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Foreword

THE FIFTH JOINT STATISTICAL PUBLICATION OF THE BRICS COUNTRIES 2014 is the result of annual joint efforts of National Statistical Offices (NSOs) of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa since 2010 to disseminate several social and economic data statistics about these countries.

The select data was an issue agreed on the BRICS Leaders Meeting, held in Pretoria, in November 2013 and in the 6th Technical Meeting of NSOs in Rio de Janeiro, in February 2014.

This work is a challenge and each year the BRICS Countries get advances in the project to achieve its goal which is the harmonization of statistical information about the group.

Brazil will be host the first meeting of the second cycle of BRICS Summits and responsible to implement the activities of the Action Plan of the group for 2014-2015 period. Therefore the National Statistical Office of Brazil (IBGE) assumed the role of compiling, printing and distribution of the Fifth Joint Statistical Publication of the BRICS Countries and development a collaborative system to disseminate the statistics of the BRICS based in the publication in this first moment.

The present publication will be publishing in the Sixth BRICS Summit that will be held in July, 15th 2014 in Fortaleza City, Brazil.

The BRICS National Statistical Offices are certain that the joint development work will be an important tool for public policies and researchers.

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Symbols used

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

General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

1

Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2013

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8 515	Brasília	(1) 201	23.60	Real - R$
Russia	17 098	Moscow	144	8.4	Rouble - Rub
India	3 287	New Delhi	(2) 1 211	(2) 382.0	Rupee - ₹
China	9 600	Beijing	1 357	141.0	Renminbi - RMB
South Africa	1 221	Pretoria	(3) 52	(3) 42.3	Rand - ZAR

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

India

Ministry of Information & Broadcasting,*India 2014.*

China

a) China National Tourism Administration.

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China,*2014 China Statistical Abstract.*

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

India

(2) Based on Census 2011 as on 1st March.

South Africa

(3) Based on 2011 Census.

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries - 2009/2013

(continues)

	Year	Value
Population		
Mid-year (millions persons)		
Brazil [1]	2013	201
Russia	2013	144
India [2]	2011	1 211
China [3]	2013	1 357
South Africa	2011	52
Male (%)		
Brazil [1]	2013	49.4
Russia	2013	46.3
India [2]	2011	51.5
China [3]	2013	51.2
South Africa	2011	48.6
Female (%)		
Brazil [1]	2013	50.6
Russia	2013	53.7
India [2]	2011	48.5
China [3]	2013	48.8
South Africa	2011	51.4
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil [1]	2013	23.6
Russia	2013	8.4
India [2]	2011	382.0
China	2013	141.0
South Africa	2011	42.3
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2013	14.8
Russia	2013	13.2
India	2012	21.6
China	2013	12.1
South Africa	2011	21.6
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)		
Brazil [1]	2013	6.9
Russia	2013	13.0
India	2012	7.0
China	2013	7.2
South Africa	2011	11.3
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		
Brazil [1]	2013	15.0
Russia	2013	8.2
India	2012	42.0
China	2012	10.3
South Africa	2011	45.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)		
Brazil	...	...
Russia	2013	11.5
India	2010-2012	178
China	2012	24.5
South Africa	...	...
Economically active population		
Share (%)		
Brazil	2012	65.9
Russia	2013	52.7
India [4]	2012-2013	53.1
China [5]	2013	56.6
South Africa	2012	35.4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil	2012	6.1
Russia	2013	5.5
India [4]	2012-2013	5.3
China [6]	2013	4.1
South Africa	2012	25.1

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries - 2009/2013

(continues)

	Year	Value
National accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US$)		
Brazil	2012	2 246
Russia [7]	2013	2 096
India [8]	2013	1 726
China [9] [10]	2013	9 185
South Africa	2012	382
***Per capita* GDP (current prices/US$)**		
Brazil	2012	11 171
Russia [7]	2013	14 604
India [8]	2013	1 418
China [9]	2013	6 768
South Africa	2011	7 810
People's living standards		
Share of public expend on education as % of GDP		
Brazil	2012	5.3
Russia	2013	4.3
India [8]	2012	3.3
China [11]	2012	4.3
South Africa	2011	6.8
Expend on health as % of GDP		
Brazil	2012	5.0
Russia [7]	2013	3.5
India [8]	2012	1.4
China [12]	2012	5.4
South Africa	2011	4.0
Industry		
Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)		
Brazil	2013	102.2
Russia [7]	2013	100.4
India [8]	2012	101.1
China	2013	109.7
South Africa	2012	102.0
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2011	468
Russia(concentrate of iron ore) [7]	2013	102
India [8]	2012	136
China	2013	1 451
South Africa	...	...
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2011	50
Russia [7]	2013	69
India [8]	2012	78
China	2013	779
South Africa (million Rand)	2010	92 180
Passenger cars production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2011	2 850
Russia [7]	2013	1 916
India [8]	2012	2669
China	2013	12 104
South Africa (million ZAR)	2012	93 049
TV sets production (1 000 sets)		
Brazil	2011	14 177
Russia [7]	2013	14 231
India [8]	2010	9 206
China [13]	2013	127 761
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries - 2009/2013

(continues)

	Year	Value
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2013	93
Russia [7]	2013	523
India [8]	2012	38
China	2013	209
South Africa	2007	26
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2013	527
Russia [7]	2013	1 051
India [8] [14]	2012	1 113
China	2013	5 398
South Africa	2010	260
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2012	257
Russia [7] [15]	2012	2 740
India [7]	2011	448
China [16]	2013	2 380
South Africa	2006	205
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2012	284
Russia [15]	2012	1 893
India [8] [14]	2011	1 129
China [16]	2013	2 625
South Africa	2006	210
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2012	69
Russia	2012	121
India [17]	2010	156
China	2009	135
South Africa	...	...
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2012	75
Russia	2013	92
India [14] [17]	2013	243
China	2013	553
South Africa	2011	13
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil	2012	43
Russia	2013	18
India [17]	2012	243
China	2013	986
South Africa	2011	10
Meat production (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2012	22 349
Russia [7]	2013	8 542
India [8]	2011	5 514
China	2013	85 350
South Africa	2011	2 531
Fish catch (1 000 tons)		
Brazil	2010	785
Russia	2009	3 728
India [8]	2011	8 666
China	2013	11 730
South Africa	...	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries - 2009/2013

(concluded)

	Year	Value
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2013	30
Russia	2013	86
India [8]	2012	65
China	2012	98
South Africa	2010	21
Length of highways (1 000 km)		
Brazil	2013	1 691
Russia	2013	987
India	2012	3 202
China	2012	4 238
South Africa	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons/km)		
Brazil	2013	116
Russia	2013	225 157
India [8]	2012	99 971
China	2013	565 849
South Africa	...	...
Gini coefficient		
Brazil [18]	2012	0.500
Russia [19]	2012	0.420
India [17]		
Rural	2009-2010	0.280
Urban	2009-2010	0.370
China [20]	2013	0.473
South Africa [21]	2011	0.650

Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People’s Republic of China.
b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2013.*
c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook of Health and Family Planning 2013.*
d) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2013.*
e) State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the Peoples' Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2012.*
f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2013.*
g) National Bureau of Statistics of the People’s Republic of China, *2014 China Statistical Abstract.*
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i) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.
j) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.
k) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2012.*
l) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2012.*
m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2011-2012.*
n) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Report 2013.*

Footnotes

1. Specific footnotes and sources of data may be seen from the respective chapters of the indicators.

Brazil

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

(18) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

(7) Provisional data.

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

(19) Data on Gini Index are based on per capita income data.

India

(2) As on 1st March 2011

(4) Based on survey (Period October 2012 to May 2013) conducted by Labor Bureau, Ministry of Labor & Employment, as per Usual Principal Status taking into account subsisiary activity also.

(8) The information is as per the financial year i.e. during April of the current year to March of the next year.

(14) Provisional data.

(17) The information is as per agricultural year/National sample survey round (for Gini coefficient) i.e. July of the current year to June of the next year.

China

(3) Year-end population.

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

(6) Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas.

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

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

(11) Refers to government appropriation for education to GDP.

(12) Refers to total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP

(13) Refers only to Color TV.

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

(20) Data of Gini Coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.

South Africa

(21) Gini is *per capita* expenditure excluding taxes.

Population

2

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	Population (million persons)											
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (Mid-year)												
Brazil (1)	173.4	180.6	182.9	185.2	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0
Russia (2)	146.9	145.0	144.3	143.8	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.1	143.3
India (3)	996.9	1 062.0	1 079.0	1 096.0	1 112.0	1 129.0	1 145.0	1 161.0	1 177.0	1 193.0	1 208.0	1 224.0
China (4)	1 262.6	1 288.4	1 296.1	1 303.7	1 311.0	1 317.9	1 324.7	1 331.3	1 337.7	1 344.1	1 350.7	1 357.4
South Africa	44.4	46.0	47.0	47.6	48.3	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.9	51.6	...	...
Male												
Brazil (1)	86.2	89.6	90.7	91.8	92.8	93.8	94.8	95.8	96.7	97.6	98.5	99.3
Russia (2)	68.7	67.5	67.1	66.7	66.3	66.1	66.0	66.0	66.0	66.1	66.2	66.4
India (3)	516.0	550.0	558.0	567.0	576.0	584.0	592.0	601.0	609.0	617.0	625.0	634.0
China (4) (5)	654.4	665.6	669.8	673.8	677.3	680.5	683.6	686.5	687.5	690.7	694.0	697.3
South Africa	21.0	22.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	...	...
Female												
Brazil (1)	87.3	91.0	92.2	93.4	94.5	95.6	96.7	97.8	98.8	99.8	100.8	101.7
Russia (2)	78.2	77.5	77.3	77.1	76.9	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.8	76.9	77.0
India (3)	481.0	513.0	521.0	529.0	537.0	545.0	552.0	560.0	568.0	575.0	583.0	590.0
China (4) (5)	613.1	626.7	630.1	633.8	637.2	640.8	644.5	648.0	653.4	656.7	660.1	663.4
South Africa	23.0	24.0	24.0	24.0	25.0	25.0	25.0	26.0	26.0	26.0	...	...
Urban												
Brazil (6)	140.9	148.4	150.9	153.3	155.7	158.0	160.4	162.7	164.9	167.1	169.2	171.3
Russia (2)	107.4	106.3	106.0	105.2	104.8	104.7	104.9	104.9	105.1	105.4	105.7	106.1
India (3)	283.7	300.0	307.0	314.0	321.0	329.0	336.0	343.0	351.0	358.0	365.0	373.0
China (4) (5)	459.1	523.8	542.8	562.1	582.9	606.3	624.0	645.1	669.8	690.8	711.8	731.1
South Africa (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural												
Brazil (6)	35.2	32.2	32.0	31.8	31.6	31.4	31.1	30.9	30.6	30.3	30.0	29.7
Russia (2)	39.5	38.6	38.3	38.6	38.4	38.1	37.9	37.8	37.8	37.4	37.3	37.2
India (3)	713.2	762.0	772.0	782.0	791.0	800.0	809.0	818.0	826.0	835.0	843.0	851.0
China (4) (5)	808.4	768.5	757.1	745.4	731.6	715.0	704.0	689.4	671.1	656.6	642.2	629.6
South Africa (7)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil
Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Russia
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

China
National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2013* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

South Africa
Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

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

Russia

(2) Data on the 1st of January.

India

(3) The information is as on 1st March and is based on population projection. See explanatory notes for Census 2011 figures.

China

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

(5) Year-end population.

South Africa

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

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (mid-year) (million persons) (1)	173.4	187.3	189.5	191.5	193.5	195.5	197.4	199.2	201.0
Under 15 years	52.1	51.2	51.0	50.7	50.3	49.9	49.5	49.0	48.5
15 to 24 years	34.4	35.3	35.1	34.9	34.7	34.5	34.4	34.3	34.2
25 to 59 years	72.7	83.9	85.8	87.8	89.7	91.5	93.1	94.7	96.2
60 years and older	14.2	16.9	17.5	18.2	18.9	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.1
Sex ratio (female = 100) (1)	98.7	98.2	98.1	98.0	97.9	97.8	97.8	97.7	97.7
Under 15 years	103.6	103.9	103.9	104.0	104.1	104.1	104.2	104.2	104.3
15 to 24 years	102.4	102.5	102.5	102.5	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.6	102.7
25 to 59 years	97.4	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.3	97.4	97.4	97.4
60 years and older	81.1	79.2	79.1	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.1	79.1	79.2
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons) (1)	20.9	17.7	17.2	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8
Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons) (1)	6.7	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons) (1)	14.2	11.5	11.1	10.7	10.2	9.9	9.5	9.1	8.8
Life expectancy at birth (years) (1)	69.8	72.4	72.8	73.1	73.5	73.9	74.2	74.5	74.8
Total fertility rate (per woman)	2.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	29.0	21.0	20.0	19.0	18.1	17.2	16.4	15.7	15.0
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	6.0	6.5	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	6.9	6.9	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) (3)	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.9	2.7	2.6	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes

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

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

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

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - Russia - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (million persons) (1)	147	143	143	143	143	143	143	143	(3) 143.3
Under 15 years	27	22	21	21	21	22	22	22	23
15 to 24 years	23.1	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.0	20.6	20.4	19.2	18.0
25 to 59 years	69.9	73.3	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.6	74.6	75.0	75.3
60 years and older	26.8	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.0	26.0	26.1	26.7	27.2
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.9	86.2	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.1	86.2
Under 15 years	104.4	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.1	105.2
15 to 24 years	102.7	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.6	103.4	103.8	104.0
25 to 59 years	94.0	91.2	91.0	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.1	91.4	91.8
60 years and older	53.1	50.7	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.9	52.4	52.8	53.1
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	8.7	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.3	13.2
Death rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	15.3	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.2	13.5	13.3	13.0
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	-6.6	-4.8	-3.3	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	0.0	0.2
Life expectancy at birth (years) (2)	65.3	66.7	67.6	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.8	70.2	(3) 70.7
Total fertility rate (per woman) (2)	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	(3) 1.7
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) (2)	15.3	10.2	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.6	8.2
Maternal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births) (2)	39.7	23.7	22.0	20.7	22.0	16.5	16.2	11.5	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	6.2	7.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.5	8.5
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) (2)	4.3	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5	4.7
Rate of net migration (%)	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Dependency ratio (%)	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Data on the 1st of January. Data for 2004-2010 revised according the results of the 2010 Russia population census.

(2) For 2003-2010 indicators are calculated using population size adjusted with results of the 2010 Russia population census.

(3) Provisional data.

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - India - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total (million persons) [1]	997.0	1096.0	1112.0	1129.0	1145.0	1161.0	1177.0	1192.5	1208.0
Under 15 years	342.0	368.0	357.0	362.0	368.0	357.0	363.7	346.9	351.5
15 to 24 years	194.0	213.0	222.0	225.0	230.0	227.0	237.0	239.8	243.0
25 to 59 years	389.0	437.0	449.6	460.0	465.0	464.0	487.0	507.3	513.0
60 years and older	72.0	79.0	83.6	82.0	81.0	85.0	88.3	98.5	100.3
Sex ratio (female = 100) [1]	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.2	107.3	107.2	107.3	107.2
Under 15 years	110.4	110.3	109.0	110.5	109.1	111.6	111.6	111.0	112.6
15 to 24 years	109.7	108.8	112.0	108.3	109.1	109.5	108.8	110.0	107.9
25 to 59 years	105.8	104.7	106.0	104.9	106.7	105.7	105.5	106.0	105.6
60 years and older	94.6	97.5	95.0	93.0	101.2	98.4	97.7	96.0	97.5
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	21.8	21.6
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.0
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	14.7	14.5
Life expectancy at birth (years) [2]	62.5	63.4	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	66.1	…	…
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	44.0	42.0
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births) [3]	327.0	254.0	254.0	212.0	212.0	212.0	178.0	178.0	178.0

Source

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

Footnotes

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

(2) Information on Life Expectancy at Birth pertains to 1998-2002,2002-2006,2006-2010. Projected Life Expectancy for 2011-2015 is 67.3 years for male and 69.6 years for female.

(3) Information on Maternal Mortality Ratio pertains to the period 1997-2001, 2004-2006, 2007-2009 and 2010-2012.

Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - China - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total									
Mid-year (million persons) [1]	1 262.6	1 331.0	1 317.9	1 324.7	1 331.3	1 337.7	1 344.1	1 350.7	1 357.4
Year-end (million persons) [1]	1 267.4	1 314.5	1 321.3	1 328.0	1 334.5	1 340.9	1 347.4	1 354.0	1 360.7
Under 15 years [2]	290.1	259.6	256.6	251.7	246.6	222.6	221.6	222.9	223.3
15 to 59 years [2]	846.4	905.9	911.3	916.5	920.8	940.5	940.7	937.3	935.0
60 years and older [2]	130.9	149.0	153.4	159.9	167.1	177.8	185.0	193.9	202.4
15 to 64 years [2]	889.1	950.7	958.3	966.8	974.8	999.4	1 002.8	1 004.0	1 005.8
65 years and older [2]	88.2	104.2	106.4	109.6	113.1	118.9	122.9	127.1	131.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	106.3	106.2	106.1	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	14.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	12.1	12.1
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.9
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	…	…	…	…	74.8	…	…	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 persons)	32.2	17.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.1	10.3	…
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	6.7	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	9.8	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	1.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.3	…
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	41.1	36.6	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	24.5	…

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2013* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development*.

b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013.

c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2013*.

Footnotes

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

(2) Breakdowns do not add up to totals for selected years due to rounding up or down of dimensions in the tolerance stack.

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa - 2000/2011

	2000 [1]	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	44.4	47.0	47.6	48.3	48.9	49.6	50.2	50.9	51.6
Under 15 years	15.6	15.4	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5
15 to 24 years	9.0	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	10.0
25 to 59 years	17.0	19.2	19.6	20.0	20.4	20.8	21.3	21.7	22.2
60 years and older	2.7	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8	3.9
Sex ratio (female = 100)	92.4	93.4	93.6	93.8	94.0	94.2	94.3	94.5	94.7
Under 15 years	101.4	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.9	100.8	100.8	100.8	100.8
15 to 24 years	92.1	96.7	97.5	98.3	99.1	99.9	100.6	101.4	101.3
25 to 59 years	88.6	92.0	92.3	92.7	93.0	93.3	93.6	93.9	94.5
60 years and older	71.4	62.4	62.1	61.9	61.8	61.8	61.9	62.1	62.3
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)		23.6	23.1	22.8	22.6	22.5	22.3	22.2	21.6
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)		15.0	15.2	14.6	13.5	12.6	11.8	11.5	11.3
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)		8.6	7.9	8.2	9.1	9.9	10.5	10.7	10.3
Life expectancy at birth (years)		51.7	51.6	52.5	54.0	55.5	56.8	57.6	58.1
Total fertility rate (per woman)		2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)		60.1	58.0	55.6	53.6	50.8	49.1	47.1	45.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons) [2] [3]	3.3	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons) [3]	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4

Source

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

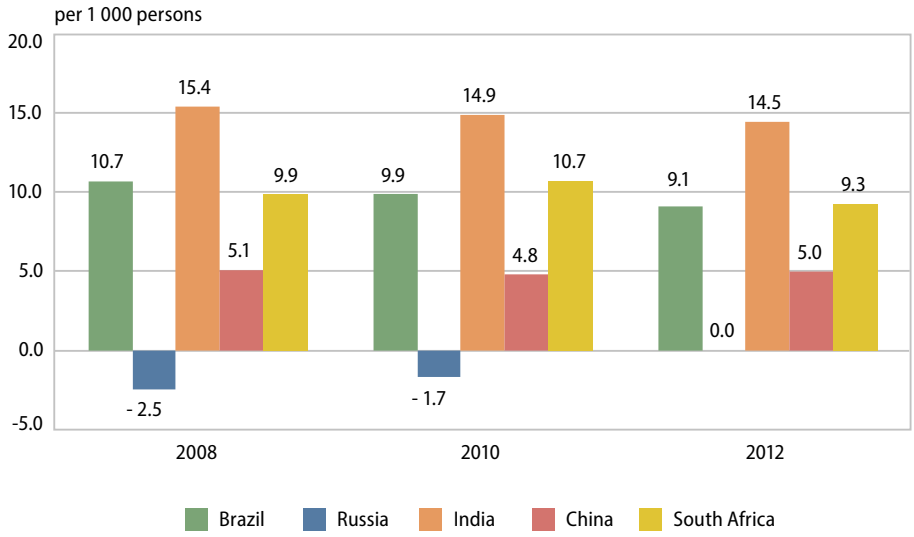
Footnotes

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

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

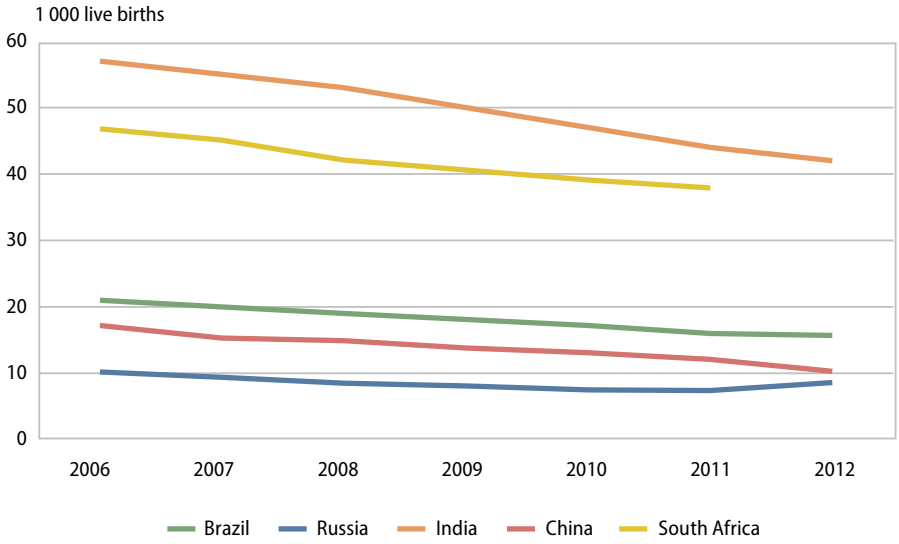
(3) Data for civil unions starts from 2007.

Graph 2.1 (a) - Natural Increase Rate of Population - 2008/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 2, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 2.1 (b) - Infant Mortality Rate - 2006-2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 2, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

Census in India is conducted at interval of ten years and the last census was conducted in 2011. The population projection for intercensal period and that for the future is based on Component Method using data from Census and Sample Registration System with the latter providing time series data on fertility and mortality. Accordingly population from 2005-12 provided in the tables is based on projections using 2001 census information while that for 2000 is based on 1991 Census as per the Report of Technical Committees of 2006 and 1996 respectively.

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

Economically Active Population

3

Table 3.1 - Summary of Economically Active Population on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Share of number of economically active population to national population (%)												
Brazil [(1) (2)]	...	[(3)] 67.8	68.6	69.3	69.0	68.6	68.6	68.6	...	66.2	65.9	...
Russia	49.5	49.9	50.6	51.2	52.0	52.7	53.0	53.0	52.8	53.0	52.9	52.7
India [(4)]	40.6	41.9	42.1	43.0	42.3	…	41.3	…	40.0	…	39.5	...
China [(5) (6)]	56.9	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.6	[(7)] 56.6
South Africa	36.8	34.9	34.3	35.8	36.6	36.2	36.9	35.8	34.8	34.9	35.4	...
Share of number of employed persons of the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)												
Brazil [(1) (2) (8)]	...	[(3)] 14.5	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.8	...	13.5	14.0	...
Russia [(9)]	24.1	24.1	23.5	22.9	22.8	22.2	21.4	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.2
India [(10)]	12.6	16.9	18.1	18.1	18.8	…	18.7	…	21.5	…	24.3	...
China [(6)]	22.5	21.6	22.5	23.8	25.2	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.5	30.3	30.1
South Africa	20.6	21.3	22.5	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.9	22.1	21.9	21.0	...

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2001/2012.*

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, *Sample Survey on Employment.*

India

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2013* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

South Africa

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

Footnotes

Brazil

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

(2) Population 15 years old and over.

(3) Excluding the rural population of the States of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá in the year 2003.

(8) Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrrying, electricity, gas and water supply.

Russia

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

India

(4) The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by *National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table)except for 2002 (July-December), 2003(January-December) &2004(January-June).*

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

China

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

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

(7) Preliminary data.

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Economically Active Population - Brazil - 2001/2012

	2001 (1)	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011	2012
Economically active population (million persons)	82.7	95.9	97.1	99.1	100.8	100.4	101.5
Employed population (million persons)	75.0	87.9	89.2	92.1	92.5	93.7	95.3
Age (%)							
15 to 24 years	23.0	20.9	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.9	17.7
25 to 59 years	70.7	72.4	73.0	73.3	74.2	75.2	75.1
60 years and older	6.3	6.7	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.2
Sector (million persons)							
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	15.0	16.5	15.9	15.7	15.4	14.3	13.6
Industry (2)	11.0	13.1	13.7	14.1	13.7	12.6	13.4
Construction	5.3	5.8	6.1	6.9	6.9	7.9	8.3
Trade	12.7	15.5	16.0	16.0	16.4	16.7	16.9
Services	30.8	36.7	37.4	39.2	39.9	42.1	43.0
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	8.0	7.8	7.0	8.3	6.7	6.2
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	7.4	7.5	7.3	6.6	7.8	6.3	5.8
Unemployment rate (%)	9.4	8.4	8.1	7.1	8.3	6.7	6.1
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	9.2	7.4	6.7
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	17.9	17.7	16.8	15.5	17.8	15.3	14.6

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2001/2012* .

Footnotes

1. Revised data, according the last population estimate.
2. Population 15 years old and older.

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

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

Table 3.2.2 - Selected Data on Economically Active Population - Russia - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Economically active population (million persons)	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.3	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.7	75.5
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	68.3	69.2	70.8	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.9	71.5	71.4
Age (%)										
15 to 24 years	12.2	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.0	9.2
25 to 59 years	82.8	84.6	85.2	85.0	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.4	86.4	86.1
60 years and older	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.7
Sector (million persons)										
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	14.5	10.1	9.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.3	7.0
Industry (1)	24.1	22.9	22.8	22.2	21.4	20.5	20.5	20.2	20.3	20.2
Construction	5.1	6.7	6.5	7.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.6
Trade	12.3	15.2	15.3	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.6	15.9	16.1	16.1
Services (2)	37.7	41.8	42.1	42.9	43.6	45.1	45.1	45.0	45.0	45.1
Other (3)	6.3	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.0	3.9	4.1
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.1
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6	2.6
Unemployment rate (%)	10.6	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.5	5.5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.5	4.6
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	15.5	16.4	14.4	14.0	18.5	16.9	15.2	14.8	13.8

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Sample Survey on Employment.

Footnotes

(1) Including Energy.

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

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

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Economically Active Population - India - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2008	2010	2012
Economically active population (million persons)	373.6	417.9	412.7	416.8	408.4	429.9
Employed population (million persons)	365.4	408.2	402.9	407.5	400.0	420.5
Age (million persons)						
15 to 24 years	75.8	84.4	81.6	77.1	68.8	67.8
25 to 59 years	255.5	288.8	286.4	295.4	296.8	316.7
60 years and older	24.6	27.5	28.0	29.8	30.1	32.9
Sector (million persons)						
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	225.6	238.8	233.7	233.5	212.8	205.6
Mining and quarrying	2.1	2.5	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.3
Manufacturing	39.1	47.8	48.8	46.9	44.0	53.0
Electricity, gas, water etc.	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	2.2
Construction	15.8	22.9	23.4	26.1	38.4	44.6
Trade, hotel and restaurant	35.8	42.0	40.3	42.0	43.2	46.1
Transport, storage and communication	12.9	15.5	16.5	17.1	17.2	20.3
Other services	33.5	38.0	36.3	38.7	41.2	46.5
Unemployment rate (%)	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.2
Urban unemployment rate (%)	4.7	4.5	4.8	4.1	3.4	3.4

Source

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

Footnotes

1. The information is based on Sample Surveys conducted by National Sample Survey Office & pertains to the Survey Period July (Previous Year) to June (Year Indicated in the table).
2. The information is based on Usual Activity Status taking into account both Principal & Subsidiary activity.

Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Economically Active Population - China - 2000/2013

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

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2001-2013* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

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

Footnotes

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

(2) Including Energy and Construction.

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Economically Active Population - South Africa - 2000/2012

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Economically active population (million persons) [1]	16.1	17.3	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.7	18.1
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	13.4	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.5
Age (%)								
15 to 24 years	12.9	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.8	9.4
25 to 59 years	84.4	85.5	85.8	85.4	86.4	87.4	87.6	88.2
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Sector (million persons)								
Agriculture, forestry and fishery	1.4	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Industry [2]	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Trade	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Services	2.1	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Other	5.2	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
Unemployment rate (%)	23.3	22.6	22.3	22.9	23.9	24.9	24.9	25.1
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	46.7	46.5	45.5	48.2	50.5	49.8	51.5

Source

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

Footnotes

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

Explanatory Notes

General notes

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

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

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

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

(i) Working or being engaged in economic activity (work)

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

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

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

Brazil

Reference Week is the last complete week of September 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 at least one member of household consumption, or
- Construction of buildings, private roads, wells and other improvements (except only repairs work) for their own use or for the use of at least one member of the household.

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

The Survey is conducted Quinquiennially along with some annual surveys in between. The Reference Period is usually July to June. However some surveys were conducted in six months. The Report includes status based on Usual Activity (Reference Period 365 days), Current Weekly Status (Reference Period 7 days)& Current Daily Status (Reference Period 1 day).

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

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

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

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

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

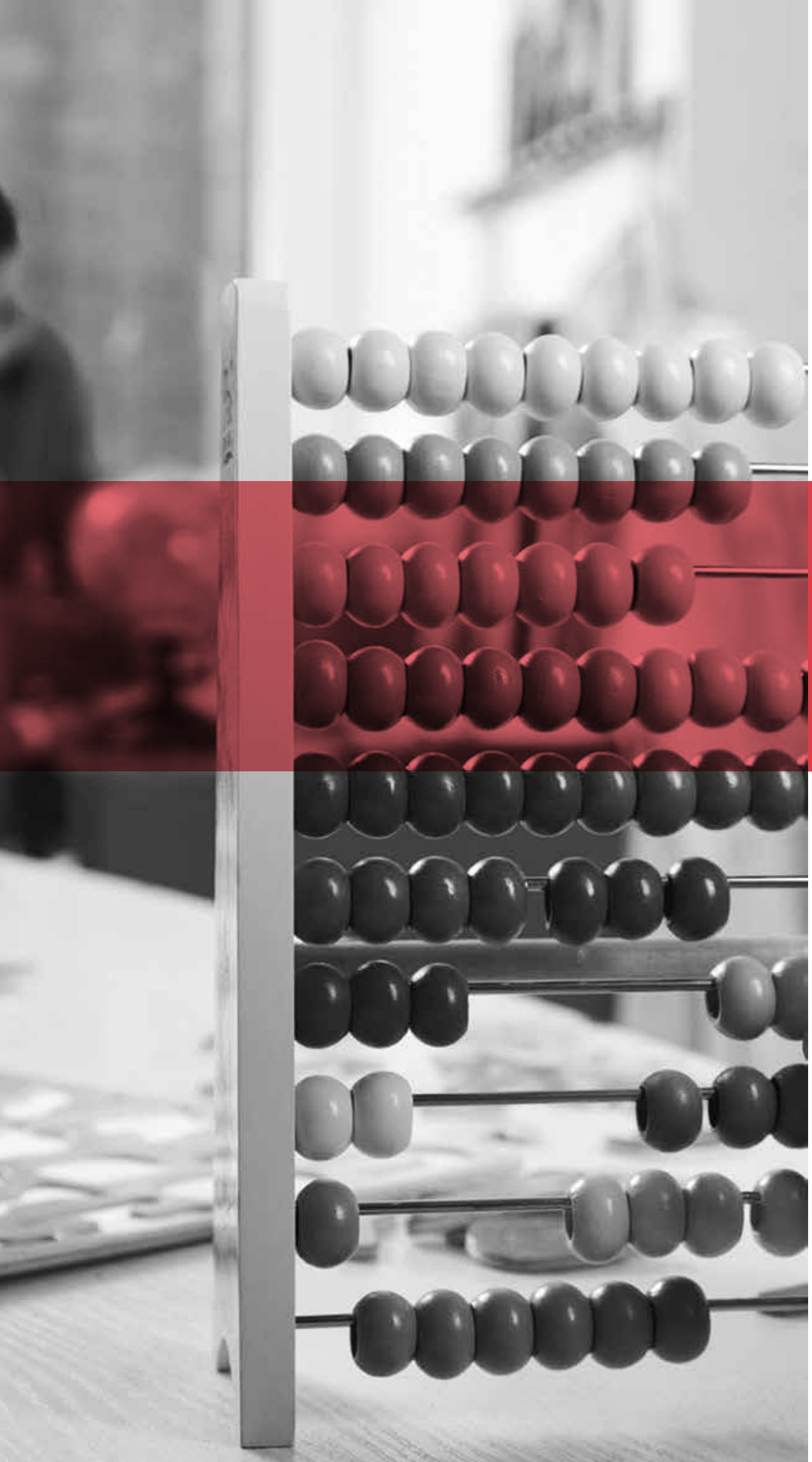
China

Employed Persons refer to persons aged 16 and over who are engaged in gainful employment and thus receive remuneration payment or earn business income. This indicator reflects the actual utilization of total labour force during a certain period of time and is often used for the research on China's economic situation and national situation.

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

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

National Accounts



4

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	645	1 089	1 367	1 653	1 622	2 142	2 474	2 247	2 246
Russia [(3)]	260	990	1 300	1 661	1 223	1 525	1 896	1 990	2 096
India	460	950	1 241	1 224	1 367	1 707	1 873	1 873	1 871
China [(4) (5)]	1 198	2 713	3 496	4 522	4 991	5 931	7 325	8 229	[(6)] 9 185
South Africa	133	261	285	274	285	363	402	382	...
***Per capita* GDP (current prices/US$)**									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	3 716	5 813	7 213	8 631	8 380	10 959	12 533	11 280	11 171
Russia [(3)]	1 772	6 948	9 145	11 700	8 616	10 678	13 261	13 894	14 604
India	451	847	1 090	1 061	1 168	1 439	1 558	1 539	1 518
China [(4)]	949	2 070	2 653	3 414	3 749	4 434	5 450	6 093	[(6)] 6 768
South Africa	3 034	5 381	5 807	5 484	5 651	7 114	7 810	...	...
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	4.3	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	1.0	2.5
Russia [(3)]	10.0	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4	1.3
India [(7)]	7.8	16.6	15.9	15.7	15.2	18.7	15.8	11.9	12.3
China	8.4	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.7	[(6)] 7.7
South Africa	4.2	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	...	...
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	5.6	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.3	5.7
Russia [(3)]	...	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	4.0
India [(8)]	25.7	21.0	21.0	20.4	20.3	21.0	20.5	19.9	20.5
China	15.1	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1	[(6)] 10.0
South Africa	10.8	11.3	11.8	12.7	11.9	11.8	12.3	...	...
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	27.7	28.8	27.8	27.9	26.8	28.1	27.5	26.0	25.0
Russia [(3)]	...	37.2	36.4	35.9	33.7	34.8	37.1	36.3	35.7
India [(9)]	23.8	26.1	26.3	25.7	25.2	24.3	24.6	23.8	22.6
China	45.9	47.9	47.3	47.4	46.2	46.7	46.6	45.3	[(6)] 43.9
South Africa	24.2	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.0	20.6	19.4	...	...
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	66.7	65.8	66.6	66.2	67.5	66.6	67.0	68.7	69.3
Russia [(3)]	...	58.2	59.2	59.7	61.7	61.4	58.5	59.7	60.3
India [(10)]	50.5	52.9	52.7	53.9	54.5	54.6	54.9	56.3	57.0
China	39.0	40.9	41.9	41.8	43.4	43.2	43.4	44.6	[(6)] 46.1
South Africa	64.9	66.0	65.7	64.7	66.1	67.6	68.3	...	...

Sources

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2013.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, National Accounts Statistics 2008-2013; Press Release of CSO on First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2012-2013; and Advance Estimates of National Income and Expenditures on GDP 2013-2014.

