15 820 667	21 747 006
Government general revenues	1 123 746	1 460 655	1 676 033	1 838 400	2 171 800	2 791 649	4 965 776	6 963 530	10 950 324
Disposal of non-financial assets									
Oil revenue	670 354	738 819	919 226	1 105 400	470 800	387 089	2 335 915	4 104 818	4 813 203
Other	3 225	3 981	3 651	3 800	4 800	15 463	64 362	76 220	62 292
Disposal of financial assets	219 754	628 144	601 368	950 700	1 698 600	2 653 862	3 678 820	4 349 446	5 921 187
Government general budget uses (Billion Rials)									
Total	2 017 077	2 831 597	3 200 278	3 898 212	4 346 000	5 848 063	11 044 874	15 206 110	21 747 005
Expense (current) Appropriations	1 706 885	2 072 345	2 429 371	2 776 212	3 367 900	4 547 013	8 091 784	11 311 367	16 879 869
Acquisition of non-financial assets	271 990	386 598	441 808	525 900	506 300	774 685	1 409 021	2 549 349	3 048 752
Acquisition of financial assets	38 202	372 655	329 099	596 100	471 800	526 365	1 544 069	1 345 394	1 818 384
Factors affecting Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)									
Liquidity	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
Foreign assets of banking system	...	2 512.6	2 855.0	3 252.6	4 632.3	5 877.5	8 438.0	6 325.8	21 911.5
Claims of the banking system on the public sector	...	1 579.1	1 838.1	2 402.4	2 793.0	3 552.8	3 424.6	3 856.7	5 171.8
Claims of the banking system on the non--public sector	...	8 240.7	9 761.3	11 466.7	14 162.8	21 013.7	31 446.7	43 897.5	56 545.8
Other items	...	201.5	845.4	1 707.2	3 133.4	4 317.7	5 015.1	7 541.1	(-) 7 190.2
Components of Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)									
Liquidity	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
Money									
Notes and coins in circulation	...	393	443	548	611	735	864	1 226	1 469
Sight Deposits	...	1 237	1 504	2 305	3 662	6 175	9 002	15 071	17 678
Quasi Money	...	10 904	13 353	15 977	20 449	27 852	38 459	47 080	59 628
Liquidity, Monetray Base and Money Multiplier (Thousand Billion Rials, percent)									
Liquidity	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
Monetray base	...	1 798	2 140	2 657	3 529	4 589	5 981	8 548	10 906
Money Multiplier (percent)	...	6.97	7.15	7.09	7.01	7.58	8.08	7.41	7.22

Table 13.2.8 Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget[1]											
Revenue (billion Rub) [1]	2 098	26 922	28 182	31 047	37 320	39 498	38 206	48 118	53 074	59 073	70 941
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	9.7	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.5	12.6	12.0	13.4	11.3
Income tax of individuals (%)[2]	8.3	10.4	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.1	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.8
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	4.5	12.1	10.5	13.4	16.6	15.8	10.8	17.5	23.9	19.0	20.8
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13.4	12.2	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.6	5.1	7.4	6.5	4.2	3.6
Expenditure (billion Rub)	1 960	29 742	31 324	32 396	34 285	37 382	42 503	47 073	55 182	62 984	74 166
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%)[3]	3.7	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	...	...	...
National economy (%)	...	12.7	12.4	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2	15.3	...	...	...
Education (%)	11.0	10.2	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.0	...	...	...
Medical and health care (%)[4]	7.8	9.6	10.0	8.7	9.7	10.1	11.6	11.0	...	...	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy (%)[5]	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	...	...	...
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	57.7	57.3	58.8	59.5	58.8	60.2	57.6	...	...	...
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub)	418.9	7 239.1	7 714.8	8 446.0	9 339.0	9 658.4	12 523.9	13 200.4	15 435.7	17 134.0	17 274.0
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US$)[6]	14.9	99.3	127.2	146.6	134.4	156.0	169.5	177.7	219.5	191.0	169.9
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub)	1 150.6	35 179.7	38 418.0	42 442.2	47 109.3	51 660.3	58 652.1	66 252.9	82 388.0	98 385.4	117 256.4
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US$)[7]	40.9	482.7	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1 171.3	1 097.0	1 153.2
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%)	25.0	8.3	10.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	4.3	8.5	7.5	16.0	21.0
Interest rate (%)[7]											
Deposit	6.5	9.2	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.6	14.6
Lending	24.4	15.7	12.6	10.6	8.9	8.8	6.8	7.2	11.5	11.6	17.1

Sources

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Treasury. 3. Bank of Russia. 4. IMF.

Footnotes

(1) In 2000 – data are provided excluding the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

(2) In 2000 – personal income tax.

(3) In accordance with the budget classification of expenditures in force in 2000, national expenditures include expenditures on public administration and local self-government, the activities of financial and tax authorities. From 2005 to 2010, expenditures on national issues included expenditures on servicing state and municipal debt.Since 2011 (as well as in 2000) the cost of servicing state and municipal debt is an independent position. Since 2005 expenditures on national issues include expenses on the judicial system, international relations and international cooperation, fundamental research, etc. (in addition to expenses on state and municipal administration).

(4) In 2000 – expenditures on health care and physical education.

(5) In 2000 – expenditure on agriculture and fisheries, forestry and water resources.

(6) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

(7) According to IMF data.

Table 13.2.9 Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government(3)											
Revenue (million ZAR)	273 850	1 394 379	1 529 449	1 641 834	1 727 788	1 823 549	1 939 909	1 847 670	2 208 254	2 406 071	2 546 271
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79.1	76.6	76.3	76.1	76.9	77.6	76.6	74.9	77.2	76.3	74.7
Domestic value added tax	13.5	18.7	18.4	17.6	17.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.9	17.6
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
VAT and consumption tax from imports	2.1	2.9	3.0	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	10.8	14.9	14.2	14.5	14.4	13.4	12.6	12.4	16.2	16.1	14.0
Individual income tax	31.5	25.4	25.5	25.9	26.8	27.1	27.3	26.4	25.2	25.0	25.6
Resource tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City maintenance and construction tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House property tax	3.9	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	...		
Stamp tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	...	...	...
Deed tax	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4
Tobacco leaf tax(2)	0.1	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.3
Other tax revenue(1)	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	23.4	23.7	23.9	23.1	22.4	23.4	25.1	22.8	23.7	25.3
Special program receipts	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.4
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	0.0	(-) 0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	21.7	22.1	22.2	21.5	20.8	21.8	23.6	21.3	21.2	23.9
Total expenditure-consolidated general government(3)											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283 740	1 527 972	1 691 590	1 776 416	1 909 762	1 995 492	2 204 752	2 348 226	2 472 087	2 578 716	2 778 925
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28.7	25.3	24.7	24.3	25.0	24.6	24.0	24.1	25.8	25.5	24.8
Of which:Public debts transactions	16.8	8.4	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	10.4	11.1	12.2	13.6	11.5
Defence	4.5	3.1	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
Public order & safety	9.7	10.2	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.0

Table 13.2.9 Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Economic Affairs	9.8	9.7	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.8	9.5	9.8	10.3
Of which:Agriculture, foresty, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Fuel and energy	0.2	0.5	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.3	1.8
Mining, manufacturing & Constr	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5
Transport	5.0	4.8	4.8	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.8	4.5
Communication	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2
Other Industries	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Environmental protection	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
Housing and community amenities	2.3	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.5	3.5
Health	9.7	11.4	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.5	12.0	12.2	11.7	11.8
Of which:Outpatient services	0.0	0.0	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Hospital services	0.0	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.5
Public Health	0.0	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.3	3.9	3.9
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Education	20.3	19.3	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.1	19.9	18.9	19.7	20.3	19.8
Of which:Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.7	5.6	5.8	5.8
Secondary education	6.5	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4
Tertiary education	5.2	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.2	5.7
Social protection	11.4	13.3	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.6	17.6	15.9	15.2	15.5
Total outlays	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43 568	225 901	240 465	256 894	280 228	291 880	302 464	318 596	36 335	395 807	504 605
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$)	5 703	15 124	17 377	19 476	19 754	20 214	20 285	20 074	21 023	21 195	27 751
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274 355	1 428 508	1 606 911	1 700 966	1 778 087	1 835 280	2 189 376	2 316 060	2 414 204	2 579 510	2 706 198
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$)	35 912	95 641	116 119	128 954	125 339	127 100	146 830	145 933	139 684	138 133	148 831
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474 848	2 441 525	2 601 201	2 806 033	2 895 085	3 034 447	3 489 713	3 668 057	3 905 818	4 216 823	4 473 296
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$)	62 156	163 464	187 969	212 732	204 078	210 147	234 037	231 121	225 988	225 811	246 016

Table 13.2.9 Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR)[4]	520 665	2 975 907	3 156 546	3 359 131	3 545 770	3 763 732	4 118 602	4 353 021	4 727 556	5 088 962	5 430 517
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US$)[4]	68 154	199 242	228 099	254 664	249 945	260 653	276 213	274 280	273 533	272 514	298 659
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.0	6.3	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.5	3.5	3.8	7.0	8.3	7.8
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)[5]	14.5	9.8	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.0	7.0	7.3	10.5	11.8	11.3

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, provincial and local government.

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

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

Table 13.2.10 Selected Data on Finance - United Arab Emirates

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Revenue	76 586	109 755	109 235	130 084	129 740	100 168	126 309	166 441	148 841	160 520
Tax	43 576	29 568	44 181	58 008	62 230	41 167	54 068	88 560	86 365	101 096
Social contribution	1 170	1 288	1 259	1 317	1 248	3 515	3 688	10 339	4 455	4 673
Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 222
Other revenue	31 840	78 899	63 795	70 760	66 262	55 486	68 552	67 542	58 021	50 529
Expenditure	100 858	121 022	109 876	113 987	118 914	108 794	109 566	116 299	118 438	124 914
Expense	91 309	107 041	97 610	105 707	104 300	96 126	104 124	105 714	109 568	115 412
Compensation of employees	17 157	17 760	20 713	22 664	29 332	29 951	30 909	32 323	32 840	34 029
Use of goods and services	16 283	16 956	24 760	23 583	32 519	28 648	34 184	37 175	33 391	36 172
Consumption of fixed capital	1 250	1 617	1 369	1 265	1 445	1 769	2 508	2 610	3 196	2 769
Interest expense	760	542	524	997	1 234	1 042	1 251	2 589	3 310	4 054
Subsidies	3 345	2 394	5 950	8 967	7 331	9 913	9 610	6 577	8 628	8 612
Grants	2 388	4 791	2 684	3 622	4 436	1 083	489	418	344	3 776
Social benefits	11 598	9 602	11 225	17 906	20 321	17 681	16 581	16 060	18 441	20 968
Other expense	38 527	53 379	30 384	26 702	7 681	6 039	8 591	7 962	9 418	5 032
Net/gross investment in nonfinancial assets	9 548	13 981	12 267	8 280	14 614	12 668	5 442	10 585	8 870	9 502

Source
Ministry of Finance.

Footnotes
Million US$.

2024 data are preliminary.

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.

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.

India

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

M2 = M1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + Time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 +Total Post Office Deposits.

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.

South Africa

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

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

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

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

14

External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	137 738	475 402	426 753	486 819	542 105	526 566	465 402	615 538	750 353	729 387	765 383
China[1]	477 398	4 362 434	4 140 108	4 641 545	5 214 114	5 130 154	5 119 223	6 648 969	6 861 031	6 636 432	7 046 943
Egypt	...	105 508	101 926	113 099	127 948	132 473	112 584	152 378	173 439	150 482	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	125 909	882 245	920 258	1 081 723	1 178 217	1 129 530	1 009 858	1 436 594	1 674 414	1 634 660	1 745 089
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	168 991	674 824	598 449	737 731	852 146	834 047	686 327	926 639	988 263	844 918	857 286
South Africa	70 187	196 677	180 759	204 212	220 809	209 842	171 555	235 842	263 614	248 141	246 971
UAE	...	627 529	631 341	667 474	681 754	710 867	647 506	772 685	949 889	1 044 290	1 164 738
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	74 155	251 814	209 432	235 487	268 542	267 740	227 198	300 091	370 849	340 714	377 253
China[1]	224 306	2 002 282	1 942 185	2 212 267	2 563 104	2 499 155	2 380 325	3 093 737	3 141 711	3 125 185	3 253 993
Egypt	...	67 939	68 301	70 224	76 328	78 951	72 482	94 039	97 144	82 265	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	65 130	465 643	480 209	583 108	640 138	602 978	511 960	760 063	898 015	856 526	920 037
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	58 471	281 789	266 097	327 248	343 585	352 348	304 837	376 923	347 384	379 698	381 193
South Africa	33 129	100 591	89 650	99 924	109 374	103 935	78 355	104 932	127 820	123 444	119 489
UAE	...	268 999	270 715	285 337	281 536	306 004	297 228	347 529	427 992	464 126	516 869
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	63 584	223 589	217 321	251 258	273 563	258 826	238 204	315 446	380 492	389 192	387 912
China[1]	253 092	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 429 277	2 651 010	2 630 999	2 738 898	3 555 231	3 719 320	3 511 248	3 792 951
Egypt	...	37 569	33 624	42 875	51 620	53 523	40 102	58 339	76 296	68 218	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	60 779	416 602	440 049	498 615	538 079	526 552	497 898	676 531	776 399	778 134	825 052
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	110 520	393 035	332 353	410 483	508 561	481 699	381 490	549 717	640 878	465 220	476 092
South Africa	37 058	96 086	91 109	104 288	111 435	105 906	93 200	130 911	135 795	124 697	127 482
UAE	...	358 530	360 626	382 138	400 218	404 863	350 277	425 156	521 897	580 164	647 869
Value of imports of goods (million US$)											
Brazil	56 976	172 469	139 723	160 602	195 170	196 226	175 027	241 652	288 679	251 544	274 014
China	188 142	1 566 562	1 500 636	1 740 272	2 037 369	1 993 647	1 998 912	2 653 132	2 681 775	2 585 296	2 641 015
Egypt	13 964	74 395	71 364	66 569	81 910	76 515	70 437	89 206	96 189	84 218	94 698
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	50 554	381 008	384 357	465 581	514 078	474 709	394 436	613 052	715 969	678 215	[P]721 320
Indonesia	33 515	142 695	135 653	156 986	188 711	171 276	141 569	196 190	237 447	221 886	235 200
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	38 890	52 996	60 309	66 883	...
Russia	42 131	193 021	191 494	238 384	248 857	253 877	240 089	301 047	276 510	303 086	299 731
South Africa	27 311	84 880	74 424	83 306	92 421	87 468	67 140	91 329	109 574	104 840	99 757
UAE	...	187 120	186 875	213 533	209 214	217 808	235 363	271 423	331 082	352 648	400 240

Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value of exports of goods (million US$)											
Brazil	55 188	189 914	184 267	218 000	239 518	225 793	210 691	283 965	340 201	343 819	339 856
China	218 062	2 142 753	1 989 519	2 216 214	2 417 443	2 386 640	2 510 015	3 215 838	3 346 825	3 179 193	3 408 991
Egypt	4 694	21 996	22 497	26 278	29 304	30 505	29 323	43 711	52 232	42 553	44 847
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	44 511	262 291	275 852	303 526	330 078	313 361	291 808	422 004	451 070	437 072	[P]437 512
Indonesia	62 124	150 366	145 134	168 828	180 013	167 683	163 192	231 610	291 904	258 774	266 529
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 861	48 440	54 139	50 120	...
Russia	99 220	341 419	281 709	352 941	443 915	419 721	333 530	494 161	592 077	424 748	433 087
South Africa	32 019	80 550	76 171	87 735	94 415	90 004	84 711	121 765	123 127	110 443	111 566
UAE	...	297 754	295 031	311 641	328 387	314 598	272 156	323 318	367 507	412 008	467 578
Value of imports of services (million US$)											
Brazil	17 178	79 345	69 710	74 886	73 372	71 514	52 171	58 439	82 170	89 171	103 238
China	36 164	435 719	441 550	471 995	525 735	505 508	381 414	440 605	459 935	539 888	612 978
Egypt	...	10 357	9 971	10 369	10 503	12 992	10 469	13 028	15 189	13 430	12 526
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	14 576	84 635	95 852	117 527	126 060	128 269	117 524	147 011	182 046	178 311	198 717
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	16 340	88 768	74 602	88 864	94 728	98 471	64 748	75 876	70 874	76 611	81 462
South Africa	5 817	15 711	15 226	16 618	16 953	16 467	11 215	13 603	18 245	18 605	19 732
UAE	...	81 879	83 839	71 804	72 321	88 196	61 865	76 106	96 909	111 471	116 651
Value of exports of services (million US$)											
Brazil	8 396	33 675	33 054	33 257	34 044	33 033	27 514	31 482	40 291	45 373	48 056
China	35 030	217 399	208 404	213 064	233 567	244 359	228 883	339 393	372 495	332 055	383 960
Egypt	...	18 539	13 606	19 535	23 574	25 051	15 053	21 897	31 574	33 649	21 771
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	16 268	154 311	164 197	195 089	208 000	213 191	206 090	254 527	325 329	341 062	387 540
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	11 300	51 616	50 644	57 541	64 646	61 978	47 960	55 555	48 802	40 472	43 006
South Africa	5 039	15 536	14 938	16 553	17 020	15 902	8 489	9 146	12 668	14 253	15 916
UAE	...	60 776	65 596	70 497	71 831	90 265	78 121	101 838	154 391	168 153	181 321
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	(-) 4.05	(-) 3.53	(-) 1.70	(-) 1.22	(-) 2.81	(-) 3.47	(-) 1.69	(-) 2.42	(-) 2.15	(-) 1.24	(-) 3.04
China	1.7	2.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.7	1.7	2.0	2.5	1.4	2.2
Egypt	...	(-) 5.1	(-) 6.8	(-) 3.3	(-) 2.7	(-) 2.9	(-) 3.5	(-) 4.1	(-) 2.3	(-) 3.2	(-) 4.5
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2][3]	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.1	(-) 0.6	(-) 1.8	(-) 2.1	(-) 0.9	0.9	(-) 1.2	(-) 2.0	(-) 0.7	(-) 0.6
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	16.3	5.0	1.9	2.0	7.0	3.9	2.4	6.8	10.4	2.4	2.9
South Africa	(-) 0.1	(-) 4.3	(-) 2.7	(-) 2.4	(-) 2.9	(-) 2.6	2.0	3.7	(-) 0.5	(-) 1.6	(-) 0.6
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	85.7	88.8	103.8	106.7	101.9	96.7	104.8	105.1	102.6	114.2	102.8
China	112.8	117.9	113.2	109.8	103.4	105.3	115.1	114.9	118.4	112.4	116.6
Egypt	...	55.3	49.2	61.1	67.6	67.8	55.3	62.0	78.5	82.9	64.6
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	93.3	89.5	91.6	85.5	84.1	87.3	97.3	89.0	86.5	90.8	83.0
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	189.0	139.5	124.9	125.4	148.0	136.7	125.1	145.8	184.5	122.5	124.9
South Africa	111.9	95.5	101.6	104.4	101.9	101.9	118.9	124.8	106.2	101.0	106.7
UAE	...	133.3	133.2	133.9	142.2	132.3	117.8	122.3	121.9	115.9	...
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	96.9	110.1	131.9	135.7	122.7	115.1	120.4	117.5	117.8	136.7	124.0
China	115.9	136.8	132.6	127.3	118.7	119.7	125.6	121.2	124.8	123.0	129.1
Egypt	...	33.0	34.3	39.0	42.6	43.2	41.5	48.6	54.3	50.5	47.4
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	88.0	68.8	71.8	65.2	64.2	66.0	74.0	68.8	63.0	64.4	[P]60.7
Indonesia	185.4	105.4	107.0	107.5	95.4	97.9	115.3	118.1	122.9	116.6	113.3
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	235.5	176.9	147.1	148.1	178.4	165.3	138.9	164.1	214.1	140.1	144.5
South Africa	117.2	94.9	102.3	105.3	102.2	102.9	126.2	133.3	112.4	105.3	111.8
UAE	...	159.1	157.9	145.9	157.0	144.4	115.6	119.1	111.0	105.2	...
Inflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	32 995	64 738	74 295	68 885	78 184	69 174	38 270	46 441	75 501	62 750	74 091
China[4][5]	40 715	135 580	133 710	136 320	138 310	141 220	149 340	180 960	189 130	163 253	116 238
Egypt	...	12 797	13 843	12 528	14 597	17 546	13 742	16 512	25 063	21 080	51 224
Ethiopia	...	2 627	4 143	4 017	3 360	2 549	2 381	4 260	3 670	3 263	...
India[6]	4 029	55 559	60 220	60 974	62 001	74 391	81 973	84 835	71 355	71 302	80 615
Indonesia[7]	(-) 4 550	19 779	4 542	20 510	18 910	24 994	19 175	21 213	24 702	21 543	24 130
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 389	884	687	...	...
Russia	2 678	6 853	32 539	28 557	8 785	31 975	9 479	40 450	...	...	...
South Africa[8]	888	1 730	2 235	2 010	5 450	5 125	3 062	40 215	9 280	3 475	2 469
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Outflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	2 497	3 134	14 693	21 341	2 025	22 820	(-) 3 467	16 239	32 215	24 803	26 381
China[4][9]	...	145 667	196 149	158 288	143 037	136 908	153 710	178 819	163 121	177 288	...
Egypt	...	5 871	5 736	5 120	6 456	8 536	7 890	11 390	13 663	11 240	7 972
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[6]	759	8 886	6 603	9 144	12 590	12 993	10 972	17 644	14 020	16 678	28 171
Indonesia[7]	...	(-) 11 594	2 008	6 399	4 462	5 033	5 033	3 927	6 635	7 126	9 278
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 179	22 085	22 314	36 757	31 377	21 923	5 847	65 883	...	...	...
South Africa[10]	271	5 747	4 475	7 377	4 076	3 147	(-) 1 951	139	2 376	(-) 2 812	(-) 1 275
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)											
Brazil[11]	33 011	356 464	365 016	373 972	374 715	356 884	355 620	362 204	324 703	355 034	329 730
China	165 574	3 330 362	3 010 517	3 139 949	3 072 712	3 107 924	3 216 522	3 250 166	3 127 691	3 237 977	3 202 357
Egypt	15	20	18	31	44	45	38	41	33	35	46
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[12]	42 281	360 176	369 955	424 545	412 871	477 807	576 984	607 309	578 449	646 419	668 326
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	24 263	309 387	308 031	346 507	371 733	433 297	444 495	468 075	417 806	414 244	385 567
South Africa	7 534	45 787	47 356	50 722	51 641	55 058	55 013	57 589	60 570	62 518	65 459
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	...	37.0	37.5	32.3	34.7	36.1	43.3	40.1	34.9	33.4	33.0
China[13]	12.0	12.5	12.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	16.3	15.4	13.6	13.3	12.8
Egypt	...	14.2	25.2	31.5	30.4	29.5	30.5	30.5	40.0	42.6	...
Ethiopia	...	28.8	28.6	28.5	30.6	28.2	26.8	26.5	22.0	17.3	...
India[3][12]	22.1	23.4	19.8	20.1	19.9	20.9	21.1	19.9	19.1	18.5	19.1
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[14]	61.7	45.5	36.3	32.5	30.4	27.8	32.1	26.9	17.3	16.2	14.7
South Africa	24.4	35.8	44.1	45.4	42.6	47.6	50.4	38.1	40.4	41.5	42.1
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
International investment position (million US$)											
Brazil[15]	...	(-) 374 684	(-) 566 633	(-) 645 227	(-) 595 354	(-) 785 695	(-) 552 196	(-) 601 117	(-) 823 033	(-) 1 100 938	(-) 835 163
China	...	1 698 871	1 984 890	2 065 230	2 107 502	2 299 588	2 286 797	2 186 059	2 421 634	2 850 852	3 295 759
Egypt	...	(-) 101 461	(-) 123 715	(-) 139 675	(-) 156 956	(-) 176 013	(-) 202 642	(-) 232 314	(-) 247 945	(-) 265 217	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[12]	(-) 76 848	(-) 358 865	(-) 387 992	(-) 418 533	(-) 437 021	(-) 375 408	(-) 354 941	(-) 358 080	(-) 367 015	(-) 361 201	(-) 330 027
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	(-) 317 051	(-) 337 919	(-) 279 975	(-) 277 408	(-) 250 146	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[16][17]	...	313 248	339 169	219 666	280 297	374 405	359 494	516 731	486 585	768 059	856 450
South Africa	(-) 10 694	40 903	22 428	34 597	44 877	31 081	112 842	102 391	82 476	101 345	113 143
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R$ per US$)	1.8	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.7	4.0	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.4
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	6.2	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1
Egypt (EGP per US$)	...	7.7	9.8	17.8	17.8	16.8	15.8	15.7	19.2	30.7	45.4
Ethiopia (ETB per US$)	8.1	20.1	21.1	22.4	26.1	28.1	31.3	39.0	48.6	53.3	...
India (RS. per US$)[2]	45.7	65.5	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5	80.4	82.8	84.6

Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran (IRR per US$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.1	60.7	66.9	58.3	62.5	64.7	71.9	73.6	67.5	84.7	92.4
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	12.8	14.7	13.3	13.2	14.4	16.5	14.8	16.4	18.5	18.3
UAE (DHS per US$)	...	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	...

Sources

Brazil

1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. 3. International Monetary Fund.

China

1. State Administration of Foreign Exchange. 2. Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

Ethiopia

1. National Bank of Ethiopia. 2. Ministry of Finance.

India

1. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. 2. Reserve Bank of India.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. World Bank.

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Bank of Russia. 3. International Monetary Fund.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

(11) Cash concept.

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

China

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

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

(5) Since 2005, data for the actual use of FDI have full coverage of banking, securities, and insurance.

(9) Data for 2000 is for China's non-financial outbound direct investment, and data for 2010-2023 are for industry-wide outbound direct investment.

(13) 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.

India

Data pertains to financial year.

(2) Commercial services comprise all services categories except government goods and services, n.i.e. while services comprise of all services categories.

(3) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (with Base Year 2011-12).

(6) Inflows of FDI (million US$) is Gross FDI Inflow to India and Outflows of FDI (million US$) is Net FDI abroad.

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

(P) Provisional.

Indonesia

(7) FDI inflows and outflows data is sourced from World Bank.

Russia

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

(16) At the beginning of the year.

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

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.

