

# BRICS 20 RUSSIA 24

**BRICS JOINT STATISTICAL  
PUBLICATION 2024**

[BRICS-RUSSIA2024.RU](http://BRICS-RUSSIA2024.RU)



**BRAZIL**



**CHINA**



الجهاز المركزي  
للتعبية العامة والإحصاء  
C A P M A S

**EGYPT**



**ETHIOPIA**



**INDIA**



**IRAN**



FEDERAL STATE  
STATISTICS SERVICE

**RUSSIA**



stats sa  
Department:  
Statistics South Africa  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**SOUTH AFRICA**



المركز الاتحادي  
للتنافسية والإحصاء  
FEDERAL COMPETITIVENESS  
AND STATISTICS CENTRE

**UNITED ARAB EMIRATES**

# FOREWORD

The BRICS JSP is a public document that provides comprehensive statistical data of main socio-economic indicators of BRICS countries both in comparison and in dynamics, as well as detailed data on changes in the most important macroeconomic and social indicators, such as indicators of economic activity of the population, dynamics and structure of GDP, price indices, and living standards of the population.

The publication includes 15 chapters. The first chapter is a summary of the entire publication, presenting general information with comparable statistics of the nine countries, while the other 14 chapters reflect various aspects of the past development and current status of each country. Each thematic chapter contains a summary table followed by country tables. The summary tables present the most comparable information among the nine countries while the country tables show more detailed information separately by each country.

BRICS JSP also features the set of appendices providing overviews of the statistical systems of the BRICS countries as well as the set of annexures on the current status of the monitoring framework for the SDGs.

Starting from 2021, along with the main BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, a shortened version of the BRICS JSP "BRICS JSP Snapshot", intended for engagement of wide range of users, has been released annually.

The 14<sup>th</sup> edition of BRICS Joint Statistical Publication has been compiled and brought out by Russia under its Chairmanship in BRICS in 2024. Rosstat would like to extend its gratitude to all BRICS NSOs for their contributions and continuous support in preparation of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication.

We sincerely hope that both BRICS JSP and BRICS JSP Snapshot will be highly useful to all the stakeholders.

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# Evolution of BRICS

The leaders of BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India, and China) countries met for the first time in St. Petersburg, Russia, on the margins of the G8 Outreach Summit in July 2006. Shortly afterwards, in September 2006, the group was formalized as BRIC during the 1<sup>st</sup> BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting, which met on the sidelines of the General Debate of the UN Assembly in New York City. After a series of high-level meetings, the 1<sup>st</sup> BRIC summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia on 16 June 2009.

The BRIC group was renamed as BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) after South Africa was accepted as a member at the BRIC Foreign Ministers' Meeting in New York in September 2010. Accordingly, South Africa attended the 3<sup>rd</sup> BRICS Summit in Sanya, China on 14 April 2011.

At the XV BRICS Summit held in August 2023, in South Africa it was decided to invite the Argentine Republic, the Arab Republic of Egypt, the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates to become full members of BRICS from 1 January 2024.

## BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP)

A strong need was felt to put all the important data of BRICS countries on a single platform and disseminate it for the mutual benefit of all these countries during the Foreign Ministers Meeting of Brazil, Russia, India and China held at the 64<sup>th</sup> General Assembly of the United Nations, 2009.

The first edition of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (BRICS JSP) was released in 2010. Since then, every year one of the BRICS countries brings out this publication.

The release of the publication is essential and fundamental to develop the statistical cooperation mechanism among the BRICS countries. The publication is the result of annual joint efforts of the NSOs of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

The JSP provides comprehensive statistical data of main socio-economic indicators of BRICS countries. To date, 13 issues of the BRICS JSP have been released by NSOs of BRICS countries.

## BRICS JSP Snapshot

During the 12<sup>th</sup> Meeting of Heads of BRICS NSOs held in 2020 under the Russia chairship it was decided to develop a new format of statistical publication (mini JSP version) in order to promote the main statistical collection and engage a wider range of users.

At the next 13<sup>th</sup> Meeting of BRICS NSOs held in October 2021 the first shortened version of the BRICS JSP – BRICS JSP Snapshot was introduced by NSO India.

BRICS JSP Snapshot continues to be published annually along with BRICS Joint Statistical Publication.

## BRICS NSO Cooperation

To bring out the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication and BRICS JSP Snapshot Snapshot of BRICS Countries, it has been a practice to hold the following two meetings by the NSOs of BRICS chairship.

- Technical Meeting of National Statistical Offices of BRICS Countries – meeting of experts dedicated to the preparations of BRICS Joint Statistical Publication. The meeting is generally held in the first half of the year.
- Meeting of Heads of National Statistical Offices of BRICS Countries – high-level meeting aimed to share best practices and challenges amongst the member countries and to explore the feasibility to enhance the capacity building of the member countries through cooperation. BRICS JSP is regularly released at this meeting. The meeting is usually held during the second half of the year.

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



**Table 1.1 General Information on BRICS Countries – 2023**

	Area of territory (1 000 km <sup>2</sup> )	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per km <sup>2</sup> )	National currency
<b>Brazil</b>	8 510 <sup>(1)</sup>	Brasília	211,7	24,9	Real – R\$
<b>China</b>	9 600	Beijing	1 410,7	146,9	Renminbi – RMB
<b>Egypt</b>	1 002	Cairo	105,2	104,2	Egyptian pound – EGP
<b>Ethiopia</b>	1 151	Addis Ababa	107,5	93,2 <sup>(2)</sup>	Birr
<b>India</b>	3 287	New Delhi	1 392,3 <sup>(3)</sup>	423,5 <sup>(3)</sup>	Rupee – ₹
<b>Iran</b>	1 631	Tehran	85,3	52,3	Rial
<b>Russia</b>	17 234	Moscow	146,3	8,5	Rouble – Rub
<b>South Africa</b>	1 221	Pretoria	62,2	50,9	Rand – ZAR
<b>UAE</b>	71	Abu Dhabi	10,7 <sup>(P)</sup>	150,4 <sup>(P)</sup>	Dirhams – DHS

**Sources****Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

**China**

National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Abstract 2023.

**Ethiopia**

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**India**

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

**Russia**

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

b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**South Africa**

Statistics South Africa.

**UAE**

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.

**Footnotes:****Brazil**

<sup>(1)</sup> For the surface of Brazil the value of 8.510.345.538 km<sup>2</sup> published in the DOU n° 41 of 03/03/2021 according to Resolution No. 47 of March 1, 2021 was maintained. Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.

**Ethiopia**

<sup>(2)</sup> Population density (persons per sq. km) = Total Population (Mid-year (thousands persons) / Total Area, Where: Total Population is the projected population and Total Area is the geographic area size of the region, measured in square kilometers.

**India**

<sup>(3)</sup> Projected population as on 1 July 2023 based on Census 2011.

**United Arab Emirates**

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**Table 1.2 Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries**

Population	Year	Value		Year	Value	
<b>Mid-year (million persons)</b>						
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	2023	211,7		Egypt	2023 104,2	
China	2023	1 410,7		Ethiopia <sup>(5)</sup>	2023 93,2	
Egypt	2023	105,2		India <sup>(4)</sup>	2023 423,5 <sup>(58)</sup>	
Ethiopia	2023	107,5		Iran	2023 52,3	
India <sup>(4)</sup>	2023	1 392,3		Russia	2023 8,5	
Iran	2023	85,3		South Africa	2023 50,9	
Russia	2023	146,3		UAE	2023 150,4	
South Africa	2023	62,2		<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)</b>		
UAE	2023	10,7 <sup>(P)</sup>		Brazil	2023 12,0	
<b>Male (%)</b>				China	2023 6,4	
Brazil	2023	48,8		Egypt	2022 21,2	
China	2023	51,1		Ethiopia	2023 24,2	
Egypt	2023	42,9		India	2020 19,5	
Ethiopia	2023	50,1		Iran	2021 14,0	
India <sup>(4)</sup>	2023	51,4		Russia	2023 8,6	
Iran	2023	50,5		South Africa	2023 19,8	
Russia	2023	46,5		UAE	2022 9,4	
South Africa	2023	49,0		<b>Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)</b>		
UAE	2023	64,1		Brazil	2023 7,0	
<b>Female (%)</b>				China	2023 7,9	
Brazil	2023	51,2		Egypt	2022 5,8	
China	2023	48,9		Ethiopia	2023 5,7	
Egypt	2023	57,1		India	2020 6,0	
Ethiopia	2023	49,9		Iran	2023 ...	
India <sup>(4)</sup>	2023	48,6		Russia	2023 12,1	
Iran	2023	49,5		South Africa	2023 8,8	
Russia	2023	53,5		UAE	2022 1,1	
South Africa	2023	51,0		<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</b>		
UAE	2023	35,9		Brazil	2023 12,5	
<b>Population density (persons per km<sup>2</sup>)</b>				China	2022 4,9	
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	2023	24,9		Egypt	2022 18,9	
China	2023	146,9		Ethiopia	2023 45,8	
				India	2020 28,0	

	Year	Value
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	4,2
South Africa	2023	24,0
UAE	2022	4,6
<b>Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)</b>		
Brazil	2023	57,7
China	2022	15,7
Egypt	2022	40,9
Ethiopia	2019	199,0
India	2020	97,0
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	13,3
South Africa	2019	91,1
UAE	2022	5,0
<b>Life expectancy at birth</b>		
Brazil	2023	76,4
China	2020	77,9
Egypt	2023	71,3
Ethiopia	2023	66,5
India	2020	70,0
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	73,4
South Africa	2023	66,3
UAE	2022	83,1
<b>Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress) (%)</b>		
Brazil	2023	17,7
China (NPC)	2023	...
(CPPCC)	2023	...
Egypt	2020	27,4
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2019	14,4
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(6)</sup>	2023	18,3
South Africa (NA)	2022	46,0

	Year	Value
(NCOP)	2022	36,0
UAE	2023	50,0
<b>Labour Force</b>		
<b>Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)</b>		
Brazil <sup>(7)</sup>	2023	63,4
China <sup>(8)</sup>	2023	52,5
Egypt	2023	43,4
Ethiopia	2023	...
India <sup>(9)</sup>	2023	57,9
Iran	2023	41,3
Russia <sup>(10)</sup>	2023	62,8
South Africa	2023	55,0
UAE	2022	63,9
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>		
Brazil <sup>(7)</sup>	2023	7,7
China <sup>(11)</sup>	2023	5,1
Egypt	2023	7,0
Ethiopia	2022	18,9
India	2023	3,2
Iran	2023	8,1
Russia <sup>(10)(12)</sup>	2023	3,2
South Africa	2023	32,1
UAE	2023	2,2
<b>National Accounts</b>		
<b>GDP (current prices/billion US\$)</b>		
Brazil <sup>(13)</sup>	2023	2 174
China <sup>(14)(15)</sup>	2023	17 889 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	2023	393
Ethiopia	2023	164
India <sup>(16)</sup>	2023	3 568
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	2 033
South Africa	2023	381
UAE	2023	514

Continued 1.2

	Year	Value
<b>Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)</b>		
Brazil <sup>(13)</sup>	2023	10 049
China <sup>(14)</sup>	2023	12 681 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	2023	3 742
Ethiopia	2023	1 549
India <sup>(16)</sup>	2023	2 558
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	13 900
South Africa	2023	6 208
UAE	2023	48 141
<b>Prices</b>		
<b>Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)</b>		
Brazil	2023	4,6
China	2023	0,2
Egypt	2023	33,9
Ethiopia	2023	32,5
India <sup>(17)</sup>	2023	5,7
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	5,9
South Africa	2023	6,0
UAE	2023	1,6
<b>Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)</b>		
Brazil <sup>(48)</sup>	2023	-5,0
China (industrial products)	2023	-3,0
Egypt	2023	26,6
Ethiopia	2021	24,4
India	2023	...
Iran	2023	...
Russia (industrial products) <sup>(18)</sup>	2023	4,0
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2023	6,7
UAE	2023	...
<b>Science and technology</b>		
<b>Proportion of R &amp; D Expenditure to GDP (%)</b>		
Brazil	2023	...

	Year	Value
China <sup>(P)</sup>	2023	2,6
Egypt	2020	0,2
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2020	0,6
Iran	2021	0,7
Russia <sup>(19)</sup>	2023	1,0
South Africa	2022	0,8
UAE	2021	1,5
<b>Full-Time Equivalent of R &amp; D Personnel (person-year)</b>		
Brazil	2023	...
China <sup>(P)</sup>	2023	6 600 000
Egypt	2023	...
Ethiopia	2023	...
India <sup>(20)</sup>	2021	361 924 <sup>(21)</sup>
Iran	2021	264 847
Russia	2023	735 864
South Africa	2018	43 774
UAE	2021	40 190
<b>People's living Standards</b>		
<b>Public expenditure on education as % of GDP</b>		
Brazil	2021	5,2
China <sup>(22)</sup>	2022	4,0
Egypt	2022	2,0
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2022	4,5
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2021	3,5
South Africa	2022	6,8
UAE	2021	3,9
<b>Public expenditure on health as % of GDP</b>		
Brazil	2021	4,5
China <sup>(22)</sup>	2022	7,1
Egypt	2022	1,3
Ethiopia	2023	...



Continued 1.2

	Year	Value
India	2022	1,4
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2021	3,8
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2021	3,4
<b>Gini coefficient</b>		
Brazil	2023	0,518
China <sup>(23)</sup>	2023	0,465
Egypt	2020	0,300
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	...
Urban	2023	0,314
Rural	2023	0,266
Iran	2022	0,388
Russia <sup>(24)</sup>	2023	0,405
South Africa <sup>(25)</sup>	2023	...
UAE	2020	0,295
<b>Industry</b>		
<b>Industrial production (preceding year = 100) (%)</b>		
Brazil	2023	100,1
China	2023	104,6
Egypt	2023	101,7
Ethiopia	2023	...
India <sup>(26)</sup>	2023	105,9 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(27)</sup>	2023	104,1
South Africa <sup>(28)</sup>	2023	93,2
UAE	2023	...
<b>Iron ore production (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2022	511
China	2023	991
Egypt	2021	13
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	277
Iran	2022	107

	Year	Value
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2023	91
South Africa	2022	64
UAE	2023	...
<b>Steel production (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2022	47
China	2023	1 019
Egypt	2021	53
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	140,8
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(29)</sup>	2023	75
South Africa (million Rand)	2023	...
UAE	2023	...
<b>Passenger cars production (1000 sets)</b>		
Brazil	2022	1 810
China	2022	21 968
Egypt	2020	14
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2021	2 185 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	543
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2023	...
<b>Energy</b>		
<b>Petroleum production (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	198
China	2023	209
Egypt (1000 tons)	2022	27 879
Ethiopia	2023	4
India <sup>(30)</sup>	2023	29
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(31)</sup>	2022	535
South Africa	2023	...
UAE <sup>(32)</sup>	2022	153

Continued 1.2

	Year	Value
<b>Coal production (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	6
China	2023	4 711
Egypt	2021	106
Ethiopia	2023	1 501
India	2023	997 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2022	4
Russia	2023	430
South Africa	2023	232
UAE	2023	...
<b>Natural gas (million cu.m)</b>		
Brazil	2023	54 681
China	2023	232 430
Egypt	2022	59 322
Ethiopia	2020	205
India	2023	36 438
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(33)</sup>	2023	638
South Africa	2023	...
UAE <sup>(34)</sup>	2022	55 574
<b>Electricity production (billion kWh)</b>		
Brazil	2023	708
China	2023	9 456
Egypt	2022	214
Ethiopia	2022	15
India	2023	1 949 <sup>(52)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	1 181
South Africa	2023	224
UAE <sup>(35)</sup>	2022	155
<b>Primary energy production (mtoe)</b>		
Brazil	2023	391
China <sup>(36)</sup>	2023	3 381 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt (ktoe)	2022	93 576
Ethiopia <sup>(37)</sup>	2023	...

	Year	Value
India	2022	476 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2021	1 451
South Africa	2019	165
UAE	2022	253
<b>Consumption of energy (mtoe)</b>		
Brazil	2023	314
China <sup>(36)</sup>	2023	4 004 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt (ktoe)	2022	58 758
Ethiopia <sup>(38)</sup>	2023	...
India	2022	552 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2021	1 220
South Africa	2020	71
UAE	2023	...
<b>Agriculture</b>		
<b>Cultivated land (million hectares)</b>		
Brazil	2023	96
China	2022	128
Egypt	2022	4
Ethiopia	2023	24
India <sup>(39)</sup>	2021	154
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	126
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2022	0,09
<b>Cereals production (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	156
China	2023	641
Egypt	2022	108
Ethiopia	2023	61
India <sup>(39)(40)</sup>	2023	304 <sup>(40)</sup>
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	145
South Africa	2022	18

Continued 1.2

	Year	Value
UAE	2022	0,02
<b>Fruits and vegetables (million tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	74,4
China	2023	1 156,0
Egypt	2022	37,0
Ethiopia	2021	2,7
India	2023	317,6
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(41)</sup>	2023	21,0
South Africa	2022	10,0
UAE	2022	0,7
<b>Meat production (1000 tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	27 583
China	2023	97 482
Egypt	2022	803
Ethiopia	2023	603
India <sup>(42)</sup>	2022	9 769
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(43)</sup>	2023	12 001
South Africa	2023	3 448
UAE	2023	...
<b>Fish catch (1000 tons)</b>		
Brazil	2023	...
China	2023	7 368
Egypt	2022	1 993
Ethiopia	2023	...
India <sup>(42)</sup>	2023	17 545
Iran	2023	...
Russia <sup>(44)</sup>	2023	5 369
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2022	66
<b>Transport</b>		
<b>Length of railways in operation (1000 km)</b>		
Brazil	2023	-
China	2023	159

	Year	Value
Egypt	2023	...
Ethiopia	2023	0,8
India	2022	69
Iran	2021	12
Russia	2023	87
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2023	...
<b>Length of highways (1000 km)</b>		
Brazil	2023	...
China	2023	5 437
Egypt	2023	...
Ethiopia	2020	29
India <sup>(45)</sup>	2021	334 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2021	23
Russia <sup>(46)</sup>	2023	1 125
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2022	2
<b>Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)</b>		
Brazil	2023	...
China	2023	1 030 898
Egypt	2023	...
Ethiopia	2023	15
India <sup>(47)</sup>	2023	253 524 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	2021	11 231
Russia	2023	264 699
South Africa	2023	...
UAE	2023	...
<b>External Economic Relations</b>		
<b>Value of imports of goods and commercial services (millionUS\$)</b>		
Brazil	2023	337 040
China	2023	3 125 185
Egypt	2023	82 265
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	678 215

Continued 1.2

	Year	Value
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	379 315
South Africa	2023	123 444
UAE	2023	481 852
<b>Value of exports of goods and commercial services (millionUS\$)</b>		
Brazil	2023	389 215
China	2023	3 511 248
Egypt	2023	68 218
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	437 072
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	465 660
South Africa	2023	124 697
UAE	2023	558 402
<b>Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)</b>		
Brazil	2023	355 034
China	2023	3 237 977

	Year	Value
Egypt	2023	...
Ethiopia	2023	...
India	2023	646 419
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	414 244
South Africa <sup>(50)</sup>	2023	62 518
UAE	2023	...
<b>Share of external debts to GDP (%)</b>		
Brazil	2023	33,7
China	2023	13,7
Egypt	2023	43,0
Ethiopia	2023	17,3
India	2023	19,0
Iran	2023	...
Russia	2023	16,5
South Africa	2023	41,5
UAE	2023	...

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- m) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2023.
- n) China Railway Corporation. Annual Statistical Report 2023.

#### **Ethiopia**

- a) Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.
- b) Ministry of Mines.
- c) Ethiopia Petroleum and Energy Authority.
- d) Ethiopia ministry of planning and development.
- e) Ethiopian Road Authority.
- f) Ministry of Finance.
- g) Ministry of water and Energy.

#### **India**

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

#### **Russia**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Agency for Air Transport.
- d) Federal Road Agency.
- e) Bank of Russia.
- f) Federal Agency for Fishery.

#### **South Africa**

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

#### **UAE**

- a) Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center (FCSC).
- b) Ministry of Health and Prevention (MOHAP).

#### **Footnotes:**

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

#### **Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Population 15 years old and older. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Data are derived from quarterly GDP results.
- <sup>(48)</sup> From 2014 onwards, Producer price index refers to Mining and quarrying and manufacturing, source IBGE. Before 2014 data from Fundação Getúlio Vargas – FGV – an economic index called the Wholesale Price Index (WPI), which collects wholesale prices – agriculture and industry.

#### **China**

- <sup>(8)</sup> Share of number of employed persons to national population.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.
- <sup>(14)</sup> GDP and Per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- <sup>(15)</sup> Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.

<sup>(22)</sup> Government appropriation for education as percentage of GDP.

<sup>(23)</sup> Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.

<sup>(36)</sup> Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

## Egypt

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on Census 2006.

<sup>(3)</sup> Based on Census 2017.

<sup>(57)</sup> GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual exchange rates.

## Ethiopia

<sup>(5)</sup> Population density (persons per sq. km) = Total Population (Mid-year (thousands persons) / Total Area Where: Total Population is the projected population and Total Area is the geographic area size of the region, measured in square kilometers.

<sup>(37)</sup> Primray energy production = primray energy production refers to energy forms that are captured directly from natural resource . Thre for in our case the primary energy includes electricity from renewable energy biomass and coal.

<sup>(38)</sup> Consumption energy (mote) = the entire amount of energy utilized by a country ;region or sector over agiven time of periods is measured by the energy consumption indicator.

## India

<sup>(4)</sup> For 2000, population projections are based on Census 1991 and for remaining years population projections are based on Census 2011.

<sup>(9)</sup> Share of labour force that belong to the population of the age group 15 years and older.

<sup>(16)</sup> GDP in US\$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate taken from RBI's website. The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of the FY. Data relate to new base year (2011–12).

<sup>(26)</sup> The data pertains to financial year. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993–94 and from 2012 onwards pertains to base year 2011–12. Figures for 2023 is provisional.

<sup>(21)</sup> Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017–18 as on 1.4.2018 and for 2020–21 as on 01.04.2021.

<sup>(39)</sup> The period of agricultural year is from July to June.

<sup>(40)</sup> As per third advance estimates 2023–24.

<sup>(42)</sup> The data pertain to March to February. Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–2008.

<sup>(45)</sup> The information is as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table. The information on highways includes both national and state highways (excluding rural roads, project roads, urban roads, etc.).

<sup>(47)</sup> Information pertains to Financial Year. The figures are for Scheduled Indian operators for their Domestic & International operations.

<sup>(51)</sup> Coal Production data pertains to Financial year.

<sup>(52)</sup> Estimated data.

<sup>(53)</sup> The data pertains to financial year. Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.

<sup>(54)</sup> Primary energy comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity.

<sup>(55)</sup> Includes energy from coal, lignite, crude petroleum (Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput), Natural gas & Electricity (Hydro, Nucler & other renewable sources electricity from utilities).

<sup>(56)</sup> International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

<sup>(58)</sup> Projected population as on 1 July 2023 based on Census 2011.

**Russia**

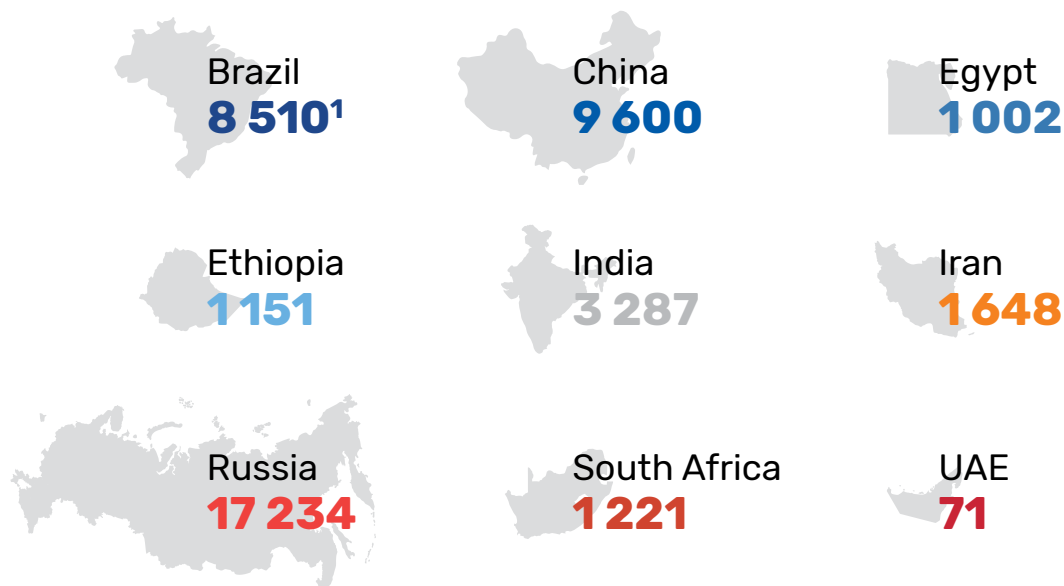
- <sup>(6)</sup> According to data from the Office of the State Duma and the Office of the Federation Council of the Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation as of January 1.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Before 2017 data on population 15–72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older.
- <sup>(12)</sup> According to ILO methodology.
- <sup>(18)</sup> Before 2012 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2013 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.
- <sup>(19)</sup> Proportion of internal research and development expenditure to GDP.
- <sup>(24)</sup> Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data. Data for 2013–2022 are revised based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.
- <sup>(27)</sup> Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2014 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.
- <sup>(29)</sup> Since 2017 – steel production including unalloyed, stainless, alloyed other steel in ingots or other primary forms and semi-finished products from the above types of steel are taken into account.
- <sup>(31)</sup> Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.
- <sup>(33)</sup> Since 2010 – including natural and associated gas.
- <sup>(41)</sup> Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- <sup>(43)</sup> Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- <sup>(44)</sup> Catch of fish and other live wild aquatic organisms.
- <sup>(46)</sup> Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.
- <sup>(59)</sup> In 2000 – expenditures on health and physical culture.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**South Africa**

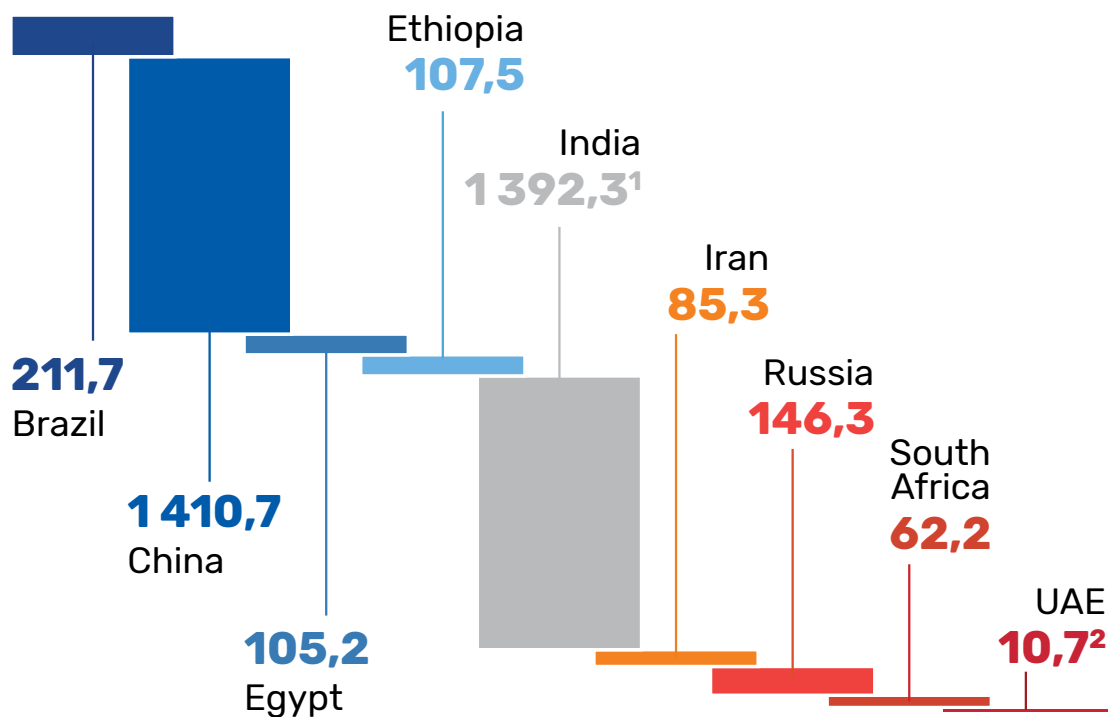
- <sup>(25)</sup> Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.
- <sup>(28)</sup> 2019=100.
- <sup>(50)</sup> This includes gold.

**UAE**

- <sup>(32)</sup> Crude oil.
- <sup>(34)</sup> Marketed natural gas.
- <sup>(35)</sup> Twh.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**Graph 1.1 Area of territory (1 000 km<sup>2</sup>), 2023**

<sup>1</sup> For the surface of Brazil the value of 8.510.345.538 km<sup>2</sup> published in the DOU n° 41 of 03/03/2021 according to Resolution No 47 of March 1, 2021 was maintained. Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.

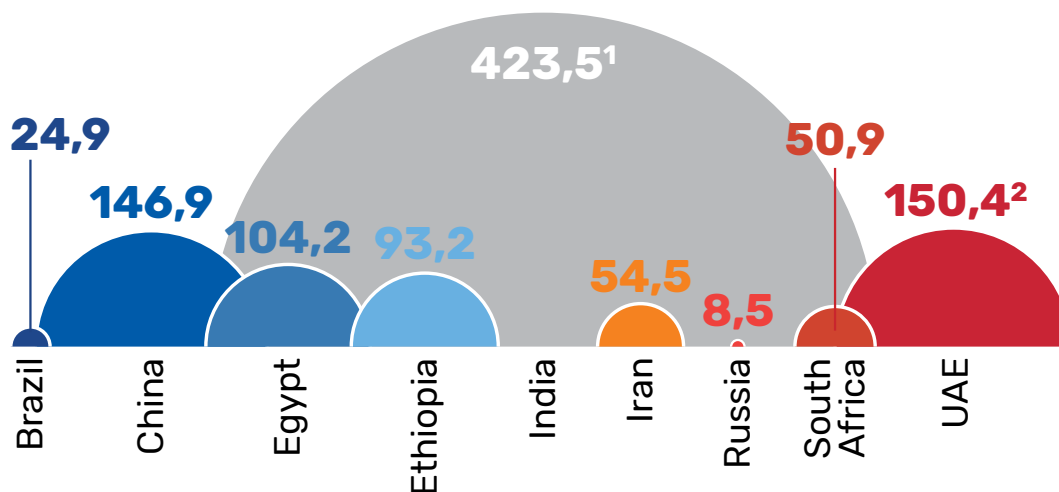
**Graph 1.2 Mid-year population (million persons), 2023**

<sup>1</sup> Projected population as on 1 July 2023 based on Census 2011.

<sup>2</sup> Preliminary data.



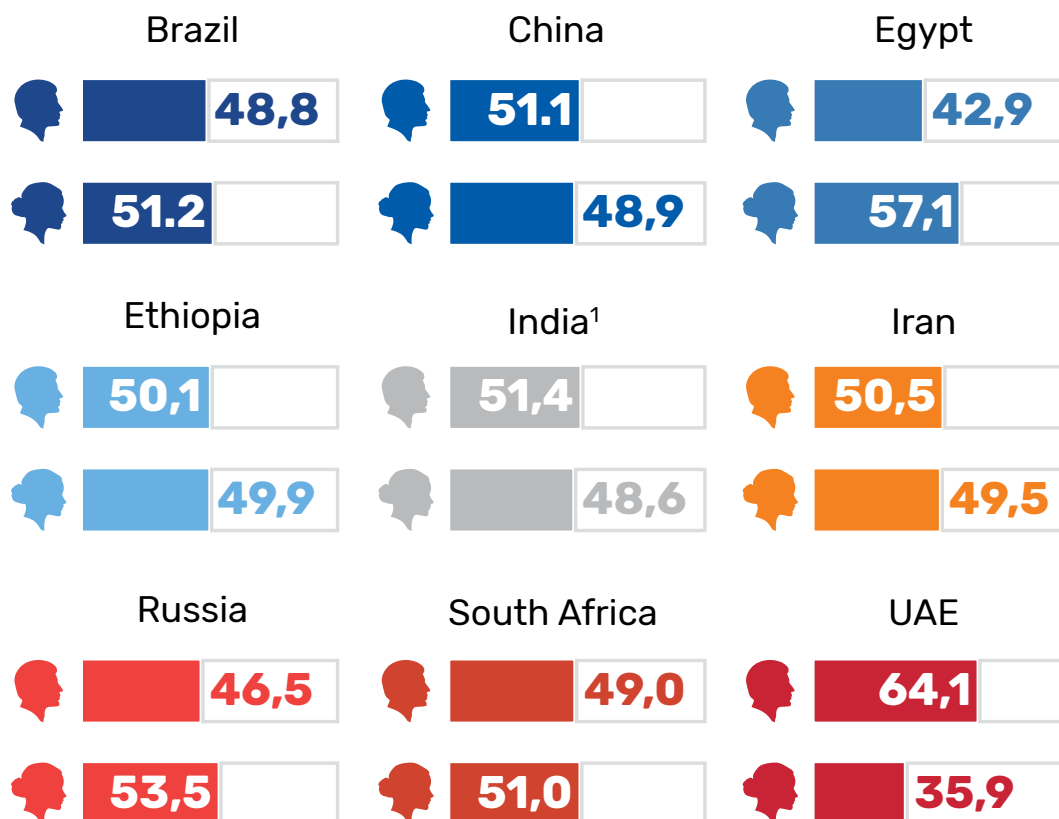
**Graph 1.3 Population density (persons per km<sup>2</sup>), 2023**



<sup>1</sup> Projected population as on 1 July 2023 based on Census 2011.

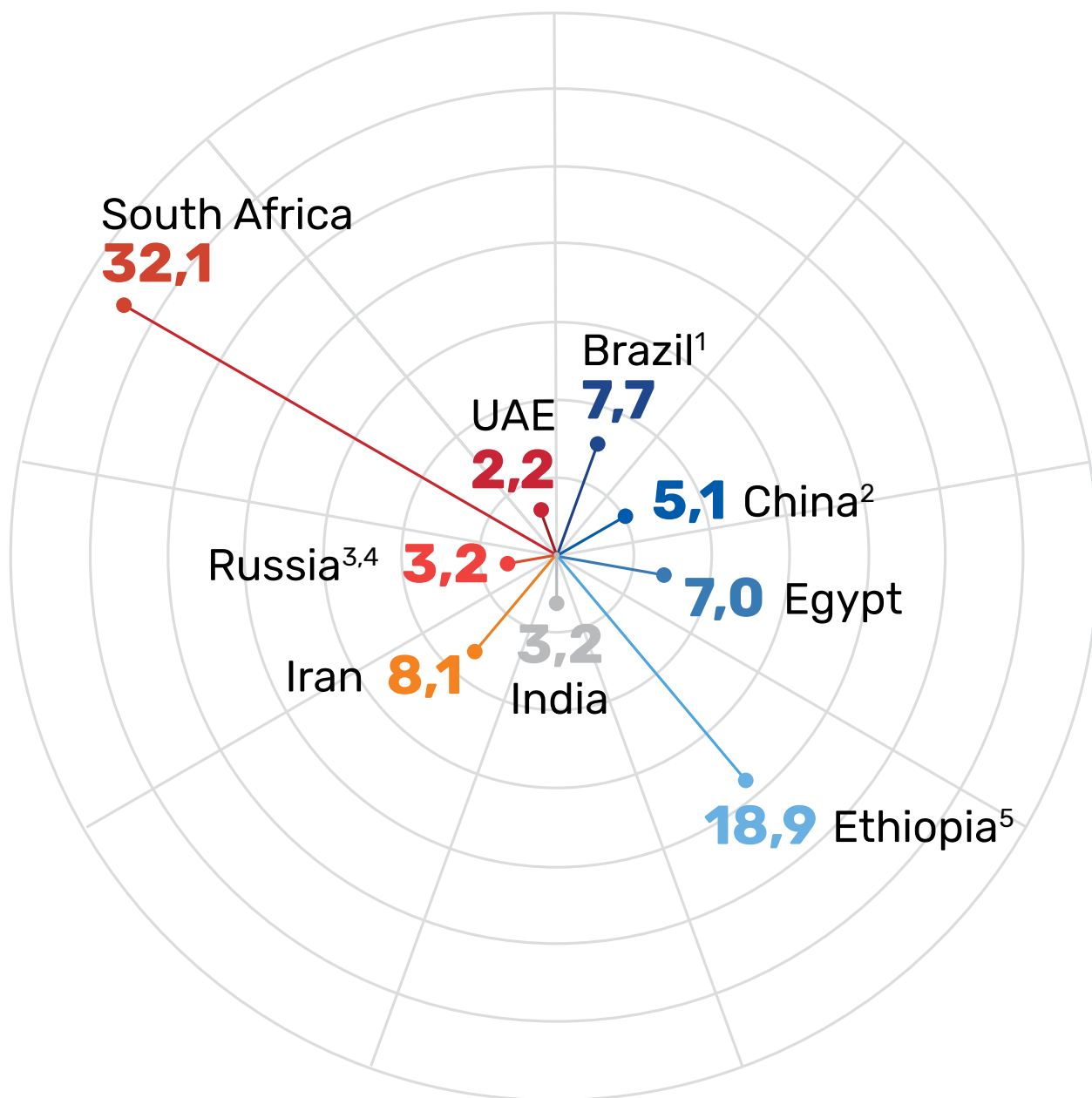
<sup>2</sup> Preliminary data.

**Graph 1.4 Gender Proportions (%), 2023**



<sup>1</sup> Projected population as on 1 July 2023 based on Census 2011.

**Graph 1.5 Unemployment rate (%), 2023**



<sup>1</sup> Population 15 years old and older. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

<sup>2</sup> Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

<sup>3</sup> Before 2017 data on population 15–72 years, since 2017 on population 15 years and older.

<sup>4</sup> According to ILO methodology.

<sup>5</sup> 2022.



# Population



**Table 2.1 Summary of Population on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (Mid-year) (million persons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	174,7	200,8	202,4	203,9	205,2	206,5	207,9	209,2	210,1	210,9	211,7
China <sup>(2)</sup>	1 262,6	1 371,9	1 379,9	1 387,8	1 396,2	1 402,8	1 407,7	1 411,1	1 412,4	1 412,2	1 410,7
Egypt	...	88,3	90,6	92,6	95,2	97,1	98,9	100,6	102,0	103,6	105,2
Ethiopia	...	88,0	90,1	92,2	94,4	96,5	98,7	100,8	103,0	105,2	107,5
India <sup>(3)</sup>	1 002,1	1 264,3	1 280,3	1 295,8	1 310,2	1 324,6	1 339,0	1 353,4	1 367,2	1 379,7	1 392,3
Iran	64,2	78,0	78,9	79,9	81,0	81,9	82,7	83,4	84,0	84,7	85,3
Russia	146,6	145,4	147,0	147,4	147,7	147,8	147,9	147,7	147,2	146,7	146,3
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	...	54,8	55,7	56,5	57,4	58,2	59,1	60,0	60,6	61,3	62,2
UAE <sup>(5)</sup>	3,2	8,3	8,7	9,1	9,3	9,4	9,5	9,3	9,9	10,3	10,7 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Male (million persons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	85,7	98,2	98,9	99,6	100,3	100,9	101,6	102,1	102,6	102,9	103,3
China <sup>(2)</sup>	651,5	705,2	708,6	713,1	716,5	718,6	720,4	723,6	723,1	722,1	720,3
Egypt	...	45,1	46,2	47,2	49,1	50,1	51,1	51,7	52,5	53,3	54,1
Ethiopia	...	44,2	45,3	46,3	47,4	48,4	49,5	50,6	51,6	52,7	54,0
India <sup>(3)</sup>	518,6	650,5	658,7	666,6	673,9	681,2	688,5	695,7	702,7	709,0	715,3
Iran	32,6	39,4	40,0	40,5	41,0	41,4	41,8	42,2	42,4	42,8	43,1
Russia	68,5	67,4	68,1	68,3	68,5	68,6	68,7	68,6	68,4	68,2	68,0
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	...	26,7	27,2	27,6	28	28,5	28,9	29,4	29,7	30,1	30,5
UAE <sup>(5)</sup>	2,2	5,4	5,7	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,3	6,6	6,8 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Female (million persons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(6)</sup>	89,0	102,7	103,5	104,2	104,9	105,6	106,3	107,0	107,6	108,0	108,4
China <sup>(2)</sup>	611,1	671,2	674,7	679,3	683,6	686,8	689,7	688,5	689,5	689,7	689,4
Egypt	...	43,2	44,4	45,4	46,1	47,1	47,9	48,8	49,5	50,3	51,1
Ethiopia	...	43,7	44,8	45,9	47,0	48,1	49,2	50,3	51,3	52,4	53,5
India <sup>(3)</sup>	483,5	613,8	621,6	629,2	636,3	643,4	650,5	657,6	664,5	670,8	677,0
Iran	31,6	38,6	39,0	39,4	40,0	40,5	40,9	41,2	41,6	41,9	42,2
Russia	78,1	78,0	78,9	79,1	79,2	79,2	79,2	79,1	78,8	78,5	78,3
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	...	28,1	28,5	28,9	29,4	29,7	30,2	30,6	30,9	31,2	31,7
UAE <sup>(5)</sup>	0,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,8 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Urban (million persons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(6)</sup>	141,9	171,7	173,6	175,4	177,1	178,8	180,5	182,1	183,5	184,6	185,9
China <sup>(2)</sup>	459,1	767,4	793,0	819,2	843,4	864,3	884,3	902,2	914,3	920,7	932,7
Egypt	...	37,8	38,7	40,0	40,4	41,4	42,3	43,1	43,8	44,5	45,1
Ethiopia	...	16,7	17,5	18,3	19,1	20,0	20,9	21,8	22,8	23,8	24,8
India <sup>(3)</sup>	286,2	407,8	417,2	426,5	435,6	444,7	453,8	463,1	472,1	480,9	489,7
Iran	41,4	57,3	58,2	59,1	60,0	61,3	62,2	63,1	63,8	64,6	65,4
Russia	107,2	107,9	109,1	109,5	109,9	110,2	110,4	110,4	110,1	109,8	109,6
South Africa <sup>(4)(7)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Rural (million persons)</b>											
<b>Brazil<sup>(6)</sup></b>	32,8	29,1	28,8	28,5	28,1	27,8	27,4	27,0	26,6	26,2	25,8
<b>China<sup>(2)</sup></b>	808,4	609,1	590,2	573,1	556,7	541,1	525,8	509,9	498,4	491,0	477,0
<b>Egypt</b>	...	50,7	51,9	53,0	54,8	55,7	56,6	57,5	58,3	59,1	60,0
<b>Ethiopia<sup>(9)</sup></b>	...	71,3	72,6	74,0	75,3	76,5	77,8	79,0	80,2	81,4	82,5
<b>India<sup>(3)</sup></b>	715,9	856,5	863,1	869,3	874,6	879,9	885,2	890,3	895,1	898,8	902,6
<b>Iran</b>	22,8	20,7	20,7	20,8	21,0	20,6	20,5	20,3	20,2	20,1	19,9
<b>Russia</b>	39,4	37,5	37,9	37,8	37,8	37,6	37,5	37,3	37,1	36,9	36,7
<b>South Africa<sup>(4)(7)</sup></b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total dependency ratio (%)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	63,0	53,4	53,4	53,4	53,6	53,9	54,2	54,5	54,7	55,0	55,4
<b>China</b>	42,6	36,2	37,0	37,9	39,3	40,4	41,5	45,9	46,3	46,6	46,5
<b>Egypt</b>	...	55,2	55,2	55,2	61,5	61,5	61,5	61,6	61,6	61,6	61,6
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	0,69	...	...	...	...	0,62	...	...
<b>India</b>	...	...	...	59,3	...	...	...	...	55,7	...	...
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	66,2	68,6	73,9	76,1	78,1	79,8	76,8	77,8	74,1	75,5	72,5
<b>South Africa</b>	...	52,8	52,8	52,8	52,9	53,0	53,0	52,9	52,7	52,4	52,0
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

#### Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

#### China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2023 and China Statistical Abstract 2024.

#### Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

#### India

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

#### Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

#### South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series.

#### UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre – FCSC.

**Footnotes:****Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Information about the mid-year population and demographic indicators were obtained from Projections of the Population of Brazil and Federation Units, by sex and age. Review 2024.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Urban percentage estimated by linear interpolation for the intercensal period 2000–2010 and designed by the methodology of the United Nations from 2010. These results are not derived from population projection.

**China**

- <sup>(2)</sup> Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from National Population Census respectively, Data in 2005 and 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from annual national sample survey on population changes. Data 2012–2019 are revised according to the data of 2020 census. For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here. Data of urban and rural are year-end data.

**Ethiopia**

- <sup>(8)</sup> Population Projection.

**India**

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

**South Africa**

- <sup>(4)</sup> Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Population estimation series does not split population into rural/urban.

**UAE**

- <sup>(5)</sup> Mid population.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**Table 2.2.1 Selected Data on Population – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (mid-year) (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	174,7	200,8	202,4	203,9	205,2	206,5	207,9	209,2	210,1	210,9	211,7
Under 15 years	52,3	45,9	45,5	45,1	44,7	44,4	44,1	43,8	43,4	43,0	42,5
15 to 24 years	34,2	34,0	34,0	33,8	33,6	33,2	32,9	32,6	32,3	31,8	31,3
25 to 59 years	73,0	96,9	98,0	99,1	100,1	101,0	101,9	102,8	103,5	104,2	104,9
60 years and older	15,2	24,0	24,9	25,9	26,9	27,9	29,0	30,0	30,9	31,9	33,0
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	96,3	95,6	95,6	95,6	95,5	95,5	95,5	95,4	95,3	95,3	95,2
Under 15 years	100,9	104,5	104,6	104,7	104,8	104,8	104,9	104,9	104,9	104,9	104,9
15 to 24 years	98,6	100,3	100,6	101,0	101,3	101,7	102,1	102,5	102,8	103,1	103,4
25 to 59 years	95,2	94,1	94,2	94,2	94,3	94,3	94,4	94,5	94,5	94,6	94,7
60 years and older	82,3	80,2	80,1	80,1	80,0	79,9	79,8	79,6	79,3	79,1	79,0
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	20,5	15,1	15,2	14,2	14,4	14,4	13,8	13,1	12,8	12,2	12,0
<b>Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	6,4	6,4	6,4	6,5	6,5	6,6	6,6	7,6	8,9	7,4	7,0
<b>Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	14,0	8,7	8,8	7,7	7,8	7,8	7,2	5,6	3,9	4,8	5,0
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	71,1	75,2	75,3	75,6	75,7	76,0	76,2	74,8	72,8	75,4	76,4
Life expectancy for men	67,3	71,5	71,7	71,9	72,1	72,5	72,8	71,2	69,3	72,1	73,1
Life expectancy for women	75,1	78,9	79,0	79,2	79,3	79,5	79,6	78,5	76,4	78,8	79,7
<b>Total fertility rate (per woman)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	2,3	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	28,1	13,5	12,7	12,3	12,7	12,5	12,1	11,4	12,2	12,4	12,5
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	32,6	15,6	14,8	14,3	14,8	14,5	14,1	13,0	13,9	14,7	14,7
<b>Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	6,0	7,1	7,2	6,9	6,6	6,4	6,2	4,5	5,5	...	...
<b>Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(3)(4)</sup></b>	1,2	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,2	2,5	...	...

**Sources**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE.

**Footnotes:**

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Data derived from Civil Registration Statistics for the period 2000–2022. Data divorces, records refer to procedures provided in the first instance without resources. And from 2007 are included consensual divorces that were signed by the notary public deeds.

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

**Table 2.2.2 Selected Data on Population – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total mid-year (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 262,7	1 371,9	1 379,9	1 387,8	1 396,2	1 402,8	1 407,7	1 411,1	1 412,4	1 412,2	1 410,7
<b>Total year-end (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 267,4	1 376,5	1 383,3	1 392,3	1 400,1	1 405,4	1 410,1	1 412,1	1 412,6	1 411,8	1 409,7
Under 15 years <sup>(2)</sup>	290,1	227,1	228,2	232,5	235,2	237,5	236,9	252,8	246,8	239,1	230,6
16 to 59 years <sup>(3)</sup>	846,4	...	931,6	927,3	922,7	917,0	918,0	894,4	898,5	892,6	882,1
60 years and older	130,9	...	223,4	232,5	242,2	250,9	255,2	264,1	267,4	280,0	297,0
16 to 64 years <sup>(4)</sup>	889,1	1 010,3	1 009,8	1 009,4	1 005,3	1 000,7	995,5	968,7	965,3	962,9	962,3
65 years and older	88,2	139,0	145,2	150,4	159,6	167,2	177,7	190,6	200,6	209,8	216,8
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)</b>	106,7	105,1	105,0	105,0	104,8	104,6	104,5	105,1	104,9	104,7	104,5
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	14,0	13,8	12,0	13,6	12,6	10,9	10,4	8,5	7,5	6,8	6,4
<b>Death rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	6,5	7,1	7,1	7,0	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,1	7,2	7,4	7,9
<b>Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	7,6	6,7	4,9	6,5	5,6	3,8	3,3	1,5	0,3	-0,6	-1,5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71,4	...	76,3	...	...	...	...	77,9	...	...	...
Life expectancy for men	69,6	...	73,6	...	...	...	...	75,4	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	73,3	...	79,4	...	...	...	...	80,9	...	...	...
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	32,2	8,9	8,1	7,5	6,8	6,1	5,6	5,4	5,0	4,9	...
<b>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	22,8	5,9	5,4	4,9	4,5	3,9	3,5	3,4	3,1	3,1	...
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</b>	39,7	11,7	10,7	10,2	9,1	8,4	7,8	7,5	7,1	6,8	...
<b>Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	6,7	9,6	9,0	8,3	7,7	7,3	6,6	5,8	5,4	4,8	...
<b>Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	1,0	2,7	2,8	3,0	3,2	3,2	3,4	3,1	2,0	2,0	...
<b>Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)</b>	53,0	21,7	20,1	19,9	19,6	18,3	17,8	16,9	16,1	15,7	...

**Sources**

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2023 and China Statistical Abstract 2024.

(b) Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2001–2023.

(c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbook 2001–2023.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from the Fifth and Seventh National Population Census respectively. Data in 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from the annual national sample survey on population changes. The total population and birth data for 2011–2019 are revised according to the Seventh National Population Census. For historical data, please refer to the new version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here.

<sup>(2)</sup> Figures refer to 0–14 years.

<sup>(3)</sup> Figures refer to 15–59 years.

<sup>(4)</sup> Figures refer to 15–64 years.



**Table 2.2.3 Selected Data on Population – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (million persons)</b>	...	88,3	90,6	92,7	95,2	97,1	98,9	100,6	102,1	103,6	105,2
Under 15 years	...	27,6	28,3	29,0	32,6	33,3	33,9	34,5	35,0	35,5	36,0
15 to 24 years	...	17,6	18,1	18,5	17,3	17,7	18,0	18,3	18,6	18,9	19,1
25 to 59 years	...	37,0	38,0	38,8	39,0	39,8	40,5	41,2	41,7	42,4	43,0
60 years and older	...	6,1	6,3	6,4	6,3	6,5	6,6	6,7	6,8	6,9	7,0
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)</b>	...	104	104	104	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Under 15 years	...	107	107	107	107	107	107	107	106	106	106
15 to 24 years	...	105	105	105	107	107	107	107	107	107	106
25 to 59 years	...	102	102	102	105	105	104	104	104	104	104
60 years and older	...	98	98	98	114	114	114	114	114	114	114
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	...	71,1	71,5	71,9	70,6	70,9	70,9	70,3	69,6	70,9	71,3
Life expectancy for men	...	69,7	70,1	70,5	68,1	68,4	68,3	67,6	66,9	68,4	68,8
Life expectancy for women	...	72,5	72,9	73,3	73,0	73,4	73,5	72,9	72,3	73,4	73,8
<b>Labor force to population ratio 15 years and over</b>	...	48,0	46,9	46,6	45,0	43,3	42,2	41,5	42,9	42,7	43,4

**Table 2.2.4 Selected Data on Population – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	...	...	...	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	24,2
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	...	...	...	...	...	6,3	...	...	...	...	5,7
Life expectancy at birth	...	...	...	...	...	64,5	...	...	...	...	66,5
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	...	...	...	...	...	53,3	...	...	...	...	45,8
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	871	...	...	412	...	...	199	...	...	...	...