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

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

The annual average exchange rates used are available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

(1) Data for 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 are preliminary estimation.

Russia

(3) Data for 2012 and 2013 are preliminary.

India

All Information for India pertains to Financial Year i.e. April of Year mentioned in the table above to March of next year. Information for GDP and per capita GDP pertains to current market price.

Annual avearge Dollar - Rs Exchange Rate for the Financial Year has been used in all calculations.

Data for 2000 relates to old base year 1999-2000 Prices while that for 2006 and onwards relates to new base year 2004-05 Prices.

Data for 2013 is Advance Estimate whereas that for 2012, 11 & 10 are first , second and third revised estimates respectively.

(7) GDP at Factor Cost, Current Prices has been used for calculating GDP Growth Rate.

(8) Primary Industry includes Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing and Mining & Quarrying . The share of GDP relates to factor cost at current prices.

(9) Secondary Industry includes Manufacturing, Electricity Gas & Water Supply and Construction. The share of GDP relates to factor cost at current prices.

(10) Tertiary Industry includes other industries of national economy. The share of GDP relates to factor cost at current prices.

China

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

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

(6) Preliminary data.

Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil - 2006-2013

	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 (1)	2011 (1)	2012 (1)	2013 (1)
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R$)	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 392	4 845
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	104.0	106.1	105.2	99.7	107.5	102.7	101.0	102.5
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	106.1	105.9	108.3	107.2	108.2	107.0	104.9	107.6
Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)	2.7	4.9	4.0	-1.4	6.5	1.7	0.1	1.6
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	109.8	113.9	113.6	93.3	121.3	104.7	96.0	105.2
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R$)	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 392	4 845
Primary industry	112	127	153	157	171	193	198	235
Secondary industry	585	636	720	750	906	972	969	1 027
Tertiary industry	1 338	1 524	1 708	1 887	2 150	2 366	2 558	2 849
Net taxes on products (billion R$)	335	373	452	445	543	612	667	734
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R$)	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 392	4 845
Final consumption expenditures	1 904	2 133	2 399	2 667	3 046	3 356	3 686	4 098
Gross fixed capital formation	389	464	580	585	734	799	798	881
Inventory	7.7	23.6	47.6	-7.0	29.0	19.0	-28.5	-14.0
Net exports of goods and services	68.8	40.5	5.8	-5.0	-39.0	-30.0	-63.5	-120.3
Final consumption rate (%)	80.3	80.2	79.1	82.3	80.8	81.0	83.9	84.5
Gross capital formation rate (%)	16.8	18.3	20.7	17.8	20.2	19.7	17.5	18.0

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2013.

Footnotes

1. The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 14.2.1 and 15.1.

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

Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia - 2000/2013

	2000	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion Rub)	7 305.6	17 027.2	26 917.2	33 247.5	41 276.8	38 807.2	46 308.5	55 644.0	61 810.8	66 689.1
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)	110.0	107.2	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.5	104.3	103.4	101.3
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	120.3	115.2	113.8	118.0	102.0	114.2	115.2	107.4	106.5
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (preceding year = 100) (%) [2]	110.5	107.6	108.5	108.7	105.3	92.2	104.5	104.2	103.3	101.1
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	112.6	118.0	121.0	110.6	85.6	105.9	109.1	106.4	99.7
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)										
Total [2]	...	14 858.8	22 977.3	28 484.5	35 182.7	33 831.3	40 040.1	47 395.7	52 620.2	66 522.8
Primary industry	...	835.1	1 039.4	1 256.4	1 549.3	1 585.1	1 548.5	2 088.4	2 085.7	2 277.7
Secondary industry	...	5 398.0	8 554.4	10 380.6	12 707.9	11 381.0	13 892.4	17 539.0	19 147.8	24 043.2
Tertiary industry	...	8 625.7	13 383.6	16 847.5	20 925.5	20 865.3	24 599.2	27 768.3	31 386.6	40 201.9
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)										
Final consumption expenditures	4 476.8	11 477.9	17 809.7	21 968.6	27 543.5	29 269.6	32 514.6	37 529.4	42 931.1	47 734.8
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232 ,0	3 130.5	4 980.6	6 980.4	9 200.8	8 535.7	10 014.3	11 950.5	13 603.7	14 316.4
Inventory	133.7	428.4	718.2	1 053.7	1 325.3	-1 190.9	458.3	2 032.2	1 626.4	1 168.0
Net exports of goods and services	1 463.1	2 086.5	3 425.9	2 866.6	3 812.6	2 887.7	3 739.7	4 776.5	4 565.0	3 762.7
Final consumption rate (%)	61.3	67.0	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.6	66.8	68.3	71.2
Gross capital formation rate (%)	18.6	18.4	18.5	21.2	22.0	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.7	21.4

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Provisional data.

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

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India - 2000-2014

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009
GDP at market prices (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	2 102 314.0	4 294 706.0	4 987 090.0	5 630 063.0	6 477 827.0
GDP at factor cost (current prices)	1 925 017.0	3 953 276.0	4 582 086.0	5 303 567.0	6 108 903.0
GNI at factor cost (current prices)	1 902 284.0	3 920 042.0	4 561 574.0	5 270 644.0	6 070 903.0
GDP at factor cost (constant prices)	1 864 300.0	3 564 364.0	3 896 636.0	4 158 676.0	4 516 071.0
Per capita GDP at factor cost (current prices/₹)	18 891.2	35 234.0	40 264.0	45 958.0	52 213.0
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)	20 631.1	38 277.2	43 823.3	48 787.4	55 366.0
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	104.4	109.6	109.3	106.7	108.6
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (factor cost, constant prices) (%)	2.2	8.0	7.8	5.2	7.1
Components of GDP (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)					
Primary industry	495 271.0	829 771.0	961 330.0	1 083 032.0	1 242 818.0
Secondary industry	458 431.0	1 033 410.0	1 205 458.0	1 360 426.0	1 536 492.0
Tertiary industry	971 315.0	2 090 095.0	2 415 298.0	2 860 109.0	3 329 593.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/10 000 000 ₹)					
Final consumption expenditure (1)	1 604 362.0	2 920 144.0	3 353 748.0	3 864 617.0	4 478 717.0
Gross capital formation	511 788.0	1 531 433.0	1 900 762.0	1 931 380.0	2 363 132.0
Gross fixed capital formation	477 818.0	1 343 774.0	1 641 673.0	1 821 099.0	2 055 772.0
Change in stocks (2)	15 467.0	147 101.0	201 534.0	106 791.0	179 171.0
Final consumption rate (%)	76.3	68.0	67.2	68.6	69.1
Gross capital formation rate (%)	24.3	35.7	38.1	34.3	36.5
Net exports of goods and services (10 000 000 ₹)	- 19 397	- 135 663	-200 202.0	-285 275.0	-348 359.0
Gross domestic savings (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	499 033.0	1 485 909.0	1 836 332.0	1 802 620.0	2 182 338.0
Population (10 000 000)	101.9	112.2	113.8	115.4	117.0
Exchange rate US$/Rs average	45.7	45.2	40.2	46.0	47.4

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India - 2000-2014

(concluded)

	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP at market prices (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	7 784 115.0	9 009 722.0	10 113 281.0	11 320 463.0
GDP at factor cost (current prices)	7 248 859.0	8 391 691.0	9 388 876.0	10 539 605.0
GNI at factor cost (current prices)	7 167 053.0	8 314 861.0	9 272 110.0	10 411 105.0
GDP at factor cost (constant prices)	4 918 533.0	5 247 530.0	5 482 111.0	5 748 564.0
Per capita GDP at factor cost (current prices/₹)	61 120.0	69 814.0	77 148.0	85 479.0
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)	65 633.3	74 956.1	83 100.1	91 812.4
GDP at constant prices (preceding year = 100) (%)	108.9	106.7	104.5	104.9
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (factor cost, constant prices) (%)	7.4	5.3	3.2	3.5
Components of GDP (at factor cost) by production approach (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)				
Primary industry	1 524 552.0	1 721 814.0	1 867 342.0	2 157 404.0
Secondary industry	1 763 584.0	2 061 650.0	2 238 029.0	2 378 224.0
Tertiary industry	3 960 723.0	4 608 227.0	5 283 505.0	6 003 978.0
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/10 000 000 ₹)				
Final consumption expenditure (1)	5 250 459.0	6 167 791.0	6 961 191.0	7 841 338.0
Gross capital formation	2 841 457.0	3 200 633.0	3 521 399.0	…
Gross fixed capital formation	2 407 069.0	2 861 062.0	3 071 543.0	3 221 566.0
Change in stocks (2)	273 509.0	170 596.0	171 184.0	188 474.0
Final consumption rate (%)	67.5	68.5	68.8	69.3
Gross capital formation rate (%)	36.5	35.5	34.8	…
Net exports of goods and services (10 000 000 ₹)	-339 989.0	-571 621.0	-681 623.0	-435 075.0
Gross domestic savings (current prices/10 000 000 ₹)	2 621 742.0	2 824 459.0	3 043 474.0	…
Population (10 000 000)	118.6	120.2	121.7	123.3
Exchange rate US$/₹ average	45.6	48.1	54.0	60.5

Source

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, National Accounts Statistics 2008-2013; Press Release of CSO on First Revised Estimates of National Income, Consumption Expenditure, Saving and Capital Formation 2012-2013; and Advance Estimates of National Income and Expenditures on GDP 2013-2014.

Footnotes

1. All Information pertains to Financial Year i.e. April of Year mentioned in the table above to March of next year.
2. Data for 2000 relates to old base year 1999-2000 prices while that for 2006 and onwards relates to new base year 2004-05 prices.
3. Data for 2013 is advance estimate whereas that for 2012, 2011 and 2010 are first, second and third revised estimates respectively.

(1) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(2) Does not include valuables.

Table 4.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
GDP (current Prices/billion RMB)	9 921.5	21 631.4	26 581.0	31 404.5	34 090.3	40 151.3	47 310.4	51 947.0	56 884.5
GNI (current prices/billion US$) [2]	1 183.8	2 708.4	3 503.7	4 550.4	4 982.0	5 905.3	7 254.6	8 209.4	9 141.2
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.4	112.7	114.2	109.6	109.2	110.4	109.3	107.7	107.7
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (%)	7.6	12.0	13.6	9.1	8.7	9.9	8.8	7.1	7.1
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB) [3]									
Total	9 921.5	21 631.4	26 581.0	31 404.5	34 090.3	40 151.3	47 310.4	51 947.0	56 884.5
Primary industry	1 494.5	2 404.0	2 862.7	3 370.2	3 522.6	4 053.4	4 748.6	5 237.4	5 695.7
Secondary industry	4 555.6	10 372.0	12 583.1	14 900.3	15 763.9	18 738.3	22 041.3	23 516.2	24 968.4
Industry	4 003.4	9 131.1	11 053.5	13 026.0	13 524.0	16 072.2	18 847.0	19 967.1	21 068.9
Construction	552.2	1 240.9	1 529.6	1 874.3	2 239.9	2 666.1	3 194.3	3 549.1	3 899.5
Tertiary industry	3 871.4	8 855.5	11 135.2	13 134.0	14 803.8	17 359.6	20 520.5	23 193.4	26 220.4
Transport, storage and post	616.1	1 218.3	1 460.1	1 636.3	1 672.7	1 913.2	2 243.3	2 466.0	2 728.3
Wholesale and retail trades	815.9	1 653.1	2 093.8	2 618.2	2 898.4	3 574.6	4 344.5	4 939.4	5 567.2
Hotels and catering services	214.6	479.3	554.8	661.6	711.8	806.8	917.3	1 046.4	1 149.4
Financial intermediation	408.7	809.9	1 233.8	1 486.3	1 776.8	2 098.1	2 495.8	2 872.3	3 353.5
Real estate	414.9	1 037.0	1 381.0	1 473.9	1 865.5	2 278.2	2 678.4	2 936.0	3 329.5
Others	1 401.2	3 657.9	4 411.8	5 257.7	5 878.6	6 688.7	7 841.2	8 933.3	10 092.5
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)									
Total	9 874.9	22 271.3	26 659.9	31 597.5	34 877.5	40 281.6	47 261.9	52 939.9	58 667.3
Final consumption expenditure	6 151.6	11 310.4	13 223.3	15 342.2	16 927.5	19 411.5	23 211.2	26 199.4	29 216.6
Gross fixed capital formation	3 384.4	8 795.4	10 394.9	12 808.4	15 668.0	18 361.5	21 568.2	24 175.7	26 907.6
Change in inventories	99.8	500.0	699.5	1 024.1	778.3	998.9	1 266.2	1 101.6	1 128.1
Net exports of goods and services	239.0	1 665.5	2 342.3	2 422.7	1 503.7	1 509.8	1 216.3	1 463.2	1 415.1
Final consumption rate (%)	62.3	50.8	49.6	48.6	48.5	48.2	49.1	49.5	49.8
Capital formation rate (%)	35.3	41.7	41.6	43.8	47.2	48.1	48.3	47.7	47.8

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.
(2) GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
(3) The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producers' prices.

Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	922.0	1 767.0	2 016.0	2 256.0	2 408.0	2 674.0	2 933.0	3 139.0	(1) 3 385.0
Indices of GDP (year 2005 = 100) (%) (2)	82.9	105.6	111.5	115.5	113.7	117.3	121.5	124.5	...
GDP deflator (year 2005 = 100) (%) (2)	70.8	106.5	115.1	124.4	134.8	145.1	153.6	160.4	...
Growth rate of *per capita* GDP (%)	2.1	4.2	4.3	2.4	-2.7	1.5	...	...	...
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2005 = 100) (billion US$)	68.0	112.1	127.8	145.8	142.6	...	...	...	...
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	922.0	1 767	2 016	2 256.0	2 408.0	2 674.0	2 933.0	3 139.0	3 385.0
Primary industry (3)	91.0	178.0	211.0	257.0	260.0	291.0	340.0	341.0	352.0
Secondary industry (4)	203.0	358.0	403.0	459.0	479.0	501.0	509.0	531.0	556.0
Tertiary industry (5)	544.0	1 037.0	1 178.0	1 312.0	1 441.0	1 632.0	1 786.0	1 948.0	2 122.0
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	922.0	1 767.0	2 016.0	2 263.0	2 398.0	2 661.0	...	...	...
Final consumption expenditures	752.0	1 464.0	1 645.0	1 827.0	1 962.0	...	...	...	...
Gross fixed capital formation	138.0	324.0	406.0	525.0	532.0	...	...	...	...
Inventory	7.0	24.0	22.0	-12.0	-62.0	...	...	...	...
Net exports of goods and services	27.0	-43.0	-55.0	-69.0	-21.0	...	...	...	...
Final consumption rate (%)	81.5	82.8	81.6	80.3	81.9	...	...	...	...
Gross capital formation rate (%)	15.7	19.7	21.2	22.5	19.6	...	...	...	...

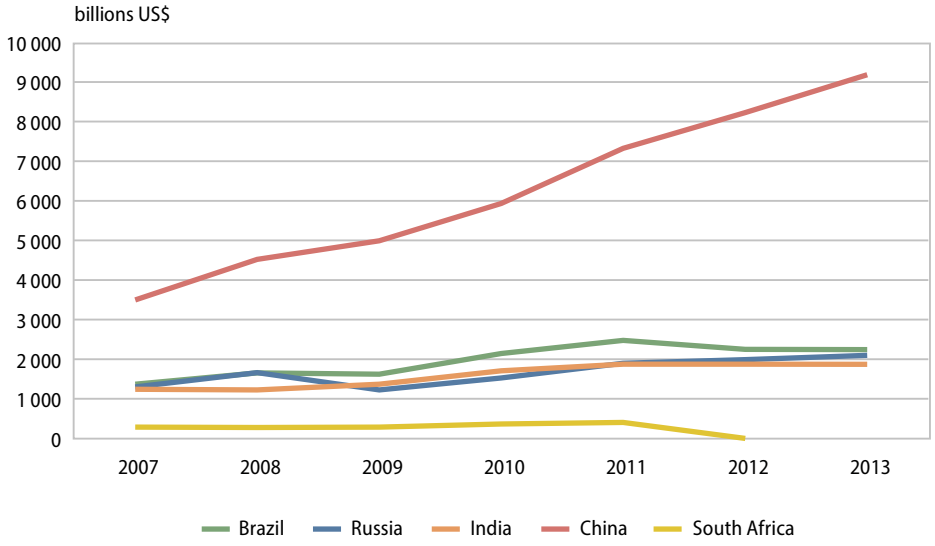
Source

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

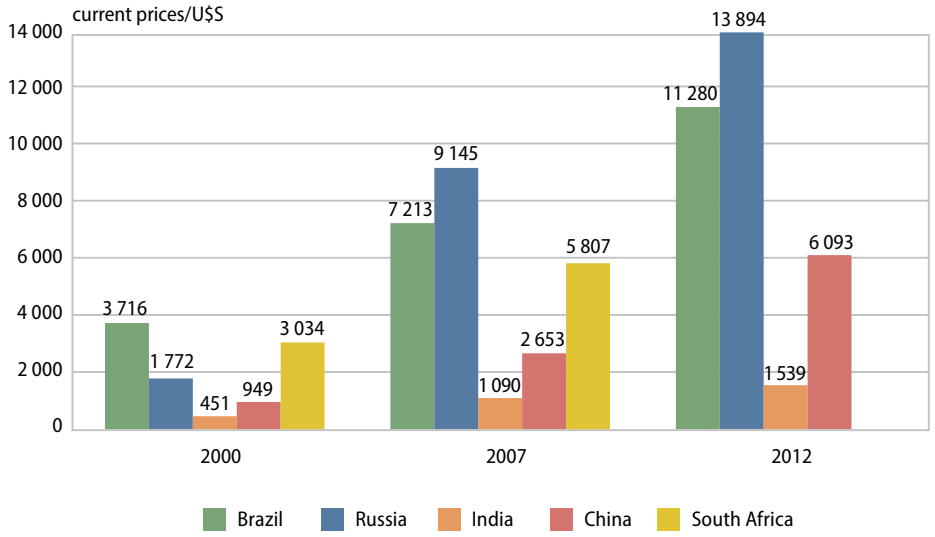
(1) Data for 2013 is derived from quarterly GDP results.
(2) Base year 2005 = 100
(3) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying
(4) Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction
(5) Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade,catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services. General government and Personal services.

Graph 4.1 (a) - Gros Domestic Product - GDP - 2007-2013



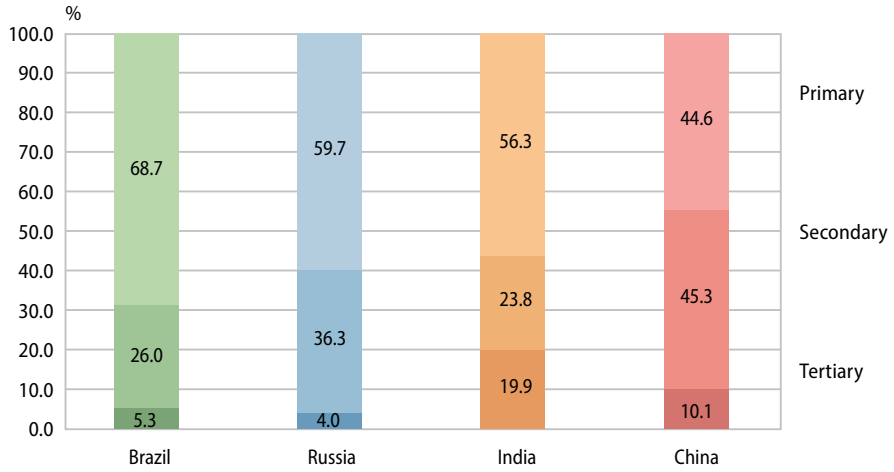
Source: Summary Table of Chapter 4, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 4.1 (b) - *Per Capita* GDP - 2000/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 4, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 4.1 (c) - Share of GDP in Different Sectors - 2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 4, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

General

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)

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

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

The household consumption expenditure referred to as private final consumption expenditure (PFCE) in National Accounts Statistics (NAS), consists of expenditure by households (including non-profit institutions) on non-durable consumer goods and services and all durable goods except land and buildings.

Government final consumption expenditure

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

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

Secondary Industry Manufacturing, Electricity, gas and water and Construction.

Tertiary Industry The other industries of national economy.

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

Russia

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

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

Tertiary Industry: The other industries of national economy.

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

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

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

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

India

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Following categorization has been used for industrywise GDP estimates in case of India :

Primary Industry Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery and Mining & Quarrying.

Secondary Industry 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 and services in support of these industries. Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, production and supply of electricity, water and gas, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

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

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

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

Gross Fixed Capital Formation refers to the value of acquisitions less those disposals of fixed assets during a given period. Fixed assets are the assets produced through production activities with unit value above a specified amount and which could be used for over one year. Natural assets are not included.

Gross fixed capital formation can be categorized into total tangible fixed capital formation and total intangible fixed capital formation. Total tangible fixed capital formation includes the value of the construction projects and installation projects completed and the equipment, apparatus and instruments purchased (less those disposed) as well as the value of land improved, the value of draught animals, breeding stock and animals for milk, for wool and for recreational purposes and the newly increased forest with economic value. Total intangible fixed capital formation includes the prospecting of minerals and the acquisition of computer software minus the disposal of them.

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

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

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

Gross Capital Formation Rate refers to gross capital formation as percentage of gross domestic product by expenditure approach.

South Africa

Base year 2005=100

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

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

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

Price Indices

5

Table 5.1 - Summary of Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	Consumer price indices (%)											
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Brazil	6.0	9.3	7.6	5.7	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.8	5.9
Russia	20.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.1	6.8
India (1)	4.0	3.7	3.6	4.3	6.0	6.5	8.4	10.6	12.1	9.1	8.9	11.1
China	0.4	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6	2.6
South Africa	5.3	5.8	1.4	3.4	4.7	7.1	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6	5.7

Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

China

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

(1) The Consumer Prices pertain to Industrial Workers only and the information for 2000-2005 is based on base year 1982 whereas those for 2006 and after are based on base year 2001.

Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil - 2000/2013

(preceding year = 100) (%)

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

Source

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

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia - 2000/2013

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	109.7	109	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1	106.8
Food stuffs [1]	117.5	109.3	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3	104.4	107.7
Non-food goods	122.7	106.3	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4	105.6	104.9
Services	131.8	115.3	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6	105.4	108.1
Housing	133.8	120.1	113.0	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5	104.7	106.9
Public utilities	137.4	119.8	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1	104.7	111.5
Producer price indices									
Agricultural products	136.5	104.3	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6	99.5	107.8
Industrial products [2]	147.1	112.4	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3	106.8	103.4

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India - 2000/2013

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumer price index (industrial workers) [1]									
Food	101.8	107.0	109.8	111.2	113.4	112.4	107.4	109.3	113.9
Fuel and light	117.6	103.2	103.1	106.8	104.3	108.2	113.8	114.9	108.5
Housing	106.0	106.8	104.0	103.8	114.1	126.6	111.8	107.8	106.6
Clothing, bedding and footwear	104.3	103.7	103.5	103.4	104.1	105.6	113.5	109.9	107.7
Medical care	102.4	106.0	106.5	106.1	104.3	104.1	106.6	112.3	110.0
Education, recreation and amusement	107.4	102.5	103.3	105.5	106.7	103.5	101.4	98.7	104.1
Transport and communication	114.4	108.3	100.0	104.9	100.7	109.2	112.7	109.6	110.3
General index	104.0	106.0	106.5	108.4	110.6	112.1	109.1	108.9	111.1
Wholesale price indices, by commodity [2]									
All commodities	106.3	106.0	104.9	108.7	102.4	109.6	109.5	107.5	106.3
Primary articles	102.7	108.8	109.4	110.7	109.5	119.1	112.1	109.1	110.6
Electricity	115.9	102.5	101.6	100.2	100.3	105.1	101.5	110.6	119.5
Manufactured products	102.7	104.6	104.9	106.9	101.6	105.4	107.4	105.7	103.3

Sources

a) Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.

b) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Adviser.

Footnotes

(1) The information for 2000-2005 is based on base year 1982 whereas those for 2006 and after are based on base year 2001.

(2) Figure for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and that for the year 2005-2006 and onwards relates to base year 2004-2005.

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indicies - China - 2000/2013

(preceding year = 100) (%)

	2000	2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	100.7	101.5	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4	102.6	102.6
Urban area	100.8	100.7	101.5	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3	102.7	102.6
Rural area	99.9	100.8	101.5	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8	102.5	102.8
Components (1)										
Food	...	100.0	102.3	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8	104.8	104.7
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	99.7	100.6	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8	102.9	100.3
Clothing	...	98.1	99.4	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1	103.1	102.3
Garments	...	97.6	99.0	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4	103.3	102.4
Household facilities, articles and services	...	97.7	101.2	101.9	102.8	100.2	100.0	102.4	101.9	101.5
Health care and personal articles	...	100.0	101.1	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4	102.0	101.3
Transportation and communication	...	99.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5	99.9	99.6
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	106.6	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4	100.5	101.8
Housing	...	101.2	104.6	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3	102.1	102.8
Rent	...	108.6	102.7	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3	102.7	104.1
Electricity	...	100.5	101.7	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	101.7	101.6
Gas	...	103.1	104.5	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2	101.7	102.1
Producer price indices										
Components of supply										
Industrial products (2)	102.8	98.7	103.0	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106.0	98.3	98.1
Agricultural products (3)	...	...	100.1	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.5	110.6	102.2	101.2
Stage of processing										
Raw materials (4)	105.1	99.8	106.0	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1	98.2	98.0

Source

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

Footnotes

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

Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on Price Indicies - South Africa - 2000/2013

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Consumer price indices (all items) [1]	49.6	61.4	63.4	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4
Urban area	49.6	61.4	63.4	66.4	71.1	79.3	84.6	88.2	92.6	97.8	103.4
Rural area [2]	...	59.9	61.3	64.3	69.3	78.2	84.3	86.8	91.5	97.3	102.7
Component [1]											
Housing indices [3]	53.7	63.2	64.3	67.1	73.6	74.6	80.5	85.9	91.6	97.2	102.7
Food indices [4]	39.1	55.6	56.7	60.5	66.8	75.5	82.4	83.1	89.2	95.8	101.4
Electricity [5]	42.2	57	60	62.6	67.5	46.3	58.8	71.2	84.1	95.2	103.6
Gas and other fuels indices [6]											
Clothing indices	82.1	83.7	81.5	76.4	71	85.9	90.4	92.1	94.6	98.5	101.7
Rent indices	45.4	69.5	72.7	74	76.7	79.6	84.5	88.6	93.5	97.7	102.4
Producer price indices [7]											
Components of supply											
Domestic supply [8]	100.0	127.7	132.4	142.6	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	207.6	220.5	...
Agricultural products [8]	100.0	128.6	120.4	142.6	176.5	188.0	189.7	187.0	199.7	208.5	...
Final manufactured goods [9]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	106.0
Agriculture [9]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100.0	102.3

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

(1) Base year = December 2012 = 100.

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

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

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

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

(6) Included under electricity and other fuels.

(7) Year 2000 = 100.

(8) Discontinued in December 2012

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

Explanatory Notes

General

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

Consumer Price Indices (CPI), the retail price indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for non production 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 ht 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 Indices: It represent bulk transaction generally at the early stage of trading. The price pertaining to bulk transactions may have divergent nomenclatures e.g. farm harvest prices, wholesale prices, procurement prices, support prices, administered prices, import prices, forward prices etc. Wholesale price index relates to the transactions at the primary stage which broadly correspond to producer prices.

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is the government organisation responsible for the computation of the Extended National Consumer Price Index (IPCA), which is the official and main inflation indicator of the country. IPCA is used by the Central Bank to monitor objectives set in the inflation goals system. The index is computed on a monthly basis and refers to families inhabiting in urban localities, with monthly income, from any source, ranging from 1 (one) to 40 (forty) minimum wages. The geographical coverage of the index encompasses 9 metropolitan regions, Goiânia city and Brasília (Brazil's capital), which represents 37% of the Brazilian's urban population, according to the 2010 census.

Russia

Consumer Price Indices (CPI) indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for non production consumption within a specified period of time. It measures a ratio of value of a fixed basket of main goods and services at the prices of the current period as related to its value at the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing price changes in retail trade and service establishments and also in commodity, mixed and food market and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for the previous year (before 2013 year), since 2013 year - 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 produced by 8 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 800 (since 2010 year-1000) representative goods. Producer prices are actual prices for produced goods provided for selling on the domestic market (except indirect taxes). PPI calculated for representative goods shall be gradually aggregated into indices of corresponding types, kinds, classes, divisions of economics activities. Data on the volume of production in value terms of the base period are being used as the weight factors.

India

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

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

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

The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case 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.

Index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

China

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

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

South Africa

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

People's Living Standard

6

Table 6.1 - Summary of People's Living Standard on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 persons)										
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [1]	124	138	144	149	154	160	164	170	174	...
India [2]	31.6	...	44.2	...	...	...	...	47.2	...	[3] 61.4
China [4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38.0
Urban	37.3	45.5	46.6	47.4	45.7	46.9	47.7	47.1	47.6	...
Rural	11.6	20.6	22.1	23.4	24.7	27.4	28.3	29.6	30.1	...
South Africa	...	60.0	61.0	65.0	67.0	71.0	...	...	...	...
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)										
Brazil [5]	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.9	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [6]	13	17	18	19	21	22	22.8	24.2	26	
India [7]	0.5	0.7	0.8	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	...
China [4]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.52
Urban	0.2	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	4.5	6.5	7.5	...
Rural [8]	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7	...
South Africa	...	...	...	16.8	16.9	17.1	17.5	...	...	...
Growth rate of average annual real wage (%)										
Brazil [9] [10]	...	4.5	7.1	3.1	1.6	2.2	...	4.0	5.8	...
Russia	20.9	12.6	13.3	17.2	11.5	-3.5	5.2	2.8	8.4	5.3
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China [11]	11.3	12.5	12.9	13.4	10.7	12.6	9.8	8.6	9.0	...
South Africa										
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)										
Brazil	4.8	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	...
Russia [12]	2.9	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	4	4.1	[3] 4.3
India [14]	3.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.3	[14] 3.1	...
China [16]	2.9	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	4.3	...
South Africa	4.5	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.9	9.3	10.1			
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)										
Brazil	3.9	4.3	4.5	4.7	4.7	5.1	4.9	4.8	5.0	...
Russia [12] [17]	2.1	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	[18] 3.5
India [14]	...	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.3	[14] 1.4	...
China [18]	4.62	4.68	4.55	4.35	4.63	5.15	4.98	5.15	5.4	...
South Africa										
Gini coefficient										
Brazil [19]	...	0.532	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.500	...
Russia [20]	0.395	0.409	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420	...
India [21]										
Urban	0.342	0.348	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	...	...
Rural	0.260	0.266	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	...	...
China [22]	..	0.485	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473
South Africa [23]	0.650	...	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE,*National Household Sample Survey 2001/2012* .

b) Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Educational Research and Studies - INEP.

c) National Association of Automobile Manufacturers,*Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2010.*

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.

India

a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India,*Annual Report 2012-2013.*

b) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare,*National Family Health Survey 2007* .

c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways,*Road Transport Year Book.*

d) Ministry of Finance,*Economic Survey.*

e) Planning Commission of India.

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China,*Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013* ; *Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012* ; and *Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012* .

b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China,*Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2013.*

c) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China,*Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2013.*

South Africa

a) Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

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

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

(19) Gini Index of Household Income.

Russia

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

(6) Personal passenger cars.

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

(13) Provisional data.

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

(20) Data on Gini Index are based on *per capita* income data.

India

(2) Figure for 2000 , 2011(Census) & 2013(estimates) are as on March of the year & that for 2006 is based on National Family Health Survey 3, December 2005 to August 2006. All information is per 100 households

(3) Estimated data.

(7) Figures have been derived by dividing No. of registered vehicles as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table (Except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001) by mid year population.

(14) Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of Year indicated in the table to March next year) and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e Centre and State Combined)

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

China

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

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

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

(16) Government appropriation for education to GDP.

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

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

South Africa

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

Table 6.2.1 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil - 2000/2012

(continues)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income and expenditure										
Household's *per capita* disposible income (R$)	4 625	6 655	7 239	7 906	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household's *per capita* living consumption expenditure (R$)	4 337	6 268	6 899	7 523	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household's *per capita* savings balance (R$)	361	563	529	603	...	...	...	...	...	...
Living quality										
Composition of household's										
Consumption expenditure (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	87.3	...	...	...
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	24.1	...	...	...
Gini index of household income [1]	...	0.535	0.532	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509	...	0.501	0.500
Illiteracy rate (%) [1] [2]	...	11.5	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7	...	8.6	8.7
Scholarity level of the population (years) [1] [2]	...	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5	...	7.7	7.9
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) [1]	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0
1 or 2 rooms	...	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3	...	2.3	1.9
3 rooms	...	7.7	7.8	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7	...	6.6	6.4
4 rooms	...	15.4	15.1	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.3	...	14.9	14.6
5 rooms	...	26.3	26.1	26.2	27.1	26.9	28.0	...	28.8	29.2
6 rooms	...	19.2	19.6	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.2	...	20.0	20.3
7 rooms	...	11.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.1	...	11.9	12.2
8 rooms or more	...	16.5	16.5	16.9	15.2	17.1	16.3	...	15.5	15.5
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms (%) [1]	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0
1 bedroom	...	34.1	34.3	34.4	34.2	34.9	35.2	...	34.8	35.9
2 bedrooms	...	43.6	43.5	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.9	...	44.6	44.0
3 bedrooms	...	19.2	19.2	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.3	...	18.0	17.6
4 bedrooms or more	...	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	...	2.7	2.5
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) [1]	...	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	...	3.2	3.1
Average number of residents by bedroom (person) [1]	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	...	1.7	1.7

Table 6.2.1 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Brazil - 2000/2012

(concluded)

	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Classification of dwellings tenure (%) (1)	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...	100.0	100.0
Owner occupied	...	73.7	73.5	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.6	...	74.8	74.8
Renter occupied	...	15.4	16.0	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.0	...	17.3	17.7
Granted free of rent	...	10.4	10.0	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.9	...	7.4	7.1
Other	...	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.5	...	0.5	0.4
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) (1)										
Television	...	90.2	91.2	92.9	94.3	95.0	95.6	...	96.9	97.2
Radio	...	87.7	87.9	87.8	88.0	88.9	87.8	...	83.5	80.9
Computer	...	16.3	18.5	22.0	26.5	31.2	34.7	...	42.9	46.4
With Internet access	...	12.2	13.6	16.8	20.0	23.8	27.4	...	36.6	40.3
Refrigerator	...	87.3	87.8	89.0	90.6	92.0	93.3	...	95.8	96.7
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%) (1)	...	89.3	89.9	91.0	91.7	92.5	93.1	...	94.2	94.7
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%) (1)	...	90.3	90.2	91.0	91.9	92.7	93.1	...	94.7	94.9
Average number of proteins *per capita* per day (gram) (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	48.7	...	...	...
Average number of calories *per capita* per day (kilo calories) (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 610.5	...	...	...
Average number of fats *per capita* per day (gram) (4)	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.4	...	...	...
Culture, education and health										
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.1	...	...	...
Enrolment by level of education (1 000 persons) (3)	56 115	59 590	61 044	61 019	58 302	59 191	58 696	58 102	57 902	57 786
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6 012	6 603	7 298	7 104	6 574	6 785	6 810	6 792	7 003	7 314
Primary (ISC 1)	21 225	20 533	20 693	20 079	19 435	18 979	18 524	16 893	17 455	17 056
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16 935	17 124	16 976	17 306	16 327	16 648	16 478	14 255	15 753	15 386
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9 162	11 055	11 504	11 453	10 693	10 821	10 768	8 359	10 760	10 788
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2 694	4 164	4 453	5 031	5 223	5 905	6 057	6 488	6 857	7 162
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	111	119	47	50	53	58	65	72	79
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.9	...	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4

Sources

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Household Budget Survey 2008-2009* ; *National Household Sample Survey 2001/2012* ; *Medical Health Assistance Survey* ; and National Account System 2000-2010.

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

c) Ministry of Health.

Footnotes

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

(2) Persons 15 years old and over.

(3) For education:

a) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.

b) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.

c) Includes special education.

d) Includes youth and adult education.

e) Includes professional education programmes.

f) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.

g) Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees).

(4) Average available in the household, from HBS 2008-2009.

Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia - 2000/2012

(continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income and expenditure									
Household's *per capita* per month disposable income (Rub) [1]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15 938	...
Rural (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10 705	...
Urban (Rub)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17 786	...
Household's *per capita* per month living									
Consumption expenditure (Rub)	1 157	4 239	5 083	6 541	8 217	8 687	10 122	11 286	12 624
Rural (Rub)	732	2 420	2 974	3 819	4 955	5 326	6 446	7 292	8 415
Urban (Rub)	1 313	4 905	5 854	7 533	9 399	9 905	11 453	12 680	14 082
Living Quality									
Consumption expenditure (%) [2]									
Food products	...	33.2	31.6	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5	28.1
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	...	2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
Apparel and footwear	...	10.7	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.1	10.1
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	11.3	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.4	10.9
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5	6.3
Health care	...	2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.4
Transport, communication	...	15.8	16.4	20.4	19.2	17.2	18.7	19.5	20.8
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	7.1	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.9
Education	...	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.3
Other goods and services	...	7.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.0	9.7
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%)	49.0	36.1	34.1	31.2	31.9	33.8	32.9	32.6	31.4
Gini index	0.395	0.409	0.415	0.422	0.421	0.421	0.421	0.417	0.420
Illiteracy rate (%) [3]	0.55	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1 room	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6	24.4
2 rooms	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.6	42.2
3 rooms	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9	28.5
4 or more rooms	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	4.9
Classification of dwellings tenure (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Private property	65.3	77.1	79.8	81.1	82.4	84.3	85.6	86.3	87.1
State-owned	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0	3.7
Municipal property	26.5	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.5	11.0	9.9	9.5	9.0
Other	1.9	...	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)									
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	75.6	75.9	76.3	76.9	77.3	77.7	78.1	78.5
Sewerage	69.0	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.1	74.4
Heating	73.4	79.8	80.5	81.1	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.4	83.7
Hot water supply	59.4	62.9	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.3	65.5
Bath (shower)	63.8	65.4	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9	67.1
Gas (network, liquefied)	70.0	70.1	70.0	69.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.6	68.0
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) [2]	95.0	96.5	96.3	96.5	96.6	97.1	96.6	96.5	97.2
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%) [2]	74.0	73.7	71.4	72.8	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8	75.9
Per capita area of parks and green Land (sq.m) [4]	169.4	190.5	197.6	199.0	201.2	202.3	203.7	207.0	213.6
Average number of proteins *per capita* per day (gram) [2]	73.0	71.0	71.0	72.0	73.0	73.0	77.0	77	78.0
Average number of calories *per capita* per day (kilo calories) [2]	2 551.0	2 630.0	2 554.0	2 564.0	2 550.0	2 551.0	2 652.0	2 624.0	2 633.0
Average number of fats *per capita* per day (gram) [2]	99.0	69.0	95.0	97.0	98.0	99.0	105.0	105	105.0

Table 6.2.2 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - Russia - 2000/2012

(concluded)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Culture, education and health									
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%) (2)		8.9	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.0	8.2
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)									
Primary education (1 level of ISCED97)	5 920	5 332	5 170	5 123	5 165	5 266	5 457	5 654	5 793
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED97)	16 332	12 058	11 275	10 546	10 049	9 772	9 582	9 504	9 428
Tertiary education (5 and 6 levels of ISCED97)	7 224	9 803	9 974	10 021	9 909	9 720	9 337	8 733	8 314
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1	4.9
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4	9.3
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population (5)									
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	52.5	48.5	45.5	44.9	42.4	42.1	38.5	36.6
From neoplasms	13.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	12.2	11.9
From external causes of death	18.6	17.8	15.9	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.0	11.0	10.7
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.0
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95.0	96.0	95.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0	96.0

Sources

Federal State Statistics Services of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
(2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
(3) According to the Census of Population 2002.
(4) *Per capita* of urban population.
(5) World Standard of WHO by all causes.

Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India - 2000/2012

(continues)

	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income and expenditure										
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure [1]										
Urban area										
Total (₹)	855.0	...	1 052.4	1 170.6	1 312.5	1 471.7	...	1 984.5	...	2 629.7
Food (%)	48.1	...	42.5	40.0	39.4	39.6	...	44.4	...	42.6
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	...	9.9	9.4	8.9	8.5	...	6.9	...	6.7
Clothing (%)	6.1	...	4.0	5.4	5.4	5.4	...	4.8	...	5.4
Education (%)	4.3	...	5.0	6.2	7.0	7.1	...	8.1	...	6.9
Medical care (%)	5.1	...	5.2	6.0	6.3	5.2	...	5.0	...	5.5
Rural area										
Total (₹)	486.1	...	558.8	624.5	695.2	772.4	...	1 053.6	...	1 430.0
Food (%)	59.4	...	55.0	53.3	52.3	52.3	...	57.0	...	52.9
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	...	10.2	9.7	9.5	9.7	...	8.0	...	8.0
Clothing (%)	6.8	...	4.5	6.3	6.1	6.3	...	5.3	...	6.0
Education (%)	1.9	...	2.7	2.7	3.2	3.7	...	3.6	...	3.5
Medical care (%)	6.1	...	6.6	7.0	7.5	6.3	...	5.4	...	6.7
Culture, education and health										
Public expenditure on education (%) [2]	11.3	...	10.0	10.3	9.8	10.1	10.6	11.4	11.6	[3] 11.7
Enrollment by level of education (million persons) [2]										
Primary level (class I-V)	114.0	...	132.0	134.0	135.0	135.0	136.0	135.0	...	...
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28.0	...	38.0	40.0	45.0	46.0	48.0	51.0	...	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8.6	...	14.3	15.6	17.2	18.5	20.7	27.5	[4] 28.6	...
Public expenditure on health (%) [2]	4.7	...	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.6	4.8	4.7	4.6	[3] 4.8
Doctors (1000 numbers) [5]	556	...	675	701	731	761	794	827	861	884
Hospital beds (1000 numbers) [5]	506	...	470	493	483	495	540	577	785	1376
Deaths by accident (un natural causes) (1000 numbers) [6]	238	...	272	293	316	318	335	360	367	372
Cholera	18	...	6	3	3	1	12	3	10	1
Malaria	1 005	...	963	1 707	1 311	1 055	1144	1018	463	446
Dengue	7	...	157	184	69	80	96	110	169	242
Kala-Azar	150	...	157	187	203	151	93	105	80	23
Tuberculosis	10 463	...	56 471	64 539	64 824	66 204	66 345	63 781	63 265	...
Dwellings by type of occupation										
Owned (per 1000 households)										
Urban	...	[7] 668	...	...	...	...	[1] 615	...	[7] 692	...
Rural	...	[7] 943	...	...	...	...	[1] 950	...	[7] 947	...
Hired (per 1000 households)										
Urban	...	[7] 285	...	...	...	...	[1] 351	...	[7] 275	...
Rural	...	[7] 36	...	...	...	...	[1] 33	...	[7] 34	...
Others (per 1000 households)										
Urban	...	[7] 47	...	...	...	...	[1] 34	...	[7] 33	...
Rural	...	[7] 21	...	...	...	...	[1] 17	...	[7] 19	...

Table 6.2.3 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - India - 2000/2012

(concluded)

	2000	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Living quality										
Composition of household's										
Housing amenities										
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households)	243	687	301	743	...	...	...	308	706	...
Electricity facilities (per 1000 households)	435	876	660	961	...	...	...	553	927	...
Toilet facilities (per 1000 households)	219	737	348	887	...	...	...	307	814	...
Gini coefficient (1) (8)										
Urban (%)	0.342	...	0.348	...	...	...	...	0.371	...	...
Rural (%)	0.260	...	0.266	...	...	...	...	0.276	...	...
Illiteracy rate (1) (9)										
Urban (%)	20.2	...	17.4	16.7	16.5	15.7	...	14.6	...	14
Rural (%)	44.2	...	38.1	36.5	34.9	33	...	31.2	...	30
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%) (7)										
Radio, transister	...	35.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.9	...
Television	...	31.6	...	...	...	...	...	...	47.2	...
Telephone	...	9.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	63.2	...
Bicycle	...	43.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	44.8	...
Scooter, motorcycle, moped	...	11.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	...
Car, jeep, van	...	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.7	...
None of the above assets	...	34.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.8	...
Population with access to tap water (%)	...	36.7	...	...	...	...	...	...	43.5	...
Population with access to gas (%)	...	17.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	28.5	...
Average number of calories *per capita* (kilo calories per day) (1)										
Urban	...	...	2 020	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	...	...	2 047	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of proteins *per capita* (gram per day) (1)										
Urban	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	...	...	57	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Average number of fats *per capita* (gram per day) (1)										
Urban	...	...	48	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rural	...	...	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, National Sample Survey Office, *NSS Reports on Consumer Expenditure & Employment & Unemployment* .
b) Planning Commission of India.
c) Ministry of Human Resource Development, *Educational Statistics at a Glance 2011-2012;* and *Key Results of All India Survey on Higher Education 2011-*
d) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare, *National Health Profile* .
e) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey.*
f) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau, *Accidental Deaths & Suicides in India* (various issues).
g) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India, Census 2001/2011 Reports.

Footnotes

(1) Pertains to National Sample Survey Rounds (i.e Period July of the previous year to June of the year mentioned in the table).
(2) Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of Year indicated in the table to March next year) . Expenditure on health & educatiuon relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. centra & state combined).
(3) Preliminary data.
(4) Estimated data.
(5) As on end of December of the year indicated in the table . The data relates to number of doctors registered with State Medical Council/Medical Council
(6) Includes deaths due to traffic accidents, air crash, fire, poisoning, electrocution etc.
(7) Information is based on Census and is as on 31st March.
(8) Information on expenditure pertains to mixed reference period.
(9) Illiteracy Rate pertains to age 7 years and above.

Table 6.2.4 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China - 2000-2013

(continues)

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Income and expenditure							
Per capita income of households (RMB)							
Disposable income of urban households	6 280.0	6 859.6	7 702.8	8 472.2	9 421.6	10 493.0	11 759.5
Net income of rural households	2 253.4	2 366.4	2 475.6	2 622.2	2 936.4	3 254.9	3 587.0
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)							
Urban households (in cash)	4 998.0	5 309.0	6 029.9	6 510.9	7 182.1	7 942.9	8 696.6
Rural households	1 670.1	1 741.1	1 834.3	1 943.3	2 184.7	2 555.4	2 829.0
Per capita savings balance (RMB)	5 075.8	5 779.5	6 766.0	8 018.2	9 197.4	10 787.3	12 292.9
Living quality							
Composition of consumption expenditure of households							
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	39.4	38.2	37.7	37.1	37.7	36.7	35.8
Clothing	10.0	10.1	9.8	9.8	9.6	10.1	10.4
Residence	11.3	11.5	10.4	10.7	10.2	10.2	10.4
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	7.1	6.4	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.7
Transport and communication	8.5	9.3	10.4	11.1	11.7	12.5	13.2
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	13.9	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.8
Health care and medical services	6.4	6.5	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.6
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	49.1	47.7	46.2	45.6	47.2	45.5	43.0
Clothing	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.8	5.9
Residence	15.5	16.0	16.4	15.9	14.8	14.5	16.6
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.2	4.1	4.4	4.5
Transport and communication	5.6	6.3	7.0	8.4	8.8	9.6	10.2
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.3	11.6	10.8
Health care and medical services	5.2	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.0	6.6	6.8
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	3.2	3.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.2
Gini coefficient [1]	...	...	...	0.479	0.473	0.485	0.487
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	55.2	55.1	56.6	58.2	60.0	61.3	61.1
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	45.4	60.4	67.2	76.7	81.5	82.1	79.1
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	3.7	4.6	5.4	6.5	7.4	7.9	8.3
Share of public expenditure on health (%) [2]	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6
Culture, education and health							
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)							
Urban households	13.4	13.9	15.0	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.8
Rural households	11.2	11.1	11.5	12.1	11.3	11.6	10.8
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)							
Higher education	5 560.9	7 190.7	9 033.6	11 086.0	13 335.0	15 617.8	17 388.4
Regular secondary schools	73 689.1	78 360.2	82 878.7	85 832.0	86 954.0	85 809.0	84 519.0
Vocational secondary schools	5 032.1	4 664.3	5 115.0	5 281.7	5 694.0	6 255.7	6 762.0
Primary schools	130 132.5	125 434.7	121 567.1	116 897.4	112 462.0	108 640.7	107 115.3
Special schools	378.0	386.4	374.5	364.7	372.0	364.4	362.9
Pre-primary education	22 441.8	20 218.4	20 360.2	20 039.0	20 894.0	21 790.3	22 639.0
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5

Table 6.2.4 - Selected Data on People's Living Standard - China - 2000-2013

(concluded)

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Income and expenditure							
Per capita income of households (RMB)							
Disposable income of urban households	13 785.8	15 780.8	17 174.7	19 109.4	21 809.8	24 564.7	26 955.1
Net income of rural households	4 140.4	4 760.6	5 153.2	5 919.0	6 977.3	7 916.6	8 895.9
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)							
Urban households (in cash)	9 997.5	11 242.9	12 264.6	13 471.5	15 160.9	16 674.3	18 022.6
Rural households	3 223.9	3 660.7	3 993.5	4 381.8	5 221.1	5 908.0	6 625.5
Per capita savings balance (RMB)	13 058.0	16 406.8	19 540.8	22 619.2	25 504.6	29 508.1	32 894.5
Living quality							
Composition of consumption expenditure of households							
Urban (in cash) (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	36.3	37.9	36.5	35.7	36.3	36.2	35.0
Clothing	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.9	10.6
Residence	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.3	8.9	9.7
Household facilities, articles and services	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
Transport and communication	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7	14.2	14.7	15.2
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.7
Health care and medical services	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9
Rural (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	43.1	43.7	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.3	37.7
Clothing	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.7	6.6
Residence	17.8	18.5	20.2	19.1	18.4	18.4	18.6
Household facilities, articles and services	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.8
Transport and communication	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1	12.0
Education, cultural and recreation and services	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.3
Health care and medical services	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.4	8.7	9.3
Miscellaneous goods and services	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5	2.6
Gini coefficient [(1)]	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474	0.473
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	62.7	65.5	68.4	71.2	72.1	74.6	...
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)	87.4	89.6	91.4	92.0	92.4	93.2	...
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)	9.0	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.8	12.3	...
Share of public expenditure on health (%) [(2)]	4.4	4.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	...
Culture, education and health							
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)							
Urban households	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.7
Rural households	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5	7.3
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)							
Higher education	18 849.0	20 210.2	21 446.6	22 317.9	23 085.1	23 913.2	24 680.7
Regular secondary schools	82 433.0	80 505.0	78 679.2	77 032.5	75 190.0	72 283.5	68 749.5
Vocational secondary schools	7 405.4	7 611.3	7 857.2	7 297.5	6 835.7	6 249.3	5 335.5
Primary schools	105 640.0	103 315.1	100 714.7	99 407.0	99 263.7	96 959.0	93 605.5
Special schools	419.3	417.4	428.1	425.6	398.7	378.8	368.1
Pre-primary education	23 488.3	24 749.6	26 578.1	29 766.7	34 244.5	36 857.6	38 946.9
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.1
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) [(3)]	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.9	4.5

Sources

a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2000-2013*.

b) National Health and Family Planning Commission of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2013*.

c) Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2013* .

d) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013*; *Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012;* and *Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012*.

e) The People's Bank of China, *Almanac of China's Finance and Banking* 2000-2013.

f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

Footnotes

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

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

(3) Refers to beds of hospitals and health care centers per 1 000 inhabitants.

Table 6.2.5 - Selected Data on People's Living Standards - South Africa - 2000/2011

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income and expenditure								
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6 364	...	28 819	...	...	31 856	...	42 905
Household's *per capita* living Consumption expenditure [1]	7 546	...	21 613	...	...	26 149	...	34 897
Living quality								
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100.0	...	100.0	...	...	100.0	...	100.0
Food and non-alcoholic beverages [2]	27.7	...	14.4	...	...	19.3	...	12.8
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	...	1.2	...	...	1.0	...	1.1
Clothing and footwear	5.4	...	5.0	...	...	4.8	...	4.5
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	...	23.6	...	...	24.9	...	32.0
Furnishings and household equipment	8.7	...	6.9	...	...	5.4	...	5.1
Health	1.5	...	1.7	...	...	1.3	...	1.4
Transport	13.3	...	19.9	...	...	15.3	...	17.1
Communication	3.4	...	3.5	...	...	3.4	...	2.8
Recreation and culture	3.7	...	4.6	...	...	4.3	...	3.0
Education	2.4	...	2.4	...	...	2.8	...	2.7
Restaurants and hotels	3.6	...	2.2	...	...	2.4	...	2.4
Miscellaneous goods and services	14.2	...	14.4	...	...	14.9	...	14.7
Other unclassified expenses	0.0	...	0.3	...	...	0.3	...	0.1
Gini Index (*per capita* expenditure excluding taxes)	0.650	...	0.670	...	...	0.640	...	0.650
Literacy rate (%) [3]	...	24.9	24.3	23.3	22.8	19.9	19.3	18.2
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%) [4]								
1 room	...	22.8	21.4	23.1	19.1	18.1	18.4	18.0
2 rooms	...	13.6	14.1	13.8	13.3	12.4	10.9	10.5
3 rooms	...	12.2	12.6	12.4	13.6	12.5	12.0	12.2
4 rooms or more	...	51.4	51.9	50.7	54.0	57.1	58.7	59.3
Classification of dwellings tenure [5]	...	70.2	70.0	67.7	73.8	65.1	67.3	61.4
Private property	...	57.2	59.8	57.8	61.9	56.0	58.1	...
State-owned	...	12.0	10.3	9.7	12.1	11.0	10.9	...
Municipal property	...	20.6	19.9	22.5	18.3	20.9	20.6	...
Other	...	10.2	10.1	9.9	7.7	12.2	10.4	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)								
Piped water within the dwelling [1]	...	40.1	41.1	41.5	43.4	42.1	41.6	43.3
Sewerage within the dwelling [1]	...	37.7	34.2	37.9	38.5	38.4	39.0	39.6
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) [6]	...	69.8	71.1	71.6	70.2	69.9	70.6	71.9
Culture, education and health								
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	...	6.6	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	19.6	19.1	18.5	18.8	18.9	19.5	20.3
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.8
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants) [7]	...	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants) [7]	...	2.2	...	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	...

Sources

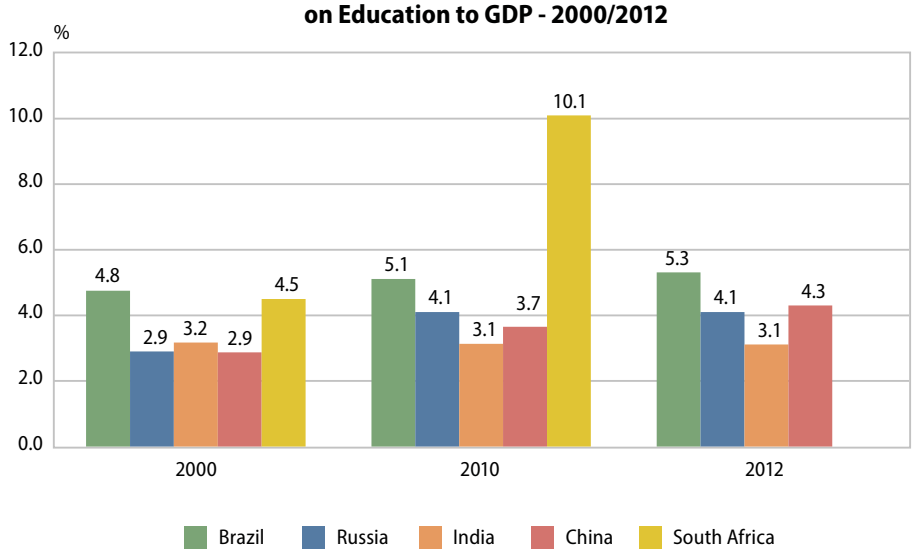
a) Statistics South Africa, *General Household Survey 2002-2009; Income and Expenditure Survey 2000; Income and Expenditure Survey 2005-2006; District Health Information System 2010* ; and *South African Health Review* (various issues).

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

Footnotes

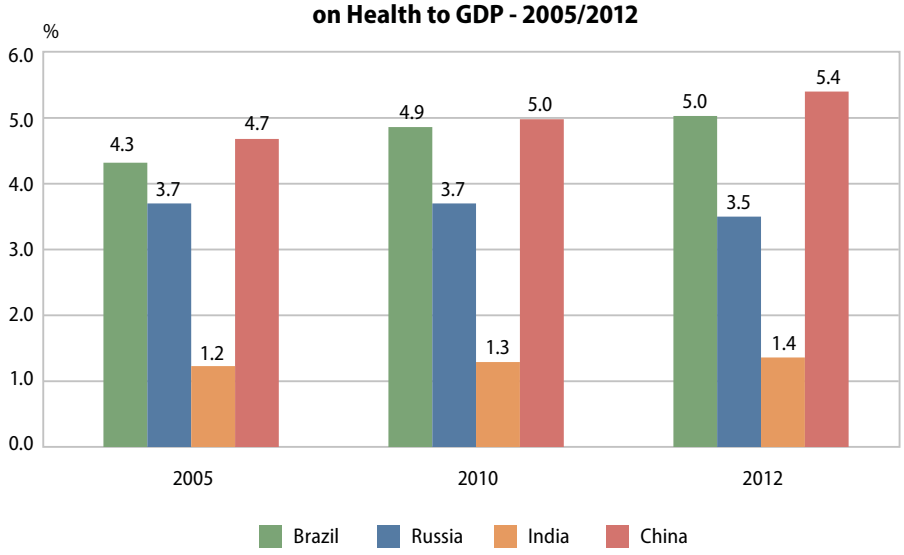
(1) Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.
(2) Adjusted for CPI.
(3) Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education).
(4) 1-4 rooms. Note: although data is available for 2002 to 2008, the question by which information regarding the number of rooms is gathered changed in 2009, making comparison unwise.
(5) Fully or partially owned.
(6) Piped or tap water in the house or yard, for total population, not only cities.
(7) Per 1 000 uninsured population.

Graph 6.1 (a) - Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP - 2000/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 6, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 6.1 (b) - Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Health to GDP - 2005/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 6, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

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

India

Gini Coefficient: Gini Coefficient in case of India is calculated by Planning Commision of India on the basis of Consumer Expenditure data (exependiture 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.

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Resources and Environment

7

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)									
Brazil	545 943	530 494	...	...	...	...	519 522	...	...
Russia	871 539	870 567	870 755	870 761	870 786	870 807	870 981	871 176	871 814
India [(1)]	69 843	69 994	70 025	69 965	69 978	69 988	70 006	69 203	...
China	174 909	195 452	195 452	195 452	195 452	207 687	207 687	207 687	207 687
South Africa	1 331	1 334	1 282	1 266	1 257	1 275	1 271	1 273	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)									
Brazil	6245	6355	6 494	6451	6496	6 290	6 315	6 319	...
Russia	1 864	1 800	1 798	1 794	1 793	1 795	1 800	1 802	1 804
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	11 230	12 530	12 730	13 230	13 930	14 320	...	...	...
South Africa	959	854	832	810	798	792	787	781	...
Carbon dioxide emissions *per capita*									
Brazil (kg)	9 409	8 893	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia (kg) [(2)]	10 840	11 066	11 715	11 550	11 622	10 329	10 967	11 835	...
India (MT) [(3)]	1.0	1.1	...	1.2	1.3	1.4	...	...	1.4
China (kg)	11 230	12 531	12 731	13 231	13 926	14 321	14 616	14 716	...
South Africa (kg)	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8	...	...	...	...	...
Sulfur dioxides emissions *per capita*									
Brazil (g/m^3) [(4)]	82	68	66	80	56	39	48	...	...
Russia (kg) [(5)]	37	33	33	32	32	31	31	30	30
India (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China (kg) [(6)]	16	20	20	19	18	17	16	17	16
South Africa (kg)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

a) *Global forests resources assessment - FRA 2010.*

b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey* .

c) *Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, v. 1, part II.*

d) National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of Greenhouse gases. Annex-Estimation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Gas and Sector, 1990 to 2005. Brasilia, 2010.

e) IBGE, Directorate of Surveys, Population Projection of Brazil by sex and age: 1980-2050. Brasilia, 2010.

f) IBGE, Sustainable Development Indicators - Brazil.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

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

India

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

b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, *Forest Survey of India, India State of Forest Report 2011.*

c) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, *Towards Achieving Millennium Development goals India 2013.*

d) Ministry of Environment & Forests, *India Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change.*

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2010* .

b) Ministry of Environmental Protection of China.

c) World Bank WDI Database.

South Africa

Millennium indicators, UN.

Footnotes

Brazil

(4) Data in concentration (g/m^3) for some metropolitan areas (Recife, Salvador-Camaçari, Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre and Distrito Federal) no weighting by population.

Russia

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

India

(1) Data (except 2011) relates to agricultural year (i.e. July of the year indicated in the table to June next year). Information since 2006-07 is provisional and that for 2011 is based on Estimation by Forest Survey of India.
(3) Per Capita Carbon Di Oxide Emission pertains to emission by fuel combustion using sectoral approach. The figure including Land Use Change & Forestry was 0.7 MT in 2000 and 1.08 in 2007 as per 'India Second National Communication to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change', Ministry of Environment & Forests.

China

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

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources - Total (m^3s^{-1}) (1)	247 889	224 185	228 460	228 221	215 991
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	...	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (million barrels)	12 961	16 132	18 175	20 380	20 854
National gas (million m^3)	360 782	454 453	588 617	584 472	589 207
Limestone (million)	45 459 758	49 410 979	46 030 563	48 820 639	50 324 342
Ornamental stone (million)	...	17 801 431	17 997 028	15 785 616	26 671 132
Iron (million)	11 275 749	26 474 000	26 130 000	19 632 244	40 000 000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	3 474 339	345 000	345 000	345 000	558 071
Coal (million)	7 378 006	10 113 000	9 300 000	9 300 000	9 300 000
Clays (million)	1 805 011	6 011 254	4 808 392	5 549 421	5 857 767
Mica (million)	104	1 235	1 235	(2)	0
Kaolin (million)	2 467 966	5 000 000	7 251 000	7 300 000	7 300 000
Industrial sands (million)	1 608	2 440	2 578	2 693	2 737
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1 784301	3 540 000	3 540 000	3 600 000	2 607 000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	302	444	...	425
Syenite (million)	498 278	1 027 299	1 113196	1 160 169	1 185 622
Gypsum (million)	888 639	1 233 485	1 301467	1 299 843	1 302 474
Talc (million)	57 031	125 800	186 143	106 911	180 000
Salt (million)	...	30 319	30 319	30 319	0
Other ornamental stone (million)	...	421 448	250 107	381 931	400 828

	2009	2010	2011	2012 (3)
Natural resources				
Fresh water resources - Total (m^3s^{-1}) (1)	216 473	220 294	246 432	231 916
Number of protected areas	304	...	...	313
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	73 987	...	...	75 058
Main mineral reserves				
Crude oil (million barrels)	21 134	28 467	30 082	28 555
National gas (million m^3)	601 518	824 723	906 531	918 569
Limestone (million)	53 006 699	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (million)	27 192 276	...	...	...
Iron (million)	20 000 000	20 359 000	29 604 000	19 948 000
Magnesia and dolomite (million)	300 859	298 626	240 777	239 342
Coal (million)	2 488 000	2 484 000	2 392 000	2 154 000
Clays (million)	6 224 376	...	...	...
Mica (million)	0	4 000	< 4 000	< 5 000
Kaolin (million)	7 300 000	7 300 000	7 200 000	7 353 000
Industrial sands (million)	2 662	...	...	...
Aluminum (bauxite) (million)	1 645 000	2 600 000	5 670 000	5 900 000
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	163	317	317	317
Syenite (million)	1 241877	...	...	...
Gypsum (million)	228 411	228 411	230 000	288 490
Talc (million)	180 000	227 000	46 243	44 834
Salt (million)	21 637	21 653	21 633	21 632
Other ornamental stone (million)	391 648	...	...	...

Sources

a) Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade - ICMbio. Available in: *<http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/servicos/geoprocessamento/DCOL/dados_tabulares/Dados_Gerais_das_UC_jan_2014.pdf> Accessed January 2014.*

b) Water National Agency - ANA, *Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil - Report 2013*. Available in: http://www2.ana.gov.br/Paginas/default.aspx

c) Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Department of Mineral Production - DNPM and the National Petroleum Agency. Available in: http://www.dnpm.gov.br/conteudo.asp?IDSecao=68&IDPagina=64. Accessed January 2014.

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

Footnotes

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

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

(3) Data updated in 03/11/2011.

Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2010	2011	2012
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m) (1)	4 523 000	4 556 600	4 331 700	4 398 700	4 217 900
Annual flows (million.cu.m) (2)	61 771	56 229	53 457	53 473	51 594
Number of protected areas (3)	135	135	141	143	144
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares) (3)	40 057	40 690	41 528	43 007	43 257
Main mineral reserves (4)					
Coal (billion tons)	277	270	273	273	274
Iron ore (billion tons)	102	99	99	99	101
Manganese ore (million tons)	155	188	232	232	232
Copper (million tons)	85	85	90	93	91
Lead (million tons)	20	20	20	20	19
Zinc (million tons)	61	61	61	61	60
Bauxite (million tons)	1 540	1 474	1 437	1 431	1427
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	1 717	1 690	1 481	1 470	1568
Tin (1 000 tons)	2 302	2 278	2 262	2 222	2168
Antimony (1 000 tons)	296	265	315	317	318
Gold (1 000 tons)	9	8	12	13	15
Silver (1 000 tons)	110	112	112	114	116
Graphite mineral (million tons)	88	88	88	88	88
Emissions *per capita* of nitrogen oxides (kg) (5)	12	12	13	13	14
Emissions *per capita* of carbon monoxide (kg) (6)	34	45	39	40	42
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8	0.7

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
(2) The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
(3) Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks.
(4) By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
(5) The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO_2 from stationary sources.
(6) Emissions from stationary sources.

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Natural resources									
Fresh water resources [1]									
Total (billion cu.m)	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	1 123	…	…	…
Surface (billion cu.m)	690	690	690	690	690	690	…	…	…
Ground (billion cu.m)	433	433	433	433	433	433	…	…	…
Number of protected areas [2]									
National parks	89	96	98	99	99	102	102	102	102
Wildlife sanctuaries	489	506	510	513	513	516	517	524	526
All protected areas [2] [3]	578	606	619	661	661	669	675	686	689
Area of protected areas [2]									
National parks (sq. kms.)	37 594	38 183	38 220	39 233	39 233	40 074	40 074	40 074	40 074
Wildlife sanctuaries (sq. kms.)	117 882	120 244	120 544	122 138	122 138	122 586	122 616	123 548	124 235
All protected areas (sq. kms.) [2] [3]	155 476	158 470	158 879	162 651	162 651	164 063	164 512	165 642	166 348
Main mineral reserves [4]									
Crude oil (million tons)	703	756	725	770	773	775	757	760	758
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1 075	1 055	1 090	1 115	1 149	1 278	1 330	1 355
Coal (billion tons) [5]	…	…	…	…	…	267	…	…	…
Iron ore (million tons)	7 063	…	…	…	…	8 116	…	…	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	138 152	…	…	…	…	141 977	…	…	…
Copper (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	399 140	…	…	…
Ore (1 000 tons)	125 754	…	…	…	…	108 980	…	…	…
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	2 591	…	…	…	…	2 245	…	…	…
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	11 093	…	…	…	…	12 453	…	…	…
Lead and zinc metal (1 000 tons)	-	…	…	…	…	118	…	…	…
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	899 384	…	…	…	…	592 938	…	…	…
Nickel (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	188 710	…	…	…
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	…	…	…	…	…	87 387	…	…	…
Tin (1 000 tons)	250	…	…	…	…	1 139	…	…	…
Antimony (1 000 tons)	-	…	…	…	…	174	…	…	…
Gold (1 000 tons)	19 254	…	…	…	…	24 125	…	…	…
Silver (1 000 tons)	115 913	…	…	…	…	187 567	…	…	…
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)	10 750	…	…	…	…	8 032	…	…	…
Expenditure on environment (million ₹) [5]	1 061	…	2 242	2 404	2 530	4 656	5 049	…	…
Expenditure on environment as % of GDP (%)	0	…	0	0	0	0	0	…	…

Sources

a) Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission, *Water & Related Statistics December 2010.*
b) Ministry of Environment & Forests, Wildlife Institute of India, *National Wildlife Database.*
c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics.*
d) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.

Footnotes

(1) The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.
(2) Includes both terrestrial and marine protected ares. The information is as on 31st December except for 2011 where it is as on September 2011 and 2012 where it is as on February 2013.
(3) Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves.
(4) As on 31st March/1st April.
(5) Expenditure on environment is as per financial year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year) and GDP estimate is based on current market price.

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data of Resources and Environment - China - 2000/2012

	2000	2009	2010	2011	2012
Natural resources					
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2 770 080	2 418 020	3 090 641	2 325 670	2 952 879
Number of protected areas	1 227	2 541	2 588	2 640	2 669
Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	98 210	147 747	149 441	149 711	149 787
Main mineral reserves					
Crude oil (1 000 tons)	...	2 949 198	3 174 353	3 239 679	3 332 583
Natural gas (million cu.m)	...	3 707 420	3 779 320	4 020 640	4 378 988
Coal (million tons)	...	318 960	279 390	215 790	229 886
Iron ore (million tons)	...	21 300	22 200	19 280	19 477
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	...	185 766	195 156	182 409	209 382
Copper (1 000 tons)	...	29 510	28 707	28 124	27 344
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	13 401	12 720	12 917	14 547
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	38 385	32 514	31 244	34 907
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	...	839 239	897 327	1 050 643	905 900
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	2 818	3 121	2 720	2 609
Tungsten (1 000 tons)	...	2 287	2 208	1 567	2 338
Tin (1 000 tons)	...	1 435	1 382	1 388	1 175
Antimony (1 000 tons)	...	765	710	558	450
Gold (1 000 tons)	...	2	2	2	2
Silver (1 000 tons)	...	38	36	36	37
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)	...	54 320	54 123	62 299	48 794
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	1.02	1.54	1.90	1.50	1.59

Sources

a) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2012.*

b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2012.*

c) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook, 2009-2013.*

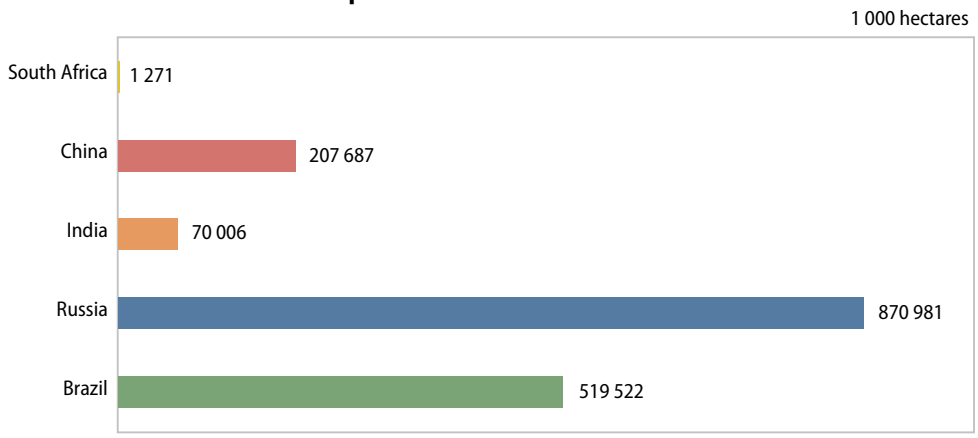
Table 7.2.5 - Selected Data of Resources and Environment - South Africa - 2000/2010

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

Sources

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

Graph 7.1 - Utilization of Forest Area - 2010



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 7, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Footnote: It was established 2010 as the last year of data update, because only this year shows the data for all BRICS countries.

Explanatory Notes

Brasil

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

Sulfur Dioxides Emissions per Capita - Data in concentration (g/m^3) for some metropolitan areas (Recife, Salvador-Camaçari, Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre and Distrito Federal) no weighting by population.