Table 14.2.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Import from major trade partners	56 976	173 104	139 321	158 951	185 322	185 928	158 787	219 408	272 611	240 793	262 870
China	1 219	30 714	23 350	27 554	35 157	36 028	34 778	47 651	60 744	53 176	63 636
United States	12 906	26 480	23 816	27 810	32 831	34 774	27 876	39 385	51 304	37 959	40 652
Argentina	6 850	10 284	9 085	9 446	11 129	10 651	7 897	11 949	13 100	11 998	13 577
Germany	4 445	10 383	9 132	9 475	10 939	10 833	9 369	11 346	12 808	13 147	13 783
Nigeria	734	4 633	1 305	829	1 557	918	427	1 014	2 106	757	1 113
South Korea	1 439	5 421	5 454	5 273	5 475	5 050	4 497	5 108	5 463	4 827	5 157
India	272	4 290	2 482	2 985	3 868	4 537	4 167	6 728	8 850	6 873	6 850
Italy	2 171	4 676	3 703	4 164	4 919	4 686	4 077	5 479	5 569	5 853	6 388
Japan	2 971	4 876	3 566	4 069	4 849	4 740	4 191	5 146	5 300	5 129	5 431
France	1 858	4 444	3 694	4 677	5 210	4 862	4 151	4 813	4 961	5 505	6 190
Mexico	756	4 377	3 528	4 411	5 281	5 106	3 862	4 561	5 283	5 541	5 767
Chile	971	3 391	2 895	3 455	3 382	3 177	2 896	4 421	4 621	4 313	4 953
Spain	1 122	3 498	2 565	2 959	3 099	2 986	2 633	3 317	3 771	3 984	3 977
Bolivia	140	2 506	1 342	1 285	1 636	1 366	1 079	1 350	1 808	1 520	1 455
Saudi Arabia	779	1 907	1 301	1 882	2 319	2 300	1 528	2 881	5 306	3 532	3 053
Export to major trade partners	54 993	186 782	179 526	214 988	231 890	221 127	209 180	280 815	334 136	339 696	337 046
China	1 085	35 155	35 133	47 488	63 930	63 358	67 788	87 908	89 428	104 325	94 372
United States	13 160	24 037	23 155	26 872	28 697	29 716	21 471	31 145	37 438	36 915	40 369
Argentina	6 230	12 793	13 417	17 619	14 913	9 791	8 489	11 878	15 345	16 712	13 778
Netherlands	2 795	7 819	6 955	7 417	8 230	7 159	6 705	9 316	11 928	12 148	11 720
Japan	2 471	4 843	4 604	5 261	4 321	5 432	4 127	5 539	6 620	6 620	5 578
Germany	2 525	5 178	4 861	4 911	5 206	4 732	4 124	5 043	6 269	5 647	5 847
Chile	1 246	3 978	4 081	5 031	6 394	5 163	3 850	7 019	9 094	7 945	6 658
India	217	3 617	3 161	4 657	3 909	2 777	2 885	4 799	6 302	4 686	5 273
Venezuela	750	2 954	1 281	470	576	421	782	1 086	1 329	1 153	1 197
Planes and ships provisions	945	2 419	1 731	2 240	... (1)	... (1)	... (1)	... (1)	... (1)	... (1)	... (1)
Italy	2 143	3 270	3 322	3 561	3 554	3 149	3 055	3 861	4 892	4 085	4 467
South Korea	581	3 122	2 881	3 077	3 439	3 450	3 762	5 671	6 206	5 641	5 503
Russia	423	2 463	2 300	2 737	1 655	1 619	1 524	1 587	1 959	1 343	1 450
United Kingdom	1 497	2 907	2 841	2 844	2 987	2 960	2 538	3 075	3 669	3 317	3 085
Mexico	1 710	3 586	3 813	4 514	4 505	4 898	3 829	5 560	7 051	8 572	7 802
Import by principal commodities	56 976	173 104	139 321	158 951	185 322	185 928	158 787	219 408	272 611	240 793	262 870
Petroleum oils, crude	3 190	7 381	2 899	2 967	5 043	4 655	2 614	3 995	9 915	9 058	8 690
Diesel oil	...	3 416	2 904	5 624	6 294	6 688	4 027	7 071	13 957	9 691	8 359
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm^3 ≤ 3000, up to 6 pass	814	2 989	1 517	1 190	1 625	938	495	829	566	737	881
Naphtha for petrochemical	...	2 580	2 406	3 432	3 607	2 912	1 142	3 119	3 790	2 650	2 628

Table 14.2.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	2 568	1 278	1 230	1 536	1 293	1 003	1 189	1 638	1 315	1 222
Natural gas, liquefied	-	2 754	768	484	922	638	184	3 536	3 444	341	2 089
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-bro-ad., televis., etc	276	1 997	1 204	1 908	1 859	1 774	1 479	2 221	983	399	366
Other potassium chloride	561	2 510	1 988	2 392	3 095	3 354	2 504	4 090	8 336	4 845	3 607
Other parts for appar./ equip. of teleph./ telegr.	...	2 276	1 904	2 446	2 261	2 245	2 189	2 085	575	-	-
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weigh ≤ 5 t	399	1 489	1 354	1 752	2 519	2 709	1 645	2 488	2 663	2 607	3 265
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	1 753	1 456	2 796	2 843	2 722	1 513	2 609	4 983	3 630	2 837
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	...	1 216	1 335	1 148	1 498	1 474	1 317	1 666	2 026	1 292	1 630
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	252	1 947	2 109	2 560	2 779	3 301	2 454	2 438	3 074	3 515	4 838
Other gasolines, ex-cept for aviation	...	1 048	915	1 731	1 433	2 037	1 215	1 161	2 641	2 188	1 449
Other inseticides, pre-sented in another way	...	1 181	777	763	1 000	1 191	1 251	1 297	1 624	1 268	1 062
Export by principal commodities	54 993	186 782	179 526	214 988	231 890	221 127	209 180	280 815	334 136	339 696	337 046
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	...	20 982	19 327	25 712	33 047	26 072	28 561	38 629	46 553	53 239	42 942
Iron ores not agglo-merated, and concen-trates	1 853	10 340	11 576	16 713	16 719	20 237	24 259	40 716	25 734	27 298	26 575
Petroleum oils, crude	159	11 781	10 074	16 625	25 251	24 200	19 614	30 609	42 554	42 611	44 964
Other cane sugar	...	5 899	8 280	9 041	5 389	4 482	7 379	7 955	9 529	13 346	15 925
Soybean waste, solid	1 642	5 003	4 331	4 039	5 160	4 489	4 700	5 922	7 538	8 547	7 234
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1 558	5 555	4 843	4 600	4 357	4 571	4 971	5 804	8 512	7 315	11 332
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sul-phate, semi/ble	1 526	5 343	5 129	5 804	7 757	7 010	5 571	6 229	7 678	6 993	9 552
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	332	3 919	3 571	4 356	4 521	5 635	6 663	6 956	10 917	8 497	10 049
Fowls spec. gal. do-mest. Cuts and offal, frozen	445	3 957	3 952	4 618	4 355	4 850	4 127	5 239	6 744	6 823	4 409
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	-	4 932	3 651	4 566	3 915	7 208	5 783	4 097	12 072	13 460	8 046

Table 14.2.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1 195	3 697	1 713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel oil	...	1 254	640	1 213	2 440	3 113	3 696	5 477	10 320	7 555	7 375
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight > 15,000 kg, empty	602	2 985	3 247	2 923	2 837	2 542	1 418	1 595	1 824	2 215	2 735
Onboard consump. Fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	1 584	1 126	1 427	1 460	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	2 270	1 993	1 808	1 518	1 554	1 354	1 609	1 949	635	-

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade, and Services - Foreign Trade Secretariat.

Footnotes

(1) Since the implementation of the Single Export Declaration in 2018, planes and ships provisions has been included in fuel export statistics, and is no longer published as a separate category.

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

FDI inflow by source	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
United States	5 398	5 920	5 418	10 047	4 984	8 532	6 555	10 813	9 559	8 257	7 052
Netherlands	2 228	10 043	10 157	8 696	8 500	4 226	3 963	1 827	7 964	3 999	3 495
Germany	374	3 426	1 795	3 175	3 729	1 281	693	1 070	2 214	1 849	234
Luxembourg	...	6 362	6 203	4 280	1 885	2 105	907	4 401	2 103	596	275
Chile	29	999	831	1 510	975	3 770	712	1 210	1 554	1 977	1 996
Canada	192	883	511	263	1 225	1 540	502	1 465	1 544	883	997
Spain	9 592	5 552	3 308	1 910	3 160	2 543	1 696	(-) 1 368	1 467	2 297	1 087
Switzerland	306	1 069	948	1 151	1 140	684	697	231	1 365	1 809	1 881
Cayman Islands	...	468	347	114	1 623	2 837	1 438	2 071	1 046	231	60
United Kingdom	...	1 548	(-) 1 419	985	784	2 738	745	907	956	3 065	1 511
France	1 909	49	2 614	2 862	1 309	2 808	2 025	485	929	(-) 68	918
Japan	384	1 832	1 379	(-) 280	1 105	1 904	1 827	505	692	406	913
Italy	...	1 691	2 804	1 480	629	683	911	771	466	215	485
Sweden	...	421	375	125	174	285	119	134	384	146	271
Norway	...	2 433	2 185	936	775	2 197	747	246	353	538	695
Belgium	...	988	604	113	152	498	91	136	325	449	173
Hong Kong SAR, China	...	554	191	1 114	857	18	135	422	26	63	151
Australia	...	151	44	139	(-) 55	104	(-) 106	148	242	354	260
Bahamas	...	162	111	1 079	2 623	502	308	194	223	172	38
Panama	...	258	71	233	122	66	493	585	184	267	446
Uruguay	...	285	95	154	36	37	386	331	165	123	113
Bermudas	...	176	219	(-) 53	575	496	135	248	152	134	172
British Virgin Islands	...	729	1 580	9 039	1 399	433	189	135	132	346	217
Denmark	...	319	164	161	87	57	53	70	98	212	447
South Korea	...	149	539	453	342	198	229	546	98	15	164
Austria	...	60	88	175	126	385	279	65	83	133	114
Mexico	224	572	804	1 490	331	244	84	105	34	280	691
Portugal	2 514	330	237	271	83	(-) 83	195	48	24	12	75
Argentina	112	(-) 3	104	75	66	61	5	51	20	14	14
Ireland	...	329	590	44	62	80	184	69	(-) 34	85	112
Singapore	...	267	226	192	490	159	782	750	428	1 365	1 196
Other countries	...	1 498	1 390	2 017	1 720	1 491	1 139	1 327	1 788	1 502	660

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 (2024) - Brazil

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
	(million US$)		
Current account	(-) 66 168	441 843	508 012
Balance on goods (FOB)	65 842	339 856	274 014
Services and income (net)	(-) 132 010	101 987	233 997
Services	(-) 55 182	48 056	103 238
Primary income	(-) 81 333	38 774	120 107
Secondary income	4 505	15 157	10 652
Capital and current account	(-) 82 438	444 051	526 490
Capital account	(-) 16 270	2 208	18 478
Type of transaction	**Net**	**Assets**	**Liabilities**
	(million US$)		
Financial account	(-) 88 178	(-) 34 214	53 964
Direct investment	(-) 47 752	26 339	74 091
Portfolio investments	(-) 1 052	7 174	8 225
Financial derivatives	2 176	(-) 34 685	(-) 36 861
Other investments	(-) 15 160	(-) 6 650	8 509
Reserve Assets	(-) 26 392	(-) 26 392	...
Errors and omissions	(-) 5 740	...	...

Source
Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.2.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong SAR, China	9 429	12 746	16 701	7 317	8 502	9 085	6 983	9 698	7 751	13 671	18 563
India	1 353	13 369	11 764	16 345	18 833	17 987	20 977	28 146	17 486	18 552	17 997
Japan	41 510	142 903	145 671	165 794	180 661	171 762	174 661	205 503	184 224	160 467	156 254
Korea, Rep.	23 207	174 506	158 975	177 553	204 643	173 575	173 104	213 443	198 881	161 715	181 717
Taiwan Province of China	25 494	143 204	138 847	155 961	177 600	173 002	200 498	249 814	235 747	199 230	217 783
South Africa	1 037	30 151	22 229	24 389	27 287	25 923	20 825	32 956	32 446	31 992	30 643
Germany	10 409	87 623	86 109	96 940	106 325	105 108	105 111	119 914	110 873	106 187	94 826
Russia	5 770	33 259	32 260	41 390	59 142	61 053	57 685	79 609	114 544	129 323	129 320
Brazil	1 621	44 089	45 855	58 857	77 570	79 798	85 517	110 007	109 378	122 623	116 093
United States	22 363	147 809	134 445	153 946	155 123	122 714	135 251	179 701	176 177	163 744	163 624
Australia	5 024	73 510	70 895	95 009	105 811	121 432	117 694	163 529	142 161	156 225	140 573
ASEAN[1]	22 181	194 475	196 307	235 951	268 607	282 042	301 633	289 490	407 492	387 924	395 811
European Union[1]	30 845	208 766	208 136	244 970	273 484	276 596	258 500	193 314	284 319	281 688	269 363
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong SAR, China	44 518	330 463	287 253	279 211	302 022	278 947	272 575	350 536	293 074	274 115	291 140
India	1 561	58 228	58 415	68 042	76 676	74 827	66 720	97 508	116 707	117 667	120 481
Japan	41 654	135 616	129 410	137 259	147 049	143 270	142 619	165 814	171 982	157 486	152 019
Korea, Rep.	11 292	101 286	93 729	102 704	108 756	111 001	112 477	148 805	160 488	148 976	146 366
Taiwan Province of China	5 039	44 892	40 241	43 979	48 643	55 081	60 117	78 359	81 524	68 481	75 189
South Africa	1 014	15 858	12 854	14 809	16 248	16 543	15 239	21 115	23 839	23 648	21 814
Germany	9 278	69 155	65 259	71 134	77 489	79 774	86 808	115 175	115 600	100 560	107 050
Russia	2 233	34 757	37 356	42 831	47 965	49 742	50 504	67 551	75 539	110 913	115 499
Brazil	1 224	27 412	21 979	28 951	33 665	35 544	34 954	53 611	61 782	59 102	72 075
United States	52 099	409 214	385 271	429 730	478 396	418 674	451 729	576 075	575 467	500 243	524 656
Australia	3 429	40 307	37 327	41 438	47 330	48 205	53 468	66 380	77 946	73 778	70 714
ASEAN[1]	17 341	277 291	256 068	279 502	318 997	359 425	383 680	475 001	551 046	523 548	586 524
European Union[1]	38 192	355 816	339 256	372 031	408 510	428 700	390 886	499 842	558 229	501 211	516 461
Exports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	46 067	570 924	594 325	553 185	664 030	670 452	709 933	898 662	942 234	896 137	927 438
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26 818	400 834	364 276	343 790	429 306	416 670	440 021	547 583	548 624	510 530	568 186
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports,Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7 016	93 374	98 531	87 514	95 443	99 067	109 367	139 477	126 878	121 447	126 316

Table 14.2.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6 388	66 789	65 683	62 374	79 620	84 165	96 378	131 067	140 487	131 427	141 212
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4 606	64 193	62 600	60 149	75 071	74 313	76 224	120 005	149 151	192 487	216 028
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6 314	74 001	73 677	67 488	71 466	72 954	80 227	97 481	69 035	69 401	72 399
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13 424	91 992	83 786	74 422	73 327	71 353	62 228	86 461	89 549	82 294	85 271
Articles of Iron or Steel	5 478	60 637	60 523	51 901	65 128	69 263	71 017	95 502	106 738	97 166	100 068
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18 865	81 445	78 440	72 069	71 293	66 678	62 276	70 096	75 501	70 151	67 774
Organic Chemicals	4 170	45 443	42 667	42 165	59 762	56 783	56 954	82 580	101 672	77 901	82 615
Imports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	50 744	424 319	428 694	412 885	521 618	497 438	548 420	668 591	640 625	548 335	584 249
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20 681	316 788	198 601	176 536	349 367	346 122	270 090	405 433	535 748	516 170	503 521
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34 434	179 378	157 043	147 660	202 192	190 251	192 047	231 382	201 321	197 158	228 961
Ores, Slag and Ash	3 134	134 661	93 720	94 479	135 868	165 086	187 193	272 613	223 891	238 796	251 033
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7 277	105 806	99 636	92 689	102 626	98 714	99 067	109 129	81 341	77 577	74 904
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock,and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3 613	89 509	69 629	71 506	81 520	75 136	73 985	86 385	80 716	70 683	62 256

Table 14.2.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14 456	75 190	65 551	61 049	74 885	71 586	71 085	82 837	75 132	61 962	61 100
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2 419	42 333	96 593	79 327	78 020	60 272	31 735	77 418	103 428	114 006	118 893
Organic Chemicals	8 327	60 313	47 758	43 906	67 305	57 547	45 641	60 215	58 071	48 586	48 963
Copper and Articles Thereof	4 660	47 278	38 147	33 259	47 537	40 625	48 914	66 114	68 656	62 732	72 648

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 14.3.2 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - China

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong SAR, China	15 500	86 387	81 465	94 509	89 917	96 299	105 793	131 756	137 241	111 179	73 810
Virgin Is.	3 833	7 388	6 740	3 991	4 712	4 964	5 200	5 281	6 635	6 856	3 863
Singapore	2 172	6 904	6 047	4 763	5 210	7 591	7 681	10 332	10 599	9 782	10 686
Korea, Rep.	1 490	4 034	4 751	3 673	4 667	5 538	3 614	4 045	6 599	3 514	2 368
Cayman Is.	624	1 444	5 151	2 177	4 068	2 557	2 774	2 462	2 416	3 517	5 516
United States	4 384	2 089	2 386	2 649	2 689	2 686	2 305	2 467	2 215	3 360	2 737
Samoa	283	1 991	872	1 229	1 554	1 192	804	621	747	857	813
Taiwan Province of China	2 296	1 537	1 963	1 772	1 391	1 587	995	940	661	735	578
Germany	1 041	1 556	2 710	1 542	3 674	1 658	1 355	1 680	2 566	1 922	1 929
Mauritius	265	346	862	344	261	270	412	898	66	91	1 532
India	10	81	52	158	48	26	12	6	2	5	2
Brazil	4	51	47	42	31	3	30	16	26	23	21
South Africa	9	2	4	65	42	3	6	4	103	6	2
Russia	16	13	73	24	57	54	11	8	39	31	350
FDI outflows by destination											
Hong Kong SAR, China	...	89 790	114 233	91 153	86 869	90 550	89 146	101 191	97 534	108 767	...
Cayman Is.	...	10 213	13 523	(-) 6 606	5 473	(-) 4 357	8 562	10 754	5 762	8 731	...
Australia	...	3 401	4 187	4 242	1 986	2 087	1 199	1 923	2 786	545	...
Luxembourg	...	(-) 11 453	1 602	1 353	2 487	686	701	1 499	3 250	2 332	...
Virgin Is.	...	1 849	12 288	19 301	7 150	8 683	6 976	13 971	9 116	2 546	...
Singapore	...	10 452	3 172	6 320	6 411	4 826	5 923	8 405	8 295	13 097	...
United States	...	8 029	16 981	6 425	7 477	3 807	6 019	5 584	7 292	6 913	...
Canada	...	1 563	2 872	321	1 564	473	210	930	147	354	...
Macao SAR, China	...	1 081	822	(-) 1 024	811	594	827	882	2 128	756	...
Myanmar	...	332	288	428	(-) 197	(-) 42	251	18	62	153	...
Russia	...	2 961	1 293	1 548	725	(-) 379	570	(-) 1 072	234	629	...
Brazil	...	(-) 63	125	426	428	860	313	146	224	507	...
South Africa	...	233	843	317	642	339	400	364	683	354	...
India	...	705	93	290	206	535	205	279	(-) 331	60	...

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

Table 14.4.2 Balance of Payments - China

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
1. Current Account	293 022	191 337	188 676	24 131	102 910	248 836	352 886	443 374	252 987	423 919
Credit	2 619 907	2 455 476	2 747 143	2 947 263	2 930 421	3 020 419	3 931 341	4 034 150	3 788 725	4 140 144
Debit	(-) 2 326 884	(-) 2 264 139	(-) 2 558 467	(-) 2 923 132	(-) 2 827 511	(-) 2 771 583	(-) 3 578 456	(-) 3 590 776	(-) 3 535 738	(-) 3 716 225
1.A Goods and Services	357 871	255 737	217 010	87 905	131 844	358 573	461 494	577 609	386 063	538 958
Credit	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 429 277	2 651 010	2 630 999	2 738 898	3 555 231	3 719 320	3 511 248	3 792 951
Debit	(-) 2 002 282	(-) 1 942 185	(-) 2 212 267	(-) 2 563 104	(-) 2 499 155	(-) 2 380 325	(-) 3 093 737	(-) 3 141 711	(-) 3 125 185	(-) 3 253 993
1.A.a Goods	576 191	488 883	475 941	380 074	392 993	511 103	562 706	665 049	593 896	767 976
Credit	2 142 753	1 989 519	2 216 214	2 417 443	2 386 640	2 510 015	3 215 838	3 346 825	3 179 193	3 408 991
Debit	(-) 1 566 562	(-) 1 500 636	(-) 1 740 272	(-) 2 037 369	(-) 1 993 647	(-) 1 998 912	(-) 2 653 132	(-) 2 681 775	(-) 2 585 296	(-) 2 641 015
1.A.b Services	(-) 218 320	(-) 233 146	(-) 258 932	(-) 292 168	(-) 261 149	(-) 152 530	(-) 101 212	(-) 87 440	(-) 207 833	(-) 229 018
Credit	217 399	208 404	213 064	233 567	244 359	228 883	339 393	372 495	332 055	383 960
Debit	(-) 435 719	(-) 441 550	(-) 471 995	(-) 525 735	(-) 505 508	(-) 381 414	(-) 440 605	(-) 459 935	(-) 539 888	(-) 612 978
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	20 275	18 382	17 894	17 161	15 362	12 709	13 475	13 491	12 039	11 479
Credit	20 436	18 540	18 070	17 424	15 743	13 210	14 188	14 321	13 000	12 636
Debit	(-) 161	(-) 158	(-) 175	(-) 264	(-) 381	(-) 501	(-) 712	(-) 830	(-) 961	(-) 1 158
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e	2 286	3 240	3 712	4 647	6 473	4 310	4 052	3 940	4 074	3 674
Credit	3 605	5 202	5 968	7 185	10 178	7 671	7 874	8 296	9 988	11 140
Debit	(-) 1 319	(-) 1 962	(-) 2 256	(-) 2 538	(-) 3 704	(-) 3 361	(-) 3 822	(-) 4 356	(-) 5 914	(-) 7 466
1.A.b.3 Transport	(-) 46 745	(-) 46 753	(-) 55 978	(-) 66 903	(-) 58 981	(-) 37 991	(-) 18 045	(-) 21 930	(-) 73 072	(-) 55 789
Credit	38 594	33 827	37 291	42 304	46 173	56 689	128 607	146 533	87 041	112 728
Debit	(-) 85 340	(-) 80 580	(-) 93 269	(-) 109 206	(-) 105 154	(-) 94 680	(-) 146 652	(-) 168 464	(-) 160 113	(-) 168 516
1.A.b.4 Travel	(-) 204 862	(-) 205 680	(-) 219 316	(-) 236 879	(-) 218 789	(-) 121 100	(-) 98 059	(-) 101 334	(-) 171 669	(-) 210 899
Credit	44 969	44 432	38 559	40 386	35 832	9 951	11 330	13 474	24 798	39 747
Debit	(-) 249 831	(-) 250 112	(-) 257 875	(-) 277 265	(-) 254 621	(-) 131 050	(-) 109 389	(-) 114 808	(-) 196 467	(-) 250 646
1.A.b.5 Construction	6 455	4 157	3 609	4 934	5 100	4 524	5 678	6 550	7 939	8 202
Credit	16 652	12 661	12 251	13 551	14 432	12 599	15 415	14 183	15 754	16 623
Debit	(-) 10 197	(-) 8 504	(-) 8 641	(-) 8 617	(-) 9 331	(-) 8 074	(-) 9 737	(-) 7 634	(-) 7 815	(-) 8 421
1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	(-) 3 818	(-) 8 849	(-) 7 402	(-) 6 625	(-) 6 223	(-) 9 419	(-) 14 343	(-) 14 388	(-) 9 245	(-) 11 982
Credit	4 976	4 064	4 061	4 927	4 800	2 987	5 004	4 461	6 940	2 468
Debit	(-) 8 794	(-) 12 913	(-) 11 463	(-) 11 552	(-) 11 023	(-) 12 406	(-) 19 346	(-) 18 849	(-) 16 185	(-) 14 450
1.A.b.7 Financial Service	(-) 310	1 141	1 815	1 244	1 508	827	155	748	655	402
Credit	2 334	3 174	3 432	3 335	3 907	4 838	4 579	4 670	4 358	4 050
Debit	(-) 2 645	(-) 2 033	(-) 1 617	(-) 2 091	(-) 2 399	(-) 4 011	(-) 4 424	(-) 3 922	(-) 3 703	(-) 3 649

Table 14.4.2 Balance of Payments - China

(continued)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	(-) 20 938	(-) 22 818	(-) 23 943	(-) 30 222	(-) 27 766	(-) 29 288	(-) 35 139	(-) 31 154	(-) 31 746	(-) 35 700
Credit	1 085	1 161	4 803	5 561	6 605	8 583	11 756	13 307	10 977	10 125
Debit	(-) 22 022	(-) 23 980	(-) 28 746	(-) 35 783	(-) 34 370	(-) 37 871	(-) 46 895	(-) 44 461	(-) 42 724	(-) 45 826
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	13 140	12 695	7 493	6 490	7 992	6 433	10 710	17 957	19 263	24 925
Credit	24 549	25 432	26 860	30 023	34 948	38 984	50 718	55 894	58 096	65 033
Debit	(-) 11 409	(-) 12 738	(-) 19 367	(-) 23 533	(-) 26 956	(-) 32 551	(-) 40 007	(-) 37 937	(-) 38 834	(-) 40 109
1.A.b.10 Other Business Services	18 861	14 713	16 927	19 125	19 404	19 505	33 903	41 876	38 035	41 433
Credit	58 403	57 957	59 306	66 158	69 201	69 848	86 931	94 302	98 214	105 953
Debit	(-) 39 542	(-) 43 244	(-) 42 379	(-) 47 033	(-) 49 797	(-) 50 343	(-) 53 028	(-) 52 426	(-) 60 179	(-) 64 520
1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	(-) 1 163	(-) 1 398	(-) 1 986	(-) 2 426	(-) 3 136	(-) 1 990	(-) 1 843	(-) 1 250	(-) 2 627	(-) 3 263
Credit	731	742	763	955	955	1 018	1 440	1 362	1 389	1 913
Debit	(-) 1 894	(-) 2 141	(-) 2 750	(-) 3 382	(-) 4 091	(-) 3 008	(-) 3 282	(-) 2 611	(-) 4 016	(-) 5 176
1.A.b.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e	(-) 1 501	(-) 1 973	(-) 1 756	(-) 2 715	(-) 2 094	(-) 1 050	(-) 1 757	(-) 1 944	(-) 1 479	(-) 1 498
Credit	1 064	1 212	1 699	1 757	1 587	2 507	1 553	1 693	1 498	1 543
Debit	(-) 2 566	(-) 3 185	(-) 3 455	(-) 4 472	(-) 3 681	(-) 3 558	(-) 3 310	(-) 3 638	(-) 2 977	(-) 3 042
1.B Primary Income	(-) 52 199	(-) 54 880	(-) 16 478	(-) 61 365	(-) 39 184	(-) 118 192	(-) 124 476	(-) 154 370	(-) 148 242	(-) 130 029
Credit	223 816	226 654	289 698	268 496	273 514	245 502	327 316	270 325	239 989	309 254
Debit	(-) 276 015	(-) 281 533	(-) 306 176	(-) 329 861	(-) 312 699	(-) 363 695	(-) 451 792	(-) 424 694	(-) 388 230	(-) 439 283
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	27 386	20 672	14 937	8 163	3 101	184	(-) 1 383	2 440	7 210	10 180
Credit	33 105	26 883	21 699	18 109	14 258	14 714	17 118	20 425	22 641	24 985
Debit	(-) 5 718	(-) 6 211	(-) 6 762	(-) 9 946	(-) 11 157	(-) 14 530	(-) 18 501	(-) 17 984	(-) 15 431	(-) 14 805
1.B.2 Investment Income	(-) 80 254	(-) 75 898	(-) 31 853	(-) 71 320	(-) 43 356	(-) 120 403	(-) 125 818	(-) 160 128	(-) 158 959	(-) 143 301
Credit	189 885	199 210	267 303	248 295	257 464	227 941	306 814	245 721	212 829	279 759
Debit	(-) 270 139	(-) 275 108	(-) 299 156	(-) 319 616	(-) 300 820	(-) 348 344	(-) 432 632	(-) 405 849	(-) 371 788	(-) 423 060
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	668	346	438	1 793	1 070	2 027	2 724	3 318	3 507	3 092
Credit	826	560	697	2 092	1 792	2 847	3 383	4 179	4 518	4 510
Debit	(-) 158	(-) 215	(-) 258	(-) 299	(-) 722	(-) 820	(-) 659	(-) 861	(-) 1 011	(-) 1 418
1.C Secondary Income	(-) 12 649	(-) 9 520	(-) 11 856	(-) 2 410	10 250	8 455	15 868	20 135	15 166	14 990
Credit	35 938	30 900	28 168	27 757	25 907	36 019	48 794	44 506	37 489	37 940
Debit	(-) 48 588	(-) 40 420	(-) 40 024	(-) 30 167	(-) 15 657	(-) 27 563	(-) 32 927	(-) 24 370	(-) 22 323	(-) 22 949

Table 14.4.2 Balance of Payments - China

(continued)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
2. Capital and Finance Account	(-) 91 207	27 250	17 930	153 227	26 271	(-) 90 073	(-) 218 420	(-) 354 068	(-) 215 061	(-) 434 019
2.1 Capital Account	316	(-) 344	(-) 91	(-) 569	(-) 327	(-) 76	94	(-) 310	(-) 298	(-) 109
Credit	512	318	227	297	218	168	260	240	190	195
Debit	(-) 196	(-) 662	(-) 319	(-) 865	(-) 545	(-) 244	(-) 166	(-) 550	(-) 487	(-) 304
2.2 Financial Account	(-) 91 523	27 594	18 021	153 795	26 598	(-) 89 997	(-) 218 514	(-) 353 758	(-) 214 763	(-) 433 910
Assets	9 454	(-) 231 985	(-) 423 920	(-) 362 039	(-) 260 532	(-) 675 185	(-) 894 905	(-) 335 120	(-) 228 192	(-) 421 540
Liabilities	(-) 100 977	259 579	441 941	515 835	287 130	585 188	676 392	(-) 18 638	13 429	(-) 12 370
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	(-) 434 462	(-) 416 070	109 537	172 682	7 308	(-) 61 147	(-) 30 288	(-) 257 322	(-) 209 937	(-) 496 198
Assets	(-) 333 485	(-) 675 650	(-) 332 405	(-) 343 152	(-) 279 822	(-) 646 334	(-) 706 679	(-) 238 684	(-) 223 366	(-) 483 828
Liabilities	(-) 100 977	259 579	441 941	515 835	287 130	585 188	676 392	(-) 18 638	13 429	(-) 12 370
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	68 099	(-) 41 675	27 791	92 338	50 260	99 375	165 277	(-) 19 846	(-) 142 574	(-) 153 688
Assets	(-) 174 391	(-) 216 424	(-) 138 293	(-) 143 027	(-) 136 910	(-) 153 721	(-) 178 798	(-) 210 050	(-) 185 301	(-) 172 244
Liabilities	242 489	174 750	166 084	235 365	187 170	253 096	344 075	190 204	42 728	18 556
2.2.1.2 Porfolio Investment	(-) 66 470	(-) 52 271	29 498	106 874	57 948	95 539	51 366	(-) 289 054	(-) 63 244	(-) 51 037
Assets	(-) 73 209	(-) 102 770	(-) 94 803	(-) 53 507	(-) 89 419	(-) 151 236	(-) 125 262	(-) 180 074	(-) 77 301	(-) 187 638
Liabilities	6 739	50 499	124 301	160 381	147 366	246 775	176 628	(-) 108 980	14 057	26 579
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	(-) 2 087	(-) 5 384	354	(-) 6 153	(-) 2 355	(-) 10 821	10 237	(-) 13 205	(-) 7 535	(-) 5 102
Assets	(-) 3 420	(-) 6 550	1 538	(-) 4 816	1 393	(-) 5 064	17 082	(-) 4 349	(-) 4 870	(-) 2 835
Liabilities	1 333	1 166	(-) 1 185	(-) 1 338	(-) 3 748	(-) 5 757	(-) 6 845	(-) 8 856	(-) 2 666	(-) 2 268
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	(-) 434 004	(-) 316 741	51 894	(-) 20 376	(-) 98 545	(-) 245 239	(-) 257 168	64 783	3 416	(-) 149 770
Assets	(-) 82 465	(-) 349 906	(-) 100 847	(-) 141 803	(-) 54 886	(-) 336 314	(-) 419 701	155 789	44 106	(-) 94 533
Liabilities	(-) 351 538	33 165	152 742	121 427	(-) 43 659	91 074	162 534	(-) 91 006	(-) 40 690	(-) 55 237
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	342 939	443 665	(-) 91 516	(-) 18 887	19 291	(-) 28 850	(-) 188 226	(-) 96 436	(-) 4 826	62 289
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	(-) 287	326	(-) 739	33	(-) 496	(-) 369	(-) 41 570	1 906	(-) 2 437	908
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	911	(-) 5 342	2 190	(-) 733	(-) 11	(-) 2 321	76	(-) 150	1 092	(-) 11
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	342 316	448 681	(-) 92 967	(-) 18 187	19 797	(-) 26 160	(-) 146 732	(-) 98 192	(-) 3 481	61 392
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Net Errors and Omissions	(-) 201 816	(-) 218 587	(-) 206 606	(-) 177 358	(-) 129 181	(-) 158 763	(-) 134 466	(-) 89 306	(-) 37 926	10 099

Source
State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.2.3.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - Egypt

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Import from major trade partners (BRICS)	2 445	22 788	20 785	21 983	29 334	27 809	24 963	33 533	38 041	32 486	39 831
Export to major trade partners (BRICS)	432	5 170	6 402	6 708	6 571	6 563	7 780	8 753	9 624	8 384	9 233

Source
General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Table 14.2.3.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - Egypt

(continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
Exports by principal commodities										
Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold in powder form)	174	1 745	1 601	1 236	1 377	2 054	365	826	1 011	2 052
Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus; incorporating a colour video display or screen	451	353	278	261	238	206	274	296	339	351
Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	12	10	5	7	3	8	162	254	339	651
Fresh or dried oranges	268	281	270	355	348	346	368	361	331	416
Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	3	38	11	260	178	249	275	237	57	42
Cotton, neither carded nor combed	41	58	60	81	106	96	149	201	146	121
Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, not crude, not waste oils; preparations n.e.c, containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals; not light oils and preparations	74	31	53	217	344	590	578	363	92	261
Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)	111	52	121	114	58	79	94	168	87	60
Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats)	165	144	105	93	91	86	79	68	72	81
Fresh or chilled onions and shallots	180	140	148	78	80	72	50	94	40	32

Table 14.2.3.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - Egypt

(continued)

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
Imports by principal commodities										
Cereals; wheat and meslin, durum wheat, other than seed	1 079	1 069	1 587	2 052	1 434	1 951	1 820	2 158	2 536	3 038
Maize (excl. seed)	384	369	448	459	629	493	781	1 568	748	1 140
Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals	1 411	1 212	980	1 117	1 385	1 217	956	1 126	790	915
Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0,94, in primary forms	256	235	166	237	249	225	701	946	785	611
Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates "ECSC" (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	163	252	486	635	437	310	462	430	601	755
Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	-
Polypropylene, in primary forms	318	287	305	401	394	343	603	674	461	563
Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, < 0,25% of carbon, of circular cross-section, or of a cross-section other than rectangular or square	539	640	419	658	421	113	55	400	358	530
Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio--telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting, television, television cameras, still image video cameras and other video camera recorders, radar apparatus,	224	240	249	341	426	302	757	388	41	56
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	422	451	449	795	1 261	1 533	1 472	294	...	...