Sources

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**Table 2.2.5 Selected Data on Population – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	996,9	1 259,0	1 275,0	1 291,1	1 305,5	1 319,8	1 334,2	1 348,6	1 363,0	1 375,6	1 388,2
Under 15 years	350,6	...	...	362,2	...	...	...	...	350,0	...	...
15 to 24 years	193,0	...	...	249,0	...	...	...	...	251,5	...	...
25 to 59 years	384,9	...	...	561,7	...	...	...	...	623,9	...	...
60 years and older	68,4	...	...	118,2	...	...	...	...	137,6	...	...
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	107,3	106,0	106,0	105,9	105,9	105,9	105,8	105,8	105,8	105,7	105,7
Under 15 years	105,9	...	...	109,7	...	...	...	...	110,5	...	...
15 to 24 years	112,1	...	...	110,6	...	...	...	...	109,8	...	...
25 to 59 years	106,6	...	...	104,0	...	...	...	...	104,3	...	...
60 years and older	105,2	...	...	94,9	...	...	...	...	94,2	...	...
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	25,8	21,0	20,8	20,4	20,2	20,0	19,7	19,5	...	...	...
<b>Death rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	8,5	6,7	6,5	6,4	6,3	6,2	6,0	6,0	...	...	...
<b>Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	17,3	14,3	14,3	14,0	13,9	13,8	13,8	13,5	...	...	...
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	62,9	67,9	68,3	68,7	69	69,4	69,7	70	...	...	...
Life expectancy for men	61,9	66,4	66,9	67,4	67,8	68,2	68,4	68,6	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	64,0	69,6	70,0	70,2	70,4	70,7	71,1	71,4	...	...	...
<b>Total fertility rate (per woman)</b>	3,2	2,3	2,3	2,3	2,2	2,2	2,1	2	...	...	...
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	68	39	37	34	33	32	30	28	...	...	...
<b>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	44	26	25	24	23	23	22	20	...	...	...
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	...	45,0	43,0	39,0	37,0	36,0	35	32	...	...	...
<b>Maternal mortality ratio (per 100 000 live births)</b>	327	...	...	130	122	113	103	97	...	...	...
<b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex</b>	...	2,79	2,63	2,47	2,34	2,28	2,24	2,23	2,2	2,13	...
Male <sup>(2)</sup>	...	4,00	3,72	3,43	3,24	3,19	3,11	3,20	3,10	3,00	...
Female	...	1,51	1,45	1,45	1,35	1,33	1,33	1,22	1,26	1,215	...

**Sources**

(a) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.

(b) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Record Bureau.

**Footnotes:**

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

<sup>(2)</sup> The figures for Male includes Transgender also.

**Table 2.2.6 Selected Data on Population – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total mid-year (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	64,2	77,97	78,94	79,9	81	81,9	82,7	83,4	84	84,7	85,3
Under 15 years	...	...	...	19,2	19,7	20,0	20,0	20,1	20,0	19,9	19,8
15 to 24 years	...	...	...	11,9	11,5	11,3	11,2	11,1	11,1	11,2	11,4
25 to 59 years	...	...	...	41,5	42,2	42,8	43,3	43,7	44,1	44,4	44,7
60 years and older	...	...	...	7,4	7,7	7,9	8,2	8,5	8,9	9,2	9,5
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	103,2	102,1	102,6	103,0	102,5	102,2	102,2	102,4	101,9	102,1	102,1
Under 15 years	...	...	...	105,4	105,2	105,2	105,2	105,2	105,1	105,1	105,1
15 to 24 years	...	...	...	103,3	103,5	103,8	104,0	104,2	104,4	104,5	104,6
25 to 59 years	...	...	...	102,3	102,3	102,2	102,2	102,2	102,2	102,2	102,2
60 years and older	...	...	...	97,4	96,2	95,0	94,1	93,3	92,6	92,1	91,6
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	19,5	18,7	17,2	15,3	14,0	14,0	...	...
<b>Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	...	...	5,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	...	...	...	74,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy for men	...	...	...	72,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	...	...	...	75,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total fertility rate (per woman)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	...	...	...	2,1	2,07	1,97	1,77	1,71	1,74	...	...
<b>Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(7)</sup></b>	...	...	...	8,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	...	...	...	2,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Footnotes:**

- (1) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census, the statistics for the years 2017–2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI and the statistics for the year 2000 and 2014 are estimation.
- (2) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census and the statistics for the years 2017–2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI.
- (3) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.
- (4) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.
- (5) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.
- (6) The statistics for the year 2016 are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census and the statistics for the years 2017–2023 are based on the population projection of the SCI.
- (7) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.
- (8) The statistics are based on the results of the 2016 National Population and Housing census.

**Table 2.2.7 Selected Data on Population – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (mid-year) (million persons)</b>	146,6	145,4	147,0	147,4	147,7	147,8	147,9	147,7	147,2	146,7	146,3
Under 15 years	26,5	24,0	24,8	25,3	25,7	25,9	25,9	25,9	25,8	25,7	25,3
15 to 24 years	23,2	16,6	15,7	15,0	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,6	14,8	15,1
25 to 59 years	69,9	76,4	77,0	76,9	76,4	75,7	74,8	73,9	72,9	72,0	71,0
60 years and older	27,0	28,4	29,4	30,2	30,9	31,7	32,6	33,4	33,8	34,2	34,8
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)</b>	87,8	86,4	86,4	86,4	86,5	86,6	86,7	86,8	86,9	86,9	86,9
Under 15 years	104,5	105,6	105,7	105,7	105,7	105,7	105,8	105,8	105,9	105,9	105,9
15 to 24 years	102,7	103,7	103,9	104,1	104,6	105,2	105,6	106,0	106,4	106,5	106,2
25 to 59 years	93,8	92,1	92,3	92,4	92,5	92,7	92,8	92,9	93,1	93,2	93,3
60 years and older	53,2	54,1	54,7	55,3	55,9	56,6	57,2	57,8	58,3	58,6	58,9
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	8,7	13,3	13,3	12,9	11,5	10,9	10,1	9,8	9,6	8,9	8,6
<b>Crude death rate (per 1 000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	15,3	13,1	13,0	12,9	12,4	12,5	12,3	14,6	16,7	12,9	12,1
<b>Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	-6,6	0,2	0,3	-0,01	-0,9	-1,6	-2,2	-4,8	-7,1	-4,0	-3,5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65,3	70,9	71,4	71,9	72,7	72,9	73,3	71,6	70,2	72,7	73,4
Life expectancy for men (years)	59,0	65,3	66,0	66,5	67,6	67,8	68,3	66,7	65,7	65,6	68,0
Life expectancy for women (years)	72,3	76,4	76,7	77,0	77,6	77,7	78,1	76,4	74,5	77,8	78,7
<b>Total fertility rate (per woman)</b>	1,2	1,7	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,4
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	15,3	7,4	6,5	6,0	5,6	5,1	4,9	4,5	4,6	4,4	4,2
<b>Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	...	4,3	3,8	3,5	3,2	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,2
<b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, male<sup>(2)</sup></b>	28,2	9,0	8,2	7,2	6,2	5,4	5,0	4,7	4,0	3,7	3,2
<b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, female<sup>(2)</sup></b>	45,2	14,7	13,3	11,7	9,9	8,7	8,1	7,7	6,6	6,1	5,3
<b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, female<sup>(1)</sup></b>	13,3	4,1	3,8	3,3	2,9	2,6	2,3	2,1	1,8	1,6	1,4
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</b>	19,3	9,2	8,0	7,5	6,9	6,4	6,0	5,6	5,8	5,6	5,3
<b>Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)</b>	39,7	10,8	10,1	10,0	8,8	9,1	9,0	11,2	34,5	13,0	13,3
<b>Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	6,2	8,4	7,9	6,7	7,1	6,1	6,5	5,3	6,3	7,2	6,5

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	4,3	4,7	4,2	4,1	4,2	4,0	4,2	3,9	4,4	4,7	4,7
<b>Rate of net migration (%)</b>	0,25	0,27	0,28	0,27	0,24	0,18	0,29	0,13	0,39	0,04	0,14

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnotes:**

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

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

**Table 2.2.8 Selected Data on Population – South Africa**

	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total (mid-year) (million persons)</b>	51,4	54,8	55,7	56,5	57,4	58,2	59,1	60	60,6	61,3	62,2
Under 15 years	15	15,9	16,1	16,3	16,5	16,7	16,9	17	17,1	17,2	17,3
15 to 24 years	10,8	10,2	10	9,9	9,8	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,6	9,8	10
25 to 59 years	21,5	24,1	24,8	25,4	26	26,6	27,2	27,8	28,2	28,6	29
60 years and older	4,0	4,7	4,8	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,4	5,6	5,7	5,8	6,0
<b>Sex ratio (female = 100)</b>											
Under 15 years	101,7	101,9	101,9	102	102	102,1	102,2	102,2	102,3	102,4	102,5
15 to 24 years	100,3	100,2	100,2	100,3	100,4	100,6	100,8	100,9	101	101	101
25 to 59 years	92,5	94,7	95,1	95,5	95,9	96,3	96,7	97	97,2	97,4	97,6
60 years and older	68	68,1	68,1	68	68	67,9	67,9	67,8	67,5	67,2	67,2
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	23,2	21,9	21,3	20,1	19,7	20	20,2	20,4	20,3	20,1	19,8
<b>Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	11,8	9,4	9,2	9,2	9,1	8,9	8,8	8,8	11,1	10,3	8,7
<b>Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1,1	1,23	1,19	1,08	1,04	1,09	1,12	1,15	0,9	0,96	1,1
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	58,4	63,3	63,8	64	64,3	64,9	65,3	65,6	62,7	63,9	66,3
<b>Total fertility rate (per woman)</b>	2,7	2,52	2,45	2,33	2,28	2,34	2,38	2,42	2,42	2,42	2,42
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	41,9	30,9	29,2	28,2	27,3	25,6	25,4	24,5	24,5	24,9	24,0
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</b>	50,6	37,4	36,7	36,2	35,7	33,4	32,5	31,4	31,3	31,2	30,5
<b>Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	5,0	4,0	3,7	3,6	3,4	3,3	3,2	2,2	2,6	2,7	...
<b>Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)</b>	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,3	...
<b>Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 population, by sex and age</b>	10,1	10,8	13,7	14,3	14,4	14,1	13,0	9,5	...	...	...

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Footnotes:**

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

**Table 2.2.9 Selected Data on Population – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(1)</sup>
<b>Total (mid-year) (million persons)</b>	3,2	8,3	8,7	9,1	9,3	9,4	9,5	9,3	9,9	10,3	10,7
<b>Male (mid-year) (million persons)</b>	2,2	5,4	5,7	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,1	6,0	6,3	6,6	6,8
<b>Female (mid-year) (million persons)</b>	0,9	2,9	3,0	3,2	3,3	3,3	3,4	3,3	3,5	3,7	3,8
<b>Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	16,9	11,6	11,1	10,8	10,5	10,2	10,0	10,5	9,7	9,4	...
<b>Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)</b>	1,7	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,1	1,2	1,1	...
<b>Life expectancy at birth (years)</b>	...	...	...	79,6	79,7	79,8	79,6	80,1	81,3	83,1	...
<b>Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)</b>	...	3,7	6,6	6,1	6,2	5,2	5,2	4,0	3,7	4,6	...
<b>Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)</b>	...	8,6	8,9	7,0	7,6	6,8	6,5	5,1	5,0	5,8	...
<b>Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)</b>	0,0	3,1	2,1	4,0	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,7	4,6	5,0	...

**Sources**

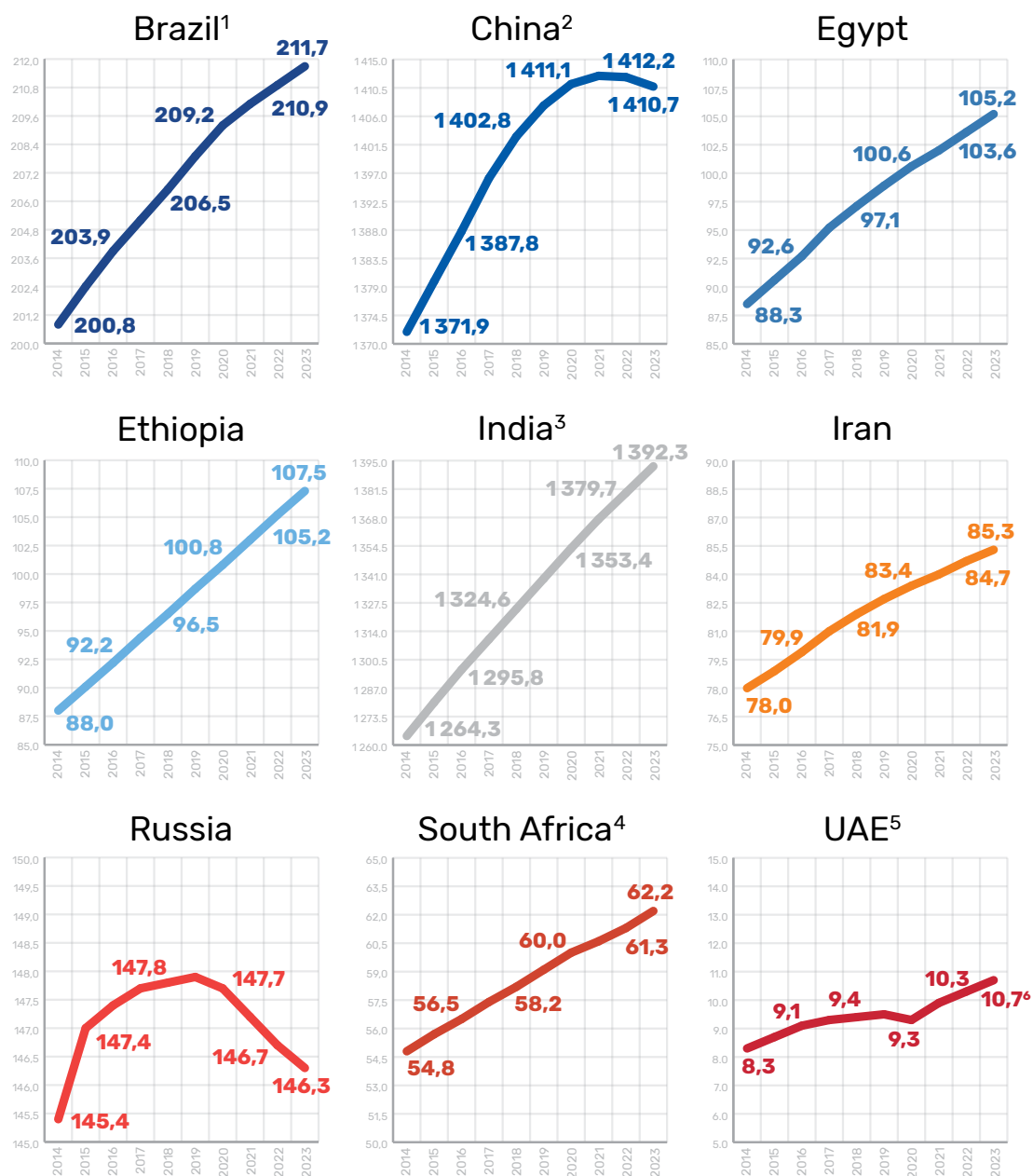
- a) Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.
- b) Ministry of Health and Prevention – MOHAP.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Mid-population 2023: preliminary data.



**Graph 2.1 Mid-year population (million persons), 2014–2023**



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

<sup>2</sup> Data in 2000 and 2020 are estimated from National Population Census respectively, Data in 2005 and 2015 are estimated from the National 1% Population Sample Survey. The other data are estimated from annual national sample survey on population changes. Data 2012–2019 are revised according to the data of 2020 census. For historical data, please refer to the newly version. Statistical discrepancies on totals and relative figures due to rounding are not adjusted here. Data of urban and rural are year-end data.

<sup>3</sup> For 2001–2010, population projections is based on Census 2001 and for the remaining years, population projections are based on Census 2011. The projected population is as of 1st July. Whereas, the dependency ratio is as of 1st March.

<sup>4</sup> Population estimation series not active in 2000. Population figures can not be verified.

<sup>5</sup> Mid population.

<sup>6</sup> Preliminary data.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **India**

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

**Number of victims of intentional homicide** – Number of victims reported under murder (Section 302 IPC).

### **Russia**

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

Mortality rate for children under 5 years of age (according to WHO methodology) is the probability of death of a child born in a certain year before reaching 5 years of age. Determined per 1000 live births.



Labour Force



**Table 3.1 Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries**

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)</b>												
<b>Brazil<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	...	63,7	64,2	64,2	64,4	64,5	65,0	60,1	61,6	62,9	63,4
	Male	...	75,5	75,8	75,4	75,2	74,9	75,2	70,8	72,4	73,2	73,7
	Female	...	52,6	53,3	53,7	54,4	54,7	55,4	50,1	51,5	53,3	53,7
<b>China<sup>(2)(3)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	56,9	55,5	55,2	54,8	54,3	53,9	53,5	53,2	52,8	52,0	52,5
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Total</b>	29,4	48,0	46,9	46,6	45,0	43,3	42,2	41,5	42,9	42,7	43,4
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	61,7	...	...	...	...	49,8	50,2	53,5	54,9	55,2	57,9
	Male	83,6	...	...	...	...	75,8	75,5	76,8	77,0	77,2	78,5
	Female	39,1	...	...	...	...	23,3	24,5	30,0	32,5	32,8	37,0
<b>Iran</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	40,6	41,8	43,2	44,2	44,5	44,1	41,3	40,9	40,9	41,3
	Male	...	68,6	69,4	70,4	70,9	71,6	71,1	68,7	68,7	68,2	68,4
	Female	...	13,1	14,4	16,3	17,4	17,6	17,0	13,9	13,3	13,6	14,2
<b>Russia<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	65,5	68,9	69,1	69,5	62,8	62,8	62,2	61,9	62,3	62,2	62,8
	Male	71,5	75,1	75,5	75,8	71,2	71,1	70,3	69,8	70,2	69,9	70,6
	Female	60,0	63,3	63,4	63,8	55,8	56,0	55,5	55,4	55,7	55,8	56,3
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	53,3	54,6	54,7	55,6	55,1	55,2	50,5	52,0	53,5	55,0
	Male	...	60,8	62,0	62,2	62,9	62,3	62,5	57,4	59,1	60,3	61,4
	Female	...	46,4	47,6	47,6	48,7	48,4	48,5	44,1	45,4	47,1	49,0
<b>UAE</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	68,1	67,0	66,5	66,9	66,3	63,0	63,9	65,2
	Male	...	...	...	82,0	80,2	79,8	79,1	74,4	77,0	77,0	78,5
	Female	...	...	...	39,7	40	39,4	45,6	49,5	40,1	42,6	42,1
<b>Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)</b>												
<b>Brazil<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	...	10,3	10,0	9,8	9,4	9,1	9,0	9,2	9,8	8,7	8,1
	Male	...	13,8	13,7	13,6	13,1	12,9	12,7	12,7	13,4	12,3	11,6
	Female	...	5,3	4,8	4,6	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,3	4,6	4,1	3,4
<b>China<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	50,0	29,3	28,0	27,4	26,7	25,7	24,7	23,6	22,9	24,1	22,8
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	72,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	62,3	...	...	...	...	44,6	42,9	45,8	46,8	45,8	46,1

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
	Male	55,6	...	...	...	...	40,7	38,8	40,3	40,2	38,5	37,5
	Female	76,5	...	...	...	...	57,2	55,5	60,0	62,2	63,0	64,3
<b>Iran</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(5)(8)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	14,5	6,7	6,8	6,7	5,9	5,9	5,8	6,0	5,9	5,8	5,5
	Male	17,1	8,2	8,3	8,3	7,7	7,7	7,6	7,8	7,7	7,7	7,3
	Female	11,7	5,2	5,2	5,0	4,0	4,0	4,0	4,2	3,9	3,9	3,5
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Total</b>	14,5	7,4	8,5	8,4	7,9	7,7	7,8	8,2	8,3	8,2	8,1
	Male	18,3	9,9	11,1	11,1	10,5	10,1	10,3	10,7	11,1	10,7	10,7
	Female	10,0	4,3	5,1	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,6	5,0	4,7	5,0	5,0
<b>UAE</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	3,0	1,4	2,3	3,4	2,9	2,8	2,6	6,0
	Male	...	...	...	3,5	1,4	2,7	4,4	3,6	3,4	3,3	7,2
	Female	...	...	...	0,5	0,3	0,5	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,5	1,6
<b>Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)</b>												
<b>Brazil<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	...	23,2	22,5	21,1	21,0	20,4	20,4	20,3	20,7	20,2	20,2
	Male	...	31,1	30,3	28,7	28,5	27,6	27,7	27,1	27,6	27,3	27,3
	Female	...	12,2	11,7	10,8	10,9	10,8	10,7	10,9	10,9	10,7	10,8
<b>China<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	22,5	30,2	29,7	29,3	28,6	28,2	28,2	28,7	29,1	28,8	29,1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	15,3	...	...	...	...	24,4	24,7	23,4	23,6	24,6	25,0
	Male	17,0	...	...	...	...	26,4	26,7	26,1	26,7	28,0	29,5
	Female	11,4	...	...	...	...	17,7	18,5	16,6	16,3	16,4	16,3
<b>Iran</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(2)(9)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	29,2	27,6	27,3	27,0	26,9	26,8	26,7	26,4	26,5	26,2	25,9
	Male	35,8	38,1	37,9	37,4	37,5	37,3	37,5	37,2	37,4	37,1	36,8
	Female	22,3	16,6	16,1	16,0	15,8	15,7	15,4	15,2	15,1	14,7	14,6
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Total</b>	20,6	20,6	21,0	20,5	20,6	20,6	19,8	18,5	18,1	18,5	18,0
	Male	26,8	28,1	28,8	27,8	27,8	28,2	26,6	24,6	23,9	24,7	24,5
	Female	13,1	11,0	10,9	11,1	11,5	10,9	11,1	10,8	10,5	10,5	9,8
<b>UAE</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	32,6	34,0	33,7	27,6	26,4	28,3	28,1	27,4
	Male	...	...	...	38,9	40,8	40,2	34,6	33,1	35,1	35,0	33,1
	Female	...	...	...	4,6	4,4	5,4	5,4	5,4	6,3	6,1	7,1

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)</b>												
<b>Brazil</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	66,5	67,5	69,1	69,6	70,4	70,5	70,4	69,5	71,0	71,7
	Male	...	55,0	56,0	57,6	58,3	59,5	59,6	60,1	58,9	60,4	61,1
	Female	...	82,5	83,4	84,6	84,8	85,0	85,2	84,8	84,4	85,2	85,8
<b>China<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	27,5	40,5	42,3	43,3	44,7	46,1	47,1	47,7	48,0	47,1	48,1
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Egypt</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ethiopia</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	20,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,9
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	22,5	...	...	...	...	31,0	32,4	30,8	29,6	29,7	28,9
	Male	27,5	...	...	...	...	32,8	34,5	33,6	33,1	33,5	32,9
	Female	12	...	...	...	...	25,2	25,9	23,5	21,5	20,7	20,4
<b>Iran</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(2)(10)</sup></b>	<b>Total</b>	56,3	65,7	66,0	66,3	67,1	67,3	67,4	67,6	67,6	68,0	68,6
	Male	47,1	53,6	53,8	54,2	54,8	55,1	54,9	55,0	54,9	55,2	55,9
	Female	66,0	78,3	78,8	79,0	80,2	80,3	80,5	80,7	81,0	81,4	81,9
<b>South Africa</b>	<b>Total</b>	64,9	71,9	70,5	71,1	71,5	71,6	72,4	73,2	73,5	73,3	73,8
	Male	55,0	62,0	60,1	61,0	61,6	61,6	63,1	64,7	64,9	64,6	64,8
	Female	76,9	84,7	84,0	84,1	84,0	84,4	84,2	84,1	84,8	84,5	85,2
<b>UAE</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	64,4	64,6	64,0	69,0	69,0	69,0	69,3	66,6
	Male	...	...	...	57,6	57,5	57,0	61,0	61,0	61,4	61,7	59,7
	Female	...	...	...	94,6	95,2	94,1	94,2	94,2	93,2	93,3	91,1
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>												
<b>Brazil</b>		...	7,0	8,8	11,6	12,6	12,1	11,7	13,7	14,0	9,5	7,7
<b>China<sup>(11)</sup></b>		...	...	...	...	...	4,9	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,1
<b>Egypt</b>		9,0	13,0	12,8	12,5	11,8	9,9	7,9	7,9	7,4	7,2	7,0
<b>Ethiopia</b>		...	17,4	16,8	16,9	...	19,1	...	18,7	19,4	18,9	...
<b>India</b>		2,2	...	...	...	...	6,1	5,8	4,8	4,2	4,1	3,2
<b>Iran</b>		...	10,6	11,1	12,4	12,1	12,1	10,7	9,6	9,2	9,0	8,1
<b>Russia</b>		10,6	5,2	5,6	5,5	5,2	4,8	4,6	5,8	4,8	4,0	3,2
<b>South Africa</b>		23,3	24,9	25,1	26,5	27,2	26,9	28,4	29,2	34,0	33,3	32,1
<b>UAE</b>		...	...	...	1,6	2,5	2,2	2,2	4,3	2,4	2,9	2,2

**Sources****Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2013–2023. International Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

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**Ethiopia**

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**India**

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

**Iran**

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

**Russia**

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

**South Africa**

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

**UAE**

United Arab Emirates Annual Labour Force Survey.

**Footnotes:****Brazil**

<sup>(1)</sup> Population 15 years old and over.

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

**China**

<sup>(2)</sup> Share of number of employed persons to national population.

<sup>(3)</sup> The total number of employed persons of 2011–2019 are revised according to the 7 th National Population Census.

<sup>(11)</sup> Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

**India**

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

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

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

**Iran**

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

**Russia**

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

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

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

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

**Table 3.2.1 Selected Data on Labour Force – Brazil**

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Labor force (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	98,9	101,1	102,5	104,2	105,4	107,4	100,4	103,9	108,9	109,0
	Male	...	56,6	57,7	58,2	58,7	59,1	60,0	57,1	59,0	61,1	61,2
	Female	...	42,3	43,4	44,3	45,4	46,3	47,4	43,3	44,9	47,8	47,8
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	92,0	92,2	90,6	91,0	92,6	94,8	86,6	89,4	99,4	100,6
	Male	...	53,4	53,4	52,2	52,3	52,9	54,3	50,4	52,3	56,9	57,3
	Female	...	38,6	38,8	38,4	38,7	39,7	40,6	36,2	37,1	42,5	43,2
<b>Age groups (%)</b>												
15 to 24 years	<b>Total</b>	...	17,5	16,8	15,3	15,4	15,0	15,0	13,4	13,7	14,7	14,4
	Male	...	17,9	17,4	15,7	15,8	15,4	15,6	14,0	14,0	15,1	14,7
	Female	...	17,0	16,0	14,8	14,8	14,4	14,2	12,6	13,2	14,3	14,0
25 to 59 years	<b>Total</b>	...	76,7	77,1	78,3	78,0	78,1	78,0	79,7	79,4	77,8	78,0
	Male	...	75,4	75,7	77,0	76,6	76,8	76,5	78,2	78,2	76,6	76,8
	Female	...	78,5	79,0	80,1	79,9	79,9	79,9	81,8	81,1	79,5	79,6
60 years and older	<b>Total</b>	...	5,8	6,1	6,3	6,6	6,9	7,0	6,9	6,9	7,4	7,6
	Male	...	6,7	6,9	7,2	7,5	7,8	8,0	7,8	7,8	8,3	8,5
	Female	...	4,5	5,0	5,1	5,3	5,7	5,8	5,6	5,7	6,2	6,4
<b>Sector (million persons)</b>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<b>Total</b>	...	9,4	9,2	8,9	8,5	8,5	8,6	8,0	8,7	8,8	8,1
	Male	...	7,4	7,3	7,1	6,9	6,8	6,9	6,4	7,0	7,1	6,6
	Female	...	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,5
Industry <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>Total</b>	...	13,4	13,0	11,6	12,0	12,0	12,4	11,4	11,6	12,8	12,9
	Male	...	9,0	8,7	7,7	8,0	8,0	8,3	7,7	7,8	8,5	8,6
	Female	...	4,4	4,3	3,9	4,0	4,1	4,1	3,7	3,8	4,3	4,3
Construction	<b>Total</b>	...	7,9	7,8	7,5	7,2	6,9	6,9	6,2	6,9	7,5	7,4
	Male	...	7,6	7,5	7,3	6,9	6,7	6,7	6,0	6,6	7,3	7,1
	Female	...	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,3	0,3
Trade	<b>Total</b>	...	17,5	17,7	17,6	17,7	17,9	18,1	16,7	17,0	19,0	19,0
	Male	...	10,1	10,1	10,2	10,2	10,3	10,4	9,8	9,9	11,1	11,1
	Female	...	7,4	7,6	7,3	7,5	7,6	7,7	7,0	7,1	7,9	7,9
Services	<b>Total</b>	...	43,7	44,5	45,0	45,7	47,3	48,7	44,3	45,2	51,3	53,1
	Male	...	19,3	19,8	19,9	20,4	21,2	21,9	20,6	20,9	22,9	23,9
	Female	...	24,5	24,7	25,1	25,3	26,1	26,8	23,7	24,3	28,3	29,2
Other	<b>Total</b>	...	0,02	0,01	0,01	0,05	0,04	0,04	0,02	0,03	0,04	0,04
	Male	...	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,04	0,03	0,03	0,02	0,02	0,03	0,03
	Female	...	0,01	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,02	0,01	0,00	0,01	0,01	0,02



		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Unemployed population (million persons)	<b>Total</b>	...	6,9	8,9	11,9	13	13	12,6	13,8	14,5	9,5	8,4
	Male	...	3,2	4,3	5,9	6,4	6,2	5,8	6,7	6,7	4,3	3,9
	Female	...	3,7	4,6	6,0	6,7	6,5	6,8	7,1	7,8	5,2	4,5
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	<b>Total</b>	...	6,3	8,1	10,9	12,0	11,6	11,5	12,5	13,2	8,7	7,7
	Male	...	2,9	3,9	5,4	5,7	5,6	5,2	5,9	6,1	3,8	3,5
	Female	...	3,4	4,3	5,5	6,2	6	6	7	7,0	4,8	4,2
Unemployment rate (%)	<b>Total</b>	...	7,0	8,8	11,6	12,6	12,1	11,7	13,728	14,0	8,7	7,7
	Male	...	5,7	7,5	10,2	10,8	10,5	9,6	11,671	11,4	7,0	6,3
	Female	...	8,7	10,7	13,5	14,8	14,1	14,4	16,443	17,4	10,9	9,5
Urban unemployment rate (%)	<b>Total</b>	...	7,3	9,2	12,0	13,0	12,4	12,1	14,1	14,4	8,9	7,9
	Male	...	6,1	7,9	10,7	11,3	10,9	10,0	12	11,9	7,2	6,5
	Female	...	8,8	10,9	13,6	15,0	14,3	14,6	16,6	17,5	11,0	9,6
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	<b>Total</b>	...	15,7	19,8	26,8	27,6	27,3	26,4	30,3	29,8	19,6	17,1
	Male	...	13,0	16,7	23,5	23,9	24,3	22,3	25,9	25,8	16,3	14,5
	Female	...	19,3	24,1	31,1	32,4	31,1	31,7	36,3	35,0	23,9	20,5

**Sources**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2014–2023.  
b) International Labour Organization, ILOStat Database.

**Footnotes:**

Population 15 years old and older.

<sup>(1)</sup> Industry Sectors of ISIC Rev 4:

A – Mining and quarrying;

B – Manufacturing;

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

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

**Table 3.2.2 Selected Data on Labour Force – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Employed population (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	720,9	763,5	763,2	762,5	760,6	757,8	754,5	750,6	746,5	733,5	740,4
<b>By age (%)<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
16 to 24 years	15,9	10,4	9,7	8,9	8,5	8,0	7,6	6,6	6,6	5,5	...
25 to 59 years	77,8	79,7	81,2	81,3	81,5	81,9	82,1	82,1	82,2	81,7	...
60 years and older	6,4	9,9	9,2	9,8	10,0	10,1	10,3	11,3	11,2	12,8	...
<b>By sector (million persons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	360,4	223,7	214,2	209,1	203,0	195,2	186,5	177,2	170,7	176,6	168,8
Industry <sup>(2)</sup>	162,2	230,6	226,4	223,0	217,6	213,6	212,3	215,4	217,1	211,1	215,2
Services	198,2	309,2	322,6	330,4	340,0	349,1	355,6	358,1	358,7	345,8	356,4
<b>Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)</b>	6,0	9,5	9,7	9,8	9,7	9,7	9,5	11,6	10,4	12,0	10,7
<b>Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	...	...	4,9	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,5	5,1

**Sources**

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2023 and China statistical abstract 2024.
- b) Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People’s Republic of China.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Figures of 2011–2019 are revised based on the 7<sup>th</sup> National Population Census.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Including Energy and Construction.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Year-ending data.

**Table 3.2.3 Selected Data on Labour Force – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>											
Total	18 901	27 944	28 431	28 934	29 474	28 865	28 348	28 458	29 358	30 122	31 149
Male	14 702	21 315	21 726	21 934	22 473	22 843	23 255	23 684	24 296	25 010	25 570
Female	4 199	6 629	6 705	7 000	7 001	6 022	5 093	4 774	5 063	5 112	5 579

**Table 3.2.4 Selected Data on Labour Force – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Share of Labour Force to population 10 years and older (%)	...	...	79,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,7
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)	...	...	72,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	64,9
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)	...	...	6,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)	...	...	20,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29,9
Unemployment rate (%)	...	17,4	16,8	16,9	...	19,1	...	18,7	19,4	18,9	...

**Sources**

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**Table 3.2.5 Selected Data on Labour Force – India**

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Labor force (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	373,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	255,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	118,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	365,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	249,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	116,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Age wise break up of those employed (%)<sup>(1)</sup></b>												
15 to 24 years	<b>Total</b>	20,7	...	...	...	...	12,0	12,1	12,4	12,9	12,5	12,6
	Male	20,9	...	...	...	...	12,6	12,7	13,1	13,9	13,4	13,4
	Female	20,5	...	...	...	...	10,2	10,0	10,6	10,4	10,5	10,9
25 to 59 years	<b>Total</b>	69,8	...	...	...	...	79,4	79,5	78,6	78,3	78,6	78,9
	Male	69,6	...	...	...	...	78,3	78,5	77,2	76,7	77,2	77,6
	Female	70,4	...	...	...	...	83,3	82,5	81,9	82,2	81,8	81,4
60 years and older	<b>Total</b>	6,7	...	...	...	...	8,2	8,3	9,1	8,8	9	8,6
	Male	7,5	...	...	...	...	8,8	8,6	9,7	9,5	9,5	9
	Female	5,2	...	...	...	...	6,3	7,2	7,6	7,3	7,8	7,7
<b>Sectorwise break up of those employed (million persons)</b>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	<b>Total</b>	225,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	137,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	88,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mining and quarrying	<b>Total</b>	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	1,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manufacturing	<b>Total</b>	39,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	27,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	11,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity, gas, water etc.	<b>Total</b>	0,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	0,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Construction	<b>Total</b>	15,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	13,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trade, hotel and restaurant	<b>Total</b>	35,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	31,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	4,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Transport, storage and communication	<b>Total</b>	12,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	12,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	0,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other services	<b>Total</b>	33,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Male	24,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Female	9,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	2,2	...	...	...	...	6,1	5,8	4,8	4,2	4,1	3,2
	Male	2,4	...	...	...	...	6,2	6,0	5,1	4,5	4,4	3,3
	Female	1,7	...	...	...	...	5,7	5,2	4,2	3,5	3,3	2,9
<b>Urban unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	4,7	...	...	...	...	7,8	7,7	7,0	6,7	6,3	5,4
	Male	4,5	...	...	...	...	7,1	7,1	6,4	6,1	5,8	4,7
	Female	5,7	...	...	...	...	10,8	9,9	8,9	8,6	7,9	7,5

**Sources**

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, NSS Survey Reports: Employment and Unemployment Situation in India (various issues) for the estimates corresponding to the periods 2000, 2012. For 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021 and 2022, the estimates are obtained from the Annual Report, Periodic Labour Force Survey (PLFS), 2017-18, 2018-19, 2019-20, 2020-21 & 2021-22. These results are not comparable to the earlier estimates on account of a change in sampling methodology.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> For 2018 to 2023, figures are estimated on the basis of PLFS.

**Table 3.2.6 Selected Data on Labour Force – Iran<sup>(1)</sup>**

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Employment-to-Population ratio (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	36,4	37,1	37,8	38,9	39,1	39,4	37,3	37,2	37,2	37,9
	Male	...	62,6	62,9	63,0	63,7	64,2	64,7	62,9	63,3	63,0	63,9
	Female	...	10,5	11,6	12,9	14,0	14,2	14,0	11,7	11,1	11,4	12,1
<b>Unemployment rate (%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	10,6	11,1	12,4	12,1	12,1	10,7	9,6	9,2	9,0	8,1
	Male	...	8,8	9,3	10,5	10,2	10,4	9,0	8,4	7,9	7,7	6,6
	Female	...	19,7	19,5	20,7	19,9	18,9	17,5	15,6	16,0	15,8	15,0
<b>Share of Employment in Agriculture Sector(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	17,8	17,9	17,9	17,5	17,6	17,7	17,4	16,3	14,8	14,4
	Male	...	17,1	17,0	17,1	16,7	17,1	17,2	17,2	16,2	15,0	14,6
	Female	...	21,7	22,7	21,9	21,2	19,6	19,8	18,6	17,2	13,8	13,2
<b>Share of Employment in Manufacturing Sector(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	33,8	32,6	31,9	32,0	32,0	32,0	33,3	33,8	33,6	33,7
	Male	...	35,4	34,2	33,3	33,5	33,2	33,1	34,7	35,3	34,9	35,2
	Female	...	24,3	23,8	25,1	25,4	26,8	26,9	25,7	25,3	26,6	25,7
<b>Share of Employment in Services Sector(%)</b>	<b>Total</b>	...	48,4	49,5	50,2	50,5	50,3	50,3	49,3	49,8	51,6	51,9
	Male	...	47,5	48,7	49,6	49,8	49,6	49,7	48,1	48,5	50,1	50,1
	Female	...	54,0	53,5	53,1	53,4	53,6	53,3	55,7	57,5	59,6	61,1

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> All indices have been measured for the population aged 15 and over.

**Table 3.2.7 Selected Data on Labour Force – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Labour Force (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	72,8	75,6	76,8	76,9	76,7	76,6	75,9	75,5	76,0	75,6	76,0
	Male	37,6	38,8	39,5	39,6	39,4	39,3	38,9	38,6	38,9	38,6	38,9
	Female	35,1	36,8	37,3	37,4	37,2	37,3	37,0	36,9	37,1	37,1	37,2
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	65,1	71,7	72,5	72,7	72,7	73,0	72,4	71,1	72,3	72,6	73,6
	Male	33,6	36,7	37,2	37,3	37,3	37,4	37,0	36,3	37,0	37,1	37,7
	Female	31,5	35,0	35,3	35,4	35,4	35,6	35,4	34,8	35,3	35,6	35,9
<b>Age (%)</b>												
15 to 24 years		12,1	8,4	7,5	6,9	6,1	5,6	5,5	5,3	5,3	5,0	5,2
25 to 59 years		82,8	86,8	87,3	87,8	88,2	88,3	88,0	87,8	87,6	87,6	87,0
60 years and older		5,0	4,8	5,2	5,3	5,6	6,0	6,4	6,9	7,1	7,4	7,8
<b>Sector (million persons)<sup>(2)</sup></b>												
Agriculture, forestry and fishing		9,4	4,8	4,9	4,9	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,0
Industry <sup>(3)</sup>		15,7	14,4	14,3	14,4	14,3	14,4	14,4	14,1	14,2	14,2	14,2
Construction		3,3	5,4	5,5	5,2	5,3	5,2	5,0	4,7	4,9	4,8	4,9
Trade		8,0	11,3	11,4	11,4	11,6	11,6	11,3	11,0	11,3	11,3	11,3
Services <sup>(4)</sup>		28,6	35,7	36,4	36,7	37,2	37,5	37,5	37,0	37,6	38,1	39,2
Other <sup>(5)</sup>		0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Unemployed population (million persons)</b>	<b>Total</b>	7,7	3,9	4,3	4,2	4,0	3,7	3,5	4,4	3,7	3,0	2,4
	Male	4,1	2,1	2,3	2,3	2,1	1,9	1,9	2,2	1,9	1,5	1,2
	Female	3,6	1,8	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,8	1,6	2,1	1,8	1,5	1,2
Unemployed urban population (million persons)		5,8	2,5	2,8	2,8	2,5	2,4	2,3	3,0	2,5	2,0	1,6
<b>Urban unemployment rate (%)</b>		10,7	4,3	4,8	4,8	4,3	4,1	3,9	5,2	4,2	3,5	2,7
<b>Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)</b>		20,7	13,7	16,0	16,3	16,1	16,6	15,5	17,3	16,5	14,8	11,5

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Before 2017 data on population 15–72 year, since 2017 – on population 15 years and older. Data for 2013–2022 are revised based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Including Energy.

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

<sup>(5)</sup> Including activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods and services producing activities of households for own use; and activities of extraterritorial bodies and organizations.

**Table 3.2.8 Selected Data on Labour Force – South Africa**

	2000 <sup>(1)</sup>	2014	2015 <sup>(2)</sup>	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Labour Force (million persons)</b>	16,1	20,2	21,1	21,5	22,3	22,5	22,9	21,3	22,3	23,4	24,4
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>	12,3	15,1	15,7	15,8	16,2	16,4	16,3	15,1	14,7	15,5	16,5
<b>Age (%)</b>											
15 to 24 years	12,9	8,3	8,7	8,1	8,0	7,5	6,9	5,8	5,3	6,5	6,7
25 to 59 years	84,4	89,0	88,7	89,4	89,3	89,8	90,2	91,3	91,9	90,9	90,4
60 to 64 years	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,9	2,7	2,5	2,9
<b>Sector (million persons)</b>											
Agriculture	1,4	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9
Mining	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4
Manufacturing	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,7	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,6
Utilities	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Construction	0,7	1,2	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,2	1,3
Trade	2,9	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,1	2,9	3,2	3,3
Transport	0,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0	1,0	1,0	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Finance	1,0	2,0	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,8
Community and social services	2,1	3,5	3,6	3,6	3,6	3,7	3,7	3,5	3,4	3,7	4,0
Private households	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1
Other	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Unemployed population (million persons)</b>	3,7	5,1	5,3	5,8	6,1	6,1	6,6	6,3	7,7	7,8	7,9
<b>Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)</b>	45,0	51,3	50,1	53,3	53,4	53,4	59,3	59,3	65,2	61,5	60,1

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

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

<sup>(2)</sup> 2015 estimates are from the 2013 Master Sample.



**Table 3.2.9 Selected Data on Labour Force – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total labour force (million persons)</b>	...	...	...	7,57	5,98	5,87	5,62	5,44	5,57	5,54	8,75
Male	...	...	...	6,12	1,46	1,36	1,77	1,75	1,78	1,78	6,68
Female	...	...	...	1,45	7,44	7,23	7,39	7,19	7,34	7,32	2,07
<b>Employed population (million persons)</b>	...	...	...	7,45	7,44	7,23	7,39	7,19	7,34	7,32	8,56
Male	...	...	...	6,06	5,89	5,87	5,62	5,23	5,47	5,54	6,58
Female	...	...	...	1,39	1,46	1,36	1,77	1,75	1,78	1,78	1,98
<b>Employed by Age (%)</b>											
15 to 24 years	...	...	...	7,93	8,91	9,02	8,50	6,29	8,23	7,16	9,00
25 to 59 years	...	...	...	89,57	89,14	88,84	88,84	90,04	89,17	90,05	90,10
60 years and older	...	...	...	2,49	1,95	2,15	2,66	3,66	2,60	2,79	0,90
<b>Sector (%)</b>											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	...	...	...	1,6%	1,1%	1,8%	2,9%	2,3%	1,9%	1,8%	1,5%
Industry	...	...	...	13,5%	10,5%	11,7%	10,6%	9,4%	10,7%	10,7%	14,0%
Service	...	...	...	81,5%	86,0%	83,9%	83,2%	85,4%	84,3%	84,3%	84,5%

**Source**

Labour Force Survey.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

1. **Labour Force:** Persons who were either 'working' (or employed) or 'seeking or available for work' (or unemployed) constituted the labour force. This is for a particular reference period.
2. **Unemployment Rate (UR):** UR is defined as the number of persons unemployed per 1000 in the labour force (which includes both employed and unemployed).
3. **Workers (or employed persons):** Persons who were engaged in any economic activity or who, despite their attachment to economic activity, abstained from work for reasons of illness, injury or other physical disability, bad weather, festivals, social or religious functions or other contingencies necessitating temporary absence from work, constituted workers. Unpaid helpers who assisted in the operation of an economic activity in the household farm or non-farm activities were also considered as workers.
4. **Activity status, Labour Force, Employment, Unemployment:** It is the activity situation in which a person was found during a reference period with regard to the person's participation in economic and non-economic activities. According to this, a person could be in one or a combination of the following three broad activity statuses during the reference period:
  - (i) Working or being engaged in economic activity.
  - (ii) Being not engaged in economic activity (work) but either making tangible efforts to seek 'work' or being available for 'work' if 'work' is available.
  - (iii) Being not engaged in any economic activity (work) and also not available for work. Broad activity statuses mentioned in (i) and (ii) above are associated with 'being in the labour force' and the last with 'not being in the labour force'. Within the labour force, broad activity status (i) and (ii) were associated with 'employed' and 'unemployed' respectively.

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

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

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

### **Brazil**

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

#### **Work**

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

- a) Occupation paid in cash, products, goods or benefits (housing, food, clothes, etc.) in the production of goods and services.
- b) Occupation paid in cash or benefits (housing, food, clothes, etc.) in domestic services.
- c) **Occupation without pay in the production of goods and services, performed at least one hour per week:**
  - Helping a member of the household who had work as: employee in the production of primary goods (which includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetable or mineral extraction, hunting, fishing and fish farming); or own account or employer in any activity;
  - Helping in a religious, charitable or cooperative institute; or
  - As apprentice or trainee; or
- d) Occupation developed for at least one hour per week:
  - In the production of goods of the branch that includes the activities of agriculture, forestry, livestock, vegetal extraction, fishing and fish farming, for own consumption or for the consumption of at least one member of household; or
  - In construction of buildings, private roads, wells and other improvements (except only repairs work) for their own use or for the use of at least one member of the household.

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

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

#### **The New Household Sample Survey of IBGE (PNAD Continuous)**

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

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

According to the rotation scheme adopted by PNAD Continuous, a housing unit stays in the sample for five quarters; it is then

withdrawn from the sample. Some supplementary themes and topics are surveyed in the determined interviews in all four quarters of the year, and others are concentrated in the determined quarter of the year.

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

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

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

## China

**Employed persons:** refer to persons above a specified age who had labour capacity and performed some social work for compensation or business gains. Specifically, it refers to all persons, aged 16 and older, who performed some work for compensation or business gains for one hour or more during the reference period; or who had work units or sites but were temporarily not at work during the reference period.

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

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

## India

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Russia

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



# National Accounts



**Table 4.1 Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US\$)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	655	2 456	1 800	1 796	2 063	1 917	1 873	1 476	1 671	1 952	2 174
China <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	1 211	10 477	11 060	11 237	12 323	13 892	14 300	14 694	17 813	17 911	17 889 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt <sup>(5)</sup>	...	306	334	336	235	263	318	382	423	475	393
Ethiopia	8	57	66	74	82	84	96	108	111	127	164
India <sup>(6)(19)</sup>	468	2 039	2 104	2 295	2 650	2 704	2 835	2 676	3 167	3 348	3 568
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	260	2 082	1 370	1 280	1 574	1 661	1 693	1 496	1 844	2 301	2 033
South Africa	151	381	346	323	381	405	389	338	420	407	381
UAE	...	414	370	369	391	427	418	349	415	503	514
<b>Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	3 771	12 174	8 846	8 757	9 977	9 193	8 913	6 970	7 831	9 085	10 049
China <sup>(3)</sup>	959	7 637	8 015	8 097	8 826	9 903	10 158	10 413	12 613	12 683	12 681 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt <sup>(5)</sup>	...	3 564	3 687	3 627	2 465	2 708	3 215	3 794	4 148	4 587	3 742
Ethiopia	135	656	744	815	876	882	982	1 079	1 092	1 218	1 549
India <sup>(6)(19)</sup>	460	1 610	1 640	1 767	2 016	2 038	2 114	1 974	2 314	2 421	2 558
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 772	14 208	9 320	8 684	10 661	11 235	11 449	10 131	12 523	15 681	13 900
South Africa	3 466	6 986	6 257	5 762	6 689	6 997	6 627	5 677	6 991	6 693	6 208
UAE	...	47 064	41 423	40 483	41 972	45 592	43 968	37 636	42 108	48 897	48 141
<b>GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)</b>											
Brazil	4,4	0,5	-3,5	-3,3	1,3	1,8	1,2	-3,3	4,8	3,0	2,9
China	8,5	7,4	7,0	6,8	6,9	6,7	6,0	2,2	8,4	3,0	5,2 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	6,2	9,3	0,7	-30,2	12,1	20,9	20,1	10,9	12,3	-17,3
Ethiopia	...	22,4	22,4	17,7	16,9	20,0	22,3	25,4	28,6	41,8	41,7
India <sup>(19)</sup>	2,0	9,8	3,2	9,1	15,5	2,0	4,9	-5,6	18,4	5,7	6,6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(7)</sup>	10,0	0,7	-2,0	0,2	1,8	2,8	2,2	-2,7	5,9	-1,2	3,6
South Africa <sup>(8)</sup>	4,2	1,4	1,3	0,7	1,2	1,6	0,3	-6,2	5,0	1,9	0,7
UAE <sup>(9)</sup>	...	4,2	6,8	5,6	0,7	1,3	1,1	-5,0	4,4	7,5	3,6
<b>Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%)</b>											
Brazil	2,9	-0,3	-4,4	-4,1	0,5	1,0	0,4	-4,0	4,0	2,3	2,2
China	7,6	6,8	6,4	6,2	6,3	6,3	5,6	2,0	8,4	3,0	5,4 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	-0,5	3,4	-1,6	-32,0	9,8	18,7	18,0	9,3	10,6	-18,4
Ethiopia <sup>(10)</sup>	...	19,4	19,4	15,0	14,2	17,3	19,7	22,8	25,8	38,9	39,5
India <sup>(19)</sup>	0,2	8,5	1,9	7,7	14,1	1,1	3,8	-6,6	17,2	4,6	5,6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	10,5	-1,1	-2,3	-0,1	1,6	2,7	2,1	-2,5	6,2	-0,9	3,9
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(11)</sup>	...	1,9	-12,0	-2,3	3,7	8,6	-3,6	-14,4	11,9	16,1	-1,5

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Share of primary industry to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	5,5	5,0	5,0	5,7	5,3	5,2	4,9	6,6	7,7	6,7	7,1
China	14,7	8,6	8,4	8,1	7,5	7,0	7,1	7,7	7,2	7,3	7,1 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	26,8	24,0	20,0	20,3	21,7	22,4	18,9	18,5	19,1	19,2
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(19)</sup>	26,4	20,9	20,1	20,4	20,4	19,8	20,3	22,1	21,0	20,2	19,6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(12)</sup>	...	3,9	4,3	4,3	3,9	3,8	3,9	4,4	4,4	4,2	3,7
South Africa	8,4	8,7	8,2	8,5	8,6	8,5	8,4	9,8	11,3	11,2	10,0
UAE <sup>(13)</sup>	...	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	1,0	0,9	0,7	0,7
<b>Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	26,7	23,8	22,5	21,2	21,1	21,8	21,8	22,5	25,8	26,3	25,5
China	45,5	43,1	40,8	39,6	39,9	39,7	38,6	37,8	39,3	39,3	38,3 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	22,6	23,5	24,8	25,7	25,5	25,5	26,7	26,3	26,8	26,5
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(19)</sup>	26,6	27,3	27,6	27,0	27,0	26,9	25,0	25,6	26,8	25,6	25,7
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(14)</sup>	...	32,1	33,2	32,4	34,0	36,4	35,8	33,0	35,0	35,4	33,7
South Africa	25,1	20,5	20,6	20,5	20,3	20,2	20,1	18,8	19,1	19,6	20,4
UAE <sup>(15)</sup>	...	43,6	33,5	31,4	33,4	38,3	35,4	32,4	38,7	43,6	39,7
<b>Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	67,7	71,2	72,5	73,1	73,5	73,0	73,3	70,9	66,5	67,0	67,4
China	39,8	48,3	50,8	52,4	52,7	53,3	54,3	54,5	53,5	53,4	54,6 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	50,6	52,6	55,2	54,0	52,8	52,2	54,4	55,2	54,1	54,4
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(19)</sup>	47,0	51,8	52,3	52,6	52,5	53,3	54,8	52,3	52,2	54,2	54,7
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(16)</sup>	...	64,0	62,5	63,3	62,1	59,8	60,3	62,6	60,6	60,4	62,6
South Africa	66,5	70,8	71,2	70,9	71,1	71,4	71,6	71,4	69,6	69,3	69,7
UAE <sup>(17)</sup>	...	55,8	65,8	67,8	65,8	61,0	63,8	66,6	60,4	55,7	59,6
<b>Final consumption rate (%)</b>											
Brazil	83,4	82,1	83,7	84,6	84,7	84,5	85,1	83,3	79,9	81,5	81,5
China	63,9	52,3	53,7	55,1	55,1	55,3	55,8	54,7	54,1	53,5	55,7
Egypt	...	17,8	14,0	11,2	36,6	21,7	15,4	14,2	11,1	13,0	28,9
Ethiopia	...	26,4	19,2	27,2	63,8	-20,6	9,8	24,4	24,5	18,2	21,6
India <sup>(19)</sup>	75,7	68,6	69,4	69,6	69,5	70,1	71,9	72,7	71,4	71,6	71,6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	61,3	71,5	70,1	71,8	71,0	68,1	69,7	71,5	67,8	64,9	69,5
South Africa	82,3	83,0	82,7	82,6	82,2	83,3	83,7	83,3	81,0	82,6	84,1
UAE <sup>(18)</sup>	...	46,5	53,5	54,0	53,9	50,4	52,3	61,5	55,5	54,8	58,0

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross capital formation rate (%)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	18,9	20,5	17,4	15,0	14,6	15,1	15,5	16,1	19,5	18,1	16,1
<b>China</b>	33,7	45,6	43,0	42,7	43,2	44,0	43,1	42,9	43,3	43,2	42,1
<b>Egypt</b>	...	9,9	20,2	16,7	53,8	39,3	28,5	-12,3	2,7	32,0	-2,0
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	36,4	27,0	15,1	20,3	6,7	26,2	8,8	17,9	28,3	23,9
<b>India<sup>(19)</sup></b>	26,0	33,5	32,1	32,0	33,9	33,8	30,4	28,2	32,4	32,2	...
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	16,9	22,2	21,9	23,1	23,6	21,8	22,6	23,4	22,8	22,6	26,1
<b>South Africa</b>	15,1	18,5	18,6	17,0	16,6	16,2	15,8	12,3	12,8	15,4	15,6
<b>UAE<sup>(18)</sup></b>	...	22,7	22,3	21,6	21,3	21,8	24,1	23,3	25,8	26,5	27,1

### Sources

#### **Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, National Accounts System 2000–2023.

#### **China**

National Bureau of Statistics of China and China Statistical yearbook 2001–2023 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.