India

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

China

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

Natural Reserves refer to certain areas of land, waters or sea that are representative in natural ecological systems, or are naturalhabitats for rare or endangered wild animals or plants, or water conservation zones, or the location of important natural or historicrelics, which are demarked by law and put under special protection and management. Natural reserves are designated by the formalapproval of governments at and above county level. Scenic spots and cultural preservation zones are not included.

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

Russia

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

Annual Fresher Water Withdrawals are water withdrawals, not counting losses from storage basins.

Industry

8

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)								
Brazil	106.6	106.0	103.1	92.9	110.2	100.4	97.7	102.2
Russia	108.7	106.8	100.6	89.3	107.3	105.0	103.4	(1) 100.4
India (2)	105.0	115.6	102.5	105.3	108.2	102.9	101.1	100.0
China (3)	111.4	118.5	112.9	111.0	115.7	113.9	110.0	109.7
South Africa	103.7	104.6	100.7	87.1	104.9	102.6	102.0	...
Production of petroleum								
Brazil (million tons)	62.0	88.0	92.0	99.0	104.0	106.5	104.6	(4) 102,4
Russia (million tons) (5)	324.0	491.0	488.0	494.5	506.0	512.4	519.0	(1) 523.0
India (million tons) (2)	32.4	34.1	33.5	33.7	37.7	38.1	37.9	...
China (million tons)	163.0	186.3	190.4	189.5	202.4	202.9	205.7	209.0
South Africa million (kl) (6)	21.0	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity production (billion kilowatt/hours)								
Brazil	349.0	449.0	463.0	463.0	516.0	533.0	552.5	(7) 527.0
Russia	877.8	1 015.3	1 040.4	992.0	1 038.0	1 054.9	1 069.0	(1) 1 051.0
India (2) (8)	561.0	813.0	841.0	906.0	966.0	1 057.0	1 113.0	...
China	1 355.6	3 281.6	3 495.8	3 714.7	4 207.2	4 713.0	5 021.0	5 397.6
South Africa	211.0	263.0	258.0	250.0	260.0	263.0	258.0	...

Sources

Brazil

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000-2013.

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

c) Electric System National Operator - ONS.

d) Energy Research Company - EPE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, *Press Release of Quick Estimates of Index of Industrial Production.*

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2012; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2013;* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

South Africa

South African Petroleum Industry Association.

Footnotes

Brazil

(4) Refers January to November and the source is the National Petroleum Agency.

(7) Electricity Production data is from Energy Research Company - EPE.

Russia

(1) 2013 - Preliminary data.

(5) Including natural gas liquids.

India

(2) The data of India pertains to fiscal year i.e. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year). However the information for 2013 pertains to April- Dec 2013.

(8) Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.

China

(3) Coverage of industrial enterprises above designed size had been adjusted since 2011, i.e., enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.

South Africa

(6) Includes: Petrol, Jet Fuel, Illum Paraffin, Fuel Oil, Bitumen, LPG.

Table 8.2.1 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Product - Brazil - 2000/2012

Products	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Coal (million tons)	6.0	5.0	5.0	6.0	7.0	7.0
Natural gas (million cu.m) (1)	13 328.0	15 199.0	16 345.0	17 880.0	19 781.0	18 094.0
Iron ore (million tons)	218.0	256.0	285.0	357.0	458.0	517.0
Steel (1000 tons)	30 208.0	37 756.0	44 992.0	44 331.0	44 137.0	51 102.0
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	1 320.0	1 473.0	1 874.0	2 176.0	2 215.0	2 463.0
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)	4 350.0	4 876.0	5 335.0	5 294.0	6 105.0	6 414.0
TV (1 000 sets)	6 022.0	5 801.0	8 296.0	10 624.0	12 891.0	11 393.0
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) (2)	10 921.0	29 330.0	43 020.0	64 285.0	61 720.0	69 265.0
Washing machines (1 000 sets)	3 212.0	3 099.0	3 708.0	3 794.0	4 402.0	5 937.0
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19 066.0	21 617.0	31 439.0	20 878.0	21 211.0	27 031.0
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	13 497.0	15 651.0	20 011.0	23 182.0	29 054.0	22 674.0
Paper and paperboard (million tons)		14.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	17.0
Cement (1 000 tons)	36 431.0	34 653.0	34 159.0	39 649.0	41 555.0	44 341.0
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	1.0	1.0
Woolen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)	182.0	1 328.0	2 531.0	2 102.0	1 970.0	2 314.0
Footwear (ton) (3)	8 865.0	12 073.0	44 227.0	55 351.0	22 364.0	21 091.0
Products		**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**
Coal (million tons)		7.0	6.8	6.0	7.5	...
Natural gas (million cu.m) (1)		21 608.0	21 141.5	22 938.4	24 073.7	25 832.2
Iron ore (million tons)		409.0	342.9	433.8	468.0	...
Steel (1000 tons)		54 935.0	40 676.8	46 889.1	49 993.5	...
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)		2 706.0	2 679.6	2 915.1	2 849.9	...
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)		7 022.0	7 599.3	7 861.2	7 970.8	...
TV (1 000 sets)		10 872.0	8 641.5	12 293.2	14 177.1	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1 000 sets) (2)		69 523.0	55 845.6	57 617.9	60 842.3	...
Washing machines (1 000 sets)		6 098.0	7 390.6	7 531.6	8 673.5	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)		28 593.0	23 205.0	24 095.1	28 681.1	...
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)		26 832.0	18 229.9	19 330.2	21 158.9	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)		19.0	18.9	19.9	20.5	...
Cement (1 000 tons)		52 508.0	52 191.6	69 782.3	73 961.9	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)		1.0	0.6	0.7	0.7	...
Woolen woven fabrics (1 000 sets)		1 835.0	1 043.3	2 041.8	2 935.5	...
Footwear (ton) (3)		32 396.0	62 977.7	52 425.7	32 483.5	...

Source

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statisitics - IBGE, Annual Survey of Industry 2000-2011.

Footnotes

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

(3) This industrial product is partially collected at the unit of measure kg and partially collected at the unit of measure Pair
Full information would be: 2011 => 32.483,5 (ton) + 1.494.923,2 (000pairs).

Table 8.2.2 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Russia - 2000/2013

Products	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (1)
Coal (million tons)	258	310	314	329	301	322	336	356	347
Natural gas (billion cu.m)	584	656	653	666	583	651	671	655	668
Iron ore (million tons) (2)	87	102	105	100	87	96	104	104	102
Steel (1 000 tons)	59 150	70 816	72 370	68 711	59 362	66 844	68 114	70 392	68 792
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1 178	1 294	1 470	600	1 210	1 740	1 964	1 916
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) (3)	1 327	2 995	3 539	3 728	2 811	3 557	4 100	4 302	4 114
TV (1 000 sets)	1 116	4 601	6 823	7 028	4 878	11 973	14 714	16 170	14 231
Telephone (1 000 sets)	847	308	196	192	171	…	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	954	2 016	2 713	2 694	2 305	2 761	3 031	3 355	3 830
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) (4) (5)	12 213	16 207	17 300	16 211	14 640	17 957	18 828	17 833	18 327
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m) (6)	20 583	22 359	24 417	21 783	19 089	22 065	22 636	21 185	20 950
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7
Cement (1 000 tons) (7)	32 389	54 731	59 933	53 548	44 266	50 392	56 153	61 691	66 449
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)	1 822	2 222	2 108	1 915	1 477	1 542	1 237	1 389	1 309
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	29.0	28.7	23.9	18.1	20.7	19.3	14.1	12.8
Footwear (1 000 pairs)	56 506	78 671	79 237	81 918	81 174	102 533	110 193	103 182	114 048

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.
(2) Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.
(3) Household refrigerators and freezers.
(4) In terms of 100% content of nutrients.
(5) Since 2010 - mineral and chemical fertilizers.
(6) Including sleepers. Since 2009 - wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.
(7) Since 2010 - portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.

Table 8.2.3 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - India - 2000/2012

Products	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Coal (million tons)	309.6	407.0	430.8	457.1	492.8	532.0	532.7	533.0	557.5
Natural gas (million cu.m)	29 480.0	32 202.0	31 747.0	32 417.0	32 845.0	47 496.0	52 219.0	47 559.0	40 679.0
Iron ore (pig iron + sponge iron) (million tons)	80.6	154.4	187.7	213.2	213.0	218.6	208.0	168.6	136.0
Crude steel (million tons)	31.0	47.0	51.0	54.0	58.0	66.0	71.0	73.8	78.3
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	524.0	1 046.0	1 238.0	1 426.0	1 517.0	1 933.0	2 453.0	2 775.0	2 669.0
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	2 126.0	4 178.0	5 035.0	6 140.0	6 715.0	8 002.0	8 716.0	…	…
TV (picture tubes) (1 000 sets)	4 364.0	6 800.0	7 518.0	6 490.0	6 783.0	9 206.0	…	…	…
Household washing machines (1 000 sets)	733.0	1 711.0	1 806.0	2 191.0	2 564.0	3 049.0	3 080.0	…	…
Fertilizers (1000 tons) (1)	14 752.0	15 575.0	16 095.0	14 707.0	14 334.0	16 221.0	16 378.0	16 360.0	16 275.0
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	7.0	7.0	…	…	…
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104.0	141.0	155.0	168.0	181.0	201.0	210.0	224.0	245.0
Cotton cloth (excluding hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19 718.0	23 873.0	26 238.0	27 196.0	26 898.0	28 914.0	31 718.0	30 570.0	34 152.0
Footwear (million pairs) (2)	173.0	197.0	210.0	220.0	229.0	239.0	…	…	…

Source

a) Ministry of Finance, *Economic Survey.*
b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics* (various issues).
c) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Road Transport Year Book.*
d) Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.
e) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.
f) Ministry of Steel, Joint Plant Committee.
g) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers Annual Reports.

Footnotes

The data of India pertains to fiscal year i.e. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year) and the same for 2012 is provisional.
(1) Information relates to production of potassium,nitrogenous and phosphatic nutrient content (i.e. N, P & K) only .
(2) Includes leather footwear - Indian and western type.

Table 8.2.4 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - China - 2000-2013

Products	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Coal (million tons)	1 384.2	1 471.5	1 550.4	1 834.9	2 122.6	2 349.5	2 528.6
Natural gas (million cu.m)	27 200.0	30 329.0	32 661.0	35 015.0	41 460.0	49 320.0	58 553.0
Iron ore (million tons)	222.6	217.0	231.4	261.4	346.3	420.5	588.9
Crude steel (million tons)	128.5	151.6	182.4	222.3	282.9	353.2	419.1
Cars (1000 sets)	607.0	703.6	1 092.0	2 070.8	2 276.3	2 770.1	3 869.4
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12 790.0	13 512.6	15 988.7	22 425.6	30 075.9	29 870.6	35 308.9
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39 360.0	40 937.0	51 550.0	65 414.0	74 318.3	82 832.2	83 754.0
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52 478.8	80 316.6	121 463.5	182 313.7	237 515.8	303 542.1	480 137.9
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14 429.8	13 416.1	15 957.6	19 644.6	25 334.1	30 355.2	35 605.0
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31 860.0	33 830.1	37 910.0	38 813.1	48 048.2	51 778.6	53 450.5
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6 344.4	7 638.3	8 516.1	11 268.7	15 325.4	17 902.9	24 864.6
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	24.9	37.8	46.7	48.5	54.1	62.1	68.6
Cement (million tons)	597.0	661.0	725.0	862.1	966.8	1 068.8	1 236.8
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13 922.0	15 398.0	17 254.0	20 086.0	24 200.0	19 658.0	23 549.0
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278.3	343.0	326.9	442.9	816.9	329.6	444.8
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1 468.4	1 335.9	1 522.8	1 816.5	2 743.9	2 525.5	3 003.0
Products	**2007**	**2008**	**2009**	**2010**	**2011**	**2012**	**2013 (1)**
Coal (million tons)	2 691.6	2 802.2	2 973.0	3 235.0	3 520.0	3 650.0	3 680.0
Natural gas (million cu.m)	69 240.0	80 299.0	85 269.0	94 848.0	102 689.0	107 040.0	117 050.0
Iron ore (million tons)	706.7	826.7	881.2	1 077.7	1 307.5	1 309.6	1 451.0
Crude steel (million tons)	489.3	503.1	572.2	637.2	685.3	723.9	779.0
Cars (1000 sets)	4 797.8	5 038.1	7 484.8	9 575.9	10 126.7	10 770.0	12 104.2
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	43 971.3	47 999.5	59 304.5	72 957.2	86 992.0	84 270.0	92 610.2
Color TV (1 000 sets)	84 780.1	91 871.4	98 987.9	118 300.3	122 313.4	128 235.2	127 760.5
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	548 578.6	559 451.0	681 933.7	998 273.6	1 132 577.1	1 181 545.7	1 455 609.9
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	40 051.0	44 470.0	49 736.3	62 477.3	67 159.4	67 911.2	72 019.0
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	58 249.8	60 280.5	63 850.1	63 378.6	64 193.9	68 321.0	70 369.6
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	28 291.0	28 409.5	32 297.7	37 226.3	44 602.5	55 681.9	62 840.0
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	77.9	84.0	89.7	98.3	110.1	109.6	113.7
Cement (million tons)	1 361.2	1 423.6	1 644.0	1 881.9	2 099.3	2 209.8	2 416.1
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	27 112.0	42 364.0	31 962.0	38 330.0	36 526.0	36 959.0	39 270.0
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	545.5	850.4	495.1	566.3	518.4	478.7	491.1
Leather footwear (million pairs)	3 229.0	3 315.0	3 546.2	4 193.1	4 266.4	4 496.6	4 925.2

Sources

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2012; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2013;* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

b) State Forestry Administration of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Reports 2000-2013.*

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

Table 8.2.5 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa - 2000/2013

Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Basic iron and steel	35 966	67 627	81 247	101 383	136 229	80 390	95 250	98 755	96 706	103 509
Motor vehicles	48 984	79 387	93 587	97 114	105 610	74 998	88 567	92 886	93 886	105 665
Household appliance	5 923	8 652	9 906	10 090	9 884	9 363	9 611	9 868	10 599	11 252
Basic chemicals (1)	25 753	40 074	46 026	55 139	79 908	57 256	61 968	70 685	76 439	85 927
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3 662	6 548	7 442	8 017	8 165	6 599	7 372	7 860	8 463	9 103
Paper and paper products	25 879	33 434	36 966	39 584	47 488	44 269	48 623	50 190	53 173	56 744
Non-metallic mineral (2)	14 965	27 135	29 946	33 860	36 471	34 677	35 310	37 395	39 059	42 583
Textiles (3)	6 018	6 057	6 051	6 409	6 422	5 702	5 221	5 211	5 236	5 764
Footwear	2 534	2 457	2 588	2 784	3 101	3 159	3 276	3 390	3 609	3 804

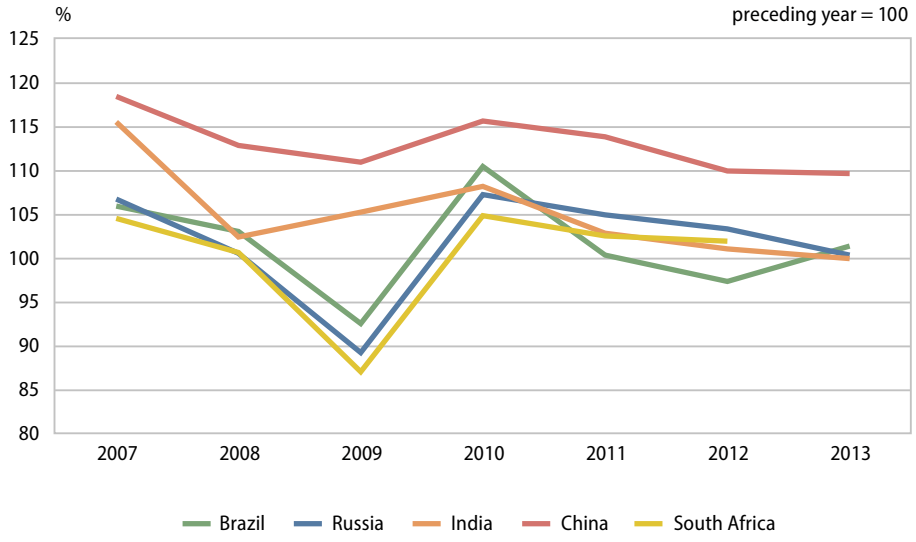
Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

Graph 8.1 - Index of Industrial Production - 2007-2013



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 8, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

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

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

Energy

9

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries - 2000/2012

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total primary energy production (mtoe)								
Brazil [1]	153	212	223	237	241	253	257	257
Russia [2]	2 166	2 566	2 601	2 619	2 554	2 675	2 716	2 740
India [3]	204	355	371	389	403	426	448	...
China [4]	945	1 626	1 731	1 824	1 922	2 078	2 226	2 323
South Africa	153	154	154	157	157	...	...	...
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)								
Brazil [5]	191	226	239	253	244	269	272	284
Russia [2]	1 616	1 754	1 770	1 800	1 738	1 822	1 868	1 893
India [6]	530	745	813	876	987	1 062	1 129	...
China [4]	1 019	1 811	1 964	2 040	2 147	2 275	2 436	2 532
South Africa	91	86	85	92	83	...	...	...
Energy consumption *per capita*								
Brazil (kgoe) [7]	1 113	1 238	1 289	1 349	1 288	1 403	1 410	1 456
Russia (tons of standard equivalent) [8]	11.1	12.3	12.4	12.6	12.2	12.8	13.1	13.2
India (kgoe)	531	670	720	765	850	901	946	...
China (kgoe) [9]	807	1 381	1 490	1 540	1 612	1 700	1 812	1 875
South Africa (kgoe)	1 799	1 700	1 680	1 819	1 641	...	...	...
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)								
Brazil	22.2	8.0	8.0	8.3	3.8	7.5	7.9	11.0
Russia	2.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.0	1.7
India	...	...	...	...	...	17.1	18.2	...
China	3.2	2.8	8.9	9.2	12.7	14.4	15.5	16.4
South Africa	21.0	25.0	24.0	27.0	26.0	...	...	...
Electricity export								
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	7.0	283.0	2 034.2	689.2	1 080.3	1 257.5	2 544.0	467.2
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	22.9	20.9	18.5	20.7	17.9	19.3	23.7	14.3
India (million kilowatt hours)	...	...	290	58	62	62	128	...
China (million kilowatt hours)	9 880	12 270	14 570	16 640	17 390	19 060	19 310	17 650
South Africa (million kilowatt hours) [10]	4 007	13 766	14 496	14 168	14 052	14 645		
Electricity import								
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	44 345	41 447	40 866	42 901	41 064	35 906	38 430	40 722
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	8.8	5.1	5.7	3.1	3.1	1.9	10.0	8.3
India (million kilowatt hours)	...	...	5 230	5 359	5 610	5 610	5 610	...
China (million kilowatt hours)	1 550	5 390	4 250	3 840	6 010	5 550	6 560	6 870
South Africa (million kilowatt hours) [11]	4 719	9 782	11 348	10 572	12 295	12 193	...	...
Electricity consumption								
Brazil (million kilowatt hours)	321 159	375 378	394 861	409 855	407 273	437 863	456 748	472 048
Russia (billion kilowatt hours)	863.7	980.0	1 002.5	1 022.7	977.1	1 020.6	1 041.1	1 063.3
India (million kilowatt hours)	316 600	455 749	501 977	553 995	612 645	694 392	772 603	...
China (million kilowatt hours)	1 347 240	2 858 800	3 271 180	3 454 140	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	4 976 260
South Africa (million kilowatt hours)	195 660	231 323	241 170	235 924	229 599	238 272	...	...

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries - 2000/2012

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Electricity consumption *per capita*								
Brazil (million *per capita*) (12)	1 875	2 052	2 134	2 190	2 151	2 286	2 364	2 424
Russia (kilowatt hours)	5 931	6 851	7 020	7 165	6 843	7 145	7 283	7 425
India (kilowatt hours) (13)	(14) 512	672	717	734	779	819	884	917
China (kilowatt hours)	1 067	2 181	2 482	2 608	2 782	3 135	3 497	3 684
South Africa (kilowatt hours)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil
Ministry of Mines and Energy.

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

India
a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2013.*
b) Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority, *Executive Summary: Power Sector 2014 (various issues).*

China
National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development;* and *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2013.*

South Africa
Statistcs South Africa, *Energy Accounts and Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution: January 2011 (Statistical Release P4141).*

Footnotes

Brasil
(1) Primary Energy Production: includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.
(5) Total Consumption: 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* not includes energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

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

India
Information pertains to Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). Conversion factors have been used for providing data in Oil Equivalents.
(3) Primary Energy does not include thermal electricity.
(6) Includes Energy from coal, crude petroleum & natural gas & electricity (hydro, nucler & thermal).
(13) (Gross Generation + Net Imports) / Mid Year Population. Figure for 2012 is provisional.
(14) Estimated from per capita consumption at the end of 8th and 9th Plan i.e. March 1997 & March 2002.

China
(4) Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
(9) Energy consumption per capita is calculated by annual average population.

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.

Table 9.2 - Energy Balance - Brazil, Russia, China - 2012

	Primary energy production (mtoe)					Changes in stocks	Imports	Exports
	Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity			
Brazil [1]	257	85	107	26	[2] 40	-8	80	[3] 41
Russia [4]	2 740	[5] 240	[6] 1 177	761	[7] 562	-5	32	848
China [8]	2 323	1 777	207	100	239	-87	[9] 466	[9] 52

	Bunkers		Balance	Consumption *per capita* (kg)	Consumption (mtoe)				
	Air	Sea			Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity
Brazil	2	4	[10] 5	[11] 1 456	[12] 284	98	110	33	44
Russia [4]	...	...	...	[13] 13	1 893	[5] 145	[6] 637	555	[7] 557
China	...	...	119	1 875	2 532	1 686	476	132	238

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. *Brazillian Energy Balance 2012.*

Russia

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

China

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

Footnotes

Brazil

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

(2) Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

(3) Exports include bunkers.

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

(7) Electricity and heat.

(13) Tons of standard fuel.

China

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

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

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) (1)	80 698	85 980	86 225	88 426	89 627	90 451	90 645	91 958	96 088
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons) (2)	12 690	13 072	13 884	13 737	13 979	14 110	16 851	20 036	23 513
Electricity consumption (million kWh) (3)	321 159	361 659	375 378	394 861	409 855	407 273	437 863	456 748	472 048
Energy production (million kWh)									
Thermal (4)	38 459	55 626	56 540	58 320	78 179	60 767	95 738	84 532	115 193
Hydro	304 403	337 457	348 805	374 015	369 556	390 988	403 290	428 333	415 342
Nuclear	6 046	9 855	13 754	12 350	13 969	12 957	14 523	15 659	16 038
Wind	1	93	237	608	1 183	1 446	2 248	2 971	5 925

Source

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

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - Russia - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons) (1)	182 935	215 831	227 563	232 489	242 041	244 081	255 883	264 900	278 019
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23 259	26 261	27 893	28 757	31 573	31 280	33 358	33 796	35 061
Electricity consumption (billion kwh)	864	941	980	1 003	1 023	977	1 021	1 041	1 063
Electricity production (billion kwh)	878	953	996	1 015	1 040	992	1 038	1 055	1 069
Thermal	582	629	664	676	710	652	699	717	726
Hydro	165	175	176	179	167	176	168	165	165
Nuclear	131	149	156	160	163	164	170	173	178

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnote

(1) Including natural gas liquids.

Table 9.2.3 - Energy Commodity Balance - India - 2007-2011

(continues)

	Coal (1 000 tonnes)					Lignite (1 000 tonnes)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)
Supply and consumption										
Production	457 082	492 757	532 042	532 694	539 940	33 980	32 421	32 421	37 733	43 105
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	49 794	59 003	73 255	68 918	98 929	-	-	-	-	-
Exports	1 627	1 655	2 454	4 409	1 852	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	2 431	-538	-17 547	7 329	1 923	-674	-575	-575	43	2 666
Domestic supply	502 818	549 567	586 068	589 874	635 094	34 654	32 996	32 996	37 690	40 439
Transformation	400 731	381 060	436 562	395 836	403 905	26 985	27 542	27 542	29 899	33 090
Final consumption	503 168	547 370	587 810	523 528	535 731	34 657	32 420	32 420	37 685	42 500
Industry sector	100 283	165 465	147 859	127 692	131 826	7 672	4 878	4 878	7 786	9 410
Iron and steel	20 196	38 850	49 074	40 055	37 327	-	-	-	-	-
Chemical and petroleum	2 942	3 085	578	509	579	916	700	700	793	850
Non-ferrous metals	656	-	742	1 166	2 145	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	21 351	21 351	-	-	-	956	956	956	-	-
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mining and quarrying										
Paper, pulp and print	2 642	2 158	2 335	2 432	2 779	346	365	365	1 766	1 789
Cement	-	19 851	21 613	15 079	13 398	13 116	342	342	361	971
Textile and leather	366	2 534	272	275	280	768	2 068	2 068	1 175	1 123
Non-specified	52 130	77 636	73 245	68 113	75 318	4 686	447	447	3 691	4 677
Other sectors	1 646	845	2 954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	418	377	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	1 228	468	2 626	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

	LPG and ethane (1 000 tons)					Naphtha (1 000 tons)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)
Supply and consumption										
Production	6 732	6 996	8 091	7 541	7 335	16 440	14 826	17 105	17 535	17 176
From other sources	2 060	2 162	2 249	2 189	2 213	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2 832	2 360	2 718	4 502	5 084	5 983	5 023	1 734	2 074	1 974
Exports	99	109	131	154	174	9 297	7 601	9 911	10 655	10 139
Stock changes	-	1 487	1 484	2 442	3 113	-	-	981	1 722	2 094
Domestic supply	11 723	10 734	12 162	14 331	15 358	13 126	12 248	9 909	10 676	11 105
Transformation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final consumption	11 581	12 193	13 121	14 331	15 358	13 294	9 874	10 239	10 676	11 105
Industry sector	92	1 323	988	985	1 045	7 791	3 202	4 255	3 391	3 754
Iron and steel	-	79	83			54	71	109	121	197
Chemical and petroleum	6	6	8	8	20	6 048	1 328	1 495	1 681	1 416
Non-ferrous metals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-metallic minerals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Machinery	-	21	-	31	32	-	-	22	-	-
Mining and quarrying										
Paper, pulp and print	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cement	342	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and leather	-	7	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	86	1 210	872	343	991	1 689	1 803	2 651	1 589	2 141
Other sectors	11 489	10 870	11 908	12 593	13 543	4 750	5 255	4 939	6 866	7 164
Residential	11 173	10 637	11 364	11 682	12 365	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	316	233	544	687	954	4 750	5 255	4 939	6 866	7 164

Table 9.2.3 - Energy Commodity Balance - India - 2007-2011

(concluded)

	Kerosene (1 000 tons)					Gas/diesel (1 000 tons)				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)
Supply and consumption										
Production	7 794	8 223	7 702	7 702	7 475	59 032	63 495	78 631	78 840	81 901
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Imports	2 489	1 423	1 381	1 381	544	2 951	2 788	1 996	2 073	1 051
Exports	137	3 701	33	33	34	14 308	77	20 335	20 433	20 491
Intl. marine bunkers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-	-	-	261	-244	-	-9 600	-800	409	-2 281
Domestic supply	10 146	9 569	9 050	8 789	8 229	47 660	61 193	61 092	60 071	64 742
Transformation						3 097	3 513	3 857	166	168
Final consumption	9 365	9 303	8 928	8 789	8 229	48 224	63 477	60 445	60 071	64 742
Industry sector	185	43	56	67	61	2 171	14 421	14 631	2 801	2 830
Iron and steel	-	-	-	-	-	193	217	582	255	311
Chemical and petroleum	-	-	-	-	-	75	133	465	143	163
Transport equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	11 947	11 475	106	200
Mining and quarrying	-	-	-	-	-	369	1 030	1 085	1 366	1 181
Textile and leather	-	-	-	-	-	-	94	113	183	156
Non-specified	185	43	56	67	61	1 534	1 000	911	180	174
Transport sector	-	-	-	-	-	24 076	30 681	26 246	5 416	5 528
Domestic aviation	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Road	-	-	-	-	-	23 547	27 553	23 530	2 483	2 558
Rail	-	-	-	-	-	353	2 168	1 987	2 371	2 429
Domestic navigation	-	-	-	-	-	175	758	729	561	540
Non-specified	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other sectors	9 180	9 260	8 872	8 722	8 045	18 509	13 909	15 009	51 385	55 913
Residential	9 163	9 131	8 804	8 583	7 922	-	-	-	-	-
Comm. and public services	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Agriculture/forestry	-	-	-	-	-	9 014	10 144	12 507	616	684
Non-specified	17	129	68	139	123	9 495	3 765	2 507	50 769	55 229

	Heavy fuel oil (1000 tons)					Electricity (GWH)=106 Kwh				
	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 (1)
Supply and consumption										
Production	15 804	17 684	20 519	20 519	19 456	722 626	746 626	844 846	845 435	923 203
From other sources	-	-	-	-	-	90 476	95 905	114 224	114 224	128 172
Imports	1 187	1 637	1 013	-	1 128	5 230	5 899	5 610	5 610	5 610
Exports	4 718	6 118	6 734	6 734	7 895	290	37 577	62	62	128
Intl. marine bunkers	-	34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stock changes	-	-	-8 415	5 903	5 216	-	-	-	-	-
Domestic supply	12 239	13 203	23 213	8 807	7 473	818 042	810 853	964 618	965 207	1 056 857
Transformation	625	4 535	4 572	823	647	45 531	47 573	47 407	52 380	57 238
Final consumption	11 878	24 349	26 751	8 807	7 473	623 490	553 272	663 392	663 667	772 603
Industry sector	2 939	9 377	11 065	3 225	3 043	265 406	209 474	237 539	225 019	346 469
Iron and steel	885	2 316	2 473	-	-	-	-	-	15 579	29 947
Chemical and petroleum	1 989	3 175	3 759	790	746	-	-	-	22 990	33 465
Transport equipment	-	-	-	1 237	1 049	-	-	-	1 458	1 993
Mining and quarrying	-	998	1 745	7	45	-	-	-	-	-
Textile and leather	-	176	102	85	52	-	-	-	2 845	2 371
Non-specified	65	2 712	2 986	666	562	265 406	209 474	237 539	142 029	232 187
Transport sector	315	2 360	2 341	780	371	11 108	60 356	60 543	179 571	149 582
Domestic aviation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Road	55	500	783	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rail		27	143	-	-	11 108	11 425	17 217	17 217	14 327
Domestic navigation	260	847	986	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Non-specified	-	986	429	780	371		48 931	43 326	162 354	135 255
Other sectors	7 999	8 077	7 970	3 979	3 412	301 445	399 011	431 405	349 334	409 807
Residential	-	-	-	-	-	120 918	131 720	156 894	156 894	170 034
Comm. and public services	-	-	-	-	-	6 131	54 189	59 614	65 168	67 266
Agriculture/forestry	-	529	1 047	-	-	104 182	109 610	117 536	107 536	133 660
Non-specified	7 999	7 548	6 923	3 979	3 412	70 214	103 492	97 361	19 736	38 847

Source

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Energy Statistics 2010-2013*.

Footnotes

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

(1) Preliminary data.

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China - 2000/2013

(continues)

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

Table 9.2.4 - Summary of Energy - China - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (1)
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	381 286	428 746	439 658	466 789	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	...	...	...	...	...
Industry	379 752	427 166	438 604	465 595	...
Construction	...	...	...	...	...
Transport, storage and post	1 534	1 580	1 054	1 194	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	...	...	...	...	...
Others	...	...	...	...	...
Residential consumption	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)					
Total	61 727	68 862	73 960	81 409	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	1 681	1 691	1 860	1 929	...
Industry	6 711	6 895	6 048	5 811	...
Construction	2 354	2 747	2 828	2 869	...
Transport, storage and post	28 816	32 049	33 735	37 530	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	1 475	1 682	1 771	2 001	...
Others	10 699	11 662	13 132	14 605	...
Residential consumption	9 991	12 137	14 586	16 665	...
Electricity consumption (million kwh)					
Total	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	4 976 260	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	93 990	97 649	101 290	101 257	...
Industry	2 685 449	3 087 177	3 469 155	3 623 221	...
Construction	42 190	48 324	57 182	60 840	...
Transport, storage and post	61 701	73 453	84 842	91 537	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	113 677	129 200	150 308	169 149	...
Others	218 992	245 183	275 305	308 364	...
Residential consumption	487 216	512 463	562 006	621 896	...
Electricity production (million kwh)					
Thermal	2 982 776	3 331 928	3 833 702	3 959 210	4 235 870
Hydro	615 644	722 172	698 945	863 430	911 640
Nuclear	70 134	73 880	86 350	97 394	110 630

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development;* and *Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2000-2013.*

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa - 2009

(continues)

	Coal	Crude Oil	Electricity	Gas to users	Hydro
Energy supply (trillion joules)					
a. Domestic production	5 900 290	6 603	865 335	92 451	15 097
b. Imports	4 797	1 068 203	38 246	45 383	...
c. Total supply (a+b)	5 905 087	1 074 806	903 581	137 834	15 097
Energy use (trillion joules)					
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	2 196 784	1 074 806	475 522	177 998	9 895
Agriculture and fishing	679	...	21 029	...	...
Commercial sector	102 451	...	103 798	864	...
Construction	...	...	325	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	636 515	...	14 766	72 314	9 895
Manufacturing	1 405 978	1 074 806	335 491	101 920	...
Mining and wuarrying	51 161		112	...	...
Transport, storage and communication	...	...	610	...	...
b. Inventory changes	...	...	0	...	...
c. Private consumption, total	204 902	...	142 815	...	...
Heating, use of electricity etc.	204 902	...	142 815	...	...
d. Exports	1 457 203	657	48 920	0	...
e. Losses in distribution	...	...	33 646	...	...
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	3 858 889	1 075 463	700 903	177 998	9 895
Energy flow diagrams					
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture and fishing	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial sector	3.0	0.0	15.0	0.0	0.0
Construction	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	16.0	...	2.0	41.0	100.0
Manufacturing	36.0	100.0	48.0	57.0	...
Mining and quarrying	1.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0
Transport, storage and communication	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic	5.0	0.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Exports	38.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	0.0
Stock changes	...	...	...	...	...
Imports (%)	0.0	99.0	5.0	25.0	0.0

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - South Africa - 2009

(concluded)

	Nuclear	Petroleum products	Renewables and waste	Total energy supply or use
Energy supply (trillion joules)				
a. Domestic production	...	26 993	428	6 907 197
b. Imports	...	9 296	...	1 165 926
c. Total supply (a+b)	...	36 289	428	8 073 123
Energy use (trillion joules)				
a. Intermediate consumption by industries	...	29 233	...	3 964 238
Agriculture and fishing	...	1 247	...	22 956
Commercial sector	...	1 299	...	208 412
Construction	...	721	...	1 046
Electricity, gas and steam production	139 702	...	...	776 217
Manufacturing	...	...	...	1 074 806
Mining and wuarrying	...	906	...	55 079
Transport, storage and communication	...	25 060	...	25 670
b. Inventory changes	...	...	...	0
c. Private consumption, total	...	835	190	348 742
Heating, use of electricity etc.	...	2 658	...	350 375
d. Exports	...	3 505	...	1 510 285
e. Losses in distribution				33 646
f. Total use (a+b+c+d+e)	139 702	36 231	428	25 517 717
Energy flow diagrams				
Total (%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	...
Agriculture and fishing	...	3.0	...	...
Commercial sector	...	4.0	...	...
Construction	...	9.0	...	...
Electricity, gas and steam production	100.0	...	56.0	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...
Mining and quarrying	...	3.0	...	...
Transport, storage and communication	...	69.0	44.0	...
Domestic	...	2.0	...	...
Exports	...	10.0	...	...
Stock changes	...	...	...	...
Imports (%)	...	26.0	...	...