Sources

1. Egyptian Customs Authority. 2. General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Footnote

From Jan. 2015 to Dec. 2024.

Table 14.2.3.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - Egypt

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Import from major trade partners											
Saudi	1 033	2 948	2 995	4 122	5 668	5 087	3 781	6 876	7 886	5 521	7 941
Kuwait	30	1 762	1 147	1 389	2 305	2 126	1 984	1 167	3 007	2 253	947
Turkey	200	3 307	3 296	2 085	3 313	3 584	3 199	3 744	3 816	2 816	3 265
Russian Federation	304	3 368	2 920	3 610	5 000	3 547	3 043	3 578	4 273	5 035	6 007
Ukrania	194	2 453	2 731	2 321	2 277	2 300	1 928	2 060	1 253	2 274	2 449
United Kingdom	360	1 289	1 327	1 589	1 688	1 601	1 419	1 804	1 787	1 863	1 990
Italy	930	3 309	3 303	4 349	3 736	3 223	3 035	3 133	3 602	3 292	3 200
Germany	1 234	5 774	6 073	4 498	4 182	4 221	3 997	4 215	4 112	4 166	4 396
France	578	2 484	1 721	1 488	1 650	1 746	1 728	1 805	2 185	1 659	1 837
China	640	9 772	9 315	8 063	11 582	11 692	11 686	14 424	14 764	13 231	15 549
India	229	2 336	2 248	2 342	2 318	2 840	2 641	3 228	4 093	3 184	3 259
Arab Emirates	79	1 506	971	962	1 375	1 746	1 505	3 007	3 148	2 307	2 694
U.S.A.	2 088	4 387	3 859	3 869	5 461	5 000	4 769	6 387	6 923	5 146	7 562
Brazil	109	2 688	2 172	2 703	3 164	2 766	2 202	2 302	3 730	3 092	4 200
Export to major trade partners											
Saudi	140	2 030	1 787	1 564	1 433	1 686	1 880	2 241	2 516	2 672	3 363
Sudan	26	548	594	455	399	466	500	827	954	989	866
Libya	62	573	558	439	636	834	614	961	1 215	1 840	1 951
Greece	72	145	140	284	407	711	707	1 647	1 607	1 386	1 080
Turkey	84	1 272	1 383	1 924	2 006	1 749	1 708	2 992	3 961	3 644	3 322
Spain	147	463	624	812	1 282	1 043	819	1 871	3 850	1 617	1 464
United Kingdom	117	952	1 072	1 095	1 339	1 541	792	1 172	1 765	1 212	1 573
Italy	765	1 620	1 456	2 193	2 050	1 684	1 474	2 894	3 412	3 255	3 380
France	278	479	475	592	875	654	550	1 088	1 706	855	1 047
Netherlands	299	391	338	444	522	540	495	689	1 825	926	982
China	39	443	494	693	1 035	546	754	1 475	1 854	1 087	394
India	156	898	668	893	1 145	1 505	1 397	2 047	2 017	1 159	517
Arab Emirates	59	1 113	2 733	2 738	2 004	2 060	2 936	1 759	1 955	2 224	3 268
U.S.A.	400	1 233	1 112	1 366	1 722	2 205	1 632	2 536	2 300	1 993	2 247

Sources

1. Egyptian Customs Authority. 2. General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry). 3. Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry. 4. Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy.

Table 14.2.3.4 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Group Commodities - Egypt

	2010	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Exports by principal group commodities											
Edible vegetable roots tubers	96	1 137	986	1 064	907	1 090	1 066	1 085	1 521	1 741	2 060
Edible fruit and nuts	59	1 129	1 226	1 272	1 392	1 396	1 491	1 713	1 918	2 217	2 609
Preps of vegetable fruit parts	14	364	376	402	422	410	394	469	560	820	1 104
Salt sulphur earths stone cement	44	389	342	389	443	487	526	826	1 090	1 381	1 490
Mineral fuels oil distl prod	1 967	3 956	3 113	5 083	7 192	8 074	6 047	13 906	18 854	7 725	5 585
Inorganic chemicals prod	82	287	224	376	532	396	345	640	1 339	917	770
Fertilizers	78	421	756	1 095	1 379	1 361	1 437	2 226	3 533	2 588	2 185
Plastics & articles thereof	60	1 384	1 168	1 539	1 790	2 006	1 763	2 785	2 783	2 295	2 593
Garments clothing acces of knitted	116	483	390	470	545	603	475	715	846	816	918
Garments clothing acces not knitted	196	871	879	984	1 061	1 092	986	1 339	1 651	1 606	1 937
Pearls precious stone imitation jew	1	638	2 573	2 092	1 455	2 036	3 009	1 161	1 633	1 859	3 262
Iron and steel	129	292	436	870	1 049	688	725	1 782	1 409	2 339	2 209
Copper and articles thereof	9	196	164	239	221	180	182	410	451	695	1 041
Aluminium and articles thereof	134	469	408	483	670	540	576	785	678	699	878
Electrical machinery equipment patrs	23	1 752	1 598	1 748	1 554	1 696	1 603	2 397	2 620	2 628	3 004
Imports by principal group commodities											
Cereals	1 252	4 362	4 154	4 404	4 728	5 241	5 280	6 411	7 433	6 428	6 822
Oil seeds oleaginous fruit fodder	144	1 010	895	1 156	1 769	2 050	2 404	3 201	3 177	2 009	2 292
Animal fats oils wax prod	302	753	1 584	1 392	1 366	1 209	1 459	2 026	2 357	2 537	2 322
Metal ores slag and ash	112	272	413	866	1 058	861	924	1 644	1 597	1 659	1 700
Mineral fuels oil distl prod	1 059	11 857	10 301	11 834	14 307	10 888	7 063	10 974	15 139	12 619	16 994
Organic chemicals prod	285	1 484	1 578	1 421	1 742	1 945	1 904	2 501	3 129	2 352	2 634
Pharmaceutical products	267	2 272	2 256	2 180	2 309	2 546	2 820	4 036	3 845	3 636	3 521
Plastics & articles thereof	629	3 374	3 221	3 190	3 899	3 666	3 351	5 123	5 900	4 291	4 532
Paper and articles of paper pulp	299	1 254	1 208	1 151	1 397	1 311	1 232	1 284	1 648	1 328	1 443
Iron and steel	441	3 721	3 630	3 233	4 449	3 476	2 899	4 107	5 133	4 285	5 179
Articles of iron or steel	518	2 642	2 732	2 730	3 292	2 562	2 098	1 514	1 916	1 939	1 951
Copper and articles thereof	51	865	783	705	957	889	664	1 554	1 707	1 702	2 308
Boillers machinery & mechani appli parts	1 910	6 056	6 408	5 715	6 490	6 440	6 390	7 274	7 209	7 099	7 182
Electrical machinery equipment patrs	1 042	5 141	5 081	4 834	6 833	6 791	6 003	6 760	5 896	5 241	6 240
Vehicles tractors bicyles & parts	506	6 275	5 278	3 126	4 772	4 612	4 899	5 606	3 672	3 612	4 879

Sources

1. Egyptian Customs Authority. 2. General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry). 3. Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry. 4. Ministry of Electricity.

Table 14.2.3.5 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
Exports										
India	280	289	317	512	595	708	834	832	562	...
Russian Federation	334	282	399	405	350	416	485	592	521	...
China	168	174	279	391	359	372	695	730	513	...
South Africa	119	227	135	112	85	74	126	150	119	...
Brazil	95	99	129	261	182	212	455	462	466	...
Saudi Arabia	2 041	1 788	1 574	1 428	1 688	1 784	1 999	2 552	2 732	...
United Arab Emirates	1 057	2 388	2 404	2 031	2 045	2 883	1 217	1 916	2 205	...
Argentina	4	7	29	19	114	185	407	246	193	...
Iran	6	10	14	7	6	2	1	2	2	...
Ethiopia	118	118	122	169	140	100	111	95	111	...
Imports										
India	2 360	2 214	2 078	2 271	2 927	2 705	3 298	3 764	3 012	...
Russian Federation	2 883	2 819	3 533	4 788	3 664	3 104	3 648	4 295	4 714	...
China	10 083	9 415	8 317	11 603	12 442	12 138	14 791	14 922	13 150	...
South Africa	149	142	156	196	102	85	93	135	101	...
Brazil	2 754	2 204	2 919	3 258	2 889	2 352	2 387	3 750	3 105	...
Saudi Arabia	1 996	1 538	1 333	1 995	1 739	1 540	2 598	3 209	2 918	...
United Arab Emirates	937	829	903	1 259	1 306	1 341	2 460	2 400	1 876	...
Argentina	1 414	2 294	1 531	1 017	1 125	1 272	1 848	1 007	1 113	...
Iran	54	18	19	21	8	13	14	6	3	...
Ethiopia	34	14	6	10	28	9	9	8	11	...

Source
General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Footnote
From Jan. 2015 to Dec. 2024.

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
FDI inflow by source	2 188.6	6 379.8	6 932.6	7 915.8	7 719.5	8 236.3	7 453.0	5 214.2	8 937.4	10 038.6	...
1. Non-Petroleum Sector	2 379.9	4 659.4	5 269.9	3 954.2	3 254.4	4 632.7	6 305.9	6 376.1	11 562.6	11 021.1	...
1.1. Greenfield	...	...	...	...	...	50.4	62.4	109.3	238.2	310.6	...
1.2. Capital Expansion	...	...	...	...	...	0.0	1 938.6	1 657.9	3 324.7	3 749.5	...
1.3. Retained Earnings	45.0	86.2	328.9	173.6	175.3	2 693.8	2 731.9	3 501.4	4 694.4	4 849.3	...
1.4. Intercompany debts	767.2	905.1	1 504.8	880.6	(-) 37.3	(-) 778.8	763.1	436.6	35.6	366.2	...
1.5. Real Estate purchasing by non-residents	134.0	776.2	459.4	420.1	355.2	825.6	666.2	616.4	970.3	552.3	...
1.6. Sale of companies and productive assets to non-residents	19.2	111.3	261.2	20.8	54.3	86.8	143.7	54.5	2 299.4	1 193.2	...
2. Petroleum Sector	(-) 191.3	1 720.4	1 662.7	3 961.6	4 465.1	3 603.6	1 147.1	(-) 1 161.9	(-) 2 625.2	(-) 982.5	...
FDI outflows by destination	(-) 4 249.9	(-) 6 166.4	(-) 5 596.1	(-) 5 433.3	(-) 5 443.6	(-) 8 157.2	(-) 8 383.6	(-) 8 700.6	13 268.1	13 014.4	...

Table 14.4.3 Balance of Payments - Egypt

Type of transaction	2013	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Value of exports of goods (FOB)	26 477.8	19 030.9	20 018.3	23 339.4	28 045.8	28 472.1	25 049.0	36 442.2	44 721.8	34 568.5	...
Value of imports of goods (CIF)	(-) 56 017.1	(-) 57 582.3	(-) 58 330.3	(-) 59 854.8	(-) 65 825.5	(-) 65 959.0	(-) 62 013.3	(-) 81 011.1	(-) 81 955.0	(-) 68 835.1	...
Trade balance	(-) 29 539.3	(-) 38 551.4	(-) 38 312.0	(-) 36 515.4	(-) 37 779.7	(-) 37 486.9	(-) 36 964.3	(-) 44 568.9	(-) 37 233.2	(-) 34 266.6	...
Value of exports of services	18 261.4	18 538.5	13 606.0	19 535.3	23 573.7	25 050.5	15 052.7	21 897.0	31 573.7	33 649.0	...
Value of imports of services	(-) 9 518.6	(-) 10 356.5	(-) 9 971.1	(-) 10 369.3	(-) 10 502.6	(-) 12 991.8	(-) 10 469.1	(-) 13 027.6	(-) 15 188.8	(-) 13 429.7	...
Services balance (net)	8 742.8	8 182.0	3 634.9	9 166.0	13 071.1	12 058.7	4 583.6	8 869.4	16 384.9	20 219.3	...
Goods and services balance	(-) 20 796.5	(-) 30 369.4	(-) 34 677.1	(-) 27 349.4	(-) 24 708.6	(-) 25 428.2	(-) 32 380.7	(-) 35 699.5	(-) 20 848.3	(-) 14 047.3	...
Income Balance (Primary Income)	(-) 7 150.6	(-) 5 002.9	(-) 4 309.6	(-) 5 343.8	(-) 8 462.5	(-) 11 580.7	(-) 11 006.2	(-) 14 061.8	(-) 17 576.6	(-) 17 965.5	...
Net unrequited current Transfers (Secondary income)	24 160.3	18 161.1	18 518.8	24 774.3	25 489.2	26 799.4	29 160.2	31 157.3	27 893.2	19 452.1	...
A. Current account Balance	(-) 3 786.8	(-) 17 211.2	(-) 20 467.9	(-) 7 918.9	(-) 7 681.9	(-) 10 209.5	(-) 14 226.7	(-) 18 604.0	(-) 10 531.7	(-) 12 560.7	...
B. Capital & Financial Account	7 567.2	23 319.5	32 612.3	23 844.3	14 698.8	12 961.2	9 312.9	25 627.9	3 165.2	14 509.1	...
Capital Account	250.3	(-) 147.5	(-) 102.9	(-) 155.6	(-) 133.1	(-) 169.5	(-) 232.6	(-) 154.9	2.4	(-) 70.2	...
Financial Account	7 316.9	23 467.0	32 715.2	23 999.9	14 831.9	13 130.7	9 545.5	25 782.8	3 162.8	14 579.3	...
Direct Investment Abroad (net)	(-) 301.0	(-) 181.7	(-) 206.6	(-) 199.0	(-) 323.5	(-) 405.1	(-) 326.5	(-) 367.0	(-) 341.8	(-) 390.4	...
Direct investment in Egypt (net)	4 256.2	6 925.2	8 106.8	7 408.7	8 141.3	9 010.1	5 851.8	5 122.3	11 399.9	9 840.6	...
Portfolio Investment Abroad (net)	50.2	200.6	223.9	98.3	(-) 96.1	60.7	(-) 1 572.5	(-) 106.3	(-) 223.0	(-) 409.1	...
Portfolio Investment in Egypt (net)	2 963.1	(-) 129.3	512.2	23 791.6	(-) 1 814.5	10 393.8	2 587.7	6 078.8	(-) 21 502.0	(-) 499.2	...
Other Investment (net)	348.4	16 652.2	24 078.9	(-) 7 099.7	8 924.7	(-) 5 928.8	3 005.0	15 055.0	13 829.7	6 037.4	...
C. Net Errors & Omissions	(-) 992.6	(-) 4 771.5	(-) 4 533.5	(-) 3 634.4	(-) 1 595.8	(-) 669.3	(-) 2 618.3	(-) 6 642.3	(-) 2 566.1	(-) 2 074.7	...
Overall Balance (A+B+C)	2 787.8	1 336.8	7 610.9	12 291.0	5 421.1	2 082.4	(-) 7 532.1	381.6	(-) 9 932.6	(-) 126.3	...

Source
Central Bank.

Table 14.2.5.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India

	FY 2019-2020	FY 2020-2021	FY 2021-2022	FY 2022-2023	FY 2023-2024	FY 2024-2025[1]
	(million US$)					
Import						
China	65 260.75	65 212.25	94 570.57	98 505.77	101 735.76	113 456.63
United States of America	35 819.87	28 888.10	43 314.07	50 863.87	42 195.49	45 694.74
United Arab Emirates	30 256.65	26 622.99	44 833.48	53 231.55	48 025.58	63 422.96
Saudi Arabia	26 857.37	16 186.76	34 100.58	42 035.27	31 416.37	30 121.40
Switzerland	16 899.89	18 230.96	23 392.32	15 793.95	21 248.02	21 803.80
Indonesia	15 061.87	12 470.17	17 702.83	28 820.41	23 410.61	22 778.45
Korea RP	15 659.70	12 772.97	17 477.20	21 227.32	21 135.38	21 072.21
IRAQ	23 740.18	14 287.10	31 927.05	34 385.50	29 961.36	28 891.20
Hong Kong SAR, China	16 935.32	15 172.82	19 096.61	18 274.95	20 448.41	19 751.31
Singapore	14 746.78	13 304.92	18 962.19	23 595.35	21 199.25	21 290.14
Export						
United States of America	53 088.77	51 623.14	76 167.01	78 542.60	77 515.03	86 510.82
United Arab Emirates	28 853.59	16 679.54	28 044.88	31 608.79	35 625.02	36 636.22
China	16 612.75	21 187.15	21 259.79	15 306.10	16 658.91	14 252.10
Hong Kong SAR, China	10 967.12	10 162.40	10 984.80	9 892.61	8 243.93	6 066.64
Singapore	8 922.66	8 675.50	11 150.61	11 992.94	14 414.27	12 975.39
Netherlands	8 366.11	6 472.82	12 543.69	21 618.38	22 366.86	22 760.62
United Kingdom	8 737.85	8 157.56	10 461.29	11 405.63	12 922.65	14 549.71
Germany	8 290.90	8 124.93	9 883.34	10 134.55	9 839.63	10 536.17
Bangladesh	8 200.75	9 691.56	16 156.37	12 215.85	11 065.87	11 455.99
Nepal	7 160.35	6 838.46	9 645.74	8 079.25	7 040.98	7 334.87
Malaysia	6 364.66	6 057.68	6 995.04	7 156.16	7 262.15	7 316.40
Belgium	5 809.88	5 235.59	10 084.37	8 864.09	7 837.17	6 320.10

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

Footnote
Data pertains to financial year.
(1) Data for FY 2024-2025 is provisional.

Table 14.2.5.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
Import											
Brazil	145.4	4 040.1	4 114.7	5 498.2	4 406.4	3 075.0	3 016.0	5 713.3	6 672.5	6 208.5	5 435.1
China	1 500.4	61 708.0	61 283.0	76 380.7	70 319.6	65 260.7	65 212.3	94 570.6	98 505.8	101 735.8	113 456.6
Russia	519.6	4 585.0	5 552.3	8 573.5	5 840.4	7 093.0	5 485.7	9 870.0	46 212.7	61 159.3	63 843.6
South Africa	1 024.9	5 948.4	5 833.8	6 834.7	6 517.3	6 969.8	7 568.2	10 965.8	10 397.8	10 538.2	10 548.6
Export											
Brazil	225.5	2 650.3	2 400.5	3 063.5	3 800.5	3 967.4	4 244.9	6 489.0	9 919.5	6 021.8	6 770.8
China	829.1	9 011.4	10 171.9	13 333.5	16 752.2	16 612.8	21 187.2	21 259.8	15 306.1	16 658.9	14 252.1
Russia	889.7	1 587.8	1 937.1	2 113.4	2 389.5	3 017.7	2 655.5	3 254.7	3 147.0	4 261.3	4 880.8
South Africa	310.6	3 588.1	3 546.0	3 825.2	4 067.2	4 108.2	3 934.2	6 085.3	8 474.4	8 707.5	7 461.8

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

Footnote
Data pertains to financial year.

Table 14.2.5.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - India

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024[1]
	(million US$)										
Export by principal commodities											
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 786.8	7 665.1	8 223.8	7 997.2	7 820.4	7 514.8	6 348.0	8 175.1	7 710.2	6 740.6	7 687.6
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3 795.0	9 324.6	9 164.6	8 724.5	8 336.0	7 994.8	5 941.9	7 845.6	8 494.0	7 804.4	8 302.5
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1 287.7	8 014.0	8 232.0	9 324.5	12 727.8	15 187.8	14 213.9	20 178.7	28 608.6	34 412.5	44 049.6
Ores, slag and ash	461.8	689.5	1 896.4	1 796.8	1 839.4	3 161.4	5 242.8	3 607.5	2 185.3	4 267.1	2 290.5
Plastic and articles thereof	698.9	5 249.2	5 294.1	6 349.1	8 014.9	6 917.9	6 871.5	9 052.4	7 674.9	7 381.3	8 157.5
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	460.6	802.7	1 110.8	1 459.7	1 915.2	1 167.5	2 020.9	1 583.2	2 502.7	2 782.9	2 210.0
Ships boats and floating structures	51.4	3 984.6	4 524.2	3 074.9	5 699.6	4 560.0	4 488.2	3 635.8	4 035.3	4 059.5	4 296.5
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.4	14 356.0	14 950.1	17 255.4	18 096.3	16 711.8	13 640.3	19 762.5	21 219.9	20 889.3	22 643.6
Pharmaceutical products	944.1	12 910.0	12 930.5	13 255.6	14 754.1	16 289.3	19 384.0	19 396.2	19 861.9	22 105.8	24 566.7
Miscellaneous goods	114.6	549.5	554.8	552.9	618.2	622.9	523.5	683.2	761.9	723.4	1 307.5
Import by principal commodities											
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4 235.5	32 872.3	32 089.1	37 824.3	43 840.4	43 367.9	37 032.0	50 586.8	54 377.0	57 408.9	63 606.7
Iron and steel	958.5	11 251.9	8 238.9	10 432.2	12 582.3	10 734.1	8 278.9	12 612.8	17 718.3	18 645.7	17 325.0
Articles of iron or steel	305.9	3 743.6	3 466.5	4 205.4	5 095.2	4 655.7	3 778.0	4 710.7	4 787.7	5 112.6	5 247.8
Organic chemicals	1 601.0	15 618.2	15 477.1	19 201.3	22 389.7	19 815.8	19 690.4	28 522.5	28 975.8	26 745.1	26 237.3
Fertilizers	446.6	7 072.9	4 285.9	4 670.6	6 661.9	6 704.5	6 872.8	12 765.7	15 322.5	8 923.7	8 285.1
Plastic and articles thereof	657.8	11 412.0	11 568.5	13 926.4	15 246.9	14 212.1	13 308.5	19 994.2	23 122.9	21 830.6	22 118.2

Table 14.2.5.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Principal Commodities - India

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024(1)
	(million US$)										
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bitu-minus substances; mineral waxes	17 554.2	96 953.1	103 163.2	132 294.6	167 871.9	153 646.5	99 703.5	194 857.1	260 921.0	219 053.6	217 936.4
Electrical machi-nery and equip-ment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, tele-vision image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2 672.7	35 960.1	38 570.6	48 269.2	52 048.9	49 188.3	46 691.5	62 489.6	67 637.3	79 300.7	88 638.6
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles the-reof; IMIT; jewlry; coin	9 722.8	56 537.0	53 767.4	74 710.4	64 720.2	54 493.8	55 198.9	81 663.7	73 930.3	78 473.6	89 026.0

Source

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

Footnote

Data pertains to financial year.

(1) Data for 2024 is provisional.

Table 14.4.5 Balance of Payments - India

	2015			2016			2017			2018			2019		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account															
I. Merchandise	266 365	396 444	(-) 130 079	280 138	392 580	(-) 112 442	308 970	469 006	(-) 160 036	337 237	517 519	(-) 180 283	320 431	477 937	(-) 157 506
II. Invisibles	235 044	127 116	107 928	242 051	144 025	98 026	283 406	172 087	111 319	306 483	183 457	123 026	321 712	188 862	132 850
Total current account (I + II)	501 410	523 560	(-) 22 151	522 189	536 606	(-) 14 417	592 376	641 093	(-) 48 717	643 720	700 976	(-) 57 257	642 143	666 799	(-) 24 656
B. Capital account															
1. Foreign investment	276 433	244 542	31 891	310 522	267 299	43 224	359 546	307 145	52 401	321 776	291 682	30 094	368 534	324 118	44 417
2. Loans	120 323	124 957	(-) 4 634	120 532	118 153	2 379	147 111	130 451	16 660	94 099	78 249	15 850	94 239	68 553	25 686
3. Banking capital	88 884	78 254	10 630	83 669	100 285	(-) 16 616	95 673	79 483	16 190	92 798	85 365	7 433	84 716	90 031	(-) 5 315
4. Rupee debt service	-	73	(-) 73	-	99	(-) 99	-	75	(-) 75	-	31	(-) 31	-	69	(-) 69
5. Other capital	24 419	21 103	3 315	35 925	28 366	7 559	41 282	35 069	6 213	33 809	32 751	1 057	62 549	44 087	18 462
Total capital account (1 to 5)	510 058	468 930	41 128	550 649	514 202	36 447	643 612	552 222	91 390	542 482	488 080	54 403	610 038	526 858	83 180
C. Errors and omissions	420	1 493	(-) 1 073	377	857	(-) 480	1 900	998	902	582	1 068	(-) 486	1 856	882	974
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1 011 888	993 984	17 905	1 073 215	1 051 665	21 550	1 237 887	1 194 313	43 574	1 186 784	1 190 123	(-) 3 339	1 254 037	1 194 539	59 498

	2020			2021			2022			2023			2024		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account															
I. Merchandise	296 300	398 452	(-) 102 152	429 164	618 623	(-) 189 459	456 073	721 364	(-) 265 291	441 443	686 354	(-) 244 911	441 790	729 004	(-) 287 214
II. Invisibles	307 253	181 188	126 065	369 600	218 906	150 694	465 804	267 568	198 236	501 417	282 617	218 800	576 535	312 689	263 846
Total current account (I + II)	603 553	579 640	23 912	798 764	837 529	(-) 38 766	921 877	988 932	(-) 67 055	942 860	968 971	(-) 26 111	1 018 326	1 041 694	(-) 23 368
B. Capital account															
1. Foreign investment	400 001	319 909	80 092	478 000	456 191	21 809	385 089	362 255	22 834	541 041	486 808	54 233	723 525	719 002	4 523
2. Loans	85 650	78 747	6 903	105 457	71 851	33 605	100 598	92 329	8 269	117 329	110 788	6 541	171 778	142 577	29 202
3. Banking capital	74 284	95 351	(-) 21 067	102 886	96 217	6 669	129 368	108 388	20 980	148 870	108 327	40 543	161 923	171 717	(-) 9 794
4. Rupee debt service	-	64	(-) 64	-	71	(-) 71	-	68	(-) 68	-	72	(-) 72	-	70	(-) 70
5. Other capital	39 090	41 233	(-) 2 143	75 059	51 265	23 794	57 499	50 571	6 928	44 668	56 501	(-) 11 833	59 601	66 674	(-) 7 072
Total capital account (1 to 5)	599 025	535 304	63 721	761 402	675 595	85 807	672 554	613 611	58 943	851 908	762 497	89 411	1 116 827	1 100 039	16 788
C. Errors and omissions	951	1 298	(-) 347	1 433	974	459	900	1 924	(-) 1 024	1 590	1 188	402	1 996	449	1 547
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1 203 529	1 116 242	87 286	1 561 599	1 514 098	47 501	1 595 331	1 604 466	(-) 9 135	1 796 358	1 732 656	63 702	2 137 149	2 142 181	(-) 5 032

Source
Reserve Bank of India.