#### **Egypt**

National Accounts Unit, Ministry of Planning, Egypt.

#### **Ethiopia**

Ministry of Planning and Development.

#### **India**

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

#### **Russia**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

#### **South Africa**

Statistics South Africa.

#### **UAE**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Center – FCSC.

### Footnotes:

#### **Brazil**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for 2022 and 2023 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data of 2022 and 2023 are preliminary estimation.

#### **China**

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

<sup>(4)</sup> Data of GDP are calculated at producers' prices.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

#### **Egypt**

<sup>(5)</sup> GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual exchange rates.

#### **Ethiopia**

<sup>(10)</sup> Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%) = Per Capita GDP is Nominal.

## India

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

<sup>(19)</sup> Data relate to new base year (2011-12).

## Russia

<sup>(7)</sup> At constant prices.

<sup>(12)</sup> Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

<sup>(14)</sup> Mining and quarrying, manufacturing and electricity, gas and water supply, construction. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

<sup>(16)</sup> Other economic activities not included in the primary and secondary sectors of the economy. Data are provided according to NACE Rev. 2, data for 2000 – according to NACE Rev.1.

## South Africa

<sup>(8)</sup> GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%) its at constant prices.

## UAE

<sup>(9)</sup> At constant prices.

<sup>(11)</sup> At current prices.

<sup>(13)</sup> At current prices – including the following activities : Agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing.

<sup>(15)</sup> At current prices – including the following activities: B (Mining and quarrying), C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply), E (Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities).

<sup>(17)</sup> At current prices – including the following activities : F (Construction), G (Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles), H (Transportation and storage), I (Accommodation and food service activities), J (Information and communication), K (Financial and insurance activities), L (Real estate activities), M (Professional, scientific and technical activities), N (Administrative and support service activities), O (Public administration and defense; compulsory social security), P (Education), Q (Human health and social work activities), R (Arts, entertainment and recreation), S (Other service activities), T (Activities of Households as Employers).

<sup>(18)</sup> At current prices.



**Table 4.2.1 Selected Data on National Accounts – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	2023 <sup>(1)(2)</sup>
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion R\$)</b>	1 199	5 779	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 856
<b>Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)</b>	104,4	100,5	96,5	96,7	101,3	101,8	101,2	96,7	104,8	103,0	102,9
<b>GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)</b>	105,6	107,8	107,6	108,1	103,7	104,5	104,2	106,5	113,0	108,6	104,7
<b>Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)</b>	104,8	95,8	86,1	87,9	97,4	105,2	104,0	98,3	112,9	101,1	97,0
<b>Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R\$)</b>	1 199	5 779	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 856
Primary industry	57	250	259	307	303	310	311	435	591	581	678
Secondary industry	276	1 183	1 161	1 151	1 198	1 313	1 386	1 484	1 994	2 300	2 417
Tertiary industry	698	3 540	3 736	3 962	4 171	4 388	4 660	4 676	5 129	5 855	6 392
<b>Net taxes on products (billion R\$)</b>	168	806	840	850	914	993	1 032	1 015	1 298	1 343	1 370
<b>Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R\$)</b>	1 199	5 779	5 996	6 269	6 585	7 004	7 389	7 610	9 012	10 080	10 856
Final consumption expenditures	1 000	4 745	5 021	5 306	5 575	5 919	6 290	6 337	7 202	8 212	8 853
Gross fixed capital formation	219	1 148	1 069	973	959	1 057	1 143	1 260	1 615	1 794	1 795
Change in inventory	7	39	-25	-35	4	0	3	-34	145	29	-49
Net exports of goods and services	-27	-154	-69	25	47	28	-48	46	51	45	257

**Sources**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, National Accounts System 2000–2023.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

<sup>(2)</sup> Preliminary estimation.

**Table 4.2.2 Selected Data on National Accounts – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>GDP (current Prices/ billion RMB)</b>	10 028	64 356	68 886	74 640	83 204	91 928	98 652	101 357	114 924	120 472	126 058
<b>GNI (current prices/ billion US\$)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 197	10 490	11 008	11 182	12 307	13 831	14 261	14 576	17 689	17 757	17 741
<b>Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)</b>	108,5	107,4	107,0	106,8	106,9	106,7	106,0	102,2	108,4	103,0	105,2
<b>Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion RMB)<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
<b>Total</b>	10 028	64 356	68 886	74 640	83 204	91 928	98 652	101 357	114 924	120 472	126 058
<b>By Sector<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
Primary industry	1 472	5 563	5 777	6 014	6 210	6 475	7 047	7 803	8 322	8 821	8 976
Secondary industry	4 566	27 728	28 134	29 543	33 158	36 484	38 067	38 356	45 154	47 379	48 259
Tertiary industry	3 990	31 065	34 974	39 083	43 836	48 970	53 537	55 197	61 448	64 273	68 824
<b>By Industry<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1 494	5 747	5 985	6 245	6 466	6 756	7 358	8 140	8 700	9 258	9 446
Industry	4 026	23 320	23 497	24 541	27 512	30 109	31 186	31 290	37 455	39 504	39 910
Construction	553	4 540	4 776	5 150	5 791	6 549	7 065	7 245	7 874	8 077	8 569
Wholesale and retail trades	816	6 317	6 772	7 372	8 116	8 890	9 565	9 609	11 015	11 629	12 307
Transport, storage and post	616	2 853	3 052	3 303	3 712	4 034	4 247	4 058	4 842	5 108	5 782
Hotels and catering services	215	1 123	1 231	1 361	1 506	1 652	1 790	1 529	1 803	1 775	2 102
Financial intermediation	484	4 685	5 630	5 996	6 484	7 061	7 625	8 362	9 031	9 329	10 068
Real estate	414	3 809	4 257	4 997	5 709	6 462	7 044	7 343	7 722	7 377	7 372
Others	1 409	11 962	13 686	15 674	17 909	20 415	22 772	23 783	26 483	28 416	30 501
<b>Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion RMB)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	9 980	64 655	69 209	74 598	82 898	91 577	99 071	102 563	114 528	120 247	125 865
Final consumption expenditure	6 375	33 803	37 192	41 081	45 652	50 613	55 263	56 081	61 969	64 383	70 136
Gross fixed capital formation	3 267	28 224	28 997	31 014	34 830	39 385	42 245	43 062	48 212	50 483	52 111
Change in inventories	100	1 266	786	805	959	874	423	893	1 366	1 496	933
Net exports of goods and services	238	1 361	2 235	1 698	1 458	705	1 140	2 527	2 981	3 885	2 685
<b>Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year=100, %)</b>	7,4	6,9	6,6	6,5	6,6	6,6	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates.
- <sup>(2)</sup> The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producers' prices.
- <sup>(3)</sup> China economic activities are categorized into three strata of industries according to the "Three Strata of Industries Classification Regulations" enacted by NBS in 2018, and historical data are revised accordingly. Three strata of industry in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (except support service activities to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries). Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (except auxiliary activities of mining and quarrying), manufacturing (except repairs for metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, steam, gas and water, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Preliminary data.

**Table 4.2.3 Selected Data on National Accounts – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>GDP by Industry (current prices at Factor Cost/ billion EP)</b>	...	2 205,6	2 473,1	2 674,4	3 603,0	4 563,7	5 444,0	5 879,6	6 336,7	7 457,1	9 646,0
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	...	241,5	278,5	318,9	401,7	505,4	598,6	687,1	762,1	858,4	1 076,5
<b>Mining and quarrying</b>	...	350,7	314,1	214,8	330,8	482,8	618,5	422,1	411,3	565,6	772,7
<i>Petroleum</i>	...	147,0	137,7	91,4	143,0	198,7	242,8	171,4	162,7	253,8	375,7
<i>Gaz</i>	...	175,4	144,4	86,8	138,8	222,5	303,0	168,7	157,0	208,2	262,0
<i>Other extraction</i>	...	28,3	32,0	36,6	49,0	61,7	72,6	82,0	91,5	103,5	135,1
<b>Manufacturing</b>	...	357,3	408,1	456,3	606,6	763,0	894,7	1 007,8	1 031,8	1 252,5	1 529,8
<i>Petroleum refining</i>	...	95,4	102,3	113,9	124,6	148,8	166,8	211,6	220,0	263,2	321,3
<i>Other industry</i>	...	261,8	305,8	342,4	482,0	614,2	727,9	796,2	811,8	989,3	1 208,5
<i>Electricity</i>	...	34,0	39,2	46,4	69,6	88,1	103,0	108,7	118,3	137,4	173,2
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	...	11,9	13,7	15,2	24,2	27,5	30,3	32,9	35,5	41,0	52,3
Construction	...	95,1	119,5	145,4	226,2	287,2	358,3	420,1	481,2	568,9	796,3
Transportation and storage	...	91,1	107,5	125,9	169,6	214,9	256,7	300,2	334,5	385,4	492,9
Communication	...	46,4	48,9	54,0	72,2	87,6	104,4	124,0	148,0	178,3	236,3
Information	...	6,4	7,3	8,4	16,6	20,1	23,7	26,0	27,8	31,2	39,2
Suez canal	...	37,2	39,4	41,2	76,7	97,0	100,9	92,0	92,8	114,6	235,3
Wholesale and retail trade	...	273,4	320,0	374,7	475,2	601,5	716,3	821,3	913,2	1 040,1	1 347,7
Finance	...	82,2	94,6	108,8	133,8	166,3	194,6	211,0	228,2	254,1	317,8
Insurance	...	16,1	18,8	21,6	26,6	33,0	38,5	41,6	44,6	49,8	62,3
Accommodation and food service activities	...	46,6	58,9	48,4	69,9	113,6	151,4	140,6	114,0	176,4	300,6
<b>Real estate activities</b>	...	200,7	237,1	279,9	385,9	478,6	569,4	659,5	725,8	815,1	989,5
<i>Real estate</i>	...	141,7	168,0	198,5	264,8	326,4	387,6	449,8	494,3	549,8	651,3
<i>Business services</i>	...	59,0	69,2	81,5	121,0	152,2	181,8	209,7	231,5	265,2	338,2
Public administration, defence, social security, other public services	...	213,1	249,3	276,5	301,8	319,5	355,4	403,5	437,4	488,5	567,4
<b>Education, human health and social work</b>	...	101,9	118,2	137,8	215,6	277,6	329,2	381,4	430,3	499,8	656,3
<i>Education</i>	...	37,4	43,5	50,5	75,8	95,7	113,2	129,3	144,5	170,0	225,9
<i>Health</i>	...	46,5	54,2	62,8	85,4	112,4	133,3	154,2	172,9	201,3	261,8
<i>Other services</i>	...	18,1	20,5	24,4	54,3	69,5	82,7	97,8	112,9	128,5	168,5
<b>GDP by expenditure (current prices at Market /billion EP)</b>	...	2 130	2 443,9	2 709,4	3 655,9	4 666,2	5 596	6 152,6	6 663,1	7 842,5	10 155,4
Final consumption	...	2 019	2 301,9	2 560,8	3 497,2	4 257,1	4 912,3	5 610,3	6 234,2	7 041,8	9 074,9
Gross fixed capital formation	...	290,6	349,2	407,5	626,8	873	1 122,2	984,1	1 010,9	1 334,7	1 307,8
Exports	...	303,4	322,2	280,3	548,9	839,2	931,4	767,4	703,7	1 183,2	1 940,26
Imports	...	483	529,4	539,2	1 017	1 303,1	1 369,9	1 209,2	1 285,7	1 717,2	2 167,6

**Sources**

National Accounts Unit Ministry of Planning, Egypt.

**Table 4.2.4 Selected Data on National Accounts – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion US\$)</b>	...	57 072	66 282	74 297	81 771	84 269	95 912	107 673	111 262	26 773	163 698
<b>Per capita GDP (current prices/US\$)</b>	...	656	744	815	876	882	983	1 080	1 092	1 218	1 549
<b>Share of industry to GDP (% current prices)</b>	...	16,3	19,7	23,7	25,4	29,1	26,3	24,5	23,0	23,7	25,4
<b>Government Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)</b>	...	17,0	20,3	15,7	17,0	18,5	27,9	27,9	32,6	52,0	44,4
<b>Private Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)</b>	...	17,0	20,3	15,7	17,0	18,5	27,9	27,9	32,6	52,0	44,4
<b>Gross capital formation rate (%)</b>	...	36,4	27,0	15,1	20,3	6,7	26,2	8,8	17,9	28,3	23,9
<b>Growth rate of per capita GDP (%)</b>	...	19,4	19,4	15,0	14,2	17,3	19,7	22,8	25,8	38,9	39,5
<b>GDP at current market price</b>	8 467	57 072	66 282	74 297	81 771	84 269	95 912	107 672	111 262	126 773	163 698
<b>Per capita GDP (USD) (nominal)</b>	135	656	744	815	876	882	982	1079	1 092	1218	1 549
<b>Growth Rate (%)</b>	...										
<b>GDP at Current Market Prices</b>	...	22,4	22,4	17,7	16,9	20,0	22,3	25,4	28,6	41,8	41,7
<b>GVA at Constant Basic Prices (2015/16=100)</b>	...	10,3	10,4	8,0	10,2	7,7	9,0	6,1	6,3	6,4	7,2
<b>Government Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)</b>	...	26,4	19,2	27,2	63,8	-20,6	9,8	24,4	24,5	18,2	21,6
<b>Private Final Consumption Expenditure (at current prices)</b>	...	17,0	20,3	15,7	17,0	18,5	27,9	27,9	32,6	52,0	44,4
<b>Gross Capital Formation (Investment) (at current prices)</b>	...	36,4	27,0	15,1	20,3	6,7	26,2	8,8	17,9	28,3	23,9
<b>Per Capita GDP (Nominal)</b>	...	19,4	19,4	15,0	14,2	17,3	19,7	22,8	25,8	38,9	39,5
<b>Share to GDP (%)</b>											
Agriculture (at current prices)	...	42,3	39,6	37,5	36,3	33,3	35,7	37,7	39,6	39,3	37,1
Industry (at current prices)	...	16,3	19,7	23,7	25,4	29,1	26,3	24,5	23,0	23,7	25,4
Services (at current prices)	...	41,3	41,1	39,7	39,4	38,8	39,4	39,0	38,5	38,1	38,4

**Sources**

Ministry of Planning and Development.

**Table 4.2.5 Selected Data on National Accounts – India<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>GDP at market prices (current prices/₹ Crore)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	2 139 886	12 467 959	13 771 874	15 391 669	17 090 042	18 899 668	20 103 593	19 854 096	23 597 399	26 949 646	29 535 667
<b>GVA at basic prices (current prices)</b>	1 955 518	11 504 279	12 574 499	13 965 200	15 505 665	17 175 128	18 381 117	18 210 997	21 635 584	24 659 041	26 762 147
<b>GNI (current prices)</b>	2 117 153	12 320 529	13 612 095	15 215 269	16 905 230	18 697 344	19 910 479	19 587 409	23 319 590	26 579 339	29 104 354
<b>Net Domestic Product (current prices)</b>	1 924 881	11 125 668	12 322 177	13 800 336	15 325 231	16 915 378	17 939 982	17 513 509	20 930 595	23 809 748	26 127 976
<b>GVA at basic prices (constant prices)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	4 024 831	9 712 133	10 491 870	11 328 285	12 034 171	12 733 798	13 236 100	12 687 345	13 876 840	14 804 901	15 873 751
<b>Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/₹)</b>	19 191	90 799	98 009	107 507	118 004	129 428	137 070	134 357	158 087	178 315	191 843
<b>Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/₹)</b>	21 000	98 405	107 341	118 489	130 061	142 424	149 915	146 480	172 422	194 879	211 725
<b>GDP at constant prices (preceeding year = 100) (%)</b>	103,8	107,4	108,0	108,3	106,8	106,5	103,9	94,2	109,7	107,0	108,2
<b>Net National Income (current prices)</b>	1 902 148	10 978 238	12 162 398	13 623 936	15 140 418	16 713 054	17 746 868	17 246 821	20 652 786	23 439 442	25 896 663
<b>GDP Growth Rate at constant prices<sup>(3)</sup></b>	3,8	7,4	8,0	8,3	6,8	6,5	3,9	-5,8	9,7	7,0	8,2
<b>Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices, constant prices) (%)</b>	2,3	5,8	6,7	6,6	5,0	4,8	2,9	-5,2	8,3	5,6	6,3
<b>Valuables (current prices)</b>	15 104	209 407	203 506	167 326	241 685	226 104	194 800	278 821	385 015	335 730	439 024
<b>Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Primary industry	513 029	2 402 088	2 521 544	2 845 470	3 165 935	3 407 586	3 725 472	4 030 609	4 538 812	4 978 870	5 251 104
Secondary industry	517 903	3 139 713	3 472 237	3 770 300	4 192 755	4 614 137	4 586 769	4 663 786	5 806 072	6 319 363	6 867 083
Tertiary industry	915 349	5 962 479	6 580 718	7 349 430	8 146 975	9 153 405	10 068 876	9 516 602	11 290 700	13 360 808	14 643 960
<b>Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Final consumption expenditure <sup>(4)</sup>	1 619 611	8 549 102	9 562 579	10 713 191	11 876 272	13 250 849	14 457 290	14 436 029	16 854 857	19 306 184	20 891 497
Gross capital formation <sup>(5)</sup>	561 703	4 179 779	4 422 659	4 918 077	5 791 573	6 396 053	6 106 406	5 597 593	7 648 091	8 677 533	...
Gross fixed capital formation	556 836	3 750 392	3 957 092	4 338 671	4 815 600	5 568 422	5 720 386	5 424 997	6 979 647	8 286 979	9 107 021
Change in stocks <sup>(6)</sup>	-22 475	312 698	262 477	138 083	237 581	318 234	135 230	38 460	213 837	277 120	295 198
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore) <sup>(2)</sup>	-19 397	-372 326	-316 276	-271 819	-539 869	-710 876	-518 044	-78 057	-619 378	-960 578	-657 295
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore) <sup>(2)</sup>	531 523	4 019 957	4 282 259	4 825 113	5 480 741	6 000 390	5 941 135	5 786 929	7 363 103	8 150 008	...
<b>Population (Crore)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	101,9	126,7	128,3	129,9	131,4	132,7	134,1	135,5	136,9	138,3	139,5
<b>Exchange rate US\$/Rs average<sup>(7)</sup></b>	45,7	61,1	65,4	67,1	64,5	69,9	70,9	74,2	74,5	80,5	82,8

**Sources**

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> All Information pertains to Financial Year i.e. April of Year mentioned in the table above to March of next year.
- <sup>(2)</sup> One Crore is equal to ten millions.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Data at 2011–12 prices.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Includes valuables.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Does not include valuables.
- <sup>(7)</sup> GDP in US\$ is computed using average Real Exchange Rate as per RBI website. The average is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31<sup>st</sup> of each financial year.

**Table 4.2.6 Selected Data on National Accounts – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) (current) (prices/ billion Rial)</b>	713 400,3	12 550 960,0	12 180 016,1	14 906 257,3	17 971 871,2	25 989 006,1	35 375 365,0	54 843 877,8	92 899 059,8	142 248 979,2	193 685 013,9
<b>Indices of GDP (2011 = 100) (%)</b>	5,4	2,3	0,0	14,2	4,8	-4,7	-4,6	3,3	5,6	5,1	5,7
<b>GDP deflator (2011 = 100) (%)</b>	15,8	190,7	185,2	198,5	228,4	346,6	494,4	741,6	1 189,6	1 733,6	2 232,8
<b>Indices of per capita GDP (2011 = 100) (%)</b>	-	0,3	-2,3	12,1	3,3	-6,0	-5,6	2,5	4,8	4,3	5,0
<b>Indices of gross fixed capital formation (2011 = 100) (%)</b>	...	9,7	-12,5	19,6	9,0	-18,0	-15,4	-7,7	4,1	2,5	4,8
<b>Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rial)</b>											
Total	710 828,3	12 526 463,6	12 090 639,3	14 719 648,1	17 706 073,9	25 735 901,1	35 117 136,2	54 599 894,8	92 727 157,4	141 912 444,8	193 485 252,2
Primary industry (current)	252 776,4	3 344 219,1	2 538 975,7	3 318 380,5	4 271 274,5	7 038 603,0	8 698 488,9	12 699 823,1	24 965 857,3	39 496 860,0	52 015 599,6
Secondary industry (current)	156 572,8	3 106 451,5	2 821 262,8	3 689 183,0	4 420 747,3	6 583 150,4	9 593 422,6	16 348 458,9	27 779 117,7	43 017 833,6	52 100 641,6
Tertiary industry (current)	301 479,0	6 075 793,0	6 730 400,8	7 712 084,6	9 014 052,2	12 114 147,7	16 825 224,7	25 551 612,9	39 982 182,4	59 397 751,2	89 369 011,1
<b>Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rial)</b>											
Final consumption expenditures (current)	441 215,8	7 135 438,8	7 874 563,2	9 064 334,8	10 716 902,8	13 174 440,2	17 258 502,5	23 181 104,5	35 373 576,4	51 220 543,4	74 752 892,5
Gross fixed capital formation	-	1 194 517,4	1 044 855,2	1 249 759,7	1 361 796,3	1 116 214,4	944 326,7	871 564,4	907 633,1	930 770,4	975 016,3
Change in inventory (current)	-	2 123 538,8	1 349 185,3	1 846 044,9	2 288 185,6	6 083 619,4	11 587 001,8	21 558 948,2	34 292 571,1	52 288 539,8	69 466 880,1
Net exports of goods and services (current)	-	2 741 767,9	2 232 027,3	3 088 096,6	3 962 347,8	6 177 402,4	6 347 472,8	9 736 885,5	19 783 322,0	38 021 746,8	49 833 891,3

**Sources**

Statistical Centre of Iran.



**Table 4.2.7 Selected Data on National Accounts – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion Rub)</b>	7 306	79 030	83 087	85 616	91 843	103 862	109 608	107 658	135 774	155 189	172 148
<b>Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)</b>	110,0	100,7	98,0	100,2	101,8	102,8	102,2	97,3	105,9	98,8	103,6
<b>GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)</b>	137,6	107,5	107,2	102,8	105,3	110,0	103,3	100,9	119,1	115,7	107,0
<b>Indices of per capita GDP (preceding year = 100) (%)</b>	110,5	98,9	97,7	99,9	101,6	102,7	102,1	97,5	106,2	99,1	103,9
<b>Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)</b>	118,1	97,9	89,4	101,3	104,7	100,6	101,0	96,0	109,3	106,7	108,8
<b>Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)</b>											
Total <sup>(2)</sup>	...	68 738	74 621	77 077	82 897	92 829	98 487	96 996	121 847	140 720	156 442
Primary industry	...	2 656	3 218	3 288	3 264	3 525	3 870	4 313	5 346	5 929	5 764
Secondary industry	...	22 074	24 755	24 978	28 171	33 811	35 240	31 993	42 636	49 809	52 759
Tertiary industry	...	44 008	46 647	48 812	51 462	55 492	59 378	60 690	73 865	84 982	97 919
<b>Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)</b>											
Final consumption expenditures	4 477	56 736	58 531	61 399	65 290	70 705	76 397	76 940	91 058	102 016	117 536
Gross fixed capital formation	1 232	16 926	17 126	18 734	20 189	21 452	22 911	23 211	26 073	31 661	37 636
Change in inventory	134	770	1 277	1 040	1 492	1 312	1 928	2 041	4 760	3 711	6 602
Net exports of goods and services	1 463	5 074	6 686	4 444	4 873	10 392	8 372	5 466	12 689	19 853	7 467
<b>Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceeding year=100) (%)</b>	...	100,8	98,7	100,1	102,1	103,1	102,4	99,6	103,9	97,2	...

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnotes:**

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

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

**Table 4.2.8 Selected Data on National Accounts – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016 <sup>(1)</sup>	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022 <sup>(1)</sup>	2023
<b>GDP (current prices/ billion ZAR)</b>	1 053	4 134	4 421	4 760	5 078	5 363	5 625	5 563	6 220	6 656	7 024
<b>Indices of GDP (year 2015 = 100) (%)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	63,9	98,7	100,0	107,7	114,9	121,3	127,2	125,8	140,7	150,6	158,9
GDP deflator (year 2015 = 100) (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	37,3	94,7	100,0	107,0	112,8	117,3	122,7	129,3	137,8	144,7	151,6
<b>Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)</b>	19	95	100	104	105	107	109	96	102	118	132
<b>Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)</b>	19	93	100	98	102	105	108	83	97	125	132
<b>Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)</b>	1 053	4 134	4 421	4 760	5 078	5 363	5 625	5 563	6 220	6 656	7 024
Primary industry <sup>(3)</sup>	81	327	327	367	395	409	424	495	633	669	628
Secondary industry <sup>(4)</sup>	243	766	821	880	931	975	1 014	947	1 069	1 171	1 285
Tertiary industry <sup>(5)</sup>	644	2 646	2 834	3 042	3 267	3 446	3 620	3 594	3 902	4 144	4 398
<b>Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)</b>	1 051	4 134	4 421	4 760	5 078	5 363	5 625	5 563	6 220	6 643	6 997
Final consumption expenditures	866	3 432	3 655	3 931	4 177	4 469	4 707	4 632	5 040	5 487	5 882
Gross fixed capital formation	152	757	796	830	833	854	870	768	812	936	1 049
Change in inventory	7	8	28	-23	11	13	20	-81	-16	90	42
Net exports of goods and services	27	-62	-57	21	58	27	28	244	384	130	23

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data for 2022 and 2023 is derived as a sum of four quarters.

<sup>(2)</sup> Base year 2015 = 100. At current prices.

<sup>(3)</sup> Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying.

<sup>(4)</sup> Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction.

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

**Table 4.2.9 Selected Data on National Accounts – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Main Indicators (billion US\$)</b>											
<b>GDP at constant prices</b>	...	355,3	379,4	400,5	403,4	408,7	413,3	392,8	409,9	440,7	456,6
<b>GDP at current prices</b>	...	414,1	370,3	369,3	390,5	427,0	418,0	349,5	415,2	502,7	514,1
<b>Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (constant price)</b>	...	246,5	260,4	276,7	288,2	288,4	296,1	280,0	298,3	319,6	339,3
<b>Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (current price)</b>	...	278,0	293,0	300,9	311,8	317,6	323,8	288,9	315,2	353,6	388,5
<b>Gross national income</b>	...	414,8	372,0	371,4	393,3	428,5	420,1	347,6	414,4	502,8	518,0
<b>Components of GDP by expenditures approach – current prices (billion US\$)</b>											
Final Consumption Expenditure	...	192,5	198,1	199,5	210,6	215,1	218,5	214,9	230,3	275,6	298,4
Gross Capital Formation	...	94,0	82,7	79,9	83,1	93,2	100,6	81,5	107,2	133,3	139,2
Export of Goods And Services	...	402,7	358,5	360,6	382,1	400,2	404,9	350,3	425,2	521,9	558,4
Imports of Goods And Services	...	275,1	269,0	270,7	285,3	281,5	306,0	297,2	347,5	428,0	481,9

**Sources**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Center – FCSC.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

National product by definition is a measure in monetary terms of the volume of all goods and services produced by an economy during a given period of time, accounted without duplication. The measure obviously has to be in value terms as the different units of production and different measures of services are not directly added. In the case of a closed economy, the measure amounts to domestic product (Gross Domestic Product).

#### **Gross national income (GNI)**

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

#### **Government final consumption expenditure**

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

#### **Brazil**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Tertiary industry:** The other industries of national economy.

#### **China**

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

**Per capita GDP** = GDP / annual average population.

**Three strata of industry:** in China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries (except support service activities to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery industries). Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying (except auxiliary activities of mining and quarrying), manufacturing (except repairs for metal products, machinery and equipment), production and supply of electricity, steam, gas and water, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## India

**The National Statistical Office (NSO):** in the Ministry of Statistics & PI compiles estimates of national accounts aggregates and publishes them in its annual publication called National Accounts Statistics. The estimates are based on performance during the Financial year ( April-March (next year)). NSO brings out First Revised Estimates in January for the preceding year along with revision of estimates for a few earlier financial years using detailed and more comprehensive data. NSO also compiles Advance Estimates for the current financial year and releases it two months before the close of the year. Various aggregates brought out by NSO include GDP, NDP, GNI, and NNI, Product and Production taxes and subsidies, Consumption of Fixed Capital, Net National Disposable Income, Personal Disposable Income, Private Final Consumption Expenditure (PFCE), Government Final Consumption Expenditure (GFCE), exports and imports, Gross & Net Capital Formation, Savings, etc.

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

**Net Domestic Product (NDP)** = Gross Domestic Product (GDP) – Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) GNI = GDP + compensation of employees and property income receivable from the rest of the world – compensation of employees and property income payable to the rest of the world Net National Income (NNI) = Gross National Income (GNI) – Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## Russia

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Net exports of goods and services:** are calculated as a difference between exports and imports and include trade turnover of Russia with foreign countries.

## South Africa

Base year 2010=100.

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

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

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

## UAE

Base year = 2010.

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

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

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

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



# Price Indices



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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	6,0	6,4	10,7	6,3	3,0	3,8	4,3	4,5	10,1	5,8	4,6
<b>China</b>	0,4	2,0	1,4	2,0	1,6	2,1	2,9	2,5	0,9	2,0	0,2
<b>Egypt</b>	...	10,1	10,4	13,8	29,5	14,4	9,2	5,0	5,2	13,9	33,9
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	8,1	7,7	9,7	6,2	14,4	12,6	19,9	20,2	33,8	32,5
<b>India</b>	...	6,6	4,9	4,9	3,3	3,9	3,7	6,6	5,1	6,7	5,7
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	20,8	7,8	15,5	7,1	3,7	2,9	4,5	3,4	6,7	13,8	5,9
<b>South Africa</b>	5,3	6,1	4,6	6,4	5,3	4,7	4,1	3,3	4,5	6,9	6,0
<b>UAE</b>	...	2,3	4,1	1,6	2,0	3,1	-1,9	-2,1	0,2	4,8	1,6
<b>Producer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)</b>											
<b>Brazil<sup>(1)</sup></b>	12,1	2,7	8,8	1,7	4,2	9,6	5,2	19,4	28,5	3,2	-5,0
<b>China</b>	2,8	-1,9	-5,2	-1,4	6,3	3,5	-0,3	-1,8	8,1	4,1	-3,0
<b>Egypt</b>	...	4,3	-3,1	8,2	36,3	20,6	5,0	-7,1	17,3	27,7	26,6
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	8,2	5,5	7,7	4,1	11,6	26,2	22,8	24,4	...	...
<b>India</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(2)</sup></b>	47,1	6,1	13,8	4,3	7,6	11,9	2,9	-2,9	24,5	11,4	4,0
<b>South Africa<sup>(3)</sup></b>	6,6	7,5	3,6	7,0	4,8	5,6	4,6	2,6	7,1	14,4	6,7
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	-8,2	3,9	11,1	-4,4	-5,7	16,8	16,9	-7,9

**Sources**

**Brazil**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2022.

**China**

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

**Ethiopia**

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**India**

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.

**Russia**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**South Africa**

Statistics South Africa.

**UAE**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Centre – FCSC.

**Footnotes:**

**Brazil**

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

**Russia**

<sup>(2)</sup> Before 2012 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2013 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.

**South Africa**

<sup>(3)</sup> The PPI % changes before 2013 are based on the Domestic output (discontinued in December 2012), and from 2013 the rates are based on the PPI for final manufactured good (introduced in January 2013).



**Table 5.2.1 Selected Data on Price Indices – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price indices (all items)</b>	106,0	106,4	110,7	106,3	103,0	103,8	104,3	104,5	110,1	105,8	104,6
Food and beverages	103,2	108,0	112,0	108,6	98,1	104,0	106,4	114,1	107,9	111,6	101,0
Housing	104,5	108,8	118,3	102,9	106,3	104,7	103,9	105,3	113,1	100,1	105,1
Rent residential	97,7	109,4	107,8	105,3	101,5	101,9	103,8	102,8	107,0	108,7	103,2
Fuels (domestic)	120,9	104,8	121,6	102,1	115,6	105,2	102,1	108,0	136,0	107,3	94,4
Residential electricity	112,7	117,1	151,0	89,3	110,4	108,7	105,0	109,1	121,2	81,0	109,5
Household articles	105,2	105,5	105,4	103,4	98,5	103,7	99,6	106,0	112,1	107,9	100,3
Apparel	104,1	103,6	104,5	103,6	102,9	100,6	100,7	98,9	110,3	118,0	102,9
Transportation	112,1	103,8	110,2	104,2	104,1	104,2	103,6	101,0	121,0	98,7	107,1
Health and personal care	102,6	107,0	109,2	111,0	106,5	104,0	105,4	101,5	103,7	111,4	106,6
Personal expenditures	105,7	108,3	109,5	108,0	104,4	103,0	104,7	101,0	104,7	107,8	105,4
Education	104,8	108,5	109,3	108,9	107,1	105,3	104,8	101,1	102,8	107,5	108,2
Communication	112,9	98,5	102,1	101,3	101,8	99,9	101,1	103,4	101,4	99,0	102,9
Urban area	106,0	106,4	110,7	106,3	103,0	103,8	104,3	104,5	110,1	105,8	104,6

**Sources**

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000–2022.

**Table 5.2.2 Selected Data on Price Indices – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price indices (all items)</b>	100,4	102,0	101,4	102,0	101,6	102,1	102,9	102,5	100,9	102,0	100,2
Urban area	100,8	102,1	101,5	102,1	101,7	102,1	102,8	102,3	101,0	102,0	100,3
Rural area	99,9	101,8	101,3	101,9	101,3	102,1	103,2	103,0	100,7	102,0	100,1
<b>Classification one by components<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Food	...	103,1	102,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, liquor and articles	...	99,4	102,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	...	102,4	102,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garments	...	102,6	102,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household facilities, articles and services	...	101,2	101,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health care and personal articles	...	101,3	102,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation and communication	...	99,9	98,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation, education, culture articles and services	...	101,9	101,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing	...	102,0	100,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rent	...	103,3	102,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Electricity	...	100,2	100,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gas	...	100,8	100,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Classification two by components<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Food,tobacco, liquor	...	...	...	103,8	99,6	101,9	107,0	108,3	99,7	102,4	100,3
Clothing	...	...	...	101,4	101,3	101,2	101,6	99,8	100,3	100,5	101,0
Residence	...	...	...	101,6	102,6	102,4	101,4	99,6	100,8	100,7	100,0
Household articles and services	...	...	...	100,5	101,1	101,6	100,9	100,0	100,4	101,2	100,1
Transportation and communication	...	...	...	98,7	101,1	101,7	98,3	96,5	104,1	105,2	97,7
Education, culture and recreation	...	...	...	101,6	102,4	102,2	102,2	101,3	101,9	101,8	102,0
Health care	...	...	...	103,8	106,0	104,3	102,4	101,8	100,4	100,6	101,1
Other articles and services	...	...	...	102,8	102,4	101,2	103,4	104,3	98,7	101,6	103,2
<b>Producer price indices</b>											

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Components of supply</b>											
Industrial products <sup>(2)</sup>	102,8	98,1	94,8	98,6	106,3	103,5	99,7	98,2	108,1	104,1	97,0
Agricultural products <sup>(3)</sup>	...	99,1	98,7	100,2	100,6	100,3	103,0	104,8	103,9	104,7	99,4
Stage of processing											
Raw materials <sup>(4)</sup>	105,1	97,8	93,9	98,0	108,1	104,1	99,3	97,7	111,0	106,1	96,4

**Sources**

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data on components of CPI of 2000 are not available since the classification of CPI was revised in 2001. Due to the revision of the components of CPI in 2016, some of the names and contents of the CPI classification has been changed and the related data is incomparable with the historical data.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Producer price indices of industrial products refer to the prices of industrial products when they leave factories.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Price indices for agricultural products refer to that for food processing industry of agricultural products.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Price indices for raw materials refer to the purchasing price indices for raw materials, fuels, and power.

**Table 5.2.3 Selected Data on Price Indices – Egypt**

	(preceding year = 100)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>All Items</b>	...	50,0	55,4	63,4	82,8	94,4	102,5	107,8	114,0	131,0	177,4
Food and non-alcoholic beverages	...	45,9	50,9	59,7	83,2	94,1	100,0	99,4	104,6	130,9	214,1
Alcoholic beverages, tobacco and narcotics	...	44,8	55,2	60,2	79,5	95,5	101,1	110,4	115,5	124,5	176,6
Clothing and footwear	...	55,3	59,8	66,7	82,8	96,2	102,9	105,8	107,8	118,3	144,1
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	...	65,8	71,4	74,8	81,9	94,0	103,6	109,2	114,2	121,5	130,5
Furnishings, household equipment and routine maintenance of the house	...	56,2	59,0	67,7	88,0	97,7	101,0	103,7	106,1	119,5	165,1
Health	...	56,2	59,1	73,9	90,8	97,4	104,7	113,8	118,6	126,9	150,5
Transport	...	47,1	52,2	56,0	71,6	89,9	106,3	116,4	122,4	136,3	161,3
Communications	...	88,7	88,5	89,1	93,3	100,0	100,6	103,4	103,9	104,6	106,1
Recreation and culture	...	47,1	52,5	59,7	80,8	95,4	106,2	114,7	122,9	155,3	198,1
Education	...	50,9	61,3	68,6	78,7	93,2	110,7	142,7	178,3	200,1	211,5
Restaurants and hotels	...	49,2	56,1	68,0	85,5	94,6	104,4	112,2	115,8	138,0	202,5
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	52,8	55,0	62,4	80,4	95,9	103,2	109,2	117,3	129,1	165,0

**Table 5.2.4 Selected Data on Price Indices – Ethiopia**

	(% change from the preceding year)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer Price indices</b>	...	8,1	7,7	9,7	6,2	14,4	12,6	19,9	20,2	33,8	32,5
<b>Producer Price indices</b>	...	8,2	5,5	7,7	4,1	11,6	26,2	22,8	24,4	...	...

Sources

Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.

**Table 5.2.5 Selected Data on Price Indices – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price index (all items)</b>											
Food and Beverages	...	121,3	127,7	134,5	136,9	139,2	144,2	156,8	162,5	173,6	185,0
Pan, Tobacco and Intoxicants	...	118,4	129,4	139,0	148,3	158,3	165,3	179,1	190,7	194,8	201,8
Clothing & Footwear	...	118,7	125,8	132,4	138,5	145,0	147,5	151,7	160,8	176,2	186,9
Housing	...	114,7	120,2	126,5	133,7	143,8	150,7	156,0	161,6	168,1	175,4
Fuel and light	...	113,6	119,6	123,6	130,5	139,6	140,2	144,5	159,2	175,1	182,1
Miscellaneous	...	112,6	116,4	121,4	126,3	133,0	139,3	147,7	157,6	167,8	176,3
General Index	...	117,4	123,1	129,2	133,5	138,8	143,9	153,5	161,4	172,2	181,9
<b>Consumer price index (industrial workers)<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Food and Beverages	101,8	106,7	106,3	105,6	101,3	100,6	105,8	106,9	104,1	106,2	106,8
Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	...	109,8	111,2	107,7	108,4	107,8	103,7	105,1	108,1	105,1	106,9
Clothing & Footwear	104,3	105,0	104,3	104,1	103,9	103,8	102,3	102,3	103,4	106,2	107,5
Housing	106,0	105,2	106,4	105,3	103,0	118,4	118,6	106,1	102,4	103,4	103,8
Fuel and light	117,6	105,8	103,3	100,8	103,2	104,7	104,1	107,1	121,3	113,3	101,9
Miscellaneous	...	106,2	104,4	104,2	104,0	104,7	104,1	102,8	103,8	105,9	105,6
General Index	104,0	106,5	105,7	105,0	102,6	105,0	107,4	105,7	104,8	105,9	105,6
<b>Wholesale price indices, by commodity<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
All commodities	106,3	114,8	110,3	110,3	114,1	118,9	121,2	121,8	135,0	151,3	151,3
Primary articles	102,7	125,2	123,9	127,9	130,2	132,9	141,2	144,7	155,1	175,4	181,1
Fuel and Power	...	114,6	90,1	82,2	92,2	103,4	101,7	93,3	116,1	155,2	152,7
Electricity	115,9	105,1	106,3	103,7	103,8	108,7	110,0	109,8	113,7	137,6	144,9
Manufactured products	102,7	111,2	109,7	109,8	112,9	117,2	118,1	119,6	131,7	142,1	140,6
Food	...	124,9	126,3	133,2	137,1	137,1	145,0	152,4	160,3	173,0	177,9

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- b) Ministry of Labour and Employment, Labour Bureau.
- c) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Office of the Economic Adviser.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> The consumer price index numbers for industrial workers from 2014 to August, 2020 is based on base year 2001. The series was updated with new base year 2016 w.e.f. September, 2020 (preceding year = 100).
- <sup>(2)</sup> The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and for the year 2014 onwards relate to base year 2011-12. The WPI 2011-12 series is effective from April 2017.

**Table 5.2.6 Selected Data on Price Indices – Iran**

	<b>CPI (2021=100)</b>										
	<b>2000</b>	<b>2014</b>	<b>2015</b>	<b>2016</b>	<b>2017</b>	<b>2018</b>	<b>2019</b>	<b>2020</b>	<b>2021</b>	<b>2022</b>	<b>2023</b>
<b>General index</b>	20,8	23,8	26,4	28,2	30,6	38,8	52,3	71,3	100,0	145,8	205,1
<b>Food, non-alcoholic beverages, and tobacco</b>	16,7	18,2	20,0	21,5	24,1	33,3	47,5	66,0	100,0	170,5	240,8
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16,7	18,3	20,1	21,5	24,2	33,1	47,3	65,8	100,0	171,2	241,7
<i>Food</i>	16,8	18,4	20,2	21,7	24,4	33,4	47,5	65,9	100,0	173,2	244,3
<i>Bread and cereals</i>	19,2	21,4	24,2	26,2	28,4	34,1	45,5	67,5	100,0	176,0	212,8
<i>Meat, white meat and related</i>	17,1	18,2	19,0	21,1	24,2	35,9	53,8	67,9	100,0	164,6	304,6
<i>Products</i>	17,8	18,8	19,3	21,5	25,0	37,0	55,2	69,0	100,0	167,6	313,3
<i>Red and poultry meat</i>	13,3	15,3	17,3	18,9	19,8	29,5	46,0	61,3	100,0	138,3	227,1
<i>Fish and seafood</i>	15,9	18,1	19,8	20,9	23,0	30,8	41,7	62,3	100,0	185,8	247,8
<i>Oils and fats</i>	19,3	20,9	21,7	22,9	25,0	32,9	42,8	62,1	100,0	324,0	371,4
<i>Fruit and dried fruit</i>	15,8	17,2	20,0	19,9	22,0	33,8	45,9	68,9	100,0	144,1	213,3
<i>Vegetables (pulses and vegetables)</i>	13,6	14,6	16,3	17,8	22,6	30,1	46,9	62,2	100,0	163,6	211,6
<i>Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (sugar, sugar lump and confectionery)</i>	16,7	18,7	20,4	22,1	23,3	29,1	44,0	62,4	100,0	160,5	218,8
<i>Food products n.e.c</i>	17,1	19,8	21,4	22,6	24,0	38,4	56,8	66,7	100,0	152,8	192,9
<i>Tea, coffee, cocoa and fruit juice (non-alcoholic beverages)</i>	14,0	15,5	16,6	18,0	19,9	28,0	43,8	64,7	100,0	131,2	189,9
2. Tobacco	16,1	16,6	17,1	19,2	20,5	41,5	53,9	73,6	100,0	139,4	198,0
<i>Non-food items and services</i>	22,9	26,9	30,0	32,0	34,2	41,8	54,9	74,3	100,0	135,4	190,2
3. Clothing and footwear	18,0	20,9	22,7	24,1	25,5	33,1	47,6	66,1	100,0	147,5	217,0
4. Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28,3	33,4	38,2	40,6	43,5	50,9	62,9	78,8	100,0	132,3	184,3
<i>Housing</i>	29,0	33,9	37,8	39,6	42,4	50,2	61,8	78,7	100,0	132,9	185,8
<i>Rentals for housing units (service)</i>	29,2	34,1	38,0	39,8	42,5	50,4	62,0	78,8	100,0	132,8	185,4
<i>Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling</i>	21,2	25,2	28,2	30,4	32,3	38,4	49,6	69,1	100,0	147,2	220,7
<i>Water, electricity and fuel</i>	26,8	33,5	43,7	48,9	53,9	56,6	73,2	80,3	100,0	122,8	160,1

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
5.Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	16,8	18,7	19,8	20,7	21,8	31,2	46,6	68,2	100,0	135,2	184,7
6. Health & medical services	23,1	27,9	32,2	35,1	37,7	44,1	55,5	72,1	100,0	143,2	204,5
7.Transport	15,7	19,4	21,3	22,4	23,5	29,9	43,9	72,8	100,0	136,3	193,3
<i>Purchase of vehicles</i>	-	-	-	12,9	13,5	20,7	34,0	68,5	100,0	144,8	206,9
<i>Operation of personal transport equipment</i>	-	-	-	33,9	35,1	40,3	56,5	82,2	100,0	125,2	168,1
<i>Public transport services</i>	-	-	-	29,1	31,5	37,7	49,7	68,2	100,0	147,2	232,5
8.Communication	49,9	52,7	54,3	55,0	56,7	69,9	80,7	94,0	100,0	111,7	133,8
9. Recreation and culture	16,6	19,1	21,2	22,3	24,0	34,5	50,2	71,5	100,0	136,6	196,4
10. Education	26,9	31,4	36,6	41,3	46,0	54,0	65,8	80,0	100,0	132,5	182,0
11. Restaurants and hotels	18,1	21,3	24,1	26,2	28,0	34,1	47,7	61,9	100,0	182,7	292,0
12. Miscellaneous goods and	19,7	21,7	23,4	25,9	27,9	37,7	51,7	71,0	100,0	133,9	188,2
<i>General index (excluding rent)</i>	18,4	21,0	23,3	25,0	27,2	35,5	49,6	69,2	100,0	152,3	215,0
<i>Goods</i>	16,1	18,7	20,9	22,3	24,4	32,9	47,5	68,2	100,0	155,9	219,9
<i>Services</i>	29,2	33,0	36,4	39,0	41,8	49,4	61,0	77,0	100,0	134,7	188,8
<i>Durable goods</i>	-	-	-	15,0	15,8	25,0	38,9	70,7	100,0	137,4	197,5
<i>Non-durable goods</i>	-	-	-	23,9	26,4	34,9	49,5	67,8	100,0	160,4	223,9
<i>Semi-durable goods</i>	-	-	-	21,7	23,1	31,3	46,3	66,9	100,0	144,9	217,9
<i>Fresh food products</i>	-	-	-	20,0	23,3	33,6	48,6	65,5	100,0	166,6	259,4
<i>Miscellaneous food products</i>	-	-	-	23,9	25,8	33,0	46,2	66,3	100,0	180,9	227,0
<i>General goods and services</i>	-	-	-	52,6	55,9	58,7	73,9	88,1	100,0	113,3	134,1

**Table 5.2.7 Selected Data on Price Indices – Russia**

	(preceding year = 100)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price indices (all items)</b>	120,8	107,8	115,5	107,1	103,7	102,9	104,5	103,4	106,7	113,8	105,9
Food stuffs <sup>(1)</sup>	117,5	110,1	119,1	106,0	103,0	101,7	105,1	103,9	108,4	114,9	104,4
Non-food goods	122,7	105,4	114,2	108,2	104,0	103,4	103,8	103,3	107,1	115,2	104,2
Services	131,8	108,1	112,4	106,9	104,2	103,9	104,6	102,7	103,8	110,1	110,4
Housing	133,8	109,7	119,5	107,7	105,1	103,6	103,9	103,3	103,5	106,6	108,7
Public utilities	137,4	107,9	107,5	107,2	105,0	104,2	106,0	102,9	103,7	104,8	110,2
<b>Producer price indices</b>											
Agricultural products	136,5	107,9	114,1	103,8	97,7	99,2	108,4	100,7	118,9	105,4	97,5
Industrial products <sup>(2)</sup>	147,1	106,1	113,8	104,3	107,6	111,9	102,9	97,1	124,5	111,4	104,0

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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



**Table 5.2.8 Selected Data on Price Indices – South Africa**

	<b>CPI (December 2021=100)</b>										
	<b>PPI (December 2020=100)</b>										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumer price indices</b>											
All items <sup>(1)</sup>	...	70,8	74,1	78,8	82,9	86,8	90,3	93,3	97,5	104,2	110,4
Urban area	...	70,8	74,1	78,8	82,9	86,8	90,3	93,3	97,5	104,2	110,4
Rural area <sup>(2)</sup>	...	71,5	74,4	80,3	84,0	86,9	90,4	93,1	97,7	105,5	113,3
<b>Component<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Housing indices <sup>(3)</sup>	...	70,2	74,4	78,9	83,0	87,0	91,3	94,7	97,7	102,1	106,9
Food indices <sup>(4)</sup>	...	66,1	69,5	77,0	82,4	85,1	87,7	91,9	97,8	107,1	118,8
Electricity <sup>(5)</sup>	...	54,4	59,5	64,9	67,9	71,5	78,2	85,2	93,8	104,2	116,4
Clothing indices	...	80,8	85,3	89,8	93,0	94,9	97,0	98,1	99,3	101,6	104,5
Rent indices	...	76,5	80,3	84,5	88,8	92,8	96,2	98,2	99,1	101,3	103,9
<b>Producer price indices<sup>(6)</sup></b>											
<b>Components of supply</b>											
Domestic supply <sup>(7)</sup>	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products <sup>(7)</sup>	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods <sup>(8)</sup>	...	57,2	59,2	63,4	66,5	70,1	73,4	75,2	80,5	92,1	98,3
Agriculture <sup>(8)</sup>	...	54,7	57,5	67,1	66,5	66,8	64,4	67,5	75,4	86,7	92,7

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Footnotes:**

(a) CPI – Consumer price indices.