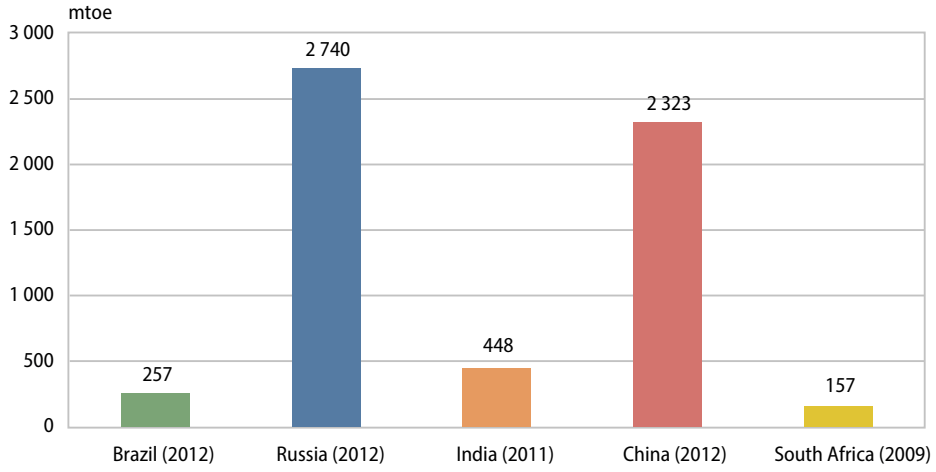
Source

Department of Energy, 2009.

Footnote

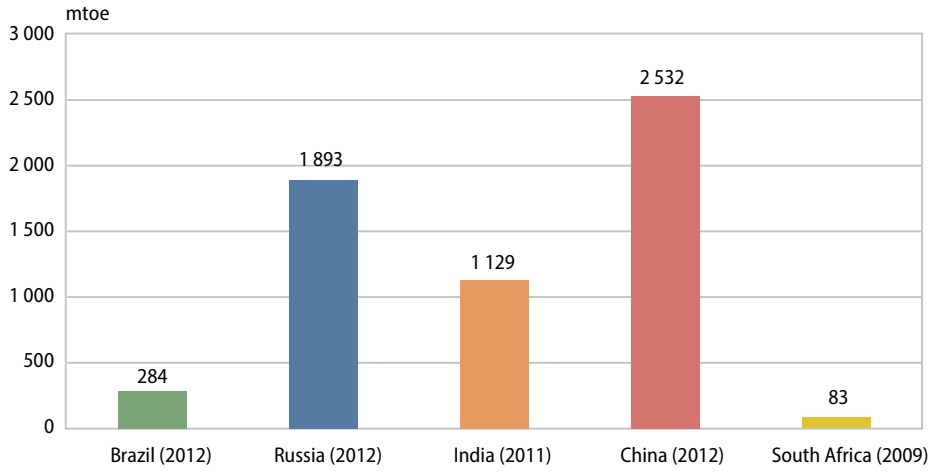
(1) Nuclear figure is equivalent to electricity produced from nuclear plants.

Graph 9.1 (a) - Total Primary Energy Production - 2009/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 9, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 9.1 (b) - Total Consumption of Energy - 2009/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 9, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum: refinery oil in put.

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

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

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

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

Electricity includes hydro, uranium and wind.

Exports include bunkers.

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

Energy Consumption per capita = total consumption / population

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

Russia

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

India

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

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

China

Total Primary Energy Production refers to the total production of primary energy by all energy producing enterprises in the country in a given period of time. It is a comprehensive indicator to show the level, scale, composition and pace of development of energy production of the country. The production of primary energy includes that of coal, crude oil, natural gas, hydro-power and electricity generated by nuclear energy and other means such as wind power and geothermal power. However, it does not include the production of fuels of low calorific value, bio-energy, solar energy and secondary energy converted from primary energy.
Total Primary Energy Production 2013 figure is also avaiable 2380 mtoe.

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.

Total Consumption of Energy 2013 figure is also avaiable 2625 mtoe.

Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

10

Table 10.1 - Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)										
Brazil [1]	50	63	61	62	65	64	65	67	69	[2] 67.8
Russia [3]	124	122	122	122	122	122	121	121	122	…
India [4]	156	155	155	156	156	155	156	…	…	…
China [5]	130	130	130	130	122	135	…	…	…	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	12	…	…
Production of cereal (million tons)										
Brazil [6]	45	53	57	67	77	68	73	75	87	98
Russia	65	78	78	82	108	97	61	94	71	92
India [4]	186	195	203	216	220	203	226	242	239	[7] 243
China	405	428	451	456	478	482	496	519	539	553
South Africa [8]	14	...	9	9	15	15	15	13	14	14
Production of meat (1 000 tons)										
Brazil [9]	10 326	16 368	17 349	18 517	19 472	19 532	20 749	21 575	22 036	[2] 23.632
Russia [10]	4 446	4 990	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090	[11] 8 542
India [12] [13]	1 851	2 312	2 302	4 009	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	…	…
China	60 139	69 389	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350
South Africa [14]	1 554	...	2 097	2 167	2 236	2 305	2 460	2 442	2 477	2 556
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)										
Brazil [15]	667	751	779	783	791	825	785	...	...	...
Russia	3 776	3 212	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728	…	…	…	…
India [12]	5 655	6 572	6 869	7 127	7 616	7 998	8 231	8 666	…	…
China	9 377	9 070	9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources

Brazil

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *Agricultural Municipal Production Survey; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey.*

b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2010.

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

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

India

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

b) Ministry of Agriculture, *Annual Reports of Department of Animal Husbandary, Dairying & Fisheries (2004-2005 & 2012-2013).*

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013, and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

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

South Africa

a) Statistics South Africa.

b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes

Brazil

(1) Harvested area.

(2) Provisional data.

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

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

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

Russia

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

(10) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(11) Provisional data.

India

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

(7) As per Second Advance Estimates.

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

(13) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-08.

China

(5) Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 to 2007 is calculated according to the "Communique of Main Data on Land Use Survey" from the First National Agricultural Census of China in 1996. Data of 2008 is from the " Survey of change of land". Data of 2009 is from the "Communique of Main Data from the Second National Land Survey" (Released on 30 December 2013 by the Leading Group Office of the Second National Land Survey of the State Council).

(14) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

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

Table 10.2.1 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (1)
Harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)									
Total	50.2	61.3	61.7	64.6	64.5	65.3	67.3	67.4	67.8
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)									
Soybean	27.2	35.9	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.7	35.6	37.1	41.1
Corn	23.7	20.6	22.3	22.4	21.2	19.8	19.6	21.1	22.6
Sugarcane	9.6	10.4	11.5	12.6	13.2	14.0	14.3	14.4	14.5
Beans	8.6	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.5	4.0	4.2
Rice	7.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1	3.6	3.5
Coffee	2.3	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.0
Wheat	4.5	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	2.8	3.3
Cassava	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.5	2.2
Cotton	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.0	2.1	1.4
Orange	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0
Cashew nuts	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	...
Sorghum	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2
Cocoa	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Banana	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	...
Coconut	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Oats	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3
Sisal	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.4	...
Castor beans	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)									
Soybean	32 821	52 465	57 857	59 833	57 345	68 756	74 815	65 849	81 700
Corn	32 321	42 662	52 112	58 933	50 746	55 395	55 660	71 073	80 736
Sugarcane	326 121	477 411	549 707	645 300	672 157	717 462	734 006	721 077	738 195
Beans	3 056	3 458	3 169	3 461	3 487	3 159	3 435	2 795	2 944
Rice	11 135	11 527	11 061	12 061	12 651	11 236	13 477	11 550	11 759
Coffee	3 807	2 573	2 249	2 797	2 440	2 906	2 700	3 038	2 919
Wheat	1 726	2 485	4 114	6 027	5 056	6 171	5 690	4 418	5 712
Cassava	23 044	26 639	26 541	26 703	24 404	24 524	25 349	23 045	21 199
Cotton	2 007	2 899	4 111	3 983	2 898	2 950	5 071	4 969	3 404
Orange	17 064	18 032	18 685	18 538	17 618	18 102	19 811	18 013	16 311
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)									
Soybean	2 403	2 380	2 813	2 816	2 637	2 947	3 121	2 637	2 932
Corn	2 718	3 382	3 785	4 080	3 715	4 367	4 210	5 006	5 257
Sugarcane	67 878	75 118	77 632	79 274	78 860	79 044	76 448	74 297	75 102
Beans	705	857	837	915	850	923	935	1 032	1 037
Rice	3 038	3 880	3 826	4 231	4 405	4 127	4 895	4 786	5 006
Coffee	1 679	1 113	993	1 259	1 143	1 346	1 256	1 433	1 432
Wheat	1 516	1 593	2 220	2 550	2 080	2 829	2 660	2 310	2 585
Cassava	13 482	14 046	14 010	14 137	13 861	13 720	14 622	13 612	13 909
Cotton	2 504	3 228	3 653	3 744	3 570	3 555	3 608	3 596	3 625
Orange	19 925	22 375	22 752	22 159	22 380	23 331	24 239	24 689	22 996

Table 10.2.1 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Brazil - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (1)
Fruits production (1 000 tons) (2)	35 098	41 698	42 795	42 540	41 412	42 399	45 369	42 573	...
Number of livestock (1 000 heads)									
Bovines	169 876	205 886	199 752	202 307	205 308	209 541	212 815	211 279	...
Chickens	659 246	819 894	930 041	990 993	1 021 215	1 028 151	1 051 990	1 032 039	...
Laying hens	183 495	191 622	197 618	207 712	208 871	210 761	216 220	213 230	...
Ovines	14 785	16 019	16 239	16 630	16 812	17 381	17 668	16 789	...
Swines	31 562	35 174	35 945	36 819	38 045	39 957	39 307	38 796	...
Production of meat (1 000 tons)									
Beef	3 900	6 887	7 049	6 621	6 662	6 977	6 784	7 351	8 167
Chicken	5 082	8 164	8 988	10 216	9 940	10 693	11 422	11 533	12 346
Pork	1 344	2 298	2 480	2 636	2 930	3 079	3 370	3 150	3 120
Milk (1 000 tons) (3)									
Cow milk	19 191	24 658	25 376	26 782	28 238	29 820	31 161	31 364	...

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Provisional data.

(2) Fruits Production 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.

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

Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%) [1]	106.2	103.0	103.3	110.8	101.4	88.7	123.0	95.2	[2] 106.2
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	100.3	102.3	118.0	98.6	76.2	146.9	88.3	[2] 112.3
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	105.6	104.3	103.0	104.6	100.9	102.3	102.8	[2] 100.5
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares) [3]	84.7	75.3	74.8	76.9	77.8	75.2	76.7	76.3	78.1
Structure of crops area by main species (%)									
Cereals and pulses	53.9	57.4	59.2	60.8	61.1	57.5	56.8	58.2	58.7
Including wheat	27.4	31.3	32.6	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.3	32.3	32.1
Tubers	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Oil-bearing crops	6.5	10.2	9.3	10.1	10.3	12.8	13.6	13.2	14.2
Including Rapeseeds	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6	1.7
Sunflower seeds	5.5	8.2	7.1	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.6	9.3
Soybeans	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0
Fiber crops	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Beetroots	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.2
Tobacco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
Vegetable other	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fodder crops	34.1	27.1	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.0	23.7	23.0	22.1
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)									
Cereal and pulses									
Total	65 420	78 227	81 472	108 179	97 111	60 960	94 213	70 908	92 385
Wheat	34 460	44 927	49 368	63 765	61 740	41 508	56 240	37 720	52 091
Nuts	7.9	5.0	7.3	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.8	12.8
Oil-bearing crops	4 473	8 218	7 037	8 972	8 186	7 457	13 115	11 313	14 151
Rapeseeds	149	522	630	752	667	670	1 056	1 035	1 393
Sunflower seeds	3 919	6 743	5 671	7 350	6 454	5 345	9 697	7 993	10 554
Soybeans	342	805	650	746	944	1 222	1 756	1 806	1 636
Potatoes	29 465	28 260	27 195	28 846	31 134	21 141	32 681	29 533	30 199
Beetroots	14 051	30 673	28 836	28 995	24 892	22 256	47 643	45 057	39 321
Vegetable other	10 822	11 370	11 509	12 960	13 402	12 125	14 696	14626	14689
Tobacco	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruits [4]	2 961	2 169	2 811	2 661	3 057	2 464	2 917	2 920	3 368

Table 10.2.2 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - Russia - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)									
Cereal and pulses									
Total	1 560	1 890	1 980	2 380	2 270	1 830	2240	1 830	2 200
Wheat	1 610	1 950	2 100	2 450	2 320	1 910	2 260	1 770	2 230
Nuts (5)	800	660	910	1 220	1 490	1 470	1 550	2030	2340
Oil-bearing crops	890	1 120	1 100	1 200	1 150	990	1 330	1 220	1 430
Rapeseeds	860	1 160	1 180	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 260	1 060	1 250
Sunflower seeds	900	1 140	1 130	1 230	1 150	960	1 340	1 300	1 550
Soybeans	1 010	990	920	1 050	1 190	1 180	1 480	1 310	1 360
Potatoes	10 470	13 330	13 200	13 750	14 270	10 020	14 840	13 440	14 460
Beetroots	18 830	32 540	29 200	36 240	32 320	24 070	39 170	40 890	44 210
Vegetables other	14 330	17 260	17 880	19 620	19 920	18 030	20 810	21 090	21 390
Tobacco	750	660	3 020	2 450	2 800	1 070	1 290	3 000	…
Fruits (4) (5)	4 280	4 395	5840	5510	6380	5 195	6200	6 840	7 970
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)									
Seedlings	1 519	987	1 341	1 178	1 509	1 036	1 258	1 470	1 647
Stone fruits	466	223	415	480	496	431	496	472	515
Subtropical cultures	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.9	1.2
Citrus cultures	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Berrying grounds	696	723	739	733	752	670	749	710	765
Vineyards	279	234	315	268	299	324	412	267	439
Number of livestock by species (year-end)									
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27 520	21 562	21 546	21 038	20 671	19 968	20 134	19 981	514
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15 824	16 185	16 340	16 162	17 231	17 218	17 258	18 816	186
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14 962	20 194	21 503	21 770	21 986	21 820	22 858	24 180 (2)	23 849
Production of meat (1 000 tons) (6)	4 446	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 090 (2)	8 542
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32 259	31 339	31 988	32 363	32 570	31 847	31 646	31 831 (2)	30 661
Cow milk	32 000	31 186	31 915	32 117	32 326	31 585	31 386	31 576	...
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34 085	38 216	38 208	38 058	39 429	40 599	41 113	42 033	278
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3 776	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728	…	…	…	…
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) (7)	747	440	406	364	330	310	293	276	...
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit) (8)	288	161	146	130	116	109	103	97	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare) (9)	19	27	32	36	36	38	39	38	38
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m)	94.8	118	134	108	97.1	118	123	120	114
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)	14	14	14	16	17	15	18	18	18

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Preceding year = 100
(2) Provisional data.
(3) Total Sown Area.
(4) Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
(5) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012 – 2013 – per 1 ha harvested area.
(6) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
(7) Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations(excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
(8) Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
(9) Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008-excluding data on micro enterprises.

Table 10.2.3 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
All index numbers of production of principal crops (%) [2] [3]	97.6	...	101.7	102.5	93.6	98.7	116.1	105.1	96.3	...
Cereals	97.9	...	113.6	106.4	101.8	92.5	111.2	107.1	97.8	...
Total food grains	97.3	...	60.8	106.2	101.6	93.0	112.1	106.1	98.5	...
Non-food grains	98.4	...	114.3	100.9	90.0	101.5	117.9	104.7	95.3	...
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	...	126.4	113.8	101.8	103.9	107.9	105.1	104.6	...
Planting structure of farm crops by main species [3]										
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185	...	192	195	195	189	199	...	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54.3	...	52.2	51.5	51.6	51.9	50.4	...	...	...
Rice	24.1	...	22.8	22.5	23.3	22.2	21.5	...	...	...
Wheat	13.9	...	14.5	14.4	14.2	15.1	14.6	...	...	...
Corn (maize)	3.6	...	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	...	...	...
Soybeans	3.5	...	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.8	...	...	...
Oil-bearing crops	12.6	...	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.7	13.7	...	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	...	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	2.9	...	...	...
Rapeseeds and mustard	2.4	...	3.5	3	3.2	3.0	3.5	...	...	...
Sesame	0.9	...	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	...	...	...
Cotton	4.6	...	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.6	...	...	...
Other fiber crops	0.5	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	...	...	...
Sugarcane	2.3	...	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.5	...	...	...
Sweet potato	0.1	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Tobacco	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	...	...	...
Vegetables	3.4	...	3.9	4	4.1	4.2	4.5	...	...	...
Fruits	2.1	...	2.9	3	3.1	3.3	3.4	...	...	...
Production of major farm products [3]										
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185 738	...	203 085	216 014	219 900	203 446	226 251	242 234	238 790	243 430
Cotton (1000 bales)	9 520	...	22 632	25 884	22 276	24 022	33 000	35 200	34 220	35 602
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6 410	...	4 864	9 183	7 168	5 429	8 265	6 964	4 695	9 140
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4 190	...	7 438	5 834	7 201	6 608	8 179	6 604	8 029	8 251
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	...	618	757	640	588	893	810	685	672
Potatoes (1 000 tons)	22 143	...	22 181	34 658	34 391	36 577	42 339	41 483	45 344	
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295 960	...	355 520	348 188	285 029	292 302	342 382	361 037	341 200	345 923
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	...	469	437	569	688	884	823	...	...
Fruits (1 000 tons)	43 138	...	59 563	65 587	68 466	71 516	74 878	76 424	81 285	...

Table 10.2.3 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - India - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2003	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare) [3]										
Cereal	18.4	...	20.2	21.5	21.8	20.8	22.6	24.2	24.5	...
Cotton	1.9	...	4.2	4.7	4.0	4.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	...	8.7	14.6	11.6	9.9	14.1	13.2	10.0	...
Rapeseeds and mustard	9.4	...	11.0	10.0	11.4	11.8	11.9	11.2	12.6	...
Sesame	3	...	3.6	4.2	3.5	3.0	4.3	4.3	4.0	...
Potatoes	182.8	...	149	193	188	199	227	218	228	...
Sugarcane	685.8	...	690.2	688.8	645.5	700.2	700.9	716.7	682.5	...
Tobacco	17	...	14.1	14.2	14.6	15.6	17.9	17.7	...	...
Livestock products [4]										
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [5]	1 900	...	2 302	4 009	4 280	4 566	4 869	5 514	...	...
Milk (1 000 tons) [6]	79 651	...	99 348	107 933	112 183	116 425	121 847	127 904	...	...
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32 957	...	41 148	46 822	49 810	52 200	54 903	57 770	...	...
Poultry eggs (million) [7]	36 632	...	50 663	53 565	55 562	60 244	63 024	66 450	...	...
Fish production (1 000 tons)	5 655	...	6 869	7 127	7 616	7 998	8 231	8 666	...	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers [3]										
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16 702	...	21 651	22 570	24 909	26 486	28 122	27 740	25 536	...
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10 920	...	13 773	14 419	15 090	15 580	16 558	17 300	16 821	...
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4 215	...	5 543	5 515	6 506	7 274	8 050	7 914	6 653	...
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1 567	...	2 335	2 636	3 313	3 632	3 514	2 526	2 062	...
Per hectare (kg)	90	...	112	117	129	140	146	144	128	...
Number of livestock [8]	...				...	...	...	...	...	...
Cattle (1 000 heads)	...	185 181	...	199 075	...	...	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	...	97 922	...	105 343	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	...	185 827	...	212 095	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	...	485 002	...	529 698	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	...	489 012	...	648 830	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

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

b) Ministry of Agriculture, *Annual Reports of Department of Animal Husbandary, Dairying & Fisheries (2004-2005, 2009-2010 & 2012-2013).*

c) Ministry of Agriculture, *Indian Horticulture Database.*

Footnotes

(1) Information for 2013 is as per second advance estimate.

(2) Precending year = 100.

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

(4) Data in livestock products pertains to Financial Year i.e. April (of the year indicated in the table) to March (next year).

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

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

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

(8) Number of livestock is produced from Livestock Census which is conducted at a gap of five years. Information from Last two census (2003 & 2007, Reference Date 15th October) has been included.

Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components (1) (2)									
All (%)	103.6	105.4	103.9	105.7	104.6	104.4	104.5	104.9	104.0
Crop Products (%)	101.4	105.4	104.0	104.8	103.8	104.1	105.6	104.4	104.4
Forestry Products (%)	105.4	105.6	106.9	108.1	107.1	106.5	107.6	106.7	107.3
Livestock Products (%)	106.3	105.0	102.3	106.8	105.8	104.1	101.7	105.2	102.0
Fishery Products (%)	106.5	106.0	104.8	106.0	105.8	105.5	104.5	105.1	105.2
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)									
Total	156.3	152.1	153.5	156.3	158.6	160.7	162.3	163.7	164.6
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)									
Rice	19.2	19.0	18.8	18.7	18.7	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.4
Wheat	17.1	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.6
Corn	14.8	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.4	22.1
Soybeans	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.4	4.1
Tubers	6.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.4
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.5
Peanuts	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	8.5	8.5
Sesame	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Cotton	2.6	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.9	2.6
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar crops	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
Sugarcane	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0
Vegetables	9.7	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5	12.7
Other	12.1	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.3	9.2
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)									
Cereal	405 224	450 992	456 324	478 474	481 563	496 371	519 394	539 347	552 692
Cotton	4 417	7 533	7 624	7 492	6 377	5 961	6 589	6 836	6 299
Peanuts	14 437	12 887	13 027	14 286	14 708	15 644	16 046	16 692	16 972
Rapeseeds	11 381	10 966	10 573	12 102	13 657	13 082	13 426	14 007	14 458
Sesame	811	662	557	586	622	587	605	639	623
Potatoes	13 255	12 897	12 958	14 156	14 646	16 307	17 658	18 552	19 188
Sugarcane	68 280	97 092	112 951	124 152	115 587	110 789	114 434	123 114	128 201
Beetroots	8 073	7 508	8 931	10 044	7 179	9 296	10 731	11 740	9 260
Tobacco	2 552	2 456	2 395	2 838	3 066	3 004	3 132	3 407	3 374
Tea	683	1 028	1 165	1 258	1 359	1 475	1 623	1 790	1 924
Fruits	124 357	171 020	181 363	192 202	203 955	214 014	227 682	240 568	250 930
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)									
Citrus	1 272	1 815	1 941	2 031	2 160	2 211	2 288	2 306	2 422
Apples	2 254	1 899	1 962	1 992	2 049	2 140	2 177	2 231	2 272
Pears	1 015	1 087	1 071	1 074	1 074	1 063	1 086	1 089	1 112
Grapes	283	419	438	451	493	552	597	666	715
Bananas	249	286	307	318	339	357	386	395	392
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)									
Apples	20 431	26 059	27 860	29 847	31 681	33 263	35 985	38 491	39 683
Citrus	8 783	17 898	20 583	23 313	25 211	26 452	29 440	31 678	33 209
Pears	8 412	11 986	12 895	13 538	14 263	15 057	15 795	17 073	17 301
Bananas	4 941	6 901	7 797	7 835	8 834	9 561	10 400	11 558	12 075
Grapes	3 282	6 271	6 697	7 151	7 941	8 549	9 067	10 543	11 550

Table 10.2.4 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - China - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)									
Prickly ash seeds	...	161	194	245	264	251	242	185	259
Aniseed	...	88	96	101	107	117	122	136	143
Cinnamon	...	88	88	68	64	76	...	...	...
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)									
Cereal	4 752.6	5 310.1	5 319.9	5 547.7	5 447.5	5 524.4	5 706.6	5 823.7	5 894.2
Cotton	1 093.1	1 295.3	1 286.4	1 302.0	1 288.6	1 229.4	1 307.9	1 458.1	1 449.5
Peanuts	2 973.3	3 257.7	3 302.4	3 364.8	3 360.6	3 455.5	3 502.5	3 598.5	3 663.3
Rapeseeds	1 518.6	1 832.6	1 873.8	1 835.3	1 876.5	1 775.1	1 827.3	1 884.8	1 922.8
Sesame	1 034.2	1 173.0	1 147.0	1 243.2	1 306.8	1 312.1	1 385.3	1 463.2	1 490.0
Potatoes	2 806.4	3 062.5	2 924.9	3 035.5	2 882.6	3 132.8	3 255.6	3 353.7	3 553.9
Sugarcane	57 626.1	70 450.2	71 228.2	71 209.7	68 093.4	65 700.0	66 485.1	68 600.3	70 576.2
Beetroots	24 518.0	39 766.9	41 359.8	40 754.4	38 536.2	42 498.1	47 361.1	49 792.8	50 922.4
Tobacco	1 775.9	2 065.7	2 058.3	2 140.4	2 203.2	2 233.9	2 143.4	2 133.7	2 078.8
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)									
Hogs	416 336	418 504	439 895	462 913	469 960	464 600	468 627	475 922	474 113
Cattle	123 532	104 651	105 948	105 760	107 265	106 264	103 605	103 434	103 851
Sheep and goats	279 482	283 698	285 647	280 849	284 522	280 879	282 358	285 041	290 363
Production of meat (1000 tons)	60 139	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 651	83 872	85 350
Milk (1000 tons)	9 191	33 025	36 334	37 315	36 777	37 480	38 107	38 754	36 495
Cow Milk	8 274	31 934	35 252	35 558	35 188	35 756	36 578	37 436	35 314
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21 820	24 240	25 290	27 022	27 425	27 627	28 114	28 612	28 761
Catch of fish (1000 tons)		9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	11 618	11 730
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1 000 units) (3)	13 881	17 963	18 888	20 963	21 883	22 772	23 633	24 500	...
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265.3	323.9	332.8	335.3	340.7	346.1	351.5	357.4	357.3

Sources

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes

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

(2) Preceding year = 100.

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

Table 10.2.5 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa - 2000/2013

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

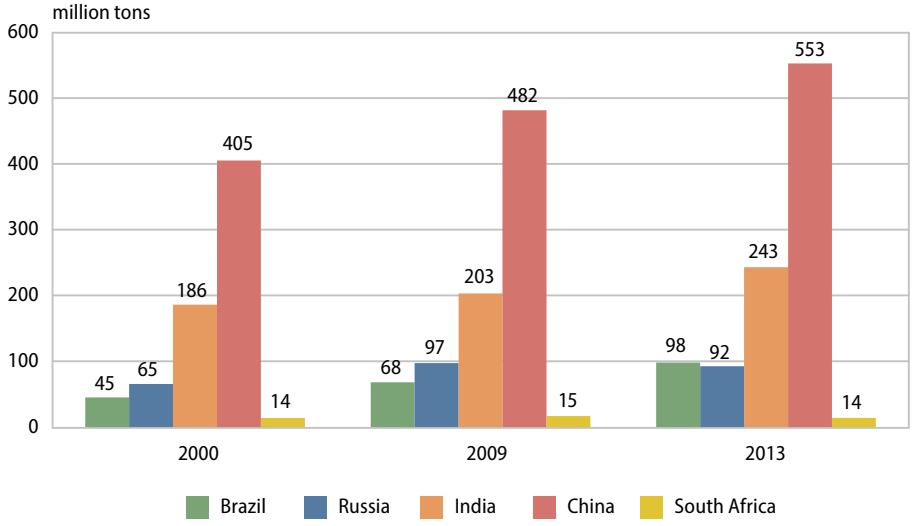
Sources

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

Footnotes

Data on commercial agriculture.

Graph 10.1 - Production of Cereals - 2000/2013



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 10, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

General

Cultivated Area: This Consists of net area sown and current fallows.

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

Brasil

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

Cultivated area includes only harvested area.

Russia

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

India

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

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

Cultivated Area consists of Net Area sown and current fallows.

China

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

Transport

11

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)										
Brazil	29	29	29	29	31	30	28	29	29	30
Russia	86	85	85	85	86	86	86	86	86	86
India [1]	63	64	63	63	63	64	64	65	65	…
China	69	75	77	78	80	86	91	93	98	…
South Africa	21	21	21	21	21	21	21	…	…	…
Length of highways (1 000 km)										
Brazil	1 579.0	1 610.0	1 603.0	1 765.0	1 736.0	1 712.0	1 712.0	1 712.0	1 713.0	1 691.0
Russia [2]	532.0	531.0	597.0	624.0	629.0	647.0	665.0	728.0	925.0	987.0
India [1]	190.0	210.0	215.0	219.0	221.0	229.0	231.0	235.0	241.0	...
China	1 679.8	3 345.2	3 457.0	3 583.7	3 730.2	3 860.8	4 008.2	4 106.4	4 237.5	…
South Africa										
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)										
Brazil	…	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	9
Russia	48	50	50	50	49	49	49	51	55	55
India [1]	16	20	22	25	26	30	32	33	36	38
China	25	44	48	54	58	69	78	83	90	…
South Africa	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	…	…	
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)										
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	496	473	477	497	512	464	484	503	533	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China	1 226	1 747	1 920	2 159	2 320	2 483	2 789	3 098	3 338	(3) 3 604
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)										
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	3 638	4 676	4 801	4 915	4 948	4 446	4 752	4 915	5 056	5 083
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
China [4]	4 432	8 026	8 884	10 142	11 030	12 213	14 184	15 932	17 377	(3) 18 648
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)										
Brazil	48 000	59 000	57 000	61 000	69 000	76 000	94 000	108 000	113 000	116 000
Russia	53 410	85 774	93 932	111 002	122 601	112 469	147 119	166 760	195 775	…
India [5]	26 212	51 567	63 880	77 850	78 440	89 442	103 171	112 794	99 971	…
China	97 054	204 493	237 066	279 173	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	502 574	[3] 565 849
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	

Sources

Brazil

a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.

b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.

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

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

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal Road Agency.

India

a) Ministry of Railways, Indian Railways *Annual Statistical Statements 2011-2012.*

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

c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2012-2013.*

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

China

a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Reports* 2000-2013.

b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, *Annual Statistical Reports* 2000-2013.

c) China Railway Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports* 2012-2013.

d) China National Petroleum Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports* 2000-2013.

e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports* 2013.

f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2013* and *Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2013 National Economic and Social Development.*

g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation, *Annual Statistical Reports 2000-2013.*

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes

Russia

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

India

(1) Highways includes both National and State Highways only (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc) & the information is as on 31st March of the Year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31st March 2001.

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

China

(4) Since 2013, the statistical coverage of pipeline transport has included China National Offshore Oil Corporation on the basis of China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation.

(3) Preliminary data.

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil - 2000/2013

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	30	30	28	28
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	469	475	452	464	444
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155 690	182 644	205 711	221 633	238 054	257 118
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) (1)	48 000	46 000	51 000	59 000	57 000	61 000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) (1)	6 774	6 677	7 343	8 185	7 725	7 604
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	254	240	251	...
Ownership of automobiles						
Registered automobiles (1 000 units)	19 973	23 669	24 936	26 309	27 869	29 852
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 234	23 973	25 257	26 644	28 222	30 227
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents (2)	378 811	461 125	499 770	539 919	424 137	508 186
Number of injured (2)	358 762	439 065	474 244	513 510	404 385	484 900
Number of death (2)	20 049	22 060	25 526	26 409	19 752	23 286

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Traffic						
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	27	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	458	421	438	422	421	392
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	266 967	245 316	277 922	293 184	301 653	298 615
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) (1)	69 000	76 000	94 000	108 000	113 000	116 000
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) (1)	8 535	8017	9710	11697	12084	12517
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ownership of automobiles						
Number of registered automobiles (1 000 units)	32 055	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death						
Accidents (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of injured (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of death (2)	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency - ANTT.

b) National Civil Aviation Agency - ANAC.

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

Footnotes

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

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

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) (1)	173 660	142 276	135 986	149 929	152 145
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) (2)	152 735	193 597	198 766	205 849	216 276
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167 054	172 217	177 838	174 085	175 872
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 373 178	1 858 093	1 950 830	2 090 337	2 116 240
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53 410	85 774	93 932	111 002	122 601
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2 515	2 830	2 927	3 424	3 692
Freight traffic of petroleum					
Pipelines (million tons)	295	454	461	462	456
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) (3)	532	531	597	624	629
Ownership of automobiles (5)					
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	4 401	4 849	4 929	5 168	5 349
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 993	26 362	27 618	30 287	32 915
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	157 596	223 342	229 140	233 809	218 322
Number of injured	179 401	274 864	285 362	292 206	270 883
Number of death (6)	29 594	33 957	32 724	33 308	29 936

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) (1)	141 477	140 611	138 588	133 275	...
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) (2)	180 136	199 341	222 823	248 862	(4) 250 054
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	151 467	138 885	139 842	144 612	138 517
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 865 305	2 011 308	2 127 835	2 222 389	2 196 217
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	112 469	147 119	166 760	195 775	225 157
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	3 558	4 715	4 950	5 079	5 012
Freight traffic of petroleum					
Pipelines (million tons)	474	492	544	523	525
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) (3)	647	665	728	925	987
Ownership of automobiles (5)					
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units)	5 323	5 414	5 545	5 751	6 020
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	33 980	35 248	37 317	39 719	42 111
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	203 618	199 431	199 868	203 597	204 068
Number of injured	255 484	250 635	251 848	258 618	258 437
Number of death (6)	27 659	26 567	27 953	27 991	27 025

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Data on legal and physical persons transported passengers on a commercial basis.
(2) Transports of goods by all types of organizations.
(3) Public paved roads. At the end of the year.
(4) Preliminary data.
(5) Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.
(6) Since 2009 number of persons who was dies within 30 days after accidents, before 2009-person who was dies within 7 days.

Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - India - 2000/2012

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Traffic					
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457 022	615 614	694 764	769 956	838 032
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315 516	441 762	483 422	523 196	552 002
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	18	32	43	53	50
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	26 212	51 567	63 880	77 850	78 440
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	549	800	860	1 040	1 200
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	348	712	917	1 144	1 211
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	203	415	540	680	720
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) (1)	4 759	9 744	11 088	10 854	11 172
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) (2)	6 705	11 212	12 518	13 999	15 377
Ownership of passenger cars (in 000) (3)	5 297	8 073	9 110	10 146	11 200
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death					
Accidents	391 449	439 255	460 920	479 216	484 704
Number of injured	399 265	465 282	496 481	513 340	523 193
Number of death	78 911	94 968	105 749	114 444	119 860

	2009	2010	2011	2012
Traffic				
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	903 465	978 508	1 046 522	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	601 290	626 473	668 618	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)	57	67	75	69
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)	89 442	103 171	112 794	99 971
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	1 428	1 646	1 750	1 529
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)	1 254	1 356	1 461	1 249
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)	717	762	830	719
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) (1)	14 057	17 916	20 382	20 626
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 000) (2)	16 799	18 636	20 835	23 245
Ownership of passenger cars (in 1 000) (3)	12 366	13 749	15 467	17 570
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death				
Accidents	486 384	499 628	497 686	490 383
Number of injured	515 458	527 512	511 394	509 667
Number of death	125 660	134 513	142 485	138 258

Sources

a) Ministry of Railways, *Indian Railways Annual Statistical Statements 2011-2012.*
b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways, *Basic Road Statistics of India* (various issues) and *Transport Year Book.*
c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas, *Indian Petroleum & Natural Gas Statistics 2012-2013.*
d) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation, *Air Transport Statistics* (various issues).

Footnotes

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

(1) It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.
(2) Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses.
(3) Figures indicate number of cars registered in India as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the data is as on 31st March 2001.