Footnote
Data pertains to financial year.

Table 14.2.6 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Value of imports of goods (million US$)	33 515.0	142 695.0	135 653.0	156 986.0	188 711.0	171 276.0	141 569.0	196 190.0	237 447.0	221 886.0	235 199.6
Brazil	...	2 425.4	2 402.4	1 958.4	1 802.5	1 940.4	2 560.8	2 621.5	3 899.2	4 856.8	5 424.3
China	...	29 410.9	30 800.5	35 766.8	45 537.8	44 930.6	39 634.7	56 258.8	68 041.8	63 386.6	73 853.1
India	...	2 741.4	2 872.7	4 048.5	5 016.9	4 295.7	3 764.3	7 668.3	9 330.1	6 743.5	5 685.5
Russian Federation	...	992.6	850.6	1 302.7	1 551.1	1 204.5	957.9	1 253.8	2 180.4	2 442.2	2 240.8
South Africa	...	231.9	290.8	491.5	1 068.6	815.9	688.9	1 835.1	2 163.8	1 402.6	1 621.7
Value of exports of goods (million US$)	62 124.0	150 366.0	145 134.0	168 828.0	180 013.0	167 683.0	163 192.0	231 610.0	291 904.0	258 774.0	266 529.2
Brazil	...	1 166.0	1 102.0	1 225.4	1 145.7	1 002.6	1 015.2	1 509.8	1 487.3	1 277.9	1 725.6
China	...	15 046.4	16 790.8	23 083.1	27 132.2	27 961.9	31 781.8	53 772.5	65 929.7	65 036.7	62 739.6
India	...	11 731.0	10 103.9	14 084.1	13 729.3	11 823.5	10 394.5	13 342.1	23 394.2	20 297.1	20 380.9
Russian Federation	...	993.7	1 261.6	1 225.5	1 000.9	864.1	973.5	1 492.9	1 475.4	1 144.7	1 740.9
South Africa	...	666.1	727.9	704.4	645.5	588.8	572.2	966.5	1 090.3	843.1	790.4

Source
BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Table 14.3.6 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Indonesia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
FDI, Net Inflows	(-) 4 550.4	19 779.1	4 541.7	20 510.3	18 909.8	24 993.6	19 175.1	21 213.1	24 702.0	21 543.4	24 130.0
Share Net Inflows to GDP	(-) 2.8	2.3	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7
FDI, Net Outflows	...	9 074.6	(-) 11 594.2	2 008.3	6 399.2	4 462.5	5 032.6	3 926.7	6 634.8	7 125.9	9 278.2
Share Net Outflows to GDP	...	1.1	(-) 1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7

Source
World Bank.

Table 14.4.6 Balance of Payments - Indonesia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
I. Current Account	(-) 17 518.7	(-) 16 952.3	(-) 16 195.6	(-) 30 633.1	(-) 30 278.8	(-) 4 433.3	3 510.7	13 215.1	(-) 2 041.7	(-) 8 470.1
A. Goods	14 048.6	15 318.0	18 813.9	(-) 228.3	3 507.7	28 301.3	43 806.0	62 672.2	46 269.4	39 931.6
- Exports, fob	149 124.5	144 469.8	168 882.5	180 725.0	168 455.4	163 401.8	232 835.3	292 538.1	257 680.6	261 838.6
- Imports, fob	(-) 135 075.9	(-) 129 151.8	(-) 150 068.6	(-) 180 953.3	(-) 164 947.6	(-) 135 100.5	(-) 189 029.3	(-) 229 865.9	(-) 211 411.3	(-) 221 907.0
1. General Merchandise	13 319.0	14 744.4	17 914.9	(-) 218.8	1 646.5	24 567.7	44 839.3	64 995.3	47 896.8	43 222.3
- Exports	147 724.7	143 104.6	167 001.7	178 702.7	164 911.0	157 859.9	231 316.4	291 510.6	256 832.3	260 776.4
- Imports	(-) 134 405.6	(-) 128 360.2	(-) 149 086.8	(-) 178 921.6	(-) 163 264.5	(-) 133 292.3	(-) 186 477.2	(-) 226 515.3	(-) 208 935.5	(-) 217 554.1
a. Non-Oil and Gas	19 022.5	19 516.0	25 264.3	11 185.8	11 965.5	29 953.8	57 804.4	89 772.5	67 813.6	62 868.0
- Exports	130 541.0	130 188.5	151 428.8	161 088.6	152 929.7	149 379.6	218 115.9	274 471.2	241 992.3	245 747.4
- Imports	(-) 111 518.5	(-) 110 672.5	(-) 126 164.4	(-) 149 902.8	(-) 140 964.2	(-) 119 425.7	(-) 160 311.4	(-) 184 698.7	(-) 174 178.7	(-) 182 879.4
b. Oil and Gas	(-) 5 703.5	(-) 4 771.6	(-) 7 349.5	(-) 11 404.6	(-) 10 319.0	(-) 5 386.1	(-) 12 965.2	(-) 24 777.2	(-) 19 916.8	(-) 19 645.8
- Exports	17 183.7	12 916.1	15 573.0	17 614.2	11 981.3	8 480.4	13 200.6	17 039.5	14 840.0	15 029.0
- Imports	(-) 22 887.1	(-) 17 687.8	(-) 22 922.4	(-) 29 018.8	(-) 22 300.2	(-) 13 866.5	(-) 26 165.8	(-) 41 816.7	(-) 34 756.9	(-) 34 674.8
2. Other Goods	729.5	573.6	899.1	(-) 9.5	1 861.2	3 733.6	(-) 1 033.2	(-) 2 323.1	(-) 1 627.4	(-) 3 290.7
- Exports	1 399.8	1 365.2	1 880.8	2 022.3	3 544.4	5 541.9	1 518.9	1 027.5	848.3	1 062.2
- Imports	(-) 670.3	(-) 791.6	(-) 981.7	(-) 2 031.7	(-) 1 683.2	(-) 1 808.3	(-) 2 552.1	(-) 3 350.6	(-) 2 475.8	(-) 4 352.8
B. Services	(-) 8 696.7	(-) 7 083.7	(-) 7 379.2	(-) 6 485.1	(-) 7 640.8	(-) 9 755.5	(-) 14 598.5	(-) 19 957.1	(-) 17 676.1	(-) 18 482.1
- Exports	22 220.9	23 323.5	25 327.7	31 206.9	31 641.6	15 016.0	13 951.3	23 207.6	33 606.8	39 029.8
- Imports	(-) 30 917.6	(-) 30 407.2	(-) 32 706.8	(-) 37 691.9	(-) 39 282.4	(-) 24 771.5	(-) 28 549.8	(-) 43 164.7	(-) 51 282.9	(-) 57 511.9
C. Primary Income	(-) 28 379.1	(-) 29 647.0	(-) 32 130.6	(-) 30 815.2	(-) 33 774.7	(-) 28 910.6	(-) 31 960.6	(-) 35 302.9	(-) 36 014.7	(-) 35 896.8
- Receipts	2 821.7	4 048.5	5 574.9	9 301.8	7 372.5	5 221.9	6 738.7	7 530.4	7 905.6	10 011.7
- Payments	(-) 31 200.8	(-) 33 695.5	(-) 37 705.5	(-) 40 117.0	(-) 41 147.2	(-) 34 132.5	(-) 38 699.3	(-) 42 833.3	(-) 43 920.3	(-) 45 908.5
D. Secondary Income	5 508.5	4 460.4	4 500.2	6 895.4	7 628.9	5 931.5	6 263.8	5 802.9	5 379.8	5 977.2
- Receipts	10 361.6	9 831.7	9 966.7	12 220.3	12 676.5	10 623.7	10 803.5	13 937.9	15 264.1	16 847.6
- Payments	(-) 4 853.1	(-) 5 371.2	(-) 5 466.5	(-) 5 324.9	(-) 5 047.6	(-) 4 692.2	(-) 4 539.7	(-) 8 134.9	(-) 9 884.3	(-) 10 870.4
II. Capital Account	16.6	40.7	46.2	97.2	39.1	36.9	80.2	476.2	27.8	40.0
- Receipts	16.6	40.7	46.2	97.2	39.1	36.9	80.2	476.2	27.8	40.0
- Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
III. Financial Account[1]	16 843.1	29 305.6	28 685.8	25 122.0	36 563.6	7 884.4	12 492.3	(-) 9 156.7	9 846.2	17 476.1
- Assets	(-) 21 488.7	15 919.9	(-) 18 409.7	(-) 19 185.8	(-) 15 339.5	(-) 16 830.8	(-) 13 714.8	(-) 26 229.3	(-) 20 314.7	(-) 28 035.5
- Liabilities	38 331.8	13 385.7	47 095.6	44 307.9	51 903.1	24 715.1	26 207.0	17 072.6	30 160.9	45 511.5
1. Direct Investment	10 704.5	16 135.9	18 502.0	12 510.6	20 531.1	14 142.5	17 286.4	18 067.2	14 417.4	14 851.8
a. Assets	(-) 9 074.7	11 594.2	(-) 2 008.3	(-) 6 399.2	(-) 4 462.5	(-) 5 032.6	(-) 3 926.7	(-) 6 634.8	(-) 7 126.0	(-) 9 278.2
b. Liabilities	19 779.1	4 541.7	20 510.3	18 909.8	24 993.6	19 175.1	21 213.1	24 702.0	21 543.4	24 130.0
2. Portfolio Investment	16 182.7	18 995.6	21 059.0	9 311.9	21 990.3	3 368.9	5 085.6	(-) 11 630.6	2 207.5	8 245.2
a. Assets	(-) 1 268.4	2 218.1	(-) 3 355.8	(-) 5 171.3	409.6	(-) 1 198.6	(-) 1 777.6	(-) 5 045.2	(-) 2 897.0	(-) 3 990.0
b. Liabilities	17 451.1	16 777.5	24 414.8	14 483.2	21 580.7	4 567.5	6 863.1	(-) 6 585.4	5 104.5	12 235.2
- Public Sector	17 386.1	16 834.7	21 877.4	9 503.6	14 972.7	1 423.7	(-) 615.8	(-) 6 889.5	8 916.1	16 638.6
- Private Sector	65.0	(-) 57.1	2 537.4	4 979.6	6 607.9	3 143.7	7 478.9	304.1	(-) 3 811.6	(-) 4 403.4
3. Financial Derivatives	20.0	(-) 9.1	(-) 127.8	33.6	186.4	17.7	332.7	48.4	167.3	291.4

Table 14.4.6 Balance of Payments - Indonesia

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
4. Other Investment	(-) 10 064.0	(-) 5 816.8	(-) 10 747.4	3 265.9	(-) 6 144.2	(-) 9 644.7	(-) 10 212.4	(-) 15 641.7	(-) 6 946.0	(-) 5 912.4
a. Assets	(-) 11 812.1	1 499.1	(-) 13 487.3	(-) 8 233.4	(-) 12 202.9	(-) 11 908.5	(-) 9 486.4	(-) 15 884.1	(-) 11 315.5	(-) 16 024.1
b. Liabilities	1 748.1	(-) 7 315.9	2 739.8	11 499.3	6 058.7	2 263.8	(-) 726.0	242.4	4 369.5	10 111.8
- Public Sector	(-) 189.9	(-) 2 368.6	(-) 1 352.8	(-) 983.1	(-) 2 555.3	1 989.3	4 932.9	2 404.7	5 077.7	9 926.8
- Private Sector	1 938.0	(-) 4 947.3	4 092.6	12 482.4	8 614.0	274.5	(-) 5 658.9	(-) 2 162.3	(-) 708.2	185.0
IV. Total	(-) 659.0	12 394.1	12 536.4	(-) 5 413.9	6 323.9	3 488.0	16 083.1	4 534.6	7 832.3	9 045.9
V. Net Error and Omissions	(-) 439.0	(-) 305.2	(-) 950.4	(-) 1 717.4	(-) 1 647.9	(-) 891.3	(-) 2 622.3	(-) 535.1	(-) 1 531.5	(-) 1 836.3
VI. Overall Balance	(-) 1 098.1	12 088.9	11 586.0	(-) 7 131.3	4 675.9	2 596.7	13 460.8	3 999.5	6 300.8	7 209.6
VII. Reserves and Related Items[2]	1 098.1	(-) 12 088.9	(-) 11 586.0	7 131.3	(-) 4 675.9	(-) 2 596.7	(-) 13 460.8	(-) 3 999.5	(-) 6 300.8	(-) 7 209.6

Source
Bank Indonesia/Central Bank of the Republic of Indonesia.

Footnote
Based on BPM6, but use of the signs "+" and "-" is in accordance with BPM5.

(1) Excludes reserves and related items.

(2) Negative represents surplus and positive represents deficit.

Table 14.4.7 Balance of Payments - Iran

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	(million US$)								
Current Account									
Goods accounts									
Goods Export (FOB)									
Oil	...	...	62 768	56 999	26 049	21 043	38 723	55 410	56 796
Non-oil Goods	...	...	33 266	35 652	33 926	28 805	40 748	42 246	43 723
Goods Import (FOB)	...	...	73 840	61 847	58 090	46 612	63 626	75 409	79 442
Service Account									
Service export	...	...	9 606	11 860	11 509	4 214	6 518	9 902	11 390
Service import	...	...	18 432	18 138	16 013	8 212	11 877	16 593	22 548
Income Account									
Receipt	...	...	2 948	2 897	2 122	1 148	1 276	1 414	1 173
Payment	...	...	2 111	2 022	2 109	1 747	1 771	2 468	2 090
Current Transfer Account									
Receipt	...	...	1 050	1 111	1 173	997	1 541	809	1 034
Payment	...	...	340	270	220	342	387	1 106	1 073
Current account balance	...	...	14 915	26 241	(-) 1 652	(-) 708	11 144	14 205	8 964
Capital Accounts and change in international reserves									
Net Capital Account									
Short term	...	...	(-) 20 135	(-) 12 076	(-) 1 478	(-) 7 537	(-) 8 149	(-) 15 026	(-)18 189
Long term	...	...	694	2 142	1 113	1 219	(-) 1 185	(-) 42	(-) 2 268
Total	...	...	(-) 19 441	(-) 9 935	(-) 365	(-) 6 318	(-) 9 333	(-) 15 069	(-) 20 457
Change in international reserves	...	...	(-) 8 140	9 880	671	(-) 2 641	895	4 033	(-) 112
Foreign Investment in Country									
Total	945	3 223	2 430	2 709	1 000	1 389	884	687	...
Foreign Direct Investment	877	3 026	2 357	2 709	906	1 224	838	686	...
Investment in Stock exchange	68	197	73	...	95	165	46	2	...

Table 14.2.8.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	million US$										
Import from major trade partners											
Germany	3 898	20 441	19 455	24 232	25 519	25 114	23 421	27 342	...	...	...
Netherlands	740	3 096	3 022	3 894	3 695	3 984	3 749	4 278	...	...	...
China	949	34 948	38 022	48 055	52 231	54 173	54 950	72 827	...	...	...
Italy	1 212	8 320	7 840	10 102	10 588	10 910	10 202	12 063	...	...	...
Turkey	349	4 059	2 165	3 387	4 234	4 981	5 113	6 535	...	...	...
USA	2 694	11 454	10 688	12 593	12 528	13 189	13 197	16 152	...	...	...
France	1 187	5 919	8 490	9 778	9 551	8 584	8 170	12 225	...	...	...
India	557	2 258	2 402	2 903	3 227	3 923	3 463	4 431	...	...	...
Brazil	388	2 915	2 523	3 199	2 451	2 154	2 010	2 223	...	...	...
South Africa	71	565	522	628	786	828	693	794	...	...	...
Export to major trade partners											
Germany	9 232	25 351	21 256	25 705	34 766	28 049	18 620	29 727	...	...	...
Netherlands	4 349	40 848	29 215	35 577	43 408	44 792	24 818	42 136	...	...	...
China	5 248	28 601	28 012	38 917	56 017	57 315	49 249	69 098	...	...	...
Italy	7 254	22 294	11 960	13 838	16 391	14 342	10 038	18 950	...	...	...
Turkey	3 098	19 287	13 536	18 410	21 294	21 183	16 101	27 021	...	...	...
USA	4 644	9 432	9 223	10 152	12 484	13 128	10 839	17 527	...	...	...
France	1 903	5 712	4 781	5 833	7 649	6 369	4 675	9 972	...	...	...
India	1 082	5 575	5 312	6 457	7 750	7 308	5 796	9 060	...	...	...
Brazil	259	1 924	1 786	2 032	2 582	2 455	1 994	5 260	...	...	...
South Africa	34	271	196	203	286	281	288	342	...	...	...
Imports by principal commodities(1)											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	2 846	2 092	2 438	1 826	1 700	1 274	1 306	...	...	...
Medicines	1 150	6 876	7 066	8 585	8 106	10 450	7 446	9 580	...	...	...
Passenger cars	448	6 488	6 035	6 697	7 261	7 909	5 427	7 999	...	...	...
Exports by principal commodities(1)											
Crude oil	25 284	89 588	73 712	93 377	129 202	122 190	72 563	111 208	...	...	...
Petroleum products	10 938	67 454	46 191	58 248	78 231	66 968	45 352	69 752	...	...	...
Natural gas	16 644	41 779	31 280	38 693	49 148	41 633	25 683	56 403	...	...	...

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 EAEU member states.

Table 14.2.8.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade (2021) - Russia

Commodities	Brazil	China	India	South Africa	All countries
	million US$				
Import					
Total	2 223	72 827	4 431	794	290 564
Edible fruit and nuts	59.7	129	42.4	299	5 833
organic chemicals	26.0	2 318	426	6.0	5 868
plastics and artcles thereof	11.6	2 970	74.7	1.0	12 770
Footwear, gaitres and the like, parts of such articles	5.8	2 062	58.1	0.1	3 669
Ferrous metals	79.2	1 030	193	14.2	5 942
Articles of ferrous metals	4.2	1 936	78.3	1.9	6 465
Machinery and plant industrial or similar laboratory for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	3.7	1 337	69.9	0.4	3 800
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	0.0	5 590	7.8	0.0	7 811
Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communi-cations	4.9	8 184	464	0.1	11 446
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	34.1	1 961	155	11.9	10 675
Exports					
Total	5 260	69 098	9 060	342	492 907
Hard coal	437	3 884	495	39.1	17 547
Crude oil including gas condensate	-	35 381	935	-	111 208
Petroleum products	695	3 928	763	10.2	69 752
Petrolium gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	-	2 841	23.9	2.0	65 219
Fertilizers	3 552	887	441	123	12 504
Treated wood	-	2 707	12.0	0.1	6 150
Ferrous metals	256	1 056	121	5.1	28 866
Cooper and articles thereof	0.1	1 890	2.9	0.0	6 059
Aluminium unprocessed	7.5	733	55.2	1.3	6 900
Turboject and turboprop engines	-	1 768	78.7	-	2 873

Source
Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Table 14.3.8 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Russia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)										
FDI inflow by source	43 168	6 853	32 539	28 557	8 785	31 975	9 479	40 450	...	...	...
Cyprus	12 287	(-) 7 069	(-) 436	8 674	(-) 10 108	7 932	(-) 3 895	27 956	...	...	...
Bahamas	2 282	5 108	5 802	6 211	1 009	1 143	629	1 186	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2 892	(-) 5 770	(-) 939	3 378	(-) 506	(-) 2 814	(-) 10 803	(-) 4 422	...	...	...
Singapore	3	185	16 274	2 703	1 587	530	8 578	590	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1 142	1 112	478	2 076	2 522	4 686	9 126	7 108	...	...	...
Switzerland	(-) 1	203	1 842	1 511	1 690	23	(-) 877	645	...	...	...
Bermudas	436	2 239	2 551	1 256	843	967	1 109	776	...	...	...
Ireland	2 326	623	(-) 1 789	889	(-) 3 850	3 193	(-) 343	4 207	...	...	...
France	2 592	1 686	1 997	854	1 134	2 044	1 460	159	...	...	...
Jersey	126	2 122	608	832	598	(-) 55	1 009	1 393	...	...	...
United States	435	209	402	495	376	(-) 105	402	376	...	...	...
Hong Kong SAR, China	25	136	(-) 30	573	135	2 687	2 297	848	...	...	...
Germany	3 196	1 483	224	470	341	245	(-) 1 449	3 628	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	46	433	350	205	159	130	96	339	...	...	...
FDI outflows by destination	52 616	22 085	22 314	36 757	31 377	21 923	5 847	65 883	...	...	...
Cyprus	18 309	4 249	9 827	21 241	10 681	14 344	(-) 1 156	47 078	...	...	...
Austria	847	746	258	6 739	221	369	191	424	...	...	...
Singapore	18	383	888	6 136	1 566	1 923	146	905	...	...	...
Switzerland	1 750	203	1 433	2 281	794	(-) 2 152	2 718	2 919	...	...	...
Luxembourg	2 483	786	(-) 1 633	1 857	2 000	727	831	2 380	...	...	...
British Virgin Islands	1 834	3 301	1 795	1 401	885	665	(-) 119	(-) 150	...	...	...
Bahamas	457	1 054	1 205	1 300	1 258	223	105	769	...	...	...
Jersey	(-) 25	1 258	(-) 112	865	752	1 196	2 293	1 783	...	...	...
Kazakhstan	(-) 225	643	476	727	366	187	64	607	...	...	...
Germany	1 880	738	393	724	1 078	1 420	2 046	909	...	...	...
Ireland	1 185	479	1 139	634	2 032	832	1 130	853	...	...	...
France	334	74	121	310	(-) 65	263	122	101	...	...	...
Italy	315	117	165	297	31	136	139	47	...	...	...
Bermudas	1 056	(-) 261	480	279	(-) 39	(-) 561	(-) 13	5 678	...	...	...

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 14.4.8 Balance of Payments - Russia

Type of transation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million US$)									
Current account	67 777	24 469	32 179	115 680	64 806	33 949	...	...	...	...
Goods and services	111 246	66 256	83 235	164 976	128 507	74 433	...	...	...	...
Primary income	(-) 37 749	(-) 35 496	(-) 42 053	(-) 40 392	(-) 53 521	(-) 34 873	...	...	...	...
Compensation of employees	(-) 5 104	(-) 1 813	(-) 2 278	(-) 3 323	(-) 3 603	(-) 1 097	...	...	...	...
Investments	(-) 32 662	(-) 33 744	(-) 39 845	(-) 37 148	(-) 50 007	(-) 33 841	...	...	...	...
Rent	17	60	70	79	89	65	...	...	...	...
Secondary income	(-) 5 720	(-) 6 291	(-) 9 003	(-) 8 904	(-) 10 180	(-) 5 611	...	...	...	...
Capital account	(-) 309	(-) 764	(-) 192	(-) 1 104	(-) 684	(-) 522	...	...	...	...
Finance account	70 328	18 305	34 570	116 686	62 617	36 192	...	...	...	...
Direct investment	15 232	(-) 10 225	8 200	22 592	(-) 10 052	(-) 3 365	...	...	...	...
Portfolio investments	26 423	(-) 2 361	(-) 7 983	7 593	(-) 12 686	25 296	...	...	...	...
Financial derivatives	7 122	(-) 18	362	(-) 734	2 620	1 950	...	...	...	...
Other investments	19 847	22 665	11 356	49 033	16 254	26 078	...	...	...	...
Reserve assets	1 704	8 244	22 636	38 202	66 481	(-) 13 768	...	...	...	...
Net error and omission	2 859	(-) 5 400	2 584	2 110	(-) 2 036	2 766	...	...	...	...

Source
Bank of Russia.

Table 14.2.9.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries (2024) - South Africa

Commodities	Brazil	China	Egypt	Ethiopia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	All countries
	(1 000 Rands)									
Import										
Total	26 641 102	398 335 629	2 127 680	226 959	133 621 914	16 914 270	67 818	10 246 359	54 384 481	642 566 210
Live animals	4 997 056	2 338 258	3 244	0.2	220 128	6 066	670	100 040	97	7 665 559
Vegetables	2 986 355	1 502 851	267 469	222 419	3 765 002	105 893	21 023	3 181 691	91 641	12 144 343
Animal or vegetable fats	121 891	72 629	23	7	159 196	6 412 706	-	5	1 155	6 767 612
Prepared foodstuffs	1 056 855	5 735 365	491 905	2	1 174 581	695 263	1 655	34 207	422 080	9 611 912
Mineral Products	830 531	2 659 018	246 667	8	42 751 097	694 792	4	1 277 667	43 830 257	92 290 040
Chemicals	1 370 878	29 726 996	586 384	19	20 956 715	1 076 950	301	5 404 671	741 500	59 864 415
Plastics & Rubber	503 722	19 736 157	162 087	12	4 625 313	944 292	27	17 674	712 447	26 701 730
Raw hides & leather	100 517	3 408 638	70	27	255 593	169 944	18	32	4 510	3 939 350
Wood Products	252 314	1 159 185	30	0.04	55 156	302 561	-	23 659	9 961	1 802 866
Wood pulp & paper	1 049 731	4 103 700	18 525	9	995 656	997 167	6	79 507	496 279	7 740 580
Textiles	70 121	30 661 547	112 645	2 182	3 954 284	511 951	6 558	194	60 588	35 380 071
Footwear	74 101	12 001 461	235	3	458 561	1 663 489	21	12	1 738	14 199 621
Stone & Glass	86 839	5 848 666	85 763	240	964 739	101 730	308	489	152 578	7 241 351
Precious Metal	6 047	644 070	62	1	834 423	2 955	2	1	32 566	1 520 128
Products Iron & Steel	2 918 245	38 803 609	39 305	370	3 674 448	133 139	314	69 633	6 549 200	52 188 264
Machinery	3 969 457	181 357 369	49 537	84	17 650 865	1 770 595	12 221	14 752	1 061 901	205 886 781
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	1 146 344	26 326 093	3 163	367	27 615 117	553 628	19 889	567	86 626	55 751 793
Photographic & medical equipment	200 079	8 283 542	5 426	915	983 696	136 759	4 785	40 219	95 682	9 751 102
Toys & Sport apparel	93 344	13 651 014	42 879	2	616 076	243 825	12	133	20 237	14 667 522
Works of art	7 152	33 737	52	193	2 744	1 269	-	75	199	45 421
Other unclassified goods	63 909	166 783	292	100	8 204	769	5	1 129	12 761	253 953
Equipment Components	4 735 615	10 114 942	11 916	-	1 900 320	388 526	-	-	478	17 151 797
Exports										
Total	5 964 120	219 774 196	1 336 448	601 876	84 569 150	6 929 082	359 472	5 425 097	49 531 074	374 490 513
Live animals	12 311	814 869	200 635	79 946	12 895	2 445	228 738	6 517	1 204 967	2 563 323
Vegetables	140 693	7 948 608	35 593	66 330	1 795 680	365 120	18 339	4 517 972	6 962 171	21 850 507
Animal or vegetable fats	91	1 200	106	20 111	103	-	-	-	22 169	43 779
Prepared foodstuffs	120 932	899 124	33 486	100 295	295 000	318 244	159	326 796	1 645 641	3 739 678
Mineral Products	1 382 656	145 930 217	1 456	837	63 880 815	2 041 060	7 096	31 923	5 459 157	218 735 217
Chemicals	1 154 399	3 053 662	126 397	81 491	2 620 789	1 161 768	5 980	30 692	4 205 166	12 440 343
Plastics & Rubber	111 892	242 308	17 923	11 919	151 281	47 569	126	7 898	318 639	909 554
Raw hides & leather	6 422	564 511	195	69	62 383	411	-	1 753	16 167	651 911
Wood Products	688	846 631	-	243	306 396	7 559	-	-	113 547	1 275 063
Wood pulp & paper	1 587	5 837 068	29 807	2 775	9 328 919	451 901	-	288	170 585	15 822 930

Table 14.2.9.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries (2024) - South Africa

(continued)

Commodities	Brazil	China	Egypt	Ethiopia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Russian Federation	United Arab Emirates	All countries
	(1 000 Rands)									
Textiles	91 165	4 215 024	48 538	4 646	140 100	48 687	85	937	130 172	4 679 354
Footwear	1 694	291 573	1 432	236	611	3 689	-	-	29 373	328 608
Stone & Glass	14 935	158 674	1 162	1 268	18 946	16 628	-	85	74 687	286 386
Precious Metal	1 627	5 173 662	-	-	1 090 361	9	-	577	21 227 223	27 493 460
Products Iron & Steel	1 437 283	42 031 857	390 896	20 236	3 483 015	2 007 333	1 100	26 769	2 338 467	51 736 955
Machinery	1 104 104	1 049 234	286 410	126 679	929 275	399 710	2 563	383 860	1 534 487	5 816 322
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	260 111	590 431	132 909	37 117	261 480	24 514	75 294	6 964	3 056 884	4 445 704
Photographic & medical equipment	21 548	65 665	21 706	28 170	100 236	15 168	19 992	71 092	143 747	487 322
Toys & Sport apparel	85 668	43 075	308	5 196	5 059	1 286	-	6 036	100 375	247 003
Works of art	10 458	10 482	804	18	8 731	423	-	2 172	38 742	71 831
Other unclassified goods	3 828	6 322	6 685	14 295	77 074	15 558	-	2 766	738 387	864 915
Equipment Components	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	347

Source
South African Revenue Service.