(b) PPI – Producer price indices.

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

<sup>(1)</sup> December 2021 = 100.

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

<sup>(3)</sup> 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.

<sup>(4)</sup> Food only (does not include non-alcoholic beverages).

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes electricity and other solid and liquid fuels.

<sup>(6)</sup> December 2023 = 100.

<sup>(7)</sup> Discontinued in December 2012.

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

**Table 5.2.9 Selected Data on Price Indices – United Arab Emirates**

	(preceding year 2021 = 100)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
All Items	...	93,53	97,33	98,91	100,85	103,95	101,94	99,82	100	104,82	106,53
Food and Beverages	...	91,28	92,41	93,34	94,46	97,80	96,45	100,01	100	107,17	111,28
Tobacco	...	48,80	49,39	49,91	59,05	92,69	94,52	100,00	100	99,7	96,13
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	...	86,47	85,07	87,83	88,01	101,32	98,74	103,39	100	102,9	106,14
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas	...	102,96	112,05	116,05	117,07	113,45	107,55	103,61	100	99,71	102,83
Furniture and Household Goods	...	92,87	94,95	95,23	96,26	100,70	102,18	99,56	100	100,02	103,22
Medical Care	...	94,02	94,34	95,98	99,70	99,67	99,59	99,57	100	102,07	103,48
Transportation	...	88,74	90,51	86,82	91,49	101,59	97,51	91,85	100	122,95	116,05
Communications	...	98,53	98,66	97,86	96,32	99,75	99,96	99,90	100	100,61	101,16
Recreation and Culture	...	97,32	97,39	97,68	93,08	101,05	117,29	96,98	100	112,96	113,46
Education	...	82,76	85,87	89,49	93,19	97,02	98,03	98,97	100	100,95	102,34
Restaurants and Hotels	...	85,87	88,17	90,03	90,95	97,74	99,08	99,34	100	107,19	114,29
Insurance and Financial Services	...	86,97	88,85	89,55	98,86	102,33	102,13	101,27	100	100,80	103,32
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	...	86,97	88,85	89,55	98,86	102,33	102,13	101,27	100	102,16	104,63

**Sources**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Centre – FCSC.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

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

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

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

### **Brazil**

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

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

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

### **China**

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

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

### **Ethiopia**

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

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

### **India**

**Consumer Price Index:** The Price Statistics Division of the National Statistical Office, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation started compiling Consumer Price Index (CPI) separately for rural, urban, and combined sectors on monthly basis with Base Year (2010=100) for all India and States/UTs with effect from January 2011. It revised the Base Year of the CPI from 2010=100 to 2012=100, incorporating many methodological improvements in consonance with the international practices with effect from January, 2015.

**Index number of wholesale prices:** In India WPI is compiled by Office of Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce & Industry. The present series has 2011-2012 as the base year and the data is released monthly. Item Basket and the weighting digram is based on Gross Value of Output as obtained from National Accounts Statistics. The WPI Food Index consists of 'Food Articles' from Primary Articles group and 'Food Product' from Manufactured Products. The existing series is based on ex-factory/ex-mine prices in respect of the manufactured items. In the case of Agricultural commodities, however, the prices as quoted in primary wholesale markets are used. The collection of price data is through correspondence & self filing of information. Varous units submit the prices electronically through online forms.

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

## Russia

**Consumer price indices:** (CPI) indicates time fluctuations of prices on goods and services purchased by the consumers for nonproduction consumption within a specified period of time. It measures a ratio of value of a fixed basket of main goods and services at the prices of the current period as related to its value at the prices of the base period. CPI is calculated monthly on the basis of statistical data collected while observing level of prices in retail trade, service and catering establishments and markets and as well as on data of actual structure of consumer expenditures of households for 2 previous years.

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

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

## South Africa

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

## UAE

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

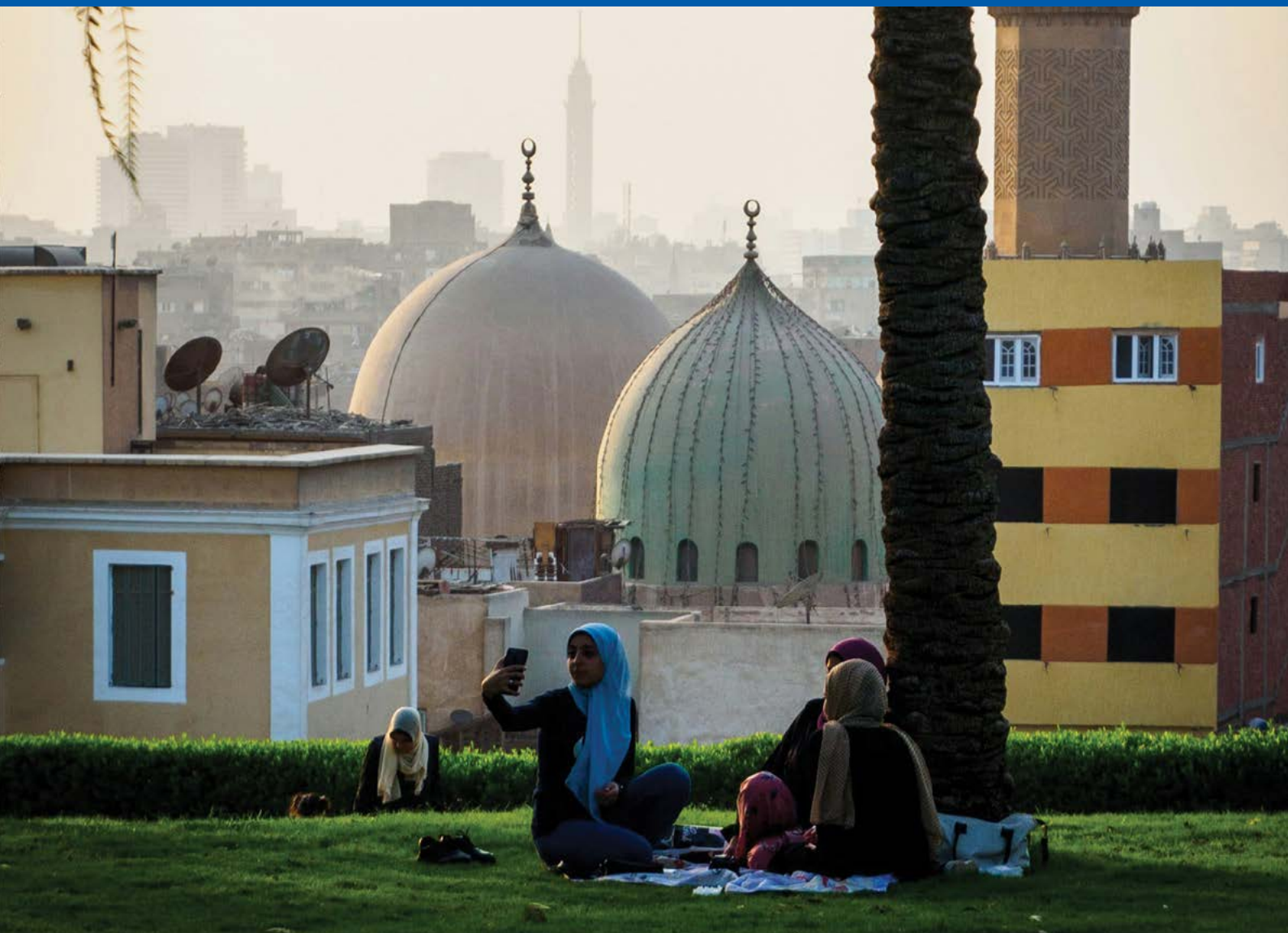
**Division:** The group of goods and services on which a consumer spends on for household purposes.

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

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



# People's Living Standard



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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	8,8	4,9 <sup>(32)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	7,5	9,1	9,8	10,8	11,6	12,2	13,6	14,3	16,8
Urban	0,2	9,0	10,5	12,3	13	13,9	14,6	15,2	16,7	17,2	19,8
Rural	0,1	3,4	4,1	5,3	6	6,9	7,8	8,4	9,6	10,4	12,6
Egypt	...	4,8	5,0	5,2	5,6	5,6	5,8	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,3
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	0,7	2,1	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,9	3,3	3,5 <sup>(P)</sup>	3,6 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(3)</sup>	13	28	29	29	30	31	31	32	32	33	33
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	...	8,0	8,0	8,0	8,3	8,8	9,2	8,9	8,8	9,3	9,2
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(5)(6)(7)</sup>	...	3,0	-3,3	3,2	-1,1	2,7	-0,5	-1,2	-3,4	-0,4	7,0
China <sup>(8)</sup>	11,3	7,2	8,5	6,7	8,2	8,6	6,8	5,2	8,6	4,6	5,5
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	20,9	1,2	-9,0	0,8	2,9	8,5	4,8	3,8	4,5	0,3	8,2
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of R &amp; D expenditure to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(9)</sup>	...	0,8	...	1,3 <sup>(10)</sup>	1,3 <sup>(10)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	0,9	2,0	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,1	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,6	2,6 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	...	...	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	0,8	...	0,8	...	0,7	...	...
Russia	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0
South Africa	...	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	...	...	...	0,8	...
UAE	...	0,7	0,9	1,0	0,9	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,5	...	...
<b>Full-time equivalent of R &amp; D personnel (person-year)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	922 100	3 710 580	3 758 848	3 878 057	4 033 597	4 381 444	4 800 768	5 234 508	5 716 300	6 353 570	6 600 000 <sup>(P)</sup>
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	93 836	...	282 994	...	...	341 818 <sup>(11)</sup>	...	...	361 924 <sup>(11)</sup>	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	183 933	...	203 695	...	264 847	...	...
Russia	1 007 257	829 190	833 654	802 317	778 155	758 462	753 796	748 721	729 434	736 749	735 864
South Africa	...	38 465	41 055	42 533	44 259	43 774	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	18 875	22 840	21 864	40 064	40 982	39 051	40 190	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(12)</sup>	3,9	5,7	6,2 <sup>(13)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(14)</sup>	2,9	4,1	4,3	4,2	4,1	4,1	4,0	4,2	4,0	4,0	...
Egypt	...	3,6	3,5	3,4	2,6	2,1	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(23)</sup>	...	4,3	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,4	4,5	4,7	4,3	4,5	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(16)</sup>	2,9	3,8	3,7	3,6	3,6	3,5	3,7	4,0	3,5	...	...
South Africa <sup>(17)</sup>	...	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,3	6,4	6,6	6,9	7,1	6,8	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,9	4,0	3,9	...	...
<b>Average years of schooling (years)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(18)</sup>	...	...	...	9,4	9,5	9,7	9,8	...	...	10,1	10,2
China <sup>(19)</sup>	...	9,3	9,4	9,4	9,6	9,6	9,7	9,9	...	10,1	10,1
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(33)</sup>	8,24	12,17	12,27	12,68	12,51	11,82	11,75	12,13	12,4	12,96	12,89
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(20)</sup>	..	14,9	15,2	15,2	14,9	15,5	15,5	13,5	13,4	13,4	..
South Africa	...	9,4	9,8	9,9	9,9	10	10,1	10,3	10,3	10,4	10,4
UAE	...	...	...	...	12,06	12,48	12,69	...	12,77	12,99	...
<b>Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil	3,9	...	...	...	4,0 <sup>(21)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(22)</sup>	4,6	5,5	5,9	6,2	6,3	6,4	6,7	7,1	6,7	7,1	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(23)</sup>	...	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3	1,3	1,5	1,6	1,4	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(16)</sup>	2,1 <sup>(24)</sup>	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,1	3,2	3,5	4,6	3,8	...	...
South Africa <sup>(25)</sup>	...	4,1	4,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,6	3,4	...	...
<b>Gini coefficient</b>											
Brazil <sup>(7)(26)</sup>	...	...	...	0,535	0,533	0,540	0,538 <sup>(27)</sup>	...	...	0,518	0,518
China <sup>(28)</sup>	...	0,469	0,462	0,465	0,467	0,468	0,465	0,468	0,466	0,467	0,465
Egypt	0,300	...	0,300	...	...	0,300	...	0,300	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(29)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban	0,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,314
Rural	0,260	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,266
Iran	0,432	0,379	0,385	0,390	0,398	0,409	0,399	0,401	0,394	0,388	...
Russia <sup>(30)</sup>	0,395	0,414	0,411	0,411	0,410	0,414	0,412	0,406	0,409	0,398	0,405
South Africa <sup>(31)</sup>	0,640	...	0,648	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	0,325	...	...	...	...	0,295	0,295	...	...	...

**Sources****Brazil**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2014–2023.
- b) Education expenditure data compiled by Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies – INEP.
- c) Brazilian Automotive Industry Association (ANFAVEA), Brazilian Automotive Industry Yearbook 2015.
- d) National Treasury Secretariat.
- e) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.
- f) World Health Organization (WHO) database.
- g) World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

**China**

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of China. Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China 2013–2023; Urban Household Survey in China 2000–2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000–2012.
- b) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000–2023.
- c) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2023.

**India**

- a) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- b) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- c) Department of Science & Technology.
- d) Ministry of Education.

**Russia**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation.
- c) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

**South Africa**

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

**UAE**

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.

**Footnotes:****Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> The data for Brazil refer to vehicles per 100 persons.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Revised data, according to the last population estimate.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Employed population 15 years and older with work income.
- <sup>(7)</sup> The indicators were calculated with information from the households visited for the first time in each of the four quarters of the year, except for 2020–2022 that were calculated from the households visited for the fifth time in each of the four quarters of the year, due to the COVID 19 pandemic.
- <sup>(9)</sup> The expenditure on R&D activities on the surveyed units typically results from their own production, with estimative based on the sum of cost approach (intermediate consumption, employees' compensation, consumption of fixed capital). The total expenditure on R&D activities is complemented with those units that produce for the market. The units can be public or private for own production, while R&D market producers are all private.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Gross domestic expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP. Data are from UIS database.



<sup>(12)</sup> The following groups of Nature of Expenditure were considered: Active Personnel and Social Costs; Other Current Expenditures; Investments and Financial Inversions; 2 – This information does not include the following expenses: Retirement and reforms, pensions, scholarship resources and financing student, expenses with interest and debt burdens, educational burdens amortizations, current and capital transfers to the private sector.

<sup>(13)</sup> Government expenditure on education as % of GDP. Data from UIS database.

<sup>(18)</sup> The indicators were calculated with information of the second quarter of the year starting from 2016. There was no collection in 2020 and 2021 due to the COVID 19 pandemic.

<sup>(21)</sup> Domestic general government health expenditure as % of GDP. Data from WHO database.

<sup>(26)</sup> Gini Index of Household Income.

<sup>(27)</sup> Data from World Bank Poverty and Equity database.

<sup>(32)</sup> Estimated data.

### China

<sup>(8)</sup> 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.

<sup>(14)</sup> Government appropriation for education as percentage of GDP.

<sup>(19)</sup> Average years of education attained for people aged 15 and older.

<sup>(22)</sup> Total expenditure on health as percentage of GDP.

<sup>(28)</sup> Data of Gini coefficient are based on per capita annual disposable income.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

### India

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

<sup>(11)</sup> Information pertaining to Full Time Equivalent collected for 2017–18 as on 1.4.2018 and for 2020–21 as on 01.04.2021.

<sup>(23)</sup> Information pertains to financial year and it relates to Expenditure of general government (i.e. Central Government & State Governments Combined).

<sup>(29)</sup> Gini coefficient of household consumption has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Survey.

<sup>(33)</sup> School Life Expectancy from primary to tertiary education. Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

### Russia

<sup>(3)</sup> Personal passenger cars.

<sup>(16)</sup> Calculations on the base of the data of the Federal Treasury. Since 2005 including budgets of the state non-budget funds.

<sup>(20)</sup> School Life Expectancy from primary to tertiary education. Data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.

<sup>(24)</sup> In 2000 – expenditures on health and physical culture.

<sup>(30)</sup> Calculations of Gini Index are based on household budget sample surveys and macroeconomic average per capita monetary income data.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

### South Africa

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

<sup>(17)</sup> General government expenditure on education as a percentage of GDP.

<sup>(25)</sup> General government expenditure on health as a percentage of GDP.

<sup>(31)</sup> Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

**Table 6.2.1 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Income and expenditure</b>											
Household's per capita disposable income (R\$)	6 682	28 270	29 107	30 144	31 527	32 965	34 605	35 674	41 631	46 500	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R\$)	5 722	23 631	24 807	26 025	27 167	28 661	30 256	30 298	34 279	38 943	...
Household's per capita savings balance (R\$)	960	4 639	4 300	4 119	4 359	4 304	4 349	5 376	7 352	7 557	...
Population below international poverty line (1,90\$ a day PPP as % of total population <sup>(1)</sup> )	...	2,7	3,2	3,9	4,4	4,4	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Lowest 20%	...	3,4	3,4	3,1	3,0	2,9	2,9	3,4	2,8	3,4	3,6
Second 20%	...	7,7	7,7	7,3	7,3	7,2	7,3	7,9	7,2	7,9	7,8
Third 20%	...	12,3	12,4	12,2	12,2	12,1	12,1	12,6	12,2	12,6	12,6
Fourth 20%	...	19,3	19,4	19,1	19,2	19,0	19,3	19,2	19,3	19,5	19,3
Highest 20%	...	57,4	57,1	58,3	58,3	58,8	58,5	57,0	58,5	56,6	56,7
Income quintile ratio	...	16,8	16,8	18,8	19,4	20,3	20,3	17,0	21,1	16,6	15,9
<b>Living quality</b>											
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	...	18,7	18,6	19,1	19,2	18,8	18,6	19,7	...	...	...
Illiteracy rate (%) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	...	7,4	7,1	6,7	6,5	6,3	6,1	...	...	5,6	5,4
Scholarity level of the population (years) <sup>(3)(4)</sup>	...	...	...	9,4	9,5	9,7	9,8	...	...	10,1	10,2
<b>Classification of dwellings by number of rooms<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
1 or 2 rooms	...	...	...	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	...	...	1,5	...
3 rooms	...	...	...	6,1	6,1	6,1	5,9	...	...	5,7	...
4 rooms	...	...	...	14,2	14,5	14,2	14,4	...	...	14,7	...
5 rooms	...	...	...	30	29,5	29,2	29	...	...	30,6	...
6 rooms	...	...	...	20,1	20,4	20,3	20,5	...	...	20,4	...
7 rooms	...	...	...	12	12,1	12,2	12,5	...	...	12,1	...
8 rooms or more	...	...	...	15,8	15,7	16,1	16	...	...	15	...
<b>Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
1 bedroom	...	...	...	36,3	37,2	38,1	38,3	...	...	37,6	...
2 bedrooms	...	...	...	44,9	44,7	44,3	44,1	...	...	45,4	...
3 bedrooms	...	...	...	16,6	16	15,7	15,6	...	...	15,1	...
4 bedrooms or more	...	...	...	2,2	2,1	1,9	1,9	...	...	1,9	...
Average number of residents by dwelling (person) <sup>(3)</sup>	...	...	...	3,8	3,7	3,7	3,7	...	...	3,6	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Average number of residents by bedroom (person)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,7	...	...	1,7	...
<b>Classification of dwellings tenure (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	100	100	100	100	...	...	100	...
Owner occupied	...	...	...	72,8	72,3	71,2	71,2	...	...	69,8	...
Renter occupied	...	...	...	18,5	18,5	19,2	19,3	...	...	21,1	...
Granted free of rent	...	...	...	8,5	9,0	9,4	9,2	...	...	8,8	...
Other	...	...	...	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	...	...	0,2	...
<b>Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
Television	...	...	...	97,3	96,8	96,4	96,1	...	...	94,7	...
Radio	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Computer	...	...	...	47,6	45,1	43,9	42,3	...	...	41,5	...
With Internet access	...	...	...	44,9	43,6	43	41,7	...	...	41,2	...
Refrigerator	...	...	...	98,1	98,1	98	98,1	...	...	98,4	...
<b>Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	95,4	95,3	95,7	95,7	...	...	96,1	...
<b>Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	...	...	98,4	98,3	98,2	98,1	...	...	98,3	...
<b>Culture, education and health</b>											
<b>Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	56 115	56 629	55 174	56 830	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6012	7840	7972	8279	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21 225	16 630	16 299	16 118	16 107 <sup>(6)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16 935	14 285	13 814	13 678	13 414 <sup>(6)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9162	9940	10 710	9687	9704 <sup>(6)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2694	7840	6277	8285	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	94	102	107	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %</b>	...	...	...	15,4	15,8	16,6	17,5	...	...	19,2	19,7
<b>Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants)</b>	2,9	2,2 <sup>(7)</sup>	2,2 <sup>(7)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Household Budget Survey 2002–2003 and 2008–2009; National Household Sample Survey 2006/2014; Medical Health Assistance Survey; and National Account System 2000–2010.
- b) Ministry of Education, Anísio Teixeira National Institute for Education Research and Studies – INEP, Basic Education Census and Higher Education Census; and Co-ordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel – CAPES.
- c) Ministry of Health.
- d) World Bank, Development Research Group.
- e) World Bank database Poverty and Equity.
- f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) database.
- g) World Health Organization (WHO) database.

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data from World Bank database Poverty and Equity.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Percentage of per capita household income by 20% subgroups of population.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Revised data, according the last population estimate.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Persons 15 years old and older.
- <sup>(5)</sup> For education:
  - i) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
  - ii) Youth and adult education are included in their respective ISCEDs.
  - iii) Includes special education.
  - iv) Includes youth and adult education.
  - v) Includes professional education programmes.
  - vi) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.
  - vii) Until 2005 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 6, from 2006 master degree programmes are classified as ISCED 5A (second or further degrees).Master and doctoral degree enrollment is not available for 2013.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Data from UIS database.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Data from WHO database.

**Table 6.2.2 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Income and expenditure</b>											
<b>Per capita disposable income of national households</b>	...	20 167	21 966	23 821	25 974	28 228	30 733	32 189	35 128	36 883	39 218
Per capita disposable income of urban households	6 256	28 844	31 195	33 616	36 396	39 251	42 359	43 834	47 412	49 283	51 821
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2 282	10 489	11 422	12 363	13 432	14 617	16 021	17 131	18 931	20 133	21 691
<b>Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)</b>											
<b>Per capita consumption expenditure of national households</b>	...	14 491	15 712	17 111	18 322	19 853	21 559	21 210	24 100	24 538	26 796
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5 027	19 968	21 392	23 079	24 445	26 112	28 063	27 007	30 307	30 391	32 994
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1 714	8 383	9 223	10 130	10 955	12 124	13 328	13 713	15 916	16 632	18 175
<b>Per capita savings balance (RMB)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	5 076	35 477	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Poverty headcount ratio at \$1.90 a day (2011 PPP) as % of total population<sup>(2)</sup></b>	...	1,4	0,7	0,5	0,4	0,3	0,1	...	...	...	...
<b>Living quality</b>											
<b>Composition of consumption expenditure of households</b>											
<b>China (%)</b>	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food,tobacco and liquor	...	31	30,6	30,1	29,3	28,4	28,2	30,2	29,8	30,5	29,8
Clothing	...	7,6	7,4	7	6,8	6,5	6,2	5,8	5,9	5,6	5,5
Residence	...	22,1	21,8	21,9	22,4	23,4	23,4	24,6	23,4	24	22,7
Household facilities, articles and services	...	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,1	6,2	5,9	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,7
Transport and communication	...	12,9	13,3	13,7	13,6	13,5	13,3	13	13,1	13	13,6
Education, cultural and recreation	...	10,6	11	11,2	11,4	11,2	11,7	9,6	10,8	10,1	10,8
Health care and medical services	...	7,2	7,4	7,6	7,9	8,5	8,8	8,7	8,8	8,6	9,2
Miscellaneous goods and services	...	2,5	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,6
<b>Urban (in cash) (%)</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	39,4	30,0	29,7	29,3	28,6	27,7	27,6	29,2	28,6	29,5	28,8
Clothing	10	8,1	8,0	7,5	7,2	6,9	6,5	6,1	6,1	5,7	5,7
Residence	11,3	22,5	22,1	22,2	22,8	24,0	24,2	25,8	24,4	25,2	23,7
Household facilities, articles and services	7,5	6,2	6,1	6,2	6,2	6,2	6,0	6,1	6,0	5,9	5,8
Transport and communication	8,5	13,2	13,5	13,8	13,6	13,3	13,1	12,9	13,0	12,9	13,6

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13,4	10,7	11,1	11,4	11,6	11,4	11,9	9,6	11,0	10,0	10,9
Health care and medical services	6,4	6,5	6,7	7,1	7,3	7,8	8,1	8,0	8,3	8,2	8,6
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,4	2,7	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,6	2,7	2,4	2,6	2,7	2,9
<b>Rural (%)</b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food	49,1	33,6	33,0	32,2	31,2	30,1	30,0	32,7	32,7	33,0	32,4
Clothing	5,7	6,1	6,0	5,7	5,6	5,3	5,4	5,2	5,4	5,2	5,1
Residence	15,5	21,0	20,9	21,2	21,5	21,9	21,5	21,6	20,8	21,1	20,3
Household facilities, articles and services	4,5	6,0	5,9	5,9	5,8	5,9	5,7	5,6	5,7	5,6	5,5
Transport and communication	5,6	12,1	12,6	13,4	13,8	13,9	13,8	13,4	13,4	13,4	13,6
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11,2	10,3	10,5	10,6	10,7	10,7	11,1	9,5	10,3	10,1	10,7
Health care and medical services	5,2	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,7	10,2	10,7	10,3	9,9	9,8	10,5
Miscellaneous goods and services	3,1	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,9
<b>Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)</b>	...	...	76	79	80	81	82	83	...	...	...
<b>City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	45,4	94,6	95,3	95,8	96,3	96,7	97,3	97,9	98,0	98,1	...
<b>Public Recreational Green Space Per Capita (sq.m)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	3,7	13,1	13,4	13,7	14	14,1	14,4	14,8	14,9	15,3	...
<b>Culture, education and health</b>											
<b>Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)</b>	...	10,6	11	11,2	11,4	11,2	11,7	9,6	10,8	10,1	10,8
Urban households	13,4	10,7	11,1	11,4	11,6	11,4	11,9	9,6	11,0	10,0	10,9
Rural households	11,2	10,3	10,5	10,6	10,7	10,7	11,1	9,5	10,3	10,1	10,7
<b>Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)</b>											
Higher education	5 561	25 477	26 253	26 958	27 536	28 310	30 315	32 853	34 961	36 594	37 750
Regular secondary schools	73 689	67 843	66 858	66 956	68 163	70 278	72 410	74 083	76 234	78 249	...
Primary schools	130 133	94 511	96 922	99 130	100 937	103 393	105 612	107 254	107 799	107 321	108 360
Special schools	378	395	442	492	579	666	795	881	920	919	912
Pre-primary education	22 442	40 507	42 648	44 139	46 001	46 564	47 139	48 183	48 052	46 275	40 930
<b>Full-Time equivalent of R &amp; D personnell (1000 persons-year)</b>	922	3 711	3 759	3 878	4 034	4 381	4 801	5 235	5 716	6 354	6 600
<b>Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %</b>	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Number of PCT Granted (Pieces)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	26 169	30 548	44 992	50 674	55 242	60 993	72 349	73 434	74 452	73 812
<b>Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)</b>	1,7	2,1	2,2	2,3	2,4	2,6	2,8	2,9	3,0	3,2	...
<b>Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	2,4	4,9	5,1	5,4	5,7	6,0	6,3	6,5	6,7	6,9	...
<b>Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 population</b>	0,01	3,33	3,69	3,97	4,15	4,62	5,10	4,43	4,27	3,69	...
<b>Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</b>	41,68	65,63	63,42	61	60,53	59,27	55,55	47,76	45,37	39,76	...
<b>Number of Malaria incidence per 100,000 population</b>	1,94	0,22	0,23	0,23	0,2	0,18	0,18	0,07	0,06	0,06	...

#### Sources

- a) Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China 2000–2023.
- b) National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2023.
- c) Ministry of Housing and Urban–Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- d) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China 2013–2023; Urban Household Survey in China 2000–2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000–2012.
- e) The People's Bank of China, Almanac of China's Finance and Banking 2000–2022.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2022 National Economic and Social Development.
- g) World Bank WDI database.

#### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> There's no data since 2015.
- <sup>(2)</sup> The data are from World Bank WDI database.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Data after 2012 is incomparable to data in 2000.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Refers to number of PCT international patent applications granted.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1000 population.

**Table 6.2.3 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Average annual expenditure (in pounds) per family</b>	10 177,5	...	36 709,8	...	...	51 399,9	...	61 907,4	...	...	...
<b>Average annual net income (in pounds) of the household</b>	1 222,6	...	44 193,8	...	...	58 854,9	...	69 059,5	...	...	...
<b>The value of the national poverty line (number of households)</b>	999	...	5 787,9	...	...	8 827	...	10 279,4	...	...	...
<b>Percentage of population below the national poverty line (%)</b>	16,7	...	27,8	...	...	32,5	...	29,7	...	...	...



**Table 6.2.5 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Income and expenditure</b>											
<b>Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
<b>Urban area</b>											
<b>Total (₹)</b>	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6 459
Food (%)	48,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39,2
Fuel and light (%)	7,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,3
Clothing (%)	6,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,6
Education (%)	4,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,8
Medical care (%)	5,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,9
<b>Rural area</b>											
<b>Total (₹)</b>	486,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 773
Food (%)	59,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46,4
Fuel and light (%)	7,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,7
Clothing (%)	6,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,2
Education (%)	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,3
Medical care (%)	6,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,1
<b>Culture, education and health</b>											
<b>Enrollment by level of education (1000 persons)<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Primary level (class I-V)	113 800	130 501,1	129 122,7	123 807,9	122 378	120 230,2	121 686,7	122 021,29	121 842	112 421 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28 900	61 803	63 880	61 449	63 163	63 841	64 412	65 929	67 108	65 725 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8 626	34 200	34 600	35 706	36 642	37 399	38 536	41 381	43 268	...	...
<b>Proportion of R &amp; D expenditure to GDP (%)</b>	0,74	0,7	0,69	0,67	0,67	0,66	0,66	0,64	...	...	...
<b>Full-Time equivalent of R &amp; D personnel (persons-year)</b>	93 836	282 994	...	...	...	341 818	...	...	361 924	...	...
<b>Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants</b>											
<b>Total</b>	107	816	801	693	744	764	966	1 019	1 054	1 197	1 956
Individuals	46	248	235	234	272	274	336	351	332	331	858
Legal entity	61	568	566	459	472	490	630	668	722	866	1 098
<b>Doctors (1000 numbers)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	556	990	1 033	1 082	1 131	1 187	1 251	1 300	...	1 350	...
<b>Hospital beds (per 1000 persons)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	0,508	0,537	0,591	0,492	0,537	0,541	0,613	0,612	0,623	0,611	...
<b>Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1000 numbers)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	239	432	403	410	389	405	413	367	390	422	...
<b>Death due to diseases (numbers):</b>											
Cholera	18	5	4	3	3	6	2	2	6	4 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Malaria	932	562	384	331	194	96	77	93	90	83	83
Dengue	7	137	220	245	325	258	193	66	346	303	485
Kala-Azar	150	11	5	0	1	3	6	6	8	0	4
Tuberculosis	10 463	63 226	63 295	62 011	56 277	73 382	89 823	76 002	88 060	85 231	...

		2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Living quality</b>												
<b>Dwellings by type of occupation</b>												
<b>Owned (per 1000 households)</b>	Urban	668 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	638	..	...	...	...	...
	Rural	943 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	960	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Hired (per 1000 households)</b>	Urban	285 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	328	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	36 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	28	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Others (per 1000 households)</b>	Urban	47 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	...
	Rural	21 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Housing amenities</b>												
<b>Tap water facilities (per 1000 households)</b>	Rural	243 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	777
	Urban	687 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Electricity facilities (per 1000 households)</b>	Rural	435 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	876 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Toilet facilities (per 1000 households)</b>	Rural	219 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	737 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Gini coefficient (%)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	Rural	0,342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,314
	Urban	0,26	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,266
<b>Illiteracy rate (%)<sup>(7)</sup></b>	Rural	20,2	14	...	...	...	13,3	12,6	12,5	12,2	11,7	10,1
	Urban	44,2	29	...	...	...	27,2	26,1	25,7	24,4	23,7	11,1
<b>Population with access to tap water (%)</b>		36,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Population with access to gas (%)</b>		17,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	Rural	2149	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	2156	...	...	...	1944	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	Rural	59,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	54,8	...	...	...	54,8	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Average number of fats per capita (gram per day)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	Rural	36,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Urban	49,6	...	...	...	34	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population</b>		0,28	0,08	0,08	0,07	0,07	0,07	0,06	0,06	0,06	0,05	0,05
<b>Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population</b>		...	...	225	217	211	206	202	197	200	199	...
<b>Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population</b>		2,09	0,89	0,92	0,85	0,64	0,32	0,25	0,14	0,12	0,13	0,16

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- b) Department of School Education, Ministry of Education.
- c) Ministry of Health & Family Welfare.
- d) Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau.
- e) Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India.
- f) Department of Science & Technology (DST).
- g) Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Information has been calculated on the basis of National Sample Surveys.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Information pertains to Financial Year.
- <sup>(3)</sup> As on end of December of the year indicated in the table. Number of beds in Government Hospitals only.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Includes deaths due to Air-crash, Ship Accidents, Collapse of Structure, Drowning, Electrocution, Accidental Explosion, Falls, Factory/Machine Accidents, Accidental Fire, Firearm, Mines or Quarry Disaster, Traffic Accidents, Stampede, Sudden Deaths, Deaths of Women during Pregnancy, Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit/Poisonous Liquor, Killed by Animals, Poisoning, Suffocation, Drug Overdose, Causes not known and causes other than Forces of Nature.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Information for year 2000 is based on Census 2001 and is as on 31st March 2001.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Information on expenditure pertains to mixed modified reference period for 2023.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Illiteracy Rate pertains to age 7 years and above and are as per Periodic Labour Force Survey.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Provisional Data.

**Table 6.2.6 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gini coefficient</b>											
<b>Total Country</b>	0,4322	0,3788	0,3851	0,3900	0,3981	0,4093	0,3992	0,4006	0,3938	0,3877	...
Rural	0,3916	0,3401	0,3367	0,3362	0,3559	0,3595	0,3539	0,359	0,3594	0,3643	...
Urban	0,4111	0,3609	0,3681	0,373	0,3793	0,394	0,3828	0,3835	0,3757	0,3696	...
<b>Population below international poverty line (1\$ a day PPP) as % of total population</b>											
<b>Total Country</b>	...	0/02	0/01	0/01	0/01	0/04	0/04	0/06	0/09	0/02	...
Rural	...	0/05	0/03	0/04	0/02	0/12	0/14	0/25	0/33	0/11	...
Urban	...	0/01	0/00	0/00	0/00	0/01	0/01	0/01	0/02	0/00	...
<b>Population below international poverty line (2\$ a day PPP) as % of total population</b>											
<b>Total Country</b>	...	0/26	0/25	0/27	0/27	0/51	0/49	0/79	0/72	0/41	...
Rural	...	0/74	0/81	0/82	0/93	1/68	1/67	2/49	2/02	1/12	...
Urban	...	0/08	0/04	0/06	0/05	0/11	0/11	0/24	0/31	0/19	...

**Table 6.2.7 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Income and expenditure</b>											
<b>Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	21 729	23 141	23 905	24 067	25 293	26 835	27 695	30 023	33 842	...
Rural (Rub)	...	14 397	15 333	16 338	16 333	17 446	19 022	20 012	21 122	24 590	...
Urban (Rub)	...	24 300	25 868	26 521	26 734	27 973	29 464	30 283	33 017	36 945	...
<b>Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	1157	14 630	14 713	16 086	16 770	17 490	19 169	18 583	20 506	23 068	25 988
Rural (Rub)	732	9 667	10 255	11 030	11 658	12 174	12 985	13 449	14 959	16 608	18 826
Urban (Rub)	1313	16 350	16 360	17 839	18 532	19 304	21 272	20 313	22 367	25 225	28 387
<b>Population below international poverty line (1.90/2,15\$ a day PPP) as % of total population<sup>(3)</sup></b>	0,5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 20%	5,9	5,3	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,3	5,3	5,4	5,4	5,6	5,5
Second 20%	10,4	10,0	10,1	10,1	10,1	10,0	10,0	10,2	10,1	10,4	10,2
Third 20%	15,1	15,0	15,1	15,1	15,1	15	15,1	15,2	15,1	15,4	15,2
Fourth 20%	21,9	22,6	22,6	22,6	22,6	22,6	22,6	22,7	22,7	22,8	22,7
Highest 20%	46,7	47,1	46,9	46,9	46,8	47,1	47,0	46,5	46,7	45,8	46,4
<b>Income quintile ratio<sup>(4)</sup></b>	7,9	8,9	8,8	8,8	8,7	8,9	8,8	8,5	8,7	8,1	8,5
<b>Living quality</b>											
<b>Consumption expenditure (%)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	...	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100	100	100	100	100
Food products <sup>(5)</sup>	...	28,5	32,1	32,3	31,2	30,2	29,7	33,2	32,2	32,9	31,5
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco <sup>(6)</sup>	...	2,8	3,0	3,1	3,0	3,0	3,0	3,3	3,0	3,1	2,4
Apparel and footwear	...	8,9	9,2	9,2	8,8	7,9	8,2	6,9	7,8	7,5	7,5
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	10,3	10,8	11,3	10,9	11,1	10,8	11,9	11,4	10,9	10,4
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	6,3	5,5	5,9	5,3	5,3	5,3	6,3	5,5	5,3	5,7
Health care	...	3,6	3,7	3,6	3,8	3,7	3,8	4,0	4,2	4,0	4,1
Transport, communication <sup>(7)</sup>	...	21,2	17,7	16,6	19,1	19,8	19,2	18,3	18,7	18,7	20,0
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	7,1	6,7	6,7	6,9	7,7	8,4	5,8	5,6	5,0	5,4
Education	...	1,0	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,9	1,5	1,5	1,6
Other goods and services	...	10,3	10,4	10,5	10,2	10,4	10,7	9,6	10,1	11,0	11,4
<b>Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	49,4	31,9	35,4	35,5	34,3	33,5	32,9	35,3	34,7	35,7	34,3
<b>Illiteracy rate (%)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	...	...	0,16	...	...	...	...	...	0,07	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)<sup>(9)</sup></b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	23,3	23,8	24,1	24,4	24,6	24,8	25,2	25,3	25,6	25,8	26,1
2 rooms	41	39,3	39,1	39	38,7	38,4	38,2	38,1	38,1	38	37,8
3 rooms	29,4	28,8	28,6	28,5	28,2	28	27,9	27,7	27,6	27,5	27,4
4 or more rooms	6,3	8,1	8,1	8,1	8,1	8,1	8,3	8,3	8,3	8,4	8,4
<b>Classification of dwellings tenure (%)<sup>(9)</sup></b>	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private property	65,3	86,3	90,2	90,5	91,5	91,8	92,9	93,3	93,8	94,1	94,5
State-owned	6,3	3,4	3,2	3,5	2,8	2,8	2,7	2,6	2,3	2,2	2,0
Municipal property	26,5	6,7	5,7	5,3	4,9	4,7	4,4	4,1	3,9	3,7	3,5
Other	1,9	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)<sup>(9)</sup></b>											
Piped water within the dwelling	73,4	77,2	81,4	81,9	82,4	82,9	84,2	84,7	85,5	86,1	86,6
Sewerage	69	72,5	76,8	77,1	77,6	78,3	79,4	79,8	80,8	81,3	82,0
Heating	73,4	81,7	85,4	85,6	85,9	86,3	87,1	87,5	88,1	88,4	88,9
Hot water supply	59,4	63,9	68,1	68,7	69,2	70,1	71,7	72,8	74	75	75,9
Bath (shower)	63,8	65,4	69,2	69,5	69,9	70,5	71,5	72,1	73,2	73,9	74,7
Gas (network, liquefied)	70	65,4	66,7	66,3	66,5	66,4	66,8	66,4	65,7	65,5	65,3
<b>City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)<sup>(10)</sup></b>	95	97,8	...	98,4	...	98,7	...	98,6	...	99	...
<b>City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)<sup>(10)</sup></b>	74	73,7	...	71,3	...	71,5	...	72,0	...	71,4	...
<b>Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)<sup>(11)</sup></b>	169,4	212,5	212,2	214,9	203,9	204,1	201,8	202,9	206,0	205,7	209,9
<b>Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	62	78	77	80	80	80	80	81	80	81	81
<b>Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	2 394	2 603	2 575	2 675	2 655	2 647	2 652	2 661	2 577	2 600	2 569
<b>Average number of fats per capita per day (gram)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	82	105	105	109	108	108	109	110	108	110	109
<b>Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 households)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	124	183	197	193	190	187	188	191	185 <sup>(12)</sup>	184 <sup>(12)</sup>	184 <sup>(12)</sup>
<b>Culture, education and health</b>											
<b>Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	...	8,1	7,6	7,5	7,8	8,5	9,3	6,6	3,9 <sup>(13)</sup>	4,6 <sup>(13)</sup>	5,2 <sup>(13)</sup>

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)<sup>(14)</sup></b>											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5 920	6 127	6 343	6 629	6 928	7 123	7 307	7 415	7 554	7 681	7 634
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16 332	9 674	9 824	10 022	9 900	10 197	10 493	10 790	11 124	11 466	11 811
Tertiary education (5,6,7,8 levels of ISCED 2011) <sup>(15)</sup>	7 224	7 435	7 059	6 803	6 162	6 076	6 089	6 219	6 265	6 463	6 780
<b>Proportion of internal R &amp; D expenditure to GDP (%)</b>	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,1	1,0	1,0	1,1	1,0	0,9	1,0
<b>Full-Time equivalent of R &amp; D personnel (1000 persons-year)</b>	1007	829	834	802	778	758	754	749	729	737	736
<b>Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, (%)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	...	...	27,5	...	...	...	...	...	29,3	...	...
<b>Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)</b>	95	96	96	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	94
<b>Number of patents on inventions applied</b>	28 688	40 308	45 517	41 587	36 454	37 957	35 511	34 984	30 977	26 922	26 651
<b>Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)</b>	4,7	4,83	4,57	4,61	4,72	4,76	4,83	5,0	5,05	5,08	5,19
<b>Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)</b>	11,5	8,63	8,3	8,11	8,0	7,9	7,9	8,1	7,91	7,8	7,75
<b>Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population<sup>(16)</sup></b>											
From diseases of circulatory system	51,2	32,2	30,7	29,4	27,5	27,2	26,4	29,3	29,0	25,6	24,9
From neoplasms	13,7	11,5	11,5	11,3	10,9	10,9	10,6	10,4	9,9	9,7	9,8
From external causes of death	18,6	10,2	9,4	8,8	8,0	7,6	7,1	7,2	7,2	7,9	8,6
From diseases of digestive system	3,2	4,2	4,3	4,1	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,7	4,3	4,1	4,3
From diseases of respiratory system	5,1	3,2	2,9	2,7	2,3	2,2	2,1	2,0	3,9	2,8	2,7
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2,2	1,8	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0,38	0,63	0,68	0,39	0,58	0,58	0,54	0,41	0,4	0,38	0,38
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	89,15	59,35	57,51	53,01	47,98	44,13	40,93	32,09	30,85	31,08	29,61
Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0,0055	0,00 069	0,00 067	0,00 068	0,00 063	0,001	0,00 073	0,00 039	0,00 064	0,00 077	0,00 092

### Sources

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation (Rosstat).
- b) World Bank WDI database.
- c) Ministry of Education and Science of the Russian Federation (Minobrnauki of Russia).
- d) The Ministry of Education of the Russian Federation.
- e) Federal Service for Intellectual Property (Rospatent).
- f) UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS).

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> According to the Sample Monitoring of Population Income and Participation in Social Programs.
- <sup>(2)</sup> According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.
- <sup>(3)</sup> The data are from World Bank WDI database and from Rosstat.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Since 2021 – including services for processing raw materials for the production of food and soft drinks for home consumption.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Since 2021 – including services for the production of alcohol for own consumption.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Since 2021 – Transport and information, communication.
- <sup>(8)</sup> According to data of Microcensus of Population 2015 year and All-Russian Population Census 2020.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Since 2013 – incomplete coverage.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Before 2016 year – according to the Sample Household Budget Survey, since 2016 – according to the Complex Supervision of the Population Life Conditions.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Per capita of urban population. For 2014–2022 – calculation based on the data of All-Russian Population Census 2020.
- <sup>(12)</sup> All types of TV sets, including home theatres.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Since 2021 – in accordance with the Classifier of Individual Household Consumption by Purpose (COICOP-HH, version 5).
- <sup>(14)</sup> Before 2015, data are given according to International Standard Classification of Education 1997 year (ISCED97). Before 2015 year – 5 and 6 levels according to ISCED97.
- <sup>(15)</sup> Not including trainees from preparatory departments (faculties). Since 2019 – including residency and internship programs.
- <sup>(16)</sup> World standard of WHO by all causes.



**Table 6.2.8 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Income and expenditure</b>											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6 364	...	53 661	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure <sup>(1)</sup>	7 546	...	40 874	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population below international poverty line (1,25\$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lowest 20%	...	...	4,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Second 20%	...	...	7,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Third 20%	...	...	10,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fourth 20%	...	...	17,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highest 20%	...	...	60,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Income quintile ratio	...	...	24,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Living quality</b>											
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100	...	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food and non-alcoholic beverages <sup>(2)</sup>	27,7	...	12,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2,6	...	0,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing and footwear	5,4	...	4,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13,6	...	32,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Furnishings and household equipment	8,7	...	5,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health	1,5	...	0,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport	13,3	...	16,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Communication	3,4	...	3,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Recreation and culture	3,7	...	3,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education	2,4	...	2,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Restaurants and hotels	3,6	...	2,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous goods and services	14,2	...	14,7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other unclassified expenses	0	...	0,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
"Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)"	0,65	...	0,639	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Literacy rate (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	...	15,4	15	14,2	13,7	13	12,1	10	10,5	10,2	9,9
Adult literacy <sup>(4)</sup>	...	5,1	5,1	4,3	4,4	4,2	2,1	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)</b>											
1 room	...	19,6	21,6	21,3	21,3	21,0	17,5	13,7	14,3	12	13,8
2 rooms	...	9,0	9,2	9,2	9,0	8,6	8,0	8,3	9	8,3	9,8
3 rooms	...	10,9	11,3	11,1	11,6	11,7	11,8	9,9	10,2	7,6	11,1
4 rooms or more	...	60,5	58,0	58,4	58,1	58,8	62,8	68,2	66,6	72,1	65,3
<b>Classification of dwellings tenure<sup>(5)</sup></b>											
Private Property <sup>(6)</sup>	...	61,9	59,8	58,8	58,6	58,6	64,1	70,6	69,1	63,8	62,4
Private property	...	21,3	22,6	23,6	24	24,3	20	15,5	16,6	20,7	22,5
State-owned	...	13,6	13,6	14,4	14,2	14	13,4	11	11,5	13	13,1
Municipal property	...	1,9	2,2	1,9	2,0	1,9	1,6	2,0	1,9	1,6	1,3
Other	...	1,1	1,4	1,1	1,0	1,0	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,7	0,6
<b>Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)</b>											
Piped water within the dwelling	...	46,4	46	46,6	46,7	46,3	44,9	46,6	45,2	45,8	45,2
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	73,3	73	73,4	74,2	74,9	73,5	75	74,7	75,8	75,1
Sewerage within the dwelling <sup>(7)</sup>	...	59,9	60,4	60,6	61	61,5	60	60,9	60,6	60,8	60,9
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%) <sup>(8)</sup>	...	71,9	71,1	71,3	72,3	73,0	72,6	73,4	73,0	74,4	73,9
<b>Culture, education and health</b>											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6,1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	14,7	15,2	15,3	15	15,3	16,4	15,2	15,6	16,9	16,2
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

- a) Statistics South Africa. General Household Survey 2002–2009; Income and Expenditure Survey 2000; Income and Expenditure Survey 2005–2006; District Health Information System 2010; and South African Health Review (various issues).
- b) National Treasury. Budget Reviews (various issues).

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Adjusted for CPI.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education). Figures were revised.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Individuals who were unable to read or who could not write a letter in at least one language. Figures were revised.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Fully or partially owned.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Figures were revised using the question which ask if the household toilet is connected to public sewage system.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Piped or tap water in the house or yard, for total population, not only cities.

**Table 6.2.9 Selected Data on People's Living Standard – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Gini Coefficient</b>	...	0,325	...	...	...	...	0,295	0,295	...	...	...
<b>Literacy rate (%)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,47	...
Adult literacy (15+)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98,29	...
Youth literacy (15–24)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	99,66	...
<b>Mean years of schooling</b>	...	...	...	...	12,06	12,48	12,69	...	12,77	12,99	...

**Sources**

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

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

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

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

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

### **Brazil**

The Continuous National Household Sample Survey of IBGE.

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

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

More information about PNAD Continuous can be found at:

[https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101561\\_notas\\_tecnicas.pdf](https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101561_notas_tecnicas.pdf)

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

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

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

**Household's per capita disposable income (R\$):** Household's gross disposable income divided by the estimated resident population on 1st July of the respective year.

**Household's per capita savings balance (R\$):** Household's gross savings divided by the estimated resident population on 1st July of the respective year.

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

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

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

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

**Average years of schooling (Year):** refers to the average of total years of academic education by adults aged 15 years and above (including general education and adult academic education, excluding various non-academic education).

Explanatory note: this indicator is one of the most important indicators to reflect the educational attainment or national quality in a country or a region.

Formula: Mean years of schooling (of adults) = (sum of years of academic educational years by adults aged 15 years and above/population aged 15 years and above) x 100%, of which, the criteria of various educational levels converted into years of schooling is: never go to school = 0 year; primary school = 6 years; junior middle school = 9 years; senior middle school = 12 years; tertiary education = 16 years.

## China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## India

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

**Tertiary education:** According to Indian Standard Classification of Education (InSCED) 2014, Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Higher Education, Government of India, definition of Tertiary Education is as follows: Tertiary education builds on senior secondary education, providing learning activities in specialised fields of education. It aims at learning at a high level of complexity and specialisation. Tertiary education includes what is commonly understood as academic education but also includes advanced vocational or professional education.

## Russia

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

**Population below international poverty line (1.90\$ a day PPP) as % of total population:** percentage of the population living on less than 1.90\$ a day at 2011 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates). From 2023, the proportion of people living on less than \$2.15 a day is the percentage of people living on less than \$2.15 a day (at 2017 international prices and purchasing power parity) in the total population.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## South Africa

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



# Resources and Environment



**Table 7.1 Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total water consumption (Million m<sup>3</sup>)</b>											
Brazil	...	31 140	30 600	34 104	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(1)</sup>	...	609 490	610 320	604 020	604 340	601 550	602 120	581 290	592 020	599 820	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8 500	8 763	8 892
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(2)</sup>	66 924	55 973	54 537	54 633	53 471	52 964	51 938	47 028	48 079	47 876	49 668
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)</b>											
Brazil	545 943	493 500	495 700	...	...	499 525	498 073	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(3)</sup>	174 909	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	220 446	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(4)</sup>	...	...	70 150	...	70 827	...	71 225	...	71 379	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(5)</sup>	871 539	871 838	870 722	870 706	870 714	870 745	870 766	870 766	870 738	870 751	871 521
South Africa	1 331	1 233	1 224	1 221	1 212	1 192	1 195	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(6)</sup>	...	1 547	1 612	1 627	1 672	1 697	1 692	1 685	1 720	1 755	...
<b>Forest coverage rate (% of land area)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	0,05	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,20	...	...	...	23,62
India	...	...	21,34	...	21,54	...	21,67	...	21,71	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	50,97	53,24	53,09	53,08	53,08	53,09	53,09	53,09	53,09	53,09	52,79
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)</b>											
Brazil	6 245	5 832	5 781	5 767	...	...	...	...	5 381	...	...
China <sup>(7)</sup>	11 000	16 020	16 000	16 667	17 333	18 000	18 700	18 900	19 000	...	...
Egypt	...	920	925	920	925	914	903	915	954	998	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(8)</sup>	...	8 665	8 885	8 877	9 133	9 645	9 859	10 088	10 099	10 373	10 496
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(5)</sup>	1 864	1 827	1 901	1 901	1 910	1 914	1 920	1 923	1 925	1 924	2 000
South Africa	16 680	16 866	17 897	16 442	18 333	18 683	15 664	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(9)</sup>	...	38	39	39	39	39	41	41	41	41	...