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - China - 2000/2012

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Traffic							
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	665 742	720 708	780 577	769 560	874 838	929 208	1 013 085
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	612 940	633 044	678 246	709 948	784 086	869 319	975 425
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453 259	476 682	496 938	478 861	571 217	606 196	662 212
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 377 049	1 469 414	1 565 842	1 724 665	1 928 877	2 072 603	2 195 441
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97 054	109 135	126 870	126 319	178 228	204 493	237 066
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 027	4 372	5 155	5 790	7 180	7 890	9 428
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	10 054	8 988	8 178	6 310	6 625	6 777	7 358
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	2 373 420	2 598 889	2 751 064	2 871 576	4 142 869	4 967 228	5 548 575
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) (1)	187	194	201	220	247	310	334
Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) (2)	994	1 037	1 063	1 034	1 155	1 143	1 147
Regular civil airports opened (3)	139	143	141	126	133	135	142
Ownership of automobiles							
Registered automobiles (1000 units) (4)	16 089	18 020	20 532	23 829	26 937	31 597	36 974
Passenger cars (1000 units) (5)	…	…	10 221	12 871	15 333	19 187	23 952
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death							
Accidents	616 971	754 919	773 137	667 507	517 889	450 254	378 781
Number of injured	418 721	546 485	562 074	494 174	480 864	469 911	431 139
Number of death	93 853	105 930	109 381	104 372	107 077	98 738	89 455

	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 (6)
Traffic							
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	1 150 677	1 247 611	1 351 144	1 502 081	1 676 025	1 846 755	1 970 561
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)	1 135 469	3 286 819	3 718 882	4 338 967	5 137 474	5 953 486	6 711 451
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	721 631	777 860	787 889	876 218	961 229	981 233	1 059 562
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	2 379 700	2 510 629	2 523 917	2 764 413	2 946 579	2 918 709	2 917 389
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	279 173	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	502 574	565 849
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	11 639	11 960	12 623	17 890	17 391	16 389	16 858
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)	7 778	5 918	6 938	7 227	7 453	7 748	7 626
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)	6 428 485	5 026 274	5 755 667	6 842 753	7 542 384	8 170 758	8 652 056
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) (1)	406	439	446	500	571	612	662
Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km) (2)	1 296	1 342	1 425	1 695	1 996	1 995	…
Regular civil airports opened (3)	148	152	165	175	178	180	…
Ownership of automobiles							
Registered automobiles (1000 units) (4)	43 584	50 996	62 806	78 018	93 563	109 331	126 830
Passenger cars (1000 units) (5)	29 616	35 953	45 913	58 616	72 044	86 831	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death							
Accidents	327 209	265 204	238 351	219 521	210 812	204 196	…
Number of injured	380 442	304 919	275 125	254 075	237 421	224 327	…
Number of death	81 649	73 484	67 759	65 225	62 387	59 997	…

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Since 2013, the statistical coverage of pipeline transport has included China National Offshore Oil Corporation on the basis of China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation.

(2) The indicator "Length of Domestic Civil Aviation Routes" has been changed to "Length of Domestic Regular Civil Aviation Routes" from the year of 2011 but the coverage of the statistics remains stable.

(3) The indicator "Number of Civil Airports" has been changed to "Number of Regular Civil Aviation Airports" from the year of 2011, but the coverage of the statistics remains unchanged.

(4) The ownership of automobiles excludes three-wheel vehicles and low-speed trucks.

(5) The number of passenger cars includes the number of small passenger vehicles and minicars.

(6) Preliminary data.

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa - 2003/2010

	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Traffic							
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	....	....	....	....	283	288	288
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	....	....	....	....	479	427	450
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) (1) (2)	482	498	503	592	613	644	520
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	....	....	....	....	183	183	186
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) (3) (4)	....	16 110	17 032	16 893	17 216	17 751	....
Ownership of passenger cars							
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	....	4 863	5 193	5 477	5 598	5 739	....
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death							
Number of death	10 762	11 031	10 946	12 001	9 346	....	....

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Explanatory Notes

Russia

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

India

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

Length of highways excludes urban and project roads.

Length of Petroleum Pipelines includes both onshore & offshore infrastructure.

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Information Society

12

Table 12.1 - Summary of Information Society on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants										
Brazil	186	215	207	207	214	216	217	220	225	225
Russia	226	299	309	317	319	318	314	309	301	290
India [(1) (2)]	26	45	36	34	33	32	30	27	25	23
China [(3) (4)]	124	270	281	278	258	236	221	213	206	197
South Africa [(5)]	...	215	199	184	181	169	167	...	...	...
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants										
Brazil	140	466	532	636	781	905	1 047	1 239	1 339	1 364
Russia [(6)]	22	863	1 081	1 199	1 398	1 614	1 664	1 790	1 827	1 937
India [(1) (2)]	2	70	135	204	300	447	632	742	708	717
China [(4)]	67	303	353	416	485	563	644	736	825	908
South Africa [(7)]	...	615	677	735	773	832	865	...	...	...
Number of personal computers per 1 000 inhabitants										
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	64	121	161	218	268	365	437	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China [(4) (8)]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160
Urban	31	140	160	185	204	227	247	285	304	...
Rural	1	5	7	9	13	19	26	46	55	...
South Africa [(9) (10)]	...	123	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants										
Brazil	...	209	...	...	348	417	...	465	492	...
Russia	20	152	180	247	268	290	430	490	533	...
India [(2) (11)]	5	24	28	40	44	51	75	101	126	172
China	18	85	105	160	226	289	343	383	421	458
South Africa [(10) (12)]	...	6	...	...	...	88	101	...	...	...
Number of daily newspapers										
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia [(13)]	946	769	805	774	787	793	770	789	749	...
India [(14)]	5 364	6 530	6 800	7 131	7 710	8 475	9 355	10 205	10 908	12 109
China [(15)]	2 007	1 931	1 938	1 938	1 943	1 937	1 939	1 928	1 918	...
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources

Brazil

a) National Telecommunication Agency - ANATEL.

b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, *National Household Sample Survey 2005/2012* .

Russia

a) Ministry of Communication and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.

b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

c) World Bank.

India

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

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

c) International Telecommunication Union.

China

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

b) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *Integrated Household Survey in Urban and Rural Areas of China 2013*; *Urban Household Survey in China 2000-2012* ; and *Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012.*

c) State Administration of Press, Publication, Radio, Film and Television of the People's Republic of China, *Annual Statistical Report 2010-2012.*

South Africa

General Household Survey 2002-2010 .

Footnotes

Russia

(6) Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.

(13) Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

India

(1) Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table (except for 2000 where it is Financial Year end i.e. 31st March 2001). Information for main telephone line pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription in case of India.

(2) Mid Year population estimates have been used for arriving at figures per 1000 inhabitants.

(11) Information for 2000-2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 is as provided by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is as on 30th September 2013.

(14) Data relates to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000.

China

(3) PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.

(4) Preliminary data.

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

(15) Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa

Household based question

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

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

(9) Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked once, in 2005.

(10) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Question was asked in 2005, and then again in

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

Explanatory Notes

Brasil

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

Russia

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

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

India

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

Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone - Includes wireless connections.

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

South Africa

Household based question.

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

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

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

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.

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

Finance

भारतीय रिज़र्व बैंक
RESERVE BANK OF INDIA
GUARANTEED BY THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT
500
पाँच सौ रुपये
GOVERNOR

13

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Share of deficit (-)/surplus of general government to GDP (%)									
Brazil [(1) (2)]	-3.8	-3.5	-2.3	-2.4	-3.3	-2.9	-3.1	-3.0	-3.9
Russia [(3)]	1.4	7.4	5.4	4.1	-6.0	-3.9	0.8	-0.1	-0.5
India [(4) (5)]	-6.6	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.2	-4.3	-3.0	...
China	-2.5	-0.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.3	-1.7	-1.1	-1.7	-1.9
South Africa [(6)]	-1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	-0.6	-4.8	-3.7	...	...
Share of income tax to revenue (%)									
Brazil [(7)]		18.7	19.4	20.5	19.9				
Russia [(3)]	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.4
India [(4) (5)]	11.0	20.4	23.2	21.3	20.5	20.7	19.2	19.7	...
China	12.4	24.5	23.3	24.3	22.6	21.3	22.0	21.7	22.4
South Africa [(6)]	42.3	40.8	43.3	44.4	46.6	43.9	41.3	...	...
M2 supply (year-end) (million US$)									
Brazil [(8)]	155 150	303 900	401 088	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	904 174
Russia [(9)]	40 859	340 703	524 196	441 658	504 881	656 558	760 345	902 384	961 565
India [(4) (10)]	84 136	215 265	288 781	274 935	315 253	359 781	361 414	351 852	330 331
China [(11)]	1 626 042	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 517 316	15 498 350	18 148 717
South Africa [(6)]	62 156	164 298	204 485	167 852	215 443	253 282	221 077	220 161	...

Sources

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

a) Ministry of Finance, *Union Budget* (various issues).
b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Central Statistics Office, *Statistical Year Book 2014.*
c) Reserve Bank of India, *Bulletin on Money Stock Measures* (various issues).

China

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

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

Russia

(3) The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury, 2013 - according to preliminary data.
(9) The calculation according to the data of Bank of Russia. 2013 - preliminary data.

India

(4) For all Information reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year).
(5) The data relates to General Government i.e. Central Government & State Government combined. GDP is at current market price. Income tax is collected by Central Governemnt only. Information since 2011 is provisional.
(10) Includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. Average annual exchange rate for the financial year has been used for currency conversion.

China

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

South Africa

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

M2 comprises:

* notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.

* cheque and transmission deposits.

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

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Expenditure (million R$) [1]	315 421	797 835	838 504	969 130	1 136 855	1 115 572	1 179 629	1 519 572	1 440 397
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)									
General public services	5.3	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.5	3.8
Foreign affairs	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
National defense	3.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.6
Public security	0.7	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6
Education	3.4	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.3	5.3
Science and technology	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.7
Culture, sport and media	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Social safety net and employment effort	33.0	31.4	33.2	31.9	31	35.5	37.4	32.8	40.0
Medical and health care	6.4	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.2	5.8
Environment protection	0.4	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Urban and rural community affairs	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1	0.9	0.9	1.1
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	1.6	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.4
Transportation	1.0	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
Industry, commerce and banking	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5
Other expenditure [2]	42.4	50.3	45.6	47.9	48.7	41	39.2	46.4	36.0
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/US dollar (R$)	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million R$)	47 686	121 102	146 617	147 550	166 073	206 853	214 235	233 371	249 510
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$)	26 071	55 636	75 269	80 317	83 324	117 604	127 959	119 390	115 503
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million R$)	74 352	174 345	231 430	223 440	250 234	280 141	285 377	325 045	344 843
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$)	40 650	80 096	118 810	121 626	125 550	159 271	170 451	166 289	159 635
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million R$)	283785	661500	781280	1072986	1167424	1362389	1 617 480	1 764 645	1 953 197
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$)	155 150	303 900	401 088	584 063	585 732	774 085	966 092	902 770	904 174
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	13.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	10.8	10.9	7.2	9.9
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	12.6	11.5	12.6	9.9	11.5	10.3	7.7	11.5

Sources

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

Footnotes

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

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia - 2000/2013

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget									
Revenue (billion Rub) [1]	2 098	10 626	13 368	16 004	13 600	16 032	20 855	23 435	24 082
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)									
Profit (income) tax of organisations	19.0	15.7	16.2	15.7	9.3	11.1	10.9	10.1	8.6
Income tax of individuals	8.3	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.6	10.4
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural									
Resources usage (%)	...	11.2	9.2	10.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.6	10.8
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	...	21.7	18.0	22.4	19.7	20.1	22.4	21.2	20.8
Expenditure (billion Rub) [1]	1 960	8 375	11 379	13 992	16 048	17 617	19 995	23 175	24 931
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget									
General and local government (%) [2]	...	9.9	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.2	6.1
National economy (%)	...	11.3	13.7	16.1	17.3	13.2	14.0	14.1	13.2
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	54.3	51.2	50.9	52.8	57.5	56.2	57.0	57.4
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	419	2 785	3 702	3 795	4 038	5 063	5 939	6 430	6 986
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	15	106	151	129	134	166	184	212	214
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub) [3]	1 151	8 971	12 869	12 976	15 268	20 012	24 483	27 405	31 405
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US$) [4]	41	341	524	442	505	657	760	902	962
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%) [3]	25.0	11.0	10.0	13.0	8.8	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.3
Interest rate (%) [3]									
Deposit	6.5	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.6	6.0	4.4	5.5	...
Lending	24.4	10.4	10.0	12.2	15.3	10.8	8.5	9.1	...

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) In 2005 in Russia has adopted a new budget classification. Since 2005 data are included budgets of state extra-budgetary funds. 2013- preliminary data.
(2) Since 2011 excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
(3) Data of Bank of Russia.
(4) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India - 2000/2012

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget								
Total receipts (billion ₹) (1)	5 979	11 253	13 559	15 648	18 458	21 536	25 363	28 369
Revenue receipts (%) (1)	63.4	77.9	78.2	71.4	65.6	73.3	69.0	73.0
Tax receipts (%) (1)	51.1	64.3	64.7	59.2	53.3	58.0	57.3	60.6
Non-tax receipts (%) (1)	12.3	13.6	13.5	12.2	12.2	15.3	11.7	12.4
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹) (1)	5 956	11 092	13 153	15 997	18 521	21 451	25 188	28 359
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹) (2)	3 256	5 834	7 127	8 840	10 245	11 973	13 044	14 104
Agriculture and rural development (%)	4.5	5.8	7.9	6.9	7.7	6.3	5.0	6.0
Defence services (%)	18.5	15.2	15.4	17.8	16.2	16.4	15.6	15.2
Health services (%)	1.6	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.2
Education (%)	2.4	3.8	4.0	3.7	4.3	4.6	4.7	4.8
Petroleum and natural gas (%)	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.6	3.2	5.4	6.8	3.9
Science, technology and IT (%)	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7
Transport (%)	3.6	4.6	3.3	2.1	2.0	3.8	3.7	3.8
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)	35.2	27.7	24.8	23.5	22.3	24.2	26.0	26.0
Home affairs (%)	3.2	2.8	3.0	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.4
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)	3.8	4.6	5.1	5.7	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.5
Others (%)	26.6	32.5	33.3	32.6	32.3	27.3	26.1	28.5
Money stock measures (billion ₹)								
M1	3 794	9 680	11 558	12 597	14 893	16 355	17 334	18 949
M2	3 845	9 730	11 609	12 647	14 943	16 406	17 384	19 000
M3	13 132	33 101	40 179	47 948	56 027	64 995	73 578	83 820
M4	13 392	33 360	40 439	48 207	56 287	65 255	73 837	84 080
Foreign currency assets - FCA (million US$)	39 554	191 924	299 230	241 426	254 685	274 330	260 069	259 726
SDRs (million)	2	2	18	1	5 006	4 569	4 469	4 328
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US$)	616	469	436	981	1 380	2 947	2 836	2 301
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US$)	40 172	192 395	299 684	242 408	261 071	281 846	267 374	266 354
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US$)	2 725	6 784	10 039	9 577	17 986	22 972	27 023	26 292

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - India - 2000/2012

(concluded)

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

Sources

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

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

Footnotes

1. For all Information reference year is Financial Year (i.e. April of the year indicated in the table to March next year). End of Financial Year i.e. 31st March (Next year) in case of foreign exchange reserves.

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

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

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

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

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government)									
budget revenue [(1) (2)]	1 339 523	3 876 020	5 132 178	6 133 035	6 851 830	8 310 151	10 387 443	11 725 352	12 914 290
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)									
Total tax revenue	...	...	88.9	88.4	86.9	88.1	86.4	85.8	85.6
Domestic value added tax	...	...	30.1	29.3	27.0	25.4	23.4	22.5	22.3
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	4.3	4.2	6.9	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.4
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	...	12.0	12.1	11.3	12.6	13.1	12.6	10.8
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	...	-11.0	-9.6	-9.5	-8.8	-8.9	-8.9	-8.1
Business tax	...	...	12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.2	13.4	13.3
Corporate income tax	...	...	17.1	18.2	16.8	15.5	16.1	16.8	17.4
Individual income tax	...	...	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.0	5.1
Resource tax	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.8	0.8
City maintenance and construction tax	...	...	2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	2.7	2.6
House property tax	...	...	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
Stamp tax	...	...	4.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.8	1.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	...	3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.4
Urban land use tax	...	...	0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
Land appreciation tax	...	...	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	2.3	2.6
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	...	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Tax on ship tonnage	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	...	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	1.9	2.0
Tariffs	...	...	2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.0
Farm land occupation tax	...	...	0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.4	1.4
Deed tax	...	...	2.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	2.5	3.0
Tobacco leaf 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
Total non-tax revenue	...	...	11.1	11.6	13.1	11.9	13.6	14.2	14.4
Special program receipts	...	...	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.7
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	...	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	3.9	3.7
Penalty receipts	...	...	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
Other non-tax receipts	...	...	3.4	4.1	5.9	4.5	5.5	6.2	6.7

Table 13.2.4 - Selected Data on Finance - China - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Expenditure (million RMB) (1) (2)	1 588 650	4 042 273	4 978 135	6 259 266	7 629 993	8 987 416	10 924 779	12 595 297	13 974 426
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)									
General public services	...	...	17.1	15.7	14.9	15.1	15.7	15.7	15.5
Foreign affairs	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
National defense	...	...	7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	5.3	5.3
Public security	...	...	7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5
Education	...	...	14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0	15.1	16.9	15.7
Science and technology	...	...	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.6
Culture, sport and media	...	...	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Social safety net and employment effort	...	...	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.3
Medical and health care	...	...	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.9	5.8	5.9
Environment protection	...	...	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4
Urban and rural community affairs	...	...	6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.9
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	...	6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.5
Transportation	...	...	3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	6.5	6.6
Industry, commerce and banking affairs	...	...	8.6	9.9	7.9	8.9	8.1	7.5	7.3
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	...	...	1.3	1.5	1.3	0.2	0.1	0.0
Other expenditure	...	...	5.9	4.7	4.2	3.0	2.7	2.0	2.4
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1 465 270	2 707 262	3 037 523	3 421 896	3 824 597	4 462 820	5 074 847	5 465 977	5 855 831
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$) (3)	176 999	346 698	415 837	500 672	560 118	673 867	805 531	869 617	960 460
Currency issued- M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5 314 720	12 603 513	15 256 008	16 621 713	22 000 151	26 662 150	28 984 770	30 866 423	33 726 063
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$) (3)	641 998	1 614 035	2 088 548	2 431 995	3 221 955	4 025 873	4 600 757	4 910 735	5 531 674
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13 461 030	34 560 359	40 344 221	47 516 660	60 622 501	72 585 180	85 159 090	97 414 880	110 650 915
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$) (3)	1 626 042	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 517 316	15 498 350	18 148 717
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%) (4)	2.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.5	3.0	3.0
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%) (4)	5.9	6.1	7.5	5.3	5.3	5.8	6.6	6.0	6.0

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.
(2) Data of 2013 are budget implementation data.
(3) Currency issued on million US$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
(4) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa - 2000/2011

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated							
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)							
Total tax revenue	79.2	79.4	81.9	81.5	80.8	78.6	78.8
Domestic value added tax	13.5	22.2	22.4	23.0	22.8	23.9	22.3
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	10.2	12.0	14.0	14.0	13.9	10.9	11.8
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Business tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Corporate income tax	10.8	18.5	21.4	21.8	22.8	18.7	16.5
Individual income tax	31.5	22.3	21.9	22.7	23.8	25.3	24.8
Resource tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
City maintenance and construction tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
House property tax	3.9	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.6	3.2	3.3
Stamp tax	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	1.9	1.5	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9
Deed tax	0.7	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6
Tobacco leaf tax	0.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1
Other tax revenue [(1)]	7.3	-3.0	-4.8	-6.3	-8.3	-6.0	-2.4
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	20.6	19	18.5	19.6	21.4	21.2
Special program receipts	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	53.9	51.4	41.6	38.4	46.0	5.4
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.4
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	7.0	7.2	8.5	9.7	9.0	17.7
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)							
General public services	25.6	23.8	23.5	21.4	20.7	19.8	...
Foreign affairs	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	...
National defense	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	...
Public security	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	...
Education	18.5	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.7	18.0	...
Science and technology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Culture, sport and media	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	...
Social safety net and employment effort	10.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.0	...
Medical and health care	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.3	...
Environment protection	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	...
Urban and rural community affairs	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	...
Transportation	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	...
Industry, commerce and banking	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	...
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	2.0	2.6	2.8	3.0	3.0	...
Other expenditure	10.1	6.4	5.6	6.5	4.7	3.9	...

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa - 2000/2011

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)	43 568	96 071	110 130	120 513	126 881	135 999	158 666
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$)	5 757	13 776	16 229	12 953	17 211	20 536	19 512
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)	274 355	605 679	738 317	753 628	806 261	862 788	947 174
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$)	36 250	86 852	108 797	81 005	109 367	130 284	116 477
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)	474 848	1 156 842	1 396 325	1 561 612	1 588 265	1 677 329	1 797 771
Currency issued - M2 (year-end)	62 742	165 886	205 761	167 852	215 443	253 282	221 077
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million ZAR) (2)	520 665	1 349 293	1 667 580	1 914 200	1 948 222	2 083 114	2 255 567
Currency issued - M3 (year-end) (million US$) (2)	68 795	193 483	245 732	205 750	264 270	314 557	277 373
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.0	9.0	11.0	11.5	7.0	5.5	5.5
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%) (3)	14.5	12.5	14.5	15.0	10.5	9.0	9.0

Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

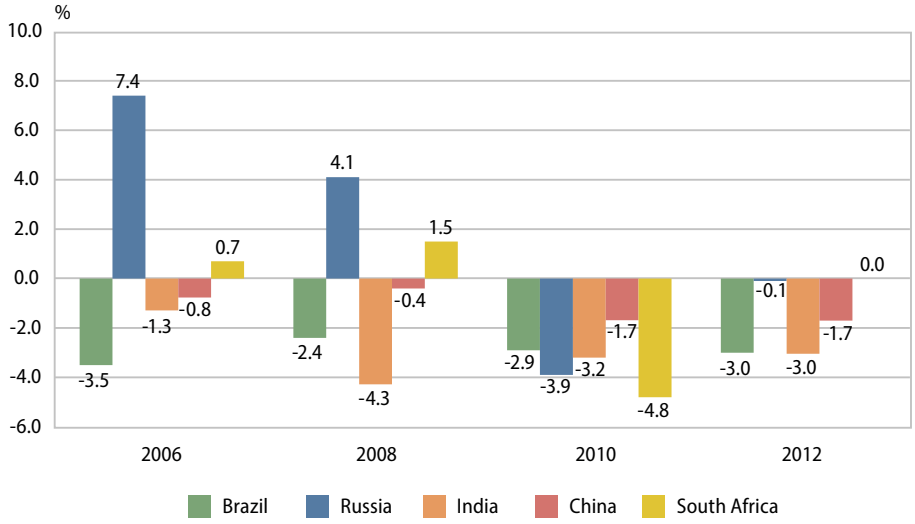
Government finance in fiscal years; year begins on 01 April to 31 March of the following year.

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

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

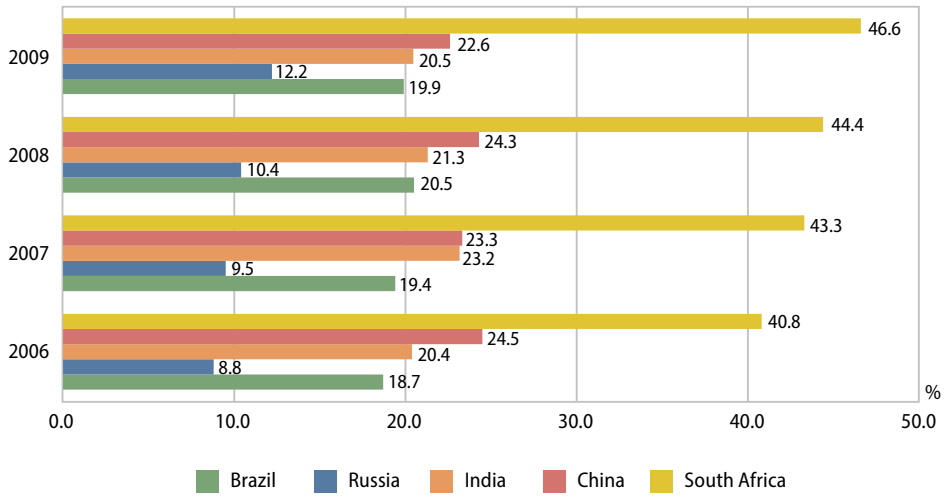
(3) The prime overdraft rate serves as a market reference or benchmark rate for interest rates, but does not determine interest rates.

Graph 13.1 (a) - Percentage Share of Deficit (-)/Surplus of General Government to GDP - 2006/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 13, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 13.1 (b) - Percentage Share of Income Tax to Revenue - 2006-2009



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 13, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

Brasil

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

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

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

Expenditure - Data covers Federal Government only.

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

Annual rates are calculated as the average of monthly data.

India

General Government includes both Central Government and State Government.

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

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

M2 = M1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + Time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 +Total Post Office Deposits.

China

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

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

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

The Contents of Government Revenue include the following main items:

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

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

The Contents of Government Expenditure include the following main items:

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

South Africa

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

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

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

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

External Economic Relations

14

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

(continues)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)									
Brazil	137 027	277 750	342 394	448 640	355 402	477 717	596 636	586 530	607 560
Russia	175 689	542 660	674 052	889 662	590 272	762 792	983 498	1 034 881	(1) 779 897
India (2)	125 940	430 240	556 618	647 001	623 198	826 096	1 015 835	1 017 576	…
China (3)	530 249	1 914 458	2 376 498	2 814 784	2 446 417	3 264 141	3 997 755	4 264 789	…
South Africa	70 187	163 128	187 742	204 610	158 287	199 614	238 064	172 581	…
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)									
Brazil	72 444	120 467	157 790	220 247	174 679	244 202	302 388	304 089	326 263
Russia	61 091	209 460	283 661	366 228	247 321	320 958	410 050	444 536	(1) 344 748
India (2)	65 112	230 046	303 144	355 742	348 403	450 324	567 546	571 497	…
China (3)	250 688	852 769	1 034 231	1 232 976	1 113 143	1 520 559	1 907 926	2 016 472	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)									
Brazil	64 584	157 283	184 603	228 393	180 723	233 514	294 249	282 442	281 297
Russia	114 598	333 200	390 391	523 434	342 951	441 833	573 448	590 345	(1) 435 149
India (2)	60 828	200 194	253 474	291 259	274 795	375 772	448 289	446 079	…
China (3)	279 561	1 061 688	1 342 267	1 581 808	1 333 274	1 743 583	2 089 830	2 248 317	…
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)									
Brazil	-3.8	1.3	0.1	-1.7	-1.5	-2.2	-2.1	-2.4	-3.7
Russia	18.0	9.3	5.5	6.3	4.1	4.4	5.1	3.7	(4) 2,9
India (2) (5)	-0.6	-1.0	-1.3	-2.3	-2.8	-2.8	-4.2	-4.7	…
China	1.7	8.5	10.1	9.3	4.9	4.0	1.9	2.3	…
South Africa	-0.1	-3.5	-5.3	-7.2	-7.1	-4.1	-3.4	-5.9	…
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)									
Brazil	89.2	130.6	117.0	103.7	103.5	95.6	97.3	92.9	86.2
Russia	187.6	159.1	137.6	142.9	138.7	137.7	139.8	132.8	(1) 126,2
India (2)	93.4	87.0	83.6	81.9	78.8	83.4	79.0	78.1	…
China	111.5	124.5	129.8	128.3	119.8	114.7	109.5	111.5	…
South Africa	111.9	92.5	92.0	92.1	96.9	99.4	97.9	90.3	…
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)									
Brazil	98.7	150.9	133.2	114.3	119.8	111.1	113.2	108.7	101.1
Russia	234.1	182.3	155.3	161.5	161.6	159.8	161.8	157.3	(1) 153,6
India (2)	88.2	68.1	64.8	61.0	62.0	67.9	62.5	61.2	…
China	116.1	129.0	134.9	133.6	126.1	119.2	114.7	118.5	…
South Africa	117.2	93.9	93.7	95.2	100.4	104.7	102.2	91.5	…
Inflows of FDI (million US$)									
Brazil	32 779	18 822	34 585	45 058	25 949	48 506	66 660	65 272	64 045
Russia (6)	4 429	13 678	27 797	27 027	15 906	13 810	18 415	18 666	26 118
India (2) (7)	4 029	22 826	34 843	41 873	37 745	34 847	46 556	36 860	28 807
China (8)	40 715	63 021	74 768	92 395	90 033	105 735	116 011	111 716	117 586
South Africa (9)	888	-527	5 687	9 017	5 389	1 228	6 011	4 839	…

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries - 2000/2013

(concluded)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Outflows of FDI (million US$)									
Brazil	2 282	28 202	7 067	20 457	10 084	-11 588	1 029	2 821	3 496
Russia [6]	382	3 208	9 179	21 818	17 454	10 271	19 040	17 426	76 265
India [2] [7]	759	15 046	18 835	19 365	15 144	17 195	11 097	7 134	...
China [8] [10]	...	17 634	26 506	55 907	56 529	68 811	74 654	87 804	...
South Africa [11]	-271	-6 594	-2 962	3 137	-1 156	-450	257	-2 364	...
Annual average exchange rates									
Brazil (R$ per US$)	1.8	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.2
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.1	27.2	25.6	24.8	31.7	30.4	29.4	31.1	31.8
India (RS. per US$) (2)	45.7	45.2	40.2	46.0	47.4	45.6	48.1	54.0	...
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	8.0	7.6	6.9	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	...	...	...
Year-end exchange rates									
Brazil (R$ per US$)	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.7	...	...	...
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.2	26.3	24.6	29.4	30.2	30.5	32.2	30.4	...
India (RS. per US$) (2)	46.6	43.6	40.0	51.0	45.1	44.7	51.2	54.4	...
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	7.8	7.3	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	6.1
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	6.8	7.1	8.3	8.4	7.3	7.3	8.2	...
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)									
Brazil [12]	33 011	85 839	180 334	193 783	238 520	288 575	352 012	373 147	358 808
Russia	24 263	295 277	466 376	410 695	405 825	432 949	441 162	473 110	...
India [2]	42 281	199 179	309 723	251 985	279 057	304 818	294 398	292 046	...
China	165 574	1 066 340	1 528 249	1 946 030	2 399 152	2 847 338	3 181 148	3 311 589	3 821 315
South Africa	7 534	25 613	32 979	34 099	39 706	43 834	48 860	50 735	...
Share of external debts to GDP (%)									
Brazil	33.6	15.9	14.1	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0	13.9	13.9
Russia [13]	...	34.3	30.6	34.2	34.2	36.4	32.2	31.2	31.3
India [2] [14]	22.0	16.8	17.5	18.0	20.3	18.2	18.2	20.5	21.8
China	...	12.2	10.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	8.9	...
South Africa	27.8	22.7	26.4	26.6	27.5	28.8	28.1	34.2	...
International investment position (million US$)									
Brazil	...	-364 540	-536 106	-281 795	-597 102	-890 447	-764 443	-825 637	-758 195
Russia [13]	...	-31 566	-38 793	-150 600	254 788	103 430	16 340	137 956	...
India [2] [15]	-76 848	-59 999	-62 445	-51 179	-66 600	-159 125	-203 609	-244 829	...
China	...	640 208	1 188 115	1 493 816	1 490 516	1 688 032	1 688 416	1 736 425	...
South Africa	-6 790	-41 049	-68 621	-9 694	-37 461	-67 747	-24 963	...	...

Sources

Brazil

a) Central Bank of Brazil.
b) Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
b) Bank of Russia.
c) International Monetary Fund.

India

a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Commerce, *Export Import Data Bank* ; and Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion, *FDI Statistics* (various issues).

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

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

China

a) State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

Brazil

(12) Cash concept.

Russia

(1) Data refer to January-September of 2013.

(4) Prelimenary data.

(6) According to organizations that have provided statistical reports (excluding monetary authorities, commercial banks), including Ruble proceeds converted into US dollars.

(13) At the beginning of the year.

India

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

(5) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices.

(7) Information since 2009-10 is provisional and that for 2013 is upto January 2014 only. FDI Inflow figures are gross inflows/investments.

(14) Information As on March end 2013 is partially revised.

(15) Information since 2009 is partially revised.

China

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

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

(10) Outflows of FDI from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2007 and on included all sectors.

South Africa

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

(11) 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 - 2000/2013

(million US$) (continues)

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008
Import from major trade partners [1]	55 851	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985
United States of America	12 899	12 667	14 657	18 723	25 628
China	1 222	5 355	7 990	12 621	20 044
Argentina	6 843	6 241	8 053	10 404	13 258
Germany	4 428	6 144	6 503	8 669	12 027
Japan	2 961	3 405	3 840	4 609	6 807
Republic of Korea	1 437	2 327	3 106	3 391	5 413
Nigeria	734	2 643	3 918	5 281	6 704
Italy	2 167	2 276	2 570	3 348	4 613
France	1 880	2 700	2 838	3 525	4 678
Mexico	754	844	1 310	1 979	3 125
Export to major trade partners [1]	55 119	118 529	137 807	160 649	197 942
China	1 853	4 435	5 750	7 114	11 054
United States of America	159	4164	6894	8905	13683
Argentina	2 185	5 341	5 660	6 703	10 944
Netherland	761	2 382	3 936	1 971	3 650
Germany	1 195	2 862	3 198	3 444	5 485
Japan	1 559	2 516	2 928	3 378	4 131
United Kingdom	1 648	2 864	2 419	2 956	4 360
Venezuela	1 526	1 976	2 429	2 945	3 774
India	445	2 227	1 979	2 775	3 612
Belgium	438	1 537	2 231	1 971	1 833
Import by principal commodities [1]	55 851	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985
Crude oil	3 190	7 667	9 081	11 989	16 389
"Diesel" (diesel Oil)	1 251	1 022	1 748	3 023	5 142
Auto engine explosion, 1500 < CM3 < = 3000, up to 6 passengers	808	496	1 348	2 028	3 096
Naphtha for petrochemicals	727	1 377	1 726	1 886	2 173
Other parts for television and radio broadcasting receivers, etc.	274	254	527	654	1 416
Other potassium chloride	561	956	950	1 500	3 828
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	198	259	222	418
Natural gas in gaseous state	114	810	1 314	1 497	2 715
Refined copper cathodes/Its elements, raw	286	593	1 195	1 619	1 902
Wheat (excludes durum or seeding), and wheat with rye	855	647	988	1 389	1 872
Export by principal commodities	55 119	118 529	137 807	160 649	197 942
Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	1 853	4 435	5 750	7 114	11 054
Crude oil	159	4 164	6 894	8 905	13 683
Other soya beans, whether or not broken	2 185	5 341	5 660	6 703	10 944
Raw cane sugar	761	2 382	3 936	1 971	3 650
Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	1 195	2 862	3 198	3 444	5 485
Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated beans	1 559	2 516	2 928	3 378	4 131
Marc other solid waste from the extraction of soybean oil	1 648	2 864	2 419	2 956	4 360
Chemical wood pulp	1 526	1 976	2 429	2 945	3 774
Cuts and edible offal of fowls, frozen	445	2 227	1 979	2 775	3 612
Other sugar cane, beet, sucrose chemistry	438	1 537	2 231	1 971	1 833

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil - 2000/2013

(million US$) (concluded)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Import from major trade partners (1)	127 722	181 649	226 245	223 183	239 621
United States of America	20 032	27 039	33 964	32 363	36 004
China	15 911	25 593	32 788	34 251	37 303
Argentina	11 281	14 426	16 906	16 444	16 463
Germany	9 869	12 552	15 212	14 212	15 182
Japan	5 368	6 982	7 871	7 735	7 082
Republic of Korea	4 818	8 422	10 096	9 099	9 491
Nigeria	4 760	5 920	8 386	8 012	9 648
Italy	3 665	4 838	6 222	6 202	6 719
France	3 615	4 800	5 461	5 910	6 498
Mexico	2 783	3 858	5 130	6 075	5 795
Export to major trade partners (1)	152 995	201 915	256 039	242 578	242 179
China	10 582	21 354	44 314	41 228	46 026
United States of America	9 351	16 293	25 804	26 701	24 653
Argentina	11 413	11 035	22 709	17 998	19 615
Netherland	5 979	9 307	13 639	15 041	17 333
Germany	2 665	7 558	9 039	7 277	6 552
Japan	3 761	5 182	9 473	7 956	7 964
United Kingdom	4 592	4 673	5 202	4 460	4 067
Venezuela	3 073	4 430	4 591	5 056	4 850
India	2 886	3 531	3 200	5 577	3 130
Belgium	2 399	3 455	3 959	3 742	3 594
Import by principal commodities (1)	127 722	181 649	226 245	223 183	239 621
Crude oil	9 186	10 097	14 080	13 410	16 321
"Diesel" (diesel Oil)	1 673	5 131	7 421	6 574	8 285
Auto engine explosion, 1500 < CM3 < = 3000, up to 6 passengers	3 338	4 928	6 977	5 845	5 365
Naphtha for petrochemicals	1 536	3 246	4 788	4 193	4 659
Other parts for television and radio broadcasting receivers, etc.	939	2 695	3 053	3 033	3 233
Other potassium chloride	2 061	2 204	3 503	3 510	3 319
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	1 362	2 150	3 351	2 347	1 951
Natural gas in gaseous state	1 591	2 132	2 733	3 336	3 878
Refined copper cathodes/Its elements, raw	1 004	1 885	2 049	2 103	1 815
Wheat (excludes durum or seeding), and wheat with rye	1 206	1 521	1 832	1 757	2 415
Export by principal commodities	152 995	201 915	256 039	242 578	242 179
Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	10 582	21 354	31 851	23 810	25 996
Crude oil	9 351	16 293	21 603	20 306	12 957
Other soya beans, whether or not broken	11 413	11 035	16 312	17 455	22 812
Raw cane sugar	5 979	9 307	11 548	10 030	9 164
Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	2 665	7 558	9 965	7 179	6 495
Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated beans	3 761	5 182	7 999	5 722	4 582
Marc other solid waste from the extraction of soybean oil	4 592	4 673	5 544	6 246	6 101
Chemical wood pulp	3 073	4 430	5 001	4 700	5 179
Cuts and edible offal of fowls, frozen	2 886	3 531	4 454	4 272	4 199
Other sugar cane, beet, sucrose chemistry	2 399	3 455	3 391	2 814	2 678

Source

Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.