Table 14.2.9.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - South Africa

	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(million Rands)									
Total Exports to World	1 027 646	1 115 941	1 183 544	1 247 801	1 294 857	1 393 713	1 808 464	2 025 184	2 072 599	2 042 637
Total Imports from World	1 088 028	1 099 234	1 106 887	1 232 025	1 272 601	1 123 564	1 360 595	1 789 676	1 943 502	1 843 961
Trade Balance	(-) 60 382	16 708	76 656	15 776	22 257	270 149	447 869	235 508	129 098	198 676
Total Trade with World	2 115 674	2 215 175	2 290 431	2 479 827	2 567 458	2 517 276	3 169 058	3 814 860	4 016 101	3 886 598
Import from major trade partners										
China	199 405	199 010	202 950	226 504	235 069	233 058	284 159	368 041	404 608	398 336
India	53 706	45 643	52 181	50 943	62 489	58 538	79 035	131 258	138 451	133 622
Germany	122 424	129 796	127 537	121 792	125 695	102 254	111 501	134 469	158 470	129 869
United States	76 501	73 051	72 948	73 277	83 253	72 270	86 352	106 687	138 331	120 432
Thailand	26 305	31 764	33 117	38 468	38 489	34 949	43 814	50 100	64 463	58 918
United Arab Emirates	13 660	15 471	14 813	19 172	31 636	19 652	28 084	68 095	73 755	54 384
Nigeria	38 558	30 460	22 855	50 845	52 602	35 238	33 102	36 917	43 702	46 663
Italy	28 411	27 161	29 675	34 037	32 225	28 789	38 204	40 441	44 645	45 285
Saudi Arabia	33 623	41 692	51 290	71 710	52 846	43 874	60 624	71 955	58 054	44 999
Japan	39 914	37 548	37 711	37 862	40 504	31 246	38 371	46 367	49 979	42 353
Export to major trade partners										
China	94 406	101 162	115 533	113 481	139 209	164 315	198 520	187 620	226 506	219 774
United States	78 602	80 330	88 666	83 966	89 419	116 112	193 020	178 026	157 320	157 065
Germany	67 944	82 746	83 913	94 019	107 907	114 125	155 305	172 838	166 871	154 338
Origin Of The Goods Is Unknown[1]	63 204	70 970	72 833	77 366	71 262	110 862	109 368	87 907	117 784	152 387
Mozambique	29 524	33 256	37 762	42 150	52 594	49 949	63 970	95 327	114 547	119 121
United Kingdom	41 853	46 489	46 377	63 924	67 756	68 879	121 459	103 628	102 178	100 392
Japan	50 827	50 758	55 455	59 334	62 259	62 103	121 597	140 118	107 741	90 262
India	40 784	48 196	55 154	59 168	56 677	47 151	60 450	89 839	89 270	84 569
Botswana	52 510	54 597	51 054	53 890	56 910	53 203	64 455	76 022	75 948	78 731
Netherlands	25 311	28 877	37 119	41 611	42 342	54 595	61 576	96 189	78 239	77 668
Imports by principal commodities										
Machinery & Electronic	272 370	269 561	259 542	266 628	285 785	263 792	294 352	375 112	465 261	416 907
Crude oil & Petroleum products	175 446	152 958	167 747	233 420	219 539	160 261	234 373	419 263	421 657	364 702
Chemicals	112 876	114 268	120 600	134 439	135 925	146 080	173 619	207 917	194 788	200 411
Exports by principal commodities										
Mineral Products	211 492	226 777	296 827	295 210	321 513	328 647	425 952	559 995	523 010	509 307
Precious Metal (PGMs, Gold & Diamonds)	180 818	198 736	196 246	219 615	222 192	324 156	513 255	437 870	371 985	377 333
Vehicles & accessories thereof	129 982	147 753	140 557	153 453	176 185	144 820	167 729	207 396	286 432	276 405

Source
South African Revenue Service.

Footnote
(1) Refers to net gold trade as reported by the South African Reserve Bank.

Table 14.4.9 Balance of Payments 2024 - South Africa

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
	(million US$)		
Current account [1]	(-) 2 618	142 851	145 470
Balance on goods (FOB)[2]	11 692	111 439	99 747
Services and income (net)	(-) 11 809	26 801	38 610
Services	(-) 3 922	16 092	20 014
Income	(-) 7 887	10 709	18 596
Current transfers	(-) 2 501	4 611	7 113
Capital and financial account[3][4][5]	3 619	454	(-) 3 166
Capital account[5]	13	17	4
Financial account	3 606	437	(-) 3 170
Direct investment	3 580	2 373	(-) 1 206
Portfolio investments	(-) 1 146	377	1 523
Financial derivatives	233	(-) 9 406	(-) 9 640
Other investments	939	7 092	6 153
Errors and omissions[3][6]	991	-	-
Overall balance[3]	(-) 11	-	11

Source
South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes
(1) 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.

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

(3) 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.

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

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

(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.

Table 14.2.10 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Import from major trade partners											
China	...	44 536	42 120	48 245	38 012	40 778	39 327	51 796	67 215	...	...
India	...	21 804	22 594	20 232	23 067	26 735	16 470	20 876	27 277	...	...
United States Of America	...	24 046	25 127	23 121	20 796	19 909	16 488	16 843	21 382	...	...
Japan	...	13 843	13 318	13 983	13 808	12 614	9 456	10 860	12 010	...	...
Turkey	...	4 226	5 234	7 611	3 449	3 536	3 041	9 581	9 605	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	5 316	6 221	6 903	7 577	6 845	6 476	7 378	9 344	...	...
Italy	...	6 947	6 818	6 811	6 649	6 559	5 541	7 979	8 675	...	...
Germany	...	14 391	14 865	11 882	10 941	10 074	7 273	8 299	8 512	...	...
Russian Federation	...	1 732	1 440	1 726	2 153	2 794	1 943	3 710	8 190	...	...
United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland	...	7 883	6 792	6 782	7 690	7 288	5 852	5 369	7 730	...	...
Export to major trade partners											
Saudi Arabia	...	17 514	13 271	14 664	21 672	23 993	21 821	26 564	28 099	...	...
India	...	12 444	13 285	14 531	12 852	14 668	11 452	23 936	24 134	...	...
Iraq	...	12 251	9 251	12 245	11 313	13 740	13 108	14 255	21 479	...	...
United States Of America	...	3 794	5 128	7 442	6 256	6 386	5 353	7 663	11 522	...	...
Oman	...	6 333	6 168	7 574	10 283	10 890	9 689	10 088	10 638	...	...
Hong Kong SAR, China	...	5 688	5 010	5 358	6 293	5 634	7 759	10 727	10 284	...	...
China	...	3 001	4 217	5 025	5 116	9 368	8 016	9 052	10 104	...	...
Kuwait	...	5 680	4 984	5 113	8 386	8 539	7 031	9 144	9 962	...	...
Switzerland	...	4 815	8 299	3 687	9 414	13 656	9 866	8 551	9 752	...	...
Turkey	...	3 136	3 433	5 736	4 269	3 833	5 864	3 915	7 905	...	...

Source
Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC (customs data).

Table 14.3.10 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Exports by principal commodities											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	16 422	19 322	16 646	15 717	19 113	29 304	33 787	35 626	...	...
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy, Including Line Telephoe Sets With Cordle	...	17 067	13 373	16 353	18 778	21 474	20 567	24 544	28 000	...	...
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	12 669	12 793	13 874	13 503	11 557	8 673	16 583	19 691	...	...
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude; Preparations not Elsewh	...	3 912	4 126	4 871	4 195	11 078	6 513	8 755	14 257	...	...
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal or of Metal Cald With Precious Metal .	...	12 057	12 634	14 585	15 664	16 443	6 297	9 760	13 149	...	...
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for the Transport of Persons Other Than Tho	...	7 625	6 765	8 397	8 663	7 740	6 018	6 785	8 693	...	...
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof; Magnetic or Opetical Readers, Machines for Tra	...	4 835	3 747	3 403	4 272	4 337	5 343	6 230	7 574	...	...
Unwrought Aluminium	...	4 667	4 493	5 468	5 081	4 290	3 294	6 411	6 281	...	...
Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco Substitutes.	...	3 438	4 012	4 773	4 220	4 284	3 991	4 424	5 117	...	...
Parts and Accessories of the Motor Vehicles Kof Headings nos. 87.01 to 87.05.	...	2 189	1 835	2 256	2 508	2 502	2 468	2 942	3 887	...	...
Imports by principal commodities											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	25 779	33 605	32 995	27 672	32 134	37 257	48 182	59 498	...	...
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy, Including Line Telephoe Sets With Cordle	...	25 654	24 239	30 317	20 060	22 190	20 385	27 418	32 409	...	...
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	12 403	13 052	13 983	11 886	10 934	8 464	14 714	17 611	...	...
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for the Transport of Persons Other Than Tho	...	15 735	13 942	15 786	15 441	13 909	10 320	12 690	17 133	...	...
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude; Preparations not Elsewh	...	6 041	8 705	8 382	11 588	12 430	8 370	8 979	16 144	...	...

Table 14.3.10 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - United Arab Emirates

(continued)

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal or of Metal Cald With Precious Metal	...	8 658	8 527	6 211	13 386	14 869	6 082	10 103	12 735	...	...
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof; Magnetic or Opetical Readers, Machines for Tra	...	7 413	6 306	6 732	6 024	5 754	6 798	8 359	9 948	...	...
Turbojets, Turbopropellers and Other Gas Turbines,	...	4 098	5 549	5 737	6 231	5 918	4 103	4 280	6 590	...	...
Medicaments Excluding Goods of Heading no. 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 Consisting of Mixed or Unmixed Prod	...	2 992	3 139	3 263	3 226	3 240	3 396	3 630	3 918	...	...
Parts and Accessories of the Motor Vehicles Kof Headings nos. 87.01 to 87.05.	...	2 931	2 999	3 139	2 733	2 873	2 547	2 990	3 355	...	...

Source

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC (customs data).

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

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

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

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

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

Inflows of FDI refer to investment in China by legal or natural persons of foreign countries and of Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China, in the form of cash, physical assets, intangible assets and equity and others. Foreign direct investment refers to investment by investors from foreign countries and from Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China in a non-listed company, or the investment of over 10 percent or more in a listed company.

Outflows of FDI refers to the economic activities of domestic investors focussing on controlling the operation and management of overseas enterprises. The content of overseas direct investment mainly reflects goal of lasting interest of one economic entity by investing in another economic entity.

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.

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 commer-

cial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

Indonesia

Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

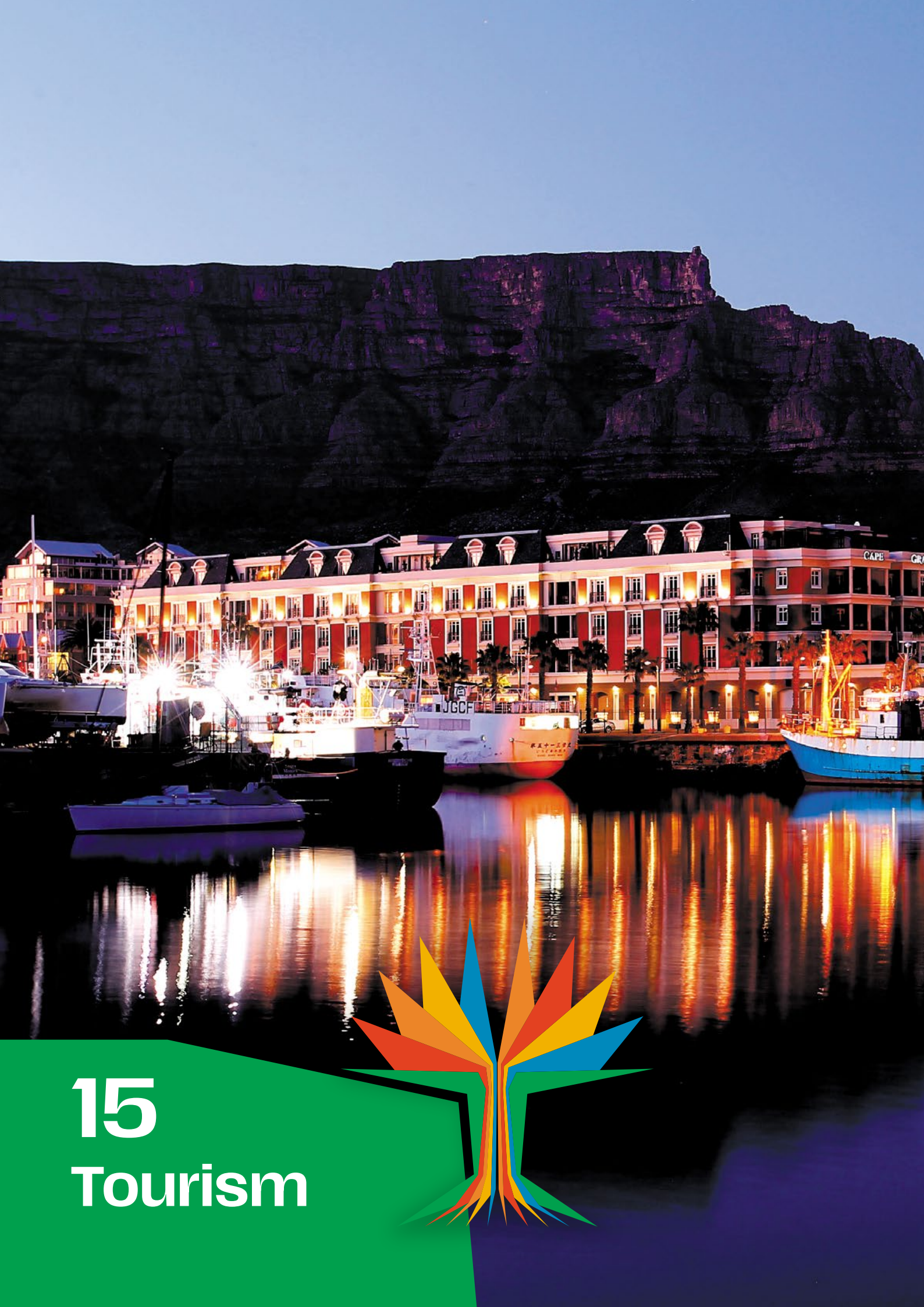
Russia

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.



15
Tourism

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

Continents of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(100 persons-time)										
Africa											
Brazil[1]	345	1 110	814	704	646	694	143	92	338	466	553
China	656	5 802	5 888	6 291	6 741	6 857	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	418 404	498 295	645 860	...	...	332 273	568 903	981 261	995 466	712 068
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	902	2 936	3 022	3 180	3 512	3 623	903	689	2 345	3 305	3 386
Indonesia	...	55 445	75 178	91 199	88 766	98 919	16 621	2 341	29 682	71 652	88 684
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	666	1 254	6 222	...	...
Russia[2]	...	398	352	400	938	502	124	223	234	329	381
South Africa	...	67 461	75 015	75 593	77 864	76 008	21 375	18 736	42 373	64 104	67 707
UAE	...	901	937	1 013	1 196	1 370	502	794	...	...	...
America											
Brazil[1]	38 031	42 085	44 878	47 676	47 862	43 916	16 103	4 958	25 730	43 874	49 158
China	12 157	31 153	33 813	35 454	37 885	36 453	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	294 034	278 877	358 320	...	...	172 695	321 729	675 842	789 090	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	4 554	15 658	16 929	18 044	19 088	19 628	5 439	5 171	17 388	21 597	23 720
Indonesia	...	401 934	475 979	537 031	568 398	648 903	134 072	25 073	260 095	566 883	605 684
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 090	1 486	9 539	...	...
Russia[2]	...	3 856	3 833	4 685	6 939	4 821	313	393	237	301	386
South Africa	...	4 038	4 737	5 455	5 612	5 607	1 199	994	3 262	4 559	5 056
UAE	...	1 175	1 135	1 186	1 208	1 245	364	575	...	...	...
Asia											
Brazil[1]	1 257	2 993	3 048	2 558	2 551	2 910	701	165	899	1 831	2 563
China	61 015	165 947	178 600	183 267	191 207	203 186	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	345 032	412 100	601 261	...	...	179 220	141 403	316 038	626 681	783 871
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	10 657	36 199	40 100	48 972	51 656	55 205	12 097	5 232	25 330	41 906	39 685
Indonesia	...	2 934 994	3 519 145	5 120 405	5 847 321	5 244 922	3 050 484	1 433 067	3 834 486	7 231 413	8 648 851
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	928 155	645 235	3 172 248	...	...
Russia[2]	...	101 676	91 049	90 893	92 544	97 941	16 998	17 385	35 743	60 752	70 637
South Africa	...	2 515	3 279	3 172	3 110	3 114	575	437	1 179	1 993	2 077
UAE[3]	...	5 130	5 565	6 356	6 689	7 043	2 491	3 940	...	...	...
Europe											
Brazil[1]	13 057	16 315	16 065	14 515	14 607	15 313	4 302	2 222	9 017	12 344	14 822
China	24 890	49 167	54 715	59 116	60 443	63 327	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	3 273 759	2 586 253	4 671 687	...	...	2 305 609	5 358 678	7 336 687	9 577 697	10 243 159
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9 257	22 113	24 354	26 065	27 097	26 349	7 928	3 780	14 882	22 942	26 574
Indonesia	...	1 439 464	1 767 145	1 974 215	2 010 911	2 075 864	441 179	55 906	960 410	2 000 559	2 377 798
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	617 523	320 466	912 317	...	
Russia[2]	...	154 183	141 749	138 485	134 745	129 721	40 794	44 202	27 374	10 396	9 313
South Africa	...	13 313	15 440	16 608	16 188	15 565	4 467	2 172	9 007	12 449	12 587
UAE	...	5 006	5 209	5 653	5 943	6 256	2 223	3 515	...	...	...

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

(continued)

Continents of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(100 persons-time)										
Australasia											
Brazil[1]	219	554	661	434	547	699	215	21	317	569	640
China[4]	2 818	7 764	8 255	8 922	9 131	8 989	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	3 273 759	2 586 253	4 671 687	...	...	11 079	8 090	42 905	73 996	60 366
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	676	3 121	3 489	3 861	4 126	4 389	1 050	389	4 357	5 348	6 067
Indonesia	...	190 302	164 240	2 794	2 064	2 987	297 786	35 504	722 524	1 625 760	1 956 737
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	841	455	7 986	...	...
Russia[2]	...	445	491	552	755	660	28	11	11	20	26
South Africa	...	1 189	1 319	1 337	1 313	1 282	247	49	653	1 059	1 190
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)											
Brazil[1]	226	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
China	68	21	22	22	22	23	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	14 247 629	1 596 128	1 980 228	...	...	676 042	1 599 114	2 371 332	2 843 053	3 330 441
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	405	246	150	236	100	108	30	11	73	111	85
Indonesia	...	4 032 002	4 109 903	4 809 015	5 720 353	6 421 113	112 781	5 639	81 834	181 558	224 666
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 296	20 539	41	...	...
Russia[2]	...	7 959	8 231	8 885	9 588	10 542	5 333	8 584	18 826	10 306	9 797
South Africa	...	522	651	686	635	711	162	168	508	670	577
UAE[5]	...	7 102	8 049	7 598	8 056	9 368	2 504	3 960	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024. 2. Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2024.

Egypt

Passports and Immigration Department - Ministry of Interior.

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Ministry of Tourism.

India

Ministry of Tourism.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

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.

Brazil

(1) Refers to International Tourists (includes Brazilians living abroad).

China

(4) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Russia

(2) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits (in 100). Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

UAE

(3) Asia including Australasia.

(5) Other including Middle East.

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

Countries of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of visits)										
Total	4 772 575	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770	6 621 376	6 353 141	2 146 435	745 871	3 630 031	5 908 341	6 773 619
Argentina	1 374 461	2 079 823	2 294 900	2 622 327	2 498 483	1 954 725	887 805	67 280	1 032 762	1 882 240	1 960 182
United States of America	596 844	575 796	570 350	475 232	538 532	590 520	172 105	132 182	441 007	668 478	728 537
Chile	153 921	306 331	311 813	342 143	387 470	391 689	131 174	46 673	202 470	458 576	653 895
Paraguay	285 724	301 831	316 714	336 646	356 897	406 526	122 981	132 126	308 234	424 460	465 020
Uruguay	304 682	267 321	284 113	328 098	348 336	364 830	113 714	11 575	180 064	334 703	388 464
France	184 759	261 075	263 774	254 153	238 345	257 504	70 369	34 848	130 910	187 559	235 163
Germany	320 050	224 549	221 513	203 045	145 816	176 229	51 028	38 704	149 747	182 463	218 354
United Kingdom	143 626	189 269	202 671	185 858	209 039	206 882	61 149	29 514	120 670	158 582	182 166
Italy	216 038	202 015	181 493	171 654	175 763	182 587	45 646	18 907	86 766	129 447	154 495
Portugal	165 898	162 305	149 968	144 095	154 586	163 425	48 595	9 809	87 909	130 239	153 754
Colombia	50 335	118 866	135 192	140 363	147 159	145 325	32 665	22 828	83 745	114 096	132 484
Spain	126 928	151 029	147 846	137 202	121 326	135 880	33 895	13 077	61 634	99 353	131 368
Bolivia	107 664	108 149	138 106	126 781	126 253	132 069	45 449	26 330	90 694	123 803	129 992
Peru	48 405	113 078	114 276	115 320	131 596	126 595	27 129	27 892	84 470	118 163	129 501
Mexico	40 765	90 361	94 609	81 778	79 891	82 921	18 068	12 731	52 171	82 324	99 137
Others	652 475	1 154 040	1 119 358	924 075	961 884	1 035 434	284 663	121 395	516 778	813 855	1 011 107

Sources

1. Federal Police Department of Brazil. 2. Ministry of Tourism.

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

Continents of origin	2001[1]	2015[1]	2016[1]	2017[1]	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of visits)										
Total	4 772 575	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770	6 621 376	6 353 141	2 146 435	745 871	3 630 031	5 908 341	6 773 619
North America	1 374 461	2 079 823	2 294 900	2 622 327	2 498 483	1 954 725	887 805	67 280	1 032 762	1 882 240	1 960 182
Central and South America	320 050	224 549	221 513	203 045	145 816	176 229	51 028	38 704	149 747	182 463	218 354
Western Europe[2]	143 626	189 269	202 671	185 858	209 039	206 882	61 149	29 514	120 670	158 582	182 166
Eastern Europe[3]	216 038	202 015	181 493	171 654	175 763	182 587	45 646	18 907	86 766	129 447	154 495
Africa	165 898	162 305	149 968	144 095	154 586	163 425	48 595	9 809	87 909	130 239	153 754
South East Asia[4]	50 335	118 866	135 192	140 363	147 159	145 325	32 665	22 828	83 745	114 096	132 484
East Asia[5]	107 664	108 149	138 106	126 781	126 253	132 069	45 449	26 330	90 694	123 803	129 992
West Asia[6]	48 405	113 078	114 276	115 320	131 596	126 595	27 129	27 892	84 470	118 163	129 501
South Asia[7]	40 765	90 361	94 609	81 778	79 891	82 921	18 068	12 731	52 171	82 324	99 137
Australasia[8]	652 475	1 154 040	1 119 358	924 075	961 884	1 035 434	284 663	121 395	516 778	813 855	1 011 107
Others (not specified)	51 656	9 889	11 149	6 481	8 396	8 252	1 667	1 599	6 321	9 088	13 496

Source
Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes
(1) Revised Data.
(2) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U. K. and Luxembourg.
(3) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Romania, Czech Republic, Ukraine.
(4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.
(5) Includes China; Hong Kong SAR, China; Japan; Korea; and Taiwan Province of China.
(6) Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U. A. E., Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.
(7) Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, India.
(8) 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 17 Countries or Territories - China

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000 person-time)										
Total[(1)]	10 160	25 985	28 130	29 170	30 543	31 883	...	...	...	13 784	26 940
Korea, Rep.	1 345	4 444	4 775	3 864	4 193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vietnam	1 080	2 161	2 340	2 527	3 162	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 202	2 498	2 590	2 683	2 691	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	896	2 086	2 249	2 313	2 485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	1 582	1 977	2 357	2 415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1 014	1 581	1 865	1 916	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1 075	1 165	1 233	1 291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	1 004	1 135	1 169	1 205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	241	641	799	822	864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	234	637	753	777	833	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	121	730	675	734	752	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2024.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2018 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

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

Table 15.3.2 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000 person-time)										
Total	10 160	25 985	28 130	29 170	30 543	31 883	...	...	...	13 784	26 940
Asia	6 102	16 595	17 860	18 327	19 131	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, DPR	76	188	210	230	251	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	121	730	799	822	864	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	221	545	634	683	712	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 202	2 498	2 590	2 683	2 691	...	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1 075	1 165	1 233	1 291	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1 014	1 581	1 865	1 916	...	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	1 004	1 135	1 169	1 205	...	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep.	1 345	4 444	4 775	3 864	4 193	...	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	241	641	753	777	833	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	66	580	589	629	674	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	2 489	4 917	5 472	5 912	6 044	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	185	487	504	495	500	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	78	246	267	281	278	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	76	182	200	194	196	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23	53	55	56	56	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	54	118	115	112	110	...	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	31	73	73	72	74	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 080	1 582	1 977	2 357	2 415	...	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America	83	350	390	426	454	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	1 133	2 766	2 991	3 119	3 335	...	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	896	2 086	2 250	2 313	2 485	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	776	825	892	913	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	234	637	675	734	752	...	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	38	125	136	144	146	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	7	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2024.

Table 15.2.3 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Egypt

Continents of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of arrivals)										
North America	...	251 232	245 760	298 175	373 166	442 337	147 565	278 502	539 166	637 838	532 155
Central and South America	...	42 802	33 117	60 145	83 145	105 816	25 130	43 227	136 676	151 252	118 571
Western Europe	...	...	1 763 360	2 872 484	4 132 777	4 720 124	967 255	1 311 867	4 310 150	5 629 306	5 566 467
Eastern Europe	...	3 273 759	822 893	1 799 203	2 814 878	3 660 735	1 338 354	4 046 811	3 026 537	3 948 391	4 676 692
Africa	...	418 404	498 295	645 860	801 186	911 345	332 273	568 903	981 261	995 466	712 068
South East Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	...	142 615	209 577	335 601	297 042	298 557	71 467	38 426	83 760	274 044	427 656
West Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	202 417	202 523	265 660	326 167	334 306	107 753	102 977	232 278	352 637	356 215
Australasia	...	28 919	27 291	34 970	46 220	55 226	11 079	8 090	42 905	73 996	60 366
Others (not specified)	...	14 247 629	1 596 128	1 980 228	2 471 808	2 497 995	676 042	1 599 114	2 371 332	2 843 053	3 330 441

Table 15.2.4 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Ethiopia

Continents of origin	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of arrivals)										
Africa	33 526	260 568	262 486	281 568	249 252	243 674	136 694	341 708	644 861	...	...
America	20 254	168 580	171 737	182 486	176 513	160 524	39 240	68 113	73 471	...	...
Asia	22 124	175 162	175 206	189 023	175 335	164 906	41 397	51 947	86 465	...	...
Europe	33 033	259 432	261 168	280 266	248 022	242 500	50 045	56 431	91 758	...	...
Australasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 15.2.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India

Countries of origin	2001	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000 person-time)										
Total	2 537 282	8 027 133	8 804 411	10 035 803	10 557 976	10 930 355	2 744 766	1 527 144	6 437 467	9 520 928	9 951 722
United States	329 147	1 213 624	1 296 939	1 376 919	1 456 678	1 512 032	394 092	429 860	1 403 399	1 691 498	1 804 586
Bangladesh	431 312	1 133 879	1 380 409	2 156 557	2 256 675	2 577 727	549 273	240 554	1 277 557	2 119 826	1 750 165
United Kingdom	405 472	867 601	941 883	986 296	1 029 757	1 000 292	291 874	164 143	641 051	920 591	1 022 587
Australia	52 691	263 101	293 625	324 243	346 486	367 241	86 758	33 864	376 898	456 167	518 205
Canada	88 600	281 306	317 239	335 439	351 040	351 859	122 868	80 437	289 259	385 938	476 273
Malaysia	57 869	272 941	301 961	322 126	319 172	334 579	69 897	6 628	126 192	262 458	307 526
Sri Lanka	112 813	299 513	297 418	303 590	353 684	330 861	68 646	25 989	183 459	280 327	281 827
Germany	80 011	248 314	265 928	269 380	274 087	264 973	72 558	33 772	141 425	223 575	256 348
France	102 434	230 854	238 707	249 620	261 653	247 238	74 243	30 374	120 282	188 981	206 855
Singapore	42 824	152 238	163 688	175 852	183 581	190 089	33 747	13 407	132 668	183 772	205 383
Nepal	41 135	154 720	161 097	164 018	174 096	164 040	40 822	52 544	138 203	195 445	202 501
Japan	80 634	207 415	208 847	222 527	236 236	238 903	48 191	15 358	64 196	150 521	194 875
Russian Federation	15 154	172 419	227 749	278 904	262 309	251 319	102 166	17 567	97 911	164 125	160 188
Italy	41 351	88 091	95 417	111 915	126 931	128 572	31 186	13 659	62 226	116 031	142 239
Thailand	18 623	115 860	119 663	140 087	166 293	169 956	52 626	4 668	54 367	116 060	140 489
Others	637 212	2 325 257	2 493 841	2 618 330	2 759 298	2 800 674	705 819	364 320	1 328 374	2 065 613	2 281 675

Source
Ministry of Tourism.