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)</b>											
Brazil	9 952	4 969	6 614	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	196	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-5	-31	-30	-29	-29
India	1 298	1 824	1 947	1 953	1 998	2 007	1 977	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(10)</sup>	6 626	6 468	6 926	6 671	6 939	7 346	7 525	7 036	7 871	...	...
South Africa	9 930	9 470	9 170	8 610	8 530	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(11)</sup>	91,2	92,1	92,2	92,2	92,3	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	80,4	91,1	91,7	92,3	92,8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	84,0	61,0	65,7	49,0	52,0	56,0	58,5	62,5	67,1	69,5
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(12)</sup>	74,7	75,5	75,6	75,7	75,8	75,9	75,9	76,0	76,1	76,2	...
South Africa <sup>(13)</sup>	90,1	84,2	83,4	82,6	81,9	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(14)</sup>	...	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...

### Sources

#### Brazil

- Global forests resources assessment – FRA 2015.
- Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey.
- Second National Communication of Brazil to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change, v. 1, part II.
- 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.
- Ministry of Science, Technology, Innovation and Communication.
- FAO Database.
- United Nations Global SDG Database.

#### China

- National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2023.
- Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China.
- World Bank WDI Database.
- United National Global SDG Database.

#### Ethiopia

Ethiopian Forestry Development.

#### India

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

#### **Russia**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring of the Russian Federation (Rosgidromet).
- d) Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- e) United Nations Global SDG Database.
- f) Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.

#### **South Africa**

- a) Millenium indicators, UN.
- b) United Nations Global SDG Database.

#### **UAE**

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.

#### **Footnotes:**

##### **Brazil**

<sup>(1)</sup> Urban area. Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

##### **China**

<sup>(1)</sup> Total freshwater use.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data are the figures of the Sixth National Forestry Survey (1999–2003), the Eighth National Forestry Survey (2009–2013), and the Ninth National Forestry Survey (2014–2018).

<sup>(7)</sup> Data are from World Bank WDI Database, calculating by using “permanent cropland (% of land area)” multiply “land area of China”.

<sup>(11)</sup> Data of sulphur dioxide emissions per capita refer to the ratio of the volume of sulphur dioxide emission to the average population of the year. Since 2016, sulphur dioxide emissions per capita have been adjusted according to the data of the second national census of pollution sources.

##### **India**

<sup>(4)</sup> Information on Utilization of forest Area relates to Forest Cover information as published in India State of Forest Report (ISFR) for respective years. Also the information on forest coverage area is derived as forest cover percentage wrt geographical area of the country.

<sup>(8)</sup> Perennial crops include most of the fruit crops and plantation crops such as cashew, a recanut, cocoa, coconut and some spice crops. Data relates to agriculture year (i.e. July to June) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops. Data for 2023 is based on 1st Advance Estimates.

##### **Russia**

<sup>(2)</sup> Total Freshwater Use.

<sup>(5)</sup> Year-end data.

<sup>(10)</sup> By data of Rosgidromet. Data on emissions of carbon dioxide, with the account of land use, changing in land use and forestry, are taken from the Russian national inventory of anthropogenic emissions by sources and absorption by absorbents of greenhouse gases not regulated by Montreal Protocol for 1990–2021 years.

<sup>(11)</sup> Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

##### **South Africa**

<sup>(13)</sup> Urban area. Data are from United Nations Global SDG Database.

##### **UAE**

<sup>(6)</sup> Desalinated only not include the ground water.

<sup>(9)</sup> Fruit trees.

<sup>(14)</sup> Using Improved drinking water.

**Table 7.2.1 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
<b>Fresh water resources – Total (m<sup>3</sup>/s)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	247 889	235 720	235 720	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Area of protected areas (1000 hectares)</b>	...	...	79 600	79 300	79 365	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Main mineral reserves</b>											
Crude oil (million tons)	1 751	2 189	1 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas (million m <sup>3</sup> )	360 782	859 268	745 473	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Limestone (ton)	45 459 758	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (ton)	11 275 749	22 565 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Magnesia and dolomite (ton)	3 474 339	390 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal (ton)	7 378 006	2 771 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clays (ton)	1 805 011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (ton) <sup>(2)</sup>	104	4 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaolin (ton)	2 467 966	7 056 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial sands (ton)	1 608	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aluminium (bauxite) (1000 ton)	1 784	2 600	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Feldspar, leucite and nepheline	...	317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syenite (ton)	498 278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (ton)	888 639	400 000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talc (ton)	57 031	52 133	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of waste water safely treated (%)</b>	52,5	70,3	73,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)</b>	...	90,7	90,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

- a) Instituto Chico Mendes de Conservação da Biodiversidade – ICMBio. Available in: [http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/servicos/geoprocessamento/DCOL/dados\\_tabulares/Dados\\_Gerais\\_das\\_UC\\_fev\\_2015.pdf](http://www.icmbio.gov.br/portal/images/stories/servicos/geoprocessamento/DCOL/dados_tabulares/Dados_Gerais_das_UC_fev_2015.pdf) – Accessed March 2015.
- b) Water National Agency – ANA, Conjuncture of Water Resources in Brazil – Report 2013. Available in: [http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/PDFs%20agregados/ANA\\_Conjuntura\\_Recursos\\_Hidricos\\_Brasil\\_capitulos\\_.pdf](http://arquivos.ana.gov.br/institucional/spr/conjuntura/PDFs%20agregados/ANA_Conjuntura_Recursos_Hidricos_Brasil_capitulos_.pdf)
- c) Ministry of Mines and Energy, National Department of Mineral Production – DNPM and the National Petroleum Agency. Available in: <http://www.dnpm.gov.br/dnpm/sumarios/sumario-executivo-2014/view> – Accessed March 2015.
- d) Ministry of Environment, National Register of Protected Areas. Available in: [www.mma.gov.br/cadastro\\_uc](http://www.mma.gov.br/cadastro_uc)
- e) National Petroleum Agency. Available in: [http://www.anp.gov.br/wwwanp/images/publicacoes/Anuario\\_Estatistico\\_ANP\\_2016.pdf](http://www.anp.gov.br/wwwanp/images/publicacoes/Anuario_Estatistico_ANP_2016.pdf)

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Historical average 214,361 is the best information available until 2012.
- <sup>(2)</sup> In 2007 the data of main mineral reserve of mica was qualitative and was classified as plentiful.

**Table 7.2.2 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
<b>Fresh water resources (million cu.m)</b>	2 770 080	2 726 690	2 796 260	3 246 640	2 876 120	2 746 250	2 904 100	3 160 520	2 963 820	2 708 810	...
<b>Number of nature reserves<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 227	2 729	2 740	2 750	2 750	474	474	474	474	...	...
<b>Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	98 210	146 992	147 028	147 332	147 167	98 609	98 114	98 213	98 213	...	...
<b>Main mineral reserves</b>											
<b>Oil (million tons)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	3 433	3 496	3 501	3 542	3 570	3 550	3 619	3 689	...	...
<b>Natural gas (million cu.m)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	...	4 945 178	5 193 950	5 436 546	5 522 096	5 793 604	5 966 580	6 266 578	6 339 267	...	...
<b>Coal (million tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	239 993	244 010	249 226	1 666 673	1 708 573	1 718 260	162 288	207 885	...	...
<b>Iron ore (million tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	20 656	20 760	20 120	84 888	85 219	85 300	10 878	16 124	...	...
<b>Manganese ore (1000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	214 154	276 262	310 336	1 846 000	1 816 000	1 920 000	212 957	261 687,8	...	...
<b>Copper (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	28 364	27 218	26 210	106 078	114 435	112 536	27 013	34 947,9	...	...
<b>Lead (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	17 208	17 388	18 086	89 670	92 163	98 329	12 331	20 408,1	...	...
<b>Zinc (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	40 341	41 027	44 391	184 939	187 557	200 250	30 948	44 229	...	...
<b>Bauxite (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	983 219	997 582	1 009 553	5 089 000	5 170 000	5 470 000	576 502	711 137,4	...	...
<b>Nickel (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	2 530	2 873	2 774	11 181	11 879	10 761	3 996	4220,4	...	...
<b>Tungsten (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	2 333	2 331	2 432	10 304	10 716	11 204	2 225	2 952	...	...
<b>Tin (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	1 106	1 092	1 164	4 500	4 531	4 542	723	1 130,7	...	...
<b>Antimony (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	532	479	521	3 198	3 277	3 435	352	640,7	...	...
<b>Gold (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	2	2	2	13	14	14	2	2,96	...	...
<b>Silver (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	39	39	41	316	329	347	51	71,78	...	...
<b>Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	41 290	55 164	73 215	367 000	440 000	530 000	52 319	78 263,3	...	...
<b>Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)</b>	...	1,49	1,28	1,24	1,15	0,97	0,94	0,96	0,83	0,75	...
<b>Proportion of wastewater treated in Urban (%)</b>	...	90,2	91,9	93,4	94,5	95,5	96,8	97,5	97,9	98,1	...
<b>Sulfur Dioxide Emission (1000 tons)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	...	19 744	18 591	8 549	6 108	5 161	4 573	3 182	2 748	2 435	...
<b>Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area (%)</b>	9,9	14,8	14,8	14,9	14,9	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

- a) Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- b) The Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- c) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks, 2009–2023.
- d) World Bank WDI Database.
- e) United National Global SDG Database.

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Since 2018, the data refer to the number of national nature reserves.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Since 2018, the data refer to the area of national nature reserves.
- <sup>(3)</sup> The data for oil and natural gas reserves are remaining proved technically recoverable reserves as per Classifications for Petroleum Resources and Reserves (GB/T 19492–2020) since 2020. And before 2020, they are remaining technically recoverable reserves as per Classifications for Petroleum Resources/Reserves (GB/T 19492–2004).
- <sup>(4)</sup> The data for non-petroleum mineral reserves are the total of proved reserves and probable reserves as per Classifications for Mineral Resources and Mineral Reserves (GB/T 17766–2020) since 2020. And they are remaining reserves and resources from 2017 to 2019.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Data after 2016 is incomparable to that in the previous years.

**Table 7.2.3 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
Fresh water resources (Billion m <sup>3</sup> /year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	59,68
Total water consumption (Billion m <sup>3</sup> /year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81,63
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	...
Area of protected areas (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	141 136,7	...
Percentage of Natural Reserves to the Total Area of The Republic %	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,1	...
Amount of Munciple wastes (ton/day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	76 581	...
Amount of treated Hazardous Medical Waste (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 886	...
The amount of treated wastewater (million m <sup>3</sup> /day)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	13	...
<b>Annual averages of SO<sup>2</sup> (micrograms/m<sup>3</sup>)</b>											
Great Cairo	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	17	19	14	...
Delta	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	13	12	12	...

**Table 7.2.4 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Utilization of forest (000,000 tons)	...	...	...	...	1,80	0,02	0,13	0,17	1,65	4,00	6,00
Carbon dioxide emissions percapita (kg)	196,22	-5,23	-5,11	-4,99	-4,87	-4,77	-4,66	-30,84	-30	-29,38	-28,79
Forest coverage rate (% of land area)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,2	...	...	...	23,6

**Sources**

Ethiopian Forestry Development.

**Table 7.2.5 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
<b>Fresh water resources<sup>(1)</sup> (MCM)</b>	1 869 000	1 869 000	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	1 999 200	2 115 950
<b>Number of protected areas<sup>(2)</sup></b>	594	757	...	803	...	892	...	976	...	1 003	1 022 <sup>(4)</sup>
National parks	87	103	...	103	...	104	...	104	...	106	106 <sup>(4)</sup>
Wildlife sanctuaries	478	539	...	551	...	552	...	562	...	570	573 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>All protected areas (1000 hectares)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	15 416	16 884	...	17 022	...	17 335	...	17 515	...	17 805	17 864 <sup>(4)</sup>
National parks (1000 hectares)	4 022	4 300	...	4 300	...	4 375	...	4 375	...	4 440	4 440 <sup>(4)</sup>
Wildlife sanctuaries (1000 hectares)	11 329	12 351	...	12 446	...	12 462	...	12 576	...	12 690	12 720 <sup>(4)</sup>
<b>Ramsar Sites</b>	6	26	26	26	26	26	37	42	56	75	75
<b>Mangrove Cover (km<sup>2</sup>)</b>	...	...	4 740	...	4 921	...	4 975	...	4 992	...	...
<b>Forest Cover</b>											
Very Dense Forest (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	88 633	...	98 158	...	99 278	...	99 799	...	...
Moderately Dense Forest (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	312 739	...	308 318	...	308 472	...	306 890	...	...
Open Forest (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	300 123	...	301 797	...	304 499	...	307 120	...	...
Scrub (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	42 302	...	45 979	...	46 297	...	46 539	...	...
Non Forest (km <sup>2</sup> )	...	...	2 543 672	...	2 533 217	...	2 528 923	...	2 527 141	...	...
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	...	...	48	...	48	...	49	...	...	...	...
<b>Main mineral reserves<sup>(5)</sup></b>											
Crude oil (million tons)	703	647	636	621	604	594	619	603	592	653	669
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1 199	1 252	1 228	1 290	1 340	1 381	1 372	1 372	1 150	1 142
Coal (million tons)	...	301 564	306 595	308 802	315 148	319 020	326 496	344 021	352 126	361 412	378 207
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite + Magnetite) (Million tons)	6 312	...	5 475	...	...	...	...	6 412	...	...	...
Manganese Ore (1 000 tons)	1,04,541	...	93 475	...	...	...	...	75 041	...	...	...
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	2,89,578	...	207 767	...	...	...	...	163 891	...	...	...



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3 012	...	2 735	...	...	...	...	2 162	...	...	...
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1 337	...	2 482	...	...	...	...	1 900	...	...	...
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6 412	...	9 999	...	...	...	...	7 438	...	...	...
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	1,00,830	...	106 116	...	...	...	...	103 275	...	...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	5,24,098	...	656 422	...	...	...	...	646 493	...	...	...
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10 085	...	17 228	...	...	...	...	23 728	...	...	...
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	...	70	...	...	...	...	93	...	...	...
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91 983	...	150 444	...	...	...	...	170 446	...	...	...
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	...	7	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4 796	...	7 961	...	...	...	...	8 563	...	...	...
<b>Hazardous Waste generated (Million MT)</b>	...	...	...	7,17	9,44	8,64	8,78	9,24	12,35	16,00	...
<b>E-Waste generated (lakh TPA)</b>	...	...	...	...	7,08	7,71	10,15	13,46	16,01	...	...
<b>Municipal solid Waste generated (lakh TPD)</b>	...	1,41	1,01	1,19	0,43	1,50	1,51	1,60	2,00	...	...
<b>Bio Medical Waste generated (TPD)</b>	...	495,3	501,5	517,7	559,1	614,7	619,1	774	764	678	...
<b>Plastic Waste generated (lakh TPA)</b>	...	7,89	15,89	16	7	33,6	34,67	41,27	39	...	...

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission.
- b) Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change.
- c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- d) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.
- e) Ministry of Coal.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> The data are based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources. (MCM=Million m<sup>3</sup>).
- <sup>(2)</sup> Includes National Parks, Wild Life Sanctuaries, Conservation Reserves & Community Reserves and covers both terrestrial and marine protected areas.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Figures available as on July 2023.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Reserves data is as on 1st April of the corresponding year. For Crude Oil and Natural Gas, the reserve data is as on 31<sup>st</sup> March.

**Table 7.2.7 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
<b>Fresh water resources (million.cu.m)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	4 523 000	4 623 000	4 647 900	4 441 000	4 681 500	4 622 600	4 290 900	4 565 000	4 495 500	4 614 900	4 311 600
<b>Annual flows (million.cu.m)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	61 771	50 589	48 683	48 722	47 818	47 407	47 193	42 732	44 924	44 426	46 468
<b>Number of protected areas<sup>(3)</sup></b>	135	12 944	12 995	11 936	11 939	11 868	11 822	11 823	11 880	11 931	11 930
<b>Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	40 057	202 290	206 623	211 696	212 044	237 747	238 789	240 108	242 128	244 270	244 178
<b>Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)</b>	...	11,8	12,1	12,4	12,4	13,9	13,9	14,0	14,1	14,3	14,3
<b>Main mineral reserves<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
<b>Crude oil (million tons)</b>	24 455	29 440	29 657	29 676	29 831	29 859	30 817	31 430	31 249	31 451	...
<b>Natural gas (million cubic metres)</b>	63 830 500	70 347 300	70 024 300	69 218 500	73 260 300	72 994 700	72 682 100	70 985 600	67 171 357	64 825 423	...
<b>Coal (million tons)</b>	277 239	273 948	274 566	274 329	274 987	275 443	275 478	275 145	274 389	273 048	...
<b>Iron ore (billion tons)</b>	101	109	110	110	110	113	112	112	112	118	...
<b>Manganese ore (million tons)</b>	155	230	230	230	230	284	284	284	283	283	...
<b>Copper (million tons)</b>	85	92	98	97	98	99	99	98	103	102	...
<b>Lead (million tons)</b>	20	19	18	18	18	18	17	17	17	17	...
<b>Zinc (million tons)</b>	61	60	60	60	59	59	59	59	58	59	...
<b>Bauxite (1000 tons)</b>	1 539 500	1 413 700	1 407 200	1 400 200	1 393 400	1 388 400	1 380 800	1 373 500	1 366 256	1 358 814	...
<b>Tungsten (1 000 tons)</b>	1 717	1 557	1 335	1 332	1 330	1 328	1 320	1 316	1 321	1 319	...
<b>Tin (1 000 tons)</b>	2 302	2 167	2 165	2 164	2 162	2 153	2 122	2 116	2 110	2 103	...
<b>Antimony (1 000 tons)</b>	296	344	348	368	450	437	456	421	438	541	...
<b>Gold (1 000 tons)</b>	8,6	13	14	15	15	15	15	15	15	16	...
<b>Silver (1 000 tons)</b>	110	122	119	123	131	123	122	123	125	123	...
<b>Graphite mineral (million tons)</b>	88,2	90,4	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	...
<b>Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg)<sup>(5)(7)</sup></b>	12	12	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	13	13
<b>Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg)<sup>(6)(7)</sup></b>	34	34	33	33	34	33	33	33	36	35	35

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Sulphur dioxide emissions per capita (kg)<sup>(6)(7)</sup></b>	37	28	28	27	25	24	25	24	22	23	22
<b>Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	-1,8	-3,3	1,6	-2,1	-7,7	-2,3	1,7	-2,2	-10,3	6,3	-4,7
<b>Proportion of wastewater treated(%)</b>	64	66	66	66	68	67	67	66	67	69	71
<b>Urban solid waste collected (million m<sup>3</sup>)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	152	263	267	269	274	275	304	334	349	...	...
<b>Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)</b>	1,5	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	0,9	...	...

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> By the data of Rosgidromet. The data on total volume of a river drain (flows).
- <sup>(2)</sup> By the data of the Federal Agency for Water Resources.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks; since 2014 – data on selected categories of the specially protected natural areas of federal, regional and local significance.
- <sup>(4)</sup> By the data of Ministry of Natural Resources and Environment of the Russian Federation.
- <sup>(5)</sup> The data on emissions of nitrogen oxide converted to NO<sub>2</sub> from stationary sources.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Emissions from stationary sources.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Since 2018 – by the data of Federal Service for Supervision of Natural Resources.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Data on removal of solid domestic waste from the territories of urban settlements.

**Table 7.2.8 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Natural resources</b>											
<b>Number of protected areas</b>	1 227	1 410	1 441	1 456	1 475	1 511	1 586	1 560	1 592	1 602	1 614
Marine area protected	16	0	0	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0
Terrestrial area protected	1 211	1 410	1 441	1 456	1 475	1 511	1 544	1 560	1 592	1 602	1 614
<b>Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)</b>	121 966	...	...	...	...	...	...	121 966	...	...	...
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1 902	185 910	186 175	186 175	186 232	186 232	..	...	...	...	...
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85 938	116 182	117 596	121 056	121 932	121 977	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Main mineral reserves</b>											
Iron ore (million tons)	1 500	1 000	1 000	1 000	1 200	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	650	650	770	...	...	...	...	...	...
Copper (1 000 tons)	4 000 000	150 000	200 000	200 000	200 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead (1 000 tons)	...	...	...	300	300	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)	...	...	...	15 000	15 000	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nickel (1 000 tons)	...	...	...	3 700	3 700	...	...	...	...	...	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)	240	27	27	27	27	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	31	31	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)</b>	0,01	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

- a) United State Geological Survey.
- b) [https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected\\_areas\\_database](https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_database)
- c) [https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected\\_areas\\_register](https://egis.environment.gov.za/protected_areas_register)

**Table 7.2.9 Selected Data on Resources and Environment – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Number of protected areas</b>	9	35	35	43	43	43	44	49	49	49	...
<b>All protected areas (sq. km)</b>	169,92	18 319	18 319	19 962	19 962	19 962	19 965	20 018	20 018	20 018	...
<b>Number of Ramsar Sites</b>	...	5	5	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	...
<b>Ramsar Sites (sq. km)</b>	...	202,78	202,78	349,77	349,77	369,79	391,65	391,65	391,65	391,65	...
<b>Municipal solid Waste generated (1000 ton)</b>	...	5 228,5	6 061	5 209,6	5 342	5 505,3	5 617,7	5 324	4 559,6	4 618	...
<b>Municipal solid Waste generated (kg/capita/day)</b>	...	1,73	1,90	1,56	1,57	1,61	1,62	1,57	1,27	1,23	...

Sources

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center – FCSC.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

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

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

### **Brazil**

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

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

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

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

### **China**

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

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

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

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

### **Ethiopia**

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

**Utilization of forest area (1000 hectares)** = Production of forest products

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

### **India**

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

### **Russia**

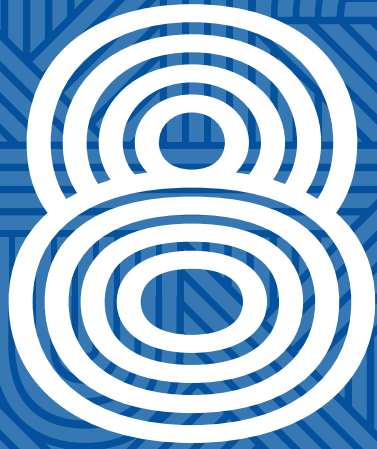
**Perennial crop area:** is the part of utilised agricultural area taken up by perennial crops (fruit and berry plantations, grapes, tea, hop, etc ).

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

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

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

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



Industry



**Table 8.1 Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)</b>											
Brazil	106,6	97,0	91,7	93,6	102,5	101,0	98,9	95,5	103,9	99,3	100,1
China <sup>(1)</sup>	111,4	108,3	106,1	106,0	106,6	106,2	105,7	102,8	109,6	103,6	104,6
Egypt	...	103,1	103,9	107,5	112,1	114,0	116,9	101,3	109,9	112,1	101,7
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	105,0	104,0	103,3	104,6	104,4	103,8	99,2	91,6	111,4	105,2	105,9
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(3)</sup>	108,7	102,5	100,2	101,8	103,7	103,5	103,4	97,9	106,3	100,7	104,1
South Africa	86,1	100,1	100,1	100,8	100,1	101,1	100,0	87,7	92,9	92,6	93,2
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Production of petroleum (million tons)</b>											
Brazil	72	131	142	146	153	150	162	171	169	176	198
China	163	211	215	200	192	189	192	195	199	205	209
Egypt (1000 tons)	...	...	...	33 560	31 333	31 189	31 103	29 996	28 503	27 879	...
Ethiopia	1	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
India	32	38	37	36	36	34	32	31	30	29	29
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(4)</sup>	324	526	535	548	547	556	561	513	523	535	...
South Africa (million kl) <sup>(5)</sup>	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(6)</sup>	108	139	149	154	148	150	152	138	135	153	...
<b>Production of coal (million tons)</b>											
Brazil	7	8	6	7	5	5	5	5	7	6	6
China	1 384	3 874	3 747	3 411	3 524	3 698	3 846	3 902	4 126	4 559	4 711
Egypt	...	633	375	250	182	299	204	172	106	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1501
India <sup>(13)</sup>	314	609	639	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	997
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...
Russia	258	357	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430
South Africa	225	262	252	251	252	254	259	250	234	230	232
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(7)</sup>	349	596	587	584	596	607	633	629	656	677	708
China	1 356	5 794	5 815	6 133	6 604	7 166	7 503	7 779	8 534	8 849	9 456
Egypt	...	...	...	186	190	197	200	197	205	214	...
Ethiopia	...	8,7	9,6	10,5	12,5	13,2	14,5	15,2	15,8	15,5	...
India <sup>(10)</sup>	561	1 267	1 336	1 407	1 483	1 585	1 623	1 598	1 694	1 830	1 949 <sup>(11)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	878	1 064	1 068	1 091	1 094	1 115	1 121	1 090	1 159	1 170	1 181
South Africa	211	255	250	253	255	256	253	240	244	235	224
UAE <sup>(12)</sup>	...	97	109	111	114	116	120	118	129	135	...



## Sources

### **Brazil**

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Indices of Industrial Production 2000–2023.
- b) National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels – ANP.
- c) Electric System National Operator – ONS.
- d) Energy Research Company – EPE.
- e) OECD.Stat Database.
- f) International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics 2019.
- g) Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online, UN.

### **China**

National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000–2023; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000–2023; and Statistical Communiqué of the People’s Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.

### **Ethiopia**

- (a) Ministry of Mines.
- (b) Ministry of Water and Energy.

### **India**

- a) Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- c) Central Electricity Authority, Ministry of Power.

### **Russia**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

### **South Africa**

- a) South African Petroleum Industry Association.
- b) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000–2019.
- c) Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey 2000–2019.

## Footnotes:

### **Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data from IBGE Database.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Electricity Production data is from Operador Nacional do Sistema Elétrico – ONS.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Since 2010 data from World Energy Statistics Yearbook 2019.

### **China**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Coverage of industrial enterprises above designed size had been adjusted since 2011, i.e., enterprises with annual revenue from principal business over 20 million yuan from 2011 on and over 5 million yuan prior to 2011.

### **India**

- <sup>(2)</sup> The data pertains to financial year. IIP figure for the year 2000 pertains to base year 1993–94 and from 2012 onwards pertains to base year 2011–12. Figures for 2023 is provisional.
- <sup>(10)</sup> The data pertains to financial year. Information pertains to Gross Electricity production in utilities (including thermal, hydro & nuclear) and non-utilities.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Estimated data.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Coal Production data pertains to Financial year and for FY 2023–24 production figure is provisional.

**Russia**

<sup>(3)</sup> Before and including 2013 – the aggregate index by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas and water production and supply”; since 2014 – by economic activities “Mining and quarrying”, “Manufacturing”, “Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply”, “Water supply, water removal, waste management and activity on liquidation of pollution”.

<sup>(4)</sup> Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.

**South Africa**

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes: petrol, jet fuel, illum paraffin, fuel oil, bitumen, LPG.

**UAE**

<sup>(6)</sup> Crude oil.

<sup>(12)</sup> Terawatt-hours.

**Table 8.2.1 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Products</b>											
Coal (million tons)	6	9,5	7,7	7,6	5,6	5,2	...	4,7	7,5	8,7	...
Natural gas (million m3) <sup>(1)</sup>	13 328	31 895	35 126	37 891	40 117	40 857	44 724	39 185	45 307	45 272	...
Iron ore (million tons)	218	476	489	458	462	495	...	408	445	511	...
Steel (million tons)	30,2	48,6	45	41,4	46	50,5	32,2	42,8	54,0	47,3	...
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	1 320	2 668	2 174	1 876	2 383	2 507	...	1 731	1 787	1 810	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	4 350	7 703	6 912	6 366	6 447	6 491	...	6 312	6 155	6 055	...
TV (1000 sets)	6 022	14 097	10 865	10 401	12 101	14 377	...	14 444	11 738	13 809	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1000 sets) <sup>(2)</sup>	10 921	67 905	51 536	46 143	43 698	38 481	...	30 189	35 587	46 937	...
Washing machines (1000 sets)	3 212	8 599	8 207	7 015	6 449	7 658	...	9 554	6 300	8 159	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19 066	40 320	33 574	39 011	39 346	41 695	...	45 158	54 633	54 876	...
Sawnwood (1000 m3)	13 497	28 449	27 756	23 310	22 254	24 041	...	25 185	33 637	36 376	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	...	22,5	24,4	24,9	26,3	30,4	...	27,4	29,4	29,3	...
Cement (1000 tons)	36 431	88 598	113 057	102 600	85 827	85 578	...	94 188	108 584	111 306	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0,5	0,5	0,44	0,5	0,45	0,5	...	0,4	0,6	0,6	...
Wollen woven fabrics (1000 sets)	182	720	1 104	1 097	961	669	...	600	488	926	...
Footwear (ton)	8 865	1 601	1 528	1 337	1 398	1 411	...	1 046	1 211	1 349	...

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

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

<sup>(1)</sup> National Petroleum Agency.

<sup>(2)</sup> Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

**Table 8.2.2 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Products</b>											
<b>Coal (million tons)</b>	1 384	3 874	3 747	3 411	3 524	3 698	3 846	3 902	4 126	4 559	4 711
<b>Natural gas (million m<sup>3</sup>)</b>	27 200	130 157	134 610	136 865	148 035	160 159	175 362	192 495	207 584	220 110	232 430
<b>Iron ore (million tons)</b>	223	1 527	1 381	1 272	1 229	802	845	867	981	968	991
<b>Crude steel (million tons)</b>	129	822	804	808	871	929	995	1 065	1 035	1 018	1 019
<b>Cars (1000 sets)</b>	607	12 483	11 630	12 111	11 945	12 174	10 285	9 240	9 706	10 450	10 863
<b>Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)</b>	12 790	87 961	79 928	84 816	83 145	81 088	79 043	90 147	89 921	86 644	96 323
<b>Color TV (1 000 sets)</b>	39 360	141 289	144 757	157 696	159 326	196 950	189 991	196 262	184 965	195 783	193 396
<b>Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)</b>	52 479	1 682 028	1 812 614	1 848 457	1 889 824	1 800 506	1 696 034	1 469 618	1 661 516	1 560 800	1 566 422
<b>Home washing machines (1000 sets)</b>	14 430	71 144	72 745	76 209	75 009	72 615	74 330	80 419	86 185	91 063	104 583
<b>Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)</b>	31 860	68 769	74 320	66 296	58 917	54 035	57 312	54 960	55 436	55 734	57 136
<b>Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)</b>	6 344	68 370	74 304	77 161	86 024	83 618	67 455	75 926	79 517	56 990	...
<b>Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)</b>	24,9	118	117	123	125	120	125	127	136	137	144
<b>Cement (million tons)</b>	597	2 492	2 359	2 410	2 331	2 236	2 344	2 395	2 377	2 129	2 023
<b>Cotton woven fabrics (million m)</b>	13 922	38 800	39 012	39 260	27 491	26 351	21 918	18 624	19 629	18 497	...
<b>Woolen woven fabrics (million m)</b>	278	600	633	464	454	479	490	290	275	367	...
<b>Leather footwear (million pairs)</b>	1 468	4 499	4 558	4 618	4 477	4 125	3 947	3 542	3 524	3 631	...

**Sources**

a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2023; China Industry Statistical Yearbook 2023; China Statistical Abstract 2024; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2023.

b) National Forestry and Grassland Administration of China, Annual Reports 2000–2022.

**Table 8.2.4 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Iron ore production (million tons)</b>	14 911	191 597	50 753	7 950 776	149 073	9 156 833	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Petroleum production (million tons)</b>	1,02	2,62	2,82	3,08	3,50	3,77	3,89	3,79	3,79	3,98	3,98
<b>Production of coal (million tons)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 501
<b>Natural gas (million cu.m)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	281,9	204,6	...	...	...
<b>Electricity production (billion kWh)</b>	...	8,69	9,55	10,46	12,54	13,21	14,50	15,19	15,76	15,47	...
<b>Primary energy production (mtoe)</b>	...	34 392	35 307	36 252	37 310	38 231	39 202	40 107	41 265	42 086	...
<b>Consumption of energy (mtoe)</b>	...	35 192	36 370	37 510	38 964	40 039	41 236	42 799	43 292	44 303	...

**Sources**

(a) Ministry of Mines.

(b) Ministry of Water and Energy.

**Table 8.2.5 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)</b>											
Mining	102,8	98,6	104,3	105,3	102,3	102,9	101,6	92,2	112,2	105,8	107,5 <sup>(P)</sup>
Manufacturing	105,3	103,8	102,8	104,4	104,6	103,9	98,6	90,4	111,8	104,7	105,5 <sup>(P)</sup>
Electricity	104	114,8	105,7	105,8	105,4	105,2	101	99,5	107,9	108,9	107,1 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Products</b>											
Coal (million tons)	310	609	639	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	997 <sup>(P)</sup>
Natural gas (million m <sup>3</sup> )	29 480	33 657	32 249	31 897	32 649	32 873	31 184	28 673	34 024	34 450	36 438
Iron ore (million tons)	80,6	129	158	195	201	206	244	205	254 <sup>(P)</sup>	258 <sup>(P)</sup>	277 <sup>(P)</sup>
Aluminium (in thousand tonnes)	624	2 027	2 355	2 897	3 400	3 696	3 635	3 619,237	4 017	4 066 <sup>(P)</sup>	4 159 <sup>(P)</sup>
Crude steel (million tons) <sup>(1)</sup>	26,9	87,3	89	95,5	101,5	109,3	111,4	100,3	118,2	125,4	140,8
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	500	2 567	2 712	2 747	2 711	2 157	1 773	1 845 <sup>(P)</sup>	2 185 <sup>(P)</sup>	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 MT) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	16 348,6	17 371	18 155,2	17 968,7	17 589,7	18 661,1	18 701,5	18 371,2	19 904,5	22 079,8
Cement (all kinds) (million tons)	104	271	283	280	299	337	334	300	360	391	426
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq. mtrs)	19 718	36 959	38 440	38 837	40 057	42 204	40 038	36 344	40 442	41 959	44 754 <sup>(P)</sup>

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Road, Transport and Highways.
- b) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- c) Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines.
- d) Ministry of Steel.
- e) Ministry of Chemicals & Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers.
- f) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade.
- g) Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.
- h) Ministry of Coal.

**Footnotes:**

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

<sup>(1)</sup> Data pertains to Calendar year and includes all qualities carbon, stainless, and other alloy.

<sup>(2)</sup> Fertilizers include nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

<sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.

**Table 8.2.6 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – Iran**

Commodity	Unit	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alumina	Tonnes (Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> content)	...	...	...	...
Antimony	Tonnes (Metric)	...	4 795	11 604	...
Asbestos	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Barytes (Barytes)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	421 988	295 246	...
Bauxite, Alumina & Aluminium (Bauxite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	869 294	820 864	...
Bentonite & Fuller's Earth (Bentonite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	1 675 487	1 332 418	...
Borates	Tonnes (Metric)	...	2 223	3 250	...
Chromium (Ores & concentrates)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	281 544	265 415	...
Coal (Bituminous)	Million tons	5	4	4	...
Copper (Mined)	Tonnes (metal content)	...	59 313 262	56 362 855	...
Copper (refined)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Copper (Smelter)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Diatomite	Tonnes (Metric)	...	650	0	...
Feldspar	Tonnes (Metric)	...	3 238 514	2 859 749	...
Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-chrome)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Ferro-Alloys (Ferro-silicon)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Fluorspar	Tonnes (Metric)	...	119 557	52 721	...
Gold	Kg	...	...	...	...
Gypsum	Tonnes (Metric)	...	18 406 880	18 089 375	...
Iodine	Tonnes (Metric)	...	508	329	...
Iron Ore	Million tons	105	109	107	...
Kaolin	Tonnes (Metric)	...	2 646 405	4 461 833	...
Lead	Tonnes (metal content)	...	...	...	...
Lead (Refined)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Lithium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Magnesite & Magnesite (Magnesite)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	224 210	218 737	...
Manganese Ore	Tonnes (Metric)	...	214 443	238 041	...
Mercury	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Mica	Tonnes (Metric)	...	7 950	1 997	...
Molybdenum	Tonnes (metal content)	...	6 777	6 035	...
Natural Gas	Million m <sup>3</sup>	...	...	...	...
Niobium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Perlite	Tonnes (Metric)	...	995 297	99 655	...
Petroleum (Crude)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Phosphate Rock	Tonnes (Metric)	...	182 571	3 900	...
Pig Iron	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Platinum Group Minerals	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Primary Aluminium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tonnes (Metric)	...	3 295 229	3 959 619	...
Silver	kg (metal content)	...	...	...	...
Steel Ingots and Castings	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Strontium Minerals	Tonnes (Metric)	...	339 089	360 097	...
Sulphur and Pyrites (Recovered, hydrocarbons)	Tonnes (sulphur content)	...	...	...	...
Talc	Tonnes (Metric)	...	161 050	127 775	...
Tantalum	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
White Arsenic	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...
Zinc	Tonnes (metal content)	...	4 456 234	5 533 182	...
Zinc (Slab)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...

**Table 8.2.7 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)</b>											
Mining	106,4	101,7	101,3	102,6	101,9	103,8	103,4	93,5	104,2	101,5	98,7
Manufacturing	110,9	103,2	99,9	101,1	105,7	103,6	103,6	101,3	107,4	100,3	108,6
Electricity	104,0	101,0	99,0	102,0	100,4	102,2	99,2	97,6	107,1	100,5	100,0
<b>Products</b>											
Coal (million tons)	258	357	372	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430
Natural gas (billion cu.m) <sup>(2)</sup>	584	642	634	641	691	726	739	694	763	676	638
Iron ore (million tons) <sup>(3)</sup>	86,8	102	101	101	95	96,1	97,7	100	101	95,1	90,8
Steel (million tons) <sup>(4)</sup>	59,2	70,5	69,4	69,6	73,1	74,3	73,9	73,8	77,8	72,2	75,0
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1 695	1 215	1 120	1 356	1 565	1 525	1 262	1 365	451	543
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets) <sup>(5)</sup>	1 327	3 693	3 117	3 293	3 152	3 420	3 368	3 557	4 087	2 530	2 979
TV (1 000 sets) <sup>(6)</sup>	1 116	16 255	9 045	8 382	5 859	6 674	7 300	7 670	6 360	4 164	3 685
Household washing machines (1 000 sets) <sup>(7)</sup>	954	3 862	3 511	4 040	4 533	4 676	4 854	5 261	5 583	2 755	2 524
Mineral fertilizers (1 000 tons) <sup>(8)</sup>	12 213	19 724	20 146	20 821	22 567	22 962	23 703	24 913	26 428	23 564	25 920
Sawnwood (1 000 cu.m) <sup>(9)</sup>	20 583	21 526	22 030	23 780	25 161,96	28 523	29 967	29 299	32 337	29 831	28 037
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5,3	8,2	8,2	8,6	8,7	8,6	9,1	9,7	10,4	10,1	10,1
Cement (1 000 tons) <sup>(10)</sup>	32 389	69 139,2	62 103	54 935	54 721	53 678	57 676	56 168	59 668	60 953	63 238
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m) <sup>(11)</sup>	1 822	1 231	1 121	1 168	1 210	1 352	1 390	1 453	1 358	1 291	1 372
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54,6	11,7	11	9,1	9,8	7,7	7,6	7,8	6,6	6,7	5,4
Footwear (1 000 pairs) <sup>(12)</sup>	56 506	109 021	91 703	95 410	120 074	123 160	109 251	93 617	104 650	114 703	129 851



### Sources

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Since 2017, in accordance with the All-Russian Classifier of Products by Type of Economic Activity OK 034–2014 (OKPD2).
- <sup>(2)</sup> Since 2010 – including associated gas.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Since 2010 – concentrate of iron ore.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Since 2017 production of steel includes ingots or other primary forms and semis of non-alloy steels, stainless steels and other alloy steels.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Household refrigerators and freezers.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Since 2017 – television receivers, whether or not combined with broadcast radio receivers or equipment for recording or reproducing sound or images. Data are not strictly comparable because of changes in the methodology.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Household washing machines.
- <sup>(8)</sup> In terms of 100% content of nutrients. Since 2010 – mineral and chemical fertilizers.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Including sleepers. Since 2010 – wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Since 2010 – portland cement, aluminous cement, slag cement and similar hydraulic cements.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Including gauze, except narrow fabrics.
- <sup>(12)</sup> Including rubber and felt.

**Table 8.2.8 Value of Sales by Product – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)</b>											
<b>Basic iron and steel</b>	37 066	121 461	113 467	115 257	137 924	144 702	132 194	103 627	154 570	167 913	162 907
<b>Motor vehicles</b>	48 420	151 170	156 533	176 256	193 245	218 983	252 325	197 758	196 176	254 791	333 351
<b>Household appliance</b>	5 404	11 079	11 612	11 761	11 346	11 904	12 917	11 206	13 320	15 168	16 429
<b>Basic chemicals <sup>(1)</sup></b>	25 461	96 206	86 469	91 683	93 691	96 913	96 502	94 795	109 582	131 294	130 192
<b>Sawmilling and planing of wood</b>	3 834	10 224	11 880	13 026	13 433	13 174	12 906	11 367	12 636	14 489	17 431
<b>Paper and paper products</b>	27 444	65 675	70 916	75 809	78 424	84 318	85 867	81 825	90 829	97 627	110 709
<b>Non-metallic mineral<sup>(2)</sup></b>	18 199	54 571	55 565	57 270	58 972	60 268	58 132	50 193	62 668	67 615	71 082
<b>Textiles<sup>(3)</sup></b>	7 945	8 465	8 935	9 981	10 145	9 559	9 120	8 240	9 770	10 170	11 479
<b>Footwear</b>	3 323	5 485	5 538	5 998	5 978	6 623	7 309	6 235	8 129	8 616	9 918

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Including fertilizers.

<sup>(2)</sup> Including cement.

<sup>(3)</sup> Including cotton fabrics.

**Table 8.2.9 Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Production of Crude Oil (1000 Tonnes)</b>	...	139 277,6	139 113,3	148 838,3	153 767,7	147 742,8	149 744,6	152 274,2	138 443,6	135 324	152 582
<b>production of natural gas (million cubic meter)</b>	...	54 600,0	54 244,6	60 181,0	61 862,0	54 086,0	47 969,0	55 096,5	55 064,5	54 484,7	55 574,4
<b>Production value in manufacturing sector<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	108 224	106 255	108 066	110 946	121 939	128 538	121 485	151 906	182 889 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
<b>Intermediate consumption in manufacturing sector<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	76 892	74 587	76 009	76 707	85 823	91 498	85 542	110 409	133 551 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
<b>Value Added in manufacturing sector<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	31 331	31 668	32 057	34 238	36 117	37 039	35 943	41 497	49 283 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
<b>Employees compensation in manufacturing sector<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	10 572	11 381	11 555	12 115	11 910	12 918	12 539	13 290	13,826 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
<b>Number of Employees in manufacturing sector</b>	...	687 232	707 767	730 742	760 533	737 126	752 046	729 989	758 503	823 535 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
<b>Number of establishments in manufacturing sector</b>	...	30 433	31 232	31 815	32 798	32 654	33 449	35 369	35 587	39 046 <sup>(P)</sup>	...

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Values in million USD.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary Estimation.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

#### **Brazil**

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

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

#### **China**

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

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

#### **Ethiopia**

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

#### **India**

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

#### **Russia**

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

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



Energy



**Table 9.1 Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total primary energy production (mtoe)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	153	274	287	296	304	310	328	343	340	355	391
China <sup>(2)</sup>	970	2 535	2 535	2 422	2 512	2 652	2 781	2 851	2 990	3 247	3 381
Egypt (ktoe)	...	...	...	75 246	76 904	84 905	95 130	91 360	91 924	93 576	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(3)</sup>	204	371	379	384	386	409	408	393	426	476 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 016	1 302	1 315	1 347	1 380	1 443	1 457	1 392	1 451	...	...
South Africa	153	167	163	164	181	164	165	176	...	...	...
UAE	...	217	237	244	230	228	237	224	227	253	...
<b>Total consumption of energy (mtoe)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(4)</sup>	190	306	300	289	295	291	295	290	304	303	314
China <sup>(2)</sup>	1 029	2 998	3 039	3 090	3 191	3 303	3 412	2 488	3 681	3 787	4 004
Egypt (ktoe)	...	...	...	51 201	52 189	52 808	52 846	52 951	53 618	58 758	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(5)</sup>	...	445	467	474	499	536	533	507	516	552 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	997	1 172	1 152	1 155	1 168	1 202	1 202	1 165	1 220	...	...
South Africa	91	68	67	71	68	82	75	71	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(6)</sup>	1 088	1 511	1 470	1 404	1 419	1 391	1 401	1 362	1 418	1 406	1 447
China <sup>(7)</sup>	815	2 185	2 202	2 227	2 286	2 355	2 424	2 472	2 607	2 682	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(8)</sup>	...	536	540	546	563	588	579	525	575	607 <sup>(P)</sup>	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	6 801	8 000	7 839	7 837	7 909	8 132	8 127	7 887	8 287	...	...
South Africa	1 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)</b>											
Brazil	22,0	12,4	7,3	2,1	0,4	-1,4	-5,0	-10,8	-3,7	-7,6	-14,0
China	3,4	16,3	15,6	17,7	19,2	20,6	21,5	22,5	21,2	20,0	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	61,8	63,9	64,8	65,0	65,3	68,9	64,9	65,0	66,8	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	8,8	7,6	7,6	3,0	5,5	4,3	1,2	2,8	2,2	...	...
South Africa	21,0	33,0	37,0	28,0	32,0	47,0	50,0	49,0	...	...	...
UAE	...	275,9	249,0	506,2	616,5	516,8	257,0	234,8	657,3	613,1	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)</b>											
Brazil	7	3	219	518	156	1	199	395	44	4 979	7 186
China	9 880	18 160	18 650	18 910	19 470	20 910	21 650	21 790	20 180	20 090	...
Egypt	...	...	...	54	65	81	70	95	170	95	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	195	4 433	5 150	6 710	7 203	8 469	9 491	9 574	9 249	13 792	11 362
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	22 850	8 117	16 115	16 049	11 593	12 086	12 915	7 906	26 714	...	...
South Africa <sup>(9)</sup>	4 007	13 836	14 609	16 549	15 201	14 386	14 977	13 647	13 705	12 270	11 256
UAE	...	276	249	506	616	517	257	235	657	613	...
<b>Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)</b>											
Brazil	44 345	33 778	34 642	41 313	36 511	34 980	25 156	25 113	23 147	17 887	22 294
China	1 550	6 750	6 210	6 190	6 420	5 690	4 860	4 750	5 940	7 140	...
Egypt	...	...	...	747	333	425	636	982	1 591	1 589	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	1 497	5 008	5 244	5 617	5 072	4 396	6 351	9 548	7 974	7 640	6 649
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	8 795	8 866	8 809	3 488	6 410	5 132	1 473	3 284	2 650	...	...
South Africa <sup>(10)</sup>	4 719	11 177	13 059	10 555	8 568	9 687	9 804	9 829	10 137	10 761	10 709
UAE	...	248	234	1 141	514	488	245	206	868	504	...
<b>Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)</b>											
Brazil	331 795	538 273	530 168	526 867	534 310	544 209	552 077	547 701	573 125	586 074	616 311
China	1 347 240	5 782 970	5 802 000	6 120 510	6 591 400	7 150 820	7 486 610	7 762 020	8 520 010	8 835 760	...
Egypt	...	...	...	156 300	151 606	157 610	151 908	148 517	154 176	163 985	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	368 284	948 522	1 001 191	1 061 183	1 123 427	1 209 972	1 248 086	1 230 208	1 316 765	1 440 311	1 543 000
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	863 709	1 064 956	1 059 793	1 077 948	1 089 105	1 108 134	1 110 050	1 085 045	1 135 353	1 153 595	1 172 288
South Africa	195 660	233 631	230 857	228 546	229 669	231 805	227 336	216 010	221 030	214 770	206 201
UAE	...	97 295	108 947	110 645	114 485	116 389	119 941	118 223	129 028	134 606	...
<b>Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(11)</sup>	2 251	3 110	3 040	3 035	3 043	3 068	3 119	3 075	3 174	3 201	3 333
China	1 067	4 215	4 205	4 410	4 721	5 098	5 318	5 501	6 032	6 257	...
Egypt	...	...	...	1 735	1 646	1 637	1 549	1 487	1 519	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	366	1 010	1 075	1 122	1 149	1 181	1 208	1 161	1 255	1 331	1 395
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(12)</sup>	5 892	7 269	7 211	7 314	7 374	7 497	7 505	7 346	7 712	7 863	8 013
South Africa <sup>(13)</sup>	4 587	4 297	4 182	4 080	4 041	4 019	3 884	3 639	3 686	3 544	...
UAE	...	11 762	12 468	12 116	12 291	12 410	12 608	12 727	13 085	13 083	...

**Sources****Brazil**

- a) Ministry of Mines and Energy of Brazil. Brazillian Energy Balance 2016.
- b) International Energy Agency, Electricity information 2019.
- c) UNSD Database.

**China**

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2023.

**Egypt**

- a) Energy balance(CAPMAS).
- b) Annual Bulletin of Electricity&Energy Statistics(CAPMAS).

**Ethiopia**

Ministry of Water and Energy.

**India**

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- b) Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority.

**Russia**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation, Short Energy Balance.
- b) UNSD Database.

**South Africa**

Statistics South Africa: Statistical release P4141: Electricity generated and available for distribution and Energy accounts.  
Department of Energy.

**Footnotes:**

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

**Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Primary energy production: includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Total consumption, total primary energy supply, or gross domestic supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Energy consumption per capita = total consumption / population.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Electricity consumption per capita does not include energy consumption in energy sector and losses.

**China**

- <sup>(2)</sup> Electric power in total primary energy production and total consumption of energy are converted on the basis of equal caloric value.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Energy consumption per capita is calculated by annual average population.

**India**

Information pertains to Financial Year.

- <sup>(3)</sup> Primary energy comprises of coal, lignite, crude petroleum, natural gas and electricity.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Includes energy from coal, lignite, crude petroleum (Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput), Natural gas & Electricity (Hydro, Nuclear & other renewable sources electricity from utilities).
- <sup>(8)</sup> Mid year population has been taken as on 1st October.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.

**Russia**

- <sup>(12)</sup> Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

**South Africa**

- <sup>(9)</sup> Physical energy flowing out of South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Physical energy flowing into South Africa as measured by the metering system at the South African borders.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Electricity consumption per capita = Total electricity consumed / Mid-year population estimates.



