



BRICS

Joint Statistical Publication



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Brazil . Russia . India . China . South Africa

FOREWORD

BRICS as it is known globally, is a group of leading emerging economies playing a key role in the world development platforms. It consists of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. The Group has received overwhelming global attention since its inception in 2009 and it has been playing a critical role across the globe. This statistical report is the fourth joint statistical publication by the National Statistics Offices of the BRICS Group. The publication is one of the many channels to disseminate statistical data about the member countries and it is aimed at harmonizing BRICS statistical information.

South Africa is the host nation of the Fifth Summit of the BRICS Countries in 2013; hence Statistics South Africa has assumed the role of compiling, printing and distribution of this fourth statistical report.

A meeting of technical experts was held in South Africa from 4 to 7 February 2013 with statisticians coming from BRICS countries and maintained close communication.

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Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
POPULATION			
Mid-Year Population			
Brazil	millions persons	2012	193
Russia	millions persons	2012	143.2(P)
India (As on 1st March 2011)	millions persons	2011	1 210
China	millions persons	2012	1 351(P)
South Africa	millions persons	2011	51
Male Population			
Brazil	%	2012	49.2
Russia	%	2012	46.3(P)
India (As on 1st March 2011)	%	2011	51.6
China	%	2012	51.3(P)
South Africa	%	2011	48.5
Female Population			
Brazil	%	2011	50.8
Russia	%	2012	53.7(P)
India (As on 1st March 2011)	%	2011	48.4
China	%	2012	48.7(P)
South Africa	%	2011	51.5
Population Density (persons per sq. Km)			
Brazil	Persons/ sq. Km.	2012	22.8
Russia	Persons/ sq. Km.	2012	8.4(P)
India (As on 1st March 2011)	Persons/ sq. Km.	2011	382.0
China	Persons/ sq. Km.	2012	141(P)
South Africa	Persons/ sq. Km.	2011	41.4
Crude Birth (Rate per 1000)			
Brazil	per 1000 persons	2012	14.2
Russia	per 1000 persons	2012	13.3(P)
India	per 1000 persons	2010	22.1
China	per 1000 persons	2012	12.1(P)
South Africa	per 1000 persons	2011	21.0
Crude Death (Rate per 1000)			
Brazil	per 1000 persons	2012	6.3
Russia	per 1000 persons	2012	13.3(P)
India	per 1000 persons	2010	7.2
China	per 1000 persons	2012	7.2(P)
South Africa	per 1000 persons	2011	11.7

Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
Infant Mortality Rate			
Brazil	per 1000 persons	2012	20.3
Russia	per 1000 live births	2012	8.7(P)
India	per 1000 persons	2010	47.0
China	per 1000 persons	2011	12.1
South Africa	per 1000 persons	2011	37.9
Maternal mortality Rate			
Brazil			
Russia	per 1000 live births	2012	0.10
India	per 100000 live births	2010	212
China	per 100000 live births	2011	26.1
South Africa			
ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION			
Economically active Population (% Share)			
Brazil	%	2011	68.6
Russia	%	2012	53
India	%	2011	53
China	%	2012	56.6(P)
South Africa	%	2012	35.4
Unemployment Rate (%) ¹			
Brazil	%	2011	6.7
Russia	%	2012	5.5
India	%	2011-12	3.8
China ¹	%	2012	4.1(P)
South Africa	%	2012	25.1
NATIONAL ACCOUNTS			
GDP (Current Prices)			
Brazil	billion US\$	2012	2 253
Russia	billion US\$	2012	2 007.2(P)
India ²	billion US\$	2011-2012	1 743
China	billion US\$	2012	8 226.9(P)
South Africa	billion US\$	2012	384
Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)			
Brazil	US\$	2012	11 463
Russia	US\$	2012	1 4015(P)
India ²	US\$	2011-2012	1 440
China	US\$	2012	6 091(P)
South Africa	US\$	2011	7790

Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
PEOPLE'S LIVING STANDARDS			
Share of Public	%		
Expend on Education as % of GDP			
Brazil	%	2008	4.3
Russia	%	2012	4.1
India	%	2010	3.8
China	%	2011	3.9
South Africa	%	2011	6.8
Expend on Health as % of GDP			
Brazil		2011	4.8
Russia	%	2012	3.7
India	%	2011-2012	1.3
China	%	2011	5.2
South Africa	%	2011	4.0
INDUSTRY			
Industrial production(preceding year=100)			
Brazil	%	2012	97.3
Russia	%	2012	102.6
India ²	%	2011	102.9
China	%	2012	110.0(P)
South Africa	%	2012	102.0
Iron Ore production (Million tonnes)			
Brazil	Million tonnes	2010	434
Russia(concentrate of iron ore)	Million tonnes	2012	104(P)
India ²	Million tonnes	2010	208
China	Million tonnes	2012	1 309.6(P)
South Africa			
Steel production (Million tonnes)			
Brazil	Million tonnes	2010	48.2
Russia	Million tonnes	2012	70.4(P)
India ²	Million tonnes	2010	684
China	Million tonnes	2012	717.2(P)
South Africa (in value)	Million Rand	2010	92 180
Passenger cars Production (1000)			
Brazil	1000 sets	2010	2 880
Russia	1000 sets	2012	1 971(P)
India ²	1000 sets	2011	2 514
China	1000 sets	2012	10 771.3(P)
South Africa	Million Rand	2012	93 049
TV sets production-1000			
Brazil	1000 sets	2010	12 127
Russia	1000 sets	2012	1 6077(P)

Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
India ²	1000 sets	2010	9 206
China	1000 sets	2012	128 233.2(P)
South Africa			
ENERGY			
Petroleum production (million tones)			
Brazil	million tones	2012	105
Russia	million tones	2012	516.8(P)
India ²	million tones	2010	38(P)
China	million tones	2012	207.5(P)
South Africa	million tones	2007	26
Electricity Production (Billion Kwh)			
Brazil	Billion KWH	2012	513
Russia	Billion KWH	2012	1064.1(P)
India ²	Billion KWH	2010	959
China	Billion KWH	2012	4 937.8(P)
South Africa	Billion KWH	2010	260
Primary Energy Production ³			
Brazil	mtoe	2011	257
Russia	mtoe*	2011	2740
India ²	mtoe	2010	426
China	mtoe	2012	2 333(P)
South Africa	mtoe	2006	205
Consumption of energy ³			
Brazil	mtoe	2011	272
Russia	mtoe*	2011	1890
India ²	mtoe	2009	470
China	mtoe	2012	2 532(P)
South Africa	mtoe	2006	210
AGRICULTURE			
Cultivated land (Million Hectares)			
Brazil	Million Hectares	2011	67
Russia	Million Hectares	2011	121.4
India	Million Hectares	2009	156
China	Million Hectares	2008	122
South Africa	Million Hectares		
Cereals Production (Million Tonnes)			
Brazil	Million Tons	2011	74
Russia	Million Tons	2012	70.7(P)
India	Million Tons	2011	227
China	Million Tons	2012	539.5(P)
South Africa	Million Tons	2011	13

Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
Total fruits & Vegetables			
Brazil	1000 tons	2011	45 369
Russia	Million Tons	2012	17.5(P)
India	1000 tons	2010-11	74 878
China	(Million Tonnes)	2012	957.1(P)
South Africa	1000 tons	2011	9 561
Meat Production			
Brazil	1000 tons	2011	21 574
Russia	1000 tons	2012	8007(P)
India	1000 tons	2009	4 017
China	1000 tons	2012	83 843(P)
South Africa	1000 tons	2011	2 531
Fish Catch (1000 tons)			
Brazil	1000 tons		
Russia	1000 tons	2009	3728
India	1000 tons	2010	85
China	1000 tons	2011	10 222
South Africa	1000 tons		
TRANSPORT			
Length of Railways in Operation			
Brazil	1000 km	2010	29
Russia	1000 km	2011	85.5
India	1000 km	2010	64
China	1000 km	2012	97.6(P)
South Africa	1000 km	2010	21
Length of Highways			
Brazil	1000 km	2008	1 736
Russia	1000 km	2011	727.7
India	1000 km	2011	3 090
China	1000 km	2012	4 193(P)
South Africa	1000 km		
Passenger Traffic by Air			
Brazil	million persons km	2012	113
Russia	million persons km	2010	195 775
India ²	million persons km	2011	75
China	million persons km	2012	501 067(P)
South Africa	million persons km		

Table 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

	Unit	Year	Value
GINI COEFFICIENT			
Brazil		2011	0.501
Russia		2012	42.0
India ²			
Rural	Rural	2009-10	0.28
Urban	Urban	2009-10	0.37
China		2012	0.474(P)
South Africa ⁴		2011	0.65

Sources:

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China.
- b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- c) Ministry of Health Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- d) Ministry of Railways of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- e) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- f) General Administration of Press and Publication of the Peoples' Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- g) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report, 2012.
- h) Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2011 National Economic and Social Development.
- i) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2012.
- j) The ministry of land and resources of the People's Republic of China.
- k) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.
- l) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- m) Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.
- n) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2011.

Footnotes:

(P) Preliminary data

1 Unemployment Rate in Urban Area

2 The data of India are by fiscal years which are from April 1 of the current year through March 31 of the next year. Includes all type of iron ore.

Monthly per capita consumer expenditure based on "last 365 days" reference period.

3 In million tonnes of standard fuel (we mean under the standard fuel the natural fuels-oil, coal, gas, product etc. Which are recalculated for their own corresponding caloric coal equivalent)

4 Gini is computed based on expenditure per capita excluding taxes.

Specific Footnotes and Sources of data may be seen from the respective Chapters of the Indicators.





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Table 2.1: General information on BRICS Countries (2011)

	Unit	Brazil¹	Russia*	India²	China	South Africa
Area of Territory	1000 sq.km	8 515	17 098	3 287	9 600	1 221
Capital City		Brasília	Moscow	New Delhi	Beijing	Pretoria
Mid-Year Population	million persons	193.77	143.2	1210 ¹	1 351 ³	50.6
Population Density	persons per sq. km	22.76	8.4	382	140.7 ³	41.1
Name of National Currency		Real - R\$	Rouble - Rub	Rupee	RMB	Rand - ZAR

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) - Directorate of Surveys

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistic Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Services of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistic Yearbook, 2012.
- b) National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa, 2011

Footnotes:

Brazil

- 1 Population data for Brazil relates to Year 2012. Data derived from Adjusted Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 1980-2050 – Review 2008, using the structures of the National Household Sample Survey for the period 2001-2009. Population data for Russia, China AND South Africa relates to Year 2010

Russia

* 2012 year.

India

- 2 Based on Census 2011 as on 1st March

China

- 3 Data of 2012. Data for mid-year population and population density of China in 2012 are estimated data.

Table 2.2.1: World Heritage Sites and major Landmark of Brazil

World Heritage Sites	Major Landmarks
1. Historic Town of Ouro Preto	1. Corcovado (Christ the Redeemer)
2. Historic Centre of the Town of Olinda	2. Sugarloaf Mountain (Pão de Açúcar)
3. Jesuit Missions of the Guaranis: Ruins of Sao Miguel das Missoes (Brazil)	3. Copacabana Beach
4. Iguaçu National Park	4. Iguaçu Falls
5. Brasília	5. Pantanal Conservation Area

Table 2.2.3: World Heritage Sites and major Landmark of India

World Heritage Sites	Major Landmarks
1. TajMahal	1. The Golden Temple
2. QutbMinar	2. Sun Temple
3. Buddhist Monuments at Sanchi	3. HawaMahal
4. Group of Monuments Mahabalipuram	4. Ajanta caves
5. Group of Monuments at Pattadakal	5. Lotus Temple

Table 2.2.4: World Heritage Sites and major Landmark of China

World Heritage Sites	Major Landmarks
1. The Great Wall	1. Tian An Men Rostrum
2. Imperial Palaces of the Ming and Qing Dynasties in Beijing and Shenyang	2. The Altar of Prayer for Good Harvests of the Temple of Heaven
3. Mogao Caves	3. The Potala Palace in Lhasa
4. Mausoleum of the First Qin Emperor	4. The Badaling Great Wall
5. Summer Palace, an Imperial Garden in Beijing	5. Monument for Liberation in Chongqing

Table 2.2.5: World Heritage Sites and major Landmark of South Africa

World Heritage Sites	Major Landmarks
Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein	Table Mountain
iSimangaliso Wetland Park	Drakensberg Mountains
Robben Island	Union Buildings
Umkhahlamba/Drakensberg Park	
Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	
Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	
Vredefort Dome	
Richtersveldt Cultural and Botanical Landscape	

Sources:

- a) Department of Arts and Culture
- b) Department of Environmental Affairs

Explanatory Notes:

General

In 1972, the General of UNESCO adopted a resolution with overwhelming enthusiasm creating thereby a 'Convention concerning the protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage'. The main objective were to define the World Heritage in both cultural and natural aspects: to enlist Sites and Monuments from the member countries which are of exceptional interest and universal value, the protection of which is the concern of all mankind; and to promote co-operation among all National and people to contribute for the protection of these universal treasures intact for future generations.

The list of recorded sites on the World Heritage now stands at 812 which include both cultural and natural wonders, and endowment that is shared by all mankind and the protection of which is the concern of the entire mankind. These include 628 cultural, 160 natural, 24 mixed properties in 137 state parties.

India is an active member State on the World Heritage from 1977 and has been working in close co-operation with other International agencies like ICOMOS (International Council on Monuments and Sites), IUCN (International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources) and ICCROM (International Centre for the study of Preservation of Cultural Property).

India

There are 27 Heritage Properties in India out of which 22 are Cultural Properties and are National Properties.





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Table 3.1: Summary of Population

Unit: million persons

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Population (Mid-Year) min. persons												
Brazil	170 ²	175	177	179	181	184	185	187	189	191 ³	192	193
Russia	147	146	145	144	144	143	143	143	143	143	143	143
India ⁴		1 051	1 068	1 085	1 101	1 118	1 134	1 150	1 166	1 182	1 210 ⁵	
China ⁵	1 263	1 280	1 288	1 296	1 304	1 311	1 318	1 325	1 331	1 338	1 344	1 351(p)
South Africa	44	46	46	47	47	48	48	49	49	50	51	
Male												
Brazil	84 ²	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	93 ³	94	95
Russia	69	68	67	67	67	66	66	66	66	66	66	66
India ⁴		544	553	561	570	578	587	595	604	612	624	
China ^{5, 6}	654	661	666	670	674	677	680	684	686	687	691	694(p)
South Africa	21	22	22	23	23	23	23	24	24	24	25	
Female												
Brazil	86 ²	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97 ³	98	98
Russia	78	78	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77	77
India ⁴		507	515	523	531	539	547	555	563	570	586	
China ^{5, 6}	613	623	627	630	634	637	641	644	648	653	657	660(p)
South Africa	23	24	24	24	24	25	25	25	26	26	26	
Urban Population												
Brazil ¹	138 ²	147	149	149	150	153	155	157	159	161 ³	163	164
Russia	107	107	106	106	105	105	105	105	105	105	105	106
India ⁴		295	302	310	317	324	331	338	346	353	377	
China ^{5, 6}	459	502	524	543	562	583	606	624	645	670	691	712(p)
South Africa ⁷												
Rural Population												
Brazil ¹	32 ²	28	28	31	31	31	31	30	30	30 ³	30	29
Russia	39	39	39	38	39	38	38	38	38	38	37	37
India ⁴		756	766	775	785	794	803	812	821	829	833	
China ^{5, 6}	808	782	769	757	745	732	715	704	689	671	657	642(p)
South Africa ⁷												

Sources:
Brazil: Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, 2000 and 2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses

Russia: Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India: Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India .Information from 2002 to 2010 is based on Population Projections.

China: National Bureau of Statistics of China Statistical Year book, 2001-2012
Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa: Statistic South Africa, 2011

Footnotes:**Brazil**

- 1 Data derived from Adjusted Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 1980-2050 – Review 2008, using the structures of the National Household Sample Survey for the period 2001-2009. In the years 2001, 2002 and 2003 the rural area in the North Region of Brazil were not surveyed. For the years 2000 and 2010 the urban-rural structures were given by the own Censuses.
- 2 2000 Brazilian Demographic Census. Resident population on August 1st.
- 3 2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses. Resident population on August 1st. Result released on November 29th, 2010. For the years 2001 to 2009 it was fitted a logistic function to the corresponding ratios between enumerated in 2000 and 2010 censuses and projected populations to the same years.

India

- 4 Information from 2001 to 2011 is based on Census as on 1st March while information 2002-2010 is based on Population Projections.

China**(p) Provisional data**

- 5 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.
- 6 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 3.2.1: Selected data on Population – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^{3,4}	2011	2012
Total Population (Mid-Year) ¹	million persons	169.8	181.4	183.5	185.5	187.3	189.1	190.7	192.0	193.7
Population Aged Under 15	million persons	50.3	50.8	49.6	50.1	48.7	49.2	46.0	48.0	47.6
Population Aged 15-24	million persons	34.1	34.5	34.9	33.4	33.7	34.0	34.2	32.9	32.8
Population Aged 25-59	million persons	70.9	79.8	82.6	83.5	86.2	87.0	89.9	91.4	92.8
Population Aged 60 and Over	million persons	14.5	16.3	16.5	18.6	18.7	18.9	20.6	19.7	20.4
Sex Ratio ¹	female=100	96.9	96.7	96.6	96.5	96.4	96.4	95.9	96.2	96.1
Population Aged Under 15	female=100	103.0	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	102.9	103.6	102.9	102.9
Population Aged 15-24	female=100	100.3	101.4	101.4	101.3	101.5	101.5	100.8	101.6	101.7
Population Aged 25-59	female=100	94.6	94.4	94.4	94.5	94.6	94.6	94.3	94.8	94.9
Population Aged 60 and Over	female=100	81.7	81.0	80.7	80.4	80.2	79.9	80.1	79.4	79.0
Crude Birth Rate of Population ¹	per 1000 persons	21.1	18.5	17.8	17.1	16.4	15.8	15.2	14.7	14.2
Crude Death Rate of Population ¹	per 1000 persons	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Natural Increase Rate of Population ¹	per 1000 persons	14.8	12.2	11.5	10.8	10.1	9.5	8.9	8.4	7.9
Life Expectancy at Birth ¹	years	70.4	71.9	72.2	72.5	72.8	73.1	73.4	73.7	73.9
Total Fertility Rates	per woman	2.4	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6
Infant Mortality Rate ¹	per 1000 persons	30.1	25.8	25.0	24.1	23.3	22.5	21.6	21.0	20.3
Crude Marriage Rate ²	per 1000 persons	6.1	6.3	6.6	6.6	6.8	6.6			
Crude Divorce Rate ²	per 1000 persons	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4			

Sources:

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics
- 2000 and 2010 Brazilian Demographic Censuses
- Adjusted Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 1980-2050- Review 2008
- Civil Registration Statistics 2000-2009

Footnotes:

- Data on population and sex ratios for the period 2001-2009 and 2011 were derived from Adjusted Population Projection of Brazil by Sex and Age for the Period 1980-2050 Review 2008
- Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000-2010
- Data on population and sex ratios derived from Brazilian Demographic Census. Resident population on August 1st.
- Data on population and sex ratios derived from 2010 Brazilian Demographic Census. Resident population on August 1st. Results released on November 29th 2010

Table 3.2.2: Selected Data on Population – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Total Population	million persons	146.9	143.8	143.2	142.9	142.7	142.7	142.8	142.9	143.1
Population Aged Under 15	million persons	27.1	22.1	21.5	21.2	21.1	21.4	21.6	21.8	22.2
Population Aged 15-24	million persons	23.1	24.3	24.0	23.5	22.9	22.0	21.2	20.4	19.2
Population Aged 25-59	million persons	69.9	72.4	73.3	73.5	73.9	74.3	74.4	74.6	75.0
Population Aged 60 and Over	million persons	26.8	25.0	24.5	24.6	24.8	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.7
Sex Ratio	female=100	87.9	86.5	86.2	86.0	85.9	85.9	85.9	86.0	86.1
Population Aged Under 15	female=100	104.4	104.7	104.6	104.8	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.0	105.1
Population Aged 15-24	female=100	102.7	102.4	102.2	102.0	102.0	102.2	102.6	103.4	103.8
Population Aged 25-59	female=100	94.0	91.7	91.2	91.0	90.9	90.9	91.0	91.1	91.4
Population Aged 60 and Over	female=100	53.1	51.2	50.7	50.8	51.2	51.5	51.9	52.4	52.8
Crude Birth Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	8.7	10.2	10.3	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.6	13.3
Death Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	15.3	16.1	15.1	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.2	13.5	13.3
Natural Increase Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	-6.6	-5.9	-4.8	-3.3	-2.5	-1.8	-1.7	-0.9	-0.02
Life Expectancy at Birth	years	65.3	65.4	66.7	67.6	68.0	68.8	68.9	69.8	
Total Fertility Rate	per woman	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	
Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 live birth	15.3	11.0	10.2	9.4	8.5	8.1	7.5	7.4	8.7
Maternal Mortality Rate	per 1000 live birth	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Crude Marriage Rate	per 1000 persons	6.2	7.4	7.8	8.8	8.3	8.4	8.5	9.2	8.5
Crude Divorce Rate	per 1000 persons	4.3	4.2	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.5	4.7	4.5
Rate of Net Migration	%	0.25	0.20	0.22	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.19	0.22	0.21
Dependency ratio		0.58	0.49	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.48	0.49	0.50	0.52

Sources:

Federal State Statistics Services of the Russian Federation

Footnotes:

1 Data for 2012 (excepting total population and population by ages) are provisional

Table 3.2.3: Selected Data on Population – India

		2000	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ²
Population by age (as on March 1st)												
All Ages	million		1028.6				1 112.2					1 210
0-4	million		121.4				115.2					158.8 ⁴
5-9	million		123.3				119.3					1 051.2 ⁵
10-14	million		119.9				122.5					
15-19	million		104.0				119.1					
20-24	million		91.0				103.0					
25-29	million		82.9				90.0					
30-34	million		75.8				81.9					
35-39	million		86.0				74.7					
40-44	million		57.5				66.7					
45-49	million		46.9				56.1					
50-54	million		37.2				45.2					
55-59	million		29.9				35.0					
60-64	million		25.7				27.4					
65-69	million		20.5				22.5					
70 and Over	million		24.5				33.6					
Crude Birth Rate per 1000 population		25.8	25.4	24.8	24.1	23.8	23.5	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.1	
Death Rate	per 1000 population	8.5	8.4	8.0	7.5	7.6	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.3	7.2	
Natural Increase Rate of Population	per 1000 population	17.3	17.0	16.8	16.6	16.2	16.0	15.7	15.4	15.2	14.9	
Life Expectancy at Birth	years	61.9 ¹	62.2	62.7	62.9	63.0				66.1*		
Total Fertility Rate	per woman	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	
Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 population	68.0	66.0	60.0	58.0	58.0	57.0	55.0	53.0	50.0	47.0	
Maternal Mortality Ratio ³	per 100,000 live births		31.0		254.0			212.0				

Sources:

- Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.
- Compendium of India's Fertility and Mortality Indicators 1971-2007.
- Sample Registration System Statistical Reports, 2005, 2006 & 2007.

Footnotes:

- Data relate to the year 1996-2000 and for next five years.
- Data is based on Census 2011 as on 1st March 2011 (Provisional)
- Period 2001-03 and 2004-06 and 2007-09
- Age group 0-6 years.
- Age group 7 & above.
- Data relate to 2006-2010.

Table 3.2.4: Selected Data on Population – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Total Population (Mid-Year) ²	million persons	1 262.6	1 303.7	1 311.0	1 317.9	1 324.7	1 331.4	1 337.7	1 344.1	1 350.7
Total Population (Year-end) ²	million persons	1 267.4	1 307.6	1 314.5	1 321.3	1 328.0	1 334.5	1 341.0	1 347.4	1 354.0
Population Aged Under 15 ³	million persons	290.1	265.0	259.6	256.6	251.7	246.6	222.6	221.6	222.9
Population Aged 15-59 ³	million persons	846.4		905.9	911.3	916.5	920.8	940.5	940.7	937.3
Population Aged 60 and Over ³	million persons	130.9		149.0	153.4	159.9	167.1	177.8	185.0	193.9
Population Aged 15-64 ³	million persons	889.1	942.0	950.7	958.3	966.8	974.8	999.4	1 002.8	1 004.0
Population Aged 65 and Over ³	million persons	88.2	100.6	104.2	106.4	109.6	113.1	118.9	122.9	127.1
Sex Ratio	female=100	106.7	106.3	106.3	106.2	106.1	105.9	105.2	105.2	105.1
Crude Birth Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	14.0	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.1	12	11.9	11.9	12.1
Death Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	6.5	6.5	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2
Natural Increase Rate of Population	per 1000 persons	7.6	5.9	5.3	5.2	5.1	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0
Life Expectancy at Birth	years	71.4	73.0					74.8		
Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 persons	32.2	19.0	17.2	15.3	14.9	13.8	13.1	12.1	
Crude Marriage Rate	per 1000 persons	6.7	6.3	7.2	7.5	8.3	9.1	9.3	9.7	
Crude Divorce Rate	per 1000 persons	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	
Maternal Mortality Rate	per 100000 persons	53.0	47.7	41.1	36.6	34.2	31.9	30.0	26.1	

Sources:

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012
- b) Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.
- c) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2000-2011
- d) Ministry of Health of the people's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report 2000-2011

Footnotes:**China**

- 1 The data of 2012 are preliminary data
- 2 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.
- 3 Breakdowns do not add up to totals for selected years due to rounding up or down of dimensions in the tolerance stack.

Table 3.2.5: Selected Data on Population – South Africa

	Unit	2000*	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Population (Mid-Year)	million persons	44.4	47.2	47.8	48.3	48.9	49.5	50.0	50.6
Population Aged Under 15	million persons	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9	15.8
Population Aged 15-24	million persons	9.0	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.0	10.1
Population Aged 25-59	million persons	17.0	18.7	19.0	19.3	19.7	20.0	20.4	20.8
Population Aged 60 and Over	million persons	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.9
Sex Ratio	female=100	92.4	93.0	93.1	93.3	93.5	93.7	93.8	94.0
Population Aged Under 15	female=100	101.4	101.5	101.6	101.5	101.5	101.6	101.6	101.6
Population Aged 15-24	female=100	92.1	96.8	97.7	98.5	99.3	100.2	101.1	101.1
Population Aged 25-59	female=100	88.6	88.7	88.9	89.2	89.4	89.7	90.0	90.6
Population Aged 60 and Over	female=100	71.4	69.6	69.5	69.4	69.3	69.2	69.1	69.1
Crude Birth Rate of Population	per 1000 persons		24.2	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.1	21.5	21.0
Death Rate of Population	per 1000 persons		14.4	14.2	13.8	13.1	12.4	11.9	11.7
Natural Increase Rate of Population	per 1000 persons		9.8	9.5	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.6	9.3
Life Expectancy at Birth	year		51.8	52.3	53.0	54.1	55.5	56.5	57.1
Total Fertility Rate	per woman		2.7	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4
Infant Mortality Rate	per 1000 live births		50.0	46.8	45.1	42.1	40.6	39.1	37.9
Crude Marriage Rate	per 1000 persons		4.2	4.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6	3.4
Crude Divorce Rate	per 1000 persons	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.4

Source:

Statistics South Africa, Mid-year population estimates 2011 and Vital statistics, 2011.

Footnote:

*Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures cannot be verified.

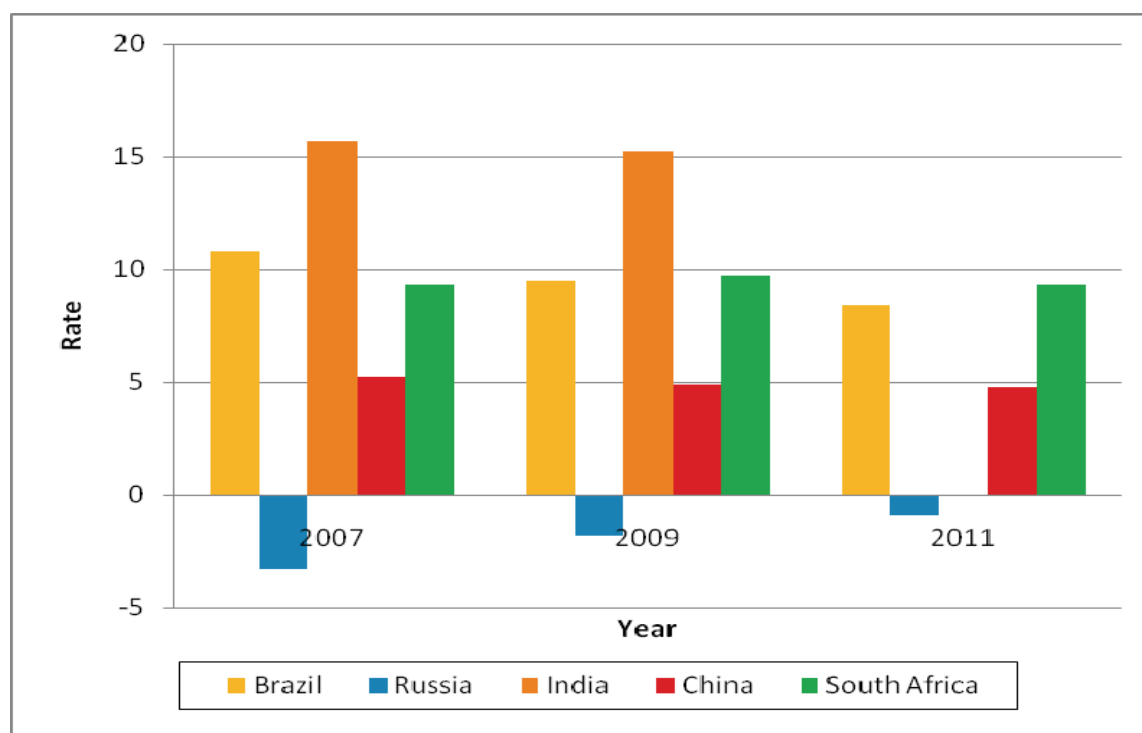
Explanatory Notes:

General Notes

- 1 Crude Birth rate: Number of Births per 1000 population in a given year. This definition excludes foetal deaths
- 2 Crude Death Rate: Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.
- 3 Natural Increase In Population = Crude Birth Rate –Crude Death Rate
- 4 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).
- 5 Expectation of live at birth: Average number of years' a new born child is expected to live undercurrent mortality conditions.
- 6 Infant Mortality Rate (IMR): Number of infants dying under one year of age in a year per 1000 live births of the same year.
- 7 Crude Divorce Rate refers to ratio of divorce couples to the annual average population for the reference year, the formula is:
$$\text{Crude divorce rate} = \frac{\text{Number of couples divorced for the reference year}}{\text{Annual Average population}} \times 1000\%$$
- 8 Dependency rate – number of people aged 0-15 and 60 and over to the population 15-59.
- 9 Census: A canvass of a given area, resulting in an enumeration of the entire population and often the compilation of other demographic, social and economic information pertaining to that population at a specific time.

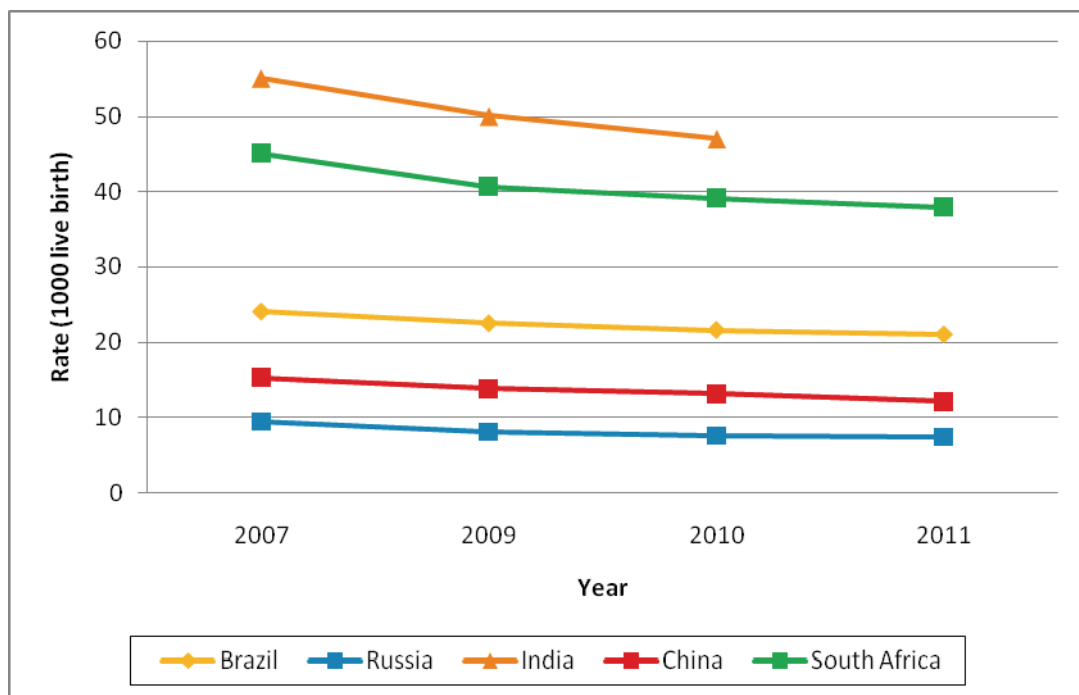
Russia: The estimation of population size with account to the 2010 all-Russian population census results. Data for 2003-2010 will be revised due regard to the results of all-Russian population census 2010 in 2012.

Graph 3.1(a) Natural Increase Rate of Population



Crude Birth Rate: Number of Births per 1000 population in a given year.
Crude Death Rate: Number of Deaths per 1000 population in a given year.
 Natural Increase Rate of Population = Crude Birth Rate – Crude Death rate.

Graph 3.1(b) Infant Mortality Rate





Joy



Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

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Table 4.1: Summary of economically active population

												Unit: %
	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Share of Number of Economically												
Active Population to National												
Population (%)												
Brazil ^{1, 2}		67.8 ³	67.8 ³	68.6	69.3	69.0	68.6	68.6	68.6		66.2	
Russia	48.0	50.0	50.0	51.0	51.0	52.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0	53.0
India				43.0	42.3		41.3		40.0		52.9	
China ^{6, 7}	56.9	57.0	57.1	57.1	57.1	57.0	57.0	56.9	56.8	56.8	56.7	56.6
South Africa	36.8	36.1	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, 4}		14.4 ³	14.5 ³	14.8	15.0	14.9	15.3	15.3	14.8		13.5	
Russia ⁵	29.2	30.2	30.2	29.6	29.6	29.3	29.2	29.0	27.5	27.7	27.5	27.8
India											19.3	
China ⁷	22.5	21.4	21.6	22.5	23.8	25.2	26.8	27.2	27.8	28.7	29.5	
South Africa	20.6	21.2	21.3	22.5	22.6	22.6	23.0	23.4	22.9	22.1	21.9	21.0

Source:
Brazil:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Household Sample Survey 2001/2011

Russia:

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

India:

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

NSS Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, July 2004-June 2005, July 2005-June 2006, July 2007-June 2008, July 2009-June 2010.

2011 Data pertains to UPS reference period July 2011-June 2012, Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour.

China:

Nation Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012, Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa:

a) Mid –Year Population Estimates(P0211)

b) Labour Force Survey (P0210) and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (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 Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá in the years 2001-2003.

4 Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas and water supply, construction.

Russia

5 Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction.

China

6 Share of number of employed persons to national population.

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

Table 4.2.1: Selected data on economically active population – Brazil

	Unit	2001	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2011
Number of Economically Active Population ²	thousand persons	81 787	93 659	94 958	96 060	97 993	99 635	99 092
Number of Employed Population ²	thousand persons	74 147	84 977	87 015	88 317	91 071	91 419	92 466
Aged 15-24	%	23.0	21.7	20.9	20.3	19.7	18.8	17.9
Aged 25-59	%	70.7	71.8	72.4	73.0	73.3	74.2	75.2
Aged 60 and Over	%	6.3	6.5	6.8	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.9
Number of Employed Population ²	thousand persons	74 147	84 977	87 015	88 317	91 071	91 419	92 466
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery ²	thousand persons	14 853	16 837	16 385	15 796	15 534	15 229	14 124
Industry ^{2,4}	thousand persons	10 861	12 777	12 986	13 523	13 917	13 513	12 437
Construction ²	thousand persons	5 199	5 580	5 761	6 007	6 853	6 851	7 783
Trade ²	thousand persons	12 595	15 106	15 308	15 828	15 818	16 187	16 489
Services ²	thousand persons	30 431	34 482	36 364	36 957	38 754	39 442	41 502
Other ²	thousand persons	207	195	210	206	195	198	130
Number of Unemployed Population ²	thousand persons	7 639	8 682	7 943	7 743	6 922	8 216	6 627
Number of Unemployed Urban Population ²	thousand persons	7 281	8 187	7 429	7 253	6 510	7 687	6 252
Unemployment Rate ²	%	9.3	9.3	8.4	8.1	7.1	8.2	6.7
Urban Unemployment Rate ²	%	10.7	10.7	9.5	9.1	8.0	9.2	7.4
Unemployment Rate for Population Aged Under 25	%	17.9	19.3	17.7	16.7	15.4	17.8	15.3

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Household Sample Survey 2001-2011

Footnotes:

- 1 Revised data, according to the last population estimate,
- 2 Population 15 years old and over
- 3 Excluding the rural population of the State of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.
- 4 Industry activities: manufacturing, mining and quarrying, electricity, gas, and water supply

Table 4.2.2: Selected data on economically active population – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Economically Active Population	million persons	72.8	73.6	74.4	75.3	75.7	75.7	75.5	75.8	75.6
Number of Employed Population	million persons	65.1	68.3	69.2	70.8	71.0	69.4	69.9	70.9	71.5
Aged 15-24	%	12.2	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.4	10.1	9.0
Aged 25-59	%	82.8	84.6	85.2	85.0	84.5	85.0	85.4	85.4	86.4
Aged 60 and Over	%	5.0	3.8	3.6	3.8	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.5	4.6
Number of Employed Population										
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	million persons	9.4	6.9	6.8	6.3	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4	5.2
Industry Including Energy	million persons	15.7	15.6	15.7	15.7	15.2	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.5
Construction	million persons	3.3	4.6	4.5	4.9	5.4	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.3
Trade	million persons	8.0	10.4	10.6	11.1	10.8	10.6	10.9	11.2	11.5
Services ¹	million persons	28.6	30.8	31.5	32.8	33.6	33.9	34.2	34.7	34.9
Other ²	million persons	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.05	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.03
Number of Unemployed Population	million persons	7.7	5.2	5.3	4.5	4.7	6.3	5.5	4.9	4.1
Number of Unemployed Urban Population	million persons	5.8	3.4	3.2	2.7	3.0	4.2	3.6	3.2	2.6
Unemployment Rate	%	10.6	7.1	7.1	6.0	6.2	8.3	7.3	6.5	5.5
Urban Unemployment Rate	%	10.7	6.1	5.7	4.7	5.2	7.4	6.3	5.5	4.5
Unemployment Rate for Population Aged Under 25	%	20.7	15.5	16.4	14.4	14.0	18.5	16.9	15.2	14.8

Source:

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

Footnotes:

- 1 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.
- 2 Including activities of households and activities of extraterritorial organisations.

Table 4.2.3: Selected data on economically active population – India

	Unit	July 2005- June 2006	July 2007- June 2008	July 2009- June 2010	July 2011- June 2012
Employment Data by Industry					
Employed in Agriculture	number/1000 population	539	573	532	Primary 529
Employed in Industry Activity-Including Energy					
Mining & Quarrying	number/1000 population	7	5	6	Secondary 193
Manufacturing	number/1000 population	127	115	110	
Electricity, Gas, Water etc.	number/1000 population	4	3	3	Tertiary 278
Construction	number/1000 population	57	64	96	
Employed in Services Activity					
Trade, Hotel & Restaurant	number/1000 population	115	103	108	
Transport, Storage & Communication	number/1000 population	47	42	43	
Other Services	number/1000 population	105	95	105	
Number of employed population grouped by age					
Age Group (10-14)	Number/1000 Population	63	44	37	
Age Group (15-19)	Number/1000 Population	368	328	271	
Age Group (20-24)	Number/1000 Population	609	573	524	
Age Group (25-29)	Number/1000 Population	696	669	650	
Age Group (30-34)	Number/1000 Population	723	715	677	>15 years 508
Age Group (35-39)	Number/1000 Population	756	736	709	
Age Group (40-44)	Number/1000 Population	748	734	720	
Age Group (45-49)	Number/1000 Population	747	725	710	
Age Group (50-54)	Number/1000 Population	728	702	705	
Age Group (55-59)	Number/1000 Population	667	660	635	
Age Group (60 and over)	Number/1000 Population	394	393	373	

Sources:

- Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- NSS Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India, July 2005-June 2006, July 2007-June 2008, July 2009-June 2010, July 2011-June 2012: Labour Bureau, M/O Labour Based on Usual Principal Status.