Table 15.3.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India

Continents of origin	2001	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000 person-time)										
Total	2 537 282	8 027 133	8 804 411	10 035 803	10 557 976	10 930 355	2 744 766	1 527 114	6 437 467	9 520 928	9 951 722
North America	417 747	1 494 930	1 614 178	1 712 358	1 807 718	1 863 892	516 960	510 299	1 692 659	2 077 440	2 299 267
Central and South America	21 925	70 831	78 730	92 067	101 085	98 926	26 968	6 798	46 157	82 329	72 791
Western Europe	819 973	1 880 203	2 029 412	2 133 673	2 243 635	2 178 441	624 615	334 850	1 300 210	1 942 098	1 841 669
Eastern Europe	38 863	331 051	406 002	472 872	466 049	456 481	168 145	43 114	187 964	352 105	815 772
Africa	90 962	293 569	302 164	318 023	351 198	362 308	90 296	68 914	234 483	330 503	338 605
West Asia	96 424	417 616	451 842	457 760	449 548	431 943	97 651	52 174	260 346	351 698	295 511
South Asia	672 133	1 946 207	2 194 555	2 951 665	3 104 422	3 375 819	750 061	398 722	1 723 016	2 762 763	2 409 812
South East Asia	139 975	700 298	746 069	824 575	887 088	930 540	231 622	38 474	412 780	764 230	867 210
East Asia	130 464	555 770	617 563	663 295	724 568	782 225	130 383	33 762	136 852	311 923	395 930
Australasia[1]	66 104	312 101	348 908	386 059	412 628	438 939	105 047	38 865	4 235 674	534 783	606 711
Others	42 712	24 557	14 988	23 456	10 037	10 841	3 018	1 142	7 326	11 056	8 444

Source
Ministry of Tourism.

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

Table 15.2.6 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Indonesia

Continents of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000)									
Africa	55 445	75 178	91 199	88 766	98 919	16 621	2 341	29 682	71 652	88 684
America	401 934	475 979	537 031	568 398	648 903	134 072	25 073	260 095	566 883	605 684
Asia	2 934 994	3 519 145	5 120 405	5 847 321	5 244 922	3 050 484	1 433 067	3 834 486	7 231 413	8 648 851
Europe	1 439 464	1 767 145	1 974 215	2 010 911	2 075 864	441 179	55 906	960 410	2 000 559	2 377 798
Australasia	190 302	164 240	2 794	2 064	2 987	297 786	35 504	722 524	1 625 760	1 956 737
Others (not specified)	4 032 002	4 109 903	4 809 015	5 720 353	6 421 113	112 781	5 639	81 834	181 558	224 666

Sources

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia. 2. Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia (Directorate General of Immigration). 3. Mobile Positioning Data.

Table 15.2.7 Number of Incoming Tourists and Country of Origin - Iran

Year	Total	First country		Second country		Third country		Fourth country		Fifth country	
2017	4 480 918	Iraq	1 356 185	Azerbaijan	959 653	Afghanistan	860 079	Turkiye	573 849	Pakistan	273 273
2018	5 439 151	Iraq	2 598 230	Azerbaijan	1 829	Afghanistan	1 034 275	Turkiye	947 033	Pakistan	304 677
2019	8 333 675	Iraq	3 165 839	Azerbaijan	1 879 935	Afghanistan	1 265 291	Turkiye	1 002 268	Pakistan	411 353
2020	608 412	Afghanistan	363 850	Türkiye	84 268	Iraq	45 345	Azerbaijan	30 284	Russia	28 627
2021	1 641 752	Iraq	672 526	Afghanistan	405 745	Turkiye	258 502	Azerbaijan	100 389	Pakistan	53 259
2022	3 978 948	Iraq	1 837 441	Afghanistan	812 723	Turkiye	573 635	Pakistan	220 722	Azerbaijan	183 137
2023	5 950 986	Iraq	2 709 146	Afghanistan	1 288 428	Turkiye	792 143	Pakistan	354 791	Turkmenistan	195 799
2024	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Year		Sixth country		Seventh country		Eighth country		Ninth country		Tenth country	
2017		Turkmenistan	149 949	Bahrain	88 012	Kuwait	78 140	India	72 809	China	68 969
2018		Turkmenistan	170 984	Armenia	163 693	Bahrain	78 986	Kuwait	71 261	India	68 183
2019		Armenia	193 706	Turkmenistan	177 929	Oman	85 432	Bahrain	78 942	Kuwait	72 980
2020		Armenia	20 941	India	13 863	Oman	9 307	Pakistan	7 682	Syria	4 245
2021		Oman	43 045	Armenia	30 240	Russia	29 694	Bahrain	26 980	Kuwait	21 372
2022		Armenia	102 823	Oman	84 787	Kuwait	60 049	Bahrain	59 011	India	44 620
2023		Armenia	181 693	Azerbaijan	166 582	Bahrain	96 056	Oman	84 702	Kuwait	81 646
2024		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 15.2.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 18 Countries or Territories - Russia

Countries of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of visits)									
Total[(1)]	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002	24 550 910	24 418 749	6 358 959	7 079 810	8 242 510	8 210 405	9 054 084
China	1 121 536	1 288 720	1 478 212	1 690 186	1 882 820	81 924	18 225	29 713	477 052	1 212 353
Georgia	47 216	65 336	78 817	73 366	68 985	16 970	18 640	34 152	117 268	176 072
Estonia	357 377	414 147	414 905	477 915	523 186	93 935	17 927	54 153	106 516	69 010
Germany	553 493	566 434	580 366	645 157	689 966	52 897	91 765	60 510	97 894	116 019
Turkey	238 541	42 658	79 749	83 835	86 708	36 901	58 456	48 734	81 945	101 594
Finland	1 415 853	1 319 030	1 016 738	949 796	895 931	165 268	26 957	55 229	66 225	5 498
Latvia	278 265	288 682	260 858	286 914	299 633	56 907	14 834	29 032	48 189	47 163
United Arab Emirates	1 701	2 178	2 874	4 124	25 593	2 785	27 517	5 767	44 757	68 813
Lithuania	237 257	249 095	225 674	215 654	229 549	42 384	13 619	23 935	34 954	34 520
Israel	162 046	179 152	182 234	224 842	256 838	30 929	13 570	19 484	33 912	34 779
India	50 853	59 311	70 551	85 709	90 872	10 491	38 830	27 807	32 363	41 071
Italy	191 071	191 828	188 981	205 460	231 637	21 881	22 025	13 391	17 782	20 246
Serbia	58 070	50 498	55 065	58 297	51 741	11 608	17 631	11 035	13 139	14 458
France	171 436	176 855	185 093	207 306	222 726	31 735	22 041	12 364	12 492	15 120
United States of America	233 379	238 633	282 188	326 127	289 951	16 801	24 322	12 018	12 099	14 219
United Kingdom	179 674	177 080	178 496	197 472	176 750	16 615	12 821	6 273	5 403	6 294
Brazil	33 621	27 177	35 067	68 925	40 311	3 812	2 718	2 618	4 224	5 991
South Africa	7 879	7 277	10 874	15 414	13 557	1 493	1 135	1 106	2 675	3 749

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

Top 18 (rank for 2024 year) and BRICS countries.

Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

(1) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits from all countries.

Table 15.3.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Russia

Countries of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(number of visits)									
Total	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002	24 550 910	24 418 749	6 358 959	7 079 810	8 242 510	8 210 405	9 054 084
North America	274 949	279 044	333 086	384 625	344 525	19 815	26 915	13 830	14 749	17 436
Central and South America	110 632	104 256	135 371	309 279	137 595	11 522	12 355	9 878	15 362	21 159
Western Europe	905 918	935 092	964 950	1 077 109	1 133 351	111 003	144 405	86 687	125 233	148 542
Eastern Europe	11 495 323	10 251 989	10 236 063	9 634 865	9 076 745	3 521 042	4 115 617	2 436 322	598 404	558 159
Northern Europe	2 589 970	2 560 507	2 214 740	2 274 084	2 251 896	393 946	97 564	177 558	270 174	171 554
Southern Europe	427 112	427 320	432 714	488 400	510 073	53 423	62 662	36 806	45 807	53 092
Africa	39 787	35 225	40 036	93 844	50 232	12 368	22 299	23 380	32 929	38 107
South East Asia	80 634	96 057	125 906	155 095	179 424	26 034	7 690	16 008	30 856	52 561
East Asia	1 735 202	2 070 537	2 249 046	2 571 305	2 838 735	176 868	33 992	199 285	784 156	1 588 381
West Asia	1 892 785	1 812 358	1 838 731	1 903 648	1 948 780	389 124	458 777	567 045	949 865	1 164 268
South Asia	6 458 933	5 125 919	4 875 591	4 624 316	4 827 121	1 107 751	1 238 006	2 791 955	4 310 330	4 258 453
Australasia[(2)]	44 526	49 109	55 208	75 462	66 043	2 829	1 092	1 121	1 978	2 648
Others	795 887	823 105	888 560	958 878	1 054 229	533 234	858 436	1 882 635	1 030 562	979 724

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.

Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

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

Table 15.2.9 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - South Africa

Countries of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(person-time)									
Total	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593	2 802 320	2 255 699	5 698 062	8 483 333	8 919 370
Zimbabwe	1 900 791	2 028 881	2 039 932	2 208 930	2 258 794	684 546	410 730	1 233 790	2 106 940	2 183 260
Lesotho	1 394 913	1 757 058	1 747 211	1 739 188	1 563 448	448 745	355 255	835 921	1 163 826	974 369
Mozambique	1 200 335	1 268 258	1 339 245	1 360 896	1 333 195	422 537	522 866	944 308	1 341 037	1 591 751
Swaziland	838 006	893 618	876 992	883 735	917 631	214 947	177 650	403 762	733 949	842 318
Botswana	593 514	679 828	681 379	688 566	668 315	129 467	103 158	262 232	363 025	395 965
United Kingdom	407 486	447 840	447 901	430 708	436 559	132 384	45 777	283 031	356 160	349 883
United States of America	297 226	345 013	370 747	376 892	373 694	71 959	82 020	262 183	353 975	372 362
Germany	256 646	311 832	349 211	343 229	322 720	106 092	44 388	173 146	245 259	254 992
Namibia	212 514	214 664	208 747	200 367	184 431	54 511	91 471	137 388	160 078	164 716
Zambia	161 259	174 767	173 033	165 968	152 064	46 486	68 669	116 076	145 244	154 921
Malawi	135 260	154 017	175 014	197 317	199 079	53 365	56 313	114 352	138 918	163 726
From BRICS										
India	78 385	95 377	97 921	93 428	95 621	18 892	17 662	55 506	79 774	75 541
China	84 691	116 946	97 069	96 915	93 171	15 592	6 577	12 187	37 164	41 418
Brazil	29 339	38 814	67 797	70 539	77 261	19 388	5 366	14 727	25 672	49 855
Russian Federation	7 244	8 307	12 532	16 783	16 276	6 494	10 625	16 234	28 357	30 734
Others	1 306 164	1 508 943	1 600 466	1 598 644	1 536 334	376 915	257 172	821 032	1 203 955	1 273 559

Source
Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.9 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - South Africa

Countries of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(person-time)									
Total	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593	2 802 320	2 255 699	5 698 062	8 483 333	8 919 370
North America	353 450	406 192	437 903	444 671	440 271	89 504	89 514	297 684	409 031	430 419
Central and South America	50 304	67 546	107 582	116 516	120 380	30 368	9 889	28 516	46 870	75 160
Western Europe	1 273 721	1 489 005	1 598 622	1 553 701	1 492 909	425 085	195 103	857 929	1 178 024	1 188 328
Eastern Europe	57 628	55 021	62 226	65 061	63 543	21 568	22 138	42 774	66 853	70 378
Africa	6 746 114	7 501 512	7 559 342	7 786 357	7 600 843	2 137 524	1 873 609	4 237 261	6 410 392	6 770 664
South East Asia	27 059	36 869	40 664	39 930	42 398	7 211	5 577	15 179	29 665	32 936
East Asia	124 350	169 121	153 301	152 390	148 909	23 339	9 919	24 405	64 728	75 998
West Asia	37 526	1 147	1 036	1 221	1 141	311	356	784	1 254	1 251
South Asia	102 027	120 753	122 180	117 441	118 923	26 594	27 802	77 484	103 661	97 533
Australasia (1)	118 908	131 856	133 713	131 348	128 153	24 651	4 932	65 288	105 888	119 036
Others (not specified)	12 686	65 141	68 628	63 469	71 123	16 165	16 860	50 758	66 967	57 667

Source
Statistics South Africa.

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

Table 15.2.10 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - United Arab Emirates

Countries of origin	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	(1 000)									
Total	19 313	20 894	21 805	23 092	25 282	8 084	12 784	...	...	...
Africa	901	937	1 013	1 196	1 370	502	794	...	...	...
Americas	1 175	1 135	1 186	1 208	1 245	364	575	...	...	...
Europe	5 006	5 209	5 653	5 943	6 256	2 223	3 515	...	...	...
East Asia and the Pacific	1 766	1 882	2 203	2 263	2 474	551	871	...	...	...
MIddle East	7 102	8 049	7 598	8 056	9 368	2 504	3 960	...	...	...
South Asia	3 364	3 683	4 152	4 425	4 568	1 941	3 069	...	...	...
Not specified	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.03	0.05	...	...	...

Source
Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

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.

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.

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.

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.

UAE

An "International tourist" is a person visiting UAE 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, family, health, study, religion & sport);

(ii) Business, conferences , mission, meeting investment purposes.

Annexures

Annexure 1 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil

Coordination of the National Statistical System

The National Statistical System is coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), pursuant to Law No. 5,878 of May 11, 1973, and Decree-Law No. 11,177 of August 18, 2022. The IBGE is linked to the Ministry of Planning and Budget and is the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

Official Brazilian statistics are produced by the IBGE, the Central Bank, ministries, and state and municipal statistical agencies. The IBGE is the official statistical body responsible for the production, analysis, and dissemination of demographic, economic, and social statistical information, as well as geographic, cartographic, geodetic data, and information related to natural resources and the environment.

In addition to its role in the National Statistical System, the IBGE is the main producer of geoscientific information and coordinates the National Cartographic System. One of the primary activities in geoscientific information production is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDE). The IBGE is responsible for building, providing, and operating the Brazilian Geospatial Data Portal, as well as managing the Brazilian Directorate of Geospatial Data. It is also responsible for preparing proposals to obtain the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

Obligation and Confidentiality

Law No. 5,534 of November 14, 1968, which addresses the obligation to provide statistical information, also guarantees the confidentiality of the information provided. Responses from individuals or legal entities to IBGE surveys are strictly confidential and are used exclusively for statistical purposes. Every IBGE employee, including temporary staff, commits to statistical confidentiality, and all institutional systems and procedures are designed with this rule in mind.

Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The IBGE operates nationwide, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, and its administrative structure is as follows:

- Collegiate governing bodies: Technical Council, Curatorship Council, and Board of Directors;
- Bodies directly assisting the President: Office of the President and General Coordination of Social Communication;
- Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Ombudsman, Federal Attorney's Office, and Executive Directorate;
- Specific singular bodies: Directorate of Research, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Information Technology, Documentation and Information Dissemination Centre, and National School of Statistical Sciences;
- Decentralized bodies: Superintendencies.

There are state superintendencies in all 27 federative units (26 states and the Federal District) and 566 agencies across the country for data collection.

The technical directorates are responsible for planning surveys, analysing results, and coordinating teams operating at the national level. The Directorate of Research handles the production of social, economic, and demographic statistics, as well as the synthesis of the National Accounts System and Social Indicators. The Directorate of Geosciences produces geographic, geodetic, and cartographic information, as well as data related to environmental and natural resources, and coordinates the Fundamental Geodesy and Basic Cartography plans. These directorates are supported by the Directorate of Information Technology, which provides the necessary IT infrastructure.

In the academic sphere, the IBGE has the National School of Statistical Sciences, offering the following programs: Bachelor's Degree in Statistics, Specialization Course in Environmental Analysis and Territorial Management, Master's and Doctoral programs in Population, Territory, and Public Statistics, open courses for the general public, and training programs for IBGE staff.

The Documentation and Information Dissemination Centre is responsible for disseminating the results of all surveys and geoscientific information produced by the institution, publishing them online free of charge.

The Executive Directorate is responsible for planning, budgeting, and overall coordination of IBGE's work.

The IBGE Superintendencies are responsible for collecting, reviewing, and sending primary statistical data to the technical directorates. These units also carry out field activities related to geodesy and cartography.

Statistical Production

Statistical production is included in the IBGE's work program. The program and its schedules are discussed by technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated in the IBGE Strategic Plan. This plan is submitted

to the Board of Directors, composed of the IBGE President and Directors, for evaluation and approval. The IBGE Strategic Plan supports the preparation of the Federal Government's Multi-Year Plan (PPA) for the same period. The PPA covers all government areas and describes the main objectives and targets for various agencies and ministries.

Institutional goals to be achieved each semester are defined at the beginning of the semester. These goals cover the entire set of publications planned for the period and are widely publicized internally and externally. They are part of the objective performance evaluation of the institution in fulfilling its mission.

The IBGE work program is presented to several Advisory Committees, composed of renowned members in their fields, who discuss methodological issues and assist in defining priorities. These Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Demographic Census, Agricultural Census, National Consumer Price Index, Mortality Statistics, Planning, Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics, and Brazilian Regional Accounts.

When demands for information not included in the original work program cannot be met with available resources, they are addressed through agreements with interested government agencies, which fund additional surveys. Examples include surveys requested by the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Development.

The IBGE also cooperates with several ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, in preparing National Accounts, and the Ministry of Labor and Employment, which provides the IBGE with the Social Information List and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed.

To define its long-term work lines, the IBGE holds periodic meetings with producers and users of social, economic, and territorial information. These meetings aim to prepare the review and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographic Information, mobilizing and consulting information producers and users, including governmental institutions, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, scientific associations, and interested technicians and researchers. This process enables the creation of a diagnosis of information production within public services, mapping gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement, and demands for new information.

The IBGE operates in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Beyond its commitment to confidentiality, expressed in "Principle 6: Confidentiality," its production aligns with Principle 1: Relevance, impartiality, and equal access; Principle 2: Professional standards and ethics; Principle 3: Responsibility and transparency; Principle 4: Prevention of misuse of data; Principle 5: Efficiency; Principle 7: Legislation; Principle 8: National coordination; Principle 9: Use of international standards; and Principle 10: International cooperation.

Coordination with Other Government Agencies

The IBGE coordinates the production of social and economic statistics with the following government bodies: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Health, Institute of Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, Anísio Teixeira National Institute of Educational Studies and Research (INEP), Central Bank of Brazil, and National Treasury Secretariat. One main objective of this partnership is to integrate various social and economic information databases collected through surveys and administrative records to promote effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

Technical Cooperation

The IBGE has technical cooperation agreements with the following government bodies: Ministry of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, Ministry of Women, Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Combat Against Hunger, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, Ministry of Culture, and National Justice Council (CNJ). Internationally, the IBGE cooperates with peers in BRICS, MERCOSUR, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. The IBGE is highly active in the international statistical community through partnerships with the United Nations Statistics Division, Statistical Conference of the Americas, European Statistical Conference, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Tourism Organization, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank, among others.

Democratization of Access to Statistical Information

The information produced by the IBGE is freely available to society in various formats, both on the IBGE website and in bookstores and libraries in all Brazilian capitals. Digital products containing data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources, and the environment are the most widely consumed by the general public.

In addition to electronic publications, the IBGE website has two key tools for data access: the IBGE Automatic Recovery System (SIDRA), a database with information aggregated at the territorial level that allows users to build their own tables and compare data with selected information;

and the Multidimensional Statistics Database (BME), a database with microdata that enables users to construct tables according to selected information while respecting confidentiality restrictions.

Over the last two decades, the IBGE has expanded its role in communication and media engagement as an alternative way to publicize its work and build its image and credibility with the public. At press conferences, the press release is made available to participants at the beginning of the event. Concurrently, indicators and commentary on survey results are published on the IBGE website. In addition to structural surveys, the IBGE publishes about ten monthly current data points, holding approximately 100 press conferences per year. The publication of current data is regulated by Ordinance No. 355 of November 5, 2007, issued by the Ministry of Planning and Budget. According to this ordinance, survey results must be sent to public servants at 7:00 a.m., two hours before public access to the data at 9:00 a.m. Regarding information access, the IBGE discloses on its website a list of state public servants who have priority over the public, ensuring transparency of the procedure.

Statistical Literacy

The IBGE has several statistical literacy initiatives directed at the general public, teachers and students in basic education, journalists, and public managers. To reach the general public, the IBGE produces materials on social media and YouTube, highlighting the product IBGEexplica (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uHYgh89B67w&list=PLAvMMJyHZEaE_gzGaoD5RkmCxO6rBexl6) and trains librarians as multipliers, offering ongoing training in information and statistical literacy skills such as source curation, intellectual property awareness and citation, information analysis, and awareness of data reuse and preservation policies.

Through its academic branch, the National School of Statistical Sciences, the IBGE produces classroom games and materials applied in school interventions and its annual ENCE Open Doors event for teachers and students. The IBGE coordinates the Brazil stage of the ISLP/IASE poster competition since 2024 and maintains the IBGE Educa educational portal (https://educa.ibge.gov.br/), delivering content in a wide range of formats, including videos, maps, e-books, graphics, journalistic releases in simple and playful language, games and theatre performances, children's magazines and books, digital instructional brochures explaining concepts and surveys, and a "Did You Know?" section, in addition to holding workshops and school visits.

The IBGE maintains the News Agency portal (https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/), which provides journalists with explanatory material on concepts and methods used in IBGE surveys. Additionally, it has developed workshops specifically for journalists. This work is multiplied across Brazil through the State Superintendencies, which provides special support to local media. The IBGE offers free knowledge pathways and courses that help promote evidence-based public management for public managers and bring literacy to legislative, municipal, and state bodies and other public management entities.

Annexure 2 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of China

Since its establishment, the 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 Statistics 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.

Government Statistical System

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system consists of the statistical institutions established through a top-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. The National Bureau of Statistics is established under the Central Government, and independent Bureaus 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.

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 programmes and 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 programmes and standards, organization and implementation of statistical surveys, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, and statistical supervision, 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.

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.

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, and 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 industries under their jurisdiction.

Statistical Laws

The Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China was initially formulated in 1983 and revised three times in 1996, 2009 and 2024 respectively by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Based on the realities of the economic and social development and statistical practices, the Statistics Law also embodies the basic spirits of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations and is the basic guidance for undertaking statistical work.

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

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.

Statistical Surveys

The NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and regular statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, administrative records and other methods. 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, labour 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.

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 micro data laboratories for the development and utilization of micro data by users 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.

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 reporting platform for business statistics across China. With the open attitude and courage to innovative, the National Statistical System of 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. Since the implementation of the Plan, China's statistical work has achieved important progress, with data quality continuously improved, statistical programmes and methods gradually perfected, statistical survey capability enhanced, and quality and efficiency of statistical analysis services improved. The statistical system and mechanisms have been continuously refined, and the rule of statistical laws and statistical supervision have been further advanced. The construction of a modern statistical survey system that meets the modernization requirements of the national governance system and governance capability has taken effects.

Annexure 3 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Egypt

Egypt as many other countries, has witnessed a significant increase in demand on data and statistics. This is as a result of numerous Social, Economic and Environmental aspects, and due to data required for fulfill national, regional, and international agendas needed to implement medium & long-term development plans, as Egypt Vision 2030, Africa Vision 2063 and the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals 2030.

Statistical Legislations, Laws & Structure

Although the current statistical law supports almost statistical activities, but it does not meet the requirements of modern statistical systems due to its obsolescence since 1964. As it is in line with the tremendous development in data, which coincides with the implementation of Egypt's digital transformation strategy. In this context, the Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is currently working to update the statistical legislative framework to support a modern statistical system. This includes going through implementing the National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) in Egypt, which will contribute to clearly defining entities responsibilities in collecting, processing, and disseminating statistical data, without duplication or contradiction, ensuring high-quality outputs, accurate, and comprehensive statistical data. It also ensures that data is obtained through legal procedures that encourage rapid response to data demand, while maintaining coordination mechanisms among parties involved in the national statistical system (NSS) and ensuring data confidentiality for individuals. In line with the international standards and the latest developments in statistical systems, to support an effective (NSS) Which includes:

A. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics, (CAPMAS) as the official authority & technical Entity for (NSS).

B. Other producers of official data & statistics, including national entities that produce and publish official statistics according to law.

C. Respondents, which are individuals, households, and private and public entities including their activities and are nominated through data collection phase conducted by producers of official statistics.

D. Administrative data providers, which consist of national and local authorities that provide official statistics with data collected primarily for administrative purposes.

E. Data Users, which include the public, media, researchers, students, businesses, national and local authorities, non-governmental organizations, international organizations, and other countries that receive official statistics.

Standardization of Data Collection & Quality

As a Keenness concerned by Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS), as it is the Official entity and the main provider of national statistical data and as an organizer, and coordinator for the entire national statistical system, CAPMAS developed it's statistical procedures for production and publication of official statistics, through applying the Generic Statistical Business Process Model for Statistical Production operations, which was launched in 2009 by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE), the Statistical Office of the European Commission (EUROSTAT), and the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). This model has been widely adopted by the international statistical community as the milestone of strategies for developing and modernizing the statistical system for of the official statistics production, based on standards and evidence. GSBPM defines a set of statistical procedures that must be followed to produce official statistics (activities and tasks organized to transform data into statistical information). It also provides a standard framework and unified statistical terminologies for NSO's to modernize their statistical production processes correspondence to international methodologies.

These processes are carried out in eight main phases, including:

1. Needs identification.
2. Design phase.
3. Tools development phase.
4. Data collection phase.
5. Data processing and operation phase.
6. Analysis phase.
7. Dissemination phase.
8. Evaluation Phase.

Each phase includes several comprehensive statistical sub-processes that had the greatest impact on developing the annual action plans. As a part of digital transformation strategy at CAPMAS, we are going through utilizing

an automated platform customized according to GSBPM procedures and to be used for planning, monitoring and evaluating. It is currently being used as a testing manner environment, and then all statistical activities and projects are to be uploaded according to detailed work stages and their timeframe, as well as it allows possibility of monitoring and registering potential risks through implementing action plan, as well as operational and overall performance indicators, through which all statistical programs, activities and projects can be evaluated automatically.

Conclusion

CAPMAS guarantees obtaining data through legal regulations that encourage response to data demands in a timely manner, while preserving coordination mechanism between whole statistical system entities, emphasizing individual data confidentiality, considering international frameworks, and keeping abreast with the latest developments in statistical systems to confirm the effectiveness of the National Statistical System.

CAPMAS issues a numerous statistical bulletin, conducts field surveys, population censuses every ten years and economic censuses every five years to provide specific data for decision-makers and policy makers. It also collects statistical data from about (230) sources, covering all economic, social, and environmental activities. Data sources are divided into two main sources: administrative records which represent about 65.6% followed by field surveys (comprehensive census, sample) which represent about 29.6%, and sample field surveys, representing 4.8% of the total sources. This is in addition to population and economic censuses, to obtain statistical data either on households or establishments.

Annexure 4 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Ethiopia

The National Statistical System of Ethiopia

The national statistical system (NSS) of Ethiopia is composed of all organizations and organs, which produce ofi cial statistics and are a part of the public administration in a country, aligned with the recently agreed definition of UN Statistics Commission. The national statistical system mainly include the Ethiopian Statistical Services, and government executive and non-executive organs including the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Revenue, Ethiopian Customs Commission, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and other key government organs which produces official statistics.

Ethiopian statistical governance promotes public value at all stages of statistical processes and outputs, over any organizational, political, or personal interests. Leadership, organization, and people involved in the production, management, and dissemination of official statistics in Ethiopia remain truthful, open, adhere to strong ethical values of integrity, and meet consistent standards of behavior that serve the public. The national statistical system recognizes and ratifies the fundamental principles and values of official statistics adopted by United Nations that aimed to govern the practices of statistical regulations and operations.