Footnotes

Value is at FOB.

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

Table 14.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia - 2000/2013

(million US$)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Import from major trade partners									
Germany	3 898	18 464	26 534	34 115	21 229	26 699	37 682	38 305	37 916
Netherlands	740	2 685	3 857	4 817	3 590	4 442	5 925	5 977	5 846
China	949	12 910	24 424	34 780	22 795	38 964	48 202	51 628	53 211
Italy	1 212	5 726	8 537	11 002	7 891	10 043	13 402	13 432	14 554
Turkey	349	2 753	4 179	6 146	3 216	4 867	6 360	6 860	7 256
USA	2 694	6 405	9 471	13 790	9 170	11 097	14 584	15 366	16 537
France	1 187	5 863	7 766	10 015	8 431	10 043	13 276	13 804	13 012
India	557	968	1 310	1 707	1 525	2 143	2 787	3 041	3 091
Brazil	388	2 987	4 109	4 372	3 478	4 067	4 389	3 359	3 493
South Africa	41	159	270	444	321	473	465	686	782
Export to major trade partners									
Germany	9 232	24 498	26 346	33 164	18 710	25 662	34 158	34 995	37 028
Netherlands	4 349	35 884	42 879	56 973	36 407	53 974	62 695	76 886	70 126
China	5 248	15 758	15 895	21 142	16 687	20 326	35 030	35 766	35 631
Italy	7 254	25 090	27 530	41 999	25 100	27 476	32 658	32 301	39 314
Turkey	3 098	14 290	18 534	27 655	16 377	20 317	25 350	27 419	25 500
USA	4 644	8 638	8 335	13 357	9 132	92 320	16 425	12 867	11 196
France	1 903	7 675	8 684	12 201	8 726	12 420	14 859	10 535	9 203
India	1 082	2 925	4 012	5 230	5 936	6 392	6 080	7 563	6 886
Brazil	259	726	1 130	2 041	1 083	1 798	2 125	2 305	1 985
South Africa	34	20	14	40	195	46	115	279	290
Imports by principal commodities (1)									
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	4 229	4 703	6 611	5 823	5 665	6 034	6 289	5 890
Medicines	1 150	5 331	5 550	7 512	7 136	9 346	10 964	10 780	11 804
Passenger cars	448	12 721	21 333	30 262	8 511	11 377	20 041	20 220	16 997
Exports by principal commodities (1)									
Crude oil	25 284	102 283	121 503	161 147	100 593	134 757	181 757	180 930	173 668
Petroleum products	10 938	44 377	52 228	79 870	48 144	70 085	96 033	103 624	109 168
Natural gas	16 644	43 806	44 837	69 107	41 971	47 579	64 144	61 768	67 232

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.2.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia - 2013

(million US$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries [1]
Import					
Total	3 493.1	3 091.1	53 211.5	782.1	317 806.0
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	1 951.9	-	-	-	5 890.2
2. Medicines	1.1	807.8	34.5	-	11 804.2
3. Pipes, iron	0.1	3.4	398.0	0.0	1 570.8
4. Internal combustion engines	39.4	9.6	691.3	0.1	3 829.9
5. Pumps and compressors	6.7	27.2	716.0	2.9	4 670.1
6. Computing machines and their parts	0.1	2.9	3 177.7	0.0	5 035.7
7. Machinery and mechanical devices having individual functions	1.5	11.3	279.1	2.0	2 689.8
8. Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	1.1	268.2	4 690.0	0.0	7 705.8
9. Passenger cars	-	0.0	239.6	1.7	16 997.4
10. Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	17.7	84.0	1 323.8	10.8	11 488.3
Exports					
Total	1 984.9	6 885.6	35 630.5	289.9	526 392.0
1. Wheat and meslin	-	-	-	124.4	3 482.7
2. Hard coal	16.9	52.6	2 243.3	-	11 821.2
3. Crude oil	-	-	18 564.8	-	173 668.3
4. Petroleum products	149.3	62.1	4 136.7	54.3	109 167.9
5. Natural gas	-	-	-	-	67 232.3
6. Mineral mixed fertilizers	452.5	9.7	231.4	32.5	3 570.8
7. Semi-finished products from carbon steel	-	0.0	-	-	6 474.6
8. Flat-rolled products from iron and steel	115.6	87.4	3.8	0.3	5 170.7
9. Crude nickel	-	-	-	-	3 626.4
10. Crude aluminum	2.1	3.7	79.9	4.2	6 193.3

Source

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote

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

Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India - 2012-2013

(million US$)

Countries	Import	Countries	Export
China	52 248	China	13 535
Germany	14 326	Germany	7 246
Indonesia	14 879	Hong Kong	12 279
Iraq	19 247	Japan	6 100
Kuwait	16 588	Netherlands	10 565
Qatar	15 693	Saudi Arabia	9 786
Saudi Arabia	33 998	Singapore	13 619
Switzerland	32 167	United Arab Emirates	36 317
United Arab Emirates	39 138	United Kingdom	8 613
United States of America	25 205	United States of America	36 155

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry , Export Import Data Bank.

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India - 2000/2012

(million US$)

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

Source

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Export Import Data Bank.

Table 14.2.3.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India - 2000/2013

(million US$) (continues)

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

Table 14.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$) (continues)

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

Table 14.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$) (concluded)

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

Source

Ministry of Commerce & Industry , Export Import Data Bank.

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China - 2000/2013

(million US$) (continues)

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

Table 14.2.4.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China - 2000/2013

(million US$) (concluded)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013 [1]
Import from major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	8 703	12 260	15 492	17 880	16 215
India	13 727	20 846	23 371	18 796	17 028
Japan	130 915	176 736	194 564	177 834	162 278
Korea, Rep.	102 545	138 349	162 706	168 738	183 073
Taiwan, China	85 720	115 739	124 909	132 204	156 637
South Africa	8 712	14 903	32 108	44 671	48 319
Germany	55 719	74 261	92 744	91 921	94 204
Russia	21 233	25 921	40 370	44 155	39 618
Brazil	28 277	38 125	52 394	52 329	54 086
United States	77 460	102 099	122 129	132 897	152 575
Australia	39 488	61 122	82 673	84 618	98 818
ASEAN	106 749	154 701	193 018	195 892	199 540
European Union	127 692	168 370	211 158	212 078	220 055
Export to major trade partners					
Hong Kong, China	166 229	218 302	267 983	323 431	384 792
India	29 656	40 915	50 537	47 678	48 443
Japan	97 868	121 043	148 270	151 622	150 275
Korea, Rep.	53 670	68 766	82 920	87 678	91 176
Taiwan, China	20 501	29 674	35 109	36 777	40 644
South Africa	7 366	10 800	13 362	15 323	16 831
Germany	49 916	68 047	76 400	69 210	67 348
Russia	17 519	29 612	38 904	44 056	49 595
Brazil	14 119	24 461	31 837	33 420	36 192
United States	220 802	283 287	324 453	351 777	368 427
Australia	20 642	27 220	33 910	37 728	37 560
ASEAN	106 257	138 160	170 071	204 255	244 070
European Union	236 197	311 219	355 975	333 959	338 985
Exports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	713 113	933 434	1 085 589	1 179 338	1 265 527
High and new-technology products	376 909	492 414	548 788	601 164	660 330
Rolled steel	22 272	36 819	51 266	51 487	53 235
Automatic data processing machines components	122 360	163 953	176 285	185 321	182 175
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	25 728	30 688	29 930	29 623	28 600
Telephone sets [2]	41 537	48 927	64 805	82 987	97 169
Ships	27 095	39 203	41 805	36 111	26 253
Furniture	25 329	32 986	37 942	48 817	51 826
Garments (excluding knitwear and crochet)	42 654	49 169	57 363	55 021	61 009
Garments, knitted or crocheted	48 068	59 700	71 518	77 954	86 897
Imports by principal commodities					
Mechanical and electrical products	491 420	660 313	753 289	782 627	840 080
High and new-technology products	309 843	412 673	462 992	507 078	558 193
Soybean	18 787	25 081	29 834	34 990	37 985
Iron ore	50 140	79 427	112 407	95 740	105 728
Crude oil	89 256	135 151	196 664	220 800	219 654
Petroleum products refined	16 984	22 343	32 699	33 072	31 931
Rolled steel	19 480	20 112	21 576	17 805	17 049
Motor vehicles and chassis	15 403	30 665	43 183	47 569	48 861
Automatic data processing machines and components	23 774	29 281	31 675	36 938	30 829
Parts for automatic data processing equipments	13 124	18 656	16 706	17 250	16 944

Sources

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

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

Table 14.2.4.2 - Top 10 Commodities Exported to BRICS Countries - China - 2013

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value [1]		Commodity	Value [1]	
	million US$	Variation (%) [2]		million US$	Variation (%) [2]
1. Mechanical and electrical products	21 497	6.4	1. Mechanical and electrical products	25 858	-1.4
2. Hi-tech products	8 605	6.4	2. Hi-tech products	12 177	9.7
3. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 370	7.6	3. Automatic data processing machines and units	3 250	13.6
4. Garments and clothing accessories	1 746	15.0	4. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 934	9.6
5. Liquid crystal display panel	1 412	-4.7	5. Fertilizer	1 907	-35.7
6. Products of steel or iron	1 291	26.0	6. Products of steel or iron	1 693	-25.4
7. Automatic data processing machines and units	893	-5.6	7. Telephone sets	1 450	38.4
8. Agriculture products	857	25.2	8. Medical and pharmaceutical products	1 268	4.3
9. Suit-case,hand bags and similar containers	660	5.7	9. Garments and clothing accessories	845	61.8
10. Parts for use with apparatus of TV sets, radio sets and wireless telecommunications equipments	650	3.6	10. Diodes and similar semiconductors	733	109.9

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value [1]		Commodity	Value [1]	
	million US$	Variation (%) [2]		million US$	Variation (%) [2]
1. Mechanical and electrical products	22 621	2.4	1. Mechanical and electrical products	7 782	17.6
2. Garments and clothing accessories	9 267	45.4	2. Hi-tech products	2 496	39.4
3. Hi-tech products	6 406	-4.7	3. Garments and clothing accessories	1 926	1.0
4. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	3 153	13.8	4. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	987	1.1
5. Footwear and parts thereof	3 131	20.4	5. Footwear and parts thereof	854	-17.7
6. Agriculture products	2 100	8.2	6. Furniture and parts	821	11.3
7. Automatic data processing machines and units	2 043	-22.6	7. Automatic data processing machines and units	662	4.3
8. Telephone sets	1 302	49.2	8. Products of steel or iron	493	30.4
9. Products of steel or iron	1 104	12.6	9. Diodes and similar semiconductors	486	1 045.4
10. Auto parts and accessories	1 098	5.0	10. Solar cells	456	1 101.0

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) From previous year.

Table 14.2.4.3 - Top 10 Commodities Imported from BRICS Countries - China - 2013

Brazil			India		
Commodity	Value [1] million US$	Variation (%) [2]	Commodity	Value [1] million US$	Variation (%) [2]
1. Agriculture products	22 505	20.4	1. Agriculture products	3 295	-19.8
2. Iron ores and concentrates	21 424	-5.6	2. Cotton	2 240	-26.1
3. Grainfood	19 122	34.0	3. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 132	92.2
4. Crude petroleum oil	3 803	-18.6	4. Unwrought copper and copper products	1 872	-13.7
5. Pulp	1 764	8.5	5. Diamonds	1 710	36.6
6. Sugar	1 433	26.6	6. Iron ores and concentrates	1 469	-60.0
7. Mechanical and electrical products	755	-50.6	7. Mechanical and electrical products	1 316	9.0
8. Bovine or equine leather	698	19.4	8. Plastics in primary forms	540	-8.9
9. Edible vegetable oils	506	-56.1	9. Hi-tech products	454	-1.6
10. Cotton	326	-60.0	10. Xylenes	277	-17.2

Russia			South Africa		
Commodity	Value [1] million US$	Variation (%) [2]	Commodity	Value [1] million US$	Variation (%) [2]
1. Crude petroleum oil	19 740	-3.6	1. Iron ores and concentrates	6 024	8.6
2. Refined petroleum products	4 098	-33.5	2. Diamonds	2 407	75.2
3. Coal and lignite	2 781	15.8	3. Chromium ore and concentrates	1 153	30.7
4. Agriculture products	1 570	0.9	4. Coal and lignite	1 097	-30.1
5. Iron ores and concentrates	1 413	-20.4	5. Manganese ores and concentrates	916	61.4
6. Wood in the rough	1 408	-9.9	6. Agriculture products	498	17.1
7. Wood sawn length wise,sliced/peeled	1 362	6.1	7. Mechanical and electrical products	420	62.7
8. Frozen fish	1 303	1.6	8. Waste and scrap of metals	217	15.6
9. Fertilizer	1 206	-27.9	9. Wool	189	9.7
10. Pulp	589	-17.4	10. Motor vehicles (incl.CDK and SDK)	185	87.2

Source

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

Footnotes

(1) Preliminary data.

(2) From previous year.

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2010

(million US$) (continues)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All countries
Import					
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious	1 349 653	105 218	2 835 009	11 478 115	79 988 907
Stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery, coins	186 709	2	21 641	56 230	683 004
Mineral products	38 250	503	66 634	101 077	1 273 196
Base metals and articles of base metal	16 911	11 018	6 422	914	833 935
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	112 666	48	71 937	114 584	2 036 677
Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; parts thereof, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	68 160	9 718	851 363	153 875	16 000 785
Products of the chemicals or allied industries	67 174	30 006	404 650	665 562	7 665 828
Vegetable products	34 011	5 485	98 498	507 409	3 252 115
Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	26 653	65	24 979	151 234	311 062
Pulp of wood or of other fibrous celluloisic material; waste and scrap of paper or of paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	17 471	461	1 220	53 564	301 292
Plastics and articles there of; rubber and articles thereof	24 153	275	25 845	119 988	1 293 405
Live animals, animal products	6 287	310	152 366	1 369 239	2 512 935
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	7 631	46	19 020	626 292	817 118
Textiles and textile articles	17 645	36	23 406	290 244	1 002 902
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	230	6 634	53 179	60 939	814 863
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork, manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting material, basketware and wickerwork	61 367	29 231	193 337	826 504	3 749 293
Other unclassified goods	209 412	8 615	365 349	5 040 790	20 314 335
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glassware	138 137	1 866	383 081	368 633	8 202 400
Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness, travel articles, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm-gut)	6 671	892	19 208	212 846	2 188 443
Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes					1 303 452
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts thereof; prepared feathers and articles made there with, artificial flowers, articles of human hair	4 981	5	25 307	717 411	23 819
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	9	0	397	1 841	5 182 740
Special classification provisions: original equipment components	19	2	1 227	591	181 875
Not allocated	305 107		25 944	38 348	43 430

Table 14.2.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade including BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2010

(million US$) (concluded)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Countries
Exports	714 624	283 130	2 970 265	8 104 279	80 604 467
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semi-precious stones, precious metals, metals clad with precious metal and articles thereof; imitation jewellery, coins	1 356	118	70 069	248 273	20 822 200
Mineral products	2 807	51 763	2 015 253	5 780 285	17 289 474
Base metals and articles of base metal		18 033	353 233	1 364 162	12 587 162
Vehicles, aircraft, vessels and associated transport equipment	10 929	1 878	10 251	15 932	6 897 416
Machinery and mechanical appliances, electrical equipment; parts there of, sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts and accessories of such articles	147 569	39 695	78 988	93 571	6 517 511
Products of the chemicals or allied industries	141 268	2 103	287 741	191 856	4 253 062
Vegetable products	54 856	145 167	5 723	9 813	2 898 575
Prepared foodstuffs, beverages, spirits, and vinegar; tobacco and manufactured tobacco substitutes	148	20 410	4 818	58 967	2 684 549
Pulp of wood or of other fibrous celluloisic material; waste and scrap of paper or of paperboard; paper and paperboard and articles thereof	61	327	55 748	99 665	1 485 604
Plastics and articles thereof; rubber and articles thereof	3 918	545	27 716	86 555	1 297 720
Live animals, animal products	1 537	378	58	19 013	713 305
Miscellaneous manufactured articles	802	35	640	441	669 863
Textiles and textile articles	5 188	1 938	33 786	91 785	611 845
Optical, photographic, cinematographic, measuring, checking, precision, medical or surgical instruments and apparatus, clocks and watches, musical instruments; parts and accessories thereof	313	180	6 267	4 420	403 940
Wood and articles of wood, wood charcoal, cork and articles of cork, manufactures of straw, of esparto or of other plaiting material, basketware and wickerwork	211 100	16	138	417	375 269
Other unclassified goods	121 433		172		340 167
Articles of stone, plaster, cement, asbestos, mica or similar materials, ceramic products, glass and glassware	8 299	59	18 346	2 975	282 283
Raw hides and skins, leather, furskins and articles thereof; saddlery and harness, travel articles, handbags and similar containers; articles of animal gut (other than silkworm-gut)	2 430	290	1 019	31 153	208 976
Animal or vegetable fats and oils and their cleavage products; prepared edible fats; animal or vegetable waxes			1	4 502	175 619
Footwear, headgear, umbrellas, sun umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and parts there of; prepared feathers and articles made there with, artificial flowers, articles of human hair	213	5	24	228	47 508
Works of art, collectors' pieces and antiques	167	190	273	265	39 935
Special classification provisions: original equipment components	233			2	2 484

Source

South African Revenue Services.

Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - Brazil - 2000/2013

(million US$)

FDI inflow by source	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Netherlands	2 228	3 506	8 129	4 639	6 515	6 702	17 582	12 213	10 511
United States	5 398	4 522	6 073	7 047	4 902	6 144	8 909	12 310	9 021
Spain	9 592	1 564	2 202	3 851	3 424	1 524	8 593	2 523	2 246
Germany	374	867	1 801	1 086	2 473	538	1 125	826	1 011
Canada	192	1 287	819	1 442	1 372	751	1 789	1 950	1 215
Portugal	2 514	347	517	1 051	384	1 203	491	551	596
France	1 909	763	1 233	2 880	2 141	3 479	3 086	2 155	1 489
Switzerland	306	1 659	905	803	380	6 445	1 194	4 333	2 333
Japan	384	660	501	4 099	1 673	2 502	7 536	1 471	2 516
Argentina	112	126	70	127	80	100	97	262	82
Mexico	224	782	409	220	167	143	297	386	534
Chile	29	27	717	264	1 027	941	830	2 013	2 963
India	...	18	28	20	16	25	11	25	28
China	...	7	24	38	83	395	179	185	110
South Africa	...	10	2	5	3	4	33	11	25
Venezuela	...	13	18	10	9	4	9	25	11
Ecuador	...	2	5	5	3	2	3	6	3
Colombia	...	232	167	54	152	188	47	156	69
Russia	...	1	1	3	2	7	2	3	3
Luxembourg	...	746	2 857	5 937	537	8 819	1 867	5 965	5 067
United Kingdom	...	426	1 053	693	1 032	1 030	2 749	1 978	1 203
Italy	...	254	313	385	232	300	457	986	902
Bahamas	...	65	603	1 101	52	109	96	138	562
South Korea	...	110	265	628	132	1 045	1 075	875	544
Belgium	...	278	91	78	93	75	420	656	473
Cayman Islands	...	1 974	1 604	1 556	1 092	406	612	619	176
Bermudas	...	515	1 497	1 038	380	854	800	151	169
British Virgin Islands	...	286	371	1 048	403	1 059	1 138	857	265
Norway	...	369	284	207	671	1 540	1 073	936	405
Australia	...	117	494	1 154	707	556	1 079	518	329
Austria	...	16	116	93	48	3 420	1 508	108	89
Bahamas	...	65	603	1 101	52	109	96	138	562
Uruguay	...	237	212	424	198	275	301	567	130
Hong Kong	...	101	13	35	34	83	2 077	508	136
Sweden	...	20	64	55	214	387	467	476	408
Denmark	...	97	122	171	47	295	151	483	338
Panama	...	140	141	96	132	132	248	228	312
Singapore	...	79	24	91	91	38	252	999	271
Other countries	...	483	0	921	728	955	1 248	1 952	2 236

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

1. Includes FDI - Equity gross inflows and excludes FDI - Other capital.

Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - Russia - 2000/2013

(million US$)

	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
FDI inflow by source	4 429	13 678.0	27 797.0	27 027.0	15 906.0	13 810.0	18 415.0	18 666.0	26 118.0
Cyprus	678.0	3 788	6 280	6 542	3 704	3 451	4 706.0	5 844.0	9 763.0
Germany	341.0	634.0	1 123	3 560	2 313	2 582	1 732.0	1 768.0	3 974.0
Netherlands	610.0	3 900	13 669.0	5 496	1 441	1 516	3 308.0	1 551.0	3 102.0
France	97.0	343.0	663.0	879.0	758.0	960.0	776.0	1 242.0	758.0
United Kingdom	262.0	563.0	515.0	1 210	542.0	584.0	311.0	755.0	643.0
Republic of Korea	7.0	78.0	47.0	226.0	494.0	520.0	281.0	312.0	169.0
India	0.0	352.0	226.0	312.0	396.0	512.0	612.0	488.0	488.0
Finland	87.0	162.0	506.0	763.0	676.0	389.0	608.0	505.0	720.0
Austria	22.0	286.0	360.0	1 144	440.0	371.0	853.0	952.0	886.0
Virgin Islands (British)	65.0	979.0	658.0	2 002	703.0	307.0	1 442.0	971.0	410.0
Brazil		0.4						1.0	0.0
China	3.0	106.0	229.0	110.0	301.0	121.0	591.0	212.0	254.0
South Africa	0.0	5.0	0.2	0.0	1.0	0.1		0.6	2.0
FDI outflows by destination	382.0	3 208	9 179	21 818.0	17 454.0	10 271.0	19 040.0	17 426.0	76 265.0
Netherlands		157.0	6 728	6 642	10 023	6 492	9 363.0	6 785.0	7 281.0
Cyprus		1 203	482.0	8 664	3 514	1 262	2 284.0	4 409.0	5 154.0
Belarus	77.0	1.0	634.0	665.0	658.0	675.0	2 510.0	70.0	4.0
Switzerland		25.0	3.0	1 014.0	592.0	496.0	419.0	186.0	20.0
United States of America		192.0	550.0	3 678	856.0	235.0	479.0	191.0	87.0
Ukraine	10.0	9.0	15.0	9.0	26.0	213.0	21.0	38.0	48.0
Germany	0.0	137.0	70.0	277.0	79.0	186.0	147.0	25.0	38.0
Virgin Islands (British)	0.0	38.0	7.0	69.0	30.0	152.0	175.0	355.0	53 918.0
Italy	0.0		0.0	63.0	3.0	112.0		-	28.0
Turkey	0.1	1.0	104.0	77.0	48.0	81.0	502.0	0.0	936.0
India		0.0			0.0	0.0		1.0	0.1
China	0.6	4.0	2.0	12.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	43.0	36.0
Brazil								0.2	-
South Africa								-	-

Source

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnote

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

Table 14.3.4 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment - FDI - China - 2000/2013

(million US$)

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

Source

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

Footnote

(1) FDI outflows from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, FDI outflows from 2007 and on included all sectors.

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil - 2013

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account [1]	-81 074	304 227	385 301
Balance on goods (FOB)	2 553	249 543	246 990
Services and income (net)	-86 994	49 204	136 197
Services	-47 216	39 133	86 349
Income	-39 778	10 071	49 848
Current unilateral transfers	3 366	5 480	2 114
Capital and financial account	74 147	481 270	407 123
Capital account [1]	1 193	1 632	438
Financial account	72 954	479 638	406 684
Direct investment	67 541	114 060	46 520
Portfolio investments	25 689	248 756	223 067
Financial derivatives	110	497	387
Other investments	-20 386	116 324	136 711
Errors and omissions [1]	1 001		
Overall balance [1]	-5 926		

Source

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote

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

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - Russia - 2012

(millon US$)

Type of transation [1]	Balance
Current account	72 016
Goods and services	145 810
Primary income	-67 661
Compensation of employees	-11 831
Investments	-56 838
Rent	1 008
Secondary income	-6 133
Capital account	-5 218
Finance account	-56 501
Direct investment	1 765
Portfolio investments	17 031
Finacial derivatives	-1 356
Other investments	-43 925
Reserve assets	-30 017
Net error and omission	-10 297

Source

Bank of Russia.

Footnote

(1) Can be listed respectively for each BRICS countries.

Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - India - 2010-2013

(million US$)

	2010-2011			2011-2012			2012-2013		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	256 159	383 481	-127 322	309 774	499 533	-189 759	306 581	502 237	-195 656
II. Invisibles	190 488	111 218	79 269	219 229	107 625	111 604	224 044	116 551	107 493
Total current account (I + II)	446 647	494 700	-48 053	529 003	607 158	-78 155	530 625	618 788	-88 163
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	292 561	250 435	42 127	234 618	195 387	39 231	215 027	168 316	46 711
2. Loans	108 781	79 646	29 135	140 990	121 683	19 307	155 085	123 961	31 124
3. Banking capital	92 323	87 361	4 962	89 904	73 678	16 226	83 727	67 157	16 570
4. Rupee debt service	0	68	-68	0	79	-79	0	58	-58
5. Other capital	9 995	22 411	-12 416	13 296	20 224	-6 929	17 861	22 908	-5 047
Total capital account (1 to 5)	503 660	439 921	63 740	478 808	411 052	67 755	471 701	382 401	89 300
C. Errors and omissions	0	2 636	-2 636	0	2 432	-2 432	2 689	0	2 689
Overall balance (A+B+C)	949 212	936 162	13 050	1 007 811	1 020 643	-12 831	1 005 015	1 001 189	3 826

Source

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

Table 14.4.4 - Balance of Payments - China - 2012

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	193 139	2 459 926	2 266 786
Goods and services	231 845	2 248 317	2 016 472
Goods	321 595	2 056 887	1 735 292
Services	-89 750	191 430	281 180
Income and profit	-42 139	160 441	202 581
Compensation of staff and workers	15 278	17 066	1 788
Profit from investment	-57 417	143 376	200 793
Current transfers	3 434	51 167	47 733
Governments	-3 098	863	3 961
Other departments	6 531	50 304	43 772
Capital and finance account	-16 816	1 378 322	1 395 138
Capital account	4 272	4 550	278
Financial account	-21 089	1 373 772	1 394 861
Direct investments	191 120	307 887	116 767
Securities	47 779	82 941	35 162
Other investments	-259 988	982 944	1 242 932
Reserve assets	-96 552	13 551	110 103
Gold reserves			
SDR (Special Drawing Rights)	505	695	189
China's position in IMF	1 616	1 616	0
Foreign currencies	-98 673	11 240	109 913
Net error and omission	-79 771	...	79 771

Source

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - South Africa - 2011

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-13 621		
Balance on goods (FOB) [1]	2 260	102 924	100 665
Services and income (net)	-13 923		
Services	-4 744	14 866	19 610
Income	-9 179	5 255	14 434
Current transfers	-1 958	1 556	3 514
Capital and financial account [2] [3] [4]	13 618		
Capital account (5)	33	53	20
Financial account	13 585		
Direct investment	6 268	6 011	-257
Portfolio investments	-2 255	6 324	8 579
Financial derivatives			
Other investments	4 076	5 929	1 854
Errors and omissions [2] [6]	10 005		
Overall balance [2]	-4 509		

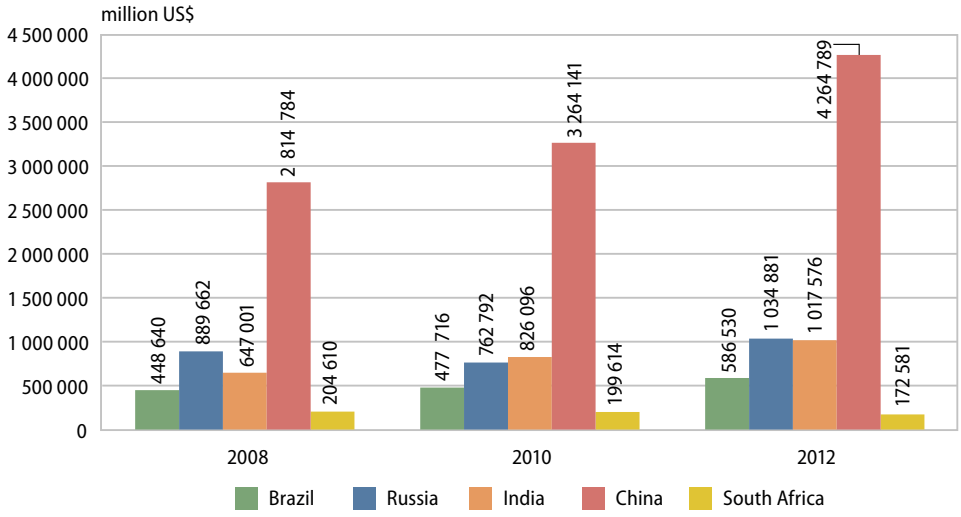
Source

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes

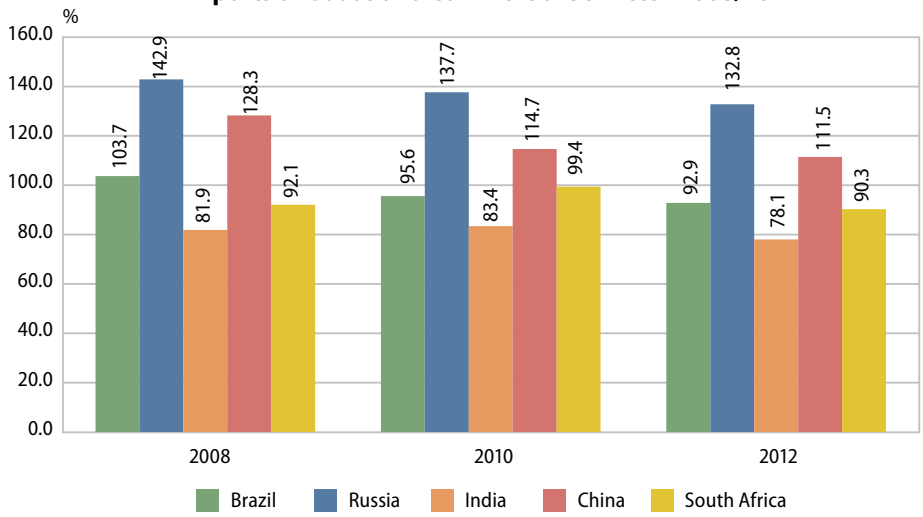
(1) Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.
(2) Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 per cent of the voting rights.
(3) Investments by South African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

Graph 14.1 (a) - Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Commercial Services - 2008/2012



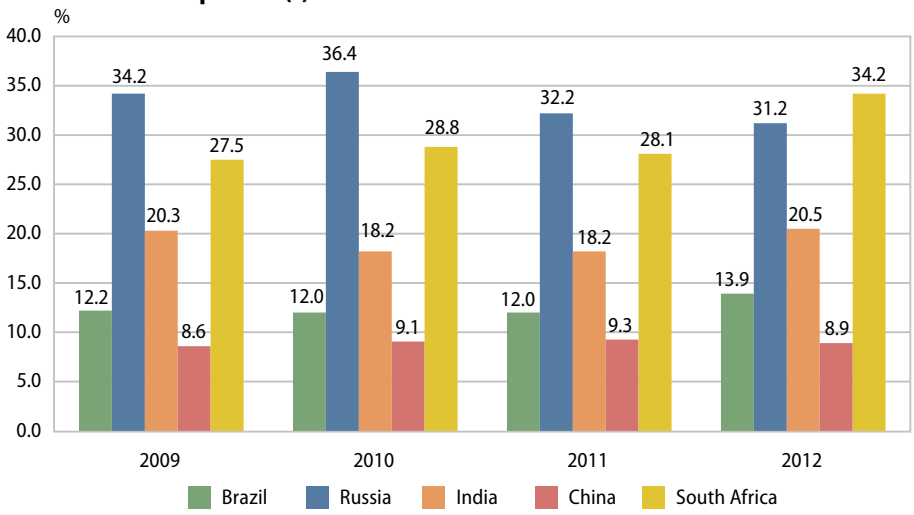
Source: Summary Table of Chapter 14, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 14.1 (b) - Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services - 2008/2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 14, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Graph 14.1 (c) - Share of External Debts to GDP - 2009-2012



Source: Summary Table of Chapter 14, *BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2014.*

Explanatory Notes

Russia

Export of goods - removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. 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 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.

India

Exports are credited to the country of final destination as declared by explorers in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a sea-port or not. The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of 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 consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts? Global Depository receipts (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans external assistance, (external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident India (NRI) deposits are liabilities.

China

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

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

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

Inflows of FDI refer to the investments inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China, for the establishment of ventures exclusively with foreign own investment, Sino-foreign joint ventures and cooperative enterprises or for co-operative exploration of resources with enterprises or economic organizations in China.

It includes the re-investment of the foreign entrepreneurs with the profits gained from the investment and the funds that enterprises borrow from abroad in the total investment of projects which are approved by the relevant department of government.

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

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

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

Tourism

15

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents - 2006-2013

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Africa								
Brazil	837	754	758	781	837	865	923	...
Russia [1]	68	64	105	96	98	111	137	176
India	1 428	1 575	1 418	1 645	2 045	2 324	2 614	...
China	2 938	3 791	3 784	4 012	4 636	4 888	5 249	5 527
South Africa	...	...	...	50 894	57 412	61 368	66 565	...
Americas								
Brazil	27 173	27 792	28 838	28 622	31 963	34 016	35 823	...
Russia [1]	2 742	2 375	2 777	2 661	2 424	2 711	2 906	3 257
India	9 121	10 496	10 708	10 978	12 364	13 007	13 597	...
China	24 058	27 210	25 814	24 912	29 954	32 010	31 795	31 238
South Africa	...	...	...	3 332	4 580	4 329	5 134	...
Asia								
Brazil	1 826	1 887	2 204	1 598	1 843	2 270	2 447	...
Russia [1]	5 185	4 064	4 053	3 766	5 008	6 311	8 437	9 404
India	16 203	18 096	19 555	18 892	21 338	24 161	25 390	...
China	135 882	160 612	145 511	137 811	161 786	166 232	166 222	160 601
South Africa	...	...	...	2 230	2 826	2 505	...	...
Europe								
Brazil	18 947	18 366	17 398	15 782	15 755	15 756	15 980	...
Russia [1]	8 297	7 138	7 023	6 606	6 516	6 691	7 160	7 315
India	16 086	18 388	19 006	18 175	19 780	21 133	21 658	...
China	52 796	62 168	61 233	45 911	56 979	59 378	59 482	56 881
South Africa	...	...	...	7 639	8 399	12 732	...	...
Australia								
Brazil	318	435	470	483	463	447	528	...
Russia [1]	230	296	298	253	246	284	375	412
India	1 374	1 671	1 783	1 825	2 103	2 332	2 445	...
China	6 386	7 285	6 888	6 724	7 893	8 593	9 149	8 634
South Africa	...	...	...	1 015	1 281	1 228	1 429	
Others (not specified)								
Brazil	1 071	1 024	833	757	753	979	1 067	...
Russia [1]	7 807	8 199	8 695	7 625	7 046	7 253	6 689	6 084
India	260	589	356	162	128	136	74	...
China	43	31	23	22	21	19	19	22
South Africa	...	...	...	5 009	6 238	1 232	...	...