Table 4.2.4: Selected data on economically active population – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Employed Population ¹	million persons	720.9	746.5	749.8	753.2	755.6	758.3	761.1	764.2	767.0
Number of Employed Population by Age¹										
Aged 16-24	%	15.9	12.8	12.4	11.9	12.1	12.4	14.3	13.4	12.0
Aged 25-59	%	77.8	80.4	79.4	79.5	79.1	78.7	78.2	78.7	79.1
Aged 60 and Over	%	6.4	6.8	8.2	8.7	8.9	8.9	7.5	7.9	8.9
Number of Employed Population by Sector¹										
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	million persons	360.4	334.4	319.4	307.3	299.2	288.9	279.3	265.9	
Industry Including Energy and Construction	million persons	162.2	177.7	188.9	201.9	205.5	210.8	218.4	225.4	
Services	million persons	198.2	234.4	241.4	244.0	250.9	258.6	263.3	272.8	
Number of Registered Unemployed										
Persons in Urban Areas	million persons	6.0	8.4	8.5	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	9.2	9.2
Registered Unemployment Rate in Urban Areas	%	3.1	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1

Source:

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012. Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 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 revise according to the 6th National Population Census

Table 4.2.5: Selected data on economically active population – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Number of Economically Active Population ¹	million persons	16.1	16.0	16.8	17.3	17.3	18.0	17.7	17.4	17.7	18.1
Number of Employed Population	million persons	12.3	12.0	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.1	13.3	13.5
Aged 15-24	%	12.9	10.9	11.3	11.6	11.4	12.0	11.0	10.0	9.8	9.4
Aged 25-59	%	84.4	86.6	86	85.5	85.8	85.4	86.4	87.4	87.6	88.2
Aged 60-64	%	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4
Number of Employed Population											
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishery	million persons	1.4	0.8	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7
Industry Including Energy	million persons	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	million persons	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0
Trade	million persons	2.9	2.7	3.2	3.5	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Services	million persons	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	3.0
Other	million persons	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.7
Number of Unemployed Population	million persons	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.5	4.5
Unemployment Rate	%	23.3	24.7	23.8	22.6	22.3	22.9	23.9	24.9	24.9	25.1
Unemployment Rate for Population Aged Under 25 (i.e. 15-24)	%	45.0	51.0	48.3	46.7	46.5	45.5	48.2	50.5	49.8	51.5

Source:

Labour Force Survey (P0210) and Quarterly Labour Force Survey (P0211)

Footnote:

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

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

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

India

The National sample Survey office carries out survey on the subject of employment and labour force characteristics at the National and State levels.

Reference Period: July 2004-June 2005, July 2005-June 2006, July 2007-June 2008, July 2009-June 2010

1. Seeking or available for work (or unemployed): Person, who owing to lack of work, had not worked but either sought work through employment exchanges, interme diaries, 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)
2. Activity status, Labour Force, Employment, Unemployment: It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during a reference period

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 the survey of survey or for a minor period, which is not less than 30 days, during the reference year. The status in which such economic 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 a 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.

PS: Principal Status **SS:** Subsidiary Status

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 power.

Registered Unemployed Person in Urban Areas refer to the persons with non-agricultural household registration at certain working ages (16 year 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 Area refers to the ratio of 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, employees of private enterprises in urban areas, employees of self-employed individuals in urban areas, and the registered unemployed persons in urban areas.





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Table 5.1: Summary of National Accounts

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP (Current Prices)										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	billion US\$	645	882	1 089	1 367	1 653	1 622	2 142	2 474	2 253
Russia	billion US\$	260	764	990	1 300	1 661	1 223	1 525	1 899	2 007
India ^{3, 4, 5}	billion US\$	421	766	873	1 139	1 155	1 288	1 594	1 743	
China ^{6, 7, 8}	billion US\$	1 198	2 258	2 714	3 496	4 522	4 991	5 931	7 325	8 227
South Africa	billion US\$	133	247	261	285	274	285	363	402	
Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	US\$	3 763	4 809	5 869	7 283	8 719	8 471	11 086	12 692	11 463
Russia	US\$	1 772	5 339	6 948	9 145	11 700	8 616	10 678	13 284	14 015
India ^{3, 4, 5}	US\$	414	692	778	1 000	1 004	1 105	1 349	1 440	
China ^{6, 8}	US\$	949	1 732	2 070	2 652	3 414	3 749	4 434	5 450	6 091
South Africa	US\$	3 034	5 165	5 381	5 807	5 484	5 651	7 114	7 790	
GDP Growth Rate (% change to the preceding year)										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	%	4.3	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7	0.9
Russia	%	10.0	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.5	4.3	3.4
India ^{3, 4, 5}	%		14.10	16.60	15.90	15.30	16.10	18.30		
China ⁸	%	8.4	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.8
South Africa	%	4.2	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5	3.1	3.5	
Share of Primary Industry to GDP										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	%	5.6	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5	5.2
Russia	%		5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	3.8	4.4	3.9
India ^{3, 4, 5}	%	27	21.8	20.9	21.0	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.0	
China ⁸	%	15.1	12.1	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.0	10.1
South Africa	%	10.8	10.2	11.3	11.8	12.7	11.9	11.8	12.3	
Share of Secondary Industry to GDP										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	%	27.7	29.3	28.8	27.8	27.9	26.8	28.1	27.5	26.3
Russia	%	..	38.0	37.2	36.4	35.9	33.7	34.7	36.7	36.1
India ^{3, 4, 5}	%	21.4	25.3	26.2	26.3	25.6	25.2	24.9	24.3	
China ⁸	%	45.9	47.4	47.9	47.3	47.4	46.2	46.7	46.6	45.3
South Africa	%	24.2	23.6	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.0	20.6	19.4	
Share of Tertiary Industry to GDP										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	%	66.7	65.0	65.8	66.6	66.2	67.5	66.6	67.0	68.5
Russia	%		57.0	58.2	59.2	59.7	61.7	61.5	58.9	60.0
India ^{3, 4, 5}	%	51.6	52.9	52.9	52.7	54.0	54.5	54.4	55.7	
China ⁸	%	39.0	40.5	40.9	41.9	41.8	43.4	43.2	43.4	44.6
South Africa	%	64.9	66.2	66.0	65.7	64.7	66.1	67.6	68.3	

Sources:**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Accounts System 2000-2012.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Central Statistics Office.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts, Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

The annual average exchange rates used are available in Tables 14.2.1 and 15.1.

- 1 Data for 2010, 2011 and 2012 are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- 2 Data of 2010, 2011 and 2012 are preliminary estimation.

India

- 3 Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of the current year through March 31 of the next year. GDP is at Factor Cost at current price. GDP and per capita GDP (US\$) are converted using the annual average exchange rate.
- 4 Data for the year 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 relate to old base year 1999-2000 prices
- 5 Data for the year 2004-2005 and onwards relate to new base year 2004-2005 prices.

China

- 6 GDP and per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates
- 7 GDP is calculated at producer's price.
- 8 Data of 2012 are preliminary estimation.

Table 5.2.1: Selected data on National Accounts – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ^{1 2}	2011 ¹²	2012 ¹²
GDP (current prices)	billion R\$	1 179	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 403
Indices of GDP (preceding year=100)	%	104.3	103.2	104.0	106.1	105.2	99.7	107.5	102.7	100.9
GDP Deflator (preceding year=100)	%	106.2	107.2	106.1	105.9	108.3	107.2	108.2	107.0	105.3
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.8	1.9	2.7	4.9	4.1	-1.3	6.5	1.8	0.1
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital Formation										
(preceding year=100)	%	105.0	103.6	109.8	113.9	113.6	93.3	121.3	104.7	96.0
Components of GDP by Production Approach ³	billion R\$	1 179	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 403
Primary Industry	billion R\$	57	105	112	127	153	157	171	193	196
Secondary Industry	billion R\$	283	539	585	636	720	750	906	972	983
Tertiary Industry	billion R\$	681	1 198	1 338	1 524	1 708	1 887	2 150	2 366	2 561
Net taxes on products	billion R\$	158	305	335	373	452	445	543	612	662
Components of GDP by Expenditure Approach ³	billion R\$	1 179	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 239	3 770	4 143	4 403
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion R\$	985	1 722	1 904	2 133	2 399	2 667	3 046	3 356	3 689
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion R\$	198	342	389	464	580	585	734	799	799
Inventory	billion R\$	17	6	8	24	48	-7	29	19	-22
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion R\$	-21	77	69	40	6	-5	-39	-30	-63
Final Consumption Rate	%	83.5	80.2	80.3	80.2	79.1	82.3	80.8	81.0	83.8
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.3	16.2	16.8	18.3	20.7	17.8	20.2	19.7	17.6

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Accounts System 2000-2012.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

3 Current prices.

Table 5.2.2: Selected Data on National Accounts – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rouble	7 305.6	21 609.8	26 917.2	33 247.5	41 276.8	38 808.7	46 321.8	55 798.7	62 356.9
Indices of GDP (Preceding Year=100)	%	110.0	106.4	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.5	104.3	103.4
GDP Deflator (Preceding Year=100)	%	137.6	119.3	115.2	113.8	118.0	102.0	114.2	115.5	108.0
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP ¹	%	110.5	106.8	108.5	108.7	105.3	92.2	104.5	104.3	
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital										
Formation(Preceding Year =100)	%	118.1	110.6	118.0	121.0	110.6	85.6	105.8	110.2	106.0
Components of GDP by Production Approach ²	billion Rouble		18 517.7	22 977.4	28 484.5	35 182.7	33 831.3	40 053.3	47 504.6	53 303.6
Primary Industry	billion Rouble		919.7	1 039.4	1 256.4	1 549.3	1 585.1	1 548.5	2 072.6	2 063.2
Secondary Industry	billion Rouble		7 051.1	8 554.4	10 380.6	12 707.9	11 381.0	13 892.5	17 459.2	19 196.3
Tertiary Industry	billion Rouble		10 546.9	13 383.6	16 847.5	20 925.5	20 869.2	24 612.3	27 972.8	32 044.1
Components of GDP by Expenditure Approach										
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rouble	4 476.8	14 438.2	17 809.7	21 968.6	27 543.5	29 269.6	32 514.7	37 442.9	42 458.0
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rouble	1 232.0	3 836.9	4 980.6	6 980.4	9 200.8	8 535.7	10 014.3	12 075.8	13 767.4
Inventory	billion Rouble	133.7	501.8	718.2	1 053.7	1 325.3	-1 190.9	458.3	2 132.0	2 251.5
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rouble	1 463.1	2 959.0	3 425.9	2 866.6	3 812.6	2 887.7	3 739.7	4 776.5	4 689.1
Final Consumption Rate	%	61.3	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.6	66.5	67.2
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.6	20.1	21.2	24.4	25.1	18.6	22.5	25.1	25.4

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

1 Preceding year=100.

2 Gross value added by economic activity at basic prices.

Table 5.2.3: Selected Data on National Accounts – India

Industry	2000-01 ¹	2007-08	2008-09 ²	2009-10 ³	2010-11 ⁴	2011-12 ⁵
Private Final Consumption Expenditure ('Rs. billion)	13 455.01	28 404	32 493	37 076	43 499	50 562
Government Final Consumption Expenditure ('Rs. billion)	2 650.8	5 130.2	6 153	7 712	8 910	10 427
Price Indices of Private Final Consumption Expenditure	103.5	118.9	122.6	130.5	141.2	151.6
Price Indices of Government Final Consumption Expenditure	103.9	116.9	127.0	139.8	152.5	164.3
Quantum Indices of private Final Consumption Expenditure	103.4	128.8	138.1	148.1	160.3	
Quantum Indices of Government Final Consumption Expenditure	100.9	123.8	138.7	156.2	168.4	
Gross fixed Capital Formation ('Rs. billion)	5 117.88	16 415.15	18 211	20 558	24 745	27 491
Price indices of Gross Fixed capital formation	104.7	114.7	115.9	111.7	116.7	129.1
Quantum Indices of Gross Fixed capital Formation	100	153.7	159.1	169.8	182.5	
Gross Domestic savings ('Rs. billion)	4 990	13 529	18 026	21 823	26 519	27 653

Source:

Central Statistics Office Ministry Of Statistics and programme Implementation

Footnotes:

- 1 Data for the year 2000-01 relates to the base year 1999-2000=100
- 2 Provisional Estimates
- 3 Third Revised Estimates
- 4 Second Revised Estimates
- 5 First Revised Estimates

Table 5.2.4: Selected Data on National Accounts – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
GDP (Current Prices)	billion RMB	9 922	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	40 151	4 7310	519 32
GNI (Current Price) ³	billion US\$	1 184	2 242	2 708	3 504	4 540	4 982	5 905	7 313	
Indices of GDP										
(Constant Prices, Preceding Year=100)	%	8.4	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.3	7.8
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	7.6	10.7	12.0	13.6	9.1	8.7	9.9	8.8	7.2
Components of GDP by										
Production Approach ²	billion RMB	9 922	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	40 151	47 310	51 932
Primary Industry	billion RMB	1 494	2 242	2 404	2 863	3 370	3 523	4 053	4 749	5 238
Secondary Industry	billion RMB	4 556	8 760	10 372	12 583	14 900	15 764	18 738	22 041	23 532
Industry	billion RMB	4 003	7 723	9 131	11 054	13 026	13 524	16 072	18 847	19 986
Construction	billion RMB	552	1 037	1 241	1 530	1 874	2 240	2 666	3 194	3 546
Tertiary Industry	billion RMB	3 871	7 492	8 856	11 135	13 134	14 804	17 360	20 521	23 163
Transport, Storage and Post	billion RMB	616	1 067	1 218	1 460	1 636	1 673	1 913	2 243	2 496
Wholesale and Retail Trades	billion RMB	816	1 397	1 653	2 094	2 618	2 898	3 575	4 345	5 025
Hotels and Catering Services	billion RMB	215	420	479	555	662	712	807	917	1 043
Financial Intermediation	billion RMB	409	609	810	1 234	1 486	1 777	2 098	2 496	2 860
Real Estate	billion RMB	415	852	1 037	1 381	1 474	1 866	2 278	2 678	2 901
Others	billion RMB	1 401	3 149	3 658	4 412	5 258	5 879	6 689	7 841	8 838
Components of GDP by										
Expenditure Approach	billion RMB	9 875	18 742	22 271	26 660	31 598	34 878	40 282	47 262	52 761
Final Consumption Expenditure	billion RMB	6 152	9 936	11 310	13 223	15 342	16 928	19 412	23 211	25 960
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion RMB	3 384	7 423	8 795	10 395	12 808	15 668	18 362	21 568	24 315
Change in Inventories	billion RMB	100	362	500	700	1 024	778	999	1 266	1 037
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion RMB	239	1 021	1 666	2 342	2 423	1 504	1 510	1 216	1 448
Final Consumption Rate	%	62.3	53.0	50.8	49.6	48.6	48.5	48.2	49.1	49.2
Capital Formation Rate	%	35.3	41.5	41.7	41.6	43.8	47.2	48.1	48.3	48.1

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts, Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes:

- 1 Data of 2012 are preliminary estimation.
- 2 The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producer's price.
- 3 GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.

Table 5.2.5: Selected Data on National Accounts – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rand	922	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 256	2 406	2 659	2 918	3 155
Indices of GDP (2005=100)	%	82.9	100	105.6	111.5	115.5	113.7	117.2	121.3	124.4
GDP Deflator (2005=100)	%	70.8	100	106.5	115.1	124.4	134.7	144.4	153.1	161.4
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	-2.7	1.5	2.3	
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital										
Formation (2005 =100) ¹	billion US\$	68	100	112	128	144	138	135	142	
Components of GDP by Production Approach	billion Rand	922	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 256	2 406	2 659	2 918	3 155
Primary Industry ²	billion Rand	91	143	178	211	257	260	284	321	335
Secondary Industry ³	billion Rand	203	331	358	403	459	479	497	509	543
Tertiary Industry ⁴	billion Rand	544	927	1 037	1 178	1 312	1 440	1 627	1 791	1 957
Components of GDP by Expenditures Approach	billion Rand	922	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 256	2 406	2 659	2 918	
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rand	752	1 297	1 464	1 645	1 813	1 968	2 165	2 379	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rand	138	264	324	406	521	519	514	553	
Inventory	billion Rand	7	18	24	22	-8	-48	-3	16	
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rand	27	-7	-43	-55	-69	-21	-5	-18	
Final Consumption Rate	%	81.5	82.5	82.8	81.6	80.4	81.8	81.4	81.5	
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	15.7	18.0	19.7	21.2	22.7	19.5	19.2	19.5	

Source:

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

- 1 Base year 2005=100
- 2 Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying
- 3 Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction
- 4 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

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.

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

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.

Russia

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.

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.

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.

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:

$GDP \text{ by expenditure approach} = \text{final consumption expenditure} + \text{gross capital formation} + \text{net export of goods and services}$

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.

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.

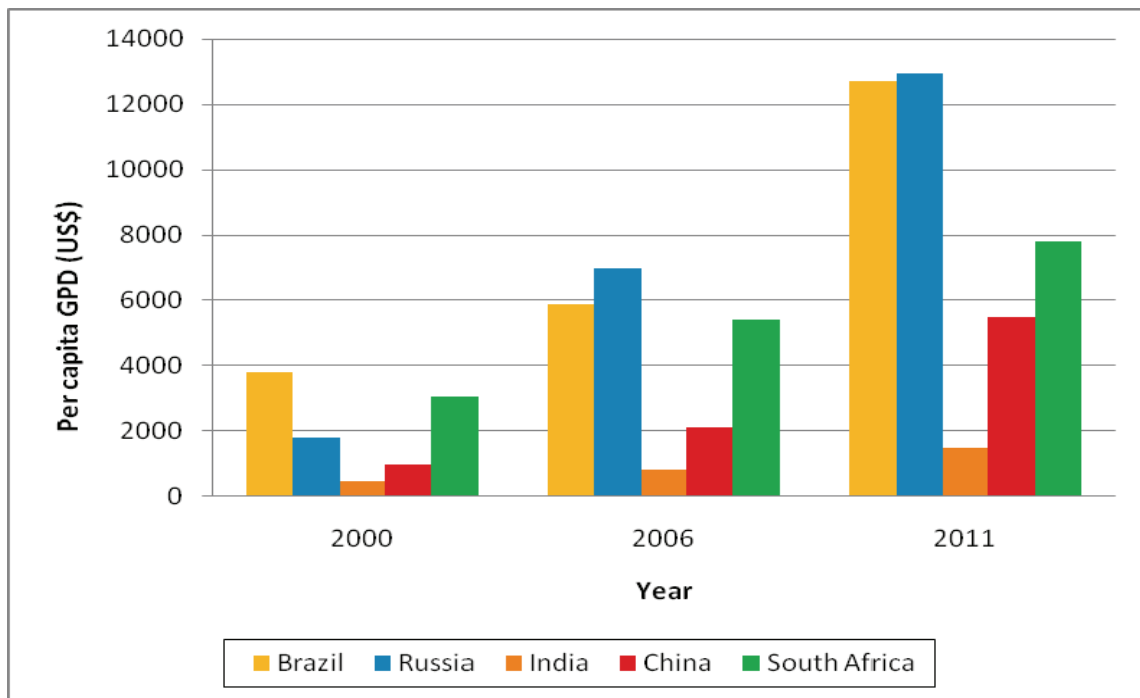
Net Export of Goods and Services refers to the exports of goods and services subtracting the imports of goods and services. Exports include the value of various goods and services sold or gratuitously transferred by resident units to non-resident units. Imports include the value of various goods and 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.

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.

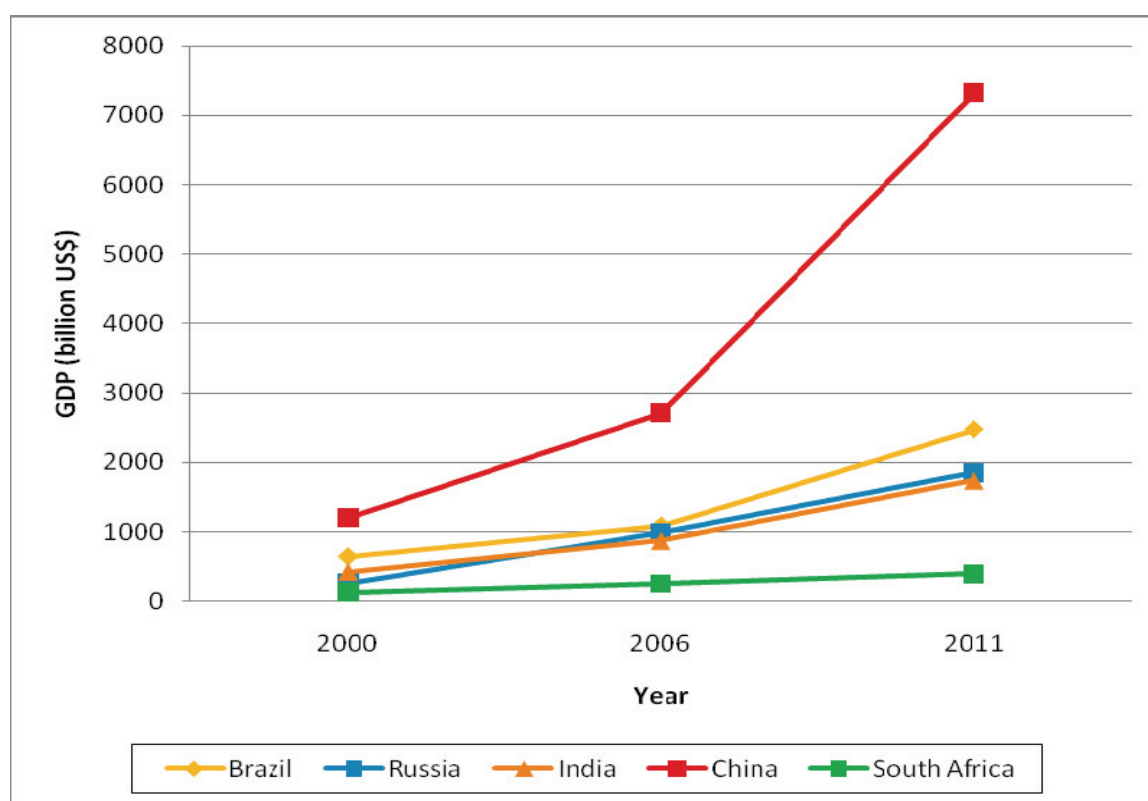
Final Consumption Rate refers to final consumption expenditures as percentage of gross domestic product by expenditure approach.

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

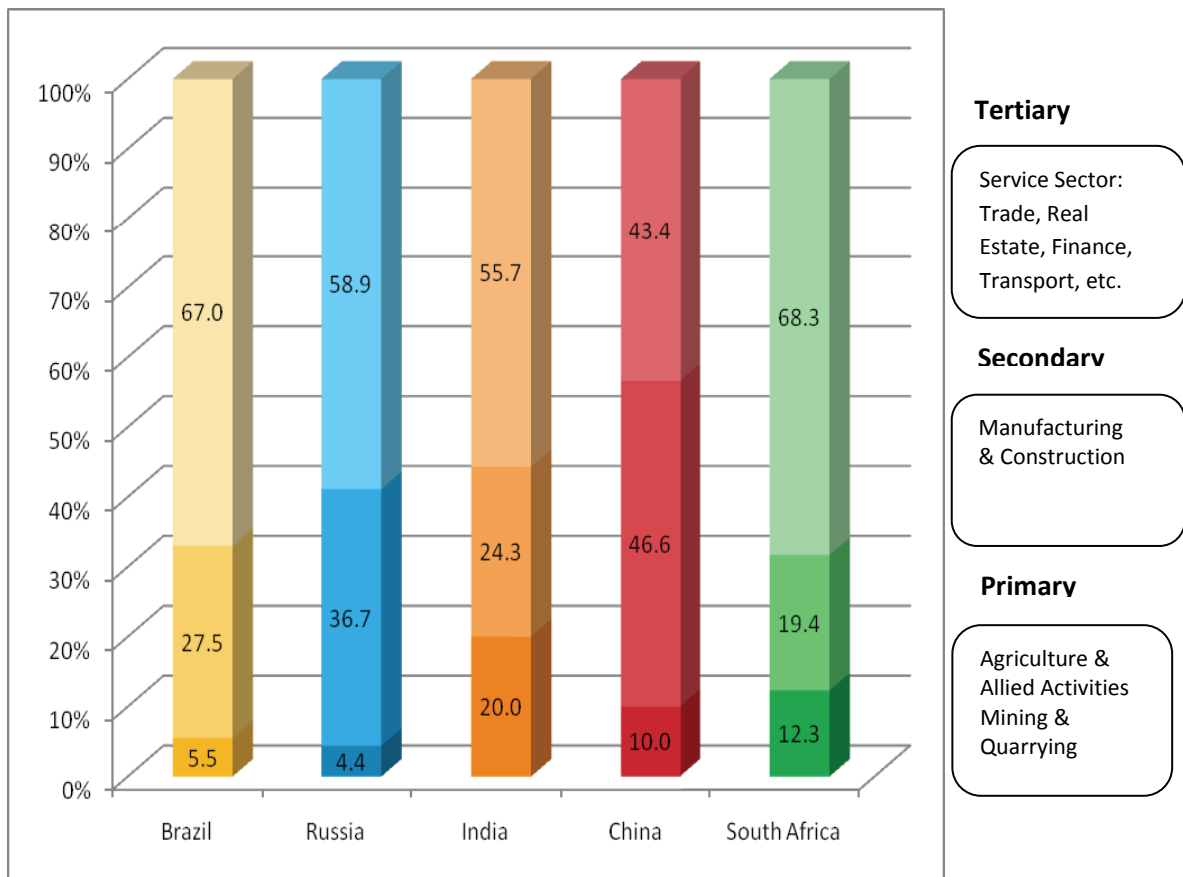
Graph 5.1(a) Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)



Graph 5.1(b) Gross Domestic Product (GDP)



Graph 5.1(c) Share of GDP in Different Sectors (2011)







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

Chapter 3: Population

Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

Chapter 5: National Accounts

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Chapter 15: External Economic Relations

Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 6.1: Summary of Price Indices

	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Unit % 2012
Consumer Price Indices												
(Change from the Preceding Year)												
Brazil	6.0	12.5	9.3	7.6	5.7	3.1	4.5	5.9	4.3	5.9	6.5	5.8
Russia	20.8	15.8	13.7	10.9	12.7	9.7	9.0	14.1	11.7	6.9	8.4	5.1
India ^{1, 2, 3}	3.7	4.1	3.7	4	4.2	6.8	6.4	9.0	12.4	10.4	8.3	
China	0.4	-0.8	1.2	3.9	1.8	1.5	4.8	5.9	-0.7	3.3	5.4	2.6
South Africa	5.4	9.1	5.8	1.4	3.4	4.6	7.2	11.5	7.1	4.3	5.0	5.6

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2012.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour & Employment.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

Footnote:

India

- 1 Index number of consumer price of industrial worker: % increase during 2004-2005 & 2005-2006 have been derived based on index series with based: 1982=100. However, % increase during 2007-2008 & 2008-2009 onwards have been derived based on new series w.e.f. January 2006 Index.
- 2 Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of current year through March 31 of the next year.
- 3 Index number of consumer price of industrial worker: % increase from 2000-01 to 2005-06 based on 1982 series and that from 2006-07 onwards on 2001 series

Table 6.2.1: Selected Data on Price Indices – Brazil

	Unit %								
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, Preceding Year=100)	106.0	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area	106.0	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Component									
(Preceding Year=100)	106.0	105.7	103.1	104.5	105.9	104.3	105.9	106.5	105.8
Food and Beverages	103.2	102.0	101.2	110.8	111.1	103.2	110.4	107.2	109.9
Housing	104.5	106.4	103.1	101.8	105.1	105.7	105.0	106.8	106.8
Rent Residential	97.7	102.6	103.2	104.5	106.9	106.6	107.4	111.0	109.0
Fuels (Domestics)	102.9	100.4	107.3	100.5	103.3	113.0	102.1	102.6	105.2
Residential Electricity	112.7	108.0	100.3	93.8	101.1	104.7	103.1	104.0	102.9
Household Articles	105.2	102.7	97.3	97.5	102.0	103.0	103.5	100.0	100.8
Apparel	104.1	107.1	105.1	103.8	107.3	106.1	107.5	108.3	105.8
Transportation	112.1	108.1	103.0	102.1	102.3	102.4	102.4	106.1	100.5
Health and Personal Care	102.6	106.2	106.0	104.5	105.7	105.4	105.1	106.3	106.0
Personal Expenditures	105.7	107.0	107.2	106.5	107.4	108.0	107.4	108.6	110.2
Education	104.8	107.2	106.3	104.2	104.6	106.1	106.2	108.1	107.8
Communication	112.9	106.5	99.8	100.7	101.8	101.1	100.9	101.5	100.8

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2012.

Table 6.2.2: Selected data on Price Indices – Russia

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Indices (All items, Preceding Year=100)	120.8	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Components									
(Preceding Year=100)	120.8	112.7	109.7	109.0	114.1	111.7	106.9	108.4	105.1
Food stuffs ¹	117.5	112.7	109.3	109.0	119.0	111.6	106.9	110.3	104.4
Non-Food Goods	122.7	106.6	106.3	105.9	108.3	109.6	105.6	106.4	105.6
Services	131.8	122.3	115.3	113.5	114.6	114.5	108.3	108.6	105.4
Housing	133.8	137.8	120.1	113	113.9	114.6	108.3	109.5	104.7
Public Utilities	137.4	132.9	119.8	115.3	116.6	122.3	116.0	113.1	104.7
Producer Price Indices (Preceding Year=100)									
Agricultural Products	136.5	109.6	104.3	118.2	126.7	97.1	106.5	118.6	99.5
Industrial Products ²	147.1	118.2	112.4	112.2	121.7	95.7	114.9	117.3	106.8

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 6.2.3: Selected data on Price Indices – India

	2001-02	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Producer Price Indices Grouped by Economic Activity								
All Commodities (1+2+3) ^{1, 2}	103.6	104.3	106.6	104.7	108.1	103.7	109.6	108.9
1. Primary Articles	108.9	113.6	109.6	108.3	111.1	112.7	117.8	109.8
2. Fuel, Power, Light and Lubricants	101.8	102.3	106.5	100.3	111.6	97.9	112.3	114.0
3. Manufactured Products	103.6	104.5	105.7	104.8	106.2	102.2	105.7	107.3

Source:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Office of the Economic Adviser

Footnotes:

- 1 Figure for the year 2000-2002 to 2004-2005 relates to based year 1993-1994=100.
- 2 Figure for the year 2005-2006 and onwards relates to base year 2004-2005=100.

Table 6.2.4: Selected data on Price Indices – China

	Unit: %								
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, Preceding Year=100)	100.4	101.8	101.5	104.8	105.9	99.3	103.3	105.4	102.6
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area (Preceding Year=100)	100.8	101.6	101.5	104.5	105.6	99.1	103.2	105.3	102.7
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area (Preceding Year=100)	99.9	102.2	101.5	105.4	106.5	99.7	103.6	105.8	102.5
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Components (Preceding Year=100)									
Food ⁴		102.9	102.3	112.3	114.3	100.7	107.2	111.8	104.8
Tobacco, Liquor and Articles ⁴		100.4	100.6	101.7	102.9	101.5	101.6	102.8	102.9
Clothing ⁴		98.3	99.4	99.4	98.5	98.0	99.0	102.1	103.1
Garments ⁴		98.1	99.0	99.4	98.3	97.8	99.1	102.4	103.3
Household Facilities, Articles and Services ⁴		99.9	101.2	101.9	102.8	100.2	100.0	102.4	101.9
Health Care and Personal Articles ⁴		99.9	101.1	102.1	102.9	101.2	103.2	103.4	102.0
Transportation and Communication ⁴		99.0	99.9	99.1	99.1	97.6	99.6	100.5	99.9
Recreation, Education and Culture Articles ⁴		102.2	99.5	99.0	99.3	99.3	100.6	100.4	100.5
Housing ⁴		105.4	104.6	104.5	105.5	96.4	104.5	105.3	102.1
Rent ⁴		101.9	102.7	104.2	103.5	101.6	104.9	105.3	102.7
Electricity ⁴		101.9	101.7	102.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	99.9	101.7
Gas ⁴		103.1	104.5	102.4	101.6	102.8	102.8	104.2	101.7
Producer Price Indices By Components of Supply									
Industrial Products ¹	102.8	104.9	103.0	103.1	106.9	94.6	105.5	106.0	98.3
Agricultural Products ²		101.1	100.1	113.3	114.4	96.0	105.0	110.6	102.2
By Stage of Processing Raw Materials ³	105.1	108.3	106.0	104.4	110.5	92.1	109.6	109.1	98.2

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes:

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

Table 6.2.5: Selected data on Price Indices – South Africa

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008 ¹	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumer Price Indices (All Items, 2008=100) ²	62.3	80.1	83.8	89.8	100.0	107.1	111.7	117.3	123.9
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area	62.3	80.1	83.8	89.8	100.0	107.1	111.7	117.3	123.9
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area ³		78.4	82.2	88.6	100.0	107.7	111.0	117.0	124.4
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Component (2008=100)									
Housing Indices ⁴	72.0	82.2	85.7	94	100.0	107.9	115.0	122.7	130.3
Food Indices ⁵	52.4	72.5	77.3	85.4	100.0	109.2	110.1	118.1	126.9
Electricity ⁶	56.6	76.7	80.0	86.3	100.0	127.1	153.8	181.7	205.9
Gas and Other Fuels Indices ⁷									
Clothing Indices	110	104.2	97.7	90.8	100.0	105.2	107.2	110.1	114.6
Rent Indices	60.8	92.9	94.6	98.0	100.0	106.1	111.4	117.4	122.7
Producer Price Indices (2000=100)									
By Components of Supply									
Domestic Supply	100	132.4	142.6	158.2	180.9	180.8	191.7	207.7	220.5
Agricultural Products	100	120.4	142.6	176.5	188.0	189.7	187.0	199.7	208.5

Source:

Statistics South Africa, 2012.

Footnotes:

- 1 Break in series, all indices prior to 2008 not official indices. Linking factors used to calculate Continuous time series.
Linking factors:
Consumer Price Indices (all items, preceding year=100)
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Urban Area
Consumer Price Indices Grouped by Rural Area
Housing Indices
Food Indices
Electricity
Clothing Indices
Rent Indices
- 2 Base year: 2008=100
- 3 All items headline measure from 2000 to 2008 based on primary areas, currently based on primary and secondary areas.
- 4 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.
- 5 Food only (does not include non-alcoholic beverages).
- 6 Includes electricity and other solid and liquid fuels.
- 7 Included under electricity and other fuels.

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 the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing price changes in retail trade and service establishments and also in commodity, mixed and food market and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for the previous year.

Producer Price 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 of Brazil in order to monitor objectives set in the inflation goals system. It is released every month and refers to families in the urban localities of the areas, with monthly income, from any source, ranging from 1 (one) to 40 (forty) minimum salaries. The geography coverage of the index involves the biggest 11 areas of the country, which represent 32% of the Brazilian urban population.

Russia

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

Producer Price Indices (PPI) for Industrial Goods are compiled on the basis of recording prices for representative goods produced by 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 measuring inflation rates, 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 in respect of 78 important centres in which workers belonging to 7 sectors viz. Factories, Mines, Plantations, Railways, Public Motor Transport Undertaking, Electricity Generating and Distributing Establishments and Ports & Docks. 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. The survey was conducted over a period of 12 months in each selected centre. These 78 centres were selected on the basis of their industrial importance in the country and distributed among different states in proportion to the Industrial employment in the State subject to a maximum allotment of 5 centres 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 centres 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), numbers at centre and all India levels are released every month (the last working day of the following months).

Producer Price: The present data pertains to the Index Number of Wholesale Prices in India with base 1993=94=100. This series was introduced with effect from 1st April, 2000. The WPI commodity basket has three constituent commodity groups (a) primary articles, (b) fuel, power, light, and lubricants and (c) manufactured products, with respective weights of 22.02 percent, 14.23 percent and 63.75 percent. The (1993-94) series has 435 items for which there are 1918 quotations. All items having large transactions in the economy have been included in this series to extent feasible.

The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case of Agricultural commodities, however the prices as quoted in primary wholesale markets are used. The collection of price data is mostly through correspondence.

Some of the important sources for collection of price data are follows.

- (i) Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture
- (ii) Agricultural marketing Departments of central and State Governments
- (iii) State Directorates of Economics and Statistics
- (iv) District Statistical Offices
- (v) Registrar of Cooperative Societies and other primary agencies to the State Government
- (vi) The non-official sources are the various Chambers of Commerce Trade Associations, leading manufacturers and business houses.

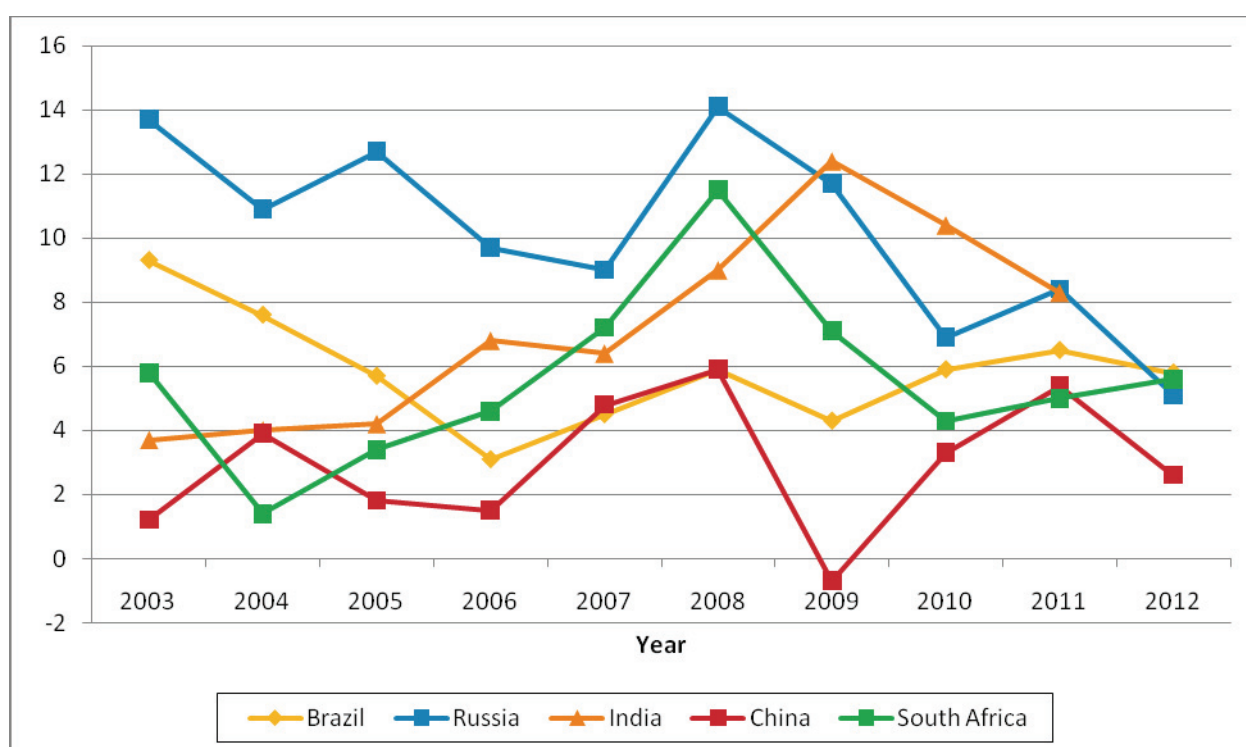
Index is compiled on the principle of weighted arithmetic mean according to the Laspeyre's formula, which has fixed base year weights operating through the entire life span of the series.