**Table 9.2.1 Summary of Energy – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total primary energy production (mtoe)</b>											
	<b>UNIT: 10<sup>3</sup> toe</b>										
<b>Non-renewable energy</b>	80 756	153 920	165 795	172 540	179 478	178 417	192 643	203 062	203 838	211 110	235 598
Petroleum and oil products	63 849	116 705	126 127	130 373	135 907	134 067	144 303	152 635	150 386	156 398	176 038
Natural gas	13 185	31 661	34 871	37 610	39 810	40 560	44 398	46 299	48 462	49 971	54 281
Coal and coke	2 603	3 059	2 459	2 636	1 931	1 930	2 162	2 085	2 640	2 311	2 356
Metallurgical coal	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uranium – U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	132	681	512	0	0	0	0	206	343	516	1 084
Other non-renewable	978	1 814	1 826	1 921	1 831	1 860	1 780	1 838	2 007	1 914	1 839
<b>Renewable energy</b>	72 643	119 615	121 330	123 322	124 699	131 178	135 029	139 476	135 679	143 487	155 398
Hydraulic	26 179	32 116	30 938	32 758	31 898	33 452	34 217	34 089	31 202	36 732	36 636
Firewood and charcoal	23 054	25 223	25 075	23 502	24 864	26 250	26 411	26 457	27 407	27 265	27 105
Sugar cane products	19 895	49 273	50 400	50 658	49 725	50 895	52 861	55 597	50 640	47 738	55 398
Wind	0	1 053	1 860	2 880	3 644	4 169	4 815	4 906	6 217	7 020	8 239
Solar <sup>1</sup>	56	539	605	667	785	1 060	1 385	1 791	2 371	3 591	5 428
Other renewable	3 460	11 412	12 453	12 857	13 784	15 353	15 339	16 635	17 842	21 141	22 592
<b>Total</b>	153 400	273 535	287 126	295 862	304 177	309 595	327 672	342 538	339 516	354 598	390 996
<b>Domestic energy supply</b>											
	<b>UNIT: 10<sup>3</sup> toe</b>										
<b>Non-renewable energy</b>	112 768	184 724	175 879	162 787	166 827	157 768	158 316	148 591	166 527	159 581	159 780
Petroleum and oil products	86 743	119 981	111 602	105 170	106 075	99 407	100 898	95 247	103 625	108 070	110 216
Natural gas	10 256	41 373	40 971	35 569	37 938	35 905	35 909	33 824	40 049	31 739	30 181
Coal and coke	12 985	17 521	17 625	15 916	16 790	16 421	15 435	13 955	16 945	13 995	13 695
Uranium – U <sub>3</sub> O <sub>8</sub>	1 806	4 036	3 855	4 211	4 193	4 174	4 292	3 727	3 900	3 861	3 850
Other non-renewable	978	1 814	1 826	1 921	1 831	1 860	1 780	1 838	2 007	1 914	1 839
<b>Renewable energy</b>	77 328	121 394	124 521	126 488	127 826	133 407	137 141	140 923	137 116	143 577	154 135
Hydraulic and electricity (*)	29 992	35 020	33 898	36 267	35 024	36 460	36 364	36 215	33 189	37 842	37 935
Firewood and charcoal	23 060	25 223	25 075	23 502	24 864	26 250	26 411	26 457	27 407	27 265	27 105
Sugar cane products	20 761	48 170	50 623	50 318	49 758	50 090	52 841	54 933	50 105	46 732	52 851
Wind	0	1 053	1 860	2 880	3 644	4 169	4 815	4 906	6 217	7 020	8 239
Solar <sup>1</sup>	56	539	605	667	785	1 060	1 385	1 791	2 371	3 591	5 428
Other renewable	3 460	11 390	12 460	12 855	13 751	15 378	15 325	16 621	17 828	21 126	22 578
<b>Total</b>	190 096	306 118	300 400	289 276	294 654	291 175	295 456	289 514	303 643	303 158	313 915
<b>Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)</b>	40,68	39,66	41,45	43,73	43,38	45,82	46,42	48,68	45,16	47,36	49,10

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Energy consumption per CAPITA</b>	1 088	1 511	1 470	1 404	1 419	1 391	1 401	1 362	1 418	1 406	1 447
<b>Energy consumption per GDP (toe/10<sup>3</sup>US\$)</b>	0,097	0,100	0,101	0,101	0,101	0,098	0,099	0,100	0,100	0,097	0,098
<b>Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)</b>	22	12	7	2	0	-1	-5	-11	-4	-8	-14
<b>Oil and natural gas products</b>											<b>UNIT: 10<sup>3</sup> toe</b>
<b>Production</b>	82 962	111 566	106 114	98 759	94 760	92 451	92 427	96 020	96 753	102 990	109 697
<b>Import</b>	13 969	24 449	21 245	22 353	28 033	25 088	27 761	22 742	28 382	29 727	27 249
<b>Export</b>	-8 620	-12 617	-12 317	-11 257	-11 429	-13 879	-14 306	-18 657	-16 666	-18 815	-21 937
<b>Stock variations, losses and adjustments (*)</b>	-177	-161	413	-114	-474	507	-697	-473	-694	-2 196	-654
<b>Total consumption</b>	88 134	123 237	115 455	109 740	110 890	104 166	105 185	99 632	107 774	111 705	114 355
<b>Electricity generation (GWh)</b>	348 921	596 286	586 647	584 388	595 574	607 203	633 032	628 764	656 396	677 162	708 119
<b>Non-renewable</b>	36 661	163 512	155 478	118 569	128 551	111 913	117 594	105 842	148 528	83 268	77 933
Natural gas	4 068	83 816	82 599	60 561	70 518	59 263	65 570	59 480	86 957	41 911	38 589
Steam coal	7 667	18 385	19 096	17 001	16 257	14 204	15 327	11 946	17 585	7 988	8 770
Diesel oil	5 588	15 688	11 992	6 562	5 929	5 679	5 899	6 598	7 873	6 069	4 575
Fuel oil	7 997	18 117	15 230	6 660	7 851	4 779	2 299	2 415	9 453	988	1 111
Gas coke	583	1 345	981	1 042	1 607	1 520	1 494	1 435	1 666	1 514	1 328
Other secondaries	1 660	3 222	3 279	2 792	2 746	2 859	3 240	3 013	2 919	3 083	3 240
Other non-renewable	3 052	7 560	7 566	8 085	7 903	7 935	7 636	6 902	7 369	7 156	5 818
Uranium contained in UO <sub>2</sub>	6 046	15 378	14 734	15 864	15 739	15 674	16 129	14 053	14 705	14 559	14 504
<b>Renewable</b>	312 260	432 775	431 169	465 820	467 024	495 290	515 438	522 922	507 868	593 893	630 186
Firewood	763	1 952	2 180	1 970	2 139	2 360	2 274	2 362	2 224	2 239	2 206
Sugar cane bagasse	3 664	32 557	34 024	35 236	35 656	35 435	36 827	38 776	34 629	32 250	36 532
Black liquor	3 006	10 478	11 051	12 031	12 946	14 081	13 010	14 475	15 144	17 294	15 116
Biodiesel	0	695	643	294	283	391	432	555	706	429	356
Other renewable	422	1 397	1 843	1 804	1 889	2 116	2 377	2 574	3 308	2 810	3 546
Wind	1	12 240	21 626	33 489	42 373	48 475	55 986	57 051	72 286	81 632	95 801
Solar	0	16	59	85	832	3 461	6 655	10 748	16 752	30 126	50 633
Hydraulic	304 403	373 439	359 743	380 911	370 906	388 971	397 877	396 381	362 818	427 114	425 996
<b>Share of renewable electricity energy generation (%)</b>	89,49	72,58	73,50	79,71	78,42	81,57	81,42	83,17	77,37	87,70	88,99
<b>Total Electricity consumption (GWh)</b>	331 795	538 273	530 168	526 867	534 310	544 209	552 077	547 701	573 125	586 074	616 311
Energy sector	10 479	36 874	37 207	35 262	35 889	37 270	38 822	38 322	39 147	35 799	36 876

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Residential sector	83 613	132 302	131 198	132 895	134 440	137 810	143 053	148 845	151 130	155 599	169 697
Commercial sector	47 510	90 640	91 444	88 906	90 198	90 618	94 641	84 788	90 337	97 109	103 991
Public sector	29 200	42 851	43 443	43 342	43 308	45 369	46 215	42 831	42 711	44 567	45 610
Agriculture and livestock sector	12 856	26 581	26 790	28 242	28 736	30 414	30 434	32 525	34 266	32 288	33 783
Transportation sector	1 250	1 979	2 055	2 007	2 055	1 968	1 629	2 014	2 000	1 981	1 886
Industrial sector	146 887	207 046	198 031	196 213	199 684	200 760	197 284	198 377	213 535	218 732	224 469
<b>Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)</b>	7,0	2,5	219,4	518,0	156,2	0,8	199,5	395,2	44,2	4 978,8	7 185,7
<b>Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)</b>	44 345	33 778	34 642	41 313	36 511	34 980	25 156	25 113	23 147	17 887	22 294
<b>Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)</b>	2 251	3 110	3 040	3 035	3 043	3 068	3 119	3 075	3 174	3 201	3 333

Sources

a) Brazil Energy Research Office.

**Table 9.2.2 Summary of Energy – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	212 320	515 970	547 883	571 259	594 022	630 043	672 683	694 771	722 989	700 229	...
Industry	210 521	515 521	547 524	571 036	593 935	629 955	672 591	694 765	722 983	700 223	...
Construction	1 784	449	359	223	87	88	92	6	6	6	...
Transport, storage and post											
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	...	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	-	-	-	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	35 046	97 764	1,3,85	118 660	122 963	130 553	136 280	127 672	142 424	132 773	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	2 166	2 313	2 244	2 296	2 429	2 532	2 573	2 809	2 779	...
Industry	6 820	4 890	4 771	4 363	3 821	2 965	2 620	1 840	1 943	3 070	...
Construction	1 156	3 310	4 086	4 373	4 523	5 050	4 999	5 084	5 632	5 443	...
Transport, storage and post	15 278	46 650	53 066	55 111	56 985	60 676	62 449	55 736	62 233	58 456	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	2 178	2 433	2 409	2 445	2 755	2 879	2 732	3 029	2 874	...
Others	7 927	17 381	21 085	20 464	20 750	21 636	22 409	22 531	25 027	22 488	...
Residential consumption	2 276	21 188	25 931	29 697	32 142	35 042	38 391	37 176	41 751	37 662	...
<b>Electricity consumption (million kWh)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	1 347 240	5 782 970	5 802 000	6 120 510	6 591 400	7 150 820	7 486 610	7 762 020	8 520 010	8 835 760	...
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53 296	101 340	103 980	109 190	117 510	124 250	133 620	142 210	159 650	175 670	...
Industry	1 000 462	4 224 870	4 155 000	4 299 690	4 605 280	4 909 490	5 069 830	5 235 340	5 662 230	5 741 250	...
Construction	15 977	72 170	69 870	72 560	78 920	88 780	99 120	101 110	113 290	109 110	...
Transport, storage and post	28 120	105 920	112 560	125 150	141 800	160 850	175 230	175 100	199 300	204 140	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41 868	199 560	212 200	232 380	252 660	290 040	318 710	316 900	386 960	404 290	...
Others	62 320	361 500	391 860	439 480	488 060	571 650	626 380	651 700	770 680	807 710	...
Residential consumption	145 195	717 610	756 520	842 060	907 160	1 005 760	1 063 720	1 139 650	1 227 890	1 393 590	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Electricity production (million kWh)</b>											
Thermal	1 114 190	4 400 111	4 284 188	4 437 068	4 754 595	5 096 318	5 220 148	5 330 248	5 805 868	5 888 795	6 265 740
Hydro	222 410	1 072 882	1 130 270	1 184 048	1 197 865	1 231 787	1 304 438	1 355 209	1 338 999	1 352 195	1 285 848
Nuclear	16 737	132 538	170 789	213 287	248 070	294 359	348 355	366 255	407 523	417 775	434 725
<b>Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption(%)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	7,3	11,3	12	13	13,6	14,5	15,3	15,9	16,7	17,6	17,9 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	0,85	0,29	0,27	0,28	0,26	0,24	0,24	0,24	0,21	0,21	...

**Sources**

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Energy Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2023; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.

**Footnotes:**

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

<sup>(2)</sup> The GDP is calculated at current price.

<sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**Table 9.2.3 Summary of Energy – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Sold energy classified according to uses<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Industry	...	...	...	...	41 479	43 623	44 416	41 147	42 123	45 701	...
Agriculture	...	...	...	...	6 743	7 057	7 211	7 373	7 923	8 639	...
Utilities	...	...	...	...	6 395	6 733	6 578	6 487	6 866	7 114	...
Public lighting	...	...	...	...	5 115	4 927	5 282	4 731	5 463	5 879	...
Gov.entities	...	...	...	...	8 630	8 562	7 705	6 905	7 472	9 066	...
Residential	...	...	...	...	64 125	66 809	60 115	61 542	62 393	62 912	...
Shopes&other	...	...	...	...	18 585	19 179	19 651	19 045	20 022	22 720	...

**Sources**

Annual Bulletin of Electricity&Energy Statistics(CAPMAS).

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Unit of measurement for energy sold (GWh).

**Table 9.2.5 Summary of Energy – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	114 023	223 242	232 865	245 362	251 935	257 205	254 386	221 773	241 701	255 233	...
<b>Electricity consumption (million kwh)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	368 284	948 522	1 001 191	1 061 183	1 123 427	1 209 972	1 248 086	1 230 208	1 316 765	1 440 311	1543000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Domestic	75 629	217 405	238 876	255 826	273 545	288 243	308 745	330 809	339 780	353 156	375 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Commercial	22 545	78 391	86 037	89 825	93 755	98 228	106 047	86 950	97 121	117 231	125 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Industrial power	159 306	418 346	423 523	440 206	468 613	519 196	532 820	508 776	556 481	593 895	645 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Public lighting	3 422	8 744	8 931	9 399	9 669	9 676	9 432	9 117	9 480	8 517	9 500 <sup>(3)</sup>
Railway/Tramways	8 213	16 177	16 594	15 683	17 433	18 837	19 148	14 668	21 935	30 028	33 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Agriculture	84 729	168 913	173 185	191 151	199 247	213 409	211 295	221 303	228 451	243 852	255 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
Public water works & sewage pumping	7 044	18 837	20 122	19 411	20 872	22 334	22 987	23 569	26 489	30 966	35 000 <sup>(3)</sup>
miscellaneous	7 396	21 708	33 923	39 683	40 294	40 048	37 612	35 015	37 027	62 666	65 500 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Electricity production (million kwh)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	560 842	1 267 129	1 335 956	1 407 404	1 483 232	1 584 853	1 622 983	1 598 014	1 693 774	1 829 837	1 948 956
Utilities <sup>(4)</sup>	501 204	1 105 072	1 167 584	1 235 358	1 303 455	1 371 779	1 383 417	1 373 187	1 484 463	1 617 905	1 734 375
Thermal	409 940	877 941	943 013	993 516	1 037 146	1 072 314	1 042 838	1 032 611	1 114 811	1 206 390	1 326 549 <sup>(3)</sup>
Hydro	74 362	129 244	121 377	122 378	126 123	134 894	155 769	150 300	151 627	162 099	134 054 <sup>(3)</sup>
Nuclear	16 902	36 102	37 414	37 916	38 346	37 813	46 472	43 029	47 112	45 861	47 937 <sup>(3)</sup>
<b>Renewable Energy Sources</b>	...	61 785	65 781	81 548	101 839	126 759	138 337	147 248	170 912	203 555	225 835
<b>Non-Utilities</b>	59 638	162 057	168 372	172 046	179 777	213 074	239 567	224 827	209 311	211 932	214 581
<b>Installed renewable energygenerating capacity (in MW)</b>	1 270	39 950	47 091	58 558	70 651	79 412	88 255	95 803	109 885	125 160	143 645

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation.
- b) Ministry of Power, Central Electricity Authority.

**Footnotes:**

- Information pertains to Financial Year.
- <sup>(1)</sup> Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput.
- <sup>(2)</sup> It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Estimated data.
- <sup>(4)</sup> It consists of Renewable, Hydro, Nuclear and Thermal.

**Table 9.2.6 Summary of Energy – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Primary supply of energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	226,3	237,4	232,3	245,7	254,4	263,1	284,8	294,2	289,7	...	...
Total final energy consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	151,4	155,1	153,2	162	163,3	173,9	184,2	178,3	196,9	...	...
Total final consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	168	174,8	174,5	185	187	198,2	217,8	22,4	216,5	...	...
Electricity production of the whole country (million kilowatt hours)	262 435,2	274 439,2	280 636	289 095,3	308 295,5	309 175,2	326 530,2	342 454,3	356 987,2	...	...
Production of crude oil (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	161,7	165,7	164,2	215	222,7	00	00	00	00	...	...
Production of natural gas (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	135,8	153,8	162,2	176,8	190,7	198,7	208	224,2	225,7	...	...
Production of coal (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0,7	0,7	0,8	0,9	1,1	1,1	1	1,1	1,2	...	...
Combustible renewable resources (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	1,1	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,2	0,1	0,1	...	...
Hydropower (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,3	1,2	1,3	2,5	1,8	1,1	...	...
Wind and solar energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	<>	<>	<>	<>	<>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	...	...
Nuclear energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	1,1	1,1	0,7	1,6	1,8	1,8	1,6	1,3	1,1	...	...

**Footnotes:**

00 confidential

<> less than 0.05



**Table 9.2.7 Summary of Energy – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	182 935	298 934	289 250	292 746	293 818	294 765	291 183	281 135	289 145	...	...
<b>Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)</b>	23 259	35 899	35 632	35 026	33 904	34 438	34 640	32 808	31 387	...	...
<b>Electricity consumption (million kWh)</b>	863 709	1 064 956	1 059 793	1 077 948	1 089 105	1 108 134	1 110 050	1 085 045	1 135 353	1 153 595	1 172 288
<b>Electricity production (million kWh)</b>	877 764	1 064 204	1 067 543	1 091 129	1 094 239	1 115 125	1 121 492	1 089 667	1 159 416	1 169 784	1 180 999
Thermal	581 673	707 462	701 219	706 819	702 832	716 151	713 946	655 640	714 777	738 279	752 894
Hydro	165 374	175 267	169 914	186 640	187 131	193 027	196 510	214 389	216 143	199 269	202 466
Nuclear	130 715	180 757	195 470	196 614	203 143	204 569	208 984	215 954	222 530	223 684	217 697
Other renewable	...	719	940	1 056	1 133	1 378	2 052	3 685	5 966	8 552	7 942
<b>Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption(%)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	3,5	3,3	3,2	3,4	3,2	3,2	3,2	3,7	3,5	...	...
<b>Energy intensity level<sup>(3)</sup></b>	12,1	7,8	7,8	8	8,0	8,1	8,1	8,2	8,5	...	...
<b>Installed renewable energy-generating capacity (watts per capita)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	...	...	...	344	345	354	365	372	376	381

**Sources**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) UNSD Database.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Since 2020 – dewatered, demineralized and stabilized petroleum, including natural gas liquids.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD database.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. It is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP (in mega joules per USD constant 2011 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD Database.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Based on the All-Russian Population Census 2020 results.

**Table 9.2.8 Summary of Energy – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Electricity consumption (million kWh)</b>	195 660	233 631	230 857	228 546	229 669	231 805	227 336	216 010	221 030	214 770	206 201
<b>Electricity production (million kWh)</b>	210 670	254 765	250 390	253 075	255 432	256 336	252 578	239 459	244 322	234 789	224 400
<b>Electricity</b>	...	10 440 888	10 891 004	11 349 675	11 554 275	11 784 096	12 194 165	...	...	...	...
<b>Free basic electricity</b>	...	2 623 343	2 355 571	2 454 903	2 563 493	2 179 521	2 367 532	...	...	...	...
<b>Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households: Electricity</b>											
Self targeting	...	198	210	215	194	194	205	210	209	211	...
Broad based	...	8	3	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	...
Other	...	16	11	9	8	12	1	2	4	2	...
<b>Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy</b>											
Coal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Liquefied petroleum gas	...	0	0	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	...
Paraffin	...	18	20	19	20	17	18	12	11	11	...
Candles	...	5	6	7	7	4	6	0	0	0	...
Solar Home System	...	23	22	22	22	26	17	19	20	21	...
Fire gel	...	7	9	10	10	5	7	7	7	7	...
Other	...	7	7	7	6	3	9	9	9	9	...
<b>Number of indigent households in each province provided with Free Basic Alternative Energy</b>											
Coal	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Liquefied petroleum gas	...	0	0	55	104	5 604	3 000	0	0	0	...
Paraffin	...	56 314	84 237	58 830	86 522	60 991	46 017	25 233	24 217	22 421	...
Candles	...	7 201	8 447	8 768	13 694	10 819	1 110	0	0	0	...
Solar Home System	...	87 104	75 738	98 160	113 197	129 250	130 996	141 526	135 844	149 919	...
Fire gel	...	21 095	19 813	19 528	19 607	8 814	4 819	9 561	9 329	9 702	...
Other	...	3 164	7 671	31 849	4 151	529	3 988	10 876	11 009	11 248	...

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Table 9.2.9 Summary of Energy – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Electricity generation (GWh)</b>	...	116 545	127 383	129 613	134 569	136 014	138 454	137 310	149 053	155 438	...
<b>Electricity generation capacity ( MW)</b>	...	28 968,56	28 885	29 041,16	30 951	31 667,08	33 042	34 901	35 678	37 901	...
<b>Electricity Exported (GWh)</b>	...	275,8905	249,0355	506,2	616,4723	516,81	256,9769	234,8209	657,3378	613,1	...
<b>Electricity Imported (Gwh)</b>	...	248,3711	234,3809	1140,8	514,0558	487,749	244,8262	206,4277	867,7	503,91	...
<b>Electricity final consumption (GWh)</b>	...	97 294,7	108 947,1	110 645,2	114 485,2	116 389,5	119 940,7	118 223,4	129 028	134 605,7	...
<b>Renewable Electricity Production (Gwh)</b>	...	300,3208	299,1004	316,2479	745,0853	1198,38	3655,409	5185,305	6252,781	7756,199	...
<b>Renewable generation capacity (MW)</b>	...	128,2735	129,2125	133,0925	351,1225	597,3725	1931,451	2327,891	2997,691	3599,673	...
<b>Solar Photovoltaic</b>	...	27,2735	28,2125	32,0925	250,1225	496,3725	1830,451	2226,891	2896,676	3290,258	...
<b>Concentrated Solar Power</b>	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	...
<b>Wind Turbine</b>	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,0146	0,0146	...
<b>Landfill Gas</b>	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...
<b>Waste to Energy</b>	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,4	...

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

#### **Brazil**

**Consumption of crude petroleum:** refinery oil in put.

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

**Energy production from thermal:** includes oil products, natural gas, industrial gas, coal and biomass.

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

**Exports:** include bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

**Share of renewable energy in energy consumption:** is the renewable energy divided by the total primary energy supply = final energy consumption + losses in the energy processing and transferring + energy sector consumption + statistical differences.

#### **China**

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

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

#### **Ethiopia**

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

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

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

#### **India**

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

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

**Share of renewable energy consumption is provided on the following assumptions that:**

1. All the renewable energy produced is consumed at the source i.e zero transmission and distribution losses for renewable energy.
2. Auxiliary Consumption of Renewable Energy projects is zero.

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

**Non-Utilities:** An independent power producer which is not a public utility, but which owns facilities to generate electric power for sale to utilities and end users. They may be privately held facilities, corporations, cooperatives such as rural solar or wind energy producers and non-energy industrial concerns capable of feeding excess energy into the system.

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

**Russia**

**Electricity production:** refers to gross production of electricity.

**South Africa**

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

**Technical clarifications**

**Electricity, gas and steam production:** We assumed that this include production of liquid fuels Nuclear: The figures were derived using electricity produced with the assumption of 33% efficiency.

**Private consumption:** was assumed to be residential + non-specified other under Other Sectors and any unspecified consumption **Manufacturing:** calculated as the sum of all all industries less commercial and construction.

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

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



Agriculture,  
Forestry,  
Animal  
Husbandry  
and Fishery



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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Index of agricultural production (% change from the preceding year)</b>											
Brazil	1,7	3,5	7,8	-11,3	28,4	-4,6	6,8	5,0	-0,5	4,2	19,6 <sup>(P)</sup>
China	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	-4,3	-3,4	9,9	5,0	-0,9	5,4	5,9	2,5	4,6	-3,3
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	6,2	4,1	2,1	4,8	2,9	-0,2	4,3	1,3	-0,7	11,3	-0,3 <sup>(P)</sup>
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Area of cultivated land (million hectares)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)</sup>	52	76	77	77	79	79	81	83	87	91	96 <sup>(P)</sup>
China <sup>(2)</sup>	128	135	135	135	135	...	128	127	128	128	...
Egypt	3,2	3,7	3,8	3,8	3,8	3,9	3,9	4,0	4,0	4,1	...
Ethiopia	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	11	15	18	24
India <sup>(3)</sup>	156	155	155	155	154	154	154	154	154	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(4)</sup>	124	122	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	126
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,08	0,09	0,09	0,09	0,09	...
<b>Production of cereal (million tons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(5)</sup>	45	98	103	82	115	100	117	121	108	131	150 <sup>(P)</sup>
China	405	596	618	617	615	610	614	617	633	633	641
Egypt	...	103	104	110	118	104	119	115	111	108	...
Ethiopia	9,29	24	23	25	27	28	30	30	35	46	61
India <sup>(3)</sup>	186	235	235	252	260	263	274	285	288	304	304 <sup>(6)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	65	105	105	121	136	113	121	133	121	158	145
South Africa <sup>(7)</sup>	14	17	12	10	19	15	13	18	19	18	...
UAE	...	0,003	0,004	0,006	0,017	0,008	0,026	0,026	0,023	0,021	...
<b>Production of meat (1 000 tons)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(8)</sup>	9 857	21 828	22 133	22 371	23 110	23 458	24 006	24 299	24 985	26 073	27 582 <sup>(P)</sup>
China	60 139	88 179	87 495	86 283	86 544	86 246	77 588	77 484	89 899,8	93 284	97 482
Egypt	705	941	974	967	862	858	717	672	726	803	...
Ethiopia	...	407	412	484	454	465	434	431	434	544	603
India <sup>(9)</sup>	1 851	6 691	7 020	7 386	7 656	8 114	8 599	8 798	9 292	9 769	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(10)</sup>	4 446	9 026	9 519	9 853	10 319	10 629	10 866	11 222	11 346	11 744	12 001
South Africa <sup>(11)</sup>	1 666	3 104	3 146	3 306	3 194	3 097	3 244	3 321	3 431	3 433	3 448
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Timber Production (million Cubic Meters)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	72	124	124	135	139	146	131	143	149	158	...
<b>China</b>	47	82	72	78	78	88	100	103	116	122	...
<b>Egypt</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ethiopia</b>	0,003	0,21	0,29	0,92	14,39	0,78	4,30	41,84	40,11	...	...
<b>India</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(12)</sup></b>	95	123	127	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128
<b>South Africa<sup>(13)</sup></b>	17	17	18	16	18	19	16	...	...	...	...
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

### Sources

#### Brazil

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000–2019; Sitematic Survey of Agricultural Production – May 2021; Forestry Activities 2000–2019; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey 2000–2020.
- b) Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008–2011.
- c) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000–2007.
- d) FAO STAT database.

#### China

- a) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2023, and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.
- b) Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China.

#### Ethiopia

- a) Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.
- b) Ministry of Agriculture.

#### India

- a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers' Welfare.
- b) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

#### Russia

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Service for State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography.
- c) Federal Agency for Fishery.

#### South Africa

- a) Statistics South Africa.
- b) Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.
- c) Department of Forestry Fisheries & Environment.



**Footnotes:**

**Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Harvested area. Including cereals and others crops.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Major cereals (corn, rice and wheat).
- <sup>(8)</sup> Major meat (beef, chicken and pork).
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data, may be reviewed.

**China**

- <sup>(2)</sup> Data of area of cultivated land of China before 2016 are from the annual survey of the change of land. Data in 2019 are from the third national land survey.

**India**

- <sup>(3)</sup> The period of agricultural year is from July to June.
- <sup>(6)</sup> As per Third Advance Estimates 2023–24.
- <sup>(9)</sup> The data pertain to March to February. Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007–2008.

**Russia**

- <sup>(4)</sup> The data are produced and disseminated by the Federal Service of State Registration, Cadastre and Cartography. At the end of the year.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- <sup>(12)</sup> Since 2010 – wood in the rough.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data.

**South Africa**

- <sup>(7)</sup> Major cereals (maize/corn, wheat, malting barley, sorghum).
- <sup>(11)</sup> Major meat (beef and veal, mutton, goats, pigs, poultry).
- <sup>(13)</sup> Cubic meters derived from figures in tons provided by DAFF in the Report on Commercial timber resources and primary roundwood processing in South Africa.

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

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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	50,2	75,4	76	75,5	78,2	77,9	80,6	83,1	85,8	90,4	92,3
<b>Structure of farm products area by main species (%)<sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Soybean	27,2	40,2	42,4	44	43,4	44,7	44,5	47,7	45,6	45,25	44,2
Corn	23,7	20,5	20,3	19,8	22,3	20,7	21,7	22	22,2	23,4	22,1
Sugarcane	9,6	13,8	13,3	13,5	13	12,9	12,5	12	11,6	10,9	9
Beans	8,6	4,2	3,8	3,4	3,6	3,6	3,2	3,2	3	2,9	2,6
Rice	7,3	3,1	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,4	2,1	2	2	1,8	1,5
Coffee	4,5	2,7	2,6	2,6	2,3	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,1	2,1	1,9
Wheat	2,3	3,8	3,3	2,9	2,4	2,7	2,6	2,9	3,2	3,5	3,4
Cassava	3,4	2,1	2	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2
Cotton	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,5	2	2	1,6	1,8	1,7
Orange	1,7	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6
Cashew nuts	1,3	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4
Sorghum	1,1	1,1	1	0,7	1	1	1	1,1	1,1	1,2	1,3
Cocoa	1,4	0,9	0,9	1	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7
Banana	1	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,6
Tobacco	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Coconut	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3
Oats	0,4	0,3	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5
Sisal	0,4	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Castor beans	0,4	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
<b>Production of major farm products (1000 tons)</b>											
Soybean	32 821	86 761	97 465	96 395	114 732	117 912	114 269	121 821	134 935	120 701	151 963
Corn	32 321	79 882	85 283	64 188	97 911	82 367	101 139	103 992	88 462	109 421	131 702
Sugarcane	326 121	736 108	750 290	768 594	758 646	747 060	752 895	756 071	715 659	724 438	713 293
Beans	3 056	3 295	3 089	2 621	3 046	2 916	2 907	3 036	2 900	2 842	2 952
Rice	11 135	12 176	12 301	10 622	12 465	11 808	10 369	11 091	11 661	10 776	10 283
Coffee	3 807	2 804	2 648	3 024	2 685	3 553	3 009	3 707	2 994	3 173	3 419
Wheat	1 726	6 262	5 508	6 834	4 343	5 469	5 604	6 344	7 878	10 343	7 754
Cassava	23 044	23 254	23 060	21 036	18 502	17 877	17 497	18 198	18 098	17 649	19 133
Cotton	2 015	4 237	4 007	3 464	3 843	4 956	6 893	7 070	5 712	6 422	7 733
Oranges	17 004	16 928	16 953	16 980	17 493	16 842	17 074	16 722	16 215	16 930	15 482
<b>Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)</b>											
Soybean	2 403	2 866	3 029	2 905	3 378	3 390	3 185	3 275	3 445	2 951	3 437
Corn	2 718	5 176	5 535	4 288	5 618	5 108	5 773	5 695	4 650	5 201	5 958
Sugarcane	67 878	70 646	74 203	75 176	74 456	74 606	74 657	75 636	71 774	73 393	79 505
Beans	705	1 034	1 078	1 013	1 087	1 028	1 115	1 130	1 110	1 090	1 153
Rice	3 038	5 201	5 753	5 464	6 213	6 307	6 063	6 611	6 903	6 638	6 939
Coffee	839	1 404	1 339	1 515	1 489	1 906	1 650	1 952	1 630	1 694	1 782
Wheat	1 516	2 209	2 228	3 155	2 279	2 629	2 658	2 608	2 863	3 266	2 288

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(P)</sup>
Cassava	13 482	14 828	15 245	15 067	14 609	14 702	14 724	14 992	15 009	14 938	15 480
Cotton	2 472	3 751	3 880	3 477	4 141	4 310	4 236	4 329	4 171	3 895	4 430
Oranges	24 906	24 883	24 955	26 441	27 638	28 577	28 978	29 205	28 051	29 799	26 966
Fruits production (1000 tons) <sup>(2)</sup>	35 461	41 738	42 072	41 097	42 089	42 352	42 722	42 396	42 491	43 212	44 802
<b>Number of livestock (1000 heads)</b>											
Bovines	169 876	212 366	215 221	218 191	215 004	213 809	214 690	217 836	224 602	234 353	...
Chickens	659 246	1 096 836	1 104 467	1 127 545	1 185 767	1 220 783	1 210 140	1 225 652	1 274 634	1 326 595	...
Laying hens	183 495	223 914	221 986	220 081	240 892	244 864	247 556	252 772	253 397	259 453	...
Ovines	14 785	17 614	18 411	18 404	18 607	18 947	19 972	20 623	20 545	21 514	...
Swines	31 562	37 930	39 795	40 053	41 383	41 232	40 556	41 211	42 551	44 394	...
<b>Production of meat (1000 tons)<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
Beef	3 900	8 063	7 493	7 359	7 682	7 990	8 219	7 825	7 456	8 012	8 962
Chicken	4 613	10 572	11 209	11 301	11 603	11 517	11 661	11 992	12 630	12 875	13 321
Pork	1 344	3 193	3 431	3 711	3 825	3 951	4 126	4 482	4 899	5 186	5 299
<b>Milk (1000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Cow milk	19 191	34 101	33 602	32 699	32 342	32 920	33 856	34 288	34 158	33 601	...
<b>Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)</b>	3,2	6,7	6,8	7,0	6,8	7,0	7,6	8,3	...	...	...

#### Sources

- a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000–2022 and Municipal Livestock Survey, 2000–2022; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000–2023; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA)
- b) Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources – IBAMA; <<http://www.ibama.gov.br/areas-tematicas-qa/relatorio-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos-pagina-3>>

#### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Structure of farm products area by main species based on Harvested areas of farm crops (Agricultural Municipal Production Survey).
- <sup>(2)</sup> Fruits and vegetables production considers the following fruits and vegetables: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, fig, pear, quince, garlic, onion, potato, sweet potato, cassava, tomato. From 2015 included the production of “açai”. Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg
- <sup>(3)</sup> Production of meat measured in carcass/dressed weight (Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey).
- <sup>(4)</sup> 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Preliminary data (LSPA), may be reviewed.

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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Indices of agricultural gross output and its components<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>											
All (%)	103,6	104,3	104	103,5	104	103,5	102,8	103,4	107,9	104,4	104,2
Crop products (%)	101,4	104,9	105,4	104,2	104,7	103,9	104,6	104,1	104,5	104,0	103,6
Forestry products (%)	105,4	106,4	106,1	108,2	106,9	106,5	105,2	104,3	104,4	105,7	106,2
Livestock products (%)	106,3	102,6	100,5	101,1	102,1	101,7	97,9	102	115,6	104,5	104,5
Fishery products (%)	106,5	104	104,3	102,9	102,8	102,7	102,5	102,2	104,1	103,8	104,5
<b>Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)</b>											
Total	156,3	165,2	166,8	166,9	166,3	165,9	165,9	167,5	168,7	170,0	172,0
<b>Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)</b>											
Rice	19,2	18,6	18,5	18,4	18,5	18,2	17,9	18	17,7	17,3	16,9
Wheat	17,1	14,8	14,7	14,8	14,7	14,6	14,3	14	14,0	13,8	13,8
Corn	14,8	26	27	26,5	25,5	25,4	24,9	24,6	25,7	25,3	25,8
Soybeans	6	4,3	4,1	4,6	5	5,1	5,6	5,9	5,0	6,0	6,1
Tubers	6,7	4,6	4,4	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,3	4,2	4,1
Oil-bearing crops	9,9	8,1	8	7,9	7,9	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,8	7,7	8,1
Peanuts	3,1	2,6	2,6	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8	2,8
Rapeseeds	4,8	4,3	4,2	4	4	3,9	4	4	4,1	4,3	4,5
Sesame	0,5	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Cotton	2,6	2,5	2,3	1,9	1,9	2	2	1,9	1,8	1,8	1,6
Jute and jute-like fibers	0,2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0,1	0,0	0
Sugar crops	1	1,1	0,9	0,9	0,9	1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8
Sugarcane	0,8	1	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7
Beetroots	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Tobacco	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Vegetables	9,7	11,6	11,8	11,7	12	12,3	12,6	12,8	13,0	13,2	13,3
Other	12,1	7,5	7,7	8,2	8,5	8,6	9	9,1	9,2	9,1	8,8
<b>Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)</b>											
Cereal	405 224	596 015	618 184	616 665	615 205	610 036	613 697	616 743	632 757	633 243	641 430
Cotton	4 417	6 299	5 907	5 343	5 653	6 103	5 889	5 910	5 731	5 980	5 618
Peanuts	14 437	15 901	15 961	16 361	17 092	17 332	17 520	17 993	18 308	18 329	19 231
Rapeseeds	11 381	13 914	13 859	13 128	13 274	13 281	13 485	14 049	14 714	15 531	16 317
Sesame	811	437	450	352	366	431	467	457	455	435	453
Potatoes	13 255	16 831	16 453	16 986	17 696	17 984	17 779	17 983	17 907	17 883	18 037
Sugarcane	68 280	115 788	107 064	103 215	104 404	108 097	109 388	108 121	106 664	103 381	104 566
Beetroots	8 073	5 099	5 088	8 545	9 384	11 277	12 273	11 984	7 851	8 933	9 160
Tobacco	2 552	2 847	2 677	2 574	2 391	2 241	2 153	2 134	2 128	2 188	2 297
Tea	683	2 049	2 277	2 313	2 460	2 610	2 777	2 932	3 164	3 342	3 541
Fruits	124 357	233 026	245 246	244 052	252 419	256 884	274 008	286 924	299 702	312 962	327 443

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)</b>											
Citrus	1 272	2 161	2 230	2 328	2 439	2 487	2 617	2 832	2 923	2 996	3 061
Apples	2 254	1 974	1 983	1 946	1 947	1 939	1 978	1 994	1 975	1 956	1 928
Pears	1 015	964	974	931	923	943	941	967	922	915	892
Grapes	283	689	716	716	707	725	726	712	702	705	696
Bananas	249	365	355	350	351	332	330	327	326	327	321
<b>Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)</b>											
Apples	20 431	37 354	38 899	40 393	41 390	39 233	42 425	44 066	45 973	47 572	49 602
Citrus	8 783	33 622	36 175	35 915	38 168	41 381	45 845	51 219	55 956	60 039	64 338
Pears	8 412	15 819	16 527	15 963	16 410	16 078	17 314	17 815	18 876	19 265	19 853
Bananas	4 941	10 622	10 627	10 940	11 170	11 222	11 656	11 513	11 724	11 777	11 703
Grapes	3 282	11 731	13 164	12 629	13 083	13 667	14 195	14 314	14 998	15 378	16 166
<b>Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)</b>											
Prickly ash seeds	...	277	293	319	344	346	417	531	562	619	659
Aniseed	...	148	158	172	172	177	178	207	232	260	273
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)</b>											
Cereal	4 752,6	5 896	5 989	6 004	6 105	6 120	6 272	6 296	6 316	6 379	6 419
Cotton	1 093,1	1 508	1 565	1 671	1 769	1 819	1 764	1 865	1 893	1 993	2 015
Peanuts	2 973,3	3 639	3 640	3 678	3 709	3 752	3 781	3 803	3 810	3 913	4 008
Rapeseeds	1 518,6	1 944	1 972	1 982	1 995	2 027	2 048	2 077	2 104	2 141	2 091
Sesame	1 034,2	1 443	1 495	1 529	1 610	1 645	1 651	1 564	1 596	1 620	1 618
Potatoes	2 806,4	3 428	3 438	3 537	3 641	3 780	3 805	3 862	3 865	3 943	4 094
Sugarcane	57 626,1	70 682	72 528	73 638	76 132	76 891	78 655	79 890	81 047	80 191	82 652
Beetroots	24 518	51 533	52 751	55 630	53 843	52 174	56 057	56 307	55 639	54 855	61 540
Tobacco	1 776	2 037	2 134	2 130	2 115	2 118	2 098	2 105	2 100	2 097	2 119
<b>Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)</b>											
Hogs	416 336	471 602	458 029	442 092	441 589	428 171	310 407	406 504	449 224	452 557	434 223
Cattle	123 532	90 073	90 558	88 345	90 387	89 153	91 383	95 621	98 172	102 159	105 085
Sheep and goats	279 482	303 913	311 743	299 305	302 317	297 135	300 721	306 548	319 693	326 273	322 326
<b>Production of meat (1000 tons)</b>	60 139	88 179	87 495	86 283	86 544	86 246	77 588	77 484	89 900	93 284	97 482
<b>Milk (1000 tons)</b>	9 191	32 765	32 955	31 739	31 486	31 768	32 976	35 296	37 781	40 265	42 813
Cow Milk	8 274	31 599	31 798	30 640	30 386	30 746	32 012	34 401	36 788	39 316	41 967
<b>Poultry eggs (1000 tons)</b>	21 820	29 303	30 461	31 605	30 963	31 283	33 090	34 678	34 088	34 564	35 630
<b>Catch of fish (1000 tons)</b>	11 607	12 509	12 929	12 884	9 268	8 633	8 213	...	7 372	7 317	7 368
<b>Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1000 units)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	22 643	24 917	24 846	25 072	25 029	24 462	24 371	24 244	23 968	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)</b>	265	363	361	358,5	352,3	340,8	325,7	313,5	307,9	298,5	292,5
<b>Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)</b>	...	10,9	10,7	10,4	10,0	9,1	8,4	7,8	7,4	7,0	6,8

**Sources**

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000–2016; China Statistical Yearbook 2000–2023; and Statistical Communiqué of the People’s Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data of indices of agricultural gross output prior to 2003 are calculated at 1990 prices. The new classification for national standard of industry classification has been implemented since 2003 and the gross output value includes the services in support of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Preliminary data. Preceding year = 100.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end includes large, medium and small-sized tractors, harvesters and threshers. Data from 2014 do not include threshers.

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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Fish production</b>											
Total (1 000 tons)	724	1 482	1 519	1 706	1 823	1 935	2 039	2 011	2 002	1 993	...
Inland Fish(Total Internal Water) (1 000 tons)	80	66	70	73	78	74	77	80	75	...	...
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	131	108	103	104	110	105	99	101	96	...	...
<b>Number of livestock</b>											
Cows (1 000 heads)	3 530	4 762	4 883	5 012	4 387	4 379	2 809	2 745	2 812	3 091	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	3 379	3 949	3 702	3 437	3 433	3 445	1 427	1 348	1 428	1 570	...
Sheeps (1 000 heads)	4 469	5 503	5 463	5 556	5 305	4 830	2 082	1 936	1 938	2 132	...
Goats (1 000 heads)	3 425	4 186	4 046	4 260	3 974	3 572	977	925	1 130	1 244	...
<b>Total livestock (1 000 heads)</b>	<b>14 803</b>	<b>18 400</b>	<b>18 094</b>	<b>18 265</b>	<b>17 099</b>	<b>16 126</b>	<b>7 295</b>	<b>6 954</b>	<b>7 308</b>	<b>8 037</b>	<b>...</b>
Total milk (1 000 tons)	3 824	5 601	5 245	5 088	5 395	5 174	5 227	5 578	6 165	6 707	...
Cow milk (1000 tons)	1 645	2 553	2 729	2 630	2 961	2 882	3 967	4 281	4 794	5 207	...
<b>Annual Eggs Production (Million)</b>	<b>4 445</b>	<b>9 328</b>	<b>10 416</b>	<b>9 562</b>	<b>10 150</b>	<b>10 095</b>	<b>13 504</b>	<b>15 056</b>	<b>16 360</b>	<b>15 315</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)</b>											
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,2</b>	<b>3,7</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,8</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>3,9</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>4,0</b>	<b>4,1</b>	<b>...</b>
<b>Area of cultivated land (1000 hectares)</b>											
Soybean	...	12	14	13	13	16	12	13	21	37	...
Corn	...	1 040	1 061	1 028	1 097	1 098	1 001	1 137	1 027	913	...
Sugarcane	...	140	138	137	137	138	133	218	144	140	...
Beans	...	41	37	37	53	37	32	42	53	39	...
Rice	...	574	511	568	550	361	549	499	464	483	...
Wheat	...	1 426	1 458	1 409	1 228	1 326	1 269	1 430	1 437	1 436	...
Vegetables	...	891	889	834	788	799	785	826	819	916	...
Orange	...	126	131	116	129	125	123	180	139	145	...
Fruits	...	551	568	582	631	624	607	606	703	732	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Production of major farm products (1000 tons)</b>											
Soybean	...	40	47	45	36	47	36	36	63	117	...
Corn	...	8 060	7 803	7 818	8 543	8 349	7 593	7 586	8 036	6 857	...
Sugarcane	...	16 055	15 903	15 558	15 382	15 823	16 333	15 860	15 959	15 565	...
Beans	...	174	153	142	197	158	139	187	216	177	...
Rice	...	5 468	4 818	5 309	4 961	3 124	4 804	4 441	4 242	4 301	...
Vegetables	...	21 817	21 349	20 035	19 459	19 838	20 455	21 227	21 347	23 713	...
Wheat	...	9 280	9 608	9 343	8 421	8 349	8 559	9 102	9 842	9 623	...
Fruits	...	10 527	11 154	11 129	12 007	11 945	11 674	11 587	11 628	12 993	...
Oranges	...	3 136	3 351	2 939	3 148	3 086	3 067	3 104	3 173	3 160	...
<b>Average per capita (kg/year)</b>											
Soybean	...	0,2	0,1	0,5	0,2	0,7	1,0	1,0	0,9	1,0	...
Corn	...	56,0	57,5	54,3	52,2	52,1	89,0	90,7	87,1	81,9	...
Sugarcane	...	6,9	5,8	5,6	5,3	5,1	5,8	5,5	5,6	6,7	...
Beans	...	3,4	3,4	4,8	4,5	7,5	7,6	5,6	4,2	4,8	...
Rice	...	43,4	39,1	34,7	38,7	36,8	26,7	29,6	28,5	26,9	...
Vegetables	...	100,5	93,1	86,3	80,3	77,1	77,5	73,6	72,5	78,7	...
Wheat	...	133,6	141,1	137,8	163,9	155,2	153,3	156,1	150,0	137,7	...
Oranges	...	14,5	13,3	9,8	10,4	8,5	6,3	9,2	8,1	9,0	...
Fruits	...	57,5	63,6	62,9	63,0	62,7	62,9	58,5	59,1	65,3	...
<b>Self-sufficiency ratio %</b>											
Soybean	...	9,2	21,7	5,4	8,9	0,002	1,0	0,8	0,9	1,5	...
Corn	...	65,1	56,2	56,3	47,0	50,5	51,1	44,8	46,0	48,5	...
Sugarcane	...	100,0	100,0	100,1	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,1	100,1	...
Beans	...	33,8	31,0	20	30,7	12,4	10,5	17,3	22,8	21,9	...
Rice	...	100,4	102,6	99,7	94,2	90,7	76,2	98,3	98,6	97,4	...
Vegetables	...	103,1	102,6	103,4	102,1	102,7	105,5	103,7	106,9	108,3	...
Wheat	...	52,1	49,1	47,7	34,5	35,5	40,3	41,4	48,2	50,6	...
Oranges	...	99,1	158,6	183,7	177,0	208,2	275,1	186,9	213,4	199,8	...
Fruits	...	138,8	96,2	98,4	99,3	100,7	99,0	100,6	98,8	103,2	...

#### Sources

Annual Bulletin of Crop Areas and Plant Production.

Annual Bulletin of Production Movement, Foreign Trade and Available for Consumption of Agricultural Commodities.

Annual Bulletin of Fish Production Statistics.

Annual Bulletin of Animal and Poultry Wealth Statistics.



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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Timber Production (million cu.m.)</b>	0,003	0,21	0,29	0,92	14,39	0,78	4,30	41,84	40,11	...	...
<b>Production of cereal (million tons)</b>	9,3	23,6	23,1	25,4	26,8	27,8	29,7	30,2	35,4	46,0	61,3
<b>Fruits and vegetables (million tons)</b>	...	3,6	0,74	1,6	1,52	1,72	1,72	0,91	2,65	...	...
<b>Area of cultivated land (million hectares)</b>	7,6	10,2	9,9	10,2	10,2	10,4	10,5	10,5	14,9	18,3	23,9
<b>Production of meat (1 000 tons)</b>	...	406,5	412,0	484,0	453,8	465,0	433,6	431,0	434,0	543,8	603,4

**Sources**

- a) Ethiopian Statistical Service – ESS.
- b) Ministry of Agriculture.

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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>All India index numbers of production of principal crops<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>	94	125,1	120,8	132,8	139,4	138,1	145,5	154,1	158	163,7	159,8
Cereals	94,4	114,6	115,5	123,7	127,2	129,2	134,8	139,7	140,7	147,8	148,4
Total food grains	92,8	118,2	115,7	131,1	136,8	134,4	139,8	147	150,2	154,6	153
Non-food grains	95,5	132,2	126,1	134,7	142,1	142	151,3	161,3	166,1	173,0	166,7
Fruits and vegetables	100,5	99,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Planting structure of farm crops by main species<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185,3	198,4	198,1	201,2	200,9	201,2	211,4	216,1	219,2	...	...
Total cereals (%)	54,7	51,3	49,8	50,4	49,8	49,4	51,1	50,9	49,6	...	...
Rice	24,2	22,3	21,9	22,2	22,4	22,6	22,8	23,3	22,8	...	...
Wheat	13,9	16,2	15,6	16,0	15,5	15,7	16,8	16,4	15,9	...	...
Corn (maize)	3,7	4,4	4,3	4,6	4,4	4,4	4,6	4,5	4,7	...	...
Soybeans	3,4	5,8	5,9	5,6	5,1	5,5	5,8	6,0	5,5	...	...
Oil-bearing crops	13,3	14,3	14,3	14,3	13,3	13,7	13,9	14,3	14,7	...	...
Peanuts (groundnut)	3,6	2,6	2,3	2,6	2,4	2,3	2,3	2,8	2,6	...	...
Rapeseed and Mustard	2,3	2,7	2,8	2,8	2,8	3,1	2,9	2,9	3,9	...	...
Sesame	0,9	0,9	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,9	0,8	...	...
Cotton	4,6	6,4	6,1	5,3	6,1	6,1	6,3	6,1	5,6	...	...
Other fiber crops	0,6	0,4	0,6	0,7	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,02	...	...
Sugarcane	2,5	2,8	2,7	2,4	2,5	2,8	2,5	2,7	3,0	...	...
Tobacco	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	...	...
Tea	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	...	...
Vegetables	2,5	3,1	3,4	3,3	3,3	3,2	3,2	3,4	3,5	...	...
Fruits	1,9	2,1	2,2	2,2	2,2	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,2	...	...
<b>Production of major farm products<sup>(1)(2)</sup></b>											
Rice (1 000 tons)	...	105 480	104 410	109 700	112 760	116 480	118 870	124 368	129 471	135 755	136 700
Wheat (1 000 tons)	...	86 530	92 290	98 510	99 870	103 600	107 861	109 586	107 742	110 554	112 925
Cereal (1 000 tons)	185 738	234 871	235 218	251 980	259 597	263 133	274 479	285 279	288 314	303 628	304 359
Cotton (1000 tons)	1 618	5 917	5 101	5 538	5 577	4 767	6 131	5 992	5 290	5 722	5 529
Peanuts (groundnut) (1 000 tons)	6 410	7 402	6 733	7 462	9 253	6 727	9 952	10 244	10 135	10 297	10 289
Rapeseeds and mustard (1 000 tons)	4 190	6 282	6 797	7 917	8 430	9 256	9 124	10 210	11 963	12 643	13 161
Sesame (1 000 tons)	520	828	850	747	755	689	657	817	789	392	397
Potatoes (1 000 MT)	22 243	48 009	43 417	48 605	51 310	50 190	48 562	56 173	56 176	60 146	56 762

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Sugarcane (1 000 tons)	295 960	362 333	348 448	306 069	379 905	405 416	370 500	405 399	439 425	490 533	442 522
Tobacco (1 000 tons)	488	855	802	805	951	658	801	755	818	770	...
Fruits (1 000 MT)	43 260	86 602	90 183	92 918	96 448	97 967	102 080	102 481	107 507	110 207	112 628
Vegetables (1 000 MT)	93 889	169 478	169 064	178 172	184 041	183 170	188 284	200 445	209 143	212 548	204 958
<b>Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
Cereal	18,4	23,3	23,9	25,3	26,6	27,5	27,7	28,2	29,0	29,4	29,5
Cotton	1,9	4,6	4,1	5,1	4,4	3,8	4,6	4,5	4,3	4,4	4,4
Peanuts (groundnut)	9,8	15,5	14,6	14,0	18,9	14,2	20,6	17,0	17,8	20,8	21,8
Rapeseed and mustard	9,4	10,8	11,8	13,0	14,1	15,1	13,3	15,2	15,0	14,3	14,4
Sesame	3,0	4,7	4,4	4,5	4,8	4,9	4,1	4,7	4,9	5,3	5,4
Potatoes	184	231	205	223	240	231	237	255	252	258	244
Sugarcane	685,8	715,1	707,2	690	802	801,1	805	836	849,1	833,5	787,5
Tobacco	13,2	18,3	17,8	20,2	23,2	16,1	19,8	21,2	21,2	20,3	...
<b>Livestock products<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
<b>Production of meat (1 000 tons)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	1 851	6 691	7 020	7 386	7 656	8 114	8 600	8 798	9 292	9 769	...
<b>Milk (1 000 tons)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	79 651	146 314	155 491	165 404	176 347	187 749	198 440	209 960	222 069	230 577	...
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32 957	66 423	73 647	78 099	83 634	89 834	96 647	108 307	115 840	119 678	...
<b>Poultry eggs (million)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	36 632	78 484	82 928	88 137	95 217	103 804	114 383	122 050	129 600	138 376	...
<b>Fish production<sup>(8)</sup></b>										...	...
Total (1 000 tons)	5 655	10 260	10 762	11 431	12 704	13 573	14 164	14 725	16 248	17 545	...
Inland Fish (1 000 tons)	2 845	6 691	7 162	7 806	8 948	9 720	10 437	11 249	12 121	13 113	...
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	2 811	3 569	3 600	3 625	3 756	3 853	3 727	3 476	4 127	4 432	...
<b>Consumption of chemical fertilizers<sup>(9)</sup></b>											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16 702	25 576	26 753	25 949	26 591	27 375	29 369	32 536	29 796	29 844	30 642
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10 920	16 946	17 372	16 735	16 958	17 628	19 100	20 404	19 438	20 206	20 456
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4 215	6 098	6 979	6 705	6 854	6 968	7 662	8 978	7 828	7 922	8 307
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1 567	2 532	2 402	2 508	2 779	2 779	2 607	3 154	2 529	1 716	1 879
Per hectare (kg)	90	129	135	129	132	136	139	151	136	136	140

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Number of livestock<sup>(7)</sup></b>											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	193 463	...	...	...	...
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	109 852	...	...	...	...
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	223 145	...	...	...	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	536 761	...	...	...	...
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	...	...	...	...	...	...	851 810	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Agriculture and Farmers Welfare.
- b) Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Index numbers, production and yield for the year 2023 are as per third advance estimates 2023-24 and Horticulture crops as per second advance estimates 2023-24.
- <sup>(2)</sup> The period of agriculture year is from July to June.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Data on Livestock product pertains to March to February.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008 onwards.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Milk includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls and ducks.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Data on number of livestock is produced from livestock census.
- <sup>(8)</sup> The data pertains to March to February.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Consumption of chemical fertilizers – consumption year is taken from April to March.