Sources

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

Russia

State Border Service of Russia.

India

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

China

a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013*.

b) China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2013*.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes

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

Russia

(1) Number of tourist arrivals (visits).

India

The following categories of travelers are not included in the data series on foreign tourism:
(a) Nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border.
(b) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

Table 15.2.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Brazil - 2001/2012

Countries of origin	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	4 772 575	4 793 703	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834
Argentina	1 374 461	922 484	992 299	933 061	921 679
United States of America	596 844	705 993	793 559	721 633	695 749
Germany	320 050	294 989	308 598	277 182	257 740
Uruguay	304 682	309 732	341 647	255 349	226 111
Chile	153 921	155 026	169 953	176 357	260 439
Paraguay	285 724	204 762	249 030	198 958	212 022
Italy	216 038	276 563	303 878	287 898	268 685
France	184 759	224 160	263 829	275 913	254 367
Spain	126 928	155 421	172 979	211 741	216 891
Portugal	165 898	336 988	357 640	299 211	280 438
England	143 626	150 336	169 514	169 627	176 970
Bolivia	107 664	60 239	68 670	55 169	61 990
Colombia	50 335	42 163	47 230	50 103	45 838
Peru	48 405	56 647	60 251	64 002	96 336
Netherlands	44 057	102 480	109 708	86 122	83 566
Others	649 183	795 720	949 385	954 925	967 013

Countries of origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354	5 676 843
Argentina	1 017 675	1 211 159	1 399 592	1 593 775	1 671 604
United States of America	625 506	603 674	641 377	594 947	586 463
Germany	254 264	215 595	226 630	241 739	258 437
Uruguay	199 403	189 412	228 545	261 204	253 864
Chile	240 087	170 491	200 724	217 200	250 586
Paraguay	217 709	180 373	194 340	192 730	246 401
Italy	265 724	253 545	245 491	229 484	230 114
France	214 440	205 860	199 719	207 890	218 626
Spain	202 624	174 526	179 340	190 392	180 406
Portugal	222 558	183 697	189 065	183 728	168 649
England	181 179	172 643	167 355	149 564	155 548
Bolivia	84 072	83 454	99 359	85 429	112 639
Colombia	96 846	78 010	85 567	91 345	100 324
Peru	93 693	78 975	81 020	86 795	91 996
Netherlands	81 936	75 518	76 411	72 162	73 133
Others	1 052 383	925 285	946 844	1 034 970	1 078 053

Sources

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

Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - Russia - 2001-2013

(number of visits)

Countries of origin	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total [1]	2 295 206	2 860 802	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074
Germany	204 644	351 099	313 547	328 583	345 708	332 822
China	156 792	283 839	204 192	157 361	129 749	127 155
USA	77 472	181 721	156 737	224 970	172 356	185 888
United Kingdom	66 036	115 622	118 996	124 169	130 608	142 016
Turkey	9 720	41 888	43 978	47 106	49 479	54 593
Italy	61 099	125 397	125 310	116 000	129 950	143 493
France	50 585	141 113	109 305	102 513	112 762	103 223
Finland	193 707	242 816	175 557	148 153	153 139	142 017
Israel	9 655	26 924	30 397	27 133	31 250	32 725
Spain	14 661	51 395	60 180	53 943	79 497	105 655
Japan	33 391	56 780	50 842	59 581	45 083	44 435
Republic of Korea	20 442	44 397	43 304	42 951	48 825	47 343
Netherlands	13 268	33 101	32 695	29 014	33 659	35 376
Brazil	1 868	5 168	7 302	4 848	20 526	16 087
Latvia	37 531	50 501	119 938	49 396	64 280	66 754
India	1 327	4 753	7 487	4 984	12 868	6 806
South Africa	1 412	2 129	2 108	3 295	2 971	6 694

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total [1]	2 100 601	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469	2 664 782
Germany	333 892	347 214	346 627	375 285	380 253
China	115 870	158 061	234 127	343 357	372 314
USA	183 293	162 383	169 763	179 763	197 334
United Kingdom	150 910	126 454	128 533	135 949	157 799
Turkey	43 756	56 376	80 754	100 918	122 728
Italy	113 495	122 973	125 062	118 729	117 927
France	94 176	94 282	94 863	99 581	96 947
Finland	149 884	139 216	133 630	120 306	93 762
Israel	46 451	58 694	75 468	85 955	92 478
Spain	95 070	86 732	100 773	70 291	70 193
Japan	39 269	42 176	37 985	44 667	55 092
Republic of Korea	35 200	42 573	46 991	48 425	52 114
Netherlands	31 851	34 907	37 874	32 533	30 893
Brazil	10 640	15 131	23 050	27 180	30 049
Latvia	33 884	33 796	33 522	32 125	28 149
India	8 641	9 563	12 590	26 598	17 824
South Africa	3 826	3 970	4 038	4 406	5 540

Source

State Boarder Service of Russia.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2013 year) and BRICS countries.

(1) Foreign tourist arrivals from all countries.

Table 15.2.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India - 2001/2012

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	2 537 282	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504	5 282 603	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222	6 577 745
United States of America	329 147	611 165	696 739	799 062	804 933	827 140	931292	980 688	1 039 947
United Kingdom	405 472	651 803	734 240	796 191	776 530	769 251	759494	798 249	788 170
Bangladesh	431 312	456 371	484 401	480 240	541 884	468 899	431962	463 543	487 397
Srilanka	112 813	136 400	154 813	204 084	218 805	239 995	266515	305 853	296 983
Canada	88 600	157 643	176 567	208 214	222 364	224 069	242372	259 017	256 021
France	102 434	152 258	175 345	204 827	207 802	196 462	225232	231 423	240 674
Germany	80 011	120 243	156 808	184 195	204 344	191 616	227720	240 235	254 783
Japan	80 634	103 082	119 292	145 538	145 352	124 756	168019	193 525	220 015
Australia	52 691	96 258	109 867	135 925	146 209	149 074	169647	192 592	202 105
Malaysia	57 869	96 276	107 286	112 741	115 794	135 343	179077	208 196	195 853
Singapore	42 824	68 666	82 574	92 908	97 851	95 328	107487	119 022	131 452
China (Main)	13 901	44 897	62 330	88 103	98 093	100 209	119530	142 218	168 952
Russia	15 154	56 446	62 203	75 543	91 095	94 945	122048	144 312	177 526
Italy	41 351	67 642	79 978	93 540	85 766	77 873	94100	100 889	98 743
South Korea	27 150	49 895	70 407	84 583	82 335	...	95587	108 680	109 469
Others	655 919	1 049 565	1 174 317	1 375 810	1 443 446	1 472 739	1 729 710	1 802 538	1 883 023

Source

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

Footnote

The following categories of travelers are not included in the data series on foreign tourism:
(a) Nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border;
(b) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - China - 2000/2013

(1 000 person-time)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total (1)	10 160	16 933	20 255	22 210	26 110	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192	26 290
Korea, Rep.	1 345	2 845	3 545	3 924	4 777	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070	3 969
Japan	2 202	3 334	3 390	3 746	3 978	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518	2 878
Russia	1 080	1 792	2 224	2 405	3 004	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426	2 186
United States of America	896	1 309	1 556	1 710	1 901	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118	2 085
Vietnam	...	170	201	334	654	744	829	920	1 007	1 137	1 365
Malaysia	441	742	900	911	1 062	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236	1 207
Mongolia	399	554	642	631	682	705	577	794	994	1 011	1 050
Philippines	364	549	654	704	833	795	749	828	894	962	997
Singapore	399	637	756	828	922	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028	967
Australia	234	376	483	538	607	572	562	661	726	774	723
Canada	237	348	430	499	577	535	550	685	748	708	684
India	121	309	357	405	463	437	449	549	607	610	677
Thailand	241	464	586	592	612	554	542	636	608	648	652
Germany	239	365	455	501	557	529	519	609	637	660	649
United Kingdom	284	418	500	553	605	552	529	575	596	618	625
Brazil	...	14	38	48	67	75	64	85	98	99	96
South Africa	...	35	52	56	58	54	51	65	67	72	69

Source

China National Tourism Administration, *The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000-2013*.

Footnotes

Top 15 (rank for 2013 year) and BRICS countries.

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

Table 15.2.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - South Africa - 2009-2012

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354	9 188 368
Zimbabwe	1 227 631	1 513 714	1 553 008	1 847 973
Lesotho	1 048 550	1 275 838	1 526 597	1 618 222
Mozambique	983 739	1 051 502	1 076 753	1 104 404
Swaziland	628 113	632 490	700 119	768 728
Botswana	484 258	507 042	477 937	452 159
United Kingdom	446 369	453 030	420 483	438 023
United States of America	230 324	282 377	287 614	326 644
Germany	196 643	215 800	235 774	266 333
Namibia	177 863	190 903	197 835	200 841
Zambia	147 089	157 692	160 302	169 555
Malawi	139 605	126 120	135 577	142 063
From BRICS				
India	55 203	71 587	90 367	106 774
China	34 561	65 920	84 862	132 327
Brazil	32 256	53 756	54 183	78 376
Russian Federation	8 893	11 551	10 487	13 350
Others	1 170 768	1 464 230	1 328 456	1 522 596

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Brazil - 2001/2012

Continents of origin	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	4 772 575	4 793 703	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834
North America	693 238	838 595	941 777	855 098	818 536
Central and South America	2 438 455	1 864 847	2 056 283	1 862 175	1 960 628
Western Europe (1)	1 392 803	1 761 260	1 970 540	1 873 507	1 812 480
Eastern Europe (2)	0	0	35 899	21 217	24 169
Africa (3)	36 352	64 678	75 676	83 721	75 435
South East Asia (4)	0	0	0	0	0
East Asia (5)	82 620	98 464	110 398	136 153	126 620
West Asia (6)	26 178	32 159	35 138	46 461	62 051
South Asia (7)	0	0	0	0	0
Australasia (8)	23 486	22 972	26 023	31 819	43 520
Others (not specified)	79 443	110 728	106 436	107 100	102 395

Continents of origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354	5 676 843
North America	765 380	734 998	773 181	729 756	716 583
Central and South America	2 118 459	2 127 173	2 423 119	2 671 836	2 865 673
Western Europe (1)	1 693 095	1 542 272	1 535 301	1 525 040	1 541 874
Eastern Europe (2)	46 666	35 913	40 224	50 601	56 170
Africa (3)	75 824	78 110	83 688	86 511	92 349
South East Asia (4)	0	0	0	-	-
East Asia (5)	163 149	119 025	128 450	163 855	189 036
West Asia (6)	37 813	29 405	36 976	41 646	33 523
South Asia (7)	19 456	11 361	18 829	21 530	22 096
Australasia (8)	47 000	48 295	46 302	44 657	52 815
Others (not specified)	83 257	75 665	75 309	97 922	106 724

Source

Ministry of Tourism.

Footnotes

(1) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K etc.
(2) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS etc.
(3) Includes Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia etc.
(4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand etc.
(5) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea etc.
(6) Includes Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic etc.
(7) Includes Afghanistan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc.
(8) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Russia - 2001/2013

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Total	2 295 206	2 860 802	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074
North America	83 715	199 556	171 220	248 576	199 171	230 144
Central and South America	8 213	20 513	25 483	25 626	38 350	47 526
Western Europe	293 699	602 147	527 630	532 038	573 135	539 592
Eastern Europe	1 024 411	520 206	231 689	297 672	140 682	162 710
Africa	2 634	5 303	5 969	6 825	6 355	10 467
South East Asia	5 082	13 466	11 709	19 607	22 796	20 945
East Asia	236 316	402 632	316 456	279 260	238 374	235 506
West Asia	42 150	130 519	119 531	188 125	94 449	101 974
South Asia	65 976	38 915	36 220	31 542	50 734	46 870
Australasia (1)	7 298	17 878	18 210	23 035	29 629	29 826
Others	525 712	909 667	920 509	780 712	819 922	869 514

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013
Total	2 100 601	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469	2 664 782
North America	226 937	193 925	204 703	216 023	238 335
Central and South America	39 188	48 496	66 360	74 583	87 376
Western Europe	535 927	546 793	552 784	584 387	585 705
Eastern Europe	124 643	104 835	116 289	131 620	145 747
Africa	9 553	9 822	11 092	13 728	17 640
South East Asia	17 644	25 076	26 351	39 305	36 014
East Asia	207 072	264 739	349 966	485 481	568 719
West Asia	105 909	136 856	180 477	216 712	244 227
South Asia	46 002	74 123	74 263	102 187	91 392
Australasia (1)	25 268	24 591	28 417	37 530	41 186
Others	762 458	704 613	725 275	668 913	608 441

Source

State Border Service of Russia.

Footnotes

Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.
(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.3.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India - 2001/2012

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007
Total	2 537 282	3 456 698	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504
North America	417 747	662 004	768 808	873 306	1 007 276
Central and South America	21 925	28 165	35 586	38 745	42 319
Western Europe	819 973	1 128 297	1 282 119	1 487 271	1 686 083
Eastern Europe	38 863	82 426	101 445	121 309	152 764
Africa	90 962	115 493	134 801	142 813	157 485
West Asia	96 424	122 808	133 821	146 693	171 661
South Asia	672 133	790 698	841 969	908 916	982 428
South East Asia	139 975	209 110	241 408	281 726	303 475
East Asia	130 464	201 627	223 567	282 985	352 037
Australasia (1)	66 104	100 944	119 778	137 436	167 063
Others	42 712	15 126	35 308	25 967	58 913

Continents of origin	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	5 282 603	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222	6 577 745
North America	1 027 297	1 051 209	1 173 664	1 239 705	1 295 968
Central and South America	43 505	46 604	62 728	60 988	63 699
Western Europe	1 709 525	1 634 042	1 750 342	1 838 695	1 853 066
Eastern Europe	191 110	183 475	227 650	274 598	312 686
Africa	141 750	164 474	204 525	232 386	261 428
West Asia	215 542	204 843	235 317	278 773	290 996
South Asia	1 051 846	1 001 401	1 047 444	1 139 659	1 171 499
South East Asia	332 925	360 191	439 043	521 755	540 914
East Asia	355 230	322 797	411 947	475 951	535 622
Australasia (1)	178 308	182 451	210 275	233 165	244 511
Others	35 565	16 212	12 757	13 547	7 356

Source

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

Footnotes

The following categories of travelers are not included in the data series on foreign tourism:

(a) Nationals of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border;

(b) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

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

Table 15.3.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China - 2000/2013

(1 000 persons-times)

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

Source

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, *China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2013.*

Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - South Africa - 2009-2012

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	**7 011 865**	**8 073 552**	**8 339 354**	**9 188 368**
North America	275 715	337 652	345 384	393 446
Central and South America	57 530	120 329	87 506	119 913
Western Europe	735 072	793 970	1 230 796	...
Eastern Europe	28 829	45 904	42 416	...
Africa	5 089 414	5 741 177	6 136 835	6 656 457
South East Asia	27 346	32 148	43 542	...
East Asia	86 893	120 149	138 376	...
West Asia	37 828	37 285	44 547	...
South Asia	70 901	92 986	24 007	...
Australasia (1)	101 479	128 149	122 784	142 949
Others (not specified)	500 858	623 803	123 161	...

Source

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote

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

Explanatory Notes

General

Tourism, Rome 1963.

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

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, and sport);
(ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

Brazil

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

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

Russia

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

India

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:
(i) Leisure (recreation,holiday,health,study, religion & sport)
(ii) Business, family , mission, meeting.

China

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

Annexure - I
A Brief Overview of The Statistical System of Brazil

I. Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law n.°5.878, of May 11th 1973, and the Statute – Decree n.°3.740, of June 13th, 2003. It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

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

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

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

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

In order to produce statistical and geo scientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Informatics, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 581 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

II. Work Program for the Production of Statistics

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

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

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

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

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

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics: Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the central Bank for the preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of Labor provides IBGE with the Annual list of Social Information (RAIS), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE).This register is used to select the sample of enterprises for the Annual Economic Surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's. To set their long term lines of work, IBGE hold regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

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

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Survey (SIPD) will integrate the existing household surveys (National Household Sample Survey - PNAD, Monthly Employment Survey - PME, Household Budget Survey - POF, Urban Informal Economy Survey - ECINF) and meet new demands.

Being a new project, with proposals of significant dimension, planning SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

The transparency of this process assures users the joint monitoring and evaluation of the paths taken in building this new project.

III. Social Statistics Committee

The Social Statistics Committee, which was established by Inter ministerial Decree n°424, issued on December 6, 2007, is a forum for the discussion and evaluation of the demands of the Social Statistical System of the Country.

The following Ministries and Institutes are part of the Social Statistics Committee: Ministry of Social Development and the 'Fight against Hunger" Food Programme; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management; Ministry of Social Welfare; Ministry of Health; Ministry of Labor and Employment; Institute of Applied Economic Research - IPEA; Ministry of Justice; National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira - INEP; and Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

The Social Statistics Committee is composed of the Managerial Committee, which is responsible for setting guidelines for the work of the committee, and the Executive Group, responsible for implementing such guidelines.

The work of the Social Statistics Committee has been following the guidelines below since 2009: Draw up the inventory of social statistics, especially the official ones, updating them regularly; Ensure and improve the comparability and accessibility of information; Encourage the adoption of concepts, classifications and methods for processing, storing and presenting official statistical information; Fill in information gaps and expand the integration of data sources; Organize the demand for information and coordinate their production and use; Regulate and facilitate access by various government agencies to existing databases, ensuring transparency, visibility and secrecy; Undertake actions in order to allow visibility to the work developed by the Committee; and Adopt the Fundamentals Principles of Official Statistics.

The Executive Group has carried out intensive work, such as the identification of data bases of several agencies, the preparation for standardized procedures for the project Metadata Bank at IBGE.

One of the main goals of the committee is to integrate the various database of social information derived from surveys and administrative records, in order to promote the effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

IV. Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics

IBGE invests in strengthening the principle of transparency, allowing society to know and follow the development of its activities.

In this context, IBGE has expanded the operation area of the old Municipal Census Committees, which used to be created to function only when censuses were being carried out.

Municipal Commissions on Geography and Statistics (CMGE's, in Portuguese) have been created, from 2010 Brazilian Census, in order to broaden participation of local communities in the processes and dissemination of the studies, surveys and general maps developed by the institution.

The CMGEs include the participation of representatives from IBGE, as well as executive, legislative and judicial representatives of municipalities and representatives of other local civic organizations.

V. Technical Cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted: Ministry of Health; Ministry of Education; Ministry of Cities; Ministry of Agrarian Development; Ministry of Aquaculture and Fishing; Special Secretariat of Policies for Women at the Presidency of the Republic; Ministry of Social Development and the "Fight Against Hunger" Food Program; Special Secretariat for Human Rights at the Presidency of the Republic; Ministry of Culture; National Justice Council (CNJ).

With regard to international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR – the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration MERCOSUR and the strengthening of its national and regional institutions through the development, improvement, harmonization and integration of the production and dissemination of statistics.

In the period of 2010-2013, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreement on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.

VI. Interaction with the International Community

IBGE has extended its participation in the international Statistical community with United Nations Statistics Division - UNSD, the Statistical Conference of the Americas - SCA, the Conference of European Statistics - CES, the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD, the World Tourism Organization - WTO, the International Labour Organization - ILO, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries - CPLP, BRICS, among others.

VII. Courses and Conferences for the Press and General Users

In recent years, IBGE has expanded the role of communication and the relationship with the press, as an alternative way of publicizing its work and building its image and credibility before the public.

In press conferences, the release is available for participants at the beginning of the event. At the same time, indicators and commentary on survey results are published at the IBGE's website.

Besides structural surveys, IBGE monthly publishes about ten short term data. Thus approximately 100 press conferences are held at IBGE a year.

The publication of short term data is regulated by Decree n°355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. National account and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

VIII. Access to the Internet and Other Access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals) accompanied by CD-ROMs; free telephone consultation; a Central Library, located at the Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination in Rio de Janeiro; a connection with the Department of Documentation and Information Dissemination at the IBGE State Units, located in all Brazilian state capitals.

IBGE provides electronic products and services that are the main media through which information such as: specific files with data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources and environment in free access in the website (http://www.ibge.gov.br).

Besides the electronic publications the IBGE web page has two important databases to stand out: Aggregated Statistical Tables (SIDRA in Portuguese) – Database with information grouped in territorial level that allows the users to construct their own tables according and compare data to selected information; and Statistical Multidimensional Database (BME in Portuguese) – Database with micro data information that allows users to construct tables according to selected information and confidentiality constraints. This one requires Internet subscription.

Annexure - II
A Brief Overview of The Statistical System of Russia

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

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

Rosstat main functions are:

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

I. Statistical System: Principles of Organization

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

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

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

II. Federal Level of the State Statistics

Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main Computing Centre, Scientific Research Institute for problems of socio-economic statistics, Scientific Research and Design and Technology Institute of Statistical information, Information and Publishing Center "Statistics of Russia".

III. Regional Level of State Statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 85 constituted entities (regions). In each constituent entity (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat has its regional office.

Rosstat regional offices collect, process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

IV. Legal Basis of the Official Statistical Activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the federal law "On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended).

Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as Population Census and Agricultural Census is supported by the specific federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aiming at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

V. Emerging Challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and decision-making methods and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and a broader access to official statistics for all users.

The Federal task program "Development of the state statistics in Russia" has been developed to face the challenges.

The aim of the program is to continue improvement of the state statistical system and modernization of state statistics in Russia on the basis of international standards in methodology and technology of data collection, production and dissemination. The following steps have to be taken to achieve the main objective of the Project: (i) development of methodological guidelines that support practical implementation of modern global standards of data production with regard to Russian economic environment; (ii) development and implementation of modern information technologies of data collection, storage and dissemination; (iii) development of human resources of statistical service based on foreign experience as well as development of e-learning system.

Annexure - III
A Brief Overview of The Statistical System of India

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

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

I. Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistical Organization (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing' The NSO consists of the Central Statistics Office (CSO) including Computer Centre and the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO). The Programme Implementation Wing has three divisions viz. Twenty Point Programme Division, Infrastructure Monitoring Division, and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division. In addition to a number of publications brought out by the MOSPI, both NSO and PI wing generate a lot of statistical information which is used by policy planners, researches and other users. The MOSPI also has an autonomous Organization viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is a premier statistical institute of international repute.

Besides the NSO, most of the line Ministries/Departments in the Government of India dealing with different subjects such as Agriculture, Water, Health, Rural Development sectors etc. have statistical establishment to perform statistical activities for the respective Ministry/ Department, 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.

II. Central Statistics Office (CSO)

CSO is headed by a Director General with the headquarters located in New Delhi. It consists of five major Divisions viz. National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Training Division and Coordination and Publication Division (CAP). In addition, CSO has a premier training institute called National Academy of Statistical Administration (NASA) located near Delhi which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009.

The Central Statistical Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standard. Its activities mainly include National Income Accounting; conduct of Economic Census and its follow up surveys, processing of data collected through Annual Survey of Industries and preparation of Reports, compilation of Index of Industrial Production, as well as Consumer price Indices, Gender Statistics, and imparting training on Official Statistics. CSO brings out a number of publications periodically including Statistical Year Book, Monthly

Abstract of Statistics, India in figures, Energy Statistics, Infrastructure Statistics, Environment Statistics etc. besides disseminating statistical data to various national and international agencies. The other activities include preparation of Five Year Plan and Annual Plans in respect of statistical matters, holding conferences with the Central and State statistical agencies, revision of National Industrial Classification, preparation and implementation of Strategic Plans to make available data on key parameters, improving the quality and reliability of existing data sets, making available new data sets on emerging fields to meet increasing data demands, and, reducing time lag in dissemination of data.

The Computer Centre under CSO handles the data processing jobs of the MOSPI, provides training to statistical personnel on software, maintains the MOSPI's website (www.mospi.gov.in) and the National Data Warehouse of Official Statistics.

III. National Sample Survey Office (NSSO)

The NSSO functions under the overall direction of National Statistical Commission with requisite independence and autonomy in the matter of collection, processing and publication of NSS data. The NSSO is headed by the Director General and Chief Executive Officer (DG & CEO), who is also the Member-Secretary of the Steering Committee.

The National Simple Survey Office (NSSO) conducts large scale sample surveys including socio-economic surveys, Annual Survey of Industries, collection of price data for rural and urban sectors etc. besides carrying out sample checks on area enumeration and crop estimation surveys and preparation of the urban frames useful in drawing of urban samples. The major activities of the NSSO pertain to Survey Design, Field Operations, Processing of NSSO data and Publication NSSO Reports.

IV. Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESs) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. While the DES in most of the States/UTs have been formally declared by the State Governments as the Nodal Agencies on all statistical activities, the remaining few though not yet formally declared, continue to act as coordinating agency on statistical matters in the States /UT. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices of the DESs for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESs perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the centre viz. bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State Statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

V. Legal Support for Collection of Data

Data collection in India has been largely based on a voluntary response except for the statutory support provided through the erstwhile "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953' to collect industrial data. This Act has since been amended as the new 'Collection of Statistics Act 2008' which is much more comprehensive to enable collection of various socio-economic data. The collection of Statistics Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General Of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/ Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

VI. Emerging challenges

The Indian Statistical system has played an important role in facilitating informed decision-making, and greatly contributed to planned social and economic development in the country. A large variety of data is produced by the statistical system and extensive statistical data bases have been created which help in meeting the data requirements of not only the internal agencies but also the international agencies, besides a large number of other users such as researchers. The system is undergoing steady transformation to meet ever increasing information needs following challenges arising out of the globalization and liberalization of economy. It involves many significant structural and operational changes in the statistical system both at the Centre and in the State. It includes constitution of National Statistical Commission (NSC) to revamp the statistical system in the county with a view to improve the credibility, timeliness and adequacy of data. A comprehensive India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP) has been initiated with the collaboration of the World Bank to strengthen the statistical system in the states, in addition to an extensive programme undertaken to strengthen statistical capacity and infrastructure at sub-state level.

Further, keeping in view the need to modernize the statistical system, there is an increasing thrust on deploying latest information and communication technology in data collection, data management and data dissemination for

improving efficiency of statistical operations and activities. For example, e-collection of industrial and price data has been in operation already and e-system for the dissemination of various data including e-publication has been initiated to facilitate wider and speedier access of such data. Steps are also being taken to accelerate e-governance to engage citizen's directly in the process of data sector reforms. Indeed, the official statistical system is relentlessly gearing up to meet growing aspiration of different stakeholders in the emerging fast-changing environment by providing requisite data as reliably and timely as possible, besides undertaking appropriate measures to upgrade statistical skills and capacity through elaborate training programmes and promoting coordination between Central and State statistical agencies.

Annexure - IV
A Brief Overview of The Statistical System of China

Since its establishment, National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved during the 60-year process of reform and adjustment to meet the demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work.

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system is consisted of the statistical institutions established through a top-to-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. National Bureau of Statistics of China is established under the State Council, independent statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the specific coordination and administration of the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The government comprehensive statistical system adopts the management model as "unified leadership and decentralized administration"

I. Government Comprehensive Statistical System

1) National Bureau of Statistics of China

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

NBS has, divided by professional and function, set up 18 administrative units at departmental level, 2 institutions operating as administrative units, 10 institutions (in Beijing) and China Statistics Press directly under NBS. According to the needs of its work, NBS establishes Survey Offices in each province (municipality, autonomous region) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agent organs of NBS and vertically administrated under NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

2) Local Bureau of Statistics

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

II. Departmental Statistical System

The ministries of the State Council and departments of local governments at various government levels do, according to the needs of their statistical work, establish statistical institutions and staffed with statisticians, forming a departmental statistical system. The main function of departmental statistical system is to organize and coordinate the statistical work within the departments, to execute the tasks of State and local statistical surveys, to draw up and carry out statistical survey plans within the departments and to collect, compile and provide statistical data, to make statistical analysis and exercise statistical supervision over the implementation of plans of the departments and of the enterprises or institutions under their jurisdiction. As a main system of statistical work, the national statistical system has the power to direct and coordinate the statistical work in the departmental statistical system.

III. Statistical Laws and Regulations

Whether statistical institutions or statistical set-ups in enterprises and institutions, must comply with the national statistical laws and regulations and conduct statistical surveys according to the statistical indicator systems and statistical survey methodologies formulated by NBS.

Statistical legal system in China comprises the statistics law ("Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China"), administrative regulations (including Regulations for Census and Regulations for Customs Statistics), administrative rules, regulatory documents (including the Interim Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, the Measures for Administration on Foreign-Related Surveys and the Measures for Administration on Approval of Statistical Surveys) and local statistical regulations and rules. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, State statistical survey programs are worked out by NBS, or jointly with the relevant ministry or ministries of the State Council, and are submitted to the State Council for documentation, but important programs shall be reported to the State Council for examination and approval. Statistical survey programs of departments are worked out by the relevant ministries or departments of the State Council and are reported to the statistical institution at the same level for the documentation or examination and approval. Local statistical survey programs are worked out by statistical institutions of local governments at and above the county level, or by statistical institutions of local people's governments at and above the county level jointly with the relevant department or departments, and shall all be reported to the statistical institution at the higher level for the documentation or examination and approval. In drawing up a plan for statistical survey programs, it is necessary to draw up simultaneously appropriate statistical survey system, which shall be reported for examination and approval or for the documentation. A statistical survey system shall stipulate survey objective, scope and coverage, methods, respondents, organization, forms or questionnaires, and submission and release of statistical data. A statistical survey shall be organized and conducted under a statistical survey system approved. Any change of the contents of statistical survey system shall be submitted to the original examination and approval authority for approval, or to the original registration authority for the documentation.

IV. Statistical Survey

NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and current statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, typical surveys and administrative registry records. At present, the important general surveys of the national conditions and strength by NBS include Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census, and 48 current statistical surveys, including national accounts, agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labor force, wages and salaries, are organized and conducted. These surveys cover main aspects of economy, society, population, environment and resources. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerning with economy, society, population, environment and resources.

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

V. Release and Provision of Statistical Information

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society and international community more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, NBS releases statistical survey data and supplies with value added products via statistical processing through various channels and in various ways. For the time being, a system of regular releases of statistical information has been established, including various well-arranged types, such as press conference, internet release, public data bank and publications, "Statistics Info" through WeChat, official mobile infor-

mation service platform and mainly varieties of yearbooks which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficiently, widely and richer in content. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities, as well as many cities and counties have also formed their own relevant regular patterns for timely data release, which forms a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and provision in China.

VI. The Main Targets and Latest Development of China's Statistics

The transformation of Chinese economy to the market system is under way with rapid and profound development, which has posed higher requirements on the China's statistical system. As to these all new requirements, the Chinese national statistical system is making its great efforts to enhance the statistical capacity, improve statistics quality and the credibility of official statistics, and to mend the pace of modern service-oriented statistics. Since 2012, in order to reform the statistical production modes, NBS has implemented the Four Major Programmes on industrial enterprises above designated size, wholesale and retail and catering businesses above designated size, qualified construction enterprises and real estate development enterprises. Up to now, a true and complete, timely updated business registry of establishments has taken into shape; a standardized system of integrated questionnaires for business surveys has been worked out; a comparatively convenient and applicable data collection and processing software has been developed; a comparatively safe and efficient online reporting system for business statistics has been set up and used all over China. The successful implementation of the Four Major Programmes symbolized the profound reform of the statistical production modes, and initially realized the whole processes from program design, task deployment, to data collection, processing, transmission, storage, processing for analysis electronically, efficiently and by intranet in our statistical work. In these four areas, the design of the survey programs and the task deployment are unified, the data collection and data sharing are monitored at various levels. The coverage of the Four Major Programmes will be continuously expanded, the service functions of the direct online reporting system will be actively developed, and a modernized service-oriented statistical system for users, for local statistical grassroots, and for survey respondents will be constructed in the national Statistical system of China.

Annexure - V
A Brief Overview of The Statistical System of South Africa

The South African Statistical system is nearly 100 years old, but has only served the needs of all its peoples for a relatively short period. The advent in 1994 of the democratic dispensation provided the production of statistics with two organizational model options for transformation. The first model was to centralize the production of most of the statistics into a single agency, the national statistical office (NSO) which was the then Central Statistical Service (CSS). The CSS was later transformed into Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) consisting of a head office and branches in the provinces, and much later on regional offices were established at sub-provincial level. The minority of the statistics excluded from centralization were largely of a financial nature such as the balance of payments. These would be generated by the relevant agencies including the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) and the National Treasury (NT). Indeed the feeling that centralization was the way to go was prevalent both within Stats SA and in other organs of state. The second model was to decentralize the production of most of the statistics whereby the various organs of state would produce statistics on the basis of their specialist subject areas. Naturally statistics-producing organs of state would constitute a statistical production system which would require coordination. The model ultimately adopted was a product of an evolutionary process. Statistical production faced four major pressures which overlapped in some areas. First was ideological transformation from a focus on "own affairs" of the apartheid political dispensation to a focus on integration of the total population and geography of the new state. This translated into transformation of the demographics of the CSS, integration of the Bantustan statistics offices into the CSS, and establishment of provincial CSS offices to facilitate data collection by head office. Second was the data gap facing the new government with regard to policy and programme development. Alleviation of poverty and inequality, especially service delivery, and the provision of developmental opportunities was unquestionably urgent. This provided the imperative for the 1996 census of population and housing. Third was the rationalization of the statistical series produced so they could be relevant to the aspirations of the citizenry. The rationalization included the introduction of the production of social statistics in addition to the existing economic statistics. Fourth was the drive to improve the quality of the statistics produced by the NSO.

Although they are still around at different levels of intensity, the pressures mentioned above were most intense during, and coincided with, the tenure (1995-99) of the first head of the CSS which later became Stats SA. During this period the transformation model of statistical production was the centralize done. However, overtime it had become increasingly clear that Stats SA had very limited capacity to cater for most statistical needs of users. In the same breath the potential of other organs of state for filing the gap between what Stats SA produced and what users needed was recognized. Acknowledgement of the current Statistics Act (No. 6 of 1999). The Act specifically provided for Statistician–General as executive head of Stats SA as well as coordinator of statistics produced by other organs of state. It was a land marking the production of statistics in the country because it defined a new direction for the strategic and work programmes of Stats SA as well as defining the role of other organs of state in the production of statistics. Incidentally the Act coincided with the change of name of the NSO from CSS to Stats SA.

In 2000 a new head took over the reins at Stats SA and immediately embarked on a new vision for statistical production in the county. Although the new vision was as yet to be formally defined, it was hinged on coordination of statistical production. A national Statistics Systems Division (NSSD) was established at Stat SA to tease out the coordination process. The NSS concept became a Cabinet Lekgotla of January 2002. Although the SANSS was included in the Programmes OF Action (POA) of the government, for the next eight years or so it lacked prominence especially at Stats SA for three main reasons. First was the relatively perennial capacity constraint. Second and most significant was the continued pressure to get Stats SA as an entity to work more effectively and efficiently with particular regard to the quality of its own products. The third was the challenge of change management.

It was not until 2009 that the NSS concept influenced the strategic direction of Stats SA. Since then the department's five-year strategic plan and the annual work programme have undergo a strategic shift that emphasizes implementation of statistical coordination as mandated by the Statistics Act [3, 4]. As its new vision and mission indicate, the department has assumed a leadership position by partnering with other organs of state to advance statistical development in the county. The shift has been widening of statistical production beyond the product of Stats SA to setting up a system to support other organs of state to produce statistics of good quality. The objectives of the shift are to expand the production of statistics in order to increase the supply of official statistics and to address the gap in statistical quality. Of the six strategic objectives of Stats SA, three directly address statistical coordination. The first objective is "to expand the information base by increasing its depth, breadth and geographic spread". The strategy is

to translate the government's 12 priority development outcomes identified in the Cabinet Lekgotla of 20-22 January 2010 [5] into Stats SA ' 10 statistical themes that constitute the universe of statistical production [3:30] (see Table 1). Strategic focus areas include health, education, safety and security, sustainable resource management, rural development, food security and land reform. The second objective is "to enhance public confidence and trust in statistics". Focus areas for this objective include developing a quality management system for the SANSS, setting standards for the SANSS, assessing statistics for quality and certifying them official where applicable, and development and maintenance of dwelling and business frames for standardizing data collection areas to enhance data comparability. The third objective is "to lead the development and coordination of statistical production within the SANSS". This is where the SANSS performs a transformation function of the fragmented statistical system to an integrated one focused on the production of official statistics.

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