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 households 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 retailed goods and services on the actual living expenses of urban and rural residents.

Producer Price Indices of Industrial Goods 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.

Graph 6.1 Percentage Change in Consumer Price Index from the previous year







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

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Table 7.1: Summary of people's living standard

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Ownership of Colour TV Sets per 100 Persons											
Brazil	set										
Russia ³	set	124	135	138	144	149	154	160	164	168	
India	set									47.2	
China											
Urban	set	37.3	44.8	45.5	46.6	47.4	45.7	46.9	47.7	47.1	47.6
Rural	set	11.6	18.4	20.6	22.1	23.4	24.7	27.4	28.3	29.6	30.1
South Africa	set		59	60	61	65	67	71			
Ownership of Cars per 100 Persons											
Brazil ¹	unit	8.8	8.2	8.0	7.9	7.4	6.9				
Russia ⁴	unit	13	16	17	18	19	21	22	23	24	
India ¹³	unit										4.7
China	unit										
Urban	unit	0.2	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.8	4.5	6.5	7.5
Rural ⁹	unit	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.4	1.7
South Africa	unit					16.8	16.9	17.1	17.5		
Growth Rate of Average Annual Real Wage % Change over previous year											
Brazil ²	%		2.2 ³	4.1	7.7	3.8	2.8	2.8			
Russia	%	20.9	10.6	12.6	13.3	17.2	11.5	-3.5	5.2	2.8	8.4
India	%										
China ⁷	%	11.3	10.3	12.5	12.9	13.4	10.7	12.6	9.8	8.6	
South Africa	%										
Share of Public Expenditure on Education % to GDP											
Brazil	%	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	4.3				
Russia ⁵	%	2.9	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	4.1
India ⁶	%	3.2	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.1	
China ⁸	%	2.9	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.7	3.9	
South Africa	%	4.5	5.8	6.1	6.4	6.8	7.9	9.3	10.1		
Share of Public Expenditure on Health % to GDP											
Brazil	%										
Russia ⁵	%	2.1	2.2	3.7	3.6	4.2	3.7	4.3	3.7	3.5	3.7
India ⁶	%	1.32	1.19	1.27	1.25	1.22	1.31	1.36	1.35	1.3	
China ¹⁰	%	4.62	4.75	4.68	4.55	4.35	4.63	5.15	4.98	5.15	
South Africa	%										
GINI Coefficient											
Brazil	%									0.501	
Russia	%	39.5	40.7	40.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.7	42.0
India	%										
China ¹¹	%		0.473	0.485	0.487	0.484	0.491	0.490	0.481	0.477	0.474
South Africa ¹²	%	0.65			0.67			0.64			

Sources:**Brazil**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Household Sample survey 2001-2009.
- b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- c) National Association of Automotive Manufacturers, Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2010.

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Services of the Russian Federation.

India

- a) Economic Survey of different years.

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Urban Household Survey in China, 2000-2012; Rural Household Survey in China, 2000-2012.
- b) Ministry of Education of China ,Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- c) Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.

South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey 2003-2009.
- b) Statistics South Africa ,Government Finance Statistics.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

- 1 Excluding the information of the rural areas of the State of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.
- 2 The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.
- 3 Excluding rural population of the states of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

Russia

- 3 All type TV Sets. Per 100 households.
- 4 Personal Passenger cars.
- 5 Estimates on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 year including budgets of the state non-budget funds. Before 2011 year data on public expenditure on health include expenditure on physical culture and sport

India

- 6 Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of current year through March 31 of the next year.

China

- 7 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.
- 8 Government appropriation for education to GDP.
- 9 In rural household survey of China, cars refer to the living use, including vans.
- 10 Total Expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- 11 Gini coefficient based on per capita annual disposable income.

South Africa

- 10 Refer to proportion of households that owns a television set, regardless of display type.
- 12 GINI is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

Table 7.2.1: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income and Expenditure ⁴									
Household's per capita Disposable Income	R\$	4 625	7 239	7 906					
Household's per Capita Living Consumption Expenditure	R\$	4 337	6 899	7 523					
Household's per Capita Savings Balance	R\$	361	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			0.532	0.528	0.521	0.513	0.509		0.501
Illiteracy Rate ²	%		11.2	10.5	10.1	10.0	9.7		8.6
Scholarity Level of the Population ²	years		6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.5		7.7
Classification of Dwellings by Number of Rooms ¹	%		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1 or 2 Rooms ¹	%		3.0	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.3		2.3
3 Rooms ¹	%		7.8	7.3	7.3	6.8	6.7		6.6
4 Rooms ¹	%		15.1	15.0	15.2	14.4	14.4		14.9
5 Rooms ¹	%		26.1	26.2	27.1	26.9	28.0		28.8
6 Rooms ¹	%		19.6	19.7	20.1	19.8	20.2		20.0
7 Rooms ¹	%		11.9	12.1	12.2	12.5	12.1		11.9
8 Rooms or More ¹	%		16.5	16.9	15.2	17.1	16.3		15.5
Classification of Dwellings by Number of Bedrooms ¹	%		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1 Bedroom ¹	%		34.3	34.4	34.2	34.9	35.2		34.8
2 Bedrooms ¹	%		43.5	43.5	43.8	43.5	43.9		44.6
3 Bedrooms ¹	%		19.2	19.0	19.0	18.7	18.3		18.0
4 Bedrooms or More ¹	%		3.1	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7		2.7
Average Number of Residents by Dwelling ¹	person		3.5	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3		3.2
Average Number of Residents by Bedroom ¹	person		1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7		1.7
Classification of Dwellings Tenure ¹	%		100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100		
Owner Occupied ¹	%		73.5	73.4	74.0	74.4	73.6		74.8
Renter Occupied ¹	%		16.0	16.2	16.6	16.5	17.0		17.3
Granted Free of Rent ¹	%		10.0	9.8	8.9	8.5	8.9		7.5
Other ¹	%		0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.5		0.5
Classification of Dwellings by Equipment¹									
Television ¹	%		91.2	94.3	94.3	95.0	95.6		96.9
Radio ¹	%		87.9	87.8	88.0	88.9	87.8		83.4
Computer ¹	%		18.5	22.0	26.5	31.1	34.6		42.9
With Internet Access ¹	%		13.6	16.7	20.0	23.8	27.3		36.5
Refrigerator ¹	%		87.8	89.0	90.6	91.9	93.3		95.8

Table 7.2.1: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Dwellings with Piped Water Within at Least One Room ¹	%		89.9	91.0	91.7	92.5	93.0		94.2
Dwellings Whose Fuel Used for Cooking is Gas ¹	%		90.2	91.0	91.9	92.7	93.1		94.7
Average Number of Proteins per Capita per Day ¹	gram ⁴						48.7		
Average Number of Calories per Capita per Day ¹	kilo calories ⁴						1 610.5		
Average Number of Fats per Capita per Day ¹	gram ⁴						51.4		
Culture, Education and Health									
Percentage of household Expenditure on Education, Culture and									
Entertainment	%						4.1		
Enrolment by Level of Education ³	1000 persons	56 115	59 590	61 044	61 019	58 302	59 191	58 696	
Pre-Primary (ISC 0)	1000 persons	6 012	7 298	7 104	6 574	6 785	6 810	6 792	
Primary (ISC 1)	1000 persons	21 225	20 693	20 079	19 435	18 979	18 524	16 893	
Lower Secondary (ISC 2)	1000 persons	16 935	16 976	17 306	16 327	16 648	16 478	14 255	
Upper Secondary (ISC 3)	1000 persons	9 162	11 504	11 453	10 693	10 821	10 768	8 359	
First Stage of Tertiary Education (ISC 5)	1000 persons	2 694	4 453	5 031	5 223	5 905	6 057		
Advanced Research Programmes (ISC 6)	1000 persons	87	119	47	50	53	58		
Hospital Beds (per 1 000 Inhabitants)	bed	2.88	2.53	2.48	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.42	

Sources:

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Household Budget Survey 2002-2009; National Household Sample Survey 2001-2011, Medical Health Assistance Survey and National Account System 2000-2010.
- Ministry of Education
- DATASUS - <http://tabnet.datasus.gov.br/cgi/ibd2011/e03.htm>

Footnotes:

- Excluding the information of the rural areas of the States of Rondonia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.
- Person 15 years old and over.
- For Education:
 - Special education are included in their respective ISCED's.
 - Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
 - Includes special education.
 - Includes youth and adult education.
 - Includes professional education programmes
 - Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
 - Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A(second or further degrees)
- Average available in the household, from HBS 2002-2003/2008-2009.

Table 7.2.2: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income and Expenditure									
Household's per Capita per month Living									
Consumption Expenditure	Rouble	1 157	4 239	5 083	6 541	8 217	8 687	10 122	11 285
Rural	Rouble	732	2 420	2 974	3 819	4 955	5 326	6 446	7 292
Urban	Rouble	1 313	4 905	5 854	7 533	9 399	9 905	11 453	12 680
Living Quality									
Consumption Expenditure ¹									
Food Products	%		33.2	31.6	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco	%		2.7	2.7	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5
Apparel and Footwear	%		10.7	10.9	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.8	10.1
Housing and Communal Service, Fuel	%		11.3	12.1	11.6	10.4	10.8	11.3	11.4
Domestic Articles, Durables, Housing Support	%		7.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	7.0	6.2	6.5
Health Care	%		2.5	3.0	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5
Transport, Communication	%		15.8	16.4	20.4	19.2	17.2	18.7	19.5
Recreation and Cultural Arrangements	%		7.1	6.4	6.4	7.7	7.3	6.8	6.8
Education	%		1.8	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.2
Other Goods and Services	%		7.7	7.6	8.2	8.9	9.8	9.6	9.0
Food Expenditure as a Percentage of Total	%		33.2	31.6	28.4	29.1	30.5	29.6	29.5
Consumption Expenditure ¹									
Gini Index	%	39.5	40.9	41.5	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	41.7
Illiteracy Rate ²		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
One-Room Apartments	%	23.3	23.1	23.1	23.2	23.3	23.3	23.5	23.6
Two-Room Apartments	%	41.0	40.5	40.4	40.2	40.0	39.9	39.7	39.6
Three-Room Apartments	%	29.4	29.3	29.2	29.2	29.1	29.1	29.0	28.9
Four and More Rooms Apartments	%	6.3	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Classification of Dwellings Tenure									
Private Property	%	65.3	77.1	79.8	81.1	82.4	84.3	85.6	86.3
State-Owned	%	6.3	6.4	5.5	5.3	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.0
Municipal Property	%	26.5	16.5	14.6	13.5	12.5	11.0	9.9	9.5
Other	%	1.9		0.1	0.1	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
Sewerage	%	69.0	71.5	71.8	72.2	72.8	73.3	73.7	74.1
Heating	%	73.4	79.8	80.5	81.1	81.9	82.6	83.1	83.4
Hot Water Supply	%	59.4	62.9	63.4	63.8	64.2	64.6	64.9	65.3
Bath (Shower)	%	63.8	65.4	65.6	65.9	66.2	66.5	66.7	66.9
Gas (Network, Liquefied)	%	70.0	70.1	70.0	69.7	69.4	69.2	69.0	68.6
City Coverage Rate of Population									
with Access to Tap Water	%	95.0	96.5	96.3	96.5	96.6	97.1	96.6	96.5

Table 7.2.2: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
City Coverage Rate of Population									
with Access to Gas	%	74.0	73.7	71.4	72.8	73.7	73.9	75.4	75.8
Per Capita Area of Parks and Green									
Land ³	sq.m	169.4	190.5	197.6	199.0	201.2	202.3	203.7	207.0
Average Number of Proteins per									
Capita per Day	gram	62	71	71	72	73	73	77	77
Average Number of Calories per									
Capita per Day	kilo calories	2 394	2 630	2 554	2 564	2 550	2 551	2 652	2 624
Average Number of Fats per Capita									
per Day	gram	82	69	95	97	98	99	105	105
Culture, Education and Health									
Percentage of Household									
Expenditure on									
Education, Culture and Entertainment	%		8.9	8.4	8.2	9.3	8.8	8.1	8.0
Enrollment by Level of Education Primary Education									
(1 Level of ISCED97)	1000 persons	5 920	5 332	5 170	5 123	5 165	5 266	5 457	5 654
Secondary Education									
(2 and 3 Levels of ISCED97)	1000 persons	16 332	12 058	11 275	10 546	10 049	9 772	9 582	9 504
Tertiary Education									
(5 and 6 Levels of ISCED97)	1000 persons	7 224	9 803	9 974	10 021	9 909	9 720	9 337	8 733
Physicians	per 1000 inhabitants	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.1
Hospital Beds	per 1000 inhabitants	11.5	11.1	10.9	10.7	9.9	9.7	9.4	9.4
Age-Standardized Death Rate by Cause, per 10 000 of the Standard Population⁴									
From Diseases of Circulatory System		51.2	52.5	48.5	45.5	44.9	42.4	42.1	
From Neoplasms		13.7	12.7	12.5	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.3	
From External Causes of Death		18.6	17.8	15.9	14.6	13.6	12.5	12.0	
From Diseases of Digestive System		3.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.3	
From Diseases of Respiratory									
System		5.1	4.5	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.3	
From Infectious and Parasitic									
Diseases		2.2	2.3	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for									
primary education)		95	96	95	96	96	96	96	96

Sources:

Federal State Statistics Services of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

- 1 According to the sample survey of household budgets.
- 2 According to the census of population, 2002 year.
- 3 Per capita of urban population.
- 4 World Standard WHO by all causes.

Table 7.2.3: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – India

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income and Expenditure¹									
Per Capita Living Consumption Expenditure									
by Urban Area	Rs		1 171	1 313	1 464		1 985		
Per Capita Living Consumption Expenditure									
by Rural Area	Rs		625	695	753		1 054		
Culture, Education and Health¹									
Percentage of Public Expenditure on									
Education	%	14.4	12.7	13.3	13.3	12.6	13.6	14.2	
Total Enrolment at the Primary Level	million	114	132	134	136	135(P)	136(P)		
Total Enrolment at the Secondary Level	million	28	38	40	45	46(P)	48(P)		
Total Enrolment at the Higher Education									
Level	million		14	16	17	19(P)	21(P)		
Number of Doctors	1000 numbers		22 352	25 324	30 740	29 990	32 276	52 767	75 705
Number of Hospital Beds	1000 numbers	506	535	559	551	561	577	576	784
Percentage share of health to GDP		1.32	1.27	1.25	1.22	1.31	1.36	1.35	1.3
Number of Deaths									
by Accident	1000 numbers		272	293	316	318	335	360	367
by Cholera	number	18	6	3	3	1	9	9	10
by Malaria	number	1 005	963	1 707	1 311	1 055	1 144	1 018	463(P)
by Dengue	number	7	8	184	69	80	96	110	119(P)
by Kala-Azar	number	150	157	187	203	151	93	105	80(P)
by Tuberculosis	number	10 463	56 471	64 539	64 824	66 204	66 345	63 781	
Dwellings by Tenure³									
Own Dwelling Freehold	per 1000					844			
Own Dwelling Leasehold	per 1000					8			
Employer's Quarter per 1000	per 1000					18			
Hired Dwelling with Written Contract	per 1000					16			
Hired Dwelling without Written Contract	per 1000					93			
Others	per 1000					21			
Dwellings by Equipment									
Radio, Transistor	% of household							35.1	19.9
Television	% of household							36.1	47.2
Telephone	% of household							9.1	63.2
Bicycle	% of household							43.7	44.8
Scooter, Motor Cycle, Moped	% of household							11.7	21.0
Car, Jeep, Van	% of household							2.5	4.7
None of the Above Assets	% of household							34.5	17.8
City Coverage Rate of									
Population with Access to Tap Water	%							36.7	43.5

Table 7.2.3: Selected Data on People's Living Standard – India

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
City Coverage Rate of									
Population with Access to Gas (LPG/PNG)	%							17.5	28.5
Average Number of Calories per Capita¹									
Rural	kilo calories per day								
Urban	kilo calories per day		2020						
Average Number of Proteins per Capita¹									
Rural	gram per day		57						
Urban	gram per day		57						
Average Number of Fats per Capita¹									
Rural	gram per day		36						
Urban	gram per day		48						

Sources:

- a) CSO, National Health profile 2009, Annual report 2009-2010 of M/O Health & Family Welfare.
- b) MPCE from NSS Report No. 530: Household Consumer Expenditure in India, 2007-2008.
- c) NSS Report No-513 & 535.

Footnotes:

- 1 BASED on NSSO Survey "Housing Condition and Amenities in India". Reference period is from July 2008 to June 2009.
- 2 Data up to November 2009 and 2010.
- 3 Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of current year through March 31 of the next year.

Table 7.2.4: Selected Data on People's Living Standards – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Income and Expenditure										
Per Capita Income of households										
Disposable Income of Urban Households	RMB	6 280	10 493	11 760	13 786	15 781	17 175	19 109	21 810	24 565
Net Income of Rural Households	RMB	2 253	3 255	3 587	4 140	4 761	5 153	5 919	6 977	7 917
Per Capita Consumption Expenditure										
Urban Households (in Cash)	RMB	4 998	7 943	8 697	9 998	11 243	12 265	13 471	15 161	16 674
Rural Households	RMB	1 670	2 555	2 829	3 224	3 661	3 994	4 382	5 221	5 908
Per Capita Savings Balance	RMB	5 076	10 787	12 293	13 058	16 407	19 541	22 619	25 505	
Living Quality										
Composition of Consumption Expenditure of Households										
Urban Households (in Cash)	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	%	39.4	36.7	35.8	36.3	37.9	36.5	35.7	36.3	36.2
Clothing	%	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.7	11.0	10.9
Residence	%	11.3	10.2	10.4	9.8	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.3	8.9
Household Facilities, Articles and Services	%	7.5	5.6	5.7	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.7	6.7
Transport and Communication	%	8.5	12.5	13.2	13.6	12.6	13.7	14.7	14.2	14.7
Education, Cultural and Recreation and Services	%	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2
Health Care and Medical Services	%	6.4	7.6	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.5	6.4	6.4
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	%	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9
Rural Households	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Food	%	49.1	45.5	43.0	43.1	43.7	41.0	41.1	40.4	39.3
Clothing	%	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	6.5	6.7
Residence	%	15.5	14.5	16.6	17.8	18.5	20.2	19.1	18.4	18.4
Household Facilities, Articles and Services	%	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.9	5.8
Transport and Communication	%	5.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.8	10.1	10.5	10.5	11.1
Education, Cultural and Recreation and Services	%	11.2	11.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5

Table 7.2.4: Selected Data on People's Living Standards – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Health Care and Medical Services	%	5.2	6.6	6.8	6.5	6.7	7.2	7.4	8.4	8.7
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	%	3.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.5
Gini Coefficient			0.49	0.49	0.48	0.49	0.49	0.48	0.47	0.47
Rural Areas Coverage Rate of Population with Access to Tap Water	%	55.2	61.3	61.1	62.7	65.5	68.4	71.2	72.1	
City Coverage Rate of Population with Access to Gas	%	45.4	82.1	79.1	87.4	89.6	91.4	92.0	92.4	
Per Capita Area of Parks and Green Land	sq.m	3.7	7.9	8.3	9.0	9.7	10.7	11.2	11.8	
Share of Public Expenditure on health % to GDP ¹	%	4.62	4.68	4.55	4.35	4.63	5.15	4.98	5.15	
Culture, Education and Health Share of Consumption										
Expenditure of Education, Cultural and Recreation and Services										
Urban Households	%	13.4	13.8	13.8	13.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.2
Rural Households	%	11.2	11.6	10.8	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	7.6	7.5
Enrolment by Level of Education										
Regular Institutions of Higher Education	1000 persons	5 561	15 618	17 388	18 849	20 210	21 447	22 318	23 085	23 913
Regular Secondary Schools	1000 persons	73 689	85 809	84 519	82 433	80 505	78 679	77 033	75 190	72 284
Vocational Secondary Schools	1000 persons	5 032	6 256	6 762	7 405	7 611	7 857	7 298	6 836	6 249
Primary Schools	1000 persons	130 133	108 641	107 115	105 640	103 315	100 714	99 407	99 264	96 959
Special Schools	1000 persons	378	364	363	419	417	428	426	399	379
Pre-Primary Education	1000 persons	22 442	21 790	22 639	23 488	24 750	26 578	29 767	34 245	36 858
Physicians	persons per 1000 inhabitants	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	
Hospital Beds ²	beds per 1000 inhabitants	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.5	

Sources:

- Ministry of Education of the people's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- Ministry of Health of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the people's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2012
- National Bureau of Statistics of China, Urban Household Survey in China, 2000-2012.
- National Bureau of Statistics of China, Rural Household Survey in China, 2000-2012.
- The People's Bank of China, Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2012.

Footnote:

- Total Expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.
- Hospital beds per 1000 inhabitants refer to beds of hospitals and health care centers per 1000 inhabitants.

Table 7.2.5: Selected Data on People's Living Standards – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Income and Expenditure									
Household per Capita Disposable Income	Rand	6 364		28 819			31 856		42 905
Household's per Capita Living									
Consumption Expenditure ⁵	Rand	7 546		21 613			26 149		34 897
Living Quality									
Total Composition of Household's Consumption									
Expenditure	%	100.0		100.0			100.0		100.0
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages as a									
Percentage of Total Consumption Expenditure ⁶	%	27.7		14.4			19.3		12.8
Alcoholic Beverages and Tobacco as a									
Percentage of Total Consumption Expenditure	%	2.6		1.2			1		1.1
Clothing and Footwear as a Percentage of Total									
Consumption Expenditure	%	5.4		5			4.8		4.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other									
Fuels as Percentage of Total Consumption									
Expenditure	%	13.6		23.6			24.9		32.0
Furnishings and Household Equipment as a									
Percentage of Total Consumption Expenditure	%	8.7		6.9			5.4		5.1
Health as a Percentage of Total Consumption									
Expenditure	%	1.5		1.7			1.3		1.4
Transport as a Percentage of Total									
Consumption Expenditure	%	13.3		19.9			15.3		17.1
Communication as a Percentage of Total									
Consumption Expenditure	%	3.4		3.5			3.4		2.8
Recreation and Culture as a Percentage of Total									
Consumption Expenditure	%	3.7		4.6			4.3		3.0
Education as a Percentage of Total									
Consumption Expenditure	%	2.4		2.4			2.8		2.7
Restaurants and Hotels as a Percentage of									
Total Consumption Expenditure	%	3.6		2.2			2.4		2.4
Miscellaneous Goods and Services as a									
Percentage of Total Consumption Expenditure	%	14.2		14.4			14.9		14.7
Other Unclassified Expenses as a Percentage									
of Total Consumption Expenditure	%	0.0		0.3			0.3		0.1
Gini Index (per Capita Expenditure Excluding									
Taxes)		0.65		0.67			0.64		0.65
Literacy Rate ⁴	%		24.9	24.3	23.3	22.8	19.9	19.3	18.2
Classification of Dwellings by Number of	%								
Rooms ³									
One-room Apartments	%		22.8	21.4	23.1	19.1	18.1	18.4	18.0
Two-room Apartments	%		13.6	14.1	13.8	13.3	12.4	10.9	10.5
Three-room Apartments	%		12.2	12.6	12.4	13.6	12.5	12.0	12.2

Table 7.2.5: Selected Data on People's Living Standards – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Four and More Rooms Apartments	%		51.4	51.9	50.7	54.0	57.1	58.7	59.3
Classification of Dwellings Tenure ¹	%		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 ⁴			40.1	41.1	41.5	43.4	42.1	41.6	43.3
Sewerage within the dwelling ⁵			37.7	34.2	37.9	38.5	38.4	39.0	39.6
City Coverage Rate of Population with Access to Tap Water ²	%		69.8	71.1	71.6	70.2	69.9	70.6	71.9
Culture, Education and Health									
Percentage of Household Expenditure on									
Education, Culture and Entertainment	%	6.1		6.6					
Physicians ⁷	per 1000 inhabitants		0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	
Hospital Beds ⁷	per 1000 inhabitants		2.2		2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	
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 as									
percentage of total Budget	%	14.3	11.2	11.3	11.3	10.9	11.1	11.5	11.8

Sources:

- a) Statistics South Africa, General Household Survey ,2002-2009
- b) Income and Expenditure Survey 2000
- c) Income and Expenditure Survey 2005/06
- d) District Health Information System 2010
- e) South African Health Review, 2010
- f) South Africa Health Review, 2005
- g) South Africa Health Review, 2007
- h) Budget Reviews (2004, 2009 and 2012) of National Treasury Table: Consolidated national, provincial & social security funds expenditure: functional classification

Footnotes:

- 1 Fully or partially owned.
- 2 Piped or tap water in the house or yard, for total population, not only cities.
- 3 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.
- 4 Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education)
- 5 Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.
- 6 Adjusted for CPI
- 7 Per 1000 Uninsured population.

Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

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

- a) **Employees** the wage the gross monthly income that would normally be entitled to work the whole month. When the income was variable, the average monthly income for the month of reference of the survey year. It were not included 13th (14th and 15th 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 wage was the withdrawal usually made monthly or, where the gains was variable, the average monthly withdrawal for the month of reference year. The withdrawal was the gain (gross income less expense incurred with the project, such as paying employees, raw materials, raw material, electricity, telephones etc.). It was not included the value of the production of the production for own consumption.

Russia

Growth Rate of Real Wages relative indicator 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 includes all medical doctors with the higher medical education engaged in the treatment and sanitary organisations, social security institutions, research institute, personnel training institutions, in the public health management bodies and orders

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.

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 enterprise, work-study programme and social services that are used for educational 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 area 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 vocational education, institutions of higher vocational education and other (non-university tertiary, branch schools and undergraduate classes), including total enrolment in full undergraduate courses and in specialized courses.

Regular Secondary Schools are classified into regular senior secondary schools and junior secondary school, 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 School include vocational junior secondary school and vocational senior secondary school, referring to education establishment ratified by education authority at county level or above to enrol graduates of primary school and junior secondary school and provide junior or senior vocational education service.

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

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

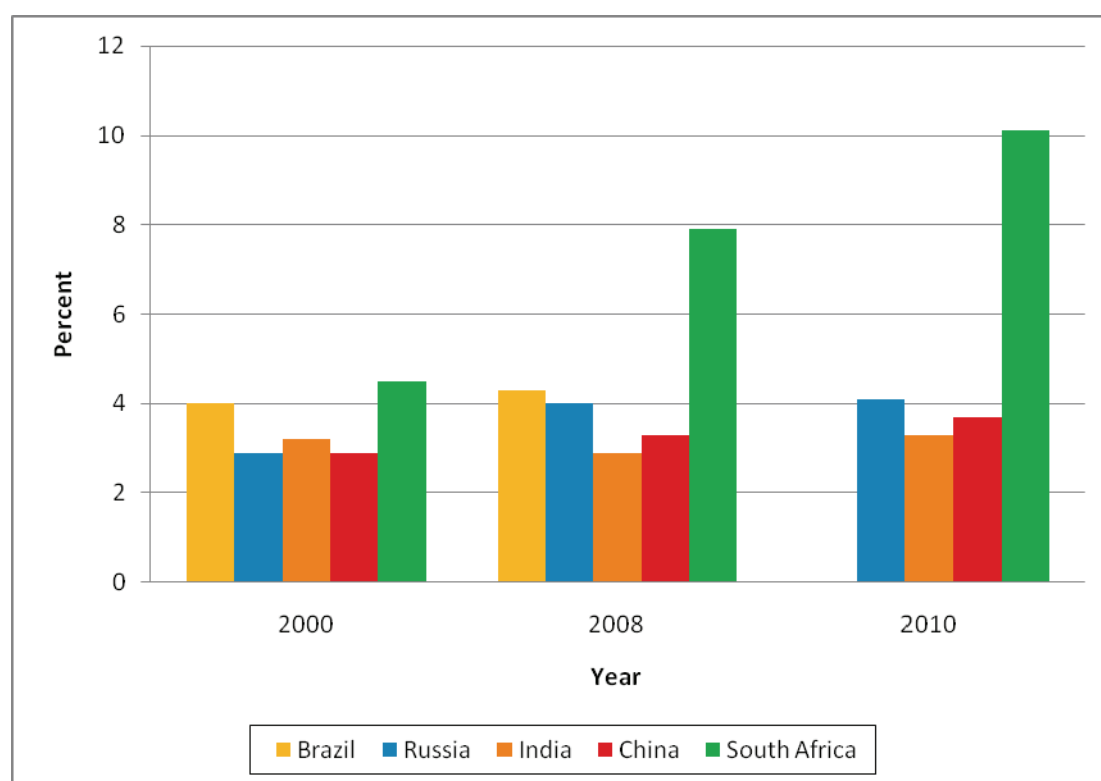
Preprimary Education Institution includes kindergarten and preschool class. Kindergarten enrolls three year old (and above) preschool children and provides care and education service. Establishment of kindergarten shall be approved by education at county level or town government, and shall be registered 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 licenced (assistant) Doctors. Licenced assistant doctors refer to the medical workers who have obtained the licence 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) 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 licenced 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 Health Care)/population *1000. The population is the figure of household registration from the Ministry of Public Security

Graph 7.1 Percentage Share of Public Expenditure on Education to GDP







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

Chapter 3: Population

Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

Chapter 5: National Accounts

Chapter 6: Price Indices

Chapter 7: Population living standards

Chapter 8: Resources and Environment

Chapter 9: Industry

Chapter 10: Energy

Chapter 11: Agriculture, Forestry

Chapter 12: Transport

Chapter 13: Information Society

Chapter 14: Finance

Chapter 15: External Economic Relations

Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 8.1: Summary of resources and environment

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Utilization of Forest Area									
Brazil	1000 hectares	545 943	530 494					519 522	
Russia ²	1000 hectares	871 539	870 567	870 755	870 761	870 786	870 807	870 981	871 176
India ^{6, 7}	1000 hectares	69 529	69 680	69 688	69 625	69 635			
China	1000 hectares	158 940	174 910	174 910	174 910	174 910	195 450	195 450	195 450
South Africa	1000 hectares	1 331	1 334	1 282	1 266	1 257	1 275	1 271	1 273
Utilization of Perennial Crop Area									
Brazil	1000 hectares	6 245	6 355	6 494	6 451	6 496	6 290	6 315	6 319
Russia ²	1000 hectares	1 864	1 800	1 798	1 794	1 793	1 795	1 800	1 802
India	1000 hectares								
China	1000 hectares	11 230	12 530	12 730	13 230	13 930	14 320		
South Africa	1000 hectares	959	854	832	810	798	792	787	781
Carbon Dioxide Emissions per Capita									
Brazil	kg	9 409	8893						
Russia ^{3, 5}	kg	10 745	10 990	11 556	11 389	11 426	10 224	10 846	
India	kg								
China	kg								
South Africa	kg	8.1	8.5	8.6	8.8				
Sulfur Dioxides Emissions per Capita									
Brazil ¹	µg/m ³	82	68	66	80	56	39	48	
Russia ^{4, 5}	kg	37	33	33	32	32	31	31	30
India	kg								
China ⁸	kg		19.6	19.7	18.7	17.5	16.6	16.3	16.5
South Africa	kg								

Sources:
Brazil

- FRA-Forest Resources Assessment 2010. FAO, Rome. 2010.
- IBGE-Agricultural Municipal Production Survey.
- Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change-Part 11
- National inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and removals by sinks of Greenhouse gases. Annex-Estimation of Emissions of Greenhouse Gases by Gas and Sector, 1990 to 2005. Brasilia, 2010.
- IBGE-Directorate of Surveys-Population Projection of Brazil by sex and age: 1980-2050. Brasilia, 2010.
- IBGE, Sustainable Development Indicators - Brazil.

Russia

- Federal state statistics service of the Russian Federation.
- Federal service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- Federal Service for Hydro meteorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian federation (Rosgidromet).

India

Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture.

China

- National Bureau of Statistics of China, China statistical Yearbook 2001-2012.
- Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- State Forestry Administration of the people's Republic of China, National Forestry Survey 2000-2011.
- Utilization of Perennial Crop Area is from World Bank WDI database.

South Africa

Millennium Indicators.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

- 1 Data in concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for some metropolitan areas (Recife, Salvador-Camaçari, Belo Horizonte, Vitória, Rio de Janeiro, São Paulo, Curitiba, Porto Alegre e Distrito Federal.) no weighting by population.

Russia

- 2 The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- 3 The data are processed by the Federal Service Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet). Data on carbon dioxide emissions, with the account of land use, Changing in land use and forestry are taken from the Russian inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of Greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990-2010 year.
- 4 Emissions from stationary sources.
- 5 Data calculated according to results of the 2010 ALL-Russian population census

India

- 6 Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of the current year through March 31 of the next year.
- 7 Forest Area

China

- 8 Sulfur dioxide emissions per capita refer to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emission to the average population of the year.

Table 8.2.1: Selected data on resources and environment – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011(*)
Natural Resources									
Fresh Water Resources - Total	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						267 310	179 516	
Amazônia	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						218 466	132 145	
Tocantins-Araguaia	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						13 799	13 799	
Atlântico NE Ocidental	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						2 608	2 608	
Parnaíba	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						767	767	
Atlântico NE Oriental	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						774	774	
São Francisco	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						2 846	2 846	
Atlântico Leste	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						1 484	1 484	
Atlântico Sudeste	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						3 162	3 162	
Atlântico Sul	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						4 055	4 055	
Paraná	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						11 414	11 414	
Uruguai	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						4 981	4 103	
Paraguai	(m ³ s ⁻¹)						2 954	2 359	
Number of Protected Areas	unit						304		1 588
Area of Protected Areas	1000 hectare						73 987		151 331
Main Mineral Reserves									
Crude Oil	million barrels	12961	16132	18175	20380	20854	21134	28467	30082
National Gas	million m3	360782	454453	588617	584472	589207	601518	824723	906531
Limestone	1000 tons	45 459758	49 410979	46 030563	48 820639	50 324342	53 006699		
Ornamental Stone	1000 tons		17 801431	17 997028	15 785616	26 671132	27 192276		
Iron	1000 tons	11 275749	15 826952	17 462745	19 632244	20 566270	21 257400		
Magnesia and Dolomite	1000 tons	3 474339	8 797014	6 452012	6 872739	7 399614	6 931815		
Coal	1000 tons	7 378006	6 617453	6 500329	6 621605	6 533994	6 550849		
Clays	1000 tons	1 805011	6 011254	4 808392	5549421	5857767	6224376		
Mica	1000 tons	104	5401	5451	5426	5423	7717		
Kaolin	1000 tons	2 467966	2 676112	3 405500	3 749929	3 750377	3 799125		
Industrial Sands	1000 tons	1 608065	2 439679	2 577696	2 692509	2 736856	2 662401		
Aluminum (bauxite)	1000 tons	1 784301	1 776457	1 326215	1 536420	1 684179	1 934606		
Feldspar, Leucite and Nepheline Syenite	1000 tons	498278	1 027299	1 113196	1 160169	1 185622	1 241877		
Gypsum	1000 tons	888639	1 001131	997178	1 008527	1 005943	1 063177		
Talc	1000 tons	57031	115490	189333	189084	188021	194819		
Salt	1000 tons		614602	612979	611330	609791	608348		
Other Ornamental Stone	1000 tons		421448	250107	381931	400828	391648		

Sources:

- Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade-ICMBio. Available in <http://www.icmbio.gov.br/menu/produtos-e-service/download/uc_federal_icmbio.pdf. Acesso em fevereiro de 2011.
- Water National Agency.
- Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Department of Mineral Production-DNPM and the National Petroleum Agency.
- ANA (2011) Conjuntura dos Recursos Hídricos no Brasil. Informe 2011. Disponível em: www.ana.gov.br/conjuntura. acesso em 25/01/2012.
- Ministerio do Meio Ambiente, cadastro nacional de Unidades de conservação. Disponível em <www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc (*) Dados atualizados em 03/11/2011.

Table 8.2.2: Selected data on resources and environment – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2010	2011
Natural Resources					
Fresh Water Resources ¹	million.cu.m	4 523 000	4 556 600	4 331 700	4 398 700
Annual Flows ²	million.cu.m	61 771	56 229	53 455	53 471
Number of Protected Areas ³	Unit	135	135	141	143
Area of Protected Areas ³	1000 hectares	40 057	40 690	41 567	43 007
Main Mineral Reserves⁴					
Coal	billion tons	277.2	269.9	273.0	273.1
Iron Ore	billion tons	101.0	99.4	99.0	98.9
Manganese Ore	million tons	154.5	188.1	232.1	232.1
Copper	million tons	84.5	85.1	89.6	92.7
Lead	million tons	19.6	20.0	19.6	19.5
Zinc	million tons	60.9	61.4	60.7	60.6
Bauxite	million tons	1 539.5	1 473.5	1 437.4	1 431.2
Tungsten	1000 tons	1 717.0	1 690.0	1 481.4	1 470.4
Tin	1000 tons	2 302.1	2 278.0	2 261.8	2 221.7
Antimony	1000 tons	295.5	265.0	315.1	316.6
Gold	1000 tons	8.6	8.4	12.2	12.5
Silver	1000 tons	110.3	111.9	111.8	114.4
Graphite Mineral	million tons	88.2	88.2	88.2	88.1
Emissions per Capita of Nitrogen Oxides ⁵	kg	12	12	13 ⁷	13
Emissions per Capita of Carbon Monoxide ⁶	kg	34	45	39 ⁷	40
Expenditure on Environment Protection as % of GDP	%	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.8

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 Russians Federation (Roshydromet).

Footnotes:

- 1 By the data of the Federal Service of Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian federation (Roshydromet). 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 The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Agency for subsoil Usage (Rosnedra) of the Russian Federation.
- 5 The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO₂ from stationary sources.
- 6 Emissions from stationary sources
- 7 Data calculated according to results of the 2010 ALL-Russia population census.

Table 8.2.3: Selected data of resources and environment – India

	Unit	As on 1-4-2005	2008-2009	2009-10	As on 1-4-2010
Natural Resources					
Fresh Water Resources					
Total ¹	billion cu.m				
Surface ¹	billion cu.m				
Ground ¹	billion cu.m			433	
Number of Protected Areas					
As on March 2009					
National Parks	unit				102
Wildlife Sanctuaries	unit				515
Area of Protected Areas					
National Parks	sq. kms.				39 888
Wildlife Sanctuaries	sq. kms.				119 930
Main Mineral Reserves					
(latest available year)as on 1.4.2005					
Crude Oil (As on 31.3.2010) ²	million tons				
Natural Gas(As on 31.3.2010) ²	billion cubic metres				
Coal(As on 31.3.2010) ²	billion tonnes				
Iron Ore	million tons	25 250			
Reserves	million tons	7 063			
Remaining Resources	million tons	18 187			
Manganese Ore	1000 tons	378 569			
Reserves	1000 tons	138 151			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	240 418			
Copper	1000 tons	1 405 845			
Reserves	1000 tons	373 877			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	1 031 968			
Lead - Zinc Ore					
Ore	1000 tons	522 580			
Reserves	1000 tons	125 754			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	396 826			
Lead Metal	1000 tons	7 207			
Reserves	1000 tons	2 591			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	4 617			
Zinc					
Zinc Metal	1000 tons	24 260			
Reserves	1000 tons	11 093			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	13 167			
Lead & Zinc Metal	1000 tons	118			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	118			
Bauxite	1000 tons	328 9817			
Reserves	1000 tons	899 384			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	239 0433			

Table 8.2.3: Selected data of resources and environment – India

	Unit	2007-2008	2008-2009	2009-10	As on 1-4-2010
Nickel	1000 tons				188 710
Remaining Resources	1000 tons				188 710
Tungsten	1000 tons				87387
Remaining Resources	1000 tons				87387
Tin	1000 tons	865 54			
Reserves	1000 tons	250			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	860 404			
Antimony	1000 tons				11
Remaining Resources	1000 tons				11
Gold	1000 tons	390			
Reserves	1000 tons	19			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	371			
Silver	1000 tons	245			
Reserves	1000 tons	116			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	129			
Graphite Mineral	1000 tons	169			
Reserves	1000 tons	11			
Remaining Resources	1000 tons	158			
Expenditure on Environment	million Rupee	2 404	2 404	1878	1 878
as % of GDP	%	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003

Sources:

- a) Central Water commission.
- b) India Bureau of Mines/o of Petroleum and Natural Gas.
- c) Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- d) Central Statistics Office, INDIA. Energy Statistics 2010

Footnotes:

- 1 The data are constant estimates based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources potential of India in 1993 and 2000.
- 2 As per Energy statistics 2010, Central statistics Office, INDIA.