**Table 10.2.7 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)</b>	106,2	104,1	102,1	104,8	102,9	99,8	104,3	101,3	99,3	111,3	99,7 <sup>(P)</sup>
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110,9	105,4	102,1	107,8	103,3	98,5	106,6	100,7	98,8	117,6	98,9 <sup>(P)</sup>
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101,1	102,8	102,0	101,6	102,6	101,1	101,9	101,9	100,0	102,5	100,9 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	84,7	77,9	78,6	79,3	80,0	79,6	79,9	79,9	80,4	82,3	81,5
<b>Structure of crops area by main species (%)</b>											
Cereals and pulses	53,9	59,3	59,3	59,4	59,6	58,2	58,4	59,9	58,5	57,7	58,8
Including wheat	27,4	32,4	34,1	34,9	34,9	34,2	35,2	36,8	35,8	35,9	36,5
Tubers	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Oil-bearing crops	6,5	14,4	14,6	15,5	15,8	17,5	18,3	18,0	20,7	22,8	21,7
Rapeseeds	0,3	1,5	1,3	1,2	1,3	2,0	1,9	1,9	2,1	2,8	2,6
Sunflower seeds	5,5	8,9	8,9	9,6	10,0	10,2	10,7	10,7	12,1	12,3	12,1
Soybeans	0,5	2,6	2,7	2,8	3,3	3,7	3,9	3,6	3,8	4,3	4,5
Fiber crops (Fiber flax, hemp, cotton) <sup>(2)</sup>	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Sugar beet	1,0	1,2	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,3
Tobacco	0,0	-	-	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Potatoes	3,3	2,1	2,0	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,3	1,3
Vegetable	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6
Fodder crops	34,1	22,0	21,6	20,7	20,4	20,2	19,3	18,5	17,2	16,0	16,0
<b>Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)</b>											
<b>Cereal and pulses</b>											
<b>Total</b>	65 420	105 212	104 729	120 677	135 539	113 255	121 200	133 463	121 399	157 614	144 962
Wheat	34 460	59 713	61 811	73 346	86 003	72 136	74 453	85 894	76 061	104 233	92 851
Rice	584	1 049	1 110	1 081	987	1 038	1 099	1 142	1 076	920	1 073
Nuts	7,9	15,5	16,8	20,8	17,8	20,0	19,7	20,6	33,7	26,9	30,4
Oil-bearing crops <sup>(3)</sup>	4 473	12 870	13 854	16 271	16 497	19 535	22 769	21 245	24 850	29 085	29 871
Rapeseeds <sup>(3)</sup>	149	1 336	1 013	1 001	1 510	1 989	2 060	2 572	2 794	4 514	4 204
Sunflower seeds <sup>(3)</sup>	3 919	8 481	9 289	11 015	10 481	12 756	15 379	13 314	15 656	16 362	17 259
Soybeans <sup>(3)</sup>	342	2 371	2 716	3 143	3 622	4 027	4 360	4 308	4 760	6 003	6 826
Cotton	-	0,1	... <sup>(6)</sup>	0,0	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,5
Potatoes	29 465	24 284	25 406	22 463	21 708	22 395	22 073	19 607	17 959	18 843	20 241
Sugar beet	14 051	33 476	38 989	51 325	51 913	42 066	54 350	33 915	41 202	48 908	53 137
Vegetable	10 822	12 821	13 185	13 181	13 612	13 685	14 104	13 864	13 029	13 614	13 844

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Tobacco	0,1	-	-	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
Fruits <sup>(4)</sup>	2 961	3 334	3 179	3 636	3 245	3 945	4 158	4 323	4 757	5 107	5 051
<b>Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)</b>											
<b>Cereal and pulses</b>											
Total	1560	2 410	2 370	2 620	2 920	2 540	2 670	2 860	2 670	3 362	3 103
Wheat	1 610	2 500	2 390	2 680	3 120	2 720	2 700	2 980	2 720	3 551	3 181
Nuts <sup>(5)</sup>	800	2 570	2 590	3 100	2 840	3 350	3 030	3 170	4 480	4 260	3 875
Oil-bearing crops <sup>(3)</sup>	890	1 240	1 290	1 390	1 410	1 460	1 630	1 520	1 530	1 668	1 772
Rapeseeds <sup>(3)</sup>	860	1 260	1 120	1 100	1 580	1 330	1 440	1 770	1 710	1 977	2 034
Sunflower seeds <sup>(3)</sup>	900	1 310	1 420	1 510	1 450	1 600	1 830	1 590	1 620	1 781	1 845
Soybeans <sup>(3)</sup>	1 010	1 230	1 300	1 480	1 410	1 470	1 570	1 590	1 590	1 788	1 920
Potatoes	10 470	15 280	16 410	15 760	16 250	17 040	17 810	16 620	16 270	17 387	19 059
Sugar beet	18 820	37 010	38 780	47 040	44 210	38 060	47 960	37 000	41 460	48 675	50 470
Vegetable	14 330	21 940	22 620	22 920	24 090	24 280	25 080	24 530	24 260	25 163	25 621
Tobacco	750	...	...	...	870	1 260	1 220	1 560	620	846	1 798
Fruits <sup>(4)(5)</sup>	4 280	7 812	7 816	8 905	7 989	9 625	10 158	10 520	11 118	12 658	12 297
<b>Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)</b>											
Seedlings	1 519	1 597	1 495	1 726	1 521	1 997	2 179	2 342	2 608	2 870	2 897
Stone fruits	466	495	503	624	509	616	597	602	640	650	586
Subtropical cultures	0,7	2,0	1,8	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,0	2,1	2,1
Citrus cultures	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Berrying grounds	696	671	659	683	632	702	702	695	756	699	685
Vineyards	279	570	520	601	580	628	678	682	751	890	882
<b>Number of livestock by species (year-end)</b>											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27 520	18 920	18 621	18 346	18 294	18 151	18 126	18 027	17 650	17 489	17 068
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15 824	19 452	21 406	21 925	23 076	23 727	25 163	25 850	26 193	27 606	28 268
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14 962	24 445	24 606	24 717	24 389	23 129	22 618	21 660	20 959	20 831	20 269
<b>Production of meat (1 000 tons)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	4 446	9 026	9 519	9 853	10 319	10 629	10 866	11 222	11 346	11 744	12 001
<b>Production of milk (1 000 tons)</b>	32 259	29 995	29 887	29 787	30 185	30 612	31 360	32 226	32 339	32 984	33 811
Cow milk	32 000	29 723	29 620	29 529	29 921	30 345	31 101	31 960	32 079	32 739	33 557
<b>Poultry eggs (mln pieces)</b>	34 085	41 747	42 510	43 514	44 829	44 901	44 858	44 909	44 893	46 110	46 663
<b>Catch of fish (1 000 tons)</b>	3 776	...	...	4 812 <sup>(9)</sup>	4 952 <sup>(9)</sup>	5 110 <sup>(9)</sup>	4 983 <sup>(9)</sup>	4 975 <sup>(9)</sup>	5 053 <sup>(9)</sup>	4 920 <sup>(9)</sup>	5 369 <sup>(9)</sup>
<b>Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit)<sup>(8)</sup></b>	747	247	234	223	217	212	207	204	198	197	198

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit)<sup>(9)</sup></b>	288	86	81	78	76	74	72	70	68	67	69
<b>Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)<sup>(10)</sup></b>	19	40	42	49	55	56	61	69	75	74	76
<b>Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m)<sup>(11)</sup></b>	95	123	127	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128
<b>Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)<sup>(12)</sup></b>	14,3	17,7	18,1	18,7	18,7	19,6	20,0	19,8	20,1	20,4	20,6
<b>Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide(%)</b>	14,8	36,1	36,8	39,2	43,8	42,7	45,8	45,7	42,7	42,2	...

#### Sources

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

#### Footnotes:

- <sup>(1)</sup> Total sown area.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Fibre flax, hemp, cotton.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Fruits (excluding nuts), berries and grapes.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012–2019 – per 1 ha harvested area.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Livestock and poultry for slaughter.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Catch of fish and other aquatic bio-resources. Data by Federal Agency for Fishery.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Availability of tractors in agricultural organizations (excluding tractors with mounted digging, ameliorative and other machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Availability of harvesters and beet harvesting machines (excluding plant top gathering machines), since 2008 excluding micro enterprises.
- <sup>(10)</sup> Mineral fertilizers used per 1 ha of crops in agricultural organisations, since 2008 – excluding data on micro enterprises.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Since 2010 – wood in the rough.
- <sup>(12)</sup> Fruits (excluding nuts), berries, grapes, vegetables and melons.

**Table 10.2.8 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – South Africa<sup>(1)(2)</sup>**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Crop products (%)</b>											
Grain	...	117,4	95	87,7	125,6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Forestry products	17	17	18	16	18	19	16	...	...	...	...
Livestock products	...	106,3	111,7	111,1	108,6	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)</b>											
Cereal	13 844	16 567	11 848	10 114	18 814	14 915	13 282	18 166	19 146	17 985	18 951
Maize/corn	11 001	14 250	9 955	7 779	16 820	12 510	11 275	15 300	16 315	15 470	16 430
Wheat	2 349	1 750	1 440	1 910	1 535	1 868	1 535	2 120	2 285	2 110	2 050
Malting barley	142	302	332	355	307	422	345	588	331	302	377
Sorghum	352	265	121	71	152	115	127	158	215	103	94
Sunflower seed	531	832	663	755	874	862	678	789	678	846	720
Soybeans	154	948	1 070	742	1 316	1 540	1 170	1 246	1 897	2 230	2 770
Cotton	70	24	51	27	42	129	119	73	41	41	43
Peanuts	114	75	62	18	92	57	19	50	64	49	53
Dry beans	72	82	73	35	69	69	66	65	58	53	50
Sugarcane	23 876	11 155	14 861	15 074	17 388	19 302	19 242	18 220	17 199	17 911	17 944
Tobacco	30	13	14	15	15	15	17	15	12	11	
Bananas	378	457	443	316	341	455	416	323	352	502	429
Apples	602	778	932	918	929	830	905	1 001	1 170	1 324	1 315
Citrus	1 712	2 759	2 657	2 260	2 523	3 034	2 991	2 993	3 255	3 671	3 631
Pears	304	404	390	433	416	398	400	429	456	561	481
Grapes	210	274	309	363	354	391	326	323	383	374	357
Pineapples	168	91	108	89	106	113	114	113	129	132	128
<b>Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)</b>											
<b>Cereal</b>											
Maize/corn	3 210	5 300	3 750	3 996	6 399	5 395	4 901	5 860	5 921	5 898	6 353
Wheat	2 515	3 672	2 987	3 757	3 126	3 711	2 843	4 158	4 365	3 723	3 811
Malting barley	1 830	3 550	3 540	4 002	3 360	3 542	2 614	4 150	3 526	2 990	3 504
Sorghum	2 480	3 360	1 710	1 454	3 589	3 993	2 515	3 718	4 370	2 773	2 775
Sunflower seed	1 340	1 390	1 150	1 051	1 375	1 433	1 316	1 576	1 419	1 261	1 296
Soybeans	1 640	1 890	1 560	1 476	2 293	1 956	1 602	1 767	2 294	2 410	2 412
Cotton	1 368	3 167	3 291	3 334	3 875	...	...	...	...	2 015	...
Peanuts	1 370	1 430	1 070	782	1 644	1 012	968	1 335	1 668	1 118	1 693
Dry beans	1 000	1 470	1 150	1 030	1 521	1 300	1 119	1 292	1 217	1 226	1 371
Potatoes	2 987	4 599	4 388	4 310	4 911	5 036	4 832	5 175	4 957	4 861	4 991
Sugarcane	67 741	65 055	57 500	58 939	63 200	76 900	77 100	73 900	68 500	57 816	68 550
Tobacco	1 904	2 745	2 898	3 000	3 217	2 960	3 510	3 082	2 447	2 274	...
<b>Production of meat (1 000 tons)</b>											
Beef and veal	582	1 001	1 073	1 088	1 014	1 003	1 037	1 041	1 053	1 008	1 032
Mutton	94	173	175	176	163	158	170	161	156	149	140



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Goats	9	11	11	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12
Poultry	870	1 650	1 791	1 771	1 659	1 746	1 814	1 887	1 910	1 951	1 860
<b>Milk (1 000 tons)</b>											
Cow milk	2 306	3 337	3 538	3 549	3 657	3 834	3 859	3 853	3 825	3 764	3 810
<b>Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)</b>	329	453	477	478	445	476	565	594	549	562	480

**Sources**

- a) Department of Agriculture, Land Reform and Rural Development.
- b) Statistics South Africa: Census of Commercial Agriculture, 2017.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data on commercial agriculture.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Crop products (%) = Volume Index.

**Table 10.2.9 Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Fish catchement (tons)</b>	...	73 018	74 056	73 287	75 287	75 615	72 117	71 388	67 944	65 510	...
<b>Main Fruits production, Date (tons)</b>	...	159 803	335 306	412 553	344 714	345 119	341 246	351 462	382 988	351 426	...
<b>Number of livestock by species (year-end)</b>											
Sheeps	...	2 076 060	2 134 299	2 128 400	2 128 756	2 147 665	2 043 993	2 054 572	2 064 405	2 072 026	...
Goats	...	2 182 082	2 225 532	2 244 445	2 329 732	2 395 166	2 350 145	2 399 264	2 294 115	2 235 919	...
Cattles	...	54 025	75 197	88 457	85 695	87 352	100 914	103 102	112 370	110 698	...
Camels	...	423 757	430 372	443 568	459 971	457 526	494 536	497 524	549 458	569 527	...

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

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

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

#### **Brazil**

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

**Cultivated area:** includes only harvested area.

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

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

**Catch of fish data:** not available after 2011.

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

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

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

#### **China**

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

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

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

#### **Ethiopia**

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

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

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

#### **India**

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

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

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

#### **Russia**

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



Transport



**Table 11.1 Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)</b>											
Brazil	29	30	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	69	112	121	124	127	131	140	146	151	155	159
Egypt	...	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8
India	63	66	66	67	67	67	68	68	68	69	...
Iran	7	10	10	10	11	11	12	12	12	...	...
Russia	86	86	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	87
South Africa	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,9
<b>Length of highways (1 000 km)</b>											
Brazil	1573	1563	1571	1571	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	1680	4 464	4 577	4 696	4 774	4 847	5 012	5 198	5 281	5 355	5 377
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	16	27	28	28	29	29	29	29	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	190	265	277	289	313	312	312 <sup>(P)</sup>	330 <sup>(P)</sup>	334 <sup>(P)</sup>	...	...
Iran	...	17	18	19	19	21	21	22	23	...	...
Russia <sup>(3)</sup>	532	1024	1046	1054	1064	1077	1089	1097	1108	1115	1125
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,974	1,974	...
<b>Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)</b>											
Brazil	...	8	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	25	106	109	113	119	122	127	129	131	136	148
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(4)</sup>	16	40	41	42	43	44	42	43	49	50	56
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	48	55	55	54	53	53	53	54	54	54	...
South Africa	3,0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(5)(6)</sup>	1226	2 865	3 006	3 126	3 281	3 422	3 535	1925	1976	1292	2 983
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(7)</sup>	2 559	14 667	16 717	19 181	21 614	23 965	26 461	22 727	27 008	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(8)</sup>	496	556	530	519	560	594	635	357	493	508	564
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(5)(9)(10)</sup>	4 432	18 167	17 836	18 663	19 737	20 469	19 939	20 195	22 360	23 178	24 775
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(7)</sup>	810	2 508	2 685	2 886	3 181	3 439	3 637	3 410	3 905	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	3 638	5 080	5 108	5 198	5 488	5 636	5 678	5 401	5 713	5 582	5 551
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)</b>											
Brazil	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	453 259	1 124 185	1 196 060	1 257 929	1 345 692	1 414 658	1 470 664	826 619	956 781	657 753	1 472 936
Egypt	...	28 225	32 157	32 479	33 615	36 800	42 028	38 579	29 679	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	457 022	1 147 190	1 143 039	1 149 835	1 177 699	1 157 174	1 050 738	231 126	590 217	958 919	1 076 042 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	167 054	130 027	120 644	124 620	123 096	129 542	133 589	78 574	104 204	124 024	137 958
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)</b>											
Brazil	48 165	122 475	127 528	122 076	128 940	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	97 054	633 419	728 255	837 813	951 304	1 071 232	1 170 530	631 128	652 969	391 387	1 030 898
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	7	8	9	10	13	15	6	9	12	15
India <sup>(11)</sup>	26 212	126 903	145 787	170 085	199 409	225 341	211 485	74 190 <sup>(12)</sup>	118 290 <sup>(12)</sup>	216 536	253 524 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	7 119	16 272	14 938	12 982	13 272	15 239	14 890	5 184	11 231	...	...
Russia	53 410	241 429	226 849	215 594	259 386	286 930	322 986	153 512	243 262	227 952	264 699
South Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources****Brazil**

- a) National Terrestrial Transport Agency – ANTT.
- b) National Civil Aviation Agency – ANAC.
- c) National Department of Transport Infrastructure, National Transportation System 2013.
- d) National Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels National Agency – ANP.

**China**

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China.
- c) National Railway Administration of the People's Republic of China.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.

- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2023.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of the People's of China.
- g) China Petroleum and Chemical Corporation.
- h) Pipe China.

**Ethiopia**

- a) Ethiopian Road Authority.
- b) Ministry of Transport and Logistic.

**India**

- a) Ministry of Railways.
- b) Ministry of Road, Transport & Highways.
- c) Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas.
- d) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

**Russia**

- a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal Road Agency.
- c) Federal Air Transport Agency.

**South Africa**

Transnet.

**Footnotes:****Brazil****China**

- <sup>(5)</sup> Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and on can not be compared with the previous ones.
- <sup>(6)</sup> All means: including railway, road, waterway and air.
- <sup>(9)</sup> 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, the data cannot be compared with the previous years.
- <sup>(10)</sup> All means: including railway, road, waterway, air and pipeline.

**India**

- <sup>(2)</sup> The information is as on 31st March of the Year indicated in the table. The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc).
- <sup>(4)</sup> Length of Pipeline includes Crude Oil Pipeline, Natural Gas Pipeline and Petroleum Products Lines.
- <sup>(7)</sup> All means include road, rail and air traffic.
- <sup>(11)</sup> Information pertains to Financial Year. The figures are for Scheduled Indian operators for their Domestic & International operations.
- <sup>(12)</sup> International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.
- <sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.

**Russia**

- <sup>(3)</sup> Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Excluding passenger taxi.

**UAE**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Length of railways in operation (1 000 km): Total railways network Length in operation by 1,000 km.

**Table 11.2.1 Selected Data on Transport – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Traffic</b>											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	155 690	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	48 000	122 481	127 528	122 079	128 940	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	6 079	12 967	13 294	12 802	13 539	...	...	...	...	...	...
Length of railways in operation per 1000 km <sup>2</sup> of territory (km) <sup>(2)</sup>	3,4	3,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Ownership of automobiles</b>											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)	19 973	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	20 234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death</b>											
Accidents <sup>(3)</sup>	378 811	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of injured <sup>(3)</sup>	358 762	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of deaths <sup>(3)</sup>	20 049	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Number of international Airlines Service Routes (Lines) <sup>(4)</sup>	30 416	39 058	44 848	46 160	49 216	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> It refers to paid traffic domestic and international.  
<sup>(2)</sup> Estimates.  
<sup>(3)</sup> It refers to the interstate and international collective passenger transport.  
<sup>(4)</sup> Number of International Airlines Service Routes (Lines) – related to SDGS 9.1.2 – Website: <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/metadata/files/Metadata-09-01-02.pdf>



**Table 11.2.2 Selected Data on Transport – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Traffic</b>											
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1 226	2 865	3 006	3 126	3 281	3 422	3 535	1 925	1 976	1 292	2 983
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	665 742	1 099 675	1 074 266	1 022 871	976 518	927 968	885 708	464 101	362 754	240 754	474 004
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	612 940	5 684 690	5 795 572	6 108 010	6 677 152	7 124 921	5 963 639	6 017 185	6 908 765	6 895 804	7 395 021
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453 259	1 124 185	1 196 060	1 257 929	1 345 692	1 414 658	1 470 664	826 619	956 781	657 753	1 472 936
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 377 049	2 753 019	2 375 431	2 379 226	2 696 220	2 882 099	3 018 195	3 037 179	3 323 800	3 594 569	3 646 039
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97 054	633 419	728 255	837 813	951 304	1 071 232	1 170 530	631 128	652 969	391 387	1 030 898
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5 027	18 777	20 807	22 245	24 355	26 250	26 320	24 020	27 815	25 410	28 362
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	10 054	7 434	7 308	7 233	7 766	7 957	8 022	3 299	3 311	2 260	5 377
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	2 373 420	9 277 456	9 177 245	9 733 880	9 861 125	9 905 282	10 396 304	10 583 444	11 557 751	12 100 314	12 995 152
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	187	738	759	734	806	898	913	819	825	863	959
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km)	994	2 870	2 923	3 520	4 237	4 781	5 468	5 598	5 578	5 462	5 917
Regular civil airports opened	139	200	206	216	228	233	237	240	248	253	259
Number of international airlines service routes (Lines)	133	490	660	739	803	849	953	895	279	336	523
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7	12	13	13	13	14	15	15	15	15	16

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Ownership of automobiles</b>											
<b>Registered automobiles (1000 units)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	16 089	145 981	162 845	185 745	209 067	232 312	253 764	273 409	294 186	311 844	329 115
<b>Passenger cars (1000 units)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	...	120 750	138 661	160 483	182 377	203 217	222 416	239 409	257 974	277 155	293 955
<b>Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death</b>											
<b>Accidents</b>	616 971	196 812	187 781	212 846	203 049	244 937	247 646	244 674	273 098	...	...
<b>Number of injured</b>	418 721	211 882	199 880	226 430	209 654	258 532	256 101	250 723	281 447	...	...
<b>Number of deaths</b>	93 853	58 523	58 022	63 093	63 772	63 194	62 763	61 703	62 218	...	...

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- b) Civil Aviation Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- c) China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- d) China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.
- e) China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2023.
- f) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2023 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2023 National Economic and Social Development.
- g) The Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2022.
- h) China Petrochemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2023.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Since 2013, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and onwards cannot be compared with the previous years.
- <sup>(2)</sup> In 2019, there have been some changes on the classification, so the data from 2013 and on can not be compared with the previous years.
- <sup>(3)</sup> The ownership of automobiles excludes three-wheel vehicles and low-speed trucks.
- <sup>(4)</sup> The number of passenger cars includes the number of small passenger vehicles and minicars.

**Table 11.2.5 Selected Data on Transport – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Traffic</b>											
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457 022	1 147 190	1 143 039	1 149 835	1 177 699	1 157 174	1 050 738	231 126	590 217	958 919	1 076 042 <sup>(5)</sup>
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315 516	682 612	655 605	620 858	693 281	738 923	708 034	720 054	872 112	959 888	974 469 <sup>(5)</sup>
Passenger traffic by air (million persons) <sup>(4)</sup>	18	87	104	125	147	166	164	59	94	160	183 <sup>(5)</sup>
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km) <sup>(4)</sup>	26 212	126 903	145 787	170 085	199 409	225 341	211 485	74 190	118 290	216 536	253 524 <sup>(5)</sup>
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km) <sup>(4)</sup>	549	1 874	1 798	2 000	2 491	2 678	1 723	950	1 574	1 781	2 036 <sup>(5)</sup>
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km)	2 076	13 393	15 428	17 861	20 237	22 582	25 199	22 422 <sup>(5)</sup>	26 299 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km)	494	1 823,2	2 027,4	2 263	2 484,8	2 697	2 927,3	2 689 <sup>(5)</sup>	3 031 <sup>(5)</sup>	...	...
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours) <sup>(4)</sup>	348	1 500	1 686	1 946	2 215	2 565	2 426	1 067	1 603	2 410	2 650 <sup>(4)</sup>
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km) <sup>(4)</sup>	203	898	1 077	1 214	1 367	1 550	1 485	630	961	1 414	1 531 <sup>(4)</sup>
Production of motor vehicles (in 1 000) <sup>(1)</sup>	4 744	23 366	24 016	25 331	29 094	30 915	26 353	22 656 <sup>(5)</sup>	23 040 <sup>(5)</sup>	25 932 <sup>(5)</sup>	...
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000) <sup>(2)</sup>	6 705	27 885	30 582	31 999	35 552	38 396	40 482	45 846	48 346 <sup>(5)</sup>	51 193 <sup>(5)</sup>	...
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000) <sup>(3)</sup>	6 143	25 998	28 611	30 242	33 688	36 453	38 433	43 650	46 228 <sup>(5)</sup>	49 051 <sup>(5)</sup>	...
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19,17	20,09	20,3	20,46	20,52	20,51	20,67	20,72	20,7	20,8	...
<b>Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death</b>											
Accidents	391 449	489 400	505 770	484 756	469 242	470 403	456 959	372 181	412 432	461 312	...
Number of injured	399 365	493 474	503 608	497 806	467 389	464 715	449 360	346 747	384 448	443 366	...
Number of deaths	78 911	139 671	146 555	151 192	150 003	157 593	158 984	138 383	153 972	168 491	...

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Railways.
- b) Ministry of Road Transport & Highways.
- c) Ministry of Civil Aviation, Directorate General of Civil Aviation.

**Footnotes:**

Information on Railways, Civil Aviation & production of vehicles pertains to Financial Year; Registered vehicles /ownership is as on 31<sup>st</sup> March; Accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

<sup>(1)</sup> It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses.

<sup>(3)</sup> Figure for 2000 is as on 31st March 2001.

<sup>(4)</sup> Provisional. International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

<sup>(5)</sup> Provisional data.

**Table 11.2.6 Selected Data on Transport – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Length of railways in operation (km)	...	10 376	10 459	10 475	11 061	11 461	11 659	11 728	11 798	...	...
Length of highways (km)	...	16 889	17 863	19 028	19 221	20 523	20 625	22 011	22 687	...	...
Number of suburban railway locomotives	...	509	545	556	581	583	570	537	525	...	...
Number of passengers transported by suburban railway (1000 persons)	...	24 802	24 453	23 042	24 480	28 094	28 599	11 103	20 733	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	...	16 272	14 938	12 982	13 272	15 239	14 890	5 184	11 231	...	...
Net cargo transported by suburban rail (1000 tons)	...	34 924	35 647	40 282	46 766	50 478	46 976	50 564	46 912	...	...
Freight traffic by railway (million tons-km)	...	24 461	25 014	27 243	30 299	34 859	33 646	35 963	32 920	...	...
Number of accidents in road transport	...	264 557	454 787	469 950	492 131	1 185 473	2 108 126	1 442 201	1 635 861	2 119 406	...
Number of accidents leading to death in road transport	...	6 609	14 213	13 642	13 836	14 194	14 096	12 565	13 959	15 970	...
Number of human casualties in road transport	...	8 248	16 868	15 998	16 202	16 540	16 677	14 652	16 241	18 799	...
Number of numbered road vehicles	...	1 880 130	1 516 917	2 182 304	1 752 206	1 117 301	1 108 811	1 223 890	1 329 600	...	...
Number of vessels with a capacity of one thousand tons and more entered the country's ports	...	9 196	9 028	9 193	9 400	8 349	9 069	8 117	8 744	...	...
Number of passengers entering the country's ports	...	...	...	9 669 726	10 717 320	10 151 500	9 543 562	4 858 611	7 013 760	...	...
Number of passengers leaving the country's ports	...	...	...	9 463 228	10 671 917	10 118 046	9 500 832	4 900 705	7 012 392	...	...
Number of passengers of domestic flights in the country's airports (1000 persons)	...	17 462	18 252	22 017	23 702	19 913	18 539	12 131	15 650	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Number of international flight passengers arriving at the country's airports (1000 persons)</b>	...	5 350	5 294	5 362	5 997	4 836	4 217	573	2 672	...	...
<b>Number of international flight passengers leaving the country's airports (1000 persons)</b>	...	5 360	5 332	5 525	6 046	4 898	4 246	591	2 870	...	...

**Table 11.2.7 Selected Data on Transport – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Traffic</b>											
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) <sup>(1)</sup>	173 660	127 090	126 271	124 347	123 382	122 536	122 493	88 370,4	101 125	109 084	112 628
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) <sup>(2)</sup>	152 735	246 784	247 134	248 251	254 524	259 084	275 427	271 822	296 661	313 887	362 194
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167 054	130 027	120 644	124 620	123 096	129 542	133 589	78 574	104 204	124 024	137 958
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1 373 178	2 300 532	2 305 945	2 344 087	2 493 428	2 597 778	2 602 493	2 545 349	2 639 432	2 637 765	2 638 294
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53 410	241 429	226 849	215 594	259 386	286 930	322 986	153 512	243 262	227 952	264 699
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2 515,3	5 151,6	5 581,6	6 609,2	7 856,1	7 812,7	7 390	7 115	9 195,3	2 826,8	1 723,7
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	295	532	543	543	553	561	568	509	524	544	...
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) <sup>(3)</sup>	532	1 024	1 045	1 054	1 064	1 077	1 089	1 097	1 108	1 115	1 125
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,0	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,1
<b>Ownership of automobiles<sup>(4)</sup></b>											
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units) <sup>(5)</sup>	4 401	6 238	6 230	6 300	6 434	6 490	6 540	6 564	6 664	6 673	6 796
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20 993	44 300	45 126	46 038	47 783	49 290	49 299	50 109	51 148	51 443	52 389
<b>Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death</b>											
Accidents	157 596	199 723	184 000	173 694	169 432	168 099	164 358	145 073	133 331	126 705	132 466
Number of injured	179 401	251 793	231 197	221 140	215 374	214 853	210 877	183 040	167 856	159 365	166 500
Number of deaths <sup>(6)</sup>	29 594	26 963	23 114	20 308	19 088	18 214	16 981	16 152	14 874	14 172	14 504

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data is presented by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers by uses.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Transports of goods by all types of organizations and individual entrepreneurs.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways). At the end of the year.
- <sup>(4)</sup> Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.
- <sup>(5)</sup> Number of trucks.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Since 2009, number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009, persons who died within 7 days.



**Table 11.2.8 Selected Data on Transport – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Traffic</b>											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	...	330	327	302	320	315	304	209	221	244	263
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	...	626	602	624	687	749	728	642	700	853	862
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons) <sup>(1)</sup>	...	530	478	399	317	255	175	30	22	19	42
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	...	220	219	215	226	217	214	191	177	156	160
<b>Ownership of passenger cars</b>											
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	...	6 971	7 186	8 138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death</b>											
Number of deaths	...	12 702	12 944	14 071	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa. These figures cover Metro rail only.

**Table 11.2.9 Selected Data on Transport – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals</b>	...	23 354 470	28 235 937	30 570 222	31 330 509	32 583 997	32 405 577	11 076 789	16 913 649	29 926 799	37 856 641
<b>Air Passengers Traffic-Departures</b>	...	23 731 394	27 566 788	29 592 142	30 503 414	32 395 382	32 655 927	11 778 215	15 824 678	29 172 619	37 345 316
<b>Air Passengers Traffic-Transit</b>	...	50 730 007	59 085 110	64 197 055	64 728 102	64 110 817	62 894 865	15 536 158	13 176 887	41 912 232	57 327 571
<b>Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals</b>	...	296 127	330 452	342 438	333 725	325 266	308 799	146 148	192 122	289 065	347 052
<b>Aircrafts Movement-Departures</b>	...	296 143	330 485	342 481	333 686	325 239	308 668	145 607	192 140	289 091	347 105
<b>Roads Network Length (km)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	72 915	79 259	84 025	86 790	87 223	90 432
<b>Metro and Tram Network Length (km)</b>	...	84,9	84,9	84,9	84,9	84,9	84,9	84,9	99,9	99,9	99,9
<b>Metro and Tram Ridership</b>	...	164 307 080	182 717 506	196 699 384	206 983 019	210 800 518	209 485 837	117 279 926	156 595 948	232 625 273	268 873 703

**Sources**

The General Civil Aviation Authority.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

#### **Brazil**

**Length of highways:** Refers to federal, state and municipal highways, excluding planned highways.

Information on federal highways was published in December 2016 at [www.dnit.gov.br](http://www.dnit.gov.br)

#### **China**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **India**

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

**Length of highways:** The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc).

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

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

#### **Russia**

**Passenger traffic (all means):** passenger turnover which is determined multiplying the number of passengers for each position of transportation by the length of distance covered in km. Total passenger turnover is the sum of passenger turnover of the railway, bus, passenger taxi, tramway, trolley-bus, subway, maritime, inland water and air transport.

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

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

#### **UAE**

**Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals:** total number of arriving passengers through U.A.E Airports.

**Air Passengers Traffic-Departures:** total number of departing passengers through U.A.E Airports.

**Air Passengers Traffic-Transit:** total number of transit passengers through U.A.E Airports.

**Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals:** total number of incoming and outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

**Aircrafts Movement-Departures:** total number of outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

**Roads Network Length (km):** Total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country by KM.

**Metro and Tram Length (km):** Total Metro network Length in km.

**Metro Network Ridership:** Total number of riders of metro & tram network.



# Information and Communication Technology



**Table 12.1 Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants</b>											
Brazil	186	221	213	203	194 <sup>(1)</sup>	183 <sup>(1)</sup>	160 <sup>(1)</sup>	14	...	...	...
China <sup>(2)</sup>	114	182	168	149	139	138	136	130	128	127	123
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(3)</sup>	26	22	20	19	18	17	16	15	17	20	23
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	342	345	341	336
Russia	...	268	248	233	222	208	191	179	166	152	143
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	...	35	31	27	24	20	25	26	...	21	...
UAE <sup>(5)</sup>	...	238	253	254	256	256	256	256	240	242	...
<b>Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants</b>											
Brazil	140	1 385 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 261 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 184 <sup>(1)</sup>	1 050 <sup>(1)</sup>	988 <sup>(1)</sup>	988 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(2)</sup>	67	940	925	956	1 020	1 122	1 144	1 129	1 163	1 193	1 225
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	24	26	37	40	41	42	44	53	61	65
India <sup>(3)</sup>	2	754	798	880	901	898	870	849	842	826	830
Iran	...	910	962	1 037	1 090	1 133	1 421	1 560	1 666	1 750	1 766
Russia <sup>(6)</sup>	...	1 908	1 938	1 978	2 003	1 969	2 110	2 081	2 209	2 152	2 232
South Africa <sup>(7)</sup>	185	1 454	1 589	1 466	1 552	1 533	1 656	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	1 903	2 012	2 213	2 186	2 197	2 128	1 978	1 947	2 122	...
<b>Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants</b>											
Brazil <sup>(8)(9)</sup>	...	544	583	609	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	18	...	498	525	551	590	641	700	730	756	775
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	0,04	0,05	0,07	0,09	0,21	0,36	0,48	0,58	...	...
India <sup>(10)</sup>	5	214	262	306	344	461	543	585	605	626	670
Iran	...	386	453	530	640	689	727	760	786	802	...
Russia <sup>(11)</sup>	...	672	701	731	760	809	826	850	882	904	922
South Africa <sup>(12)</sup>	...	31	29	29	30	30	27	...	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Number of daily newspapers</b>											
Brazil	...	784	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(13)</sup>	2 007	1 912	1 906	1 894	1 884	1 871	1 851	1 810	1 752	1 709	1 689
Egypt	...	24	24	25	26	24	20	23	25	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(14)</sup>	5 364	14 573	15 723	16 580	17 160	17 504	19 782	19 971	20 278	20 881	21 642
Iran	...	280	296	294	327	330	356	330	333	...	...
Russia <sup>(15)</sup>	...	703	563	457	362	317	286	241	207	198	178
South Africa <sup>(16)</sup>	16	22	22	22	...	...	...	...	...	17	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

## Sources

### **Brazil**

- a) National Telecommunication Agency – ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, National Household Sample Survey 2007–2015; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030.
- c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies – CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2008–2015.
- d) Associação Nacional de Jornais – ANJ (National Association of Newspapers); <http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2/>
- e) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

### **China**

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Household Survey 2013–2020; Urban Household Survey in China 2000–2012; and Rural Household Survey in China 2000–2012.
- c) National Press and Publication Administration, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2012.

### **Ethiopia**

Ethiotelecom.

### **India**

- a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.
- b) Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Office of the Registrar of Newspapers for India.

### **Russia**

- a) Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation.
- b) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
- c) World Bank.

### **South Africa**

- a) GHS 2002–2022. Statistics South Africa.
- b) South African Audience Research Foundation.
- c) International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

### **UAE**

## Footnotes:

### **Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> Data from ITU database.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Considering population from 10 years old and above.
- <sup>(9)</sup> Until 2012, comprised only persons who accessed the Internet by personal computer and from 2013 onwards, by any equipment.

### **China**

- <sup>(2)</sup> PHS subscribers are also included in those of the main telephone lines.
- <sup>(7)</sup> National Bureau of Statistics of China started an household survey in 2013–2014, including both urban and rural households. The coverage, methodology and definitions used in the survey are different from those used for the separate urban and rural household surveys prior to 2013.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Kinds of newspapers.

### **India**

<sup>(3)</sup> Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31st March of the year 2001. Data for main telephone lines pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription.

<sup>(10)</sup> Information for 2000–2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 onwards is as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.

<sup>(14)</sup> Data relates to 31st March of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where the same is as on 31st December 2000. Data pertains to registered dailies.

### **Russia**

<sup>(6)</sup> Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 1000 population.

<sup>(11)</sup> Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2013, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

<sup>(15)</sup> Newspapers issued 3 and more times per week (number of titles).

### **South Africa**

Household based question:

<sup>(4)</sup> Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with a telephone/ total population x 1000. Survey data.

<sup>(7)</sup> Data from ITU database.

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

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

### **UAE**

<sup>(5)</sup> Fixed Telephone Subscriptions.

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

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	30,9	22,1	21,3	20,3	22,4 <sup>(1)</sup>	18,3 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	17	138	125,7	118,4	113,9 <sup>(1)</sup>	98,8 <sup>(1)</sup>	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	11,8	12,4	13	13,8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0,2	11,8	13,2	13	13,8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0	77,8	88,7	89,5	90,9	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of households with a TV	...	...	...	97,7	97,3	97	96,9	...	96,3	95,8	94,3
Proportion of households with telephone	...	...	...	95,9	96,2	96,4	96,7	...	98	98,3	97,2
Proportion of households with a computer <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	51,2	48,9	47	45,6	...	44,5	44,3	41,0
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	63,7	56,6	50,7	...	...	...	...	34,2
Proportion of households with Internet access at home	...	...	...	69,4	74,9	79,1	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	...	...	...	66,1	71,1	76,2	79,5	...	84,7	87,2	88,0
<b>Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months</b>											
Home	...	89	89,5	91,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work	...	33	38	40,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Place of education	...	15	19,3	20,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	30	56	60,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	8	14,3	15,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	11	11,7	12,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone</b>	...	...	...	77,4	78,5	79,7	81,4	...	84,4	86,5	87,6
<b>Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
At least once a day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93,4	94,3
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,9	5,0
Less than once a week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,7	0,6
<b>Proportion of households with electricity</b>	...	...	...	99,8	99,8	99,7	99,8	...	...	99,7	99,8
<b>Proportion of businesses using computers</b>	...	97	98,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses using the Internet</b>	...	96	97,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses with a web presence</b>	...	62	57,4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses with an intranet</b>	...	34	34,3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet</b>	...	21	20,8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet</b>	...	62	63,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN)</b>	...	85	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Proportion of businesses with an extranet</b>	...	27	26,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

- a) National Telecommunication Agency – ANATEL.
- b) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE, Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2016–2023. Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030.
- c) Statistics from the Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies – CETIC.br, ICT Households Survey 2007–2015.
- d) ITU.

**Footnotes:**

Considering population from 10 years old and older.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data from ITU database.

<sup>(2)</sup> Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey – PNAD Continuous.

**Table 12.2.2 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators</b>											
<b>Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)</b>	...	14,66	18,88	21,49	25,07	29,2	32,09	34,54	37,93	41,77	45,14
<b>Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)</b>	...	42,59	51,37	68,04	81,4	93,57	...	...	...	...	...
<b>International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant (bps/person) <sup>(1)</sup></b>	2	3 157	4 113	5 036	5 522	6 723	6 612	8 622	10 273	6 635	18 601
<b>Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households (telephones)</b>	...	216	225	235	240	249	253	254	259	259	252
Urban	...	217	224	231	235	243	247	249	254	254	240
Rural	...	215	226	241	246	257	261	261	267	267	271
<b>Proportion of households with a computer (%)</b>	...	45,9	48,2	50,1	51,2	46,3	46,5	47,3	40,7	41	37,6
Urban	...	64,6	66,8	68,2	68,9	62,2	61,7	62,3	53,6	53,7	48,5
Rural	...	22,1	24,2	26,2	27,4	25,1	25,8	26,5	22,9	23,1	20,5
<b>Development of ICT</b>											
<b>Fixed Broadband Internet Access (1,000 households)</b>	...	200 483	259 466	297 207	348 540	407 382	449 279	483 550	535 787	589 650	636 306
<b>Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet (1,000 G)</b>	...	2 061 936	4 187 533	9 378 635	24 593 803	70 900 393	121 992 006	165 568 172	221 632 243	261 760 000	301 473 739
<b>Length of Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)</b>	1212	20 613	24 863	30 421	37 801	43 168	47 412	51 692	54 808	59 580	64 318
<b>Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)</b>	287	928	965	994	1 045	994	1 085	1 118	1 121	1 095	1 140
<b>Base Stations of Mobile Telephones (1,000 Stations)</b>	75	3 508	4 656	5 594	6 187	6 672	8 410	9 310	9 963	10 834	11 620
<b>Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet (1,000 ports)</b>	...	405 461	577 094	712 769	775 991	867 523	915 780	946 050	1 017 847	1 071 042	1 135 8 970
<b>Number of Websites (1,000 sites)</b>	265	3 349	4 229	4 824	5 333	5 234	4 966	4 430	4 180	3 870	...

**Sources**

- a) Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China, China Internet Network Information Center.
- b) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2023; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic Of China on the 2023 National Economic And Social Development.

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant (bps/person) adopts International Internet Output Bandwidth (Mbps).

**Table 12.2.3 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – Egypt**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mobile Subscription (Million Subscribers)	...	95,32	93,13	97,79	101,27	93,78	95,34	95,36	103,45	99,38	106,32
Fixed lines subscription (Million Subscribers)	...	6,32	6,34	6,12	6,6	7,87	8,76	9,85	11,01	11,59	12,48
Percent of households with Internet access	...	...	39,2	42,3	46,1	49,2	53,9	59,9	–	–	73,3
Percent of individuals using internet at age category (15–74)	...	...	33,5	41,3	42,8	45	47,6	57,3	–	–	72,2

**Table 12.2.4 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – Ethiopia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 habitants	...	23,5	25,9	36,93	39,87	41,25	42,48	44,15	52,75	61,34	64,75
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	...	0,03	0,04	0,05	0,07	0,09	0,21	0,36	0,48	0,58
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	0,28	10,42	14,59	17,22	18,56	20,41	23,39	23,83	21,06	31,01

**Sources**

Ethiotelecom.

**Table 12.2.5 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – India<sup>(1)</sup>**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	21,37	26,19	30,56	34,42	46,13	54,29	58,51	60,46	62,56	67,03
<b>Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	1,51	1,58	1,68	1,64	1,64	1,69	1,88	1,94	2,34	2,76
<b>Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	1,22	1,3	1,42	1,38	1,39	1,45	1,64	1,93	2,34	2,75
<b>Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	0,28	0,27	0,26	0,26	0,25	0,25	0,24	0,01	0	0,02
<b>Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	5,59	9,44	16,97	26,59	38,69	48,51	53,31	55,74	57,7	61,96
<b>Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	14,23	15,13	11,87	6,15	5,77	4,05	3,28	2,7	2,43	2,25
<b>International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants</b>	...	77,58	81,83	89,9	91,9	91,45	88,56	86,38	85,91	84,56	85,23

**Sources**

a) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data is as on 31<sup>st</sup> December of each year.

**Table 12.2.6 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – Iran**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>HH1 – Proportion of households with a Radio</b>	...	...	99,33	...	99,62	...	...	...	99,61	...	...
<b>HH2 – Proportion of households with a TV</b>	...	...	88,25	...	92,67	...	...	...	98,64	...	...
<b>HH3 – Proportion of households with telephone</b>	...	...	98,67	...	98,77	...	...	...	99,00	...	...
<b>HH4 – Proportion of households with a computer</b>	...	53,05	57,36	61,80	69,75	73,88	78,98	83,12	...	...	...
<b>HH5 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the computer (from any location) in the last 3 months</b>	...	...	41,15	...	48,46	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>HH6 – Proportion of households with Internet access at home</b>	...	47,92	55,47	62,21	72,76	75,40	77,20	78,39	79,47	80,66	...
<b>HH7 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months</b>	...	38,62	45,33	52,99	64,04	68,93	72,69	75,98	78,60	80,25	...
<b>HH8 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months</b>											
Home	...	...	...	...	80,60	...	...	...	97,67	...	...
Work	...	...	...	...	5,92	...	...	...	21,67	...	...
Place of education	...	...	...	...	6,69	...	...	...	1,79	...	...
Another person's home	...	...	...	...	4,64	...	...	...	27,76	...	...
While commuting, in transport or walking	...	...	...	...	36,50	...	...	...	28,56	...	...
<b>HH10 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months</b>	...	...	77,89	...	80,75	...	...	...	92,00	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>HH12 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months</b>											
At least once a day	...	...	64,09	...	63,43	...	...	...	91,64	...	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	13,52	...	7,64	...	...	...	5,69	...	...
Less than once a week	...	...	3,54	...	2,14	...	...	...	0,86	...	...
<b>HH18 – Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who own the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months</b>											
	...	...	...	...	66,04	...	...	...	72,36	...	...

**Sources**

Results of the Survey on ICT Access and Use by Iranian Households and Individual (Statistical Center of Iran) in 2015 & 2017 & 2021 and estimated in other years.

**Table 12.2.7 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants</b>	23	27	25	23	22	21	19	18	17	15	14
<b>Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants<sup>(1)</sup></b>	2	191	194	198	200	197	211	208	221	215	219
<b>Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants<sup>(2)</sup></b>	2	67	70	73	76	81	83	85	88	90	92
<b>Organizations using</b>											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	...	93,8	92,3	92,4	92,1	94,0	93,5	80,7	81,8	79,6	78,6
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	...	84,2	84,0	87,6	88,3	90,9	91,1	...	...	...	...
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	...	89,0	88,1	88,7	88,9	91,1	91,2	...	79,6	77,9	79,0
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	...	40,3	42,6	45,9	47,4	50,9	51,9	44,2	46,2	45,6	46,5
<b>Number of personal computers per 100 employees</b>											
(in observed organizations), units	...	47	49	49	50	51	51	57	61	63	65
<b>Share of households having<sup>(2)</sup></b>											
personal computers (%)	...	71,0	72,5	74,3	74,4	72,4	69,4	72,1	72,6	73,0	71,2
access to Internet (%)	...	69,9	72,1	74,8	76,3	76,6	76,9	80	84	86,6	87,9

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 100 population.

<sup>(2)</sup> Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2014, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.



**Table 12.2.8 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Mobile network coverage</b>											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, %	...	95,0	98,0	99,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network, %	...	34,0	54,0	77,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Fixed-telephone subscribers</b>											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (1000)	4 962	3 648	4 131	4 523	4 810	3 104	2 025	...	...	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11,0	6,7	7,5	8,0	8,4	5,4	3,5	...	...	...	...
<b>Mobile cellular subscribers</b>											
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions; by postpaid/prepaid (1000)	8 339	79 281	88 000	82 413	88 498	88 567	96 973	...	...	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18,5	145,4	158,9	146,6	155,2	153,3	165,6	...	...	...	...
<b>Fixed broadband subscribers</b>											
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	1 706 313	1 615 210	1 706 313	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	3,21	2,63	2,84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Mobile broadband subscribers</b>											
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	24 816	31 809	31 559	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	46,7	59,5	58,6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Household ICT access and individual use</b>											
Percentage of households with a TV	...	81,3	80,7	81,4	82,0	82,2	81,7	89,2	87,7	81,5	78,4
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	...	12,9	11,1	9,7	8,4	7,2	8,4	8,8	7,0	7,2	5,0
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	...	95,7	96,5	96,5	96,4	96,6	96,1	97,7	97,3	95,8	96,2

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Percentage of households with a computer	...	21,2	20,6	21,7	22	21,5	22,7	26,8	27,3	25,6	24,8
Percentage of households with internet access	...	11,1	9,9	9,8	10,6	10,4	9,1	8,3	10,4	13,0	14,5
<b>ICT's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)</b>											
Information and communication technology share of GDP, %	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telecommunication contribution to GDP, %	...	1,9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

GHS 2002-2023.

ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2020. Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa, 2013 and 2014.

ICASA Report on the state of the ICT sector in South Africa, 31 March 2018.

**Footnotes:**

ITU – International Telecommunications Union.

ICASA – Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.

**Table 12.2.9 Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Fixed Telephone Subscriptions</b>	...	2 103 036	2 258 646	2 285 809	2 320 837	2 341 392	2 362 602	2 380 866	2 242 982	2 286 104	...
<b>Active Mobile Cellular Subscriptions</b>	...	16 819 024	17 942 560	19 905 093	19 826 224	20 081 015	19 602 815	18 374 332	18 237 084	20 036 039	...
<b>Fixed Broadband Subscriptions</b>	...	1 091 763	1 234 058	1 297 304	2 761 830	3 024 565	3 045 957	3 245 123	3 573 055	3 774 064	...
<b>Active Mobile Broadband Internet Subscriptions</b>	...	8 500 000	12 536 797	15 284 951	22 882 825	24 081 304	23 438 582	22 178 585	22 586 425	22 178 236	...
<b>Number of Households With A Computer</b>	...	769 317	...	822 651	...	893 889	913 307	945 488	964 834	1 062 456	...
<b>Number of Households With Internet Access</b>	...	788 572	...	852 484	...	921 998	942 014	960 307	971 055	1 069 300	...
<b>Number Of Individuals Who Used A Mobile Cellular Telephone</b>	...	7 518 077	...	7 611 438	...	7 765 713	7 801 557	7 840 831	7 889 034	7 945 482	...

**Sources**

Telecommunications & Digital Government Regulatory Authority.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

#### **Brazil**

**Reference period:** in the Brazilian surveys when asking about individual use of ICT refers about last three months according to the international recommendation.

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

#### **China**

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

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

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

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

**Fixed Broadband Internet Access:** refers to those users registered accessing to the public internet through xDSL, FTTx+LAN, FTTH/O and other broadband access methods at the end of the reference period. By the administrative area, the internet broadband access users can be divided into urban and rural broadband access users. Breaking down by customers, they can be divided into household broadband access users and office broadband access users.

**Time Length Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet:** refers to the actual time use by the fixed broadband Internet access users in the enterprise connected to the public Internet through the fixed broadband network at the end of the reference period.