Surveys and censuses

Statistical data, generated from different data sources help governments and institutions create policies, monitor their effectiveness, and make informed decisions. The Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS) is responsible for collecting and analysing data from surveys, censuses, and records, and provides statistical reports and provide technical support to various entities on their statistical endeavours. The ESS also assists in developing administrative systems and enhancing data collections, and analysis to meet standards and high data demands.

Reform in the Ethiopian statistical Service

Various reform activities are currently underway to modernize the Ethiopian Statistical Service and improve statistical operations across the country. These reforms aim to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Ethiopia. Key aspects of the reform include modernizing data collection methods, improving data quality, upgrading statistical infrastructure, and increasing the transparency and accessibility of statistical information. The overarching goal of these extensive reform efforts is to support informed decision-making and policy development by ensuring access to reliable and timely data.

Annexure 5 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of India

India, consisting of 28 States and 8 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 responsibilities of governance are divided between the Union Government and State Governments based on a three-tier classification of subjects namely, the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List. The subject "Statistics" is covered under Union and Concurrent List, therefore, both Centre and State can operate on it. 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 ,Livestock Census and minor irrigation 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 are also centrally undertaken. The State statistical organizations collect and generate data on a number of subjects focusing on the State Government's priorities. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) at Central level and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES) at State level coordinate the overall statistical activities in their respective domains.

Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for planning 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. the National Statistical Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'.

National Statistics Office (NSO)

The NSO is headed by the Secretary, assisted by three Director Generals. The National Statistics Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards and has various Divisions like National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Price Statistics Division (PSD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Administrative Statistics and Policy Division (ASPD), Coordination and International Cooperation Division (CICD), Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID), Capacity Development Division (CDD), Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD), Household Survey Division (HSD), Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD) and Field Operations Division (FOD).

NSO has a premier training institute called the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009 for capacity building in the area of official statistics and related disciplines.

Programme Implementation Wing

The Programme Implementation Wing has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division (MPLAD). IPMD monitors the implementation status of ongoing Central Sector Projects costing more than Rs. 150 crores of over 20 Ministries based on the information reported by different line Ministries/ Departments on the Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) of MoSPI and releases a monthly Flash Report and a Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report. IPMD also reviews the performance of 11 key infrastructure sectors including Power, Cement, Coal, Steel, Railways, Shipping and Ports, Fertilizers, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Civil Aviation, Roads and Telecommunication taking into accounts monthly/cumulative achievement against their pre-set targets and releases a monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report. MPLAD scheme provides a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets based on the 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/ Depart-

ments, 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 12 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 part-time Members besides a part-time 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 17 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 (DES) 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 DES 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 in place in the form of the Collection of Statistics (CoS) Act 2008. The CoS Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Besides the CoS Act, there are other Acts, Rules and Procedures administered by concerned line Ministries/ Departments for collecting data and statutory administrative returns, which generate valuable data on the related subject. BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2024 Annexure 318

Initiatives

MoSPI has developed and implemented e-SIGMA (e-Survey Instrument and Generalised Multimodal Application) platform for conducting surveys through Mobile Devices. This facilitates real-time data collection, validation and processing of data and also helps in reducing the time lag in releasing the survey results.

The Ministry has launched the e-Sankhyiki portal with the objective to establish a comprehensive data management and sharing system for ease of dissemination of official statistics in the country. It has a repository of more than 3287 datasets various products of the ministry. The Macro Indicators module offers time series data of key macro indicators with features for filtering and visualizing data enabling ease of access for the users and facilitating users to download custom datasets, and sharing them through APIs. This module offers time-series data for more than 135 million records.

Microdata Portal has now been revamped. This helps in improvising Micro-data dissemination as per contemporary standards/best practices. It holds data of more than 175 surveys including economic census.

The Ministry has established the Data Innovation (DI) Lab, to create an ecosystem for experimentation, offering of new ideas and their Proof-of-Concept through wider participation of individuals such as entrepreneurs, researchers, and organizations including Start-ups, academic-research organizations and Institutes of National & International eminence, etc

The Ministry has also created and operationalized the Research and Analysis Division (RAD). The mandate of RAD, interalia, includes analysis of datasets to provide policy inputs internally within MoSPI to improve its own products and also to other Ministries/Departments of the Government, encourage reputed institutes/organizations on research utilising official statistics, etc.

MoSPI is underway to revise the base year of GDP series from 2011-12 to 2022-23 to better reflect the structural changes in the economy. MoSPI is currently in the process of updating the base year of Consumer Price Index (CPI). As part of this initiative, several enhancements are being introduced, including the adoption of Computer Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI) to replace the traditional pen-and-paper method of data collection and the development of a cloud-based web application for the CPI compilation system using the latest technology.

In order to ensure a continuous pipeline of well-trained and motivated professionals, training academy (NSSTA) of the Ministry conducted the Statistical Training Needs Assessment (STNA) Survey. This survey report provides a systematic evaluation of the existing training ecosystem and outlines strategic directions for continuous capacity building.

Emerging challenges

In the face of rapid major technological and socio-economic changes, the official statistical landscape is becoming more complex, expectations of policy makers are increasing exponentially, and the system is expected to deliver the 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 with improved access to the public. The Central and State Governments are tremendously 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. The NSO is taking the 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.

Annexure 6 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Indonesia

The statistical system of Indonesia plays a critical role in enabling evidence-based policymaking and supporting the country's development planning. This system is commonly referred to as the National Statistical System (NSS), which encompasses the framework of institutions responsible for the collection, processing, analysis, and dissemination of official statistics, as well as the coordination of the broader national data ecosystem. Its primary objective is to produce comprehensive, accurate, and timely statistical data to inform national development efforts. To ensure this, the SSN operates under a well-established legal and institutional framework.

The institutional mandate of Indonesia's national statistics is primarily vested in BPS-Statistics Indonesia, in accordance with Law No. 16 of 1997 on Statistics. Under this law, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is authorized to organize core statistics, coordinate sectoral and special statistics, and ensure the integration of national data in support of development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation. This mandate is further elaborated in Government Regulation No. 51 of 1999 on the Implementation of Statistics, which designates BPS-Statistics Indonesia as the main implementing agency for core statistics, the national coordinator of statistical activities, the technical supervisor of all statistical operations across the country, and the central provider of national statistical data.

The strengthening of the National Statistical System is also institutionally reinforced by Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019 on Satu Data Indonesia (One Data Indonesia). This regulation contributes to the integration of statistical activities within the wider national data governance framework by mandating the use of standardized metadata, reference codes, and data-sharing protocols. Together, these three regulations establish the legal foundation and coordination principles that guide all statistical actors in Indonesia in their respective roles within the SSN.

Organizational Landscape of the National Statistical System in Indonesia

To ensure the effective functioning of the NSS, a range of stakeholders are involved, each with defined roles and responsibilities:

- BPS-Statistics Indonesia: As the central authority producing official statistics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is the main producer of core statistics and serves as the coordinator of statistical activities. It promotes the principles of coordination, integration, synchronization, and standardization to align statistical methodologies and outputs across government agencies. BPS ensures consistency in classification, data collection methods, processing procedures, and dissemination practices.
- Ministries/Agencies/Local Government Offices: These entities are responsible for producing sectoral statistics relevant to their specific mandates and functions, such as health, education, agriculture, etc. In the implementation of statistical activities, they are required to inform BPS-Statistics Indonesia and obtain recommendation from BPS-Statistics Indonesia prior to conducting any surveys and must follow BPS's technical guidance, particularly when the data is intended for publication.
- Public and Non-Government Entities: Non-governmental actors, including civil society organizations, research institutions, and academia, may also produce special statistics. However, they are expected to comply with national regulations and submit summaries of completed statistical activities to BPS-Statistics Indonesia for record and reference.

In addition to BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the Central Bank of Indonesia (Bank Indonesia) plays a key role in delivering official statistics relevant to the monetary and financial sectors. It is tasked with maintaining financial system stability and producing statistical reports such as the Balance of Payments (BoP). The BoP details all economic transactions between residents and non-residents, structured across several key accounts: goods and services, primary income, secondary income, capital, and financial accounts. This function complements the broader statistical efforts in Indonesia and underscores the importance of inter-agency collaboration in Indonesia's NSS.

Types of Statistics within the NSS:

The NSS in Indonesia is categorized into three main types of statistics:

- Core Statistics: Collected and managed by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, covering foundational areas such as population, labor, poverty, inflation, and GDP.
- Sectoral Statistics: Compiled by relevant ministries and agencies, reflecting data needs in specific sectors like health or education.
- Special Statistics: Produced by public or private entities for particular uses, such as customer satisfaction surveys or market research.

Effective coordination among these producers is essential to maintain consistency, avoid duplication, and support data interoperability.

Satu Data Indonesia (One Data Indonesia) and the NSS

The Indonesian One Data initiative, known as *Satu Data Indonesia* (SDI), is a comprehensive government-wide data governance policy designed to produce high-quality, accessible, and shareable data across both central and regional institutions. This initiative, mandated by Presidential Regulation No. 39 of 2019, is implemented primarily through the national data portal (data.go.id), which serves as a centralized platform for data integration, transparency, and informed policymaking.

The development and enhancement of the SSN are thus deeply connected to the implementation of SDI. As an integral component of SDI, the SSN benefits from SDI's core principles, which include:

1. Data Standards – Promoting uniformity in formats, classifications, and definitions;
2. Metadata Consistency – Ensuring each dataset is accompanied by comprehensive and clear metadata;
3. Interoperability – Enabling smooth data exchange across agencies through harmonized systems and reference codes;
4. Use of Reference Codes and/or Master Data – All data produced by official data producers must utilize standardized reference codes and/or master data to ensure consistency, interoperability, and data integration across systems.

These principles ensure that statistical activities are not conducted in isolation but are part of an interconnected national data ecosystem. By aligning closely with SDI, the NSS becomes more efficient, accountable, and better equipped to meet user needs.

Organizational Structure of BPS

BPS-Statistics Indonesia is led by the Chief Statistician. Under the Chief Statistician, there is Vice Chief Statistician, who together oversee the overall strategic direction and coordination of national statistical activities. Directly under their leadership are several key structural units at the first echelon (Echelon I) level: Principal Secretary, Principal Inspector, and five technical deputy offices, each responsible for a major statistical domain. These include:

5. Deputy Chief Statistician for Statistical Methodology and Information
6. Deputy Chief Statistician for Social Statistics
7. Deputy Chief Statistician for Production Statistics
8. Deputy Chief Statistician for Distribution and Services Statistics
9. Deputy Chief Statistician for National Accounts and Statistical Analysis

Under these deputies are second-echelon units (Echelon II) at BPS headquarters along with the units specialized for strengthening statistical human capital (discussed in a later section), as well as decentralized units operating at the provincial and municipal levels. These regional BPS offices work in close collaboration with regional and local governments. The division of roles between the headquarters and regional offices reflects Indonesia's decentralized administrative structure. The directorates in BPS headquarters are responsible for setting statistical activities, such as statistical standards, methodologies, pre-collection activities, and national-level coordination, while regional offices focus on implementing surveys/censuses, compiling local statistics, and engaging with regional and local stakeholders. This arrangement ensures that data production is responsive to both national priorities and local development needs, supporting a unified yet context-sensitive NSS.

National Coordination and Collaboration

As the central statistical authority, BPS-Statistics Indonesia continuously promotes coordination, integration, synchronization, and standardization across all statistical activities to strengthen the NSS. In its role as the national statistical coordinator, BPS-Statistics Indonesia provides guidance and capacity-building support for statistical activities conducted by both central and local government institutions. One such initiative is the *Evaluasi Penyelenggaraan Statistik Sektoral* (Evaluation of Sectoral Statistical Implementation), a national effort aimed at assessing and improving the maturity, quality, consistency and governance of sectoral statistics across ministries and agencies, which is complemented by *Pembinaan Statistik Sektoral* (Capacity Building for Sectoral Statistics) further enhancing the overall effectiveness of the NSS. BPS-Statistics Indonesia also develops guidance manuals to improve understanding of statistical practices. Through these measures, all statistical producers are expected to actively contribute to the NSS in support of evidence-based policymaking and national development. BPS-Statistics Indonesia also establishes cooperation through Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various ministries and government agencies covering a wide range of areas, such as data sharing, data collection, and data processing.

Global Cooperation

BPS-Statistics Indonesia actively engages in international collaboration to improve statistical quality, align with global standards, and support international development agendas. As part of its commitment, BPS-Statistics In-

donesia participates in several multilateral statistical forums, including the BRICS statistical cooperation. BPS-Statistics Indonesia is also involved in many other initiatives and collaborates with other international organizations such as International Labour Organization (ILO) in labor statistics, with the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) in agricultural statistics, and with the United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), UNDESA, and UNESCAP in various areas of capacity building and statistical harmonization, also with IMF, World Bank, Asian Development Bank, etc. These are just a few examples of the many international partnerships and MoUs that BPS-Statistics Indonesia has established. These collaborations involve knowledge exchange, joint capacity-building initiatives, and contributions to international statistical development agendas.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia through the Polytechnic of Statistics-Institute of Statistics also serves as Regional Hub on Big Data and Data Science for Asia and the Pacific. As a regional hub, BPS-Statistics Indonesia serves as a centre of excellence that facilitates training, resource sharing, and pilot projects related to the use of big data and data science methods for producing official statistics. This role underscores Indonesia's commitment to supporting innovation and strengthening statistical systems across the Asia-Pacific region. Through these collaborations, BPS ensures that Indonesia's statistical practices remain relevant and internationally recognized.

Strengthening Statistical Human Capital

As part of its commitment to developing professional capacity in the field of statistics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia operates the Polytechnic of Statistics-Institute of Statistics, a government-affiliated higher education institution that provides vocational education in statistics and statistical computing. Originally established in 1958 as the Academy of Statistical Science (AIS), the institution has undergone several transformations, culminating in its official transition to a polytechnic in 2018. Functionally supervised by the Chief Statistician of BPS-Statistics Indonesia and academically overseen by the Ministry of Higher Education, the Polytechnic of Statistics-Institute of Statistics offers Diploma IV and III programs in Statistics and Statistical Computing and plays a crucial role in training future statisticians who will support the design, implementation, and advancement of official statistics in Indonesia.

In addition to formal higher education through the Polytechnic of Statistics-Institute of Statistics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia also operates a dedicated corporate university, Pusat Pendidikan dan Pelatihan (Pusdiklat) BPS, which plays a vital role in strengthening statistical capacity across the institution. Pusdiklat is responsible for delivering pre-service and leadership training, as well as technical and functional statistical and non-statistical programs aimed at developing human resources. Through formal training, certifications, and continuous education, Pusdiklat BPS seeks to ensure a skilled and competent workforce capable of supporting Indonesia's national statistical objectives.

Transformation in BPS

In recent years, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has embarked on a broad institutional transformation to modernize its statistical production and governance. This initiative was driven by the need to shift from silo toward a more integrated and efficient statistical process approach. The modernization effort aims to streamline workflows, increase data quality and timeliness, and enhance coordination both within BPS and across government institutions.

To guide this transformation, BPS-Statistics Indonesia formulates the Statistical Business Framework Architecture (SBFA), which serves as a blueprint for redesigning statistical business processes. This framework is aligned with internationally recognized models such as the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO). These models help ensure that the modernization is in line with global best practices in official statistics.

During the implementation of BPS transformation, several advancements have already been realized. For example, in 2020 BPS-Statistics Indonesia has implemented a combined-method population census, integrating traditional enumeration with administrative data from the civil register. This shift aligns with the United Nations' recommendation to gradually move from traditional censuses toward register-based censuses. Additionally, data collection modes have diversified through Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), and Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). To support this, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has also developed FASIH (Fasilitas Statistik Terintegrasi dan Handal), a data collection platform that facilitates multi-mode data collection mechanisms. Beyond its internal use in BPS-Statistics Indonesia, FASIH has been adopted across ministries and government agencies for improved survey administration. Meanwhile, efforts are ongoing to further strengthen the integration of administrative data into statistical production processes. This includes improving data-sharing mechanisms and fostering stronger collaboration with line ministries and other key stakeholders, enabling more efficient and cost-effective statistics that meet both national and international needs.

BPS Work Programme

To guide its work in the 2025–2029 period and strengthen its contribution to national development, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has outlined a comprehensive strategic agenda. This agenda reflects a commitment to building a modern, responsive, and integrated statistical institution that supports data-driven policymaking in response to digital transformation.

The strategic agenda focuses on six main directions. First, BPS aims to strengthen its role in national development by establishing robust governance for core development indicators, advancing global statistical cooperation and promoting statistical literacy among the public. This includes intensive statistical capacity building for various levels of government, down to the village level through the '*Desa Cinta Statistik*' program, and the institutionalization of statistical standards and functional competencies. Second, the modernization of statistical business processes is prioritized to ensure data quality. This involves leveraging artificial intelligence (AI), developing adaptive methodologies, transitioning toward the SNA2025 framework, and integrating diverse data sources into a secure, interoperable national data system. Third, BPS is enhancing its statistical services by improving data availability, user accessibility, and service infrastructure, while also integrating AI-driven personalization and user feedback systems to elevate service quality. Fourth, BPS focuses on developing human resources and organizational culture by strengthening digital and data literacy, implementing career paths and performance systems, and fostering a supportive and balanced work environment. Fifth, BPS aims to reinforce institutional governance through organizational restructuring, digital transformation, regulatory improvements, and enhanced accountability systems, including risk management and internal audits. Finally, BPS seeks to expand its collaboration and public communication by partnering with multiple stakeholders and strengthening its public image as an independent and trustworthy data authority.

In conclusion, Indonesia's National Statistical System, coordinated by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, remains a key component of the country's institutional infrastructure for evidence-based policymaking. Operating under a structured legal and governance framework, the NSS continues to adapt to evolving national and global data demands through gradual modernization, capacity building, and strengthened inter-agency collaboration. Looking ahead to the 2025–2029 period, BPS is focused on enhancing quality, coherence, and accessibility of statistics, while aligning with internationally recognized standards and practices. These developments reflect Indonesia's efforts to ensure that official statistics support inclusive, transparent, and informed development planning within a broader global context.

Annexure 7 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Iran

The Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics (2011–2015) was prepared in line with the implementation of the paragraph B of the Article 54 of the Fifth National Development Plan.

The main complementary activities done according to the Second Plan:

- Ratification of the SCI's National Leading Authority of Official Statistics in the Fifth and Sixth National Development Plans and its inclusion in the Permanent Decree of the National Development Plan by the Parliament;
- Conducting the first Internet and Tablet-based census in the country in 2016 with a 48 percent participation by households for the first time participation (reaching the first rank in the world ranking) and significant establishment of IT methods for collecting, processing, and dissemination of the statistical data and information;
- Issuance of Directives by First Vice President and Vice President and Head of Plan and Budget Organization obligating government agencies to provide the SCI with their own statistical microdata, as well as other complementary directives issued by all ministries for this cooperation in 2018. Ratification of the third NSDS by the High Council of Statistics at the strategic level with the topic of 'Transition from Traditional Statistical System to Register-based Statistical System' in 2018;
- Creating management and expert belief and determination in the important divisions of the NSS-related organs on the modernization of the NSS and significant enhancement of cooperation with the SCI;
- Increasing in the quality, speed, integrity, and accuracy of the national official statistics and enhancement of their reliability and accountability as well as provision of interpretive analysis on released statistics aiming at increase in statistical literacy, awareness and culture.

The Third National Strategy for Development of Statistics (NSDS) (2017–2021) with the approach of institutionalizing the transformation in the National Statistical System is prepared jointly by the Statistical Centre of Iran and government agencies and approved by the High Council of Statistics.

This NSDS is prepared in line with Article 10 of the Permanent Decree of National Development Plans.

Revision of the laws, regulations and organizational structure of the statistical system; production of statistics and establishing of register-based system, national accounts and macro indices; information technologies; research and education of statistics; monitoring and managing the statistics quality; promotion of public trust in statistics, and developing national and international statistics was done and presented in collaboration with government agencies.

Annexure 8 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.

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

The national statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principles 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 Statistical Workplan has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal Statistical Workplan 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 the Federal Statistical Workplan, 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; and
- To implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

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.

Federal level of the state statistics

The Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main interregional center for processing and dissemination of statistical information, and Rosstat Research and Development Institute of Social and Economic Statistics.

Regional level of state statistics

Rosstat has its regional offices in 70 constituent entities, 12 of which are interregional.

Rosstat regional and interregional offices collect and process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

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, and 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 the Population Census and Agricultural Census, is supported by the specific federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aimed at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

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 international standards of data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is conditioned by transformation of the needs and utilization of official statistics by the state and society, changes in capabilities and methods for collecting and processing data by producers of official statistics and non-governmental organizations as well as transformation of the National Statistical System due to the impact of geopolitical factors and the need to reduce burden on the economy.

The key drivers of Russian statistics modernization are growing demand for quick, diverse and disaggregated statistics, increasing the number of official statistics users. decline in demand for outdated statistical indicators and rise in demand for new ones.

At the end of 2024, Russian government approved the Strategy for Development of National Statistical System and Rosstat until 2030.The Strategy is aimed at the development of official statistics, which ensures government decision making. It also focuses on establishing a common standard of data quality for official statistics. The Strategy defines the main goals, priorities, directions and measures for the improvement of the performance of Rosstat and the development of statistics in the Russian Federation.

The Strategy key priorities are:

- To increase user satisfaction level
- To enhance reliability and credibility of official statistics
- To reduce timing for providing official statistics to users
- To reduce respondent burden while collecting primary data
- To strengthen the role of the National Statistical System and its authority among national statistical offices
- To increase human resources capacity of the National Statistical System.

The strategic objectives for the development of the National Statistical System for the period up to 2030 are:

- To ensure the basic needs of the state and society in official statistics for decision-making
- To develop data quality standard and to ensureits implementation by all producers of official statistics
- To reduce respondent burden by eliminating duplicated data collection and expanding the use of administrative data and Big Data
- To speed up provision of statistics through improved methodology and the use of modern data processing technologies, including AI tools
- To provide official statistics to users in modern and user-friendly formats using the Government
- Information System "Digital Analytical Platform of Statistical Data Provision"
- To strengthen the role of the Russian Federation in the global statistical system.

Annexure 9 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. The entire nation was 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 (Act No. 6 of 1999), was promulgated in 1999. The Act specifically provided for a Statistician-General as executive head of Statistics South Africa 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 work programmes of Stats SA, as well as 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, specifically 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 in the data ecosystem that will capitalise on diverse and new data sources as a solution to the country's information gap. 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.

Annexure 10 A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of United Arab Emirates

The Structure of the UAE National Statistical System

The UAE National Statistical System is a federal system, with the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC) serving as the national statistics office (NSO). The FCSC plays a central role in coordinating with the seven emirates to ensure that statistics are collected, analyzed, and disseminated according to standardized methodologies. Each emirate also maintains its own statistical office, which works in tandem with the FCSC to support local-level data collection and analysis.

The FCSC is tasked with ensuring that the national statistical system is unified, comprehensive, and up-to-date. This includes developing standardized definitions, methodologies, and classifications for data collection. FCSC further collaborates with local offices in each emirate to ensure consistency in data collection and dissemination across the country.

The system's organizational structure is characterized by a collaborative relationship between the FCSC and the local statistical offices, as well as with other government entities. These entities share data with the FCSC, which is then integrated and analyzed at the federal level to produce a cohesive national statistical view of all sectors.

Statistical Capacity Building and Technological Innovation

To support its ambitious goals for economic development and national planning, the UAE has made significant investments in building statistical capacity and leveraging technological innovation. FCSC plays a key role in driving these efforts.

Technological Integration and Big Data

The UAE's National Statistical System has integrated big data and artificial intelligence (AI) into its operations, making the country a regional hub for cutting-edge statistical data analysis techniques. The National Statistical System in the UAE has launched several initiatives to improve the quality of statistics. These initiatives include the development of synthetic data, geospatial data platforms, and privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs). The use of big data is particularly evident in areas such as nowcasting GDP (providing real-time estimates of economic indicators).

Through partnerships with private sector companies and academic institutions, the UAE has positioned itself as a leader in utilizing data for official statistics. The UAE works closely with partners from VISA, MasterCard, Majid Al Futtaim and others to provide deeper insights into areas such as tourism, trade, and mobility.

Governance, Data Laws, and Standards

One of the key pillars of the UAE National Statistical System is its strong governance framework. The FCSC ensures that all statistical operations adhere to the highest standards of data privacy, accuracy, and transparency.

The UAE Data Law

In 2021, the UAE passed Federal Decree Law No. 45/2021 on the protection of personal data, which mandates that personal data must be handled with strict privacy protocols. This law has been crucial in establishing a framework for the secure handling of personal data, especially as the country moves toward more advanced data collection techniques that rely on big data and AI.

Standardization of Data Collection and Reporting

The FCSC has developed The National Guide to Statistical Classifications, which standardizes classifications and definitions across all emirates. This ensures consistency and reliability in the statistics produced at both the local and national levels. It also facilitates international comparisons by aligning national classifications with international standards such as the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX).

Data Quality and Statistical Maturity

To maintain high standards, the UAE has developed a Data Maturity Index (DMI) and a Statistical Maturity Index (SMI). These indices assess the quality of data produced by federal and local entities and ensure that all statistical processes align with international best practices. The DMI focuses on the governance, accessibility, and flow of data at the federal level, while the SMI emphasizes continuous improvement in the quality and relevance of statistics produced at the level of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

International Engagement and Partnerships

The UAE's National Statistical System is deeply embedded in the global statistical community. The country's membership in the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) for the term 2025-2028 and its role as a regional hub for the UN Global

Platform for Big Data underscore its commitment to advancing global standards in statistical methodologies and data sharing.

The UAE has hosted several international events, such as the World Data Forum and the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) Conference, where global leaders in the field of statistics convened to discuss the future of official statistics. These events have positioned the UAE as a leader in statistical innovation and have fostered collaboration between the UAE and other national statistical offices.

Conclusion

The UAE's National Statistical System has undergone significant transformation in recent years, driven by a commitment to innovation, international collaboration, and data-driven governance. With the FCSC at the helm, the UAE has established a statistical system that not only meets national needs but also contributes to the global statistical community. As the country continues to integrate advanced technologies and expand its partnerships, the UAE is well-positioned to remain at the forefront of global statistical innovation.

Annexure 11 Sustainable development goals for BRICS

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session in September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1 January 2016.

The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level until 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies – while living within sustainable planetary boundaries. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have the potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

Brazil

1. In Brazil, the national coordination for the SDG Global and National Frameworks lies with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). IBGE responds as the National Statistical Office (NSO) for the country and is an institution of the Federal Government under the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO).

2. IBGE has been working at different levels. At the global level, the Institute is a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), representing Brazil, Chile, and Mercosur countries continuously since 2015. In 2024 became co-chair of the group. Also, the Institute has been taking part in thematic subgroups (IAEG-SDGs Task Team on Lessons Learned, International Forum on TOSSD, among others). IBGE's work is publicized on the UN SDG Good Practices portal. In line with the United Nations resolution A/RES/71/313, which stresses that official statistics constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, IBGE is the country focal point for the UN Custodian Agencies. At the regional level, IBGE has been participating in the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda, with the leadership by ECLAC – Economic Commission of Latin America and Caribbean.

3. At the national level, IBGE participates as a permanent technical advisory body of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals (CNODS, in Portuguese), created through Decree nº 11.704/2023. The Commission is a parity collegiate body, of an advisory nature, responsible for contributing to internalize and stimulate the 2030 Agenda within the country (governments at all levels and civil society). As the coordinator of national official geoscientific data and statistics, IBGE responsibilities include providing guidance on the discussion on global indicators, subsidies for discussions about the definition and monitoring of the national indicators, assessing and producing data, and supporting the preparation of future reports. IBGE participated in the preparation of the Voluntary National Report (VNR), presented in July 2024 at the High-Level Political Forum at UN Headquarters. We participate in the CNODS Thematic Chambers, "Traditional Peoples and Communities", "SDG 18" (Ethnic-Racial Equality), "Strategies and Financing".

4. Regarding the national coordination mechanisms to produce the SDG Global Indicators, the IBGE Presidency is responsible for the coordination of the Project. There are two coordinators for each SDG and the support of eight Units at IBGE. There are 67 people involved partially at the Institute, including SDG coordinators, collaborative personnel and members of the Committee. Also, 17 interinstitutional working groups were created for each SDG under the guidance and coordination of IBGE. These groups collaborate to produce the SDG indicators. The Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Production Committee is an internal governance body responsible for coordinating the process of production and dissemination of the SDG indicators for monitoring the targets of the 2030 Agenda. This coordination operates closely with other institutions that produce official data and ensures the use of quality, updated, reliable and disaggregated data. So far, along with the production of SDG indicators, 27 entities of the National Public Administration have collaborated, taking part in working groups. About 53,5% of the indicators were calculated by other national information producers in collaboration with IBGE.

5. Along the previous years, IBGE held three conferences with other national data producers to discuss the global SDG indicators and their production (2015, 2017 and 2018). The conferences were important as a venue to convey guidance and share experiences, to reinforce institutional partnerships and the relationship with focal points, to keep the teams motivated and to promote publicity within the public administration. During the third conference (2018), IBGE launched the Brazilian Official Platform of SDG Indicators. Now, we are planning the fourth Conference to discuss national indicators that will complement the global indicator framework.

6. The Brazilian SDG Indicators Platform (https://odsbrasil.gov.br/) is the result of a collaborative effort of the national data producers, coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IBGE. The Platform for dissemination and information sharing is composed of two parts: one is dedicated to the promotion and sharing of SDG information (news, events, videos). The other part, aligned with the Global Indicator Framework, is the core of the Platform and makes available the global SDG indicators and their methodology sheets through a user-friendly interface.