Table 8.2.4: Selected data of resources and environment – China

	Unit	2000	2008	2009	2010	2011
Natural Resources						
Fresh Water Resources	million cu.m	2 770 080	2 743 430	2 418 020	3 090 641	2 325 670
Number of Protected Areas	unit	1 227	2 538	2 541	2 588	2 640
Area of Protected Areas	1000 hectares	98 210	148 943	147 750	149 440	149 710
Main Mineral Reserves						
Crude Oil	1000 tons		2 890 430	2 949 198	3 174 353	3 239 679
Natural Gas	million cu.m		3 404 962	3 707 420	3 779 320	4 020 640
Coal	million tons		326 144	318 960	279 390	215 790
Iron Ore	million tons		22 640	21 300	22 200	19 280
Manganese Ore	1000 tons		234 395	185 766	195 156	182 409
Copper	1000 tons		28 910	29 510	28 707	28 124
Lead	1000 tons		13 596	13 401	12 720	12 917
Zinc	1000 tons		42 817	38 385	32 514	31 244
Bauxite	1000 tons		735 140	839 239	897 327	1 050 643
Nickel	1000 tons		2 866	2 818	3 121	2 720
Tungsten	1000 tons		2 351	2 287	2 208	1 567
Tin	1000 tons		1 460	1 435	1 382	1 388
Antimony	1000 tons		743	765	710	558
Gold	1000 tons		2	2	2	2
Silver	1000 tons		41	38	36	36
Graphite Mineral	1000 tons		57 489	54 320	54 123	62 299
Investment in the Treatment of						
Environment Pollution as % of GDP	%	1.02	1.49	1.33	1.66	1.39

Sources:

- a) Ministry of Environmental Protection of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011
- b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011
- c) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistics Yearbook, 2001-2012.

Table 8.2.5: Selected data of resources and environment – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2005	2008	2010
Natural Resources					
Number of Protected Areas	unit				488
Area of Protected Areas	1000 hectare				76 054
Main Mineral Reserves					
Iron Ore	million tons			1 500	
Manganese Ore	1000 tons			4 000 000	
Copper	1000 tons			13 000	
Lead	1000 tons			3 000	
Zinc	1000 tons			15 000	
Nickel	1000 tons			12 000	
Antimony	1000 tons			200	
Gold	1000 tons			31	
Expenditure on Environment Protection as % of GDP	%	0.01		0.01	0.01

Sources:

Department of Water Affairs, 2010.

Department of Environmental Affairs, 2010

Explanatory Notes:

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, water or sea that are representative in natural ecological systems, or are natural habitats for rare or endangered wild animals or plants, or water conservation zones, or the location of important natural or historic.

Relics, which are demarked by law and put under special protection and management. Natural reserves are designated by the formal approval of government and above country level. Scenic spots and cultural preservation zones are not included.

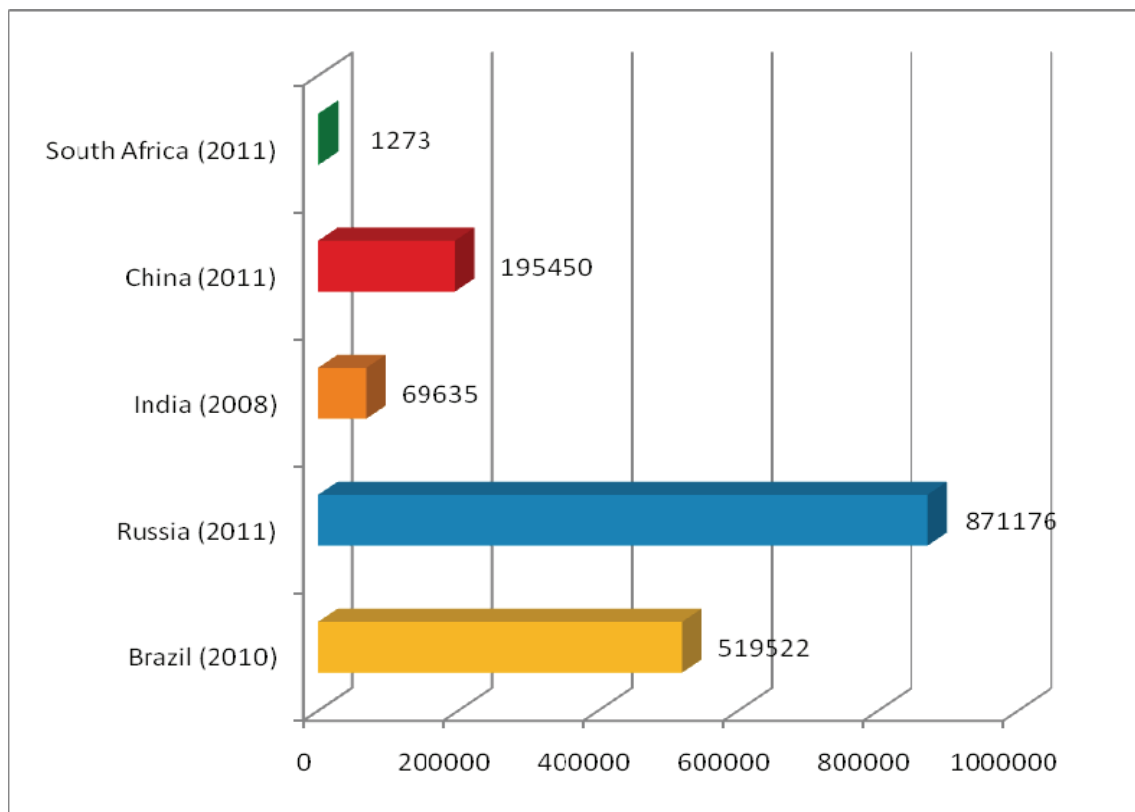
Investment in the Treatment of Environment Pollution refers to the proportion of investment in fixed assets in the total investment in harnessing industrial pollution and in construction of urban environment infrastructural facilities. It includes investment in harnessing sources of industrial pollution, investment in the 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.

Graph 8.1 Utilization of Forest Area ('000 hectares)







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Table 9.1: Summary of Industry

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ⁷
Indices of Industrial Production (preceding year=100)									
Brazil	%	106.6	102.8	106	103.1	92.6	110.5	100.4	97.3
Russia ¹	%	108.7	106.3	106.8	100.6	90.7	108.2	104.7	102.6
India ⁴	%	105.0	112.9	115.6	102.5	105.3	108.2	102.9	
China ^{7, 8}	%	111.4	116.6	118.5	112.9	111.0	115.7	113.9	110.0
South Africa	%	103.7	104.8	104.6	100.7	87.1	104.9	102.6	102.0
Production of Petroleum									
Brazil	million tons	62	87	88	92	99	104	107	105
Russia	million tons	324	481	491	488	494	505	512	517
India ⁵	million tons	32	34	34	34	34	38(P)		
China ⁷	million tons	163.0	184.8	186.3	190.4	189.5	202.4	202.9	207.5
South Africa ⁹	million kl	21	24	26					
Electricity Production									
Brazil	billion kilowatt hours	349	419	449	463	463	516	533	513
Russia ²	billion kilowatt hours	877.8	953.1	1 015.3	1 040.4	992.0	1 038.0	1 054.9	1 064.1
India ^{4, 5}	billion kilowatt hours	561	752	813	843	906	959		
China ⁷	billion kilowatt hours	1 355.6	2 865.7	3 281.6	3 495.8	3 714.7	4 207.2	4 713.0	4 937.8
South Africa	billion kilowatt hours	211	245	263	258	250	260	263	258

Sources:

Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics Indices of Industrial Production, 2000-2012
- b) National Petroleum Agency.
- c) Electric System National Operator - NOS and Energy Research Company.
- d) Energy Research Company-EPE.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Central Statistics Office (Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation).

China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report, 2001-2012.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Monthly Industrial Production Survey, 2012.
- c) Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

South African Petroleum Industry Association.

Footnotes:**Russia**

- 1 Index of industrial production - the aggregate index by kinds of economic activities "Mining and quarrying", "Manufacturing", "Electricity, gas and water production and supply". Data are given with the account of adjustment for informal activity.
- 2 2012 - preliminary data.

India

- 3 The data of India are by fiscal years which are from April 1 of the current year through March 31 of the next year.
- 4 Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.

China

- 5 Data for 2012 are preliminary.
- 6 Coverage of industrial enterprises above designed size had been adjusted since 2011, i.e., enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.

South Africa

- 7 Includes: Petrol, Jet Fuel, Illum Paraffin, Fuel Oil, Bitumen, LPG.

Table 9.2.1: Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Product – Brazil¹

	Unit	2000	2004	2005 ¹	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Production of Coal	million tons	6	5	6	7	7	7	7	6
Production of Natural Gas ²	million cu.m	13 328	16 345	17 880	19 781	18 094	21 608	21 142	22 938
Production of Iron Ore	million tons	218	285	357	458	517	409	343	434
Production of Steel	1000 tons	30 208	44 992	44 331	44 137	51 102	54 935	40 677	48 176
Production of Passenger Cars	1000 sets	1 320	1 874	2 176	2 215	2 463	2 706	2 680	2 880
Production of Household Refrigerators	1000 sets	4 350	5 335	5 294	6 105	6 414	7 022	7 599	7 817
Production of TV	1000 sets	6 022	8 296	10 624	12 891	11 393	10 872	8 641	12 127
Production of Mobile Cellular Subscriptions	1000 sets	10 921	43 020	64 285	61 720	69 265	69 523	55 846	57 618
Production of Washing Machines	1000 sets	3 212	3 708	3 794	4 402	5 937	6 098	7 391	7 532
Production of Fertilizers	1000 tons	19 066	31 439	20 878	21 211	27 031	28 593	23 205	25 319
Production of Sawnwood	1000 cu.m	13 497	20 011	23 182	29 054	22 674	26 832	18 230	19 658
Production of Paper and Paperboard	million tons	10	15	16	16	17	19	19	20
Production of Cement	1000 tons	36 431	34 159	39 649	41 555	44 341	52 508	52 192	67 031
Production of Cotton Woven Fabrics	million tons	0.5	0.6	0.8	1	1	1	1	1
Production of Woolen Woven Fabrics	1000 sets	182	2 531	2 102	1 970	2 314	1 835	1 043	2 060
Production of Footwear	ton	8 865	44 227	55 351	22 364	21 091	32 396	62 978	53 926

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Annual Survey of Industry, 2000-2010.

Footnote:

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

Table 9.2.2: Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – Russia

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011 ¹	2012
Production of Coal	million tons	258	310	314	329	301	322	335	354
Production of Natural Gas	million cu.m	584	656	653	666	583	651	671	653
Production of Iron Ore ²	million tons	86.8	102	105	100	91.9	95.9	104	104
Production of Steel	1000 tons	59 150	70 816	72 370	68 711	59 362	66 846	68 106	70 383
Production of Passenger Cars	1000 sets	969	1 178	1 294	1 470	600	1 210	1 740	1 971
Production of Household Refrigerators ³	1000 sets	1 327	2 995	3 539	3 728	2 750	3 557	4 099	4 316
Production of TV	1000 sets	1 116	4 601	6 823	7 028	4 825	11 876	14 613	16 077
Production of Telephone Sets	1000 sets	847	308	196	192	111			
Production of Household Washing Machines	1000 sets	954	2 016	2 713	2 694	2 260	2 758	3 031	3 336
Production of Mineral Fertilizers ^{4, 5}	1000 tons	12 213	16 207	17 300	16 211	14 640	17 889 ⁵	18 828 ⁵	17 784 ⁵
Production of Sawnwood ⁶	1000 cu.m	20 583	22 359	24 417	21 783	19 089	19 238	21 135	20 577
Production of Paper and Paperboard	million tons	5.3	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.7
Production of Cement ⁷	1000 tons	32 389	54 731	59 933	53 548	44 266	50 389 ⁷	56 153 ⁷	61 535 ⁷
Production of Cotton Woven Fabrics	million sq.m	1 822	2 222	2 108	1 915	1 477	1 542	1 237	1 385
Production of Woolen Woven Fabrics	million sq.m	54.6	29.0	28.7	23.9	18.1	15.8	14.4	14.2
Production of Footwear	1000 pairs	56 506	78 671	79 237	81 918	81 174	102 589	111 351	103 531

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

- 1 Provisional data.
- 2 Since 2010 - concentrate of iron ore.
- 3 Household refrigerators and freezers.
- 4 In terms of 100% content of nutrients.
- 5 Mineral and chemical fertilizers.
- 6 Including sleepers.
- 7 Portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.

Table 9.2.3: Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – India

	Unit	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Production of Coal	million tons	314	383	407	431	457	493	532 ¹	533
Production of Natural Gas	Billion cu.m	29.48	31.76	32.20	31.75	32.40	32.85	47.51	52.22
Production of Iron Ore ⁵	Million tons	80.6	145.9	154.4	187.7	213.2	213.0	218.6	208.0
Production of Crude Steel ²	million tons	27	43	46	51	54	58	66	70
Production of Passenger Cars	1000 sets	524	965	1 048	1 239	1 422	1 517	1 933	2 453
Production of Household Refrigerators	1000 sets	2 126	3 334	4 178	5 035	6 140	6 715	8 002	8 716
Production of TV (Picture Tubes)	1000 sets	4 364	8 021	6 800	7 518	6 490	6 783	9 206	
Production of Household Washing Machines	1000 sets	733	1 464	1 711	1 806	2 191	2 564	3 049	3 080
Production of Fertilizers ³	1000 tons	15 615	15 325	15 564	16 153	14 738	14 334	16 222	10 973
Production of Paper and Paperboard	million tons	5	6	6	6	6	7	7	
Production of Cement (All Kinds)	million tons	104	125	141	155	168	181	201	210
Production of Cotton Cloth (Excluding Hosiery)	m.sq.mtrs	19 718	20 655	23 873	26 238	27 196	26 898	28 914	31 742 ¹
Production of Footwear ⁴	million pairs	173	192	197	210	220	229	239	

Source:

Central Statistics Office (Energy Statistics & Index of Industrial Production), Joint Plant Committee Iron & Steel.

Footnotes:

- 1 Provisional data.
- 2 The figures against production of steel relate to crude steel.
- 3 Production of fertilizers relate to nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.
- 4 Includes leather footwear Indian and western type.
- 5 Has been revised since Joint Statistical Publication 2012 and includes all type of iron ore

Table 9.2.4: Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Production of Coal	million tons	1 384	2 350	2 529	2 692	2 802	2 973	3 235	3 520	3 650
Production of Natural Gas	million cu.m	27 200	49 320	58 553	69 240	80 299	85 269	94 848	102 689	107 218
Production of Iron Ore	million tons	223	420	589	707	827	881	1 078	1 329	1 310
Production of Crude Steel	million tons	129	353	419	489	503	572	637	685	717
Production of Passenger										
Cars	1000 sets	607	2 770	3 869	4 798	5 038	7 485	9 576	10 127	10 771
Production of Household										
Refrigerators	1000 sets	12 790	29 871	35 309	43 971	48 000	59 305	72 957	86 992	84 270
Production of Color TV	1000 sets	39 360	82 832	83 754	84 780	91 871	98 988	118 300	122 313	128 233
Production of Mobile										
Telephones	1000 sets	52 479	303 542	480 138	548 579	559 451	681 934	998 274	1 132 577	1 181 543
Production of Household										
Washing Machines	1000 sets	14 430	30 355	35 605	40 051	44 470	49 736	62 477	67 159	67 415
Production of Chemical										
Fertilizers	1000 tons	31 860	51 779	53 451	58 250	60 281	63 850	63 379	66 256	72 960
Production of Sawnwood	1000 cu.m	6 344	17 903	24 865	28 291	28 410	32 298	37 226	44 602	40 910
Production of Machine-										
Made Paper and										
Paperboard	million tons	25	62	69	78	84	90	98	110	114
Production of Cement	million tons	597	1 069	1 237	1 361	1 424	1 644	1 882	2 099	2 210
Production of Cotton										
Woven Fabrics	million m	13 922	19 658	23 549	27 112	42 364	31 962	38 330	36 526	38 120
Production of Woolen										
Woven Fabrics	million m	278	330	445	545	850	495	566	518	603
Production of leather										
Footwear	million pairs	1 468	2 525	3 003	3 229	3 315	3 546	4 193	4 266	4 497

Sources:

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report, 2000-2012.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Monthly Industrial Production Survey, 2012.
- c) Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.
- d) State Forestry Administration the People's Republic of China, Annual Report, 2000-2012.

Footnote:

- 1 Data for 2012 are preliminary.

Table 9.2.5: Value of Sales by Industry – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Value of Sales of Basic Iron and Steel										
Products Produced	million Rand	36 204	68 074	81 784	102 053	137130	80 921	95879	99 408	967 350
Value of Sales of Motor Vehicles										
Manufactured	million Rand	59 475	78 681	92 756	96 251	104671	74 331	87779	92 060	93 049
Value of Sales of Household Appliance										
Produced	million Rand	5 583	8 155	9 338	9 511	9 317	8 826	9 060	9 302	9 987
Value of Sales of Basic Chemicals										
Including Fertilizers	million Rand	25 801	40 150	46 114	55 244	80 059	57 364	62086	70 819	76 632
Value of Sales of Sawmilling and										
Planning of Wood	million Rand	3 866	6 912	7 856	8 463	8 619	6 966	7 782	8 298	8 947
Value of Sales of Paper and										
Paper Products Produced	million Rand	25 502	32 947	364728	39 007	46 796	43 624	47914	49 459	52 457
Value of Sales of Non-Metallic Mineral										
Products (Including Cement)	million Rand	15 051	27 290	30 118	34 055	36 680	34 876	35512	3 7609	39 279
Value of Sales of Textiles Produced										
(Including Cotton Fabrics)	million Rand	5 112	5 145	5 140	5 444	5 455	4 844	4 438	4 427	4 466
Value of Sales of Footwear Produced	million Rand	2 494	2 418	2 547	2 741	3 052	3 109	3 224	3 337	3 543

Source:

Statistics South Africa, 2012

Explanatory Notes:

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.

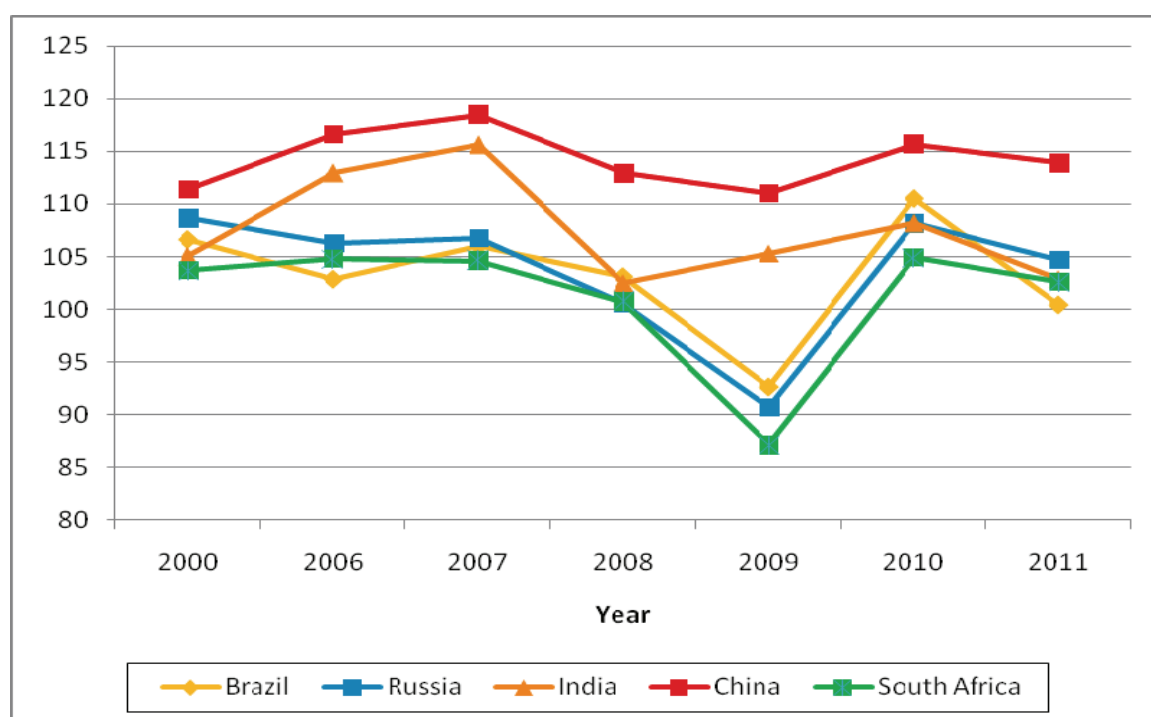
China

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 with annual revenue from principal business over 5 million yuan prior to 2011).

Production of Fertilizers is calculated on the basis of 100% effective content.

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.

Graph 9.1 Index of Industrial Production (Preceding Year=100)







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Table 10.1: Summary of energy

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Primary Energy Production									
Brazil	mtoe	153	212	223	237	241	253	257	
Russia ⁴	mtoe	2 156	2 604	2 628	2 658	2 552	2 707	2 740	
India	mtoe	204	355	371	389	403	426		
China ^{1, 3}	mtoe	945	1 626	1 731	1 824	1 922	2 078	2 226	2 333
South Africa	mtoe	153	154	154	157	157			
Total Consumption of Energy									
Brazil	mtoe	191	226	239	253	244	269	272	
Russia ⁴	mtoe	1 625	1 775	1 791	1 820	1 758	1 844	1 890	
India	mtoe	271	363	388	417	470			
China ^{1, 3}	mtoe	1 019	1 811	1 964	2 040	2 147	2 275	2 436	2 532
South Africa	mtoe	91	86	85	92	83			
Energy Consumption per Capita									
Brazil	kilograms of oil equivalent	1 101	1 238	1285	1350	1288	1403	1410	
Russia	tons of oil equivalent ⁵	11.2	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.4	12.9	13.2	
India	kilograms of oil equivalent	262	320	338	359	400	414		
China ^{2, 3}	kilograms of oil equivalent	807	1 381	1 490	1 540	1 612	1 700	1 812	1 877
South Africa		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	8.3	
Russia	%	2.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.9	
India	%								
China	%	3.2	2.8	8.9	9.2	12.7	14.4	15.5	
South Africa	%	21	25	24	27	26			
Electricity Export									
Brazil	million kilowatt hours	7	283	2 034	689	1 080	1 257	2544	
Russia	million kilowatt hours	22 850	20 927	18 468	20 738	17 923	19 257	23 655	
India									
China	million kilowatt hours	9 880	12 270	14 570	16 640	17 390	19 060	19 310	
South Africa ⁷	million kilowatt hours	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	35906	38430	
Russia	million kilowatt hours	8 795	5 115	5 670	3 105	3 066	1 860	9 967	
India	million kilowatt hours								
China	million kilowatt hours	1 550	5 390	4 250	3 840	6 010	5 550	6 560	
South Africa ⁷	million kilowatt hours	4 719	9 782	11 348	10 572	12 295	12 193		

Table 10.1: Summary of energy

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Electricity Consumption									
Brazil	million kilowatt hours	321159	375378	394861	409855	407273	437863	457134	
Russia	billion kilowatt hours	863.7	980	1 002.5	1 022.7	977.1	1 020.6	1 041.1	
India	billion kilowatt hours	317	456	502	554	613	694		
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	
South Africa	million kilowatt hours	195 660	231 323	241 170	235 924	229 599	238 272		
Electricity Consumption per capita									
Brazil	million per capita	1 841	1 997	2 080	2 140	2 108	2 295	2 376	
Russia	million per capita								
India	million per capita								
China	million per capita								

Sources:**Brazil**

Ministry of Mines and Energy.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Short Energy Balance 2009.

India

Energy Statistic 2008 & 2010, CSO, Government of India.

China

- National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2000-2012.
- Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.
- National Bureau of Statistics of China.. Annual Industrial Statistics Report, 2000-2011.

South Africa

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

Footnotes:**China**

- Electric power and heat in Total Primary Energy Production and Total Consumption of Energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
- Energy consumption per capita is calculated by annual average population.
- Data for 2012 are preliminary

Russia

- In million tons of standard fuel (we mean under the standard fuel the volumes of the natural fuels- oil, coal, gas oil products etc., which are recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent).
- Tons of standard fuel.

South Africa

- Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South Africa borders.
- Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South Africa borders.

Table 10.2: Energy Balance (2011) – Brazil, Russia, China

						Unit-mtoe		
	Primary Energy Production					Changes in Stocks	Imports	Exports
	Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity			
Brazil	257	87	109	24	37	-1.1	39.0	31
Russia ¹	2 741	206 ²	1 173 ³	773	562 ⁴	-12.8	36.8	848
China	2 226.0	1 732.2 ¹	202.9 ¹	95.6 ¹	195.3 ¹	-62.7	435.8 ²	5.9 ²

									Unit-mtoe
	Bunkers		Balance	Consumption per Capita (Kg)	Consumption				
	Air	Sea			Total	Solids	Liquids	Gas	Electricity
Brazil	2	4			258.0	99.0	94.1	28.0	37.0
Russia ¹				13.2 ⁵	1 890	139 ²	631 ³	563	557 ⁴
China ^{6,7}			103.9	1812.0	2436.0	1 666.9	453.1	120.9	195.2

Sources:

Brazil

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2012.

Russia

Short Energy Balance for 2011.

China

National Bureau of statistics of China.

Footnotes:

Russia

- 1 In million tons of standard fuel (we mean under the standard fuel the volumes of the natural fuels –oil, coal, gas oil products etc. which are recalculated for their own corresponding calorific coal equivalent.)
- 2 Coal, shale oils, fuel peat (conditional humidity) firewood.
- 3 Oil extracted including NGL, Product of fuel processing, combustible (fuel) supplementary energy resources.
- 4 Electricity and heat.
- 5 Tons of standard fuel.

China

- 6 Solids refer to coal, liquids refer to petroleum, gas refer to natural gas, electricity refers to hydro power, nuclear power and electricity generated by other means such as wind power and geothermal power.
- 7 Data on imports and exports are from Customs statistics. The refuelling by Chinese ships and airplanes abroad is included in imports. The refuelling by foreign ships and airplanes in China is included in exports.

Table 10.2.1: Summary of energy – Brazil

	Unit	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Consumption of crude petroleum	1000 tons	84 408	87 404	87 300	87 604	89 316	90 674	91 519	91 881	93 502
Consumption of petrol	1000 tons	12 529	13 067	13 101	13 915	13 767	14 010	14 140	16 888	20 058
Electricity Consumption	million kWh	298 575	346 746	361 659	375 378	394 861	409 855	407 273	437 863	457 134
Energy production from thermal	million kWh	46 318	54 984	55 626	56 540	58 139	78 758	60 975	95 812	85 936
Energy production from hydro	million kWh	267 876	320 797	337 457	348 805	374 015	369 556	390 988	403 290	428 571
Energy production from nuclear	million kWh	14 279	11 611	9 855	13 754	12 350	13 969	12957	14 523	15 659

Sources:

Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazilian Energy Balance 2012.

Table 10.2.3: Energy commodity balance for the years, 2007/2008, 2008/09 and 2009/10 – India

	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11
	Coal (1000 tonnes)			Lignite (1000 tonnes)			LPG & Ethane (1000 tonnes)			Naphtha (1000 tonnes)		
	Supply and Consumption											
Production	457 082	532 042	532 694	33 980	32 421	34 071	6 732	8 091	7 538	16 440	17 105	17 531
From Other												
Sources							2 060	2 249	2 167			
Imports	49 794	73 255	68 918				2 832	2 718	4 484	5 983	1 734	2 063
Exports	1 627	2 454	4 409				99	131	154	9 297	9 911	10 655
Stock Changes	2 431	-17 547	-7 329	-674	-575	748		1 484	1 926		981	1 025
Domestic Supply	502 818	585 296	589 874	34 654	32 996	34 81	11 723	12 162	13 794	13 126	9 909	9 964
Statistical												
Difference	-350	-2 514	-3 117	-3	576	389	142	-2 535	-534	-168	-330	-727
Transformation	400 731	436 562	434 115	26 985	27 542	27 920						
Electricity Plants	360 735	419 276	417 071	26 834	27 542	27 920						
Blast Furnaces/												
Gas Works	979	2 125	1 257	151								
Coke/Pat Fuel/												
BKB ¹ Plants	39 017	15 161	15 787									
Energy Sector	508	435	425							753	1 045	1 967
Fuel Mining and												
Extraction	508											
Final Consumption	503 168	587 810	592 991	34 657	32 420	34 430	11 581	13 121	14 328	13 294	10 239	10 691
Industry Sector	100 283	147 859	155 313	7 672	4 878	6 510	92	988	1 036	7 791	4 255	4 001
Iron and Steel	20 196	49 074	43 934			270		83	97	54	109	121
Chemical and												
Petroleum	2 942	2 630		916	700	110	6	8	10	6 048	1 495	1 289
Non-Ferrous												
Metals	656	742	1 167									
Non-Metallic												
Minerals	21 351			956	956	1 053						
Machinery								22	31			
Mining &												
Quarrying												
Paper, Pulp and												
Print	2 642	2 335	2 432	346	365	469						
Cement		21 613	15 931	13 116	342	480	342					
Textile and												
Leather	366	272	275	768	2 068	2 559		3	9			
Non-Specified	52 130	72 751	90 791	4 686	447	1 569	86	872	889	1 689	2 651	2 591
Other Sectors	1 646						11 489	11 908	12 714	4 750	4 939	4 723
Residential	418	328	197				11 173	11 364	12 029			
Non-Specified	1 228						316	544	685	4 750	4 939	4 723

Table 10.2.3: Energy commodity balance for the years, 2007/2008, 2008/09 and 2009/10 – India

	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11
	Ker osene (1000 tonnes)			Gas/ Diesel (1000 tonnes)			Heavy Fuel Oil (1000 tonnes)			Electricity (GWH)		
Supply and Consumption												
Production	7 794	8 545	7 702	59 032	73 753	78 631	15 804	18 346	20 159	722 626	796 281	844 846
From Other												
Sources										90 476	109 693	114 224
Imports	2 489	985	1 381	2 951	2 531	1 996	1 187	896	1 013	5 230	5 359	5 610
Exports	137	46	33	14 308	18 451	20 335	4 718	5 155	6 734	290	58	62
Intl. Marine												
Bunkers												
Stock Changes					200	-800		-7 368	-8 415			
Domestic Supply	10 146	9 484	9 050	47 660	57 633	61 092	12 239	21 455	23 213	818 042	911 275	964 618
Statistical												
Difference	781	180	122	-564	856	647	361	-1 741	-3 538	7 039	300 818	301 226
Transformation				3 097	3 857	4 256	625	4 572	5 375	45 531	47 407	52 380
Electricity Plants				3 097	3 857	4 256	625	4 572	53 745		47 407	52 380
Energy Sector				371	455	303					21 536	27 589
Fuel Mining and												
Extraction				371	455							
Other Energy												
Sector												
Distribution Losses										187 513	151 477	146 063
Final												
Consumption	9 365	9 304	8 928	48 224	56 777	60 445	11 878	23 196	26 751	623 490	610 457	663 392
Industry Sector	185	43	56	2 171	15 831	14 631	2 939	9 497	11 065	265 406	212 521	237 539
Iron and Steel				193	491	582	885	2 354	2 473			
Chemical and												
Petroleum				75	393	465	1 989	3 291	3 759			
Transport												
Equipment					12 348	11 475						
Mining &												
Quarrying				369	1 154	1 085		1 009	1 745			
Textile and												
Leather					149	113		98	102			
Non-Specified	185	43	56	1 534	1 296	911	65	2 745	2 986	265 406	230 445	237 539
Transport Sector				24 076	22 014	26 246	315	1 576	2 341	11 108	72 634	60 543
Domestic												
Aviation				1								
Road				23 547	20 365	23 530	55	521	783			
Rail				353	1 028	1 987		36	143	11 108	12 569	17 217
Domestic												
Navigation				175	621	729	260	658	986			
Non-Specified								361	429		77 156	43 326

Table 10.2.3: Energy commodity balance for the years, 2007/2008, 2008/09 and 2009/10 – India

	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11	2007-08	2009-10	2010-11
	Kerosene (1000 tonnes)			Gas/ Diesel (1000 tonnes)			Heavy Fuel Oil (1000 tonnes)			Electricity (GWH)		
Other Sectors ¹	9 180	9 261	8872	18 509	14 620	15 009	7 999	7 551	7 970	301 445	407 836	431 405
Residential	9 163	9 131	8804							120 918	144 907	156 894
Comm. and												
Public Services										6 131	59 614	59 614
Agriculture/												
Forestry				9 014	11 405	12 507		674	1 047	104 182	120 583	117 536
Non-Specified	17	130	68	9 495	3 215	2 502	7 999	6 877	6 923	70 214	102 776	97 361

Source:

Energy Statistics 2008 & 2010, Central Statistics Offices, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, Government of India.

Footnote:

1 BKB-Brown Coal /Peat Briquettes.

Table 10.2.4: Summary of energy – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Consumption										
of crude										
petroleum	1000 tons	212 320	300 862	322 452	340 316	354 982	381 286	428 746	439 658	
Consumption										
of petrol	1000 tons	35 046	48 549	52 425	55 191	61 455	61 727	68 862	73 960	
Electricity										
Consumption	million kwh	1 347 240	2 494 030	2 858 800	3 271 180	3 454 140	3 703 220	4 193 450	4 700 090	
Energy										
production										
from thermal	million kwh	1 088 487	2 047 336	2 369 603	2 722 933	2 707 230	2 982 776	3 331 928	3 833 702	3 855 447
Energy										
production										
from hydro	million kwh	222 414	397 017	435 786	485 264	636 960	615 644	722 172	698 945	860 851
Energy										
production										
from nuclear	million kwh	16 737	53 088	54 843	62 130	68 402	70 134	73 880	86 350	97 390

Sources:

- 1 National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbook 2001-2012.
- 2 Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.
- 3 National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Report, 2000-2012.

Table 10.2.5: Energy Supply, Use and Flow Diagrams – South Africa¹ (2009)

	Unit	Coal	Crude Oil	Electricity	Gas to Users	Hydro
Energy Supply						
a. Domestic Production	trillion joules	5 900 290	6 603	865 335	92 451	15 097
b. Imports	trillion joules	4 797	1 068 203	38 246	45 383	
c. Total Supply (a+b)	trillion joules	5 905 087	1 074 806	903 581	137 834	15 097
Energy Use						
a. Intermediate Consumption by Industries	trillion joules	2 196 784	1 074 806	475 522	177 998	9 895
Agriculture & Fishing	trillion joules	679		21 029		
Commercial Sector	trillion joules	102 451		103 798	864	
Construction	trillion joules			325		
Electricity, Gas & Steam Production	trillion joules	636 515		14 766	72 314	9 895
Manufacturing	trillion joules	1 405 978	1 074 806	335 491	101 920	
Mining & Quarrying	trillion joules	51 161		112		
Transport, Storage and Communication	trillion joules			610		
b. Inventory Changes	trillion joules			0		
c. Private Consumption, Total	trillion joules	204 902		142 815		
Heating, Use of Electricity etc.	trillion joules	204 902		142 815		
d. Exports	trillion joules	1 457 203	657	48 920	0	
e. Losses in Distribution	trillion joules			33 646		
f. Total Use (a+b+c+d+e)	trillion joules	3 858 889	1 075 463	700 903	177 998	9 895
Energy Flow Diagrams						
Total	%	100	100	100	100	100
Agriculture & Fishing	%					
Commercial Sector	%	3	0	15	0	0
Construction	%					
Electricity, Gas & Steam Production	%	16		2	41	100
Manufacturing	%	36	100	48	57	
Mining & Quarrying	%	1	0	0	2	0
Transport, Storage and Communication	%					
Domestic	%	5	0	20	0	0
Exports	%	38	0	7	0	0
Stock Changes	%					
Imports	%	0	99	5	25	0

Table 10.2.5: Energy Supply, Use and Flow Diagrams – South Africa (2009)

	Unit	Nuclear	Petroleum Products	Renewables and waste	Total Energy Supply or Use
Energy Supply					
a. Domestic Production	trillion joules		26 993	428	6 907 197
b. Imports	trillion joules		9 296		1 165 926
c. Total Supply (a+b)	trillion joules		36 289	428	8 073 123
Energy Use					
a. Intermediate Consumption by Industries	trillion joules		29 233		3 964 238
Agriculture & Fishing	trillion joules		1 247		22 956
Commercial Sector	trillion joules		1 299		208 412
Construction	trillion joules		721		1 046
Electricity, Gas & Steam Production	trillion joules	139 702			776 217
Manufacturing	trillion joules				1 074 806
Mining & Quarrying	trillion joules		906		55 079
Transport, Storage and Communication	trillion joules		25 060		25 670
b. Inventory Changes	trillion joules				0
c. Private Consumption, Total	trillion joules		835	190	348 742
Heating, Use of Electricity etc.	trillion joules		2 658		350 375
d. Exports	trillion joules		3 505		1 510 285
e. Losses in Distribution	trillion joules				33 646
f. Total Use (a+b+c+d+e)		139 702	36 231	428	25 517 717
Energy Flow Diagrams					
Total	%	100	100	100	
Agriculture & Fishing	%		3		
Commercial Sector	%		4		
Construction	%		9		
Electricity, Gas & Steam Production	%	100		56	
Manufacturing	%				
Mining & Quarrying	%		3		
Transport, Storage and Communication	%		69	44	
Domestic	%		2		
Exports	%		10		
Stock Changes	%				
Imports			26		

Source:

Department of Energy, 2009.