7. The Platform integrates different IBGE applications, taking the best advantage of the infrastructures in Information Technology and the acquired experience using different resources. Three digital tools for the production, analysis and communication of SDG indicators should be noted. SIDRA application allows access to IBGE Statistical Tables Database, which contains tables numerated uniquely regarding the subject investigated and contains the aggregate results of the surveys and census conducted by the Institute. SIDRA allows the user to save the query and can be assessed through an Application Programming Interface (API). For SDGs, the user can assess the indicator Platform and, if needed, move to SIDRA. The Interactive Geographic Platform

(PGI) was developed by IBGE for geospatial information analysis. Once in this Platform, the SDG indicators can be analyzed together with other elements of interest published in the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI). The IBGE Statistical Metadata System has a specific section for the SDG metadata where the analysts fill out the standardized methodology sheets (MS), considering elements that complete the metadata and avoid duplicate efforts. It has technical specifications of each indicator, enabling comprehension and a good base for analysis, ensuring transparent data accessibility and easier use.

8. So far, 143 global indicators using national official data are available at the SDG Platform. A total of 46 indicators is presented at a subnational level (by Federation Units). IBGE and the public administration partners employ different data sources, mainly a combination of administrative data and survey data. Also, some indicators use geospatial data, monitoring data and non-statistical data. A total of 77 indicators (54%) has some type of disaggregation (by sex, age, education level, geographic location, for example).

9. With the Brazilian presidency of the Group of Twenty (G20), held in 2024, IBGE launched the series Creating Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20, with four modules: Inequalities, Environment, Maps and Health, in Portuguese and English versions.

10. The 2030 Agenda and the production of the SDG indicators brings constant challenges and opportunities to the National Statistical Offices. As much as introducing new surveys or including thematic sections in surveys that already exist is no minor task, the SDG Agenda promotes leverage.

China

Since the establishment of the "Inter-ministerial Coordination Work Mechanism for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in 2016, with the promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, annual statistical monitoring results such as China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Big Earth Data in Support of Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) have been successively developed and released, especially the Global Development Report released in 2022. Increasingly rich and detailed data are used to display the progress made by China in implementing the sustainable development goals, and present the typical cases and successful experiences of China's implementation of SDGs in areas of targeted poverty alleviation, innovation leadership, ecological civilization, and rural revitalization. Meanwhile, the NBS attaches great importance to capacity building for SDGs statistical monitoring. With the China-United Nations Trust Fund Project on Statistical Capacity Development, the NBS promotes national statistical capacity building and statistical systems modernization, and makes positive contributions to statistical capacity building of countries in the Asia-Pacific region and other developing countries. At the end of 2020, the United Nations Global Platform for Big Data China Hub (Hereinafter referred to as the Regional Hub) was established to explore new ideas and methods for applying innovative technologies and new data resources in advancing SDGs statistical monitoring.

In 2023, the Global Development Report 2023, themed "Global Development at a Crossroads", was released. It analyzes the prominent and urgent issues confronted by global development from seven aspects, namely poverty reduction, food security, public health, financing for development, energy transition, industrialization and digitalization, and recommends that all countries make effort to bridge development deficits on the basis of win-win cooperation. In 2024, the Global Development Report 2024, with the theme "A World of Turbulence and Change: Cooperation to Address Global Common Challenges", analyzes the challenges facing the world today and their causes in areas such as climate change, industrial and supply chains, digitization, poverty reduction, food security, health, and financing for development, and proposes solutions to address them. It aims to analyze and explain a series of major challenges in global development today, and calls on the international community to build consensus, overcome difficulties, and move towards a more equitable and sustainable future. In order to strengthen cooperation and sharing of data for monitoring and evaluating SDGs, and to more scientifically promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the NBS issued the "Rules of Procedure for the Working Group on Statistical Monitoring of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (Trial)". The improvement of working mechanism provides institutional guarantees for enhancing the quality and efficiency of statistical monitoring of the SDGs. Moreover, the NBS actively participated in the "Regional Workshop on Evidence-based follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" held by ESCAP Statistics Division and sent representatives to give keynote speech, sharing and exchanging insights and experience on China's mechanisms for advancing SDGs and its statistical monitoring endeavors. It is worth mentioning that at the 54th session of the United Na-

tions Statistical Commission, a resolution was passed to support "the proposal of China to become a global center on specific topics of Big Data and data science". The Regional Hub has functionally transformed into a global center for specific areas of big data and data science. In the future, it will make more active contributions in promoting the common development of global statistics, advancing the statistical monitoring for the implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and building a global data governance system.

Egypt

Egypt was one of the first countries to set a national agenda for sustainable development (Egypt's Vision 2030) and update it to keep pace with global changes such as climate change, water scarcity, geopolitical events, and high population growth.

In 2017, the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals was established by a decision of the Prime Minister. This committee works to coordinate between various government departments, the private sector, and civil society to achieve sustainable development goals.

Egypt submitted two voluntary reports on sustainable development in 2018 and 2021, which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York. The reports provide a quick overview of the progress made in achieving the goals of sustainable development and the challenges that impede their development.

In light of Egypt's continuous efforts to localize the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the local level, three Egyptian governorates (Fayoum, Port Said, and Behera) within the initial phase of governorates launched their Voluntary Local Reviews with the support of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York in July 2023.

At the global level, Egypt, represented in CAPMAS, is a member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) as well as the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) work group.

Egypt pays special attention to regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable development. It actively participates in the regional and international forums and workshops to exchange experiences and best practices in implementing the SDGs and seeks to strengthen partnerships with international organizations and stakeholders.

At the level of the African agenda, Egypt submitted three reports to monitor progress made in implementing the African agenda during the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) 2013-2023. Egypt's performance increased from 45% in 2021 to 51% in 2023. Egypt participates in the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) 2024-2033.

In 2021, the Egyptian government, represented by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, prepared a report on the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals for each governorate, with a total of 27 reports covering all governorates. These reports aim to provide an overview of the status of some Sustainable Development Goal indicators, Targets were set for 32 indicators at the governorate level, based on data availability and comparison with the 2030 targets. The second edition of the localization reports was then launched at the governorate level, with a total of 50 indicators to enable each governorate to analyze the extent of progress or decline in various indicators, compare its performance with other governorates, and assess its position within the national context.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) seeks to be the main supporter and partner in the decision-making process by providing high-quality and accurate data that represents the cornerstone for making future policies. As it is the official source of statistics in Egypt, all the reports announced about Egypt depend on the data provided by CAPMAS.

In 2016, CAPMAS formed the "Sustainable Development Unit" to build an integrated system for monitoring and following up SDGs indicators in accordance with the SDGs 2030 Agenda, Egypt Vision 2030, and the African Agenda 2063.

The main responsibilities of the Sustainable Development Unit are to monitor and calculate the SDGs indicators, issue periodic national statistical reports for monitoring and following up the SDGs indicators, and identify the most important challenges and gaps facing the production of indicators.

The national statistical reports on SDGs indicators 2030 issued by CAPAMS present the current situation of the indicators for which data are available, highlighting some gaps and challenges related to some indicators that require further study so that they can be obtained in an accurate, systematic, and comparable manner.

CAPMAS has published three statistical reports for monitoring the SDGs indicators. The first report was issued in 2018 with the indicator availability of 43%, the second report was in 2019 with availability of 47.5%, and the third report was in 2023 with the indicator availability of 56.8%.

Ethiopia

Monitoring framework for the SDGs in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has made great strides in term of mainstreaming regional and global development agendas into its national development plans. Ethiopia has mainstreamed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its national development plan (GTP-II) and its successor-the ten-year development plan (2019/20-2029/30) which is currently under implementation.

In other words, the SDGs, which tend to frame the international development and co-operation have been used as a basis to formulate the ten-year development plan of the country. Therefore, the Government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in collaboration with other stakeholders are working to enable Ethiopia achieve the SDGs. To expedite the implementation of SDGs, a set of concrete measures have been taken which inter alia include contextualizing the SDGs to make them appropriate to the local level, enhancing awareness on mainstreaming the SDGs into the national medium and long-term development plans and conducting SDGs needs assessment such as defining baselines and costing interventions and identifying sources of finance. Further, the SDGs Needs Assessment has informed the formulation of the ten-year development plan through identifying the full range of policies and institutions needed to meet the SDGs.

Ethiopia has committed not only to implement the SDGs but also to back the implementation with "robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent, integrated review of progress". Regular, robust, inclusive, country led reviews are fundamental to achieving the SDGs, given their complexity and breadth.

India

India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programmes, at national level, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programmes of concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

Further, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs, along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level. The NIF, like Global Indicator Framework, is evolving in nature and necessitates refinement time to time and hence, NIF is being periodically reviewed and refined. At present, NIF (2025) consists of 284 indicators and data is available on more than 97% of the indicators. Based on the latest NIF, MoSPI releases annual progress report on SDGs on 29th June, every year, on the occasion of Statistics Day in India. The progress report provides the time series data on the national indicators included in NIF, which are also used for assessing the progress made towards achieving the SDGs.

The NITI Aayog releases SDG India Index, mainly based on the SDG NIF indicators, for measuring progress in SDGs across States/UTs in India. It highlights the achievements and areas requiring improvement. The Index promotes competitive and cooperative federalism and encourages States/UTs to learn from each other. This Index supports the localization of SDGs and encourages States/UTs to integrate SDGs into their development plans.

MoSPI has taken several steps in bridging the data gaps relating to SDG indicators. The Ministry holds regular consultations with line Ministries/Departments and the respective Custodian Agencies. To institutionalize such deliberations, MoSPI, NITI Aayog and the United Nations represented by United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), New Delhi, India have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring SDGs in India. The overall purpose of the MoU is to collaborate on issues related to support for statistical monitoring of Goals and Targets of SDGs, including the use of new technologies, capacity development to track SDG related outcomes and any other emerging requirements.

MoSPI also provides technical support to the States/UTs for developing the sub-National Level Indicator Framework considering their priorities. In this context, MoSPI developed the "Guidelines for Development of SDGs State Indicator Framework (SIF)" in July 2019 and further updated these guidelines in March 2022 in its publication "Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub National Level". This publication is aimed to facilitate and assist State Governments in the development and refinement of the sub-national level monitoring framework by providing comprehensive guidance.

Indonesia

Indonesia's commitment to the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has progressed into the Decade of Action—the critical final ten years leading up to 2030 targets—marked by an increased focus on concrete and accelerated implementation efforts. In 2022, this commitment was further reinforced through the enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022, which updates the earlier Presidential Regulation No. 59 of 2017. This updated legal framework underscores Indonesia's continued

commitment to advancing SDG implementation at both the national and subnational levels, embedding the SDG targets and indicators into the National Development Plan, contextualizing them at the regional level, and formulating a Roadmap for achieving the 2030 Agenda.

Indonesia also realizes that ensuring effective SDG implementation requires a solid framework of monitoring and evaluation. As a country with diverse socio-economic and geographic contexts, monitoring and evaluation mechanisms are essential for tracking progress, identifying gaps, and informing evidence-based policy interventions at both national and subnational levels.

SDG implementation involves multiple stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as civil society. Therefore, the National SDGs Metadata has been established to promote a common understanding and consistent interpretation of each SDG indicator among all stakeholders. This metadata also serves as a guideline for measuring Indonesia's SDG achievements, allowing for both international comparisons and assessments across different provinces and local governments. The metadata document is structured into four interrelated parts—namely the Social Development Pillar, the Economic Development Pillar, the Environmental Development Pillar, and the Legal and Governance Development Pillar.

Indonesia's SDGs' Progress

Indonesia's progress toward achieving the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) has been significantly affected by the COVID-19 pandemic, which began in March 2020. The crisis disrupted development efforts across multiple sectors, resulting in a marked slowdown. In response, the government implemented comprehensive measures to manage the health emergency and stimulate economic recovery, while also addressing the broader social, cultural, and economic impacts. Speaking at the 2023 SDGs Annual Conference, the President reaffirmed the nation's commitment to the SDG targets, despite the heightened challenges posed by the pandemic. The need for innovation, adaptive strategies, and bold actions is therefore critical to ensure the achievement of the SDGs.

Figure 1 illustrates Indonesia's progress toward the SDGs in 2023, based on an analysis of 233 SDG indicators for which data is available in the national metadata. Of these indicators, 143—or 61.4 percent—have achieved the 2023 targets established in the 2021–2024 National Action Plan. Furthermore, 28 indicators—or 12 percent—exhibit a positive trend and are expected to reach their targets. Nevertheless, particular attention must be directed toward the remaining 26.6 percent, or 62 indicators, which are at risk of not meeting the established targets and require urgent acceleration measures to realign with the set objectives. Across the four national SDG development pillars, more than half of the indicators within each pillar have been successfully attained. The Environmental Development Pillar has the highest proportion of achieved indicators, whereas the Legal and Governance Development Pillar exhibits the largest share of indicators requiring targeted intervention.

Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments

Several key instruments are employed to monitor and evaluate the implementation of the SDGs in Indonesia. These instruments serve to track progress, identify challenges,

Figure 1 The Progress of Indonesia's SDGs Indicators - 2023

Note: There are 4 indicators whose achievements cannot be assessed because the data has only been available for 1 year.

and guide policy formulation at national and subnational levels. The main instruments include the following:

i) National SDGs Roadmap

The SDGs 2030 Roadmap is a comprehensive framework that elaborates on the necessary policies, strategies, and programs to achieve the SDGs target by the year 2030. It serves as a strategic reference for governments, institutions, and stakeholders at all levels to coordinate their efforts toward sustainable development. Initially published by the Ministry of National Development Planning in 2017, the roadmap has been updated to accommodate various disruptions, including those brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision process involves both governmental and non-governmental actors.

ii) The Annual Report of SDGs Implementation

The SDGs Implementation Report is an annual publication prepared by the National Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), presenting the progress of indicators across the 17 SDGs. The report provides an in-depth analysis of trends and the current status of each indicator based on the national metadata framework, encompassing prevailing conditions, existing challenges, and future policy directions. To offer a more comprehensive overview of SDG implementation, the report includes analyses based on regional, demographic, social, and economic dimensions. This approach aims to identify and address key issues in greater depth—particularly those affecting vulnerable groups that require targeted interventions.

iii) The Indonesia SDGs Dashboard

The Indonesia SDGs Dashboard is a digital platform developed to provide visualization and analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) achievements in Indonesia. Since its initial launch in 2019, the platform has undergone continuous development, incorporating updated data on SDGs indicators and enhancing its analytical features to be more comprehensive and interactive, thereby better serving the needs of various stakeholders. Furthermore, the dashboard is integrated with a repository of SDGs best practices from both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, aimed at inspiring and disseminating practical learning to accelerate SDGs progress. As such, the SDGs Dashboard is expected to reinforce the implementation of the SDGs during this Decade of Action by promoting data-driven, evidence-based policy formulation.

iv) Voluntary National Review (VNR)

As part of global monitoring and evaluation efforts, Indonesia has also prepared a Voluntary National Review (VNR). In 2015, Indonesia was among the 39 countries that committed to developing and presenting a VNR on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). The 2025 VNR marks Indonesia's fourth submission, following previous reports in 2017, 2019, and 2021. The theme for the 2025 VNR is "Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals to Leave No One Behind." This report will focus on five SDGs: Goal 3 (Good Health and Well-being), Goal 5 (Gender Equality), Goal 8 (Decent Work and Economic Growth), Goal 14 (Life Below Water), and Goal 17 (Partnerships for the Goals).

The Indonesian government has consistently engaged all stakeholders in the implementation and monitoring of sustainable development, ensuring the process remains transparent and accountable. Likewise, the formulation of sustainable development targets has considered the needs of vulnerable groups—including children, youth, women, the elderly, workers, and persons with disabilities—to ensure the full implementation of the 'Leaving No One Behind' principle.

Russia

SDG Monitoring at the National Level

Active work on monitoring the SDGs at the national level began in 2016 when Rosstat joined the Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation (IWG), which is chaired by the Aide to the President.

In February 2017, a special Expert Group on Information and Statistical Support for Monitoring SDGs was established within the IWG for a detailed elaboration of the SDG indicators. This group is chaired by Rosstat and includes representatives of more than twenty ministries and federal agencies, as well as the Bank of Russia and the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation. Representatives of various Russian scientific institutions and the expert community also participate in the expert group's work.

In line with international recommendations for national statistical offices to lead in coordination of data flows for SDG reporting at the national level, Rosstat was authorized by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 6, 2017, No. 1170-r to coordinate the activities on SDG indicators.

In 2017, a dedicated Section 2.8 for SDGs, consisting of 87 indicators from the global SDGs list, was integrated into the Federal Plan of Statistical Works (FPSW) – the main document in the Russian Federation, which contains the list of works in the production of official statistical information. As of 2025, Section 2.8 of the FPSW contains 130 global SDGs indicators, 56 of which are disaggregated by regions of Rus-

sia. Along with Rosstat, 24 ministries and federal agencies provide data on SDGs. Further development and increase of the number of global indicators provided to users is one of the most important areas of Rosstat's work.

In accordance with international recommendations and in order to track progress in achieving the SDGs at the national level, a national set of SDG indicators was approved in 2020, which initially consisted of 160 indicators (88 disaggregated by regions of Russia), distributed across all 17 SDGs. Recognizing the tasks defined by strategic documents of the Government, one of Rosstat's priorities was to create a national set that reflects national characteristics, local conditions, and statistical capacity. Since the national set of SDG indicators is a flexible tool for tracking progress in achieving the SDGs, it was updated in 2025, and the number of indicators increased to 188 (139 of which are disaggregated by regions of Russia).

The Statistical Yearbook "SDGs in the Russian Federation" is also published annually on the Rosstat website in both English and Russian. Every edition includes data for all 17 SDGs, as well as some indicators with regional disaggregation (since 2020) and a section of international comparisons. Extended Statistical annex to the Yearbook is also published on the website. From year to year, the number of indicators in the Yearbook is growing, including through the new indicators with regional disaggregation. The 7th edition of the Yearbook will be published on the Rosstat website in December 2025.

To provide informational support for SDG monitoring process at the national level, a special section was launched on the official Rosstat website. It contains general information on the SDGs, a detailed list of indicators with their current development status, metadata for all indicators translated into Russian language, up-to-date information on activities at the national and international levels, publications on the SDGs, and references to useful international resources.

Participation in SDG Monitoring at the International Level

From the very beginning (2015–2021) Russia was a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and its Working Group on Measurement of Development Support (2020–2021), and actively participated in the preparation of international documents related to SDGs, including reviews of indicator methodologies, documents, and pilot projects developed by the Group. Following the mandatory rotation of group members, in 2022-2024 Rosstat representatives continued to take an active part in open meetings and consultations. And in 2025 Rosstat resumed its status as a member of the IEAG-SDGs.

Until 2022, Russia was a member of the Steering Group of the Conference of European Statisticians on Statistics for the SDGs and participated in development of the Roadmap for the generation of statistical data for monitoring the SDGs and its subsequent implementation. The first edition of the roadmap was approved in 2017, the second one in 2022.

To date, the Russian Federation continues to be a member of the IAEG-SDGs Working group on SDMX, which brings together representatives from 12 countries and 10 international organizations. SDMX is an international initiative that aims to standardize and modernize the mechanisms and processes for the exchange of statistical data and metadata among international organizations and their member countries. The number of SDG indicators sent and successfully validated by the UN via SDMX increased from 53 in 2019 to 115 in 2025.

Initiatives to Fill the Data Gaps

Identification and elimination of SDG data gaps remain a key priority for Rosstat. To increase the availability and comparability of SDG data at the international level and build statistical capacity, Rosstat actively participates in international consultations and the exchange of experience on the development of SDG indicators and introduction of new data collection tools.

Since accurate, high-quality, and timely data are necessary to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs, Rosstat regularly organizes an internal process of validating the SDG data published for the Russian Federation in the global databases. Based on the results of the validation, inconsistencies and data gaps in both global and national data are identified, and updated statistical information is provided to the custodian agencies.

Furthermore, because regional data is critical to upholding the 2030 Agenda's principle of "Leaving no one behind", Rosstat strives to provide more detailed statistical information on SDG indicators disaggregated by regions of Russia and to fill gaps in regional data.

Rosstat continues to work on capacity building in the field of monitoring the SDGs, more than 20 ministries and federal agencies are involved in this work. All information about the monitoring process is publicly available on the official Rosstat website for the convenience of users. Rosstat is always open to cooperation, the exchange of experience, and the implementation of best practices.

South Africa

South Africa continues to pursue the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) through a range of initiatives and policies designed to foster economic growth, social inclusion, and environmental sustainability. These efforts are aligned not only with the country's National Development Plan, but also with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and the United Nations 2030 Agenda. Collaboration with partners across society remains central to advancing these goals.

In December 2024, South Africa assumed the G20 presidency, marking a pivotal moment in its global engagement. Under the theme "Solidarity, Equality, Sustainability," the presidency seeks to address pressing global challenges such as climate change, poverty, inequality, and underdevelopment. Its high-level priorities emphasize strong, sustainable, balanced, and inclusive growth—objectives that resonate with the core principles of the SDGs. This leadership role comes at a critical juncture, just five years ahead of the 2030 deadline.

The 2030 Agenda, adopted by 193 countries in 2015, set out a 15-year framework for achieving a world free of poverty, characterized by peace, prosperity, and environmental protection. South Africa's 2025 SDG Country Report therefore represents a significant milestone, arriving at the halfway point of the SDG timeline.

This report tracks South Africa's progress toward meeting the global agenda, drawing on both qualitative and quantitative evidence. The country has already produced a baseline report in 2017, followed by two progress reports in 2019 and 2023. The forthcoming 2025 report, expected later this year, will be the third SDG Country Report, providing an updated assessment of national progress and challenges.

United Arab Emirates

UAE'S role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The process to develop the SDGs was launched by the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development ('Rio+20') in June 2012. The idea of the SDGs was first proposed in 2011 by Colombia and Guatemala. In the run-up to Rio+20, the SDGs were championed by other countries, including Peru and the UAE. The negotiating process on the SDGs was first carried out in an Open Working Group (OWG) of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), which met 13 times in 2013-2014 and in which the UAE held a seat. The UAE participated in the OWG representing the Asia-Pacific region via a seat shared with Cyprus and Singapore. The UAE provided substantive input on issues such as energy, education, global partnership, health, water, and women's empowerment. The UAE also represented the Arab Group in these negotiations. The SDGs were finalized in August 2015, after eight sessions of intergovernmental negotiations.

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, which formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UAE highlighted access to clean energy, alongside sufficient and affordable food, quality education and healthcare, sustainable economic growth, healthy ecosystems and increased resource efficiencies, as issues that resonate strongly with the country. The UAE also pledged to 'leave no one behind' and 'shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path'. Further, the UAE's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, H.H. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, participated in the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability (GSP), which produced a report titled 'Resilient People, Resilient Planet' as a key input to the Rio+20 Summit. H.E. Dr. Sultan bin Ahmed Sultan Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology, and H.E. Reem bint Ebrahim Al Hashimy, Minister of State for International Cooperation, also represent the UAE on the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)2.

UAE'S National Committee on Sustainable Development Goals

National Committee on SDGs was formed by decree of the UAE Cabinet. His Excellency Abdulla Nasser Lootah, Deputy Minister of Cabinet Affairs for Competitiveness and Knowledge Exchange, chairs the National Committee. The committee, which includes 9 federal entities, is responsible for the national implementation of the SDGs, monitoring and reporting of progress towards targets, and stakeholder engagement to facilitate integrated implementation and information exchange to drive sustainable development in the UAE.

Members of the National Committee have a variety of sector specific and cross cutting roles to implement the SDGs. Portfolio agencies, such as the Ministries of Education, Health and Energy coordinate the implementation of SDGs that most closely correspond to their core business, however they also support lead agencies for other SDGs.

SDG targets are also mapped to federal agencies that are not part of the National Committee. For instance, the Ministry of Justice advances targets in SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) working closely with the Ministry of Interior.

Other organizations whose core business overlaps with the SDGs are invited to be observers to the proceedings of the National Committee depending on the topics of discussion. These organizations include federal government entities that have a significant supporting role in the implementation of SDGs, think tanks and representatives of local government.

Over the years, the National Committee has also established supporting councils, including the UAE Private Sector Advisory Council, the SDG Young Leaders Programme, and the Global Councils on SDGs (Term 1 and 2) to further accelerate the national and international implementation of the global goals.

Officers and staff associated with the publication

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE)

Mr. Marcio Pochmann
President

Mr. Gustavo Junger da Silva
Director: Directorate of Surveys

Mr. Vladimir Gonçalves Miranda
Deputy Director: Directorate of Surveys

Ms. Andrea Diniz da Silva
Head of International Relations

Ms. Carla Rodrigues Rocha
Assistant: Directorate of Surveys

Mr. Jacqueline dos Santos Manhaes
Assistant: Presidency

Mr. Antonio Caminada Franklin de Oliveira e Silva
International Relations

Diogo David de Matos
Directorate of Surveys

Camila Leite Vaz da Silva
Directorate of Surveys

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS)

Ms. Yu Qiumei
Director-General: International Statistical Information Center

Ms. Hu Xuemei
Deputy Director: International Statistical Information Center

Ms. Zhang Xu
Principal Program Officer: International Statistical Information Center

Ms. Wang Xinyu
Statistician: International Statistical Information Center

Egypt

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

Gen. Akram Ahmed Elgouhary
CAPMAS Vice President

Mr. Mostafa Saad
Head of Economic Statistics Sector

Dr. Shaker Elnagar
Head of Population Statistics and Censuses Sector

Eng. Rana Salah
Head of IT Sector

Mr. Ehab Mahmoud Gad
Undersecretary for President office Affairs

Ms. Hoda Mostafa Attia
Director of International Cooperation Department

Mr. Ahmed Saeed Helmy
Director of Technical Affairs Department (President Office)

Ms. Dalia Galaleldin
Director of the Strategy Department

Ms. Mona Elbably
Director of Public Relations Department

Ms. Heba Elywa
Director of Technical Affairs Department (IT sector)

Ms. Maha Ahmed
Data Reviewer of Population Technical Affairs Department

Mr. Mohamed Sobhy
Data Reviewer of Economic Technical Affairs Department

Mr. Moheb Vector
SDG Unit

Mr. Tamer Habib Mohamed
Media Specialist

Ms. Shaymaa Wael
International Cooperation Specialist

Ms. Amany Saeed
Data Reviewer

Mr. Mohamed Osman
Translator

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service

Mr. Beker Shale Dullee
Director General

Mr. Ebissa Assefa Feyissa
Chief Executive Officer (CEO)

Mr. Fekade Asrat Muluye
Administrative Data Harmonization, Standard and Quality CEO

Mrs. Shewaye Nigussie
Statistics Data Quality and Standards Senior Expert

Mr. Aklile Haile
Senior Program Verification Specialist

Mr. Worku Teshome
Senior Program Verification Specialist

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Mr. Narender Kumar Santoshi
Director General

Mr. Subash Chandra Malik
Additional Director General

Ms. Sandhya Singh
Deputy Director General

Ms. Kirti Gaikwad
Joint Director

Ms. Neha Singh
Deputy Director

Ms. Kulpreet Sokhi
Senior Statistical Officer

Ms. Nikita Kumari
Junior Statistical Officer

Mr. Rajiv Roshan
Junior Statistical Officer

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Ms. Amalia Adininggar Widyasanti
Chief Statistician

Mr. Sonny Harry Budiutomo Harmadi
Vice Chief Statistician

Mr. Moh. Edy Mahmud
Acting Principal Secretary

Ms. Pudji Ismartini
Acting Deputy Chief Statistician for Statistical Methodology and Information

Ms. Dwi Retno W. W. Utami
Director of Statistical Dissemination

Mr. M. Nashrul Wajdi
Head of Bureau of Planning

Ms. Titis Wahyu Setiyowati
Associate Planner

Iran

Statistical Centre of Iran

Ms. Sepide Salehi
Deputy Head for Economy and National Accounts

Ms. Faribasadt Banihashemi
Deputy Head for Surveys and Register-based Statistics

Mr. Yasin Taheri
Advisor to the Head and Director General: Office of the Head, Public Relations and International Cooperation

Mr. Seyyed Mahdi Sadati Nooshabadi
Expert on International Affairs and Statistics

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service (ROSSTAT)

Mr. Ilya Matyushev
Director: International Statistics Department

Ms. Natalia Stutko
Chief of International Statistics and Analysis Division: International Statistics Department

Ms. Arina Zaikina
Consultant: International Statistics Department

South Africa

Statistics South Africa

Ashwell Jenneker
Deputy Director-General: Statistical Operations and Provincial Coordination

Tracy Daniels
Director: Stakeholder Relations and Dissemination

Bongiwe Masabalala
Deputy Director: Stakeholder Relations

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC)

HE Mohammad Hassan
Executive Director of Statistics and Data Science

Fayeqa Abdulla
Director of Economic Sectors Statistics Department

Mohamed Al Suwaidi
Director of Demographic and Environmental Statistics Department

Amna Al Abdulla
Corporate Communication & Strategic Relations Team Lead

Khamis A Raddad
Statistical Expert

Naser Al Mahshi
Statistical Consultant

Mohammad AlAbdallah
Expert

ISBN 978-85-240-4690-2

9 788524 046902