Footnote:

1 Nuclear figure is equivalent to electricity produced from nuclear plants

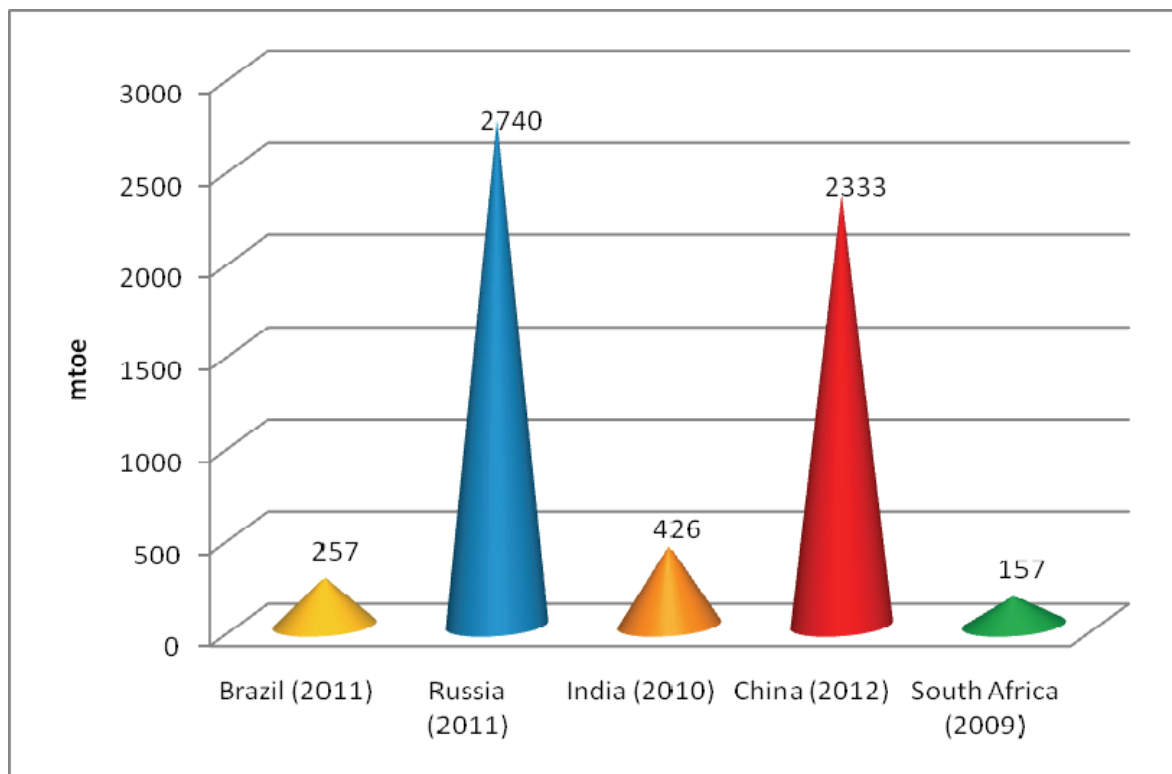
Explanatory Notes:

China

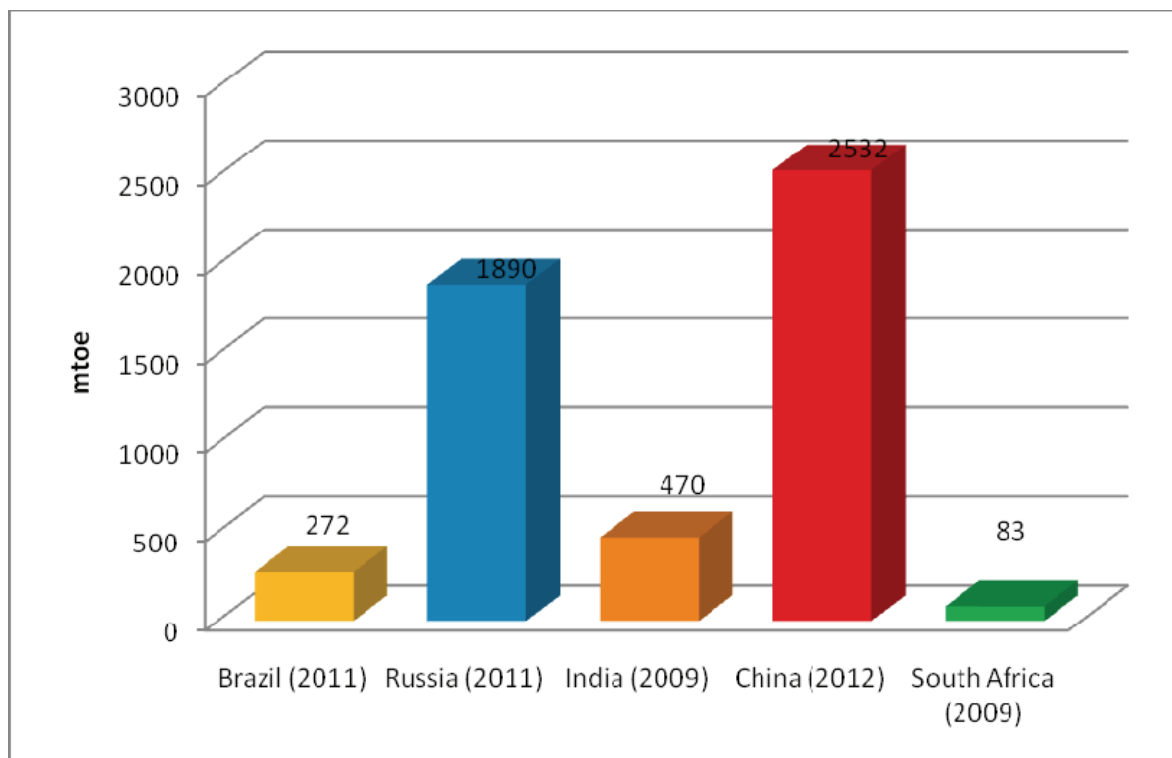
Total Primary Energy Production refers to the total production of primary energy by all energy producing enterprises in the country in a given period of time. It is a comprehensive indicator to show the level, scale, composition and pace of development of energy production of the country. The production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

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

Graph 10.1(a) Total Primary Energy Production (mtoe)



Graph 10.1(b) Total Consumption of Energy (mtoe)







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

Chapter 3: Population

Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

Chapter 5: National Accounts

Chapter 6: Price Indices

Chapter 7: Population living standards

Chapter 8: Resources and Environment

Chapter 9: Industry

Chapter 10: Energy

Chapter 11: Agriculture, Forestry

Chapter 12: Transport

Chapter 13: Information Society

Chapter 14: Finance

Chapter 15: External Economic Relations

Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 11.1: Summary of Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Area of Cultivated Land										
Brazil	million hectares	50	63	61	62	65	64	65	67	
Russia ³	million hectares	124.4	121.8	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.6	121.4	121.4	
India ⁵	million hectares	156.1	156 ⁵	155 ⁵	156 ⁵	156 ⁵	156			
China ⁷	million hectares	130	130	130	130	122				
South Africa	million hectares								12.03	
Production of Cereal										
Brazil ¹	million tons	45	53	57	67	77	68	73	74	
Russia	million tons	65.4	78	78	82	108.2	97.1	61	94.2	70.7 ⁴
India ⁵	million tons	186	195	203	216	220	203	227		
China	million tons	405	428	451	456	478	482	496	519	539
South Africa ⁸	million tons	13.7	12.4	11.2	11.5	13.6	8.8	9.2	15	14.3
Production of Meat										
Brazil ²	1000 tons	10 326	16 368	17 349	18 517	19 472	19 532	20 749	21 574	
Russia	1000 tons	4 446	4 990	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 007 ⁴
India	1000 tons	1 851	2 312	2 302	3 685	3 781	4 017			
China	1000 tons	60 139	69 389	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 578	83 843
South Africa	1000 tons	1 554	1 609	1 682	1 705	1 929	2 097	2 167	2 237	2 306
Catch of Fish										
Brazil ⁶	1000 tons									
Russia	1000 tons	3 776	3 212	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728			
India	1000 tons	57	66	68	74	76	77	85		
China	1000 tons	9 377	9 070	9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	
South Africa	1000 tons									

Sources:
Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey

Russia

- Federal State Statistical Service of the Russian Federation
- The Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography

India

Directorate of Economics & Statistical Ministry of Agriculture.

China

- National Bureau of Statistical of China, China statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012.
- Data of area of cultivated land are provided by the ministry of land and resources of the People's Republic of China.
- Statistical Communique' of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

- Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries.

Footnotes:

Brazil

- 1 Major cereals (corn, rice and wheat)
- 2 Major meat (beef, chicken and pork)

Russia

- 3 The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography
- 4 Provisional data

India

- 5 All of the data refer to fiscal year data
- 6 Provisional data

China

- 7 Data of area of cultivated land of China between 2000 to 2007 is calculated according to the "Communiqué of the Main Data on Land Use Survey" from First National Agricultural Census of China in 1996. Data of 2008 is from the "survey of change of land"

South Africa

- 8 it includes all the items under head cereals in the table 11.2.5

Table 11.2.1: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Total Sown or Harvested Areas									
of Farm Crops million hectares	million hectares	50.2	62.6	61.3	61.7	64.6	64.5	65.3	67.3
Structure of Farm Products Area by Main Species									
Soybean	%	27.2	36.6	35.9	33.3	32.9	33.7	35.7	35.6
Corn	%	23.7	18.4	20.6	22.3	22.4	21.2	19.8	19.6
Sugarcane	%	9.6	9.3	10.4	11.5	12.6	13.2	14.0	14.3
Beans	%	8.6	6.0	6.6	6.1	5.9	6.4	5.6	5.5
Rice	%	7.3	6.3	4.8	4.7	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.1
Coffee	%	2.3	3.8	2.5	3.0	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.2
Wheat	%	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2
Cassava	%	3.4	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.6
Cotton	%	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.3	2.0
Orange	%	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.2
Cashew nuts	%	1.7	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
Sorghum	%	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.0	1.1
Cocoa	%	1.4	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Banana	%	1.0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.7
Tobacco	%	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
Coconut	%	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
Oats	%	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2
Sisal	%	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.4
Castor Beans	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3
Production of Major Farm Products									
Soybean	1000 tons	32 821	51 182	52 465	57 857	59 833	57 345	68 756	74 815
Corn	1000 tons	32 321	35 113	42 662	52 112	58 933	50 746	55 395	55 660
Sugarcane	1000 tons	326 121	422 957	477 411	549 707	645 300	672 157	717 462	734 006
Beans	1000 tons	3 056	3 022	3 458	3 169	3 461	3 487	3 159	3 435
Rice	1000 tons	11 135	13 193	11 527	11 061	12 061	12 651	11 236	13 477
Coffee	1000 tons	3 807	2 140	2 573	2 249	2 797	2 440	2 906	2 700
Wheat	1000 tons	1 726	4 659	2 485	4 114	6 027	5 056	6 171	5 690
Cassava	1000 tons	23 044	25 872	26 639	26 541	26 703	24 404	24 524	25 349
Cotton	1000 tons	2 007	3 666	2 899	4 111	3 983	2 898	2 950	5 071
Orange	1000 tons	17 064	17 853	18 032	18 685	18 538	17 618	18 102	19 811
Yield of Major Farm Crops									
Soybean	kg/hectare	2 403	2 230	2 380	2 813	2 816	2 637	2 947	3 121
Corn	kg/hectare	2 718	3 040	3 382	3 785	4 080	3 715	4 367	4 210
Sugarcane	kg/hectare	67 878	72 854	75 118	77 632	79 274	78 860	79 044	76 448
Beans	kg/hectare	705	806	857	837	915	850	923	935
Rice	kg/hectare	3 038	3 369	3 880	3 826	4 231	4 405	4 127	4 895

Table 11.2.1: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Coffee	kg/hectare	1 679	920	1 113	993	1 259	1 143	1 346	1 256
Wheat	kg/hectare	1 516	1 973	1 593	2 220	2 550	2 080	2 829	2 660
Cassava	kg/hectare	13 482	13 606	14 046	14 010	14 137	13 861	13 720	14 622
Cotton	kg/hectare	2 504	2 914	3 228	3 653	3 744	3 570	3 555	3 608
Orange	kg/hectare	19 925	22 160	22 375	22 752	22 159	22 380	23 331	24 239
Fruits Production	1000 tons	35 098	39 859	41 698	42 795	42 540	41 412	42 399	45 369
Number of Livestock									
Bovines	1000 heads	169 876	207 157	205 886	199 752	202 307	205 308	209 541	212 815
Chickens	1000 heads	659 246	812 468	819 894	930 041	990 993	1 021 215	1 028 151	1 051 990
Laying Hens	1000 heads	183 495	186 573	191 622	197 618	207 712	208 871	210 761	216 220
Ovines	1000 heads	14 785	15 588	16 019	16 239	16 630	16 812	17 381	17 668
Swines	1000 heads	31 562	34 064	35 174	35 945	36 819	38 045	39 957	39 307
Production of Meat									
Beef	1000 tons	3 900	6 346	6 887	7 049	6 621	6 662	6 977	6 784
Chicken	1000 tons	5 082	7 866	8 164	8 988	10 216	9 940	10 693	11 422
Pork	1000 tons	1 344	2 157	2 298	2 480	2 636	2 930	3 079	3 369
Milk									
Cow Milk	million liters	19 767	24 621	25 398	26 137	27 585	29 085	30 715	32 096

Sources:

- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey Municipal Cattle Breeding Survey.
- Quarterly Animal slaughter Survey and Vegetal Extractive and Forestry Survey 2000-2011

Table 11.2.2: Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – Russia

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Indices of Agricultural Production and Its									
Components (Preceding Year=100)	%	106.2	103.0	103.3	110.8	101.4	88.7	123,0	95.3
Volume Indices of Crops									
Production at Farms of All Types	%	110.9	100.3	102.3	118.0	98.6	76.2	146,9	88.0
Volume Indices of Animal									
Husbandry at Farms of All Types	%	101.1	105.6	104.3	103.0	104.6	100.9	102,3	103.3
Total Sown or Harvested Areas of Farm									
Crops	million hectares	84.7	75.3	74.8	76.9	77.8	75.2	76,7	76,3 ²
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
including Wheat	%	27.4	31.3	32.6	34.6	36.9	35.4	33.3	32.3
Tubers	%	0.2	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
including Rapeseeds	%	0.3	0.7	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.2	1.6
Sunflower seeds	%	5.5	8.2	7.1	8.0	8.0	9.5	9.9	8.9
Soybeans	%	0.5	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.6	1.6	1.9
Fiber Crops	%	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
Tobacco	%	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
Vegetable other	%	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9
Fodder crops	%	34.1	27.1	26.1	24.1	23.5	24.0	23.7	22.9
Production of Major Farm Products *)									
Cereal and pulses - total	1000 tons	65 420	78 227	81 472	108 179	97 111	60 960	94 213	70 676
Wheat	1000 tons	34 460	44 927	49 368	63 765	61 740	41 508	56 240	37 717
Peanuts	1000 tons	7.9	5.0	7.3	7.9	9.5	9.4	10.1	10.8
Oil-Bearing Crops	1000 tons	4 473	8 218	7 037	8 972	8 186	7 457	13 115	11 313
Rapeseeds	1000 tons	149	522	630	752	667	670	1056	1 035
Sunflower seeds	1000 tons	3 919	6 743	5 671	7 350	6 454	5 345	9 697	7 959
Soybeans	1000 tons	342	805	650	746	944	1 222	1 756	1 880
Potatoes	1000 tons	29 465	28 260	27 195	28 846	31 134	21 141	32 681	29 355
Beetroots	1000 tons	14 051	30 673	28 836	28 995	24 892	22 256	47 643	43 392
Vegetable other	1000 tons	10 822	11 370	11 509	12 960	13 402	12 126	14 696	14 599
Tobacco	1000 tons	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Fruits ³	1000 tons	2 961	2 169	2 811	2 661	3 057	2 464	2 917	2 923

Table 11.2.2: Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – Russia

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Yield of Major Farm Crops *)									
Cereal and pulses - total	kg/hectare	1 560	1 890	1 980	2 380	2 270	1 830	2240	1 830
Wheat	kg/hectare	1 610	1 950	2 100	2 450	2 320	1 910	2 260	1 770
Peanuts	kg/hectare	800	660	910	1 220	1 490	1 470	1 550	1 700
Oil-Bearing Crops	kg/hectare	890	1 120	1 100	1 200	1 150	990	1 330	1 220
Rapeseeds	kg/hectare	860	1 160	1 180	1 200	1 200	1 100	1 260	1 060
Sunflower seeds	kg/hectare	900	1 140	1 130	1 230	1 150	960	1 340	1 300
Soybeans	kg/hectare	1 010	990	920	1 050	1 190	1 180	1 480	1 390
Potatoes	kg/hectare	10 470	13 330	13 200	13 750	14 270	10 020	14 840	13 320
Beetroots	kg/hectare	18 830	32 540	29 200	36 240	32 320	24 070	39 170	39 780
Vegetables other	kg/hectare	14 330	17 260	17 880	19 620	19 920	18 030	20 810	21 070
Tobacco	kg/hectare	750	660	3 020	2 450	2 800	1 070	1 290	3 000
Fruits ³	kg/hectare	4 280	4 390	5 840	5 510	6 380	5 190	6 200	6 370
Fruits Production Grouped by Species									
Seedlings	1000 tons	1 519	987	1 341	1 178	1 509	1 036	1 258	1 471
Stone Fruits	1000 tons	466	223	415	480	496	431	496	473
Subtropical Cultures	1000 tons	0.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.3	2.1	0.9
Citrus Cultures	1000 tons	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Berrying Grounds	1000 tons	696	723	739	733	752	670	749	711
Vineyards	1000 tons	279	234	315	268	299	324	412	267
Number of Livestock (by Species) at Year-End									
Cattle	1000 heads	27 520	21 562	21 546	21 038	20 671	19 970	20 134	19 977
Pigs	1000 heads	15 824	16 185	16 340	16 162	17 231	17 218	17 258	18 841
Muttons and Goats	1000 heads	14 962	20 194	21 503	21 770	21 986	21 820	22 858	23 861
Production of Meat ⁴	1000 tons	4 446	5 278	5 790	6 268	6 719	7 167	7 519	8 007
Production of Milk	1000 tons	32 259	31 339	31 988	32 363	32 570	31 847	31 646	31 917
Cow Milk	1000 tons	32 000	31 186	31 915	32 117	32 326	31 585	31 386	
Poultry Eggs	mln. pieces	34 085	38 216	38 208	38 058	39 429	40 599	41 113	42 007
Catch of Fish	1000 tons	3 776	3 264	3 417	3 333	3 728			
Ownership of Tractors in Agriculture									
at Year-End ⁵	1000 unit	746.7	439.6	405.7	364.4 ²	330.0 ²	310 ²	292.6	274.1
Ownership of Harvester in									
Agriculture at Year-End ⁵	1000 unit	288.4	160.7	146.1	129.9	116.1	108.6	103.1	89.3
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers ^{5, 6}	kg/hectare	19	27	32	36	36	38	39	
Removals of Round Wood	mln. dense cu.m	94.8	117.6	134.2	108.2	97.1	112.2	120.5	112.9
Production of fruits and vegetables-total	min tons	14.1	13.5	14.3	15.6	16.5	14.6	17,6	17.5

Sources:

Federal State Statistical Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

- 1 Provisional data.
- 2 Total Sown Area.
- 3 Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- 4 Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- 5 Since 2008-excluding data on micro enterprises
- 6 Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations.

Table 11.2.3: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – India

	Unit	2001-02	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
All India Index Numbers of Production of								
Principal Crops (Preceding Year=100)	%		110.4	101.7	102.5	93.7	98.5	115.9
Cereals	%		101.9	113.6	106.4	101.8	92.5	111.4
Total Food Grains (Preceding Year=100)	%		118.0	60.8	106.2	101.6	93.1	112.2
Non-Food Grains (Preceding Year=100)	%		112.2	114.3	100.9	90.1	101.4	117.6
Fruits & Vegetables (Preceding Year=100)	%		118.6	126.4	113.8	130.8	99.3	114.2
Planting Structure of Farm Crops by Main Species								
Total Cropped Area	million hectares	188.3	192.8 ⁴	192.4 ⁴	195.1 ⁴	195.4 ⁴	192.2	
Total Cereals	%	54.3	51.3	52.2	51.5	51.6	51.0	
Rice	%	23.8	22.6	22.8	22.5	23.3	21.8	
Wheat	%	14.0	13.7	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.8	
Corn (Maize)	%	3.5	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	
Soybeans	%	3.5	4	4.3	4.6	4.9	5.1	
Oil-Bearing Crops	%	12.0	14.5	13.8	13.7	14.1	13.5	
Peanuts (Groundnut)	%	3.3	3.5	2.9	3.2	3.2	2.9	
Rapeseed	%	2.7	3.8	3.5	3	3.2	2.9	
Sesame	%	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	
Cotton	%	4.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	4.8	5.3	
Other Fiber Crops	%	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	
Sugarcane	%	2.3	2.2	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	
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	%	3.3	3.7	3.9	4	4.1	4.2	
Fruits	%	2.1	2.8	2.9	3	3.1	3.3	
Production of Major Farm Products								
Cereal	1000 tons	185 740	195 217	203 085	216 014	219 900	203 446	226 539
Cotton	1000 tons	9 524	18 500	22 632	25 884	22 276	24 022	33 000
Peanuts	1000 tons	6 410	7 990	4 860	9 180	7 170	5 430	8 260
Rapeseeds	1000 tons	4 190	8 130	7 438	5 834	7 201	6 608	8 179
Sesame	1000 tons	518	641	618	757	640	588	893
Potatoes	1000 tons	22 490	23 910	22 180	34 660	34 390	36 577	42 339
Sugarcane	1000 tons	295 960	281 170	355 520	348 188	285 029	29 232	342 382
Tobacco	1000 tons	345	549	469	437	569	693	831
Fruits	1000 tons	20 909	55 356	59 563	65 587	68 465	71 516	74 878

Table 11.2.3: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – India

	Unit	2001-02	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
Yield of Major Farm Crops¹								
Cereal	kg/hectare	1 844	1 968	2 020	2 151	2 183	2 075	2 257
Cotton	kg/hectare	190	362	421	467	403	403	499
Peanuts	kg/hectare	977	1 187	866	1 459	1 163	991	1 411
Rapeseeds	kg/hectare	935	1 117	1 095	1 001	1 143	1 183	1 185
Sesame	kg/hectare	301	372	363	421	354	303	429
Potatoes	kg/hectare	19 806	17 058	14 943	18 331	18 810	19 951	20 993
Sugarcane	kg/hectare	68 577	66 928	69 022	68 877	64 553	70 020	70 091
Tobacco	kg/hectare	1 318	1 351	1 274	1 255	1 456	1 559(P)	1 687
Production of Meat ²	1000 tons	1 851	2 312	2 302	3 685 ⁷	3 781	4 017	
Milk	1000 tons	80 607	97 066	100 869	104 844 ⁷	108 587	112 540	121 848
Cow Milk	1000 tons	32 957	39 759	41 148	44 601 ⁷	47 006	47 825	54 903
Poultry Eggs ³	100000 heads	366 323	462 354	506 630	535 650 ⁷	555 624	602 671	630 244
Fish Production	1000 tons	57	66	68	74 ⁷	76	77	85
Number of Agricultural Machinery Used by Operational Holdings as⁶								
Tractors Used ⁹	unit	15 463 421						
Threshers unit ⁹	unit	6 232 545						
Harvesters Used ⁹	unit	922 005						
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers								
Total (N+P+K)	1000 tonnes	17 359	20 340	21 651	22 570	24 909	26 486	
Nitrogenous (N)	1000 tonnes	11 310	12 723	13 774	14 419	15 090	15 580	
Phosphatic (P)	1000 tonnes	4 382	5 204	5 543	5 515	6 506	7 274	
Potassic (K)	1000 tonnes	1 667	2 413	2 334	2 636	3 313	3 632	
Per Hectare ⁵	kg	91.13	105.5	111.8	115.3	127.7	135.8	144.1

Sources:

- Directorate of Economics & Statistical Ministry of Agriculture.
- Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & fisheries, Ministry of Agriculture, New Delhi.
- Department of Fertilizers, New Delhi.
- Department of Agriculture & Cooperation New Delhi.
- States/Uts Zonal Conference, Kharif & Rabi

Footnotes:

- Yield= Production/Hectare indicates productivity of crop.
- Meat production from commercial poultry farm has included from 2007-08 onward.
- Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls & ducks.
- Provisional data
- Based on 2008-07 Provisional Gross Cropped Area
- Estimated number of agricultural machinery used by operational as on 15th October, 2001 by size groups.
- Based on 18th Livestock Census, Provisional-derived village level total
- Fourth Advance Estimates as released on 19.7.2010
- The period of an agricultural year is from July to June

Table 11.2.4: Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Indices of Agricultural Gross Output¹ and Its Components (Preceding Year=100)									
All	%	103.6	105.4	103.9	105.7	104.6	104.4	104.5	105.2
Crop Products	%	101.4	105.4	104.0	104.8	103.8	104.1	105.6	104.7
Forestry Products	%	105.4	105.6	106.9	108.1	107.1	106.5	107.6	107.3
Livestock Products	%	106.3	105.0	102.3	106.8	105.8	104.1	101.7	105.6
Fishery Products	%	106.5	106.0	104.8	106.0	105.8	105.5	104.5	104.8
Total Sown or Harvested Areas of									
Farm Crops	million hectares	156	152	153	156	159	161	162	164
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
Wheat	%	17.1	15.5	15.5	15.1	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.8
Corn	%	14.8	18.7	19.2	19.1	19.7	20.2	20.7	21.4
Soybeans	%	6.0	6.1	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.3	4.9	4.3
Tubers	%	6.7	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
Oil-bearing Crops	%	9.9	7.7	7.4	8.2	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.5
Peanuts	%	3.1	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	%	4.8	3.9	3.7	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5
Sesame	%	0.5	0.4	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
Jute and Jute-Like Fibers	%	0.2	0.2	0.2	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
Sugarcane	%	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1
Beetroots	%	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	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
Vegetables	%	9.7	10.9	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	12.1	12.5
Other	%	12.1	11.0	10.9	10.2	9.6	9.7	9.6	9.5
Production of Major Farm Products									
Cereal	1000 tons	405 224	450 992	456 324	478 474	481 563	496 371	519 387	539 472
Cotton	1000 tons	4 417	7 533	7 624	7 492	6 377	5 961	6 589	6 837
Peanuts	1000 tons	14 437	12 887	13 027	14 286	14 708	15 644	16 046	16 769
Rapeseeds	1000 tons	11 381	10 966	10 573	12 102	13 657	13 082	13 426	13 944
Sesame	1000 tons	811	662	557	586	622	587	605	641
Potatoes	1000 tons	13 255	12 897	12 958	14 156	14 646	16 307	17 658	18 175
Sugarcane	1000 tons	68 280	97 092	112 951	124 152	115 587	110 789	114 435	123 113
Beetroots	1000 tons	8 073	7 508	8 931	10 044	7 179	9 296	10 731	11 740
Tobacco	1000 tons	2 552	2 456	2 395	2 838	3 066	3 004	3 132	3 407
Tea	1000 tons	683	1 028	1 165	1 258	1 359	1 475	1 623	1 796
Fruits									
List of Five Area of Fruits									
Citrus	1000 hectares	1 271.8	1 814.6	1 941.4	2 030.8	2 160.3	2 211.0	2 288.3	2 304.0
Apples	1000 hectares	2 254.1	1 898.9	1 961.8	1 992.3	2 049.1	2 139.9	2 177.3	2 229.6
Pears	1000 hectares	1 014.6	1 087.1	1 071.3	1 074.5	1 074.3	1 063.1	1 085.5	1 085.2

Table 11.2.4: Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Grapes	1000 hectares	283.0	418.7	438.3	451.2	493.4	552.0	596.9	665.2
Bananas	1000 hectares	249.2	285.6	306.6	317.8	338.8	357.3	386.0	394.7
List Top Five Production of Fruits									
Apples	1000 tons	20 431	26 059	27 860	29 847	31 681	33 263	35 985	38 516
Citrus	1000 tons	8 783	17 898	20 583	23 313	25 211	26 452	29 440	31 680
Pears	1000 tons	8 412	11 986	12 895	13 538	14 263	15 057	15 795	17 084
Bananas	1000 tons	4 941	6 901	7 797	7 835	8 834	9 561	10 400	11 558
Grapes	1000 tons	3 282	6 271	6 697	7 151	7 941	8 549	9 067	10 546
List Top Three Production of Spices									
Prickly Ash Seeds	1000 tons		161	194	245	264	251	242	265
Aniseed	1000 tons		88	96	101	107	117	122	136
Cinnamon	1000 tons		88	88	68	64	76		
Yield of Major Farm Crops									
Cereal	kg/hectare	4 753	5 310	5 320	5 548	5 447	5 524	5 707	5 825
Cotton	kg/hectare	1 093	1 295	1 286	1 302	1 288	1 229	1 308	1 456
Peanuts	kg/hectare	2 973	3 258	3 302	3 365	3 361	3 455	3 502	3 615
Rapeseeds	kg/hectare	1 519	1 833	1 874	1 835	1 877	1 775	1 827	1 876
Sesame	kg/hectare	1 034	1173	1 147	1 243	1 307	1 312	1 385	1 467
Potatoes	kg/hectare	2 806	3 063	2 925	3 036	2 883	3 133	3 256	3 353
Sugarcane	kg/hectare	57 626	70 450	71 228	71 210	68 093	65 700	66 485	68 748
Beetroots	kg/hectare	24 518	39 767	41 360	40 754	38 517	42 498	47 361	49 793
Tobacco	kg/hectare	1 776	2 066	2 058	2 140	2 203	2 234	2 143	2 134
Number of Livestock at Year-End									
Hogs	1000 heads	416 336	418 504	439 895	462 913	469 960	464 600	467 669	474 921
Cattle	1000 heads	123 532	104 651	105 948	105 760	107 265	106 264	103 605	103 434
Sheep and Goats	1000 heads	279 482	283 698	285 647	280 850	284 522	280 879	282 358	285 041
Production of Meat	1000 tons	60 139	70 890	68 657	72 787	76 497	79 258	79 578	83 843
Milk	1000 tons	9 191	33 025	36 334	37 313	36 776	37 480	38 107	
Cow Milk	1000 tons	8 274	31 934	35 252	35 558	35 188	35 756	36 578	37 436
Poultry Eggs	1000 tons	21 820	24 240	25 290	27 022	27 425	27 627	28 114	28 612
Catch of Fish	1000 tons		9 240	9 200	9 511	9 567	9 870	10 222	
Ownership of Tractors and									
Harvester-Threshers in Agriculture									
at Year-End ²	1000 units	13 881	17 963	18 888	20 963	21 883	22 772	23 633	24 500
Consumption of Chemical Fertilizers	kg/hectare	265	324	333	335	341	346	351	357

Sources:

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2001-2012; China statistical yearbook, 2001-2012,
- b) Statistical communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economics and Social Development.

Footnotes:

- 1 Data of indices of agricultural gross output are provisional for 2012 and prior to 2003; data 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 service in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.
- 2 Ownership of tractor and harvester-thresher in agriculture at year-end includes large, medium and small-sized tractors; harvesters and threshers are not involved.

Table 11.2.5: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
All ¹	Index												
Crop Products													
Grain	%		100.2	100.0	99.8	100.0	100.1	99.8	100.1	100.2	100.0		
Forestry													
Products	%		99.7	100.0	100.3	100.0	99.7	100.3	99.9	99.8	100.0		
Livestock													
Products	%		100.0	100.0	99.9	100.0	100.2	99.9	100.0	100.1	100.0		
Production of Major Farm Products													
Cereal													
Maize/corn	1000 tons	11 001	9 732	9 391	9 482	11 450	6 618	7 125	12 700	12 050	12 815	10 360	11 830
Wheat	1000 tons	2 349	2 427	1 540	1 680	1 905	2 105	1 905	2 130	1 958	1 430	2 005	1 915
Malting													
barley	1000 tons	142	184	240	185	225	236	222	192	216	194	312	296
Sunflower													
seed	1000 tons	531	929	643	648	620	520	300	872	801	490	860	522
Soybeans	1000 tons	154	223	137	220	272	424	205	282	516	566	710	650
Cotton	1000 tons	70	48	44	76	60	39	29	26	23	21	46	33
Peanuts	1000 tons	114	120	60	115	64	74	58	89	100	88	64	59
Sorghum	1000 tons	352	197	220	373	260	96	176	255	277	197	155	136
Dry beans	1000 tons	72	59	60	80	70	67	40	59	67	52	42	48
Sugarcane	1000 tons	21 223	21 157	23 013	20 419	19 095	21 052	20 278	19 724	19 255	18 655	16 016	16 800
Tobacco	1000 tons	30	33	37	25	24	15	13	9	10	12	15	16
Garden													
Fruits	1000 tons												
Bananas	1000 tons	378	362	334	280	352	343	346	393	371	393	385	387
Apples	1000 tons	602	623	817	765	679	633	708	771	816	741	781	791
Citrus	1000 tons	1 712	1 890	2 046	1 880	1 980	2 087	2 170	2 282	2 154	2 150	2 339	2 252
Pears	1000 tons	304	333	327	306	312	315	336	337	340	364	351	338
Grapes	1000 tons	210	246	262	357	259	295	262	272	296	270	248	271
Pineapples	1000 tons	168	177	164	162	181	164	146	125	123	94	109	105
Yield of Major Farm Crops													
Cereal													
Maize/corn	kg/hectare	3 210	3 230	2 950	3 330	4 070	4 140	2 790	4 540	4 960	4 670	4 370	4 380
Wheat	kg/hectare	2 510	2 580	2 060	2 020	2 370	2 750	3 010	2 850	3 050	2 560	3 320	3 750
Malting													
barley	kg/hectare	1 830	2 550	2 850	2 220	2 500	2 630	3 030	2 810	2 890	2 350	3 890	3 490
Sunflower													
seed	kg/hectare	1 340	1 390	1 060	1 220	1 350	1 100	950	1 550	1 260	1 230	1 340	1 150
Soybeans	kg/hectare	1 640	1 800	1 360	1 630	1 820	1 760	1 120	1 700	2 170	1 820	1 700	1 380
Cotton	kg/hectare	1 368	1 229	1 921	2 104	2 708	2 180	2 661	2 942	3 245	3 466	3 563	3 469

Table 11.2.5: Selected data on agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Peanuts	kg/hectare	1 370	1 280	1 200	1 610	1 600	1 520	1 420	1 640	1 820	1 530	1 170	1 300
Sorghum	kg/hectare	2 480	2 620	2 300	2 870	3 010	2 580	2 550	2 940	3 230	2 270	2 240	2 790
Dry beans	kg/hectare	1 000	1 310	1 180	1 420	1 420	1 230	780	1 350	1 530	1 180	1 000	1 200
Potatoes	kg/hectare	29 873	30 763	31 650	33 055	34 126	36 329	35 525	40 469	41 417	41 169	41 790	41 443
Sugarcane	kg/hectare	50 291	48 975	53 519	47 820	44 929	49 187	48 281	46 629	49 499	48 835	40 485	44 409
Tobacco	kg/hectare	1 904	2 252	2 750	2 200	2 554	2 483	2 133	2 676	2 639	3 075	3 000	3 200
Production of Meat													
Beef and													
veal	1000 tons	581	579	635	655	705	804	794	765	771	848	833	833
Mutton	1000 tons	95	97	111	110	107	108	141	134	138	132	122	117
Goats	1000 tons	7	7	10	10	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Poultry	1000 tons	870	925	926	930	1 109	1 176	1 223	1 328	1 388	1 472	1 485	1 512
Pork	1000 tons	112	117	149	157	162	182	187	180	186	204	203	217
Milk	1000 tons												
Cow Milk	1000 tons	2 689	2 571	2 658	2 710	2 936	3 044	3 066	3 137	3 104	3 233	3 224	3 298
Poultry													
Eggs	1000 tons	329	340	328	348	375	412	438	473	450	472	511	535

Sources:

- a) Statistical South Africa, 2012
- b) Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, 2012

Footnote:

- 1 Data on commercial agriculture

Explanatory Notes:

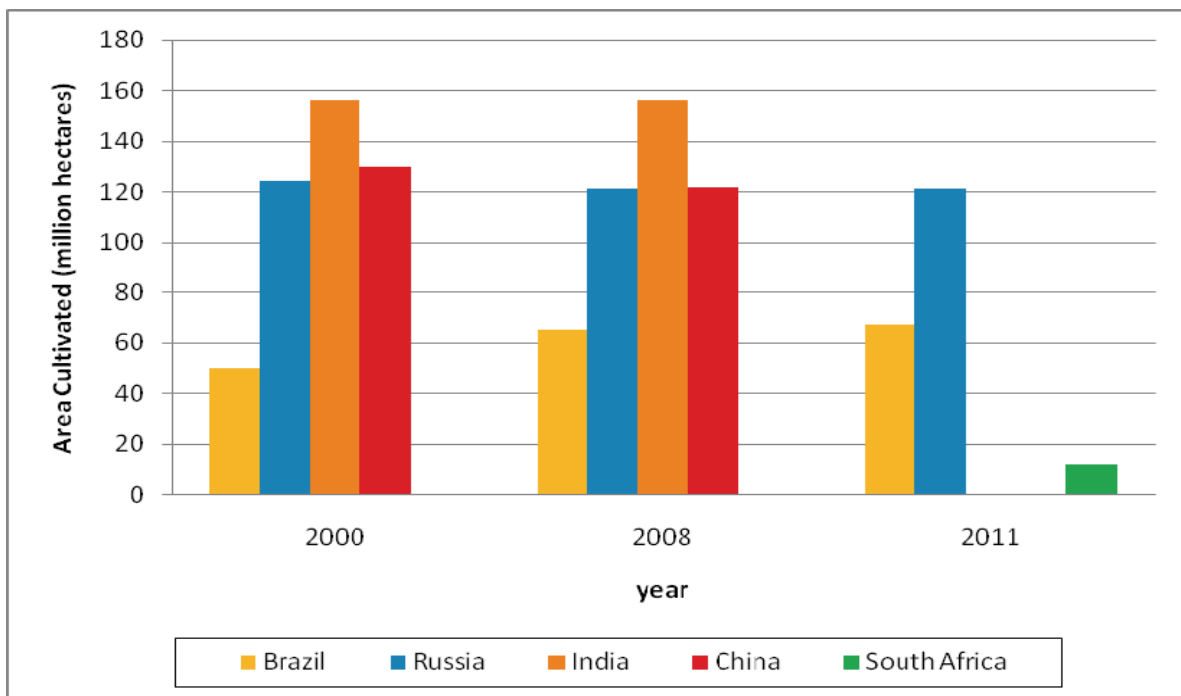
General:

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

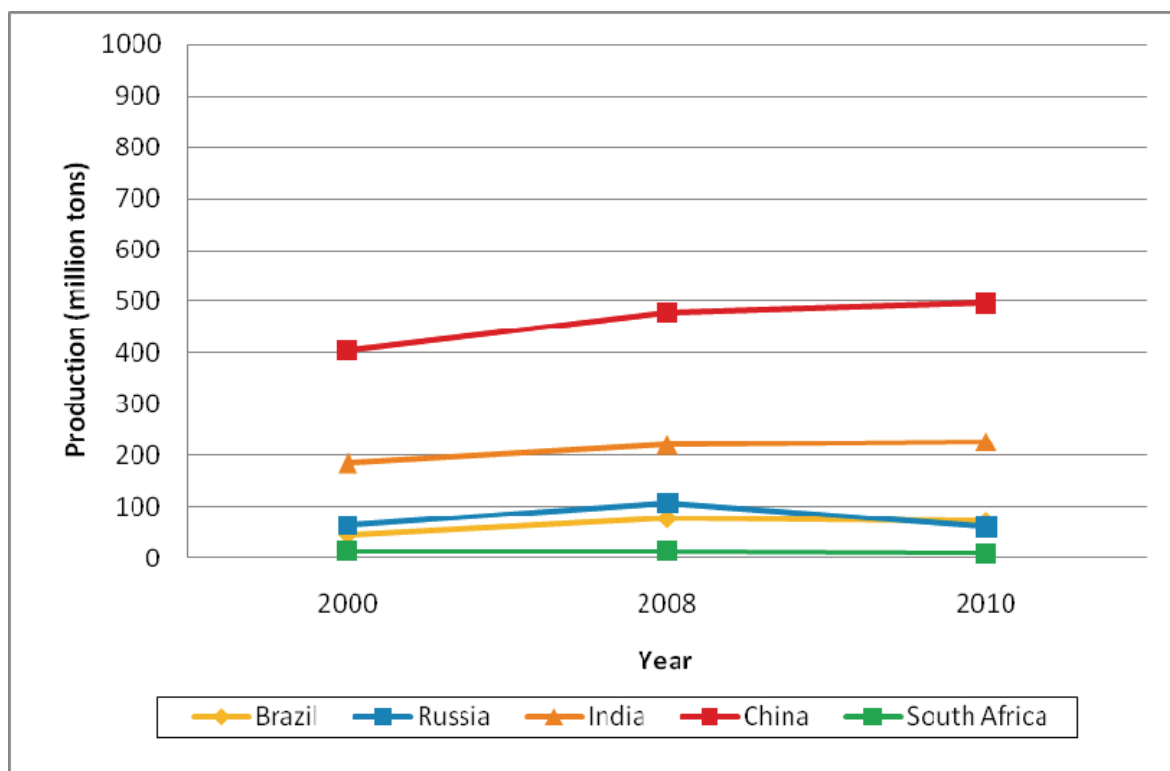
Average Yield of Crops: Average yields per hectare of principal crops have been obtained by dividing the total production by the corresponding total area under each crop.

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

Graph 11.1(a) Area of Cultivated Land



Graph 11.1(b) Production of Cereals







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Table 12.1: Summary table of transport

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Length of Railways in Operation										
Brazil	1000 km	29	29	29	29	31	30	28	29	29
Russia	1000 km	86	85	85	85	86	86	86	86	
India ³	1000 km	63	63	63	63	64	64	64		
China ²	1000 km	69	75	77	78	80	86	91	93	98
South Africa	1000 km	21	21	21	21	21	21	21		
Length of Highways										
Brazil	1000 km	1 579	1 610	1 603	1 765	1 736				
Russia ¹	1000 km	532	531	597	624	629	647	665	728	
India ³	1000 km	1 964	2 416	2 460	2 551	2 600	2 921	3 001	3 090	
China ²	1000 km	1 680	3 345	3 457	3 584	3 730	3 861	4 008	4 106	4 193
South Africa										
Length of Petroleum Pipelines										
Brazil	1000 km		7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8
Russia	1000 km	48	50	50	50	49	49	49	51	53
India ³										
China ²	1000 km	25	44	48	54	58	69	78	83	92
South Africa	1000 km	3	3	3	3	3	3	3		
Passenger Traffic (All Means)										
Brazil										
Russia	bln passengers-km	496.2	473.3	476.5	497.3	512.2	464.2	483.8	502.6	531.9
India ³										
China ²	billion passengers-km	1 226	1 747	1 920	2 159	2 320	2 483	2 789	3 098	3 337
South Africa										
Freight Traffic (All Means)										
Brazil										
Russia	billion tons-km	3 637.5	4 675.8	4 800.9	4 915.4	4 947.7	4 445.6	4 751.7	4 914.5	4 998.6
India ³										
China ²	billion tons-km	4 432	8 026	8 884	10 142	11 030	12 213	14 184	15 932	17 315
South Africa										
Passenger Traffic by Air										
Brazil	million persons km	48	59	57	61	69	76	94	108	113
Russia	million persons km	53 410	85 774	93 932	111 002	122 601	112 469	147 119	166 760	195 775
India ³	million persons km	18	32	43	53	50	57	67	75	
China ²	million persons km	97 054	204 493	237 066	279 173	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	501 067
South Africa										

Sources:
Brazil

- National Agency of Terrestrial Transport - Yearbooks 2000-2009.
- National Agency of Air Transport, Yearbooks 2000-2009.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

Ministry of Surface Transport.

China

- a) Ministry of Railways of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- b) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- c) China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks, 2001-2011.
- e) Statistical Communique' of the People's Republic of China on the 2012 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa

Transnet

Footnotes:

Russia

- 1 Public roads

China

- 2 Data of 2012 are preliminary data

India

- 3 Ministry of Surface Transport

Table 12.2.1: Selected data on transport – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
Total Traffic										
Passenger Traffic by Road	million persons km			30	30	28	28	27		
Passenger Traffic by Railway	million persons-km	416	469	475	452	464	444	458	421	438
Transport of Goods by Railway	million tons-km	155 690	182 644	205 711	221 633	238 054	257 118	266 967	245 316	277 922
Passenger Traffic by Air ²	million persons km	48	46	51	59	57	59	71		
Transport of Goods by Air ²	million tons-km	6 774	6 677	7 343	8 185	7 725	7 604	8 535		
Freight Traffic of Petroleum Pipelines	million tons			254	240	251				
Ownership of Automobiles										
Number of Registered Automobiles	1000 units	19 973	23 669	24 936	26 309	27 869	29 852	32 055		
Passenger Cars and Buses	1000 units	20 234	23 973	25 257	26 644	28 222	30 227			
Road Traffic Accident Involving Personal Injury or Death										
Accidents ¹	numbers of cases	378 811	461 125	499 770	539 919	424 137	508 186			
Number of Injured ¹	person	358 762	439 065	474 244	513 510	404 385	484 900			
Number of Death ¹	person	20 049	22 060	25 526	26 409	19 752	23 286			

Sources:

- a) National Agency of Terrestrial Transport - yearbook 2000-2009.
- b) National Agency of Air Transport, Yearbook 2000-2009.

Footnotes:

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

Table 12.2.2: Selected data on transport – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total Traffic										
Passenger Traffic by Road ¹	million passengers-km	173 660	142 276	135 986	149 929	152 145	141 477	140 611	138 588	132 847 ²
Transport of Goods by Road ³	million tons-km	152 735	193 597	198 766	205 849	216 276	180 136	199 341	222 823	247 936 ²
Passenger Traffic by Railway	million passengers-km	167 054.0	172 217.0	177 838.0	174 085.0	175 872.0	151 467.0	138 884.9	139 841.9	144 612.4
Transport of Goods by Railway	million tons-km	1 373 178	1 858 093	1 950 830	2 090 337	2 116 240	1 865 305	2 011 308	2 127 835	2 222 389
Passenger Traffic by Air	million passengers-km	53 410	85 774	93 932.1	111 001.7	122 601.0	112 469.0	147 118.5	166 760.0	195 775.4
Transport of Goods by Air	million tons-km	2 515.3	2 830.3	2 927.4	3 424.4	3 691.6	3 577.7	4 715.4	4 950.2	5 076.3
Freight Traffic of Petroleum										
Pipelines	million tons	295	454	461	462	456	474	492	544	538
Length of Roads in Operation ⁴	1000 km	532.4	530.5	597.3	624.2	629.1	646.9	664.6	727.7	
Ownership of Automobiles⁵										
Number of Registered Lorries	1000 units	4 400.6	4 848.5	4 928.6	5 167.8	5 348.7	5 322.6	5 413.5	5 544.7	5 712.1
Passenger Cars and Buses	1000 units	20 993.2	26 361.8	27 617.8	30 287.4	32 915.1	33 979.7	35 247.8	37 317.1	39 672.1
Road Traffic Accident Involving Personal Injury or Death										
Accidents	number of cases	157 596	223 342	229 140	233 809	218 322	203 618	199 431	199 868	203 597
Number of Injured	person	179 401	274 864	285 362	292 206	270 883	255 484	250 635	251 848	258 618
Number of Death ⁶	person	29 594	33 957	32 724	33 308	29 936	27 659	26 567	27 953	27 991

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation: Federal Agency for Air Transport.

Footnotes:

- 1 Data on legal and physical persons transported passengers on a commercial basis.
- 2 Preliminary data.
- 3 Transports of goods by all types of organizations.
- 4 Public roads.
- 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 12.2.3: Selected data on transport – India

	Unit	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11 ¹	2011-12
Passenger Traffic by										
Railway	million persons-km	4 833	5 378	5 725	6 219	6 524	6 920	7 246	7 651	
Transport of Goods by										
Railway	million tons-km	504	626	682	745	804	837	892	926	
Passenger Traffic by Air	million persons	18	25	32	43	53	50	57	67	75
Air Transport (Hours flown)	000' hours		574	712	917	1 144	1 211	1 254	1 356	1 442
Aircraft kilometres flown	Million Km		334	415	540	680	720	717	762	832
Production of Motor										
Vehicles ²	in 1000	4 759	8 468	9 744	11 065	10 854	11 172	14 057	17 892	20 366
No. of Passenger Cars and										
Buses	in 1000	5 210	10 249	11 212	12 518	13 999	15 377	16 799	18 636	20 835
Ownership of Passenger										
Cars ³	in 1000	5 297	7 267	8 073	9 110	10 146	11 200	12 366	13 749	15 467

Sources:

- a) Office of the Director General of Civil Aviation.
- b) Ministry of Railways.
- c) Transport Research Wing, Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- d) Society of Indian Automobile Manufacturers.

Footnotes:

- 1 Provisional data.
- 2 It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.
- 3 Passenger cars registered during the year

Table 12.2.4: Selected data on transport – China

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Total Traffic										
Passenger										
Traffic by Road	million persons-km	665 742	929 208	1 013 085	1 150 677	1 247 611	1 351 144	1 502 081	1 676 025	1 846 844
Transport of										
Goods by Road	million tons-km	612 940	869 320	975 425	1 135 469	3 286 819	3 718 882	4 338 967	5 137 474	5 999 201
Passenger										
Traffic by										
Railway	million persons-km	453 259	606 196	662 212	721 631	777 860	787 889	876 218	961 229	981 233
Transport of										
Goods by										
Railway	million tons-km	1 377 049	2 072 603	2 195 441	2 379 700	2 510 629	2 523 917	2 764 413	2 946 579	2 918 709
Passenger										
Traffic by Air	million persons-km	97 054	204 493	237 066	279 173	288 280	337 524	403 900	453 696	501 067
Transport of										
Goods by Air	million tons-km	5 027	7 890	9 428	11 639	11 960	12 623	17 890	17 391	16 216
Passenger										
Traffic by										
Waterways	million persons-km	10 054	6 777	7 358	7 778	5 918	6 938	7 227	7 453	7 741
Transport of										
Goods by										
Waterways	million tons-km	2 373 420	4 967 230	5 548 575	6 428 485	5 026 274	5 755 667	6 842 753	7 542 384	8 065 455
Freight Traffic										
of Petroleum										
Pipelines	million tons	187	310	334	406	439	446	500	571	526
Length of Domestic										
Regular Civil Aviation Routes ²	1000 km	994	1 143	1 147	1 296	1 342	1 425	1 695	1 996	
Number of Regular Civil										
Airports Opened ³	units	139	135	142	148	152	165	175	178	183
Ownership of Automobiles										
Number of										
Registered										
Automobiles ⁴	1000 units	16 089	31 597	36 974	43 584	50 996	62 806	78 018	93 563	109 441
Passenger										
Cars ⁵	1000 units		19 187	23 952	29 616	35 953	45 913	58 616	72 044	86 843
Road Traffic Accident Involving Personal Injury or Death										
Accidents	number of cases	616 971	450 254	378 781	327 209	265 204	238 351	219 521	210 812	
Number of										
Injured	person	418 721	469 911	431 139	380 442	304 919	275 125	254 075	237 421	
Number of										
Death	person	93 853	98 738	89 455	81 649	73 484	67 759	65 225	62 387	

Sources:

- a) Ministry of Railways of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- b) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- c) China National Petroleum Corporation and China Petroleum & Chemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports, 2000-2011.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics, China Statistical Yearbooks, 2001-2012.
- e) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.
- f) Statistical Communique' of the People's Republic of China on 2012, National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes:

- 1 Data of 2012 are preliminary data.
- 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 Opened" from the year of 2011, but the coverage of the statistics remains stable.
- 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 the minicars.

Table 12.2.5: Selected data on transport – South Africa

	Unit	2003	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁵
Total Traffic								
Passenger Traffic by Road	million persons					283	288	288
Transport of Goods by Road	million tons					479	427	450
Passenger Traffic by Railway ¹	million persons ³	482	498	503	592	613	644	520
Transport of Goods by Railway	million tons					183	183	186
Freight Traffic of Petroleum Pipelines ²	million tons 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	person	10 762	11 031	10 946	12 001	9 346		

Sources:

- a) Statistics South Africa, 2009
- b) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa, 2010
- c) Transnet, 2010

Footnotes:

- 1 Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa.
- 2 Transit Pipelines.
- 3 These figures cover Metro rail only.
- 4 The Land Transport Survey is a monthly survey which covers passenger and freight transportation by rail and road in South Africa.

This survey is based on a sample drawn from the 2010 Business Sampling Frame (BSF) that contains businesses registered for value-added tax. This survey has replaced the Land Freight Survey which was discontinued in 2003, and was re-engineered from 2008.

- 5 The data for 2010 are preliminary.

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.

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.

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 civil aviation routes during statistical periods.

Number of Regular Civil Aviation 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.





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Table 13.1: Summary of Information Society

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Main Telephone Lines per 1000 Inhabitants										
Brazil	line	231	273	273	277	301	310	320	331	349
Russia	line	226	299	309	317	319	318	314	309	
India ⁴	line	29	90	127	182	262	370	527	708	
China ^{8,9}	line	124	270	281	278	258	236	221	213	206
South Africa ¹¹		..	215	199	184	181	169	167		
Number of Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephones per 1000 Inhabitants										
Brazil	set	140	466	532	636	781	905	1047	1 239	1 339
Proportion of Dwellings with Television ¹	%	..	92	93	95	95	96			
Proportion of Dwellings with Radio ¹	%		88	88	88	89	88			
Proportion of Dwellings with Computer ¹	%		19	22	27	32	35			
with Internet Access ¹	%		14	17	20	24	28			
Russia ²	set	22	863	1 081	1 199	1 398	1 614	1 664	1 790	
India ⁵					1 134.0	1 150.1	1 166.2	1 182.1	1 210.2	
China ⁸	set	67	303	353	416	485	563	644	736	821
South Africa ¹²			615	677	735	773	832	865		
Number of Personal Computers per 1000 Inhabitants										
Brazil	set									
Russia	set	64	121	161	218	268	365	437		
India	set				146	227	336	494	671	
China ⁸	set									
Urban	set	31.0	140.3	160	184.8	203.6	227.5	247.1	285.3	304.3
Rural	set	1.1	5.2	6.7	9.1	13.3	18.7	26.2	46.1	55.0
South Africa ^{13, 14}			123							
Number of Internet Users per 1000 Inhabitants										
Brazil										
Russia	person	20	153	176	246	318	418	469		
India ⁶					8	10	12	14	16	19
China ⁸	person	18	85	105	160	226	289	343	383	417
South Africa ^{14,15}			6				88	101		
Number of Daily Newspapers										
Brazil										
Russia ³	kind	946	769	805	774	787	793	770	789	
India ⁷	kind	5 638	6 800	7 131	7 710	8 475	9 355			
China ¹⁰	kind	2 007	1 931	1 938	1 938	1 943	1 937	1 939	1 928	
South Africa										

Sources:**Brazil**

- a) National Telecommunication Agency.

Russia

- a) Ministry of Telecom and Mass Communication of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India

- a) Department of Telecommunications.
- b) Ministry of Statistics & PI.
- c) Statistical Abstract India, 2007.

China

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Urban Household Survey in China, 2000-2010, Rural Household Survey in China 2000-2012
- c) General Administration of Press and Publication of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Report, 2000-2011.

South Africa

GHS 2002-2010

Footnotes:**Brazil**

- 1 Excluding the information of the rural areas of the States of Rondônia, Acre, Amazonas, Roraima, Pará and Amapá.

Russia

- 2 Number of user's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication.
- 3 Total newspapers (number of titles).

India

- 4 Data relate up to 31st March. Number of telephones, which includes landline and cellular mobile.
- 5 Figures obtained by dividing wireless phones/projected population.
- 6 Figures obtained by dividing internet subscribers with projected population
- 7 Kind of Newspapers

China

- 8 The data of 2012 are preliminary data.
- 9 PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.
- 10 Kinds of newspapers.

South Africa**Household based question**

- 11 Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household?
- 12 Does the household have access to a cell phone in the dwelling or household?
- 13 Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked once, in 2005
- 14 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.
- 15 Not access to outside sources, just whether they have access in the household.

Explanatory Notes:

China

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

Data on Internet User refer to the estimated number of inhabitants aged 6 or above, and have connected with Internet at least once in the last 6 months.

Number of Daily Newspaper includes all kinds of newspaper, referring to those with CSSN (China standard Serial number).





Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

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Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 14.1: Summary of finance

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Share of Deficit (-)/Surplus of General Government to GDP										
Brazil ^{1, 2}	%	-3.8	-3.7	-3.5	-2.3	-2.4	-3.3	-2.9	-3.1	-3.0
Russia ⁵	%	1.4	7.5	7.4	5.4	4.1	-6.0	-3.9	0.8	-0.1
India ^{7, 8}	%	-6.60	-2.7	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.2	-4.4	
China	%	-2.5	-1.2	-0.8	0.6	-0.4	-2.3	-1.7	-1.1	-1.6
South Africa ¹⁰	%	-1	0	0.7	1.1	1.5	-0.6	-4.8	-3.7	
Share of Income Tax to Revenue										
Brazil ³	%		18.9	18.7	19.4	20.5	19.9			
Russia ⁵	%	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.8
India ⁷	%	19.30	23.30	25.80	30.30	30.30	31.30	27.7	30.9	
China	%	12.4	23.5	24.5	23.3	24.3	22.6	21.3	22.0	21.7
South Africa ¹⁰	%	42.3	40.7	40.8	43.3	44.4	46.6	43.9	41.3	
M2 Supply (End of the Year)										
Brazil ⁴	million US\$	155 074	239 697	303 440	400 656	583 145	586 645	774 085	968 551	904 480
Russia ⁶	million US\$	40 994	210 031	340 703	524 196	441 658	504 881	656 558	760 439	902 304
India ⁷	million US\$	84 170	187 550	214 472	288 489	275 424	316 249	358 835	381 611	
China ⁹	million US\$	1 626 042	3 701 962	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 517 316	15 498 520
South Africa ¹⁰	million US\$	62 156	151 510	164 298	204 485	167 852	215 443	253 282	221 077	220 161

Sources:

Brazil

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

Russia

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

India

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

China

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

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank

Footnotes:**Brazil**

- 1 The general government includes federal government, state governments and local governments, and excludes Bacen and public enterprises.
- 2 Nominal result
- 3 Total tax revenue corresponds to the fiscal load.
- 4 The annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 14.2.1 and 15.1

Russia

- 5 The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury, 2012 - according to preliminary data.
- 6 The calculation according to the data of Bank of Russia.

India

- 7 Data is for fiscal year which is from April 1 of the year through March 31 of next year.
- 8 Revenue deficit (state+centre combined) & (Corporation tax + Income tax)/Total revenue receipt of Centre and state

China

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

South Africa

- 10 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 14.2.1: Selected data on finance – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Expenditure¹	million R\$	315 421	606 933	797 835	838 504	969 130	1 136 855	1 115 572	1 179 629	1 519 572
Structure of Expenditure of Consolidated Budget										
Expenditure for General										
Public Services	%	5.3	4.6	4.0	4.4	4.2	3.9	4.5	4.2	3.5
Expenditure for Foreign										
Affairs	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.1
Expenditure for National										
Defense	%	3.4	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.7	2.4
Expenditure for Public										
Security	%	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.6	0.5
Expenditure for										
Education	%	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.6	2.6	2.9	3.9	4.5	4.3
Expenditure for Science										
and Technology	%	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.5
Expenditure for Culture,										
Sport and Media	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Expenditure for Social										
Safety Net and										
Employment Effort	%	33.0	35.8	31.4	33.2	31.9	31.0	35.5	37.4	32.8
Expenditure for Medical										
and Health Care	%	6.4	6.0	5.0	5.4	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.0	5.2
Expenditure for										
Environment Protection	%	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4
Expenditure for Urban										
and Rural Community										
Affairs	%	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.9
Expenditure for										
Agriculture, Forestry										
and Water Conservancy	%	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.0	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.0
Expenditure for										
Transportation	%	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.5
Expenditure for										
Industry, Commerce										
and Banking	%	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4
Other Expenditure ²	%	42.4	42.5	50.3	45.6	47.9	48.7	41.0	39.2	46.4
Annual Average Exchange Rates, in National Currency/ US dollar	R\$	1.8	2.4	2.2	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.7	2.0

Table 14.2.1: Selected data on finance – Brazil

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Currency Issued- M0										
(Year-End)	million R\$	47 686	101 247	121 102	146 617	147 550	166 073	206 853	214 235	233 371
Currency Issued - M0										
(Year-End)	million US\$	26 071	41 602	55 636	75 269	80 317	83 324	117 604	128 284	119 677
Currency Issued- M1										
(Year-End)	million R\$	74 352	144 778	174 345	231 430	223 440	250 234	280 141	285 377	324 483
Currency Issued - M1										
(Year-End)	million US\$	40 650	59 489	80 096	118 810	121 626	125 550	159 271	170 884	166 402
Currency Issued- M2										
(Year-End)	million R\$	283 785	582 464	661 500	781 280	1 072 986	1 167 424	1 346 509	1 617 480	1 763 736
Currency Issued - M2										
(Year-End)	million US\$	155 150	239 333	303 900	401 088	584 065	585 733	765 540	968 551	904 480
Discount Rate of										
Central Bank	%	15.8	18.0	13.3	11.3	12.8	8.8	10.8		
Interest Rate of Deposit										
and Lending	%	15.8	17.3	12.6	11.5	12.6	9.9	11.5	10.2	7.0

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

Table 14.2.2: Selected data on finance – Russia

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Revenue and Expenditure of Consolidated (General Government) Budget										
Revenue ¹	billion RUB	2 097.7	8 579.6	10 625.8	13 368.3	16 003.9	13 599.7	16 031.9	20 855.4	23 088.7
Structure of Revenue of Consolidated Budget										
Profit (income) Tax of Organisations	%	19.0	15.5	15.7	16.2	15.7	9.3	11.1	10.9	10.2
Income Tax of Individuals	%	8.3	8.2	8.8	9.5	10.4	12.2	11.2	9.6	9.8
Tax, Dues and Regular Payment for Natural										
Resources Usage	%		10.8	11.2	9.2	10.9	7.9	9.0	10.0	10.8
Revenue from External Economic Activities	%		19.6	21.7	18.0	22.4	19.7	20.1	22.4	21.5
Expenditure ¹	billion RUB	1 960.1	6 820.6	8 375.2	11 378.6	13 991.8	16 048.3	17 616.7	19 994.6	22 825.8
Structure of Expenditure of Consolidated Budget										
General and Local Government ²	%		11.1	9.9	10.3	9.2	8.2	8.2	6.8	6.3
National Economy	%		11.2	11.3	13.7	16.1	17.3	13.2	14.0	14.3
Social-Cultural Arrangements	%	27.4	53.4	54.3	51.2	50.9	52.8	57.5	56.2	56.4
Currency Issued- Mo (Year-End) ³	billion RUB	418.9	2 009.2	2 785.2	3 702.2	3 794.8	4 038.1	5 062.7	5 938.6	6 430.1
Currency Issued - Mo (Year-End) ⁴	billion US\$	14.9	69.8	105.8	150.8	129.2	133.5	166.1	184.5	211.7
Currency Issued- M2 (Year-End) ³	billion RUB	1 150.6	6 032.1	8 970.7	12 869.0	12 975.9	15 267.6	20 011.9	24 483.1	27 405.4
Currency Issued - M2 (Year-End) ⁴	billion US\$	41.0	210.0	340.7	524.2	441.7	504.8	656.6	760.4	902.3
Discount Rate of Central Bank (End of Year) ³	%	25.00	12.00	11.00	10.00	13.00	8.75	7.75	8.00	8.25
Interest Rate³										
Interest Rate of Deposit	%	6.5	4.0	4.1	5.1	5.8	8.6	6.0	4.4	5.5
Interest Rate of Lending	%	24.4	10.7	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 2012- preliminary data.
- 2 Since 2011-excepting expenses on services of the state and municipal debt.
- 3 Data of Bank of Russia, 2012 year-preliminary data.
- 4 The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

Table 14.2.3: Selected data on finance – India

	Unit	2000-01	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Revenue and Expenditure of Consolidated (General Government) Budget									
Total Receipts	Rs. Billion	5 948	10 147	11 243	13 297	16 085	18 449	22 155	24 085
Total Disbursements	Rs. Billion	5 913	9 599	11 082	13 162	15 995	18 523	22 404	23 923
Revenue Receipts	%	63.7	69.7	78.0	79.9	69.4	65.6	72.4	71.8
Tax Receipts	%	51.3	56.8	64.4	66.0	57.6	53.4	55.8	60.1
Non-Tax Receipts	%	12.3	12.9	13.6	13.9	11.9	12.3	16.6	11.6
Financial year ending as on 31 March									
		2001	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Foreign Currency Assets (FCA)	US\$ Million	39 554	1	191 924	299 230	241 426	254 685	274 330	260 069
SDRs ²	in million of SDRs	2	3	2	18	1	5 006	4 569	4 469
Reserve Position in the IMF (RTP)	US\$ Million	616	756	469	436	981	1 380	2 947	2 836
Foreign Exchange Reserves Excluding									
Gold	US\$ Million	36 829	145 866	192 394	299 677	242 408	261 071	281 846	267 375
Foreign Exchange Reserve of Gold ¹	US\$ Million	2 725	5 755	6 784	10 039	9 577	17 986	22 972	27 023

Sources:

- a) Reserve Bank of India
- b) Ministry of Finance, Economic Survey, for different years.

Footnotes:

Zero interest rate is prevailing on current deposit.

- 1 Includes US\$6699 million reflecting the purchase of 200 metric tonnes of gold from IMF on November 3, 2009.
- 2 Includes SDRs 3082.5 million allocated under general allocation and SDRs 214.6 million allocated under special allocation by the IMF done on August 28, 2009 and September 9, 2009, respectively.

Table 14.2.4: Selected data on finance – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²
Revenue and Expenditure of Consolidated (General Government) Budget¹									
Revenue¹	million RMB	1 339 523	3 876 020	5 132 178	6 133 035	6 851 830	8 310 151	10 387 443	11 721 000
Structure of Revenue of Consolidated Budget									
Total Tax Revenue	%			88.9	88.4	86.9	88.1	86.4	
Domestic Value Added Tax	%			30.1	29.3	27.0	25.4	23.4	
Domestic Consumption Tax	%			4.3	4.2	6.9	7.3	6.7	
VAT and Consumption Tax									
from Imports	%			12.0	12.1	11.3	12.6	13.1	
VAT and Consumption Tax									
Rebate for Exports	%			-11	-9.6	-9.5	-8.8	-8.9	
Business Tax	%			12.8	12.4	13.2	13.4	13.2	
Corporate Income Tax	%			17.1	18.2	16.8	15.5	16.1	
Individual Income Tax	%			6.2	6.1	5.8	5.8	5.8	
Resource Tax	%			0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.6	
City Maintenance and									
Construction Tax	%			2.3	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.7	
House Property Tax	%			1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	
Stamp Tax	%			4.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.0	
Stamp Tax on Security									
Exchange	%			3.9	1.6	0.7	0.7	0.4	
Urban Land Use Tax	%			0.8	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	
Land Appreciation Tax	%			0.8	0.9	1.1	1.5	2.0	
Tax on Vehicles and Boat									
Operation	%			0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Tax on Ship Tonnage	%			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Vehicle Purchase Tax	%			1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.0	
Tariffs	%			2.8	2.9	2.2	2.4	2.5	
Farm Land Occupation Tax	%			0.4	0.5	0.9	1.1	1.0	
Deed Tax	%			2.4	2.1	2.5	3.0	2.7	
Tobacco Leaf Tax	%			0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	
Other Tax Revenue	%			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Total Non-Tax Revenue	%			11.1	11.6	13.1	11.9	13.6	
Special Program Receipts	%			2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.9	
Charge of Administrative and									
Institutional Units	%			3.7	3.5	3.4	3.6	3.9	
Penalty Receipts	%			1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	
Other Non-tax Receipts	%			3.4	4.1	5.9	4.5	5.5	
Expenditure¹	million RMB	1 588 650	4 042 273	4 978 135	6 259 266	7 629 993	8 987 416	10 924 779	12 571 200

Table 14.2.4: Selected data on finance – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²
Structure of Expenditure of Consolidated Budget									
Expenditure for									
General Public									
Services	%			17.1	15.7	14.9	15.1	15.7	
Expenditure for									
Foreign Affairs	%			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Expenditure for									
National Defense	%			7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	
Expenditure for									
Public Security	%			7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	
Expenditure for									
Education	%			14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0	15.1	
Expenditure for									
Science and									
Technology	%			3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	
Expenditure for									
Culture, Sport and									
Media	%			1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Expenditure for									
Social Safety Net and									
Employment Effort	%			10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	
Expenditure for									
Medical and Health									
Care	%			4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.9	
Expenditure for									
Environment									
Protection	%			2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	
Expenditure for									
Urban and Rural									
Community Affairs	%			6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	
Expenditure for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy	%			6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	
Expenditure for									
Transportation	%			3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	
Expenditure for									
industry, Commerce									
and Banking Affairs	%			8.6	9.9	7.9	8.9	8.1	
Expenditure for Post-Earthquake									
Recovery and Reconstruction	%					1.5	1.3	0.2	

Table 14.2.4: Selected data on finance – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²
Structure of Expenditure of Consolidated Budget									
Expenditure for									
General Public									
Services	%			17.1	15.7	14.9	15.1	15.7	
Expenditure for									
Foreign Affairs	%			0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	
Expenditure for									
National Defense	%			7.1	6.7	6.5	5.9	5.5	
Expenditure for									
Public Security	%			7.0	6.5	6.2	6.1	5.8	
Expenditure for									
Education	%			14.3	14.4	13.7	14.0	15.1	
Expenditure for									
Science and									
Technology	%			3.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.5	
Expenditure for									
Culture, Sport and									
Media	%			1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
Expenditure for									
Social Safety Net and									
Employment Effort	%			10.9	10.9	10.0	10.2	10.2	
Expenditure for									
Medical and Health									
Care	%			4.0	4.4	5.2	5.3	5.9	
Expenditure for									
Environment									
Protection	%			2.0	2.3	2.5	2.7	2.4	
Expenditure for									
Urban and Rural									
Community Affairs	%			6.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	7.0	
Expenditure for Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy	%			6.8	7.3	8.8	9.0	9.1	
Expenditure for									
Transportation	%			3.8	3.8	6.1	6.1	6.9	
Expenditure for									
industry, Commerce									
and Banking Affairs	%			8.6	9.9	7.9	8.9	8.1	
Expenditure for Post-Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction	%					1.5	1.3	0.2	

Table 14.2.4: Selected data on finance – China

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ²
Other Expenditure	%			5.9	4.7	4.2	3.0	2.7	
Currency Issued - Mo									
(Year-End)	million RMB	1 465 270	2 707 260	3 037 523	3 421 896	3 824 597	4 462 820	5 074 847	5 465 981
Currency Issued - Mo									
(Year-End) ³	million US\$	176 999	346 698	415 837	500 673	560 118	673 867	805 531	869 618
Currency Issued - M1									
(Year-End) ³	million RMB	5 314 720	12 603 513	15 256 008	16 621 713	22 000 151	26 662 150	28 984 770	30 867 299
Currency Issued - M1									
(Year-End) ⁴	million US\$	641 998	1 614 035	2 088 548	2 431 995	3 221 955	4 025 873	4 600 757	4 910 874
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	97 415 946
Currency Issued - M2									
(Year-End) ³	million US\$	1 626 042	4 425 879	5 523 125	6 952 369	8 878 255	10 960 059	13 517 316	15 498 520
Interest Rate of									
Deposit (Year-End) ⁴	%	2.3	2.5	4.1	2.3	2.3	2.8	3.5	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

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

- 1 Since 2009, because the new classification standard is applied, the data cannot be compared with the previous ones.
- 2 Data of 2012 are budget implementation data.
- 3 Currency issued in 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 14.2.5: Selected data on finance – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Revenue and Expenditure of Consolidated								
Revenue	million Rand	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
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	19.0	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
Expenditure	million Rand	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	
Structure of Expenditure of Consolidated Budget								
Expenditure for General Public Services	%	25.6	23.8	23.5	21.4	20.7	19.8	
Expenditure for Foreign Affairs	%	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	
Expenditure for National Defense	%	4.1	4.7	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.4	
Expenditure for Public Security	%	8.9	9.6	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.2	
Expenditure for Education	%	18.5	17.0	16.8	16.7	16.7	18.0	
Expenditure for Science and Technology	%							
Expenditure for Culture, Sport and								
Media	%	1.5	2.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	
Expenditure for Social Safety Net and								
Employment Effort	%	10.4	12.7	13.1	12.9	12.8	13.0	
Expenditure for Medical and Health								
Care	%	8.9	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.8	10.3	
Expenditure for Environment Protection	%	1.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	

Table 14.2.5: Selected data on finance – South Africa

	Unit	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Expenditure for Urban and Rural								
Community Affairs	%	2.6	3.7	3.6	3.9	4.1	4.1	
Expenditure for Agriculture, Forestry								
and Water Conservancy	%	2.3	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.5	3.1	
Expenditure for Transportation	%	4.5	3.5	4.5	4.7	5.9	6.1	
Expenditure for Industry, Commerce								
and Banking	%	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.9	
Expenditure for 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	
Currency Issued- Mo (Year-End)	million Rand	43 568	96 071	110 130	120 513	126 881	135 999	158 666
Currency Issued - Mo (Year-End)	million US\$	5 757	13 776	16 229	12 953	17 211	20 536	19 512
Currency Issued - M1 (Year-End)	million Rand	274 355	605 679	738 317	753 628	806 261	862 788	947 174
Currency Issued - M1 (Year-End)	million US\$	36250	86 852	108 797	81 005	109 367	130 284	116 477
Currency Issued - M2 (Year-End)	million Rand	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)	million US\$	62 742	165 886	205 761	167 852	215 443	253 282	221 077
Currency Issued - M3 (Year-End) ²	million Rand	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) ²	million US\$	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

Source:

South African Reserve Bank, 2011.

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.

Explanatory Notes:

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 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.

Money and quasi money comprise the sum of currency outside banks, demand deposits other than those of the central government, and the time, savings, and foreign currency deposits of resident sectors other than the central government. This definition of money supply is frequently called M2; it corresponds to lines 34 and 35 in the international Monetary Fund's (IMF) International Financial Statistics (IFS)

China

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

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

Share of Deficit/Surplus of General 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 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 receipt and others non-tax receipts.

The contents of Government Expenditure include the following main items :

- a) Expenditure for general public service; 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 science and technology; 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

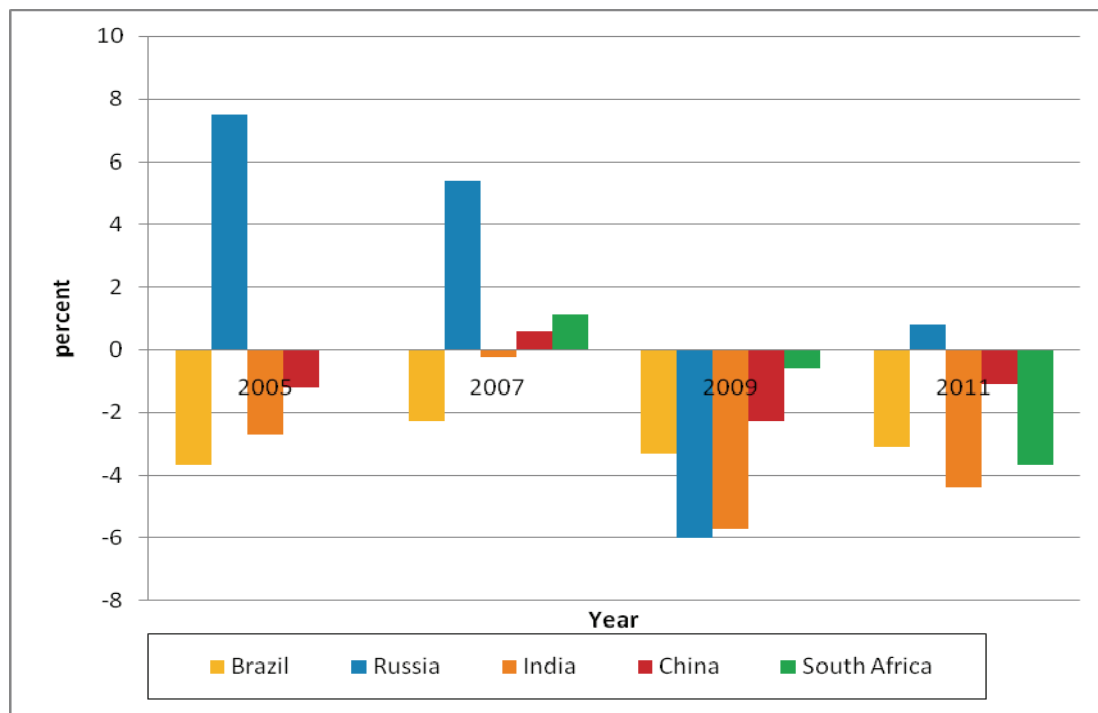
M0 = Deposits of monetary institutions with the central bank and banknotes and coin in circulation outside the central bank.

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

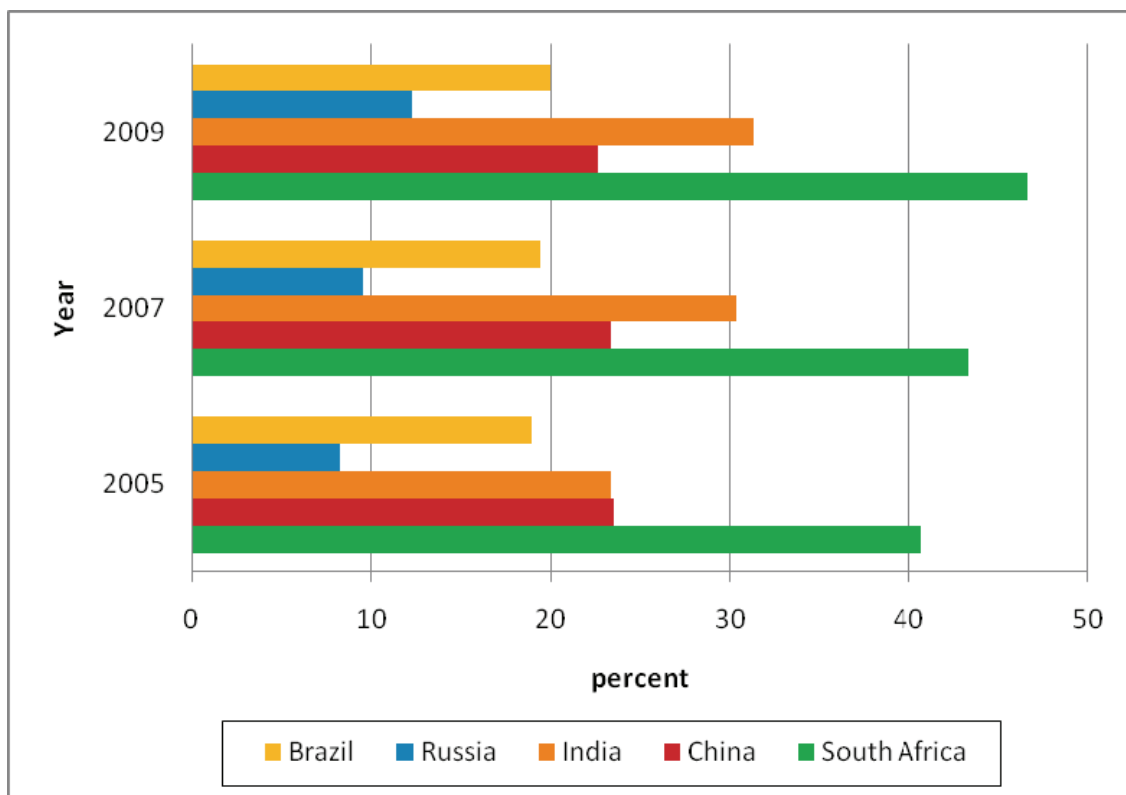
M2 = M1 plus other short-term deposits held by the domestic private sector.

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

Graph 14.1(a) Percentage Share of Deficit (-)/ Surplus of General Government to GDP



Graph 14.1(b) Percentage Share of Income Tax to Revenue







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

Chapter 3: Population

Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

Chapter 5: National Accounts

Chapter 6: Price Indices

Chapter 7: Population living standards

Chapter 8: Resources and Environment

Chapter 9: Industry

Chapter 10: Energy

Chapter 11: Agriculture, Forestry

Chapter 12: Transport

Chapter 13: Information Society

Chapter 14: Finance

Chapter 15: External Economic Relations

Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 15.1: Summary of External Economic Relations

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Commercial Services										
Brazil	million US\$	137 027	232 317	277 750	342 394	448 640	355 402	477 717	596 635	586 532
Russia ³	million US\$	175 689	432 947	543 648	675 288	890 111	598 214	767 926	989 839	757 410
India ⁶	million US\$	95 096	252 257	312 149	414 343	481 633	467 124	606 977	794 040	
China ⁸	million US\$	530 249	1 549 149	1 914 458	2 376 498	2 814 784	2 446 417	3 264 141	3 984 999	
South Africa	million US\$	70 187	136 397	163 128	187 742	204 610	158 287	199 614	238 064	172 581
Share of Current Account										
Surplus (+)/Deficit (-) to GDP										
Brazil	%	-3.8	1.6	1.3	0.1	-1.7	-1.5	-2.2	-2.1	-2.4
Russia ⁴	%	18	11.1	9.5	5.9	6.2	4.0	4.7	5.3	5.2
India ^{6, 7}	%	-6.60	-2.7	-1.3	-0.2	-4.3	-5.7	-3.8	-3.3	
China ⁸	%	1.7	5.9	8.5	10.1	9.3	4.9	4.0	2.8	
South Africa	%	-0.1	-3.0	-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	137.2	130.6	117.0	103.7	103.5	95.6	97.3	92.9
Russia ⁴	%	187.6	163.7	160.1	139.8	142.3	136.2	138.3	139.2	135.3
India ⁶	%	88.2	144.7	146.9	154.3	163.9	160.5	115.3	62.2	
China ⁸	%	111.5	117.5	124.5	129.8	128.3	119.8	114.7	109.9	
South Africa	%	111.9	98.3	92.5	92	92.1	96.9	99.4	97.9	90.3
Ratio of Exports of Goods to Imports of Goods										
Brazil	%	89.2	160.7	150.9	133.2	130.7	103.5	95.6	97.3	92.9
Russia	%	234.1	194.4	184.8	158.6	161.6	158.2	161.1	161.2	160.6
India	%									
China ⁸	%	116.1	121.4	129.0	134.9	133.6	126.1	119.2	114.7	
South Africa	%	117.2	99.4	93.9	93.7	95.2	100.4	104.7	102.2	91.5
Inflows of FDI										
Brazil	million US\$	32 779	15 066	18 822	34 585	45 058	25 949	48 506	66 660	65 272
Russia ⁵	million US\$	4 429	13 072	13 678	27 797	27 027	15 906	138 10	18 415	18 666
India ⁶	million US\$	4 029	8 961	22 826	34 835	37 838	37 763	30 380	32 955	
China ⁹	million US\$	40 715	60 325	630 021	74 768	92 395	90 033	105 735	116 011	111 716
South Africa ¹¹	million US\$	888	6 644	-527	5 687	9 017	5 389	1 228	6 011	4 839
Outflows of FDI										
Brazil	million US\$	2 282	2 517	28 202	7 067	20 457	10 084	-11 588	1 029	2 821
Russia ⁵	million US\$	382	558	3 208	9 179	21 818	17 454	10 271	19 040	17 426
India ⁶	million US\$	759	5 867	15 046	18 836	19 364	15 143	16 524	10 950	
China ¹⁰	million US\$		12 260	17 634	26 510	55 910	56 530	68 810	74 654	
South Africa ¹²	million US\$	-271	-930	-6 594	-2 962	3 137	-1 156	-450	257	-2 364

Table 15.1: Summary of External Economic Relations

	Unit	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Annual Average Exchange Rates										
Brazil	R\$ per US\$	1.83	2.43	2.18	1.95	1.84	1.99	1.76	1.67	1.95
Russia	RUB per US\$	28.13	28.28	27.18	25.57	24.81	31.68	30.36	29.35	31.07
India ⁶	RS per US\$	45.68	44.27	45.28	40.24	45.92	47.42	45.58	47.92	
China	RMB per US\$	8.28	8.19	7.97	7.60	6.95	6.83	6.77	6.46	6.31
South Africa	ZAR per US\$	6.94	6.36	6.77	7.05	8.25	8.44	7.32		
Year-End Exchange Rates										
Brazil	R\$ per US\$	1.96	2.34	2.14	1.77	2.34	1.74	1.67		
Russia	RUB per US\$	28.16	28.78	26.33	24.55	29.38	30.24	30.48	32.2	30.37
India ^{6, 7}	RS per US\$	46.64	44.61	43.60	39.99	50.95	45.14	44.65		
China	RMB per US\$	8.28	8.07	7.81	7.30	6.83	6.83	6.62	6.30	6.29
South Africa	ZAR per US\$	6.94	6.36	6.77	7.05	8.25	8.44	7.32	7.25	8.21
Foreign Exchange Reserves										
Brazil	million US\$	33 011	53 799	85 839	180 334	193 783	238 520	288 575	352 012	373 147
Russia	million US\$	24 263	175 690	295 277	466 376	410 695	405 825	432 949	441 162	
India ⁶	million US\$	38 694	141 514	151 622	199 179	309 723	251 985	279 057	304 818	
China	million US\$	165 574	818 872	1 066 340	1 528 249	1 946 030	2 399 152	2 847 338	3 181 148	3 311 600
South Africa	million US\$	7 534	20 650	25 613	32 979	34 099	39 706	43 834	48 860	50 735
Share of External Debts to GDP										
Brazil ¹	%	33.6	19.2	15.9	14.1	12.1	12.2	12.0	12.0	14.0
Russia ⁴	%		34	32	36	29	38	33	29	31
India ⁶	%	22.5	16.7	17.5	18.1	20.5	18.0	17.4	20	
China	%		12.9	12.2	10.7	8.5	8.6	9.1	9.3	
South Africa	%	27.8	19.7	22.7	26.4	26.6	27.5	28.8	28.1	34.2
International Investment Position										
Brazil ²	million US\$		-313 346	-364 540	-535 572	-279 284	-595 661	-882 205	-738 211	-736 156
Russia ⁴	million US\$		-10 635	-31 566	-38 793	-150 600	254 788	103 430	16 340	137 956
India ⁶	million US\$									
China	million US\$		407 700	640 200	1 188 100	1 493 800	1 490 516	1 688 032	1 774 746	
South Africa	million US\$	-6 790	-33 980	-41 049	-68 621	-9 694	-37 461	-67 747	-24 963	

Sources:

Brazil

- a) Central Bank Brazil (CCB)
- b) Ministry of Development, industry and Foreign Trade

Russia

- a) Federal State Statistical Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Bank of Russia
- c) IMF

India

- a) Ministry of Commerce and industry
- b) Reserve Bank of India

China

- a) The State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- b) Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank

Footnotes:

Brazil

- 1 2000 not available
- 2 2010 latest data update up to September

Russia

- 3 Data of 2012 refer to January – September
- 4 2012 – preliminary data
- 5 According to organisations that have provided statistical reports(excluding Monetary authorities, commercial bank), including ruble proceeds converted into US dollars at the beginning of the year

India

- 6 Data is for fiscal year which is from April 1 of the year through to March 31 of next year.
- 7 Deficit/Surplus of Current account of General Government (Which include Central Government and State Government current)

China

- 8 Data of imports and exports of merchandise and service come from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.
- 9 Data of FDI come from the ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.
- 10 Outflows of FDI come from 2003 to 2006 did not include financial intermediation, data for 2007 and on included all sectors..

South Africa

- 11 These indicate on a net basis an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.
- 12 These indicate on a net basis a decrease in liabilities and an increase in assets.

Table 15.2.1: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil

million US\$

	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Import from Major										
Trade Partners¹	55 851	48 326	62 836	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985	127 722	181 649	226 245
United States of										
America	12 899	9 570	11 357	12 667	14 657	18 723	25 628	20 032	27 039	33 964
China	1 222	2 148	3 710	5 355	7 990	12 621	20 044	15 911	25 593	32 788
Argentina	6 843	4 673	5 570	6 241	8 053	10 404	13 258	11 281	14 426	16 906
Germany	4 428	4 204	5 072	6 144	6 503	8 669	12 027	9 869	12 552	15 212
Japan	2 961	2 521	2 869	3 405	3 840	4 609	6 807	5 368	6 982	7 871
Republic of Korea	1 437	1 079	1 730	2 327	3 106	3 391	5 413	4 818	8 422	10 096
Nigeria	734	1 522	3 501	2 643	3 918	5 281	6 704	4 760	5 920	8 386
Italy	2 167	1 739	2 049	2 276	2 570	3 348	4 613	3 665	4 838	6 222
France	1 880	1 766	2 289	2 700	2 838	3 525	4 678	3 615	4 800	5 461
Mexico	754	533	704	844	1 310	1 979	3 125	2 783	3 858	5 130
Export to Major										
Trade Partners¹	55 119	73 203	96 678	118 529	137 807	160 649	197 942	152 995	201 915	256 039
China	1 853	2 282	3 042	4 435	5 750	7 114	11 054	10 582	21 354	44 314
United States of										
America	159	2 122	2 528	4 164	6 894	8 905	13 683	9 351	16 293	25 804
Argentina	2 185	4 287	5 388	5 341	5 660	6 703	10 944	11 413	11 035	22 709
Netherland	761	1 350	1 511	2 382	3 936	1 971	3 650	5 979	9 307	13 639
Germany	1 195	1 174	1 716	2 862	3 198	3 444	5 485	2 665	7 558	9 039
Japan	1 559	1 302	1 750	2 516	2 928	3 378	4 131	3 761	5 182	9 473
United Kingdom	1 648	2 601	3 270	2 864	2 419	2 956	4 360	4 592	4 673	5 202
Venezuela	1 526	1 686	1 667	1 976	2 429	2 945	3 774	3 073	4 430	4 591
India	445	1 092	1 692	2 227	1 979	2 775	3 612	2 886	3 531	3 200
Belgium	438	790	1 129	1 537	2 231	1 971	1 833	2 399	3 455	3 959
Import by Principal										
Commodities¹	55 851	48 326	62 836	73 600	91 351	120 617	172 985	127 722	181 649	226 245
Crude oil	3 190	3 802	6 772	7 667	9 081	11 989	16 389	9 186	10 097	14 080
"diesel" (Diesel Oil)	1 251	791	826	1 022	1 748	3 023	5 142	1 673	5 131	7 421
Auto engine explosion, 1500 < CM3 < = 3000, up to 6 passengers	808	406	413	496	1 348	2 028	3 096	3 338	4 928	6 977
Naphtha for petrochemicals	727	584	836	1 377	1 726	1 886	2 173	1 536	3 246	4 788
Other parts for television and radio broadcasting receivers, etc.	274	375	556	254	527	654	1 416	939	2 695	3 053

Table 15.2.1: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil ²

	million US\$									
	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Other potassium										
chloride	561	623	977	956	950	1 500	3 828	2 061	2 204	3 503
Bituminous coal,										
not agglomerated	100	103	657	198	259	222	418	1 362	2 150	3 351
Natural gas in										
gaseous state	114	428	587	810	1 314	1 497	2 715	1 591	2 132	2 733
Refined copper										
cathodes/lts										
elements, raw	286	260	421	593	1 195	1 619	1 902	1 004	1 885	2 049
Wheat (excludes durum or seeding), and wheat with rye	855	1 006	729	647	988	1 389	1 872	1 206	1 521	1 832
Export by Principal Commodities	55 119	73 203	96 678	118 529	137 87	160 649	197 942	152 995	201 915	256 039
Non-agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	1 853	2 282	3 042	4 435	5 750	7 114	11 054	10 582	21 354	31 851
Crude oil	159	2 122	2 528	4 164	6 894	8 905	13 683	9 351	16 293	21 603
Other soya beans, whether or not broken	2 185	4 287	5 388	5 341	5 660	6 703	10 944	11 413	11 035	16 312
Raw cane sugar	761	1 350	1 511	2 382	3 936	1 971	3 650	5 979	9 307	11 548
Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates	1 195	1 174	1 716	2 862	3 198	3 444	5 485	2 665	7 558	9 965
Coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated beans	1 559	3 302	1 750	2 516	2 928	3 378	4 131	3 761	5 182	7 999
Marc other solid waste from the extraction of soybean oil	1 648	2 601	3 270	2 864	2 419	2 956	4 360	4 592	4 673	5 544
Chemical wood pulp	1 526	1 686	1 667	1 976	2 429	2 945	3 774	3 073	4 430	5 001
Cuts and edible										
offal of fowls, frozen	445	1 092	1 692	2 227	1 979	2 775	3 612	2 886	3 531	4 454
Other sugar cane, beet, sucrose										
chemistry	438	790	1 129	1 537	2 231	1 971	1 833	2 399	3 455	3 391

Source:

- a) Ministry of Development.
- b) Industry and Foreign Trade (MDIC)

Footnotes:

- 1 Trade data are only for goods and exclude services.
- 2 Value is at FOB.

Table 15.2.2: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia

million US\$

	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Import from Major Trade Partners									
Germany	3 898	13 272	18 464	26 534	34 115	21 229	26 699	37 682	38 275
Netherlands	740	1 941	2 685	3 857	4 817	3 590	4 442	5 925	5 977
China	949	7 265	12 910	24 424	34 780	22 795	38 964	48 202	51 789
Italy	1 212	4 416	5 726	8 537	11 002	7 891	10 043	13 402	13 413
Turkey	349	1 732	2 753	4 179	6 146	3 216	4 867	6 360	6 804
USA	2 694	4 563	6 405	9 471	13 790	9 170	11 097	14 584	15 317
France	1 187	3 673	5 863	7 766	10 015	8 431	10 043	13 276	13 770
India	557	784	968	1 310	1 707	1 525	2 143	2 787	3 038
Brazil	388	2 346	2 987	4 109	4 372	3 478	4 067	4 389	3 354
South Africa	41	147	159	270	444	321	473	465	686
Export to Major Trade Partners									
Germany	9 232	19 736	24 498	26 346	33 164	18 710	25 662	34 158	38 593
Netherlands	4 349	24 614	35 884	42 879	56 973	36 407	53 974	62 695	76 763
China	5 248	13 048	15 758	15 895	21 142	16 687	20 326	35 030	35 720
Italy	7 254	19 053	25 090	27 530	41 999	25 100	27 476	32 658	32 428
Turkey	3 098	10 841	14 290	18 534	27 655	16 377	20 317	25 350	27 413
USA	4 644	6 324	8 638	8 335	13 357	9 132	92 320	16 425	12 964
France	1 903	6 111	7 675	8 684	12 201	8 726	12 420	14 859	10 527
India	1 082	2 314	2 925	4 012	5 230	5 936	6 392	6 080	8 002
Brazil	259	606	726	1 130	2 041	1 083	1 798	2 125	2 305
South Africa	34	25	20	14	40	195	46	115	279
Imports by Principal Commodities¹									
Fresh and Frozen Meats									
(including Poultry Meats)	967	2 821	4 229	4 703	6 611	5 823	5 665	6 034	6 295
Medicines	1 150	3 865	5 331	5 550	7 512	7 136	9 346	10 964	10 759
Passenger Cars	448	7 729	12 721	21 333	30 262	8 511	11 377	20 041	20 216
Exports by Principal Commodities¹									
Crude Oil	25 284	83 438	102 283	121 503	161 147	100 593	134 757	181 757	180 916
Petroleum Products	10 938	33 808	44 377	52 228	79 870	48 144	70 085	96 033	103 429
Natural Gas	16 644	31 374	43 806	44 837	69 107	41 971	47 579	64 144	62 987

Source:

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote:

- 1 By the data of the Federal Customs Service of Russia, including data of foreign trade with the Republic of Belarus and 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-Kazakh border since July 1, 2010.

Table 15.2.2: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia (2012)

	million US\$				
Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All Countries ¹
Import - total	3 353.6	3 038.2	51 789.1	685.6	312 567.0
1. Fresh and frozen meat (including poultry)	1 669.7				6 295.4
2. Medicines	0.9	774.1	25.9		10 758.8
3. Pipes, iron	0.1	2.1	225.5	0.1	1 436.7
4. Internal combustion engines	52.2	6.7	603.2	0.03	3 487.4
5. Pumps and compressors	9.6	11.1	690.0	1.1	4 140.7
6. Computing machines and their parts	0.04	2.3	4 460.7	0	5 792.8
7. Machinery and mechanical devices having individual functions	0.3	1.9	193.5	0.3	2 324.3
8. Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communication	1.8	364.5	3 490.9	0.4	7 335.0
9. Passenger cars	0.02		159.8	3.0	20 216.5
10. Parts and accessories of motor vehicles	14.2	15.9	1 222.0	12.2	10 817.9
Exports - total	2 305.2	8 002.1	35 719.7	278.7	524 727.0
1. Wheat and meslin		0.0		30.7	4 517.6
2. Hard coal	43.0	80.2	2 055.3		13 015.1
3. Crude Oil	159.3		18 790.9	107.8	180 915.9
4. Petroleum products	44.1	2.6	3 792.6	1.9	103 428.8
5. Natural gas					62 986.7
6. Mineral mixed fertilizers	407.6	316.7	354.1	41.5	3 980.1
7. Semi-finished products from carbon steel		150.9			7 868.7
8. Flat-rolled products from iron and steel	99.1	235.8	22.5	2.8	5 854.0
9. Crude nickel		0.1	0.2		3 721.1
10. Crude aluminum		5.5	62.7		6 496.5

Source:

Federal Customs Service of Russia

Footnote:

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

Table 15.2.3.1: Selected data on Merchandise Trade (Major Trade Partners) – India 2011-12

				million US\$
Name of countries	IMPORT		Name of countries	EXPORT
ANGOLA	5 112.12		AUSTRALIA	1 717.03
AUSTRALIA	107.89		BRAZIL	3 970.8
BELGIUM	8 609.82		CANADA	1 361.29
BRAZIL	3 548.88		CHINA R RP	19 615.85
CHINA P RP	43 479.76		GERMANY	6 758.84
FRANCE	3 704.57		ISRAEL	3 029.75
IRAN	10 928.21		RUSSIA	1 579.6
JAPAN	8 632.03		U ARAB EMTS	34 349.1
KUWAIT	10 313.64		U K	7 140.53
SAUDI ARAB	20 385.28		U S A	25 548.4

Table 15.2.3.2: Import and Export of Goods and Commercial Services - India with other BRICS Countries

						million US\$
Import	2005-06	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Brazil	893.06	949.95	1 185.96	3 437.97	3 548.88	4321.99
Russia	2 022.19	2 478.16	4 328.28	3 566.79	3 600	4624.53
China	10 868.85	27 146.41	32 497.02	30 824.02	43 479	57517.88
South Africa	2 471.8	3 605.35	5 513.58	5 674.5	7 141	9973.11
Export						
Brazil	1 090.61	2 525.9	2 651.43	2 414.29	3 970.8	5769.75
Russia	733.15	940.61	1 096.34	980.69	1 580	1178.27
China	6 759.1	10 871.34	9 353.5	11 617.88	19 616	18078.55
South Africa	1 526.87	2 660.75	1 980.28	2 058.5	3 985	4731.17

Table 15.2.3.3: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – India

million US\$

	2000-01	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
Export by principal commodities									
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 787	2 641	3 191	3 618	4 273	5 048	4 591	4 768	5 777
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3 790	3 933	5 435	5 293	5 420	5 903	6 128	6 449	7 961
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound									
recorders and reproducers, and parts	1 292	2 072	2 768	4 111	5 355	9 541	7 233	10 839	11 528
Ores, slag and ash	460	3 739	4 453	4 896	7 003	5 456	6 652	5 818	5 425
Plastic and articles thereof	701	2 105	2 161	2 741	2 790	2 543	2 754	3 948	5 302
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	462	716	1 123	1 252	2 081	2 323	1 735	2 461	2 527
Ships boats and floating structures	52	294	936	1 036	1 749	3 716	2 554	5 274	8 096
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	933	2 465	3 293	3 766	4 484	6 002	6 169	11 301	10 931
Pharmaceutical products	945	2 062	2 444	3 184	4 159	5 079	5 191	6 543	8 483
Miscellaneous goods	952	825	866	1 350	1 487	4 776	5 205	3 589	11 819
Import by principal commodities 2007									
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4 237	9 652	13 915	18 628	25 344	26 641	23 990	29 007	37 552
Iron and steel	956	3 351	5 446	6 143	9 090	10 265	8 814	11 010	13 646
Articles of Iron or Steel	306	887	1 308	2 535	3 302	3 667	2 793	3 617	4 529
Organic chemicals	1 600	4 181	5 144	6 037	8 116	8 608	9 407	12 640	14 443
Fertilizers	445	962	1 677	2 668	4 610	12 011	5 992	6 182	9 221
Plastic and Articles Thereof	657	1 667	2 556	2 957	4 117	4 482	5 515	7 571	8 446
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of there Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	17 545	34 819	50 310	61 779	86 384	103 934	96 321	115 929	172 754
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound									
recorders and reproducers, and parts	2 678	8 945	11 899	14 575	20 091	25 205	22 074	27 211	32 885
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semiprecious Stones									
Pre Metals, Clad with premetal and Articles Thereof; IMIT.									
Jewelry; Coin	9 707	20 784	20 691	22 615	26 291	43 926	46 322	77 054	91 075

Source:

Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Government of India.

Table 15.2.4.1: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China

	million US\$						
	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Import from Major Trade Partners							
Hong Kong, China	9 429	12 804	12 916	8 703	12 260	15 492	17 960
India	1 353	14 617	20 259	13 727	20 846	23 371	18 799
Japan	41 510	133 942	150 600	130 915	176 736	194 564	177 809
Korea, Rep.	23 207	103 752	112 138	102 545	138 349	162 706	168 648
Taiwan, China	25 494	101 027	103 338	85 720	115 739	124 909	132 184
South Africa	1 037	6 618	9 235	8 712	14 903	32 108	44 619
Germany	10 409	45 383	55 790	55 719	74 261	92 744	91 912
Russia	5 770	19 689	23 833	21 233	25 921	40 370	44 101
Brazil	1 621	18 342	29 863	28 277	38 125	52 394	52 301
United States	22 636	69 391	81 360	77 460	102 099	122 129	132 886
Australia	5 024	25 840	37 435	39 488	61 122	82 673	84 561
ASEAN	22 181	108 386	117 003	106 749	154 701	193 018	195 821
European Union	30 845	110 935	132 634	127 692	168 370	211 158	212 055
Export to Major Trade Partners							
Hong Kong, China	44 518	184 436	190 729	166 229	218 302	267 983	323 527
India	1 561	24 011	31 585	29 656	40 915	50 537	47 673
Japan	41 654	102 009	116 132	97 868	121 043	148 270	151 643
Korea, Rep.	11 292	56 099	73 932	53 670	68 766	82 920	87 681
Taiwan, China	5 039	23 460	25 877	20 501	29 674	35 109	36 779
South Africa	1 014	7 428	8 618	7 366	10 800	13 362	15 327
Germany	9 278	48 714	59 209	49 916	68 047	76 400	69 218
Russia	2 233	28 466	33 076	17 519	29 612	38 904	44 058
Brazil	1 224	11 372	18 807	14 119	24 461	31 837	33 415
United States	52 099	232 677	252 384	220 802	283 287	324 453	351 796
Australia	3 429	17 990	22 247	20 642	27 220	33 910	37 740
ASEAN	17 341	94 147	114 317	106 257	138 160	170 071	204 272
European Union	38 192	245 178	293 148	236 197	311 219	355 975	333 988

Table 15.2.4.1: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China (Cont'd)

	million US\$								
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012 ¹
Exports by Principal Commodities									
Mechanical and Electrical									
Products	105 313	426 747	549 402	701 171	822 930	713 113	933 434	1 085 589	1 179 421
High and New-technology									
Products	37 043	21 248	281 425	347 825	415 611	376 909	492 414	548 788	601 196
Rolled Steel	2 229	13 080	26 230	44 133	63 442	22 272	36 819	51 266	51 484
Automatic Data Processing									
Machines Components	10 994	76 307	93 018	123 715	135 019	122 360	163 953	176 285	185 318
Parts for Automatic Data									
Processing Equipments	5 583	28 356	32 619	32 294	31 371	25 728	30 688	29 930	29 623
Telephone Sets ²	1 693	2 123	2 842	38 761	41 491	41 537	48 927	64 805	82 987
Ships	1 497	4 578	8 006	11 944	19 123	27 095	39 203	41 805	36 120
Furniture	3 565	13 504	17 129	22 146	26 911	25 329	32 986	37 942	48 824
Garments (Excluding									
Knitwear and Crochet)	17 478	32 432	39 657	43 644	46 763	42 654	49 169	57 363	55 025
Garments, Knitted or									
Crocheted	12 454	27 878	41 220	56 871	54 556	48 068	59 700	71 518	77 959
Imports by Principal Commodities									
Mechanical and Electrical									
Products	102 872	350 378	427 728	498 984	538 656	491 420	660 313	753 289	782 378
High and New-technology									
Products	52 503	197 708	247 309	286 986	341 941	309 843	412 673	462 992	506 751
Soybean	2 270	7 779	7 489	11 472	21 813	18 787	25 081	29 834	34 988
Iron Ore	1 858	18 373	20 913	33 796	60 532	50 140	79 427	112 407	95 605
Crude Oil	14 861	47 723	66 411	79 771	129 335	89 256	135 151	196 664	220 666
Petroleum Products Refined	3 657	10 435	15 549	16 437	30 044	16 984	22 343	32 699	32 993
Rolled Steel	8 536	24 608	19 827	20 553	23 433	19 480	20 112	21 576	17 805
Motor Vehicles and Chassis	1 193	5 116	7 526	10 956	15 173	15 403	30 665	43 183	47 491
Automatic Data Processing									
Machines and Components	4 516	18 021	19 925	22 397	25 402	23 774	29 281	31 675	36 933
Parts for Automatic Data									
Processing Equipments	5 367	15 686	18 180	16 839	14 978	13 124	18 656	16 706	17 239

Source:

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

Footnotes:

1 Data for 2012 are preliminary.

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

Table 15.2.4.2: Top 10 Commodities Exported to the Other BRICS Countries by China (2012)

Commodity	Brazil		Commodity	India	
	Value			Value	
	million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)		million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)
1. Mechanical and electrical products	20 189.8	5.8	1. Mechanical and electrical products	26 228.1	-5.2
2. Hi-tech products	8 089.6	1.7	2. Hi-tech products	11 102.9	1.8
3. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 204.0	-1.4	3. Fertilizers	2 964.3	-16.4
4. Garments and clothing accessories	1 517.3	16.1	4. Automatic data processing machines and units	2 861.2	20.7
5. Liquid crystal display panel	1 481.8	-3.3	5. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 676.1	-14.1
6. Products of steel or iron	1 025.5	-21.0	6. Products of steel or iron	2 265.0	-19.2
7. Automatic data processing machines and units	946.1	6.6	7. Pharmaceutical products	1 216.4	-8.8
8. Parts of automatic data processing machines	864.8	19.2	8. Telephone sets	1 047.6	-22.6
9. Agriculture products	684.8	8.2	9. Furniture	624.5	45.7
10. Parts for use with the apparatus of TV sets, radio sets and wireless telecommunications equipments	627.5	16.0	10. Parts for motor vehicles	594.2	12.2

Table 15.2.4.2: Top 10 Commodities Exported to the Other BRICS Countries by China (2012)

(contd.)

Commodity	Russia		Commodity	South Africa	
	Value			Value	
	million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)		million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)
1. Mechanical and electrical products	22 084.8	17.3	1. Mechanical and electrical products	6 620.0	12.7
2. Hi-tech products	6 721.4	15.8	2. Garments and clothing accessories	1 906.8	1.7
3. Garments and clothing accessories	6 372.6	14.9	3. Hi-tech products	1 789.9	-11.0
4. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	2 771.9	29.4	4. Footwear and parts thereof	1 037.6	46.8
5. Automatic data processing machines and units	2 640.3	34.1	5. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	976.3	7.1
6. Footwear and parts thereof	2 600.4	5.4	6. Furniture	738.2	110.0
7. Agriculture products	1 940.0	-0.4	7. Automatic data processing machines and units	635.1	-4.8
8. Motor vehicles (incl. CKD and SKD)	1 219.3	42.0	8. Products of steel or iron	377.8	7.8
9. Parts for motor vehicles	1 045.6	25.4	9. Agriculture products	372.9	9.7
10. Products of steel or iron	980.6	-13.4	10. Trunks and bags and similar containers	361.4	-10.7

Table 15.2.4.3: Top 10 Commodities Imported from the Other BRICS Countries by China (2012)

Commodity	Brazil		Commodity	India	
	Value			Value	
	million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)		million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)
1. Iron ores and concentrates	22 641.6	-12.1	1. Agriculture products	4 110.2	11.0
2. Agriculture products	18 686.4	19.8	2. Iron ores and concentrates	3 676.9	-61.9
3. Foodstuff	14 259.6	20.9	3. Cotton	3 030.1	14.2
4. Crude petroleum oil	4 651.9	-4.8	4. Unwrought copper and copper products	2 169.2	2.1
5. Paper pulp	1 641.1	-10.0	5. Diamond	1 249.8	5.1
6. Mechanical and electrical products	1 529.3	15.8	6. Mechanical and electrical products	1 206.8	-4.3
7. Edible vegetable oils	1 153.4	90.2	7. Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	1 109.5	70.9
8. Sugar	1 132.0	-10.7	8. Plastics in primary forms	593.2	-5.5
9. Hi-tech products	1 027.3	26.5	9. Hi-tech products	461.5	-10.4
10. Airplanes	940.48	24.7	10. Petroleum Products Refined	419.32	557.1

Table 15.2.4.3: Top 10 Commodities Imported from the Other BRICS Countries by China (2012)

(contd.)

Commodity	Russia		Commodity	South Africa	
	Value			Value	
	million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)		million USD	Change from the preceding year (%)
1. Crude oil	20 485.3	25.5	1. Iron ores and concentrates	5 530.0	-14.3
2. Petroleum Products Refined	6 144.0	29.7	2. Coal and lignite	1 569.3	34.9
3. Coal and lignite	2 399.4	51.2	3. Diamond	1 373.4	10.0
4. Iron ores and concentrates	1 774.7	-35.8	4. Chrome ores and concentrates	880.7	-29.5
5. Fertilizers	1 672.0	46.8	5. Manganese ores and concentrates	567.3	-17.5
6. Logs	1 562.2	-26.1	6. Agriculture products	425.1	18.2
7. Agriculture products	1 555.8	-8.1	7. Crude oil	364.7	
8. Sawn timber	1 283.5	-2.9	8. Mechanical and electrical products	257.8	89.9
9. Frozen fish	1 281.9	-16.6	9. Scrap metal	188.4	56.5
10. Paper pulp	713.2	-21.4	10. Paper pulp	178.8	-7.6

Source:

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

Table 15.2.5: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade including BRICS Countries – South Africa (2010)

	million US\$				
Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Countries
Import					
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious	1 349 653	105 218	2 835 009	1 1478 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
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

Table 15.2.5: Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – South Africa (2010)

Commodities	million US\$				
	Brazil	Russia	India	China	All Countries
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, 2010.

Table 15.3.1: Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Brazil

	million US\$				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
FDI Inflow by Source ¹					
Netherlands	2 228	1 891	3 372	1 444	7 704
USA	5 398	4 464	2 614	2 382	3 977
Spain	9 592	2 766	586	710	1 054
Germany	374	1 047	628	507	794
Canada	192	441	989	116	592
Portugal	2 514	1 692	1 018	201	570
France	1 909	1 912	1 814	825	485
Switzerland	306	181	347	336	365
Japan	384	826	504	1 368	243
Argentina	112	56	88	76	80
México	224	61	24	46	60
Chile	29	62	46	66	21
India		3	4	7	14
China		2	9	15	4
South Africa		5	5	8	3
Venezuela		3	3	3	1
Ecuador		2	0.48	0.51	0.58
Colombia		1	1.15	0.19	0.40
Russia			0.02		

Source:

Central Bank of Brazil (CCB)

Footnote:

1 Data country available from 1996 to 2004.

Table 15.3.2: Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Russia¹

	million US\$								
	2000	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FDI Inflow by Source	4 429	13 072	13 678	27 797	27 027	15 906	13 810	18 415	18 666
Cyprus	678	1 529	3 788	6 280	6 542	3 704	3 451	4 706	5 844
Germany	341	551	634	1 123	3 560	2 313	2 582	1 732	1 768
Netherlands	610	7 125	3 900	13 669	5 496	1 441	1 516	3 308	1 551
France	97	513	343	663	879	758	960	776	1 242
United Kingdom	262	617	563	515	1 210	542	584	311	755
Republic of Korea	7	12	78	47	226	494	520	281	312
India	0.0	6	352	226	312	396	512	612	488
Finland	87	170	162	506	763	676	389	608	505
Austria	22	261	286	360	1 144	440	371	853	952
Virgin Islands (British)	65	223	979	658	2 002	703	307	1 442	971
Brazil			0.4						1
China	3	13	106	229	110	301	121	591	212
South Africa	0.0		5	0.2	0.0	1	0.1		0.6
FDI Outflows by Destination	382	558	3 208	9 179	21 818	17 454	10 271	19 040	17 426
Netherlands			157	6 728	6 642	10 023	6 492	9 363	6 785
Cyprus		11	1 203	482	8 664	3 514	1 262	2 284	4 409
Belarus	77	8	1	634	665	658	675	2 510	70
Switzerland			25	3	1 014	592	496	419	186
USA		115	192	550	3 678	856	235	479	191
Ukraine	10	26	9	15	9	26	213	21	38
Germany	0.0	21	137	70	277	79	186	147	25
Virgin Islands (British)	0.0	0.0	38	7	69	30	152	175	355
Italy	0.0	0.3		0.0	63	3	112		
Turkey	0.1	0.2	1	104	77	48	81	502	0.0
India			0.0			0.0	0.0		1
China	0.6		4	2	12	0.0	0.0	7	43
South Africa									
Brazil									0.2

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnote:

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

Table 15.3.4: Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – China

	million US\$									
	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
FDI Inflows by Source										
Hong Kong, China	15 500	18 998	17 949	20 233	27 703	41 036	46 075	60 567	70 500	65 561
Virgin Is.	3 833	6 730	9 022	11 248	16 552	15 954	11 299	10 447	9 725	7 831
Singapore	2 172	2 008	204	2 260	3 185	4 435	3 605	5 428	6 097	6 305
Korea, Rep	1 490	6 248	168	3 895	3 678	3 135	2 700	2 692	2 551	3 038
Cayman Is.	624	2 043	1948	2 095	2 571	3 145	2 582	2 499	2 242	1 975
United States	4 384	3 941	3 061	2 865	2 616	2 944	2 555	3 017	2 369	2 598
Samoa	283	1 141	1 361	1 538	2 170	2 550	2 020	1 773	2 076	1 744
Taiwan, China	2 296	3 117	2 152	2 136	1 774	1 899	1 881	2 476	2 183	2 847
Germany	1 041	1 058	1 530	1 979	734	900	1 217	888	1 129	1 451
Mauritius	265	602	908	1 033	1 333	1 494	1 104	929	1 139	959
India	10	19	21	52	34	88	55	49	42	44
Brazil	4	31	25	56	32	39	52	57	43	58
South Africa	9	109	106	95	69	26	41	66	13	16
Russia	16	126	82	67	52	60	32	35	31	30
FDI Outflows by Destination¹										
Hong Kong, China		2 628	3 420	6 931	13 732	38 640	35 601	38 505	35 655	
Cayman Is.		1 286	5 163	7 833	2 602	1 524	5 366	3 496	4 936	
Australia		125	193	88	532	1 892	2 436	1 702	3 165	
Luxembourg					4	42	2 270	3 207	1 265	
Virgin Is.		386	1 226	538	1 876	2 104	1 612	6 120	6 208	
Singapore		48	20	132	398	1 551	1 414	1 119	3 269	
United States		120	232	198	196	462	909	1 308	1 811	
Canada		5	32	35	1 033	7	613	1 142	554	
Macao, China		27	8	-43	47	643	456	96	203	
Myanmar		4	12	13	92	233	377	876	218	
Russia		77	203	452	478	395	348	568	716	
Brazil		6	15	10	51	22	116	487	126	
South Africa		18	47	41	454	4 808	42	411	-14	
India			11	6	22	102	-25	48	180	

Source:

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 to 2009 involved all sectors.

Table 15.4.1: Balance of Payments – Brazil (2010)

Type of Transaction	million US\$		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current Account²	-47 518	245 802	293 319
Balance on Goods (FOB)	20 267	201 915	181 649
Services and Income (net)	-70 630	39 174	109 804
Services	-31 071	31 821	62 892
Income	-39 558	7 353	46 911
Current Unilateral Transfers	2 845	4 712	1 867
Capital and Financial Account¹	100 102	244 300	144 198
Capital Account ²	1 119	1 453	335
Financial Account	98 983	242 847	143 864
Direct Investment	36 962	102 047	65 085
Portfolio Investments	64 458	192 157	127 699
Financial Derivatives	-112	133	245
Other Investments	12 324	-51 490	49 166
Errors and Omissions²	-3 484		
Overall Balance²	49 101		

Source:

Central Bank of Brazil (CCB).

Footnotes:

- 1 The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 14.2.1 and 15.1
 2 Includes capital unrequited transfers and granting of brands and patents.

Table 15.4.2: Balance of Payments – Russia

Type of Transaction	million US\$		
	Balance 2009	Balance 2010	Balance 2011
Current Account	49 365	71 080	98 834
Goods and Services	91 702	123 294	162 233
Income	-39 474	-48 615	-60 208
Current Transfers	-2 862	-3 600	-3 191
Capital and Finance Account	-47 639	-62 795	-88 844
Reserve Assets	-3 377	-36 751	-12 630
Net Error and Omission	-1 727	-8 285	- 9 990

Source:

Bank of Russia

Table 15.4.3: Balance of Payments – India (2011-12)

million US\$

	2011-12		
	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current Account			
1. Merchandise	309 774	499 533	-189 759
2. Invisibles	219 229	107 625	111 604
Total Current Account (1+2)	529 003	607 158	-78 155
B. Capital Account			
1. Foreign Investment	234 618	195 387	39 321
2. Loans	140 990	121 683	19 307
3. Banking Capital	89 904	73 678	16 226
4. Rupee Debt Service		79	-79
5. Other Capital	13 296	20 224	-6 928
Total Capital Account (1 to 5)			
C. Errors & Omissions		2 432	-2 432
Capital Account and Errors & Omissions (A+B+C)	1 007 811	1 020 643	-12 832

Table 15.4.4: Balance of Payments – China (2011)

Type of Transaction	million US\$		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current Account	201 714	2 286 800	2 085 100
Goods and Services	188 300	2 086 700	1 898 300
Goods	243 500	1 903 800	1 660 300
Services	-55 200	182 800	238 100
Income and Profit	-11 900	144 600	156 500
Compensation of Staff and Workers	15 000	16 600	1 600
Profit from Investment	-26 800	128 000	154 900
Current Transfers	25 300	55 600	30 300
Governments	-2 600	20	2 600
Other Departments	27 800	55 600	27 700
Capital and Finance Account	221 100	1 398 200	1 177 000
Capital Account	5 400	5 600	200
Financial Account	215 600	1 392 600	1 177 000
Direct Investments	170 400	271 700	101 200
Securities	19 600	51 900	32 300
Other Investments	25 500	1 069 000	1 043 500
Reserve Assets	-387 800	1 000	388 800
Gold Reserves			
SDR (Special Drawing Rights)	500	500	
China's Position in IMF	-3 400	600	4000
Foreign Currencies	-348 800		384 800
Net Error and Omission	-35 000		35 000

Source:

State Administration of Foreign Exchange

Table 15.4.5: Balance of Payments – South Africa (2011)

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 ^{3, 4,5}	13 618		
Capital Account ²	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 ^{3, 6}	10 005		
Overall Balance ³	-4 509		

Source:

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

- 1 Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.
- 2 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.
- 3 Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 per cent of the voting rights.
- 4 Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.
- 5 Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.
- 6 Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve bank and short term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.

Explanatory Notes:

Russia

Export of goods removal of goods from the Russian Federation customs territory without of a guarantee of back importation. Export includes the removal of domestic goods from the country and reexport of goods as well. The domestics include foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and greatly processed (changing after this their main qualitative and technical characteristics).

Reexports include goods imported before to the Russian Federation customs territory and which then were removed from the territory without a payment or with refund of payment sum of import customs duties, taxes and without applying to the goods of economic embargo and restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realized by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

Import of goods importing of goods into the Russian Federation customs territory without of reexport obligation. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-exports include goods removed before from the Russian Federation customs territory and which then were imported into the territory without custom duties .taxes and without applying to the goods of economic embargo and restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realized by FOB prices or border prices of the importing country (CIF) i.e. with taking into account of insurance cost and charges of goods transportation to their frontier of the importing country.

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 transshipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

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

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

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

Under current account of the BoP, transactions are classified into merchandise (export and imports) and invisibles. Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely a) Service- travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous(such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); b) Income; and c) Transfers (grants, gifts, remittances, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo. Under the Capital Account, capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short or long term). The main components of the capital account include foreign investment, loans and banking capital. Foreign investment, comprising Foreign Direct Investment 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. Its 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 on 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 import goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture, the place where last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, commodities whose nature or state have not been substantially changed will not be considered as having been processed or remanufactured. In instance where the country of origin cannot be ascertained, the import will be recorded as

“country unknown”. The country of final destination refers to the country of origin or where the export goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination cannot be ascertained, the exports will be credited the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

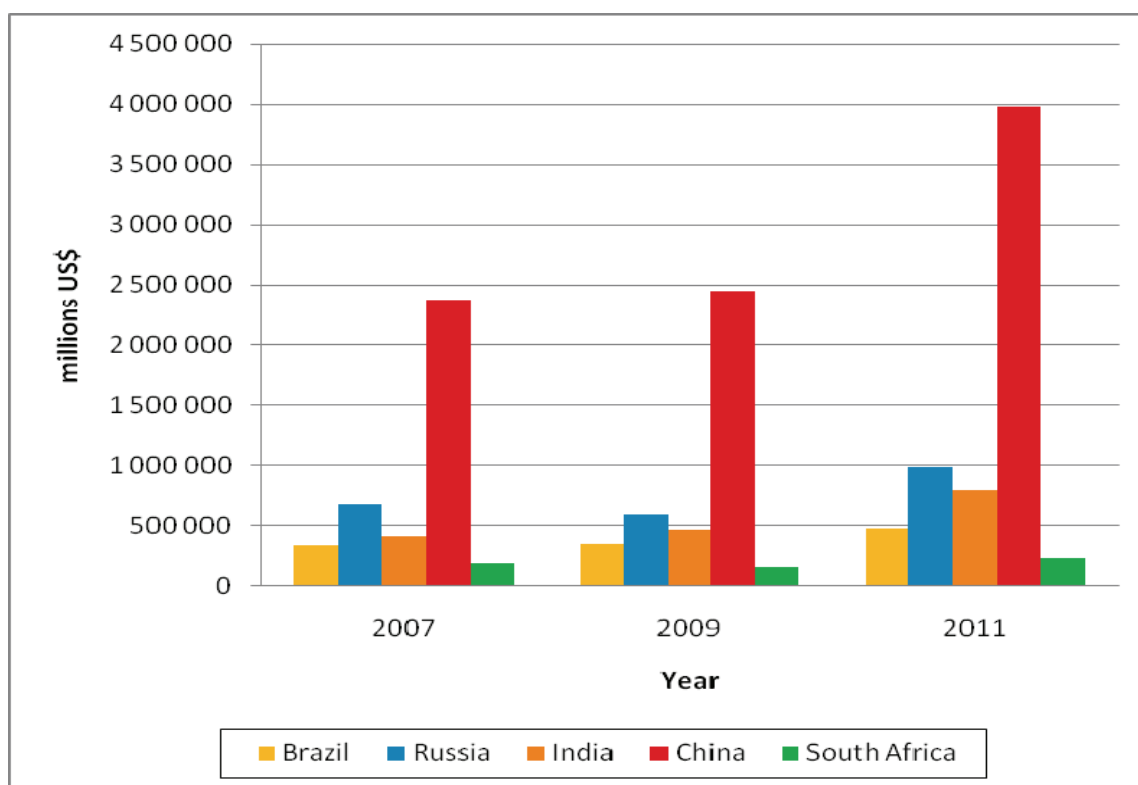
Inflows of FDI refer to the investment inside China by foreign enterprises and economic organizations or individuals (including overseas Chinese, compatriots from Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan and Chinese enterprises registered abroad), following the relevant policies and laws of China for the establishment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

Outflows of FDI refer to enterprises set up or brought by domestic investors in foreign countries and in Hong Kong, Macao and Taiwan, and the economic activities centering on operation and management of those enterprise are under the control of domestic investors.

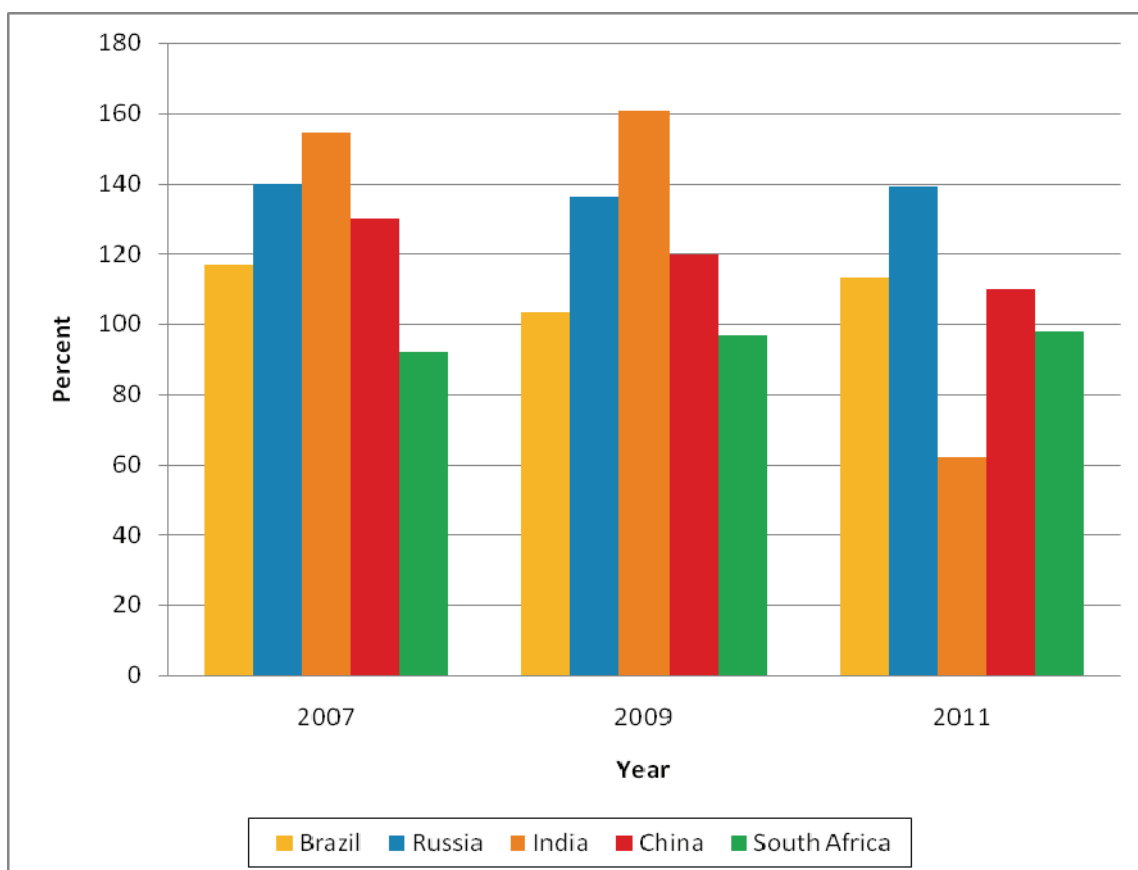
The Balance of Payment (BOP) is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and non-resident during a specific time period.

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

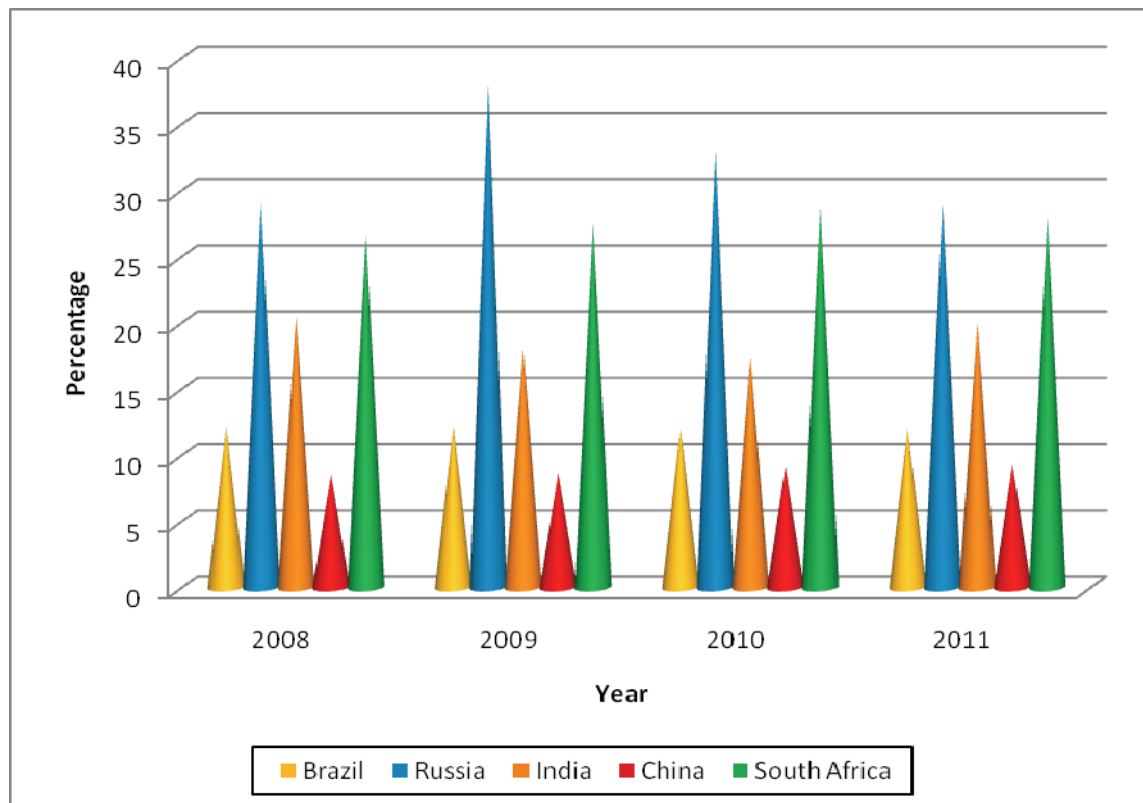
Graph 15.1(a) Value of Imports and Exports of Goods and Commercial Services



Graph 15.1(b) Ratio of Exports of Goods and Commercial Services to Imports of Goods and Commercial Services



Graph 15.1(c) Share of External Debt to GDP







Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Chapter 2: General

Chapter 3: Population

Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

Chapter 5: National Accounts

Chapter 6: Price Indices

Chapter 7: Population living standards

Chapter 8: Resources and Environment

Chapter 9: Industry

Chapter 10: Energy

Chapter 11: Agriculture, Forestry

Chapter 12: Transport

Chapter 13: Information Society

Chapter 14: Finance

Chapter 15: External Economic Relations

Chapter 16: Tourism

Table 16.1: Foreign Tourists Arrivals from Different Continents

From These Continents	Unit	2004	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Africa								
Brazil	00'	646.78	837.21	754.35	758.24	781.10	836.88	865.11
Russia	00'	53.03	68.25	63.55	104.67	95.53	98.22	110.92
India	00'	1 154.9	1 428.1	1 574.9	1 417.5	1 644.7	2 045.3	2 323.9
China	00'	1 734	2 938	3 791	3 784	4 012	4 636	4 888
South Africa	00'					50 894.1	57 411.8	6 136 835.0
Americas								
Brazil	00'	27 034.42	27 172.73	27 791.64	28 838.39	28 621.71	31 963.00	34 015.92
Russia	00'	2 200.7	2 742.0	2 375.2	2 776.7	2 661.3	2 424.2	2 710.6
India	00'	6 901.7	9 120.5	10 496.0	10 708.0	10 978.1	12 363.9	13 006.9
China	00'	17 892	24 058	27 210	25 815	24 911	29 954	32 011
South Africa	00'					3 332.5	4 579.8	432 890.0
Asia								
Brazil	00'	1 306.23	1 826.14	1 886.71	2 204.18	1 597.91	1 842.55	2 270.31
Russia	00'	5 855.3	5 185.3	4 063.5	4 053.0	3 766.3	5 007.9	6 310.6
India	00'	13 242.4	16 203.2	18 096.0	19 555.4	18 892.3	21 337.5	24 161.4
China	00'	107 314	135 882	160 612	145 510	137 793	161 786	166 232
South Africa	00'					2 229.7	2 825.7	297 882.0
Europe								
Brazil	00'	17 612.60	18 947.24	18 366.49	17 397.61	15 781.85	15 755.25	15 756.41
Russia	00'	11 223.5	8 297.1	7 138.2	7 023.0	6 605.7	6 516.3	6 690.7
India	00'	12 107.2	16 085.8	18 388.5	19 006.4	18 175.2	19 779.9	21 132.9
China	00'	37 771	52 796	62 168	61 233	45 911	56 979	59 378
South Africa	00'					7 639.0	8 398.7	1 286 027.0
Australia								
Brazil *	00'	229.72	318.19	435.20	470.00	482.95	463.02	446.57
Russia*	00'	178.78	230.35	296.29	298.26	252.68	245.91	284.17
India*	00'	1 009.4	1 374.4	1 670.6	1 783.1	1 824.5	2 102.8	2 331.7
China ¹	00'	4 519	6 386	7 285	6 888	6 724	67 893	8 593
South Africa *	00'					1 014.8	1 281.5	122 784.0
Others (Not specified)								
Brazil	00'	1 107.3	1 071.0	1 024.0	832.6	756.7	753.1	979.22
Russia	00'	9 096.7	7 807.1	8 199.2	8 695.1	7 624.6	7 046.1	7 252.8
India	00'	151.3	259.7	589.1	355.7	162.1	127.6	135.5
China	00'	96	43	31	23	22	21	19
South Africa	00'					5 008.6	6 238.0	62 936

*The figure pertains to Australasia (Australia, Fiji, etc)

Sources:

Brazil

Ministério do Turismo do Brasil.

Russia

State Boarder Service of Russia

India

Various Issues of India Tourism Statistics, M/o Tourism, Market Research Division

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012

Footnote:

China

1 Data refer to arrivals from Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Table 16.2.1: Foreign Tourists Arrivals (Top 15 Countries) – Brazil (person-times)

Name of Countries	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
Argentina	1 374 461	698 465	786 568	922 484	992 299	933 061	921 679	1 017 675	1 211 159	1 399 592	1 593 775
United States of America	596 844	628 412	668 668	705 993	793 559	721 633	695 749	625 506	603 674	641 377	594 947
Italy	216 038	197 641	221 190	276 563	303 878	287 898	268 685	265 724	253 545	245 491	229 484
Uruguay	304 682	195 384	270 251	309 732	341 647	255 349	226 111	199 403	189 412	228 545	261 204
Germany	320 050	268 903	283 615	294 989	308 598	277 182	257 740	254 264	215 595	226 630	241 739
Chile	153 921	113 507	126 591	155 026	169 953	176 357	260 439	240 087	170 491	200 724	217 200
France	184 759	199 613	211 347	224 160	263 829	275 913	254 367	214 440	205 860	199 719	207 890
Paraguay	285 724	226 011	198 170	204 762	249 030	198 958	212 022	217 709	180 373	194 340	192 730
Portugal	165 898	203 126	229 594	336 988	357 640	299 211	280 438	222 558	183 697	189 065	183 728
Spain	126 928	114 050	122 641	155 421	172 979	211 741	216 891	202 624	174 526	179 340	190 392
England	143 626	137 049	138 281	150 336	169 514	169 627	176 970	181 179	172 643	167 355	149 564
Bolivia	107 664	57 878	54 865	60 239	68 670	55 169	61 990	84 072	83 454	99 359	85 429
Colombia	50 335	38 828	36 283	42 163	47 230	50 103	45 838	96 846	78 010	85 567	91 345
Peru	48 405	39 723	38 948	56 647	60 251	64 002	96 336	93 693	78 975	81 020	86 795
Netherlands	44 057	62 331	83 999	102 480	109 708	86 122	83 566	81 936	75 518	76 411	72 162
Others	649 183	603 977	661 836	795 720	949 385	954 925	967 013	1 052 383	925 285	946 844	1 034 970
Total	4 772 575	3 784 898	4 132 847	4 793 703	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354

Source:

Departamento de Policia Federal do Brasil e Ministe'rio do Turismo do Brasil.

Table 16.2.2: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Top 15 Countries) – Russia

Name of Countries	(number of visits)										
	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Germany	204 644	288 551	351 099	313 547	328 583	345 708	332 822	333 892	347 214	346 627	375 285
Israel	9 655	23 936	26 924	30 397	27 133	31 250	32 725	46 451	58 694	75 468	85 955
Spain	14 661	39 376	51 395	60 180	53 943	79 497	105 655	95 070	86 732	100 773	70 291
Italy	61 099	114 443	125 397	125 310	116 000	129 950	143 493	113 495	122 973	125 062	118 729
China	156 792	203 264	283 839	204 192	157 361	129 749	127 155	115 870	158 061	234 127	343 357
Republic of Korea	20 442	31 886	44 397	43 304	42 951	48 825	47 343	35 200	42 573	46 991	48 425
Latvia	37 531	42 860	50 501	119 938	49 396	64 280	66 754	33 884	33 796	33 522	32 125
Netherlands	13 268	26 653	33 101	32 695	29 014	33 659	35 376	31 851	34 907	37 874	32 533
United Kingdom	66 036	90 831	115 622	118 996	124 169	130 608	142 016	150 910	126 454	128 533	135 949
USA	77 472	125 553	181 721	156 737	224 970	172 356	185 888	183 293	162 383	169 763	179 763
Turkey	9 720	30 673	41 888	43 978	47 106	49 479	54 593	43 756	56 376	80 754	100 918
Finland	193 707	242 075	242 816	175 557	148 153	153 139	142 017	149 884	139 216	133 630	120 306
France	50 585	118 548	141 113	109 305	102 513	112 762	103 223	94 176	94 282	94 863	99 581
Estonia	41 959	53 884	74 165	64 662	65 385	46 602	45 749	34 002	34 589	31 255	27 436
Japan	33 391	55 230	56 780	50 842	59 581	45 083	44 435	39 269	42 176	37 985	44 667
Others	1 304 244	1 664 152	1 040 044	734 986	856 760	640 650	685 830	599 598	593 443	658 750	755 149
Total	2 295 206	3 151 915	2 860 802	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074	2 100 601	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469

Source:

State Boarder Service of Russia

Table 16.2.3: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Top 15 Countries) – India¹

Name of Countries	(person-times)								
	2001	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
USA	329 147	526 120	611 165	696 739	799 062	804 933	827 140	931 292	980 688
UK	405 472	555 907	651 803	734 240	796 191	776 530	769 251	759 494	798 249
BANGLADESH	431 312	477 446	456 371	484 401	480 240	541 884	468 899	431 962	463 543
SRILANKA	112 813	128 711	136 400	154 813	204 084	218 805	239 995	266 515	305 853
CANADA	88 600	135 884	157 643	176 567	208 214	222 364	224 069	242 372	259 017
FRANCE	102 434	131 824	152 258	175 345	204 827	207 802	196 462	225 232	231 423
GERMANY	80 011	116 679	120 243	156 808	184 195	204 344	191 616	227 720	240 235
JAPAN	80 634	96 851	103 082	119 292	145 538	145 352	124 756	168 019	193 525
AUSTRALIA	52 691	81 608	96 258	109 867	135 925	146 209	149 074	169 647	192 592
MALAYSIA	57 869	84 390	96 276	107 286	112 741	115 794	135 343	179 077	208 196
SINGAPORE	42 824	60 710	68 666	82 574	92 908	97 851	95 328	107 487	119 022
CHINA (MAIN)	13 901	34 100	44 897	62 330	88 103	98 093	100 209	119 530	142 218
RUSSIA	15 154	47 077	56 446	62 203	75 543	91 095	94 945	122 048	144 312
ITALY	41 351	65 561	67 642	79 978	93 540	85 766	77 873	941 00	100 889
KOREA (SOUTH)	27 150	47 835	49 895	70 407	84 583	82 335	..	95 587	108 680
Others	655 919	865 995	1 049 565	1 174 317	1 375 810	1 443 446	1 383 954	1 625 336	1 820 780
Total	2 537 282	3 456 698	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504	5 282 603	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222

Source:

Ministry of Tourism

Footnotes:

1 The following categories of travelers are not included in the data series on foreign tourism:

- a) National of Nepal entering India through land routes along Indo-Nepal border.
- b) All foreigners entering India from Bhutan by land.

Table 16.2.4: Foreign Tourist Arrivals (Top 15 Countries) – China¹

(1000 person times)

Rank for 2012	Name of Countries	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
1	Republic of Korea	1345	1 945	2 845	3 545	3924	4 777	3 960	3 198	4076	4 185	4 070
2	Japan	2 202	2 255	3 334	3 390	3 746	3 978	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518
3	Russia	1 080	1 381	1 792	2 224	2 405	3 004	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426
4	United States	896	823	1 309	1 556	1 710	1 901	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118
5	Malaysia	441	430	742	900	911	1 062	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236
6	Vietnam		130	170	201	334	654	744	829	920	1 007	1 137
7	Singapore	399	378	637	756	828	922	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028
8	Mongolia	399	418	554	642	631	682	705	577	794	994	1 011
9	Philippines	364	458	549	654	704	833	795	749	828	894	962
10	Australia	234	245	376	483	538	607	572	562	661	726	774
11	Canada	237	230	348	430	499	577	535	550	685	748	708
12	Germany	239	222	365	455	501	557	529	519	609	637	660
13	Thailand	241	275	464	586	592	612	554	542	636	608	648
14	Indonesia	221	232	350	378	433	477	426	469	573	609	622
15	United Kingdom	284	288	418	500	553	605	552	529	575	596	618
	India	121	219	309	357	405	463	437	449	549	607	610
	Brazil		17	14	38	48	67	75	64	85	98	99
	South Africa		19	35	52	56	58	54	51	65	67	72
	Total	10 160	11 403	16 933	20 255	22 210	26 110	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192

Source:

National Tourism Administration of the People's Republic of China, the Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000-2011.

Footnote:

¹ Rank for 2012

Table 16.2.5: Foreign Tourists' Arrival from top 15 Countries – South Africa

(person-times)

Nationality	Unit	2009	2010	2011
Name of Countries	person-times			
Zimbabwe	person-times	1 227 631	1 513 714	1 553 008
Lesotho	person-times	1 048 550	275 838	1 526 597
Mozambique	person-times	983 739	1 051 502	1 076 753
Swaziland	person-times	628 113	632 490	700 119
Botswana	person-times	484 258	507 042	47 937
UK	person-times	446 369	453 030	420 937
USA	person-times	230 324	282 377	287 614
Germany	person-times	196 643	215 800	235 774
Namibia	person-times	177 863	190 903	197 835
Zambia	person-times	147 089	157 692	160 302
Malawi	person-times	139 605	126 120	135 577
From BRICS	person-times			
India	person-times	55 203	71 587	90 367
China	person-times	34 561	65 920	84 862
Brazil	person-times	32 256	53 756	54 183
Russian Federation	person-times	8 893	11 551	10 488
Others	person-times	1 170 768	1 464 230	1 757 001
Total	person-times	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354

Table 16.3.1: Foreign Tourist Arrivals from different continents – Brazil (person-times)

Nationality	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
NORTH AMERICA	693 238	787 407	838 595	941 777	855 098	818 536	765 380	734 998	773 181	729 756
CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA	2 438 455	1 609 425	1 864 847	2 056 283	1 862 175	1 960 628	2 118 459	2 127 173	2 423 119	2 671 836
WESTERN EUROPE (Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, U.K etc.)	1 392 803	1 474 598	1 761 260	1 970 540	1 873 507	1 812 480	1 693 095	1 542 272	1 535 301	1 525 040
EASTERN EUROPE (Hungary, Poland, CIS etc.)				35 899	21 217	24 169	46 666	35 913	40 224	50 601
AFRICA (Egypt, Ethiopia, Kenya, Nigeria, South Africa, Sudan, Tanzania, Zambia etc.)	36 352	52 489	64 678	75 676	83 721	75 435	75 824	78 110	83 688	86 511
SOUTH EAST ASIA (Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand etc.)										
EAST ASIA (China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea etc.)	82 620	81 599	98 464	110 398	136 153	126 620	163 149	119 025	128 450	163 855
WEST ASIA (Bahrain, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U.A.E., Yemen Arab Republic etc.)	26 178	26 460	32 159	35 138	46 461	62 051	37 813	29 405	36 976	41 646
SOUTH ASIA (Afghanistan, Iran, Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan etc.)							19 456	11 361	18 829	21 530
AUSTRALASIA (Australia, New Zealand, Fiji etc.)	23 486	21 880	22 972	26 023	31 819	43 520	47 000	48 295	46 302	44 657
OTHERS (not specified)	79 443	78 989	110 728	106 436	107 100	102 395	83 257	75 665	75 309	97 922
GRAND TOTAL	4 772 575	4 132 847	4 793 703	5 358 170	5 017 251	5 025 834	5 050 099	4 802 217	5 161 379	5 433 354

Sources:

Ministério do Turismo do Brasil

Table 16.3.2: Foreign Tourists Arrivals from different continents – Russia^{1, 2}

Nationality	(number of visits)										
	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
North America	83 715	140 372	199 556	171 220	248 576	199 171	230 144	226 937	193 925	204 703	216 023
Central and South America	8 213	13 504	20 513	25 483	25 626	38 350	47 526	39 188	48 496	66 360	74 583
Western Europe	293 699	492 138	602 147	527 630	532 038	573 135	539 592	535 927	546 793	552 784	584 387
Eastern Europe	1 024 411	1 267 310	520 206	231 689	297 672	140 682	162 710	124 643	104 835	116 289	131 620
Africa	2 634	4 787	5 303	5 969	6 825	6 355	10 467	9 553	9 822	11 092	13 728
South East Asia	5 082	9 629	13 466	11 709	19 607	22 796	20 945	17 644	25 076	26 351	39 305
East Asia	236 316	308 611	402 632	316 456	279 260	238 374	235 506	207 072	264 739	349 966	485 481
West Asia	42 150	112 612	130 519	119 531	188 125	94 449	101 974	105 909	136 856	180 477	216 712
South Asia	65 976	41 588	38 915	36 220	31 542	50 734	46 870	46 002	74 123	74 263	102 187
Australia and Oceania	7 298	11 920	17 878	18 210	23 035	29 629	29 826	25 268	24 591	28 417	37 530
Others	525 712	749 444	909 667	920 509	780 712	819 922	869 514	762 458	704 613	725 275	668 913
Grand Total	2 295 206	3 151 915	2 860 802	2 384 626	2 433 018	2 213 597	2 295 074	2 100 601	2 133 869	2 335 977	2 570 469

Footnotes:

- 1 By data of FSB of Russia (State Border Service). Number of visits of foreign citizens by purpose "Tourism"
- 2 Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.

Table 16.3.3: Foreign Tourists Arrivals from different continents – India

(person-times)

Nationality	2001	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
North America	417 747	518 474	662 004	768 808	873 306	1 007 276	1 027 297	1 051 209	1 173 664	1 239 705
Central and South America	21 925	21 654	28 165	35 586	38 745	42 319	43 505	46 604	62 728	60 988
Western Europe	819 973	847 966	1 128 297	1 282 119	1 487 271	1 686 083	1 709 525	1 634 042	1 750 342	1 838 695
Eastern Europe	38 863	55 252	82 426	101 445	121 309	152 764	191 110	183 475	227 650	274 598
Africa	90 962	93 353	115 493	134 801	142 813	157 485	141 750	164 474	204 525	232 386
West Asia	96 424	103 596	122 808	133 821	146 693	171 661	215 542	204 843	235 317	278 773
South Asia	672 133	666 889	790 698	841 969	908 916	982 428	1 051 846	1 001 401	1 047 444	1 139 659
South East Asia	139 975	168 926	209 110	241 408	281 726	303 475	332 925	360 191	439 043	521 755
East Asia	130 464	150 506	201 627	223 567	282 985	352 037	355 230	322 797	411 947	475 951
Australasia	66 104	73 849	100 944	119 778	137 436	167 063	178 308	182 451	210 275	233 165
Others	33 319	10 232	13 692	21 818	25 320	32 676	34 540	15 588	12 087	1 144
Stateless	9 393	15 516	1 434	13 490	647	26 237	1 025	624	670	12 403
Total	2 537 282	2 726 213	3 456 698	3 918 610	4 447 167	5 081 504	5 282 603	5 167 699	5 775 692	6 309 222

Table 16.3.4: Foreign Tourist Arrivals from different continents – China

	1000 person-times							
	2000	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
Total	10 160	22 210	26 110	24 325	21 938	26 127	27 112	27 192
Asia	6 102	13 588	16 061	14 551	13 779	16 179	16 623	16 622
Korea, DPR	76	110	114	102	106	116	152	181
India	121	405	463	437	449	549	607	610
Indonesia	221	433	477	426	469	573	609	622
Japan	2 202	3 746	3 978	3 446	3 318	3 731	3 658	3 518
Malaysia	441	911	1 062	1 041	1 059	1 245	1 245	1 236
Mongolia	399	631	682	705	577	794	994	1 011
Philippines	1 345	704	833	795	749	828	894	962
Singapore	241	828	922	876	890	1 004	1 063	1 028
Korea, Rep.	66	3 924	4 777	3 960	3 198	4 076	4 185	4 070
Thailand	2 489	592	612	554	542	636	608	648
Africa	284	294	379	378	401	464	489	525
South Africa		56	58	54	51	65	67	72
Europe	2 489	5 280	6 217	6 123	4 591	5 698	5 938	5 948
United Kingdom	284	553	605	552	529	575	596	618
Germany	239	501	557	529	519	609	637	660
France	185	402	463	430	425	513	493	525
Italy	78	195	215	194	191	229	235	252
Netherlands	76	168	194	181	167	189	198	196
Portugal	23	45	48	44	44	48	47	49
Sweden	54	130	145	138	126	155	170	172
Switzerland	31	58	65	63	63	74	75	83
Russia	1 080	2 405	3 004	3 123	1 743	2 370	2 536	2 426
Latin America	83	196	243	260	231	301	337	353
Brazil		48	67	75	64	85	98	99
North America	1 133	2 210	2 562	2 321	2 260	2 695	2 864	2 826
Canada	237	499	577	535	550	685	748	708
United States	896	1 710	1 901	1 786	1 710	2 010	2 116	2 118
Oceanic and Pacific Islands	282	639	729	689	672	789	859	915
Australia	234	538	607	572	562	661	726	774
New Zealand	38	89	109	105	100	116	121	128
Others	7	4	3	2	2	2	2	2

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook, 2001-2012.

Table 16.3.5: Foreign Tourist Arrivals from different continents (top 15 countries) – South Africa

NATIONALITY	(person times)		
	2009	2010	2011
North America	275 715	337 652	345 384
Central and South America	57 530	120 329	87 506
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
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	101 479	128 149	122 784
Others (Not specified)	500 858	623 803	123 161
Grand Total	7 011 865	8 073 552	8 339 354

Explanatory Notes:

General

Tourism, Rome 1963.

International Visitor: 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".

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, and sport);
- (ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

The following are not regarded as "foreign tourist;

- Persons arriving, with or without a contract, to take up an occupation or engage in activities remunerated from within the country;
- Persons coming to establish residence in the country;
- "Same Day Visitors" i.e. temporary visitors staying less than twenty four hours in the country (including travellers and cruises).

China

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

ANNEXURE – I

ASPECTS OF THE BRAZILIAN NATIONAL STATISTICAL SYSTEM

1. ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE IBGE

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) is ruled according to the Law n.º 5.878, of May 11th 1973, and the Statute – Decree n.º 3.740, of June 13th, 2003. It is linked to the Ministry of Planning, with the role of coordinating the Brazilian Statistical System and being the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

The Brazilian official statistics are 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 and nationwide 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.

2. 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 organisations 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 the various Advisory Committee, 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; Social Statistics: Brazilian Regional Accounts.

As the demands for information not included in the predetermined work program cannot be satisfied with the resources available, they are met through agreements with the concerned governmental entities, which fund additional surveys. Examples of additional surveys are those demanded by the Ministries of Health, Education and Social Development.

IBGE also cooperates with various ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance, and the central Bank for the preparation of National Accounts.

Annually, the Ministry of Labor provides IBGE with the Annual list of Social Information (RAIS), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE). This register is used to select the sample of enterprises for the Annual Economic Surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since 1990's.

To set their long term lines of work, IBGE hold regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, Scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

This action resulted in the preparation of a diagnosis of the state of the art of production of information in the sphere of public services and the mapping of gaps, identifying opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

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

One solution to fit the statistical offices to this new reality has been the adoption of models that address a systematic conception, with the production of integrated information sources and databases.

The Integrated System of Household Survey (SIPD) will integrate the existing household surveys (National Sample Survey of Household - PNAD, Monthly Employment Survey - PME, Household Budget Survey - POF, Urban Informal Economy Survey - ECINF) and meet new demands.

Being a new project, with proposals of significant dimension, planning SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

The transparency of this process assures users the joint monitoring and evaluation of the paths taken in building this new project.

3. 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; Organise 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.

4. 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 organisations.

5. 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; The technical assistance from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) within the project for the review of the Production Process of Economic 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.

6. 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 Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development - OECD, the World Tourism Organisation - WTO, the International Labour Organisation - ILO, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries - CPLP, BRICS, among others.

7. 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 conjuncture surveys. Thus approximately 100 press conferences are held at IBGE a year.

The publication of the so-called conjuncture surveys is regulated by Decree n. 355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning.

According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e., two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m.

As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state official who have the precedence over the public, a fact that ensures the transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalist is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organised 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.

8. 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 RUSSIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) is the federal authority which is responsible for the development of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other social processes in the Russian Federation.

State statistics in the Russian Federation is based on the principals of centralized work. The main task of the state statistics is to provide timely reporting of full and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the public authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, commercial structures, population and international organisation in order to achieve this objective. Federal plan of statistical works is being developed; it defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the; it is also formed by the Rosstat on the interdepartmental basic and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions:

- Submits in accordance with the current procedure the official statistical information to the President of the Russian Federation, the Government of the Russian Federation Assembly of the Russian Federation, other bodies of state power, the local self-government bodies, mass media, organisations and citizens, and also to international organisations;
- Devises and approves in accordance with the current procedure within its jurisdiction the official statistical methodology to conduct the federal statistical observations and to form the official statistical information and ensures that the specified methodology complies with international standards and the principles of statistics;
- Approves the forms of federal statistical observation and instructions on their completion upon the proposal of the subjects of the official statistical accounting, unless the contrary is established by federal laws;
- Coordinates activities in the sphere of official statistical accounting when preparing the federal plan of statistical works, formulating the proposals on its actualization, and also approving the forms of the federal statistical observation and instructions on their completion;
- Carries out the preparation, methodological support, federal statistical observations in the respective sphere of activity and the processing of data received as a result of observations for the purpose of forming official statistical information;
- Devises and keeps in accordance with the current procedure the all-Russia classifications of technical, economic and social information in the respective sphere of activity;
- Ensures within its jurisdiction the relevant conditions of protection and defense of the information received during the process of the Services activity and constituting a service, bank, tax and commercial secret and other confidential information;
- Provides users with official statistical and other information in accordance with the current procedure and on the basis of agreements for rendering information services;
- Fulfillment of obligations arising from membership of the Russian Federation in the international organisations; research and summarizing of international experience in statistics.

Statistical System: principles of organisation

The state statistic system is a network of hierarchically and functionally interrelated organisation that collect, process and disseminate statistics, characterizing rates and proportions of socio-economic and demographic development of the country and its place in the Modernworld.

The system is formed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of full and objective statistical information 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, commercial structures public and international organisations.

The system includes two organisational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head quarter, and regional level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

Federal level of the state statistics

Federal level of the state statistics includes: Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) Headquarter, 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 "

Regional level of state statistics

Russian Federation is divided into 82 constituted entities (regions). In each constituent entity (republic, oblast, autonomous area, territory) Rosstat regional office.

Rosstat regional offices ensure collection, pre-processing of statistics in each region; information providing to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other interested users.

Legal Basis of the official Statistics Activities

Federal State Statistical Service activity is based on the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal constitutional laws, federal laws, decrees of the President of the Russian Federation and the Government of the Russian, international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activity in Russia is the federal law "On official statistical accounting and the system of the state statistics in the Russian Federation" that was signed by the President of the Russian Federation in the 2007. Carrying out of such significant statistical events as population census and agricultural census is based on relevant federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary information from respondents aiming to shape government information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued "Regulation on conditions of obligatory provision of primary statistical data and administrative data to the institutions of official statistical accounting".

Emerging challenges

It is essential for effective country's socio-economic development, governance and regulation to receive timely and provide analysis of complete, reliable, scientifically accurate official statistical information on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other public process in the Russian Federation.

Now a day's Russian statistics is being developed under conditions of significant socio-economic changes, administrative reform, budgetary process reformation, transition to the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the search and implementation problem of principally new approaches to official statistics as well as creation of flexible system of information and statistical support, responding to changes occurring in the society.

In mid-term perspective Federal task program "Development of the state statistics in Russia 2007-2011" is designed.

This program aims at creation of a unified system of information statistical support to government bodies by integration of information statistical resources in the scale of the whole country. The system will allow to receive in time reliable and comprehensive indicators of macroeconomic statistics for effective decision-making and forecasts in all spheres of national economy.

Development of the statistical system are realized on the basis of further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and managing methods, retaining and efficiency improvement of human resources in the state statistics.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology, definition of forms and methods for realization of broad access to official statistics for all interested users.

ANNEXURE – III

A BRIEF OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN STATISTICAL SYSTEM

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 organisations collect and generate data on a number of variables. The Central Government acts as the coordinating agency for presentation of statistics on an all-India basis even in fields where the States have primary authority and responsibility for collection of statistics. The State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (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) for the purpose of maintaining uniformity and consistency in the data produced and consolidated at different levels.

Statistical System at the Centre

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOSPI) is the nodal agency for planning and facilitating the integrated development of the Statistical system in the country including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. National Statistical Organisation (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 Organisation viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI) which is a premier statistical institute of international repute.

Besides the NSO, most of the line Ministries/Departments in the 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 which are generally headed by senior level statistical functionaries to facilitate proper coordination with NSO. Most of these departments bring out respective statistical data/publications.

Central Statistics Office (CSO)

CSO is headed by a Director General with the headquarters located in New Delhi. 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 for last three years.

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 various 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, to improve the quality and reliability of existing data sets, to make available new data sets on emerging fields to meet increasing data demands, and, to reduce 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.

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 prepares 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.

Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESSs) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs.

While 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 DESSs for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESSs perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the centre viz. bring out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State Statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

Legal Support for Collection of Data

Data collection in India has been largely based on a voluntary response except for the statutory support provided through the erstwhile "Collection of Statistics Act, 1953" to collect industrial data. This Act has since been amended as the new 'Collection of Statistics Act 2008 which is much more comprehensive to enable collection of various socio-economic data.' The collection of Statistics Act 2008 'is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation while another Act viz. Census Act 1948 is administered by the Office of the Registrar General Of India under the Ministry of Home Affairs, to collect population and other demographic data. Besides the two important Acts, there are a number of other Acts, Rules and Procedures being administered by concerned subject Ministries/ Departments, to collect statutory administrative returns which help in generating different subject related data.

Emerging challenges

The Indian Statistical system has played an important role in facilitating informed decision-making, and greatly contributed in planned social and economic development in the country. A large variety of data is produced by the statistical system and extensive statistical data base 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 country with a view to improving 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 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 INTRODUCTION 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 47 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, internet release, press conference, public data bank and publications, i.e., mainly varieties of yearbooks. In recent years, as the information technology moves forward, NBS has newly developed a series of visual products over the cell phones, such as "Statistics in China", "China in Figures", etc. which enable the release and provision of statistical data and products more efficiently, more frequently 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 Projects 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 Projects 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

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 organisational model options for transformation. The first model was to centralise 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 centralisation 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 centralisation was the way to go was prevalent both within Stats SA and in other organs of state. The second model was to decentralise 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 rationalisation of the statistical series produced so they could be relevant to the aspirations of the citizenry. The rationalisation 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 centralise done. However, overtime it had become increasingly clear that Stats SA had very limited capacity to cater for most statistical needs of users. In the same breath the potential of other organs of state for filling the gap between what Stats SA produced and what users needed was recognised. 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 country. Although the new vision was as yet to be formally defined, it was hinged on coordination of statistical production. A National Statistics Systems Division (NSSD) was established at Stats SA to tease out the coordination process. The NSS concept 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 undergone a strategic shift that emphasises 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 country. 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 standardising 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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