**Flow Volume Accessed to Mobile Internet:** refers to the flow volume occurred by the mobile phone users (including wireless LAN users) in the enterprise accessing to the public internet or WAP site through the mobile communication network, including uplink and downlink flow.

**Length of Optical Cable Lines:** refers to the sum of the length of the trunk line of the local network, the length of the cable line of the access network, and the length of the long distance optical cable line at the end of the reference period.

**Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines:** refers to the actual length of the long distance optical cable used to realize the transmission of optical signals. Overhead cable length is calculated by the actual length of rod road; cable length buried in the underground, underwater, submarine pipelines is based on the channel or pipe length.

**Base Stations of Mobile Telephones:** refer to all the sets of facilities that provides service for wireless receiving and transmitting apparatus for residence, processing the mobile wireless communication between base station and the mobile station, playing relay function between the mobile switching and the mobile stations, monitoring the quality of wireless transmission at the end of the reference period.

**Broadband Internet Access Ports:** refer to all kinds of broadband internet access ports actually installed and operated for the access of the internet users, and do not include narrowband dial-up access ports. According to the main technical modes at present used for the broadband internet access, the xDSL port, LAN port and FTTH/O port are used.

**Number of Websites:** refers to the websites with the domain name or "WWW.+ domain name" as their site addresses, of which, including China's country websites of the top-level domain name (CN) and category top level domain name (gTLD). These domains are registered within the territory of China.

#### **Ethiopia**

**Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants** = Number of fixed broad band subscriber per 100 people (number of fixed broad band subscriber divide to population).

**Mobile broad band subscriber per 100 inhabitants** = Number of mobilebroad band subscriber per 100 people (number of mobil broad band subscriber divide to population).

**Mobile cellular telephone subscriber per 100 inhabitants** = Number of mobile voice subscriber per 100 people (number of mobil voice subscriber divide to population).

## India

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

**Subscribers of Cellular Mobile Telephone:** Includes wireless connections.

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

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

**Total Internet Subscribers:** Comprises Narrowband Subscribers and Broadband Subscribers. This also comprises Wired Internet Subscribers & Wireless Internet Subscribers.

## Russia

**Main Telephone Lines:** are telephone sets having independent numbers at the public telephone station as well as telephones with a shared line intended for public use. They switched on the public network and render service of local, intercities and international communication. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of telephone sets of the public telephone network, including payphones of all types, to the total resident population as of January 1 of the corresponding year.

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

**Number of Internet users per 100/1000 inhabitants is calculated** as the ratio of the population that used the Internet over the past 3 months to the total population (2013–2016 – for the population aged 15–72 years, from 2017 for the population aged 15–74 years).

Data on organizations using personal computers and other information and communication technologies are given for organization which are under statistical observation (excluding small business).

## South Africa

Household based question.

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

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

Does the household have access to a computer in the dwelling or household? Question was only asked in 2005, 2012 and 2013.

Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Question was asked in 2005, and then again in 2009, 2010. Available 2009–2013.

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

## UAE

**Fixed-telephone subscriptions:** The sum of active number of analogue fixed-telephone lines, voice-over-IP (VoIP) subscriptions, fixed wireless local loop (WLL) subscriptions, ISDN voice – channel equivalents and fixed public payphones.

**Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions:** The number of subscriptions to a public mobile – telephone service, that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during the last three months)

**Active mobile-broadband subscriptions:** The sum of active handset-based and computer – based (USB/ dongles) mobile-broadband subscriptions to the public Internet.

**Fixed-broadband subscriptions:** Fixed-broadband subscriptions + satellite broadband (i271s) + terrestrial fixed wireless broadband (i271fw). Fixed-broadband subscriptions refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s.

**International bandwidth usage:** Average usage of all international links, including fiber-optic cables, radio links and traffic processed by satellite ground stations and teleports to orbital satellites. Unit: Mbit / s

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**International bandwidth usage:** Average usage of all international links, including fiber-optic cables, dio links and traffic processed by satellite ground stations and teleports to orbital satellites.

**Unit:** Mbit/s.

Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunication/ICT.



Finance



**Table 13.1 Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(1)(2)</sup>	-3,8	-6,2	-10,6	-8,9	-8,4	-8,0	-6,1	-13,5	-4,1	-4,4	-8,2
China	-2,5	-1,8	-3,4	-3,8	-3,7	-4,1	-4,9	-6,2	-3,8	-4,7	-4,6
Egypt	...	...	...	-6,1	-2,4	-3,6	-3,1	-4,6	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(14)</sup>	9,3	6,7	6,9	6,9	5,8	5,8	7,2	13,1	9,5	9,6	8,6
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(3)</sup>	1,4	-0,4	-2,4	-3,5	-1,4	2,6	1,8	-3,8	0,4	-2,1	-1,9
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	-1,0	-3,5	-3,2	-3,6	-2,8	-3,6	-3,2	-4,6	-9,7	...	...
UAE <sup>(5)</sup>	...	-2,2	-6,6	-3,1	-0,2	3,8	2,6	-2,5	4,0	10,0	...
<b>Share of income tax to revenue (%)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(6)</sup>	...	18,8	18,1	19,3	19,2	18,8	19,0	20,0	20,5	22,8	22,9
China	12,4	22,8	23,5	24,4	25,5	26,8	25	26,2	27,7	28,8	25,8
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	47,2	46,5	44,2	48,1	48,1	51,2	52,4	55,2	56,7	57,2	52,0
India <sup>(14)</sup>	17,0	28,1	26,1	26,2	27,8	28,6	26,2	24,7	28,5	28,2	27,8
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(7)</sup>	27,3	19,0	20,1	20,5	21,1	20,8	21,5	21,6	22,8	22,8	24,5
South Africa <sup>(4)</sup>	42,3	40,5	40,3	39,7	40,5	41,2	40,5	39,7	38,2	...	...
UAE <sup>(8)</sup>	...	68,2	50,8	22,7	36,1	41,2	36,4	30,6	33,4	44,8	...
<b>M2 supply (year-end) (billion US\$)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(9)</sup>	155,2	928,7	699,2	702,3	808,7	780	785,5	775,2	800,7	987,9	1182
China <sup>(10)</sup>	1 626,1	20 074,8	21 440,8	22 344,9	25 867,5	26 616,5	28 475,2	33 514,6	37 374,7	38 255,2	41 265,5
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	2 953,76	15 588,1	18 474,1	21 102,7	25 597,5	28 374,4	31 557	33 151,6	34 570,9	35 294,4	40 728,9
India <sup>(11)</sup>	83,2	373,8	401,8	428,1	519,5	556,5	567,2	675,5	725,0	715,9	757,5
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(12)</sup>	40,9	562,0	482,7	633,4	736,8	678,1	834,5	793,9	891,8	1 171,3	1 097,0
South Africa <sup>(13)</sup>	62,2	194,2	163,5	188,0	212,7	204,1	210,1	234,0	231,1	226,0	225,8
UAE	...	...	323,2	333,7	347,5	356,3	384,8	402,6	425,6	463,9	551,0

**Sources**

**Brazil**

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

**China**

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

**Egypt**

- a) Central Bank of Egypt.

**Ethiopia**

- a) National Bank of Ethiopia.
- b) Ministry of Finance.

**India**

Reserve Bank of India.

**Russia**

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

**South Africa**

South African Reserve Bank.

**UAE**

Ministry of Finance.  
Central Bank of UAE.

**Footnotes:****Brazil**

- <sup>(1)</sup> The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Nominal result.
- <sup>(6)</sup> Share of taxes on income, profits and capital gains to Total General Government Revenue. Data compiled according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014. Data Subject to change.
- <sup>(9)</sup> The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

**China**

- <sup>(10)</sup> M2 is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

**India**

- <sup>(11)</sup> Information pertains to Financial Year and includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US \$ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.
- <sup>(14)</sup> Data pertains to General Government.

**Russia**

- <sup>(3)</sup> Share of deficit/surplus of Federal budget to GDP. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.
- <sup>(7)</sup> Share of profit (income) tax of organisations and income tax of individuals to revenue. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.
- <sup>(12)</sup> The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

**South Africa**

- <sup>(4)</sup> Fiscal year: year begins on 1 April to 31 March of the following year.
- <sup>(13)</sup> Calendar year : year begins on 1 January to 31 December(year-end). Year end exchange rates are used.

M2 comprises:

- \* Notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.
- \* Cheque and transmission deposits.
- \* Other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.
- \* Monthly average exchange rates at year end.

**UAE**

- <sup>(5)</sup> Data of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government is used.
- <sup>(8)</sup> Data of Tax income is used exclude the data of tax on payroll, tax of proprty, tax on goods and services.



**Table 13.2.1 Selected Data on Finance – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Expenditure (million R\$)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	...	1 700 229	2 029 684	2 084 159	2 113 662	2 246 409	2 281 854	2 635 975	2 629 674	3 166 261	3 530 312
<b>Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
<b>General public services</b>	...	38,9	46,7	42,3	40,5	41,0	37,8	32,2	39,0	43,2	41,5
Of which: Public debt transactions	...	25,1	34,5	29,1	27,3	26,8	22,7	16,3	22,9	24,8	24,3
Defence	...	2,3	1,9	1,9	2,0	2,0	2,0	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,5
Public order and safety	...	2,5	2,2	2,5	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,1	2,2	1,9	1,8
<b>Economic affairs</b>	...	4,2	3,0	3,1	2,5	2,9	3,8	1,8	1,7	1,9	2,1
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	...	1,1	0,9	1,0	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,6	0,7	0,8	0,9
Fuel and energy	...	0,8	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,5	1,8	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	...	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Transport	...	1,3	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,7	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,4	0,4
Communication	...	-0,3	-0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0
Other industries	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,0	0,0	0,0
<b>Environmental protection</b>	...	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>	...	0,4	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
<b>Health</b>	...	6,2	5,5	5,9	6,0	6,1	6,4	7,1	7,5	5,6	5,9
Of which: Outpatient services	...	1,2	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,0	1,2	1,0	1,3	1,1	1,3
Hospital services	...	3,3	3,0	3,2	3,4	3,6	3,5	3,0	3,7	2,9	3,1
Public health services	...	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,3	0,2	1,9	1,0	0,3	0,2
Recreation, culture and religion	...	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,3
<b>Education</b>	...	6,8	6,1	6,2	6,0	6,0	6,0	5,1	6,0	6,2	6,1
Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education	...	2,4	2,2	2,3	2,1	2,2	2,2	1,9	2,5	2,7	2,7
Secondary education	...	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,1	1,1	1,1	0,9	1,2	1,5	1,3
Tertiary education	...	1,9	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,9	1,6	1,6	1,4	1,4
Social protection	...	38,2	33,8	37,3	39,9	39,1	41,1	49,3	41,3	39,3	40,6
<b>Total outlays</b>	...	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Annual average exchange rates in national currency / US dollar (R\$)</b>	1,8	2,4	3,3	3,5	3,2	3,7	3,9	5,2	5,4	5,2	5
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million R\$)</b>	47 686	263 529	255 289	270 287	296 755	302 049	316 587	431 537	409 184	419 660	422 719
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	26 071	111 930	76 471	77 601	92 962	82 629	80 234	83 672	75 841	81 248	84 628
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million R\$)</b>	74 352	363 362	347 221	363 029	383 840	410 226	447 722	641 108	653 420	645 798	644 360
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	40 650	154 332	104 009	104 228	120 242	112 222	113 468	124 307	121 110	125 029	129 000
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million R\$)</b>	2,83,785	2 186 472	2 334 143	2 446 066	2 581 696	2 851 296	3 099 422	3 998 221	4 320 167	5 105 452	5 904 636
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	1,55,150	928 671	699 184	702 282	808 743	780 006	785 497	775 229	800 736	988 436	1 182 098
<b>Discount rate of Central Bank (%)</b>	15,8	11,6	14,1	13,6	6,9	...	10,9 <sup>(2)</sup>	...	...	...	...
<b>Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)</b>	15,8	12	15,2	11,9	8,5	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> The data consists of Central Government finance statistics and is compiled according to the methodology established by the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014), developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The presented data follows the COFOG – Classification of Functions of Government. The COFOG was developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development and published by the United Nations Statistical Division as a standard methodology of classification of the purposes of government activities.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data from IMF database.

**Table 13.2.2 Selected Data on Finance – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget</b>											
Revenue (million RMB) <sup>(1)</sup>	1 339 523	14 037 003	15 226 923	15 960 497	17 259 277	18 335 984	19 039 008	18 291 388	20 255 464	20 364 929	21 678 437
<b>Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
Total tax revenue	...	84,9	82	81,7	83,6	85,3	83	84,4	85,3	81,8	83,6
Domestic value added tax	...	22	20,4	25,5	32,7	33,6	32,7	31	31,4	23,9	32,0
Domestic consumption tax	...	6,3	6,9	6,4	5,9	5,8	6,6	6,6	6,9	8,2	7,4
VAT and consumption tax from imports	...	10,3	8,2	8	9,3	9,2	8,3	7,9	8,6	9,8	9,0
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	-8,1	-8,5	-7,6	-8	-8,7	-8,7	-7,5	-9	-8	-7,9
Business tax	...	12,7	12,7	7,2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	...	17,6	17,8	18,1	18,6	19,3	19,6	19,9	20,8	21,5	19
Individual income tax	...	5,3	5,7	6,3	6,9	7,6	5,5	6,3	6,9	7,3	6,8
Resource tax	...	0,8	0,7	0,6	0,8	0,9	1	1	1,1	1,7	1,4
City maintenance and construction tax	...	2,6	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,5	2,6	2,5	2,4
House property tax	...	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,8	1,8
Stamp tax	...	1,1	2,3	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,3	1,7	2	2,2	1,7
Stamp tax on security exchange	...	0,5	1,7	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,6	1,0	1,2	1,4	0,8
Urban land use tax	...	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,2	1,1	1,0	1,1	1,0
Land appreciation tax	...	2,8	2,5	2,6	2,8	3,1	3,4	3,5	3,4	3,1	2,4
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	...	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5
Tax on ship tonnage	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vehicle purchase tax	...	2,1	1,8	1,7	1,9	1,9	1,8	1,9	1,7	1,2	1,2
Tariffs	...	2	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4	1,2
Farm land occupation tax	...	1,5	1,4	1,3	1	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,5
Deed tax	...	2,9	2,6	2,7	2,8	3,1	3,3	3,9	3,7	2,8	2,7
Tobacco leaf tax	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Environment protection tax	...	...	...	...	...	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1	0,1
Other tax revenue	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-tax revenue	...	15,1	18	18,3	16,4	14,7	17	15,6	14,7	18,2	16,4

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Special program receipts	...	2,6	4,6	4,3	4,1	4,1	3,7	3,9	4	4,2	3,7
Charge of administrative and institutional units	...	3,7	3,2	3,1	2,7	2,1	2	2,1	2,1	2,1	1,9
<b>Penalty receipts</b>	...	1,2	1,2	1,2	1,4	1,5	1,6	1,7	1,8	2,1	1,8
<b>Other non-tax receipts</b>	...	7,5	8,9	9,7	8,1	7	9,6	7,9	6,8	9,9	9,0
<b>Expenditure (million RMB)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	1 588 650	15 178 556	17 587 777	18 775 521	20 308 549	22 090 413	23 885 837	24 567 903	24 567 300	26 055 212	27 457 381
<b>Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
General public services	...	8,7	7,7	7,9	8,1	8,3	8,5	8,2	8,1	8,0	7,7
Foreign affairs	...	0,2	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
National defense	...	5,5	5,2	5,2	5,1	5,1	5,1	5,3	5,6	5,7	5,8
Public security	...	5,5	5,3	5,9	6,1	6,2	5,8	5,6	5,6	5,5	5,4
Education	...	15,2	14,9	15	14,8	14,6	14,6	14,8	15,3	15,1	15
Science and technology	...	3,5	3,3	3,5	3,6	3,8	4	3,7	3,9	3,9	3,9
Culture, sport and media	...	1,8	1,7	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,7	1,6	1,5	1,4
Social safety net and employment effort	...	10,5	10,8	11,5	12,1	12,2	12,3	13,3	13,8	14,1	14,5
Medical and health care	...	6,7	6,8	7	7,1	7,1	7	7,8	7,8	8,6	8,2
Environment protection	...	2,5	2,7	2,5	2,8	2,9	3,1	2,6	2,2	2,1	2,1
Urban and rural community affairs	...	8,5	9	9,8	10,1	10	10,4	8,1	7,9	7,4	7,5
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	...	9,3	9,9	9,9	9,4	9,5	9,6	9,7	9	8,6	8,7
Transportation	...	6,9	7	5,6	5,3	5,1	4,9	5	4,6	4,6	4,4
Affairs of exploration, power and information	...	3,3	3,4	3,1	2,5	2,3	2,1	2,5	2,7	2,8	3,0
Affairs of commerce and services	...	0,9	1	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,7
Financial affairs	...	0,3	0,5	0,7	0,6	0,6	0,7	0,5	0,6	0,6	0,7
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	...	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2	0,2
Affairs of land and weather	...	1,4	1,2	1	1,1	1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,9	1,0
Affairs of housing security	...	3,3	3,3	3,6	3,2	3,1	2,7	2,9	2,9	2,9	3

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	...	1,3	1,5	1,2	1,1	0,9	0,8	0,9	0,7	0,7	0,7
Interest payment on debts	...	2,4	2	2,7	3,1	3,4	3,5	4,0	4,3	4,4	4,3
Issuing debts	...	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other expenditure	...	2,1	2,1	1	0,9	1	1,4	1,5	1,4	1,4	1,4
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million RMB)</b>	1 465 270	6 025 953	6 321 658	6 830 387	7 064 560	7 320 840	7 718 947	8 431 453	9 082 515	10 470 603	11 344 464
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	177 006	984 794	973 521	984 631	1 081 167	1 066 680	1 106 469	1 292 197	1 424 552	1 503 403	1 601 715
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million RMB)</b>	5 314 720	34 805 641	40 095 344	48 655 724	54 379 015	55 168 591	57 600 915	62 558 099	64 744 335	67 167 476	68 054 252
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	642 022	5 688 126	6 174 594	7 013 943	8 322 215	8 038 319	8 256 775	9 587 595	10 154 859	9 644 125	9 608 518
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million RMB)</b>	13 461 030	122 837 481	139 227 811	155 006 667	169 023 531	182 674 422	198 648 882	218 679 589	238 289 956	266 432 084	292 271 333
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	1 626 101	20 074 764	21 440 774	22 344 914	25 867 517	26 616 509	28 475 227	33 514 627	37 374 713	38 255 188	41 265 525
<b>Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	2,25	2,75	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5	1,5
<b>Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%)<sup>(3)</sup></b>	5,85	5,6	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35	4,35

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

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

**Table 13.2.3 Selected Data on Finance – Egypt**

	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023
<b>IX FINANCIAL AND MONETARY STATISTICS – FINANCES ET STATISTIQUES MONÉTAIRES</b>											
<b>IX-2 Public Finance (Millions Egyptian Pound)</b>											
Total Revenues and Grants	403 637	519 449	538 378	549 010	755 110	915 974	1 082 761	1 126 685	1 268 982	1 486 866	...
Direct taxes (on income, profits)	134 215	139 687	150 925	172 733	203 436	258 272	308 987	346 503	393 650	475 276	...
Domestic Indirect Taxes Revenues	92 924	91 867	122 930	140 525	208 624	293 809	350 576	329 979	384 913	453 944	...
Trade taxes	16 771	17 673	21 867	28 091	34 255	37 505	42 020	32 572	36 130	43 297	...
Other taxes	7 208	11 062	10 235	10 966	15 692	38 497	34 538	30 579	19 300	17 621	...
Other revenues	147 311	163 304	206 984	193 152	275 420	285 902	344 031	381 789	432 034	493 839	...
Grants	5 208	95 856	25 437	3 543	17 683	1 989	2 609	5 263	2 955	2 889	...
Total Expenditures and Net Lending	650 490	774 164	822 692	900 039	1 121 511	1 341 359	1 503 171	1 529 931	1 725 476	1 961 801	...
Current expenditure	172 219	208 385	232 513	249 383	270 534	287 372	331 070	361 861	410 402	432 461	...
Wages and Salaries	145 064	180 829	200 933	213 721	227 709	239 076	268 373	291 234	322 004	330 799	...
Other purchases of goods & services	27 155	27 556	31 580	35 662	42 825	48 296	62 697	70 627	88 398	101 662	...
Other current expenditure	35 141	41 209	50 348	54 552	66 244	72 349	77 653	86 941	100 699	114 746	...
Current transfers	261 760	298 002	282 116	270 080	386 255	455 498	446 527	398 234	414 454	516 449	...
Interest payments	135 331	159 330	179 035	243 635	284 746	415 097	506 471	542 255	554 537	555 286	...
Capital expenditure	39 629	52 921	61 917	69 250	109 206	105 664	143 466	191 643	249 372	318 223	...
Net Lending	6 410	14 317	16 763	13 139	4 526	5 379	- 2 016	- 51 003	- 3 988	24 636	...
Fiscal Balance	- 246 853	- 254 715	- 284 314	- 351 029	- 366 401	- 425 385	- 420 410	- 403 246	- 456 494	- 474 935	...
<b>IX-3 Balance of Payments</b>											
Trade balance	- 31	- 34	- 39	- 39	- 37	- 37	- 38	- 36	- 42	- 43	- 31
Services Balance	12	8	11	7	6	11	13	9	5	11	22
Exports of Services (Credit)	22	17	22	16	15	21	24	21	16	27	35
Imports of Services (Dedit)	10	9	11	10	10	10	11	12	11	16	13
Net primary Income	- 7	- 7	- 6	- 4	- 5	- 6	- 11	- 11	- 12	- 16	- 17
Net Secondary Income	19	30	22	17	22	26	25	28	31	31	22
Net official transfers	1	12	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers' remittances	19	19	19	17	22	26	25	28	31	32	22
Current account balance	- 6	- 3	- 12	- 20	- 14	- 6	- 11	- 11	- 18	- 17	- 5
Capital & financial account	10	5	18	21	31	22	11	5	23	12	9
Capital account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial account	10	5	18	21	31	22	11	6	24	12	9
Errors & omissions	- 3	- 1	- 2	- 4	- 3	- 3	0	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 3
Overall balance	0	1	4	- 3	14	13	0	- 9	2	- 11	1

**X DEBT AND FINANCIAL FLOWS - DETTE ET FLUX FINANCIERS**

**IX-3 Balance of Payments US \$ (Millions)**

<b>Total external debt</b>	43 233	46 067	48 063	55 764	79 033	92 644	108 699	...	...	...	...
<b>Total external debt service</b>	40	64	43	69	65	67	68	...	...	...	...
<b>Present value of External debt</b>	8 849	2 834	...	42 002,5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Total Government Domestic debt</b>	1 527 378	1 816 582	2 116 345	2 620 662	3 160 864	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 13.2.5 Selected Data on Finance – India**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget</b>											
<b>Total receipts (billion ₹)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	5 991	31 897	37 780	42 884	45 284	50 234	57 342	63 972	71 563	82 582	91 498
<b>Revenue receipts (%)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	63,2	74,9	72,7	73,0	74,6	75,6	67,2	57,7	67,4	69,1	69,3
Tax receipts (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	50,2	63,4	60,8	61,1	65,8	65,3	56,4	49,9	58,1	58,6	59,9
Non-tax receipts (%) <sup>(1)</sup>	13,0	11,5	11,9	11,9	8,8	10,3	10,8	7,7	9,3	10,5	9,4
<b>Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹)<sup>(1)</sup></b>	5 956	32 852	37 606	42 660	45 159	50 407	54 109	63 534	70 985	83 770	90 451
<b>Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹)<sup>(2)</sup></b>	3 256	16 637	17 908	19 752	21 420	23 151	26 863	35 098	37 938	41 932	44 425
Agriculture and rural development (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	5,8	5,6	7,2	7,3	7,4	8,4	8,9	7,5	6,8	6,3
Defence services (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	13,2	12,6	11,4	12,7	12,4	11,9	9,7	9,7	9,5	10,0
Health services (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	1,0	0,7	0,9	1,4	1,2	1,0	1,2	1,1	2,9	2,3	2,4
Education (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	2,1	1,8	1,8	1,8	2,1	1,9	1,9	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,9
Petroleum and natural gas (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	3,6	1,7	1,5	1,5	1,4	1,6	1,2	0,2	0,7	0,3
Science, technology and IT (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,2
Transport (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	3,7	4,6	4,9	5,0	5,7	5,5	6,0	6,8	9,1	11,7
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	0,8	0,6	0,5	0,0	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,3	0,2	0,4
Home affairs (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	3,7	3,9	4,1	4,8	4,8	5,0	4,1	4,4	4,5	4,4
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	7,1	7,9	6,2	5,1	4,7	4,4	16,1	8,1	6,8	5,2
Others (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	...	59,2	59,9	60,5	60,2	59,8	59,4	50,8	58,5	58,5	57,0
<b>Money stock measures (billion ₹)</b>											
M1	3 794	22 924	26 025	26 820	32 673	37 105	41 259	47 943	53 071	56 748	60 915
M2	3 883	23 398	26 641	27 740	33 765	38 511	42 769	49 652	54 956	58 751	63 174
M3	13 132	105 502	116 176	127 919	139 626	154 321	168 000	188 446	204 937	223 438	249 396
M4	13 476	107 239	118 260	130 481	142 634	157 994	172 334	193 550	215 060	234 570	262 382
<b>Foreign currency assets – FCA (million US\$)</b>	39 554	317 324	336 104	346 319	399 442	385 357	442 213	536 693	540 724	509 691	570 950
<b>SDRs (million US\$)</b>	2	3 985	1 502	1 447	1 540	1 457	1 433	1 486	18 891	18 392	18 132



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Reserve position in the IMF – RTP (million US\$)</b>	-	1292	2 456	2 321	2 079	2 986	3 583	4 925	5 143	5 165	4 662
<b>Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US\$)</b>	39 556	322 600	340 061	350 086	403 061	389 800	447 229	543 104	564 758	533 249	593 744
<b>Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US\$)</b>	2 725	19 038	20 115	19 869	21 484	23 071	30 578	33 880	42 551	45 200	52 675
<b>Structure of interest rates</b>											
<b>Deposit rates (% per annum)</b>											
Savings <sup>(3)</sup>	4	4	4	4	3.5–4.0	3.5–4.0	3.00–3.50	2.70–3.00	2.70–3.00	2.70–3.00	2.70–3.00
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8.50–9.50	8.50–8.75	7.25–7.50	6.75–7.00	6.40–6.75	6.25–7.25	5.00–6.20	4.90–5.30	5.00–5.20	5.30–5.60	6.00–7.10
3 to 5 years	9.50–10.00	8.50–8.75	7.00–7.50	6.50–6.90	6.25–6.70	6.25–7.25	5.70–6.40	5.25–5.35	5.05–5.45	5.35–6.10	6.50–7.00
Above 5 years	8.50–10.00	8.25–8.50	7.00–7.30	6.50–6.75	6.25–6.75	6.25–7.25	5.70–6.40	5.25–5.50	5.05–5.60	5.35–5.90	6.00–6.90
<b>Lending rates (% per annum)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	11.00–12.00	10.00–10.25	9.30–9.70	7.75–8.20	7.80–7.95	8.05–8.55	7.45–7.90	6.65–7.05	6.45–7.00	6.80–7.65	7.95–8.45
Weighted Average Lending Rate (Fresh Rupee Loan)	...	11.07	10.47	9.74	9.34	9.69	8.71	7.92	7.63	7.94	9.44

**Sources**

Reserve Bank of India.

**Footnotes:**

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year. Foreign Exchange Reserves and Structure of Interest Rates are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e., March (Next year).

<sup>(1)</sup> Data pertains to General government.

<sup>(2)</sup> Data pertains to Central government only.

<sup>(3)</sup> Savings deposit rates from 2011–12 onwards relates to balance up to INR 1 Lakh.

<sup>(4)</sup> Data on lending rates relate to either Prime Lending Rate (PLR) for the period up to 2002, Base Rate for the period 2010 to 2015 and Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR) (overnight) since 2016. BPLR system introduced effective from November 2003 was replaced by the Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010, which was in turn was replaced by the MCLR System with effect from April 1, 2016.

**Table 13.2.6 Selected Data on Finance – Iran**

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Government general budget resources (Billion Rials)</b>										
<b>Total</b>	1 783 244	2 017 078	2 831 598	3 200 278	3 898 300	4 346 000	5 848 063	11 044 873	15 820 667	21 747 006
<b>Government general revenues</b>	977 594	1 123 746	1 460 655	1 676 033	1 838 400	2 171 800	2 791 649	4 965 776	6 963 530	10 950 324
<b>Disposal of non-financial assets</b>										
Oil revenue	629 206	670 354	738 819	919 226	1 105 400	470 800	387 089	2 335 915	64 362	3 678 820
Other	2 701	3 225	3 981	3 651	3 800	4 800	15 463	64 362	76 220	62 292
<b>Disposal of financial assets</b>	173 743	219 754	628 144	601 368	950 700	1 698 600	2 653 862	3 678 820	4 349 446	5 921 187
<b>Government general budget uses (Billion Rials)</b>										
<b>Total</b>	1 783 244	2 017 077	2 831 597	3 200 278	3 898 212	4 346 000	5 848 063	11 044 874	15 206 110	21 747 005
<b>Expense (current) Appropriations</b>	1 438 316	1 706 885	2 072 345	2 429 371	2 776 212	3 367 900	4 547 013	8 091 784	11 311 367	16 879 869
<b>Acquisition of non - financial assets</b>	299 500	271 990	386 598	441 808	525 900	506 300	774 685	1 409 021	2 549 349	3 048 752
<b>Acquisition of financial assets</b>	45 428	38 202	372 655	329 099	596 100	471 800	526 365	1 544 069	1 345 394	1 818 384
<b>Factors affecting Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)</b>										
<b>Liquidity</b>	...	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
<b>Foreign assets of banking system</b>	...	...	2 512,6	2 855,0	3 252,6	4 632,3	5 877,5	8 438,0	6 325,8	21 911,5
<b>Claims of the banking system on the public sector</b>	...	...	1 579,1	1 838,1	2 402,4	2 793,0	3 552,8	3 424,6	3 856,7	5 171,8
<b>Claims of the banking system on the non-public sector</b>	...	...	8 240,7	9 761,3	11 466,7	14 162,8	21 013,7	31 446,7	43 897,5	56 545,8
<b>Other items</b>	...	...	201,5	845,4	1 707,2	3 133,4	4 317,7	5 015,1	7 541,1	-7 190,2
<b>Components of Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)</b>										
<b>Liquidity</b>	...	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
<b>Money</b>										
Notes and coins in circulation	...	...	393	443	548	611	735	864	1 226	1 469
Sight Deposits	...	...	1 237	1 504	2 305	3 662	6 175	9 002	15 071	17 678
<b>Quasi Money</b>	...	...	10 904	13 353	15 977	20 449	27 852	38 459	47 080	59 628
<b>Liquidity, Monetray Base and Money Multiplier (Thousand Billion Rials, percent)</b>										
<b>Liquidity</b>	...	...	12 534	15 300	18 829	24 722	34 762	48 324	63 377	78 775
<b>Monetray base</b>	...	...	1 798	2 140	2 657	3 529	4 589	5 981	8 548	10 906
<b>Money Multiplier (percent)</b>	...	...	6,97	7,15	7,09	7,01	7,58	8,08	7,41	7,22

**Table 13.2.7 Selected Data on Finance – Russia**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget</b>											
Revenue (billion Rub) <sup>(1)</sup>	2 098	26 766	26 922	28 182	31 047	37 320	39 498	38 206	48 118	53 074	59 073
<b>Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19,0	8,9	9,7	9,8	10,6	11,0	11,5	10,5	12,6	12,0	13,4
Income tax of individuals (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	8,3	10,1	10,4	10,7	10,5	9,8	10,0	11,1	10,1	10,8	11,1
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	4,5	11,0	12,1	10,5	13,4	16,6	15,8	10,8	17,5	23,9	19,0
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13,4	20,4	12,2	9,2	8,4	9,9	7,6	5,1	7,4	6,5	4,2
<b>Expenditure (billion Rub)</b>	1 960	27 612	29 742	31 324	32 396	34 285	37 382	42 503	47 073	55 182	62 984
<b>Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
General and local government (%) <sup>(3)</sup>	3,7	5,9	6,2	5,9	6,0	6,2	6,2	6,0	6,1	...	...
National economy (%)	...	16,5	12,7	12,4	13,4	13,0	13,8	14,2	15,3	...	...
Education (%)	11	11	10,2	9,9	10,1	10,7	10,8	10,2	10	...	...
Medical and health care (%) <sup>(4)</sup>	7,8	9,2	9,6	10	8,7	9,7	10,1	11,6	11	...	...
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy (%) <sup>(5)</sup>	3	1,4	1,4	1,3	1,3	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2	...	...
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27,4	54,9	57,7	57,3	58,8	59,5	58,8	60,2	57,6	...	...
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (billion Rub)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	418,9	7 171,5	7 239,1	7 714,8	8 446	9 339	9 658,4	12 523,9	13 200,4	15 435,7	17 134,0
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (billion US\$)<sup>(7)</sup></b>	14,9	127,5	99,3	127,2	146,6	134,4	156	169,5	177,7	219,5	191,0
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (billion Rub)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	1 150,6	31 615,7	35 179,7	38 418	42 442,2	47 109,3	51 660,3	58 652,1	66 252,9	82 388,0	98 385,4
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (billion US\$)<sup>(7)</sup></b>	40,9	562	482,7	633,4	736,8	678,1	834,5	793,9	891,8	1 171,3	1 097,0
<b>Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%)<sup>(6)</sup></b>	25	8,25	8,25	10	7,75	7,75	6,25	4,25	8,50	7,5	16,0
<b>Interest rate (%)<sup>(8)</sup></b>											
Deposit	6,51	6,04	9,2	6,97	5,86	5,36	5,4	3,77	3,79	7,6	7,57
Lending	24,43	11,14	15,72	12,6	10,56	8,87	8,75	6,78	7,18	11,46	11,62

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

- <sup>(1)</sup> In 2000 – data are provided excluding the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.
- <sup>(2)</sup> In 2000 – personal income tax.
- <sup>(3)</sup> In accordance with the budget classification of expenditures in force in 2000, national expenditures include expenditures on public administration and local self-government, the activities of financial and tax authorities. From 2005 to 2010, expenditures on national issues included expenditures on servicing state and municipal debt. Since 2011 (as well as in 2000) the cost of servicing state and municipal debt is an independent position. Since 2005 expenditures on national issues include expenses on the judicial system, international relations and international cooperation, fundamental research, etc. (in addition to expenses on state and municipal administration).
- <sup>(4)</sup> In 2000 – expenditures on health care and physical education.
- <sup>(5)</sup> In 2000 – expenditure on agriculture and fisheries, forestry and water resources.
- <sup>(6)</sup> By data of Bank of Russia.
- <sup>(7)</sup> The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.
- <sup>(8)</sup> According to IMF data.

**Table 13.2.8 Selected Data on Finance – South Africa**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
<b>Revenue (million ZAR)</b>	273 850	1 254 626	1 394 379	1 529 449	1 641 834	1 727 788	1 823 549	1 939 906	1 847 670	2 201 019	2 422 718
<b>Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
<b>Total tax revenue</b>	79,1	77,6	76,6	76,3	76,1	76,9	77,6	76,6	74,9	77,4	75,8
Domestic value added tax	13,5	10,4	9,8	9,9	9,1	8,8	9,6	9,3	9,0	9,3	10,5
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
VAT and consumption tax from imports	2,1	3,5	2,9	3,0	2,8	2,9	3,1	2,8	2,5	2,7	3,1
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	10,8	15,7	14,9	14,2	14,5	14,4	13,4	12,6	12,4	16,2	16
Individual income tax	31,5	24,8	25,4	25,5	25,9	26,8	27,1	27,3	26,4	25,2	24,8
Resource tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
City maintenance and construction tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
House property tax	3,9	3,3	3,4	3,2	3,3	3,4	3,7	3,7	4,2	...	...
Stamp tax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	1,3	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	...	...
Deed tax	0,7	0,4	0,5	0,5	0,5	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5	0,5
Tobacco leaf tax <sup>(2)</sup>	0,1	0,9	0,9	0,9	0,8	0,7	0,7	0,7	0,4	0,4	0,4
Other tax revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	1,8	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5
<b>Total non-tax revenue</b>	20,8	24,0	24,2	24,3	24,5	23,8	23,3	24,2	25,9	23,3	25
Special program receipts	1,7	2,0	1,7	1,6	1,7	1,6	1,6	1,6	1,5	1,5	1,5
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61,7	1,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Penalty receipts	0,6	1,2	0,3	0,2	0,2	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,4	0,5
Other non-tax receipts	5,6	20,5	21,7	22,1	22,2	21,5	20,8	21,8	23,6	21,0	22,7
<b>Total expenditure-consolidated general government<sup>(3)</sup></b>											
<b>Functional classification</b>											
<b>Expenditure (million ZAR)</b>	283 740	1 394 579	1 527 972	1 691 591	1 776 417	1 909 762	1 995 515	2 206 413	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)</b>											
<b>General public services</b>	28,7	23,9	25,3	24,7	24,3	25	24,6	23,8	...	...	...
Of which:Public debts transactions	16,8	7,8	8,4	8,5	9,2	9,5	10,2	10,4	...	...	...
Defence	4,5	3,3	3,1	2,9	3,0	2,7	2,6	2,6	...	...	...
Public order & safety	9,7	10,6	10,2	9,9	9,8	9,6	9,6	9,3	...	...	...
<b>Economic Affairs</b>	9,8	9,7	9,7	11,2	10,7	10,5	9,8	11,4	...	...	...
Of which:Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	1,4	1,6	1,5	1,3	1,4	1,2	1,2	1,2	...	...	...
Fuel and energy	0,2	0,5	0,5	2,0	0,5	0,5	0,4	2,8	...	...	...
Mining, manufacturing & Constr	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,6	0,5	0,5	0,5	...	...	...
Transport	5	4,5	4,8	4,8	5,5	5,4	4,4	0,0	...	...	...
Communication	0,2	0,2	0,1	0,1	0,2	0,4	0,3	0,2	...	...	...
Other Industries	0	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	0,3	...	...	...
<b>Environmental protection</b>	1,9	0,8	0,8	0,7	0,8	0,8	0,8	0,8	...	...	...
<b>Housing and community amenities</b>	2,3	4,8	4,5	4,5	4,4	4,2	4,0	3,7	...	...	...
<b>Health</b>	9,7	11,3	11,4	11,4	11,6	11,8	11,7	11,4	...	...	...
Of which:Outpatient services	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,0	0,4	0,3	0,0	0,0	...	...	...
Hospital services	0,0	6,4	6,6	6,5	6,6	6,7	6,7	6,5	...	...	...
Public Health	0,0	3,7	3,7	3,7	3,8	3,9	3,7	3,7	...	...	...
Recreation, culture and religion	1,6	3,1	2,4	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,4	2,4	...	...	...
<b>Education</b>	20,3	19,3	19,3	18,8	19,2	19,3	20,1	19,9	...	...	...
Of which:Pre-primary education & Primary education	8,3	6,1	5,9	5,8	5,9	6,0	6,1	5,9	...	...	...
Secondary education	6,5	4,8	4,7	4,5	4,6	4,6	4,7	4,5	...	...	...
Tertiary education	5,2	4,7	4,7	4,7	4,8	4,9	5,5	5,7	...	...	...
<b>Social protection</b>	11,4	13,2	13,3	13,4	13,9	13,9	14,4	14,9	...	...	...
<b>Total outlays</b>	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	...	...	...
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million ZAR)</b>	43 568	209 636	225 901	240 465	256 894	280 228	291 880	302 464	318 596	36 335	395 807

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Currency issued – M0 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	5 703	18 285	15 124	17 377	19 476	19 754	20 214	20 285	20 074	21 023	21 195
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million ZAR)</b>	274 355	1 241 272	1 428 508	1 606 911	1 700 966	1 778 087	1 835 280	2 189 376	2 316 060	2 414 204	2 579 510
<b>Currency issued – M1 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	35 912	108 268	95 641	116 119	128 954	125 339	127 100	146 830	145 933	139 684	138 133
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million ZAR)</b>	474 848	2 226 544	2 441 525	2 601 201	2 806 033	2 895 085	3 034 447	3 489 713	3 668 057	3 905 818	4 216 823
<b>Currency issued – M2 (year-end) (million US\$)</b>	62 156	194 206	163 464	187 969	212 732	204 078	210 147	234 037	231 121	225 988	225 811
<b>Currency issued – M3 (year-end) (million ZAR)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	520 665	2 693 899	2 975 907	3 156 546	3 359 131	3 545 770	3 763 732	4 118 602	4 353 021	4 727 556	5 088 962
<b>Currency issued – M3 (year-end) (million US\$)<sup>(4)</sup></b>	68 154	234 971	199 242	228 099	254 664	249 945	260 653	276 213	274 280	273 533	272 514
<b>Discount rate of Central Bank (%)</b>	12,00	5,75	6,25	7,00	6,75	6,75	6,50	3,50	3,75	7,00	8,25
<b>Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)<sup>(5)</sup></b>	14,50	9,25	9,75	10,50	10,25	10,25	10,00	7,00	7,25	10,50	11,75

**Sources**

South African Reserve Bank.

**Footnotes:**

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

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

<sup>(2)</sup> Data for excise duties on cigarette and cigarette tobacco only from 2001.

<sup>(3)</sup> Consolidated General government refers to Central, provincial and local government.

<sup>(4)</sup> M3 is the broadly defined money supply aggregate officially used in South Africa.

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

## Explanatory Notes

### Brazil

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

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

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

**Expenditure:** Data covers Federal Government only.

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

### China

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

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

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

**The Contents of Government Revenue** include the following main items:

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

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

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

### India

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

M2 = M1 + Post Office savings banks deposits.

M3 = M1 + Time deposits with banks.

M4 = M3 + Total Post Office Deposits.

### Russia

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

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

**Deposit Rate:** average rate on deposits (in national currency) of individuals in credit institutions for up to 1 year.

**Lending Rate:** average rate on loans (in national currency) to legal entities (companies and organizations) in credit institutions up to 1 year.

**Annual rates:** are calculated as the average of monthly data.

### South Africa

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

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

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

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





# External Economic Relations



**Table 14.1 Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	137 738	590 730	475 402	426 753	486 819	543 083	529 600	486 729	621 581	756 703	...
<b>China<sup>(1)</sup></b>	477 398	4 704 505	4 362 434	4 140 108	4 641 545	5 214 114	5 130 154	5 119 223	6 648 968	6 861 031	6 636 433
<b>Egypt</b>	...	121 162	105 508	101 926	113 099	127 948	132 473	112 584	152 378	173 439	150 482
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	125 909	998 075	882 239	920 259	1 081 727	1 178 217	1 129 530	1 009 854	1 436 596	1 674 419	1 634 649
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	168 991	991 448	674 824	598 449	737 731	852 146	834 047	686 327	926 639	988 263	844 975
<b>South Africa</b>	70 187	226 812	196 677	180 759	204 212	220 809	209 842	171 555	235 842	263 614	248 141
<b>UAE</b>	...	677 839	627 529	631 341	667 474	681 754	710 867	647 506	772 685	949 889	1 040 253
<b>Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	63 584	263 469	223 589	217 321	251 258	273 564	258 833	238 221	315 494	380 619	389 626
<b>China<sup>(1)</sup></b>	224 306	2 241 603	2 002 282	1 942 185	2 212 267	2 563 104	2 499 155	2 380 325	3 093 737	3 141 711	3 125 185
<b>Egypt</b>	...	73 996	67 939	68 301	70 224	76 328	78 951	72 482	94 039	97 144	82 265
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	65 130	529 613	465 637	480 207	583 111	640 138	602 979	511 956	760 062	898 019	856 513
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	58 471	428 898	281 789	266 097	327 248	343 585	352 348	304 837	376 923	347 384	379 315
<b>South Africa</b>	33 129	116 262	100 591	89 650	99 924	109 374	103 935	78 355	104 932	127 820	123 444
<b>UAE</b>	...	275 111	268 999	270 715	285 337	281 536	306 004	297 228	347 529	427 992	481 852
<b>Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	74 155	327 261	251 814	209 433	235 561	269 519	270 767	230 508	306 087	376 084	346 639
<b>China<sup>(1)</sup></b>	253 092	2 462 902	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 429 277	2 651 010	2 630 999	2 738 898	3 555 231	3 719 320	3 511 248
<b>Egypt</b>	...	47 166	37 569	33 624	42 875	51 620	53 523	40 102	58 339	76 296	68 218
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	60 779	468 462	416 601	440 052	498 616	538 078	526 551	497 898	676 534	776 400	778 136
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	110 520	562 551	393 035	332 353	410 483	508 561	481 699	381 490	549 717	640 878	465 660
<b>South Africa</b>	37 058	110 550	96 086	91 109	104 288	111 435	105 906	93 200	130 911	135 795	124 697
<b>UAE</b>	...	402 728	358 530	360 626	382 138	400 218	404 863	350 277	425 156	521 897	558 402
<b>Value of imports of goods (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>China</b>	188 142	1 808 720	1 566 562	1 500 636	1 740 272	2 037 369	1 993 647	1 998 912	2 653 132	2 681 775	2 585 296
<b>Egypt</b>	13 964	73 987	74 395	71 364	66 569	81 910	76 515	70 437	89 206	96 189	83 188
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	50 554	448 033	381 008	384 357	465 581	514 078	474 709	394 436	613 052	715 969	678 215
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	42 131	307 875	193 021	191 494	238 384	248 857	253 877	240 089	301 047	276 510	302 865
<b>South Africa</b>	27 311	99 114	84 880	74 424	83 306	92 421	87 468	67 140	91 329	109 574	104 840
<b>UAE</b>	...	210 251	187 120	186 875	213 533	209 214	217 808	235 363	271 423	331 082	376 664

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Value of exports of goods (million US\$)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	218 062	2 243 761	2 142 753	1 989 519	2 216 214	2 417 443	2 386 640	2 510 015	3 215 838	3 346 825	3 179 193
Egypt	4 694	27 644	21 996	22 497	26 278	29 304	30 505	29 323	43 711	52 232	42 179
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	44 511	310 352	262 291	275 852	303 526	330 078	313 361	291 808	422 004	451 070	437 072
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	99 220	496 806	341 419	281 709	352 941	443 915	419 721	333 530	494 161	592 077	424 483
South Africa	32 019	93 330	80 550	76 171	87 735	94 415	90 004	84 711	121 765	123 127	110 443
UAE	...	378 902	297 754	295 031	311 641	328 387	314 598	272 156	323 318	367 507	396 359
<b>Value of imports of services (million US\$)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	36 164	432 883	435 719	441 550	471 995	525 735	505 508	381 414	440 605	459 935	539 888
Egypt	...	9 545	10 357	9 971	10 369	10 503	12 992	10 469	13 028	15 189	13 430
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	14 576	81 580	84 630	95 850	117 530	126 060	128 270	117 520	147 010	182 050	178 298
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	16 340	121 022	88 768	74 602	88 864	94 728	98 471	64 748	75 876	70 874	76 450
South Africa	5 817	17 148	15 711	15 226	16 618	16 953	16 467	11 215	13 603	18 245	18 605
UAE	...	64 860	81 879	83 839	71 804	72 321	88 196	61 865	76 106	96 909	105 187
<b>Value of exports of services (million US\$)</b>											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	35 030	219 141	217 399	208 404	213 064	233 567	244 359	228 883	339 393	372 495	332 055
Egypt	...	21 898	18 539	13 606	19 535	23 574	25 051	15 053	21 897	31 574	33 649
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)</sup>	16 268	158 110	154 310	164 200	195 090	208 000	213 190	206 090	254 530	325 330	341 064
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	11 300	65 744	51 616	50 644	57 541	64 646	61 978	47 960	55 555	48 802	41 177
South Africa	5 039	17 220	15 536	14 938	16 553	17 020	15 902	8 489	9 146	12 668	14 253
UAE	...	23 826	60 776	65 596	70 497	71 831	90 265	78 121	101 838	154 391	162 042
<b>Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil	-4,05	-4,50	-3,53	-1,70	-1,23	-2,86	-3,63	-1,91	-2,81	-2,79	...
China	1,7	2,3	2,7	1,7	1,5	0,2	0,7	1,7	2,0	2,5	1,4
Egypt	...	-1,8	-5,1	-6,8	-3,3	-2,7	-2,9	-3,5	-4,1	-2,3	-3,2
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(2)(3)</sup>	-0,6	-1,3	-1,1	-0,6	-1,8	-2,1	-0,9	0,9	-1,2	-2,0	-0,7
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	16,3	2,8	5,0	1,9	2,0	7,0	3,9	2,4	5,7	4,4	3,9
South Africa	-0,1	-4,8	-4,3	-2,7	-2,4	-2,9	-2,6	2,0	3,7	-0,5	-1,6
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	116,6	124,2	112,6	96,4	93,8	98,5	104,6	96,8	97,0	98,9	...
<b>China</b>	112,8	109,9	117,9	113,2	109,8	103,4	105,3	115,1	114,9	118,4	112,4
<b>Egypt</b>	...	63,7	55,3	49,2	61,1	67,6	67,8	55,3	62,0	78,5	82,9
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	93,3	88,5	89,5	91,6	85,5	84,1	87,3	97,3	89,0	86,5	90,8
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	189,0	131,2	139,5	124,9	125,4	148,0	136,7	125,1	145,8	184,5	122,8
<b>South Africa</b>	111,9	95,1	95,5	101,6	104,4	101,9	101,9	118,9	124,8	106,2	101,0
<b>UAE</b>	...	146,4	133,3	133,2	133,9	142,2	132,3	117,8	122,3	121,9	115,9
<b>Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	100,2	110,1	113,9	135,7	122,1	113,3	118,2	114,7	114,9	114,9	...
<b>China</b>	115,9	124,1	136,8	132,6	127,3	118,7	119,7	125,6	121,2	124,8	123,0
<b>Egypt</b>	...	39,2	33,0	34,3	39,0	42,6	43,2	40,4	45,0	54,6	50,2
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)</sup></b>	88,0	69,3	68,8	71,8	65,2	64,2	66,0	74,0	68,8	63,0	64,4
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia</b>	235,5	161,4	176,9	147,1	148,1	178,4	165,3	138,9	164,1	214,1	140,2
<b>South Africa</b>	117,2	94,2	94,9	102,3	105,3	102,2	102,9	126,2	133,3	112,4	105,3
<b>UAE</b>	...	180,2	159,1	157,9	145,9	157,0	144,4	115,6	119,1	111,0	105,2
<b>Inflows of FDI (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	32 995	87 714	64 738	74 295	68 885	78 163	69 174	37 786	46 439	87 245	...
<b>China<sup>(8)(18)</sup></b>	40 715	128 500	135 580	133 710	136 320	138 310	141 220	149 340	180 960	189 130	163 253
<b>Egypt</b>	...	...	12 797	13 843	12 528	14 597	17 546	13 742	16 512	25 063	21 080
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	1 855	2 627	4 143	4 017	3 360	2 549	2 381	4 260	3 670	3 263
<b>India<sup>(2)(5)</sup></b>	4 029	45 148	55 559	60 220	60 974	62 001	74 391	81 973	84 835	71 355	70 954
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(6)</sup></b>	2 678	22 031	6 853	32 539	28 557	8 785	31 975	9 479	40 450	...	...
<b>South Africa<sup>(7)</sup></b>	888	5 775	1 730	2 235	2 010	5 450	5 125	3 062	40 215	9 280	3 475
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Outflows of FDI (million US\$)</b>											
<b>Brazil</b>	2 497	20 607	3 134	14 693	21 341	2 025	22 820	-3 467	16 239	33 355	...
<b>China<sup>(8)(9)</sup></b>	...	123 120	145 667	196 149	158 288	143 037	136 908	153 710	178 819	163 121	...
<b>Egypt</b>	...	...	5 871	5 736	5 120	6 456	8 536	7 890	11 390	13 663	11 240
<b>Ethiopia</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>India<sup>(2)(5)</sup></b>	759	4 031	8 886	6 603	9 144	12 590	12 993	10 972	17 644	14 020	16 678
<b>Iran</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Russia<sup>(6)</sup></b>	3 179	57 082	22 085	22 314	36 757	31 377	21 923	5 847	65 883	...	...
<b>South Africa<sup>(10)</sup></b>	271	7 675	5 747	4 475	7 377	4 076	3 147	-1 951	139	2 376	-2 812
<b>UAE</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Foreign exchange reserves (million US\$)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(11)</sup>	33 011	363 551	356 464	365 016	373 972	374 715	356 884	355 620	362 204	324 703	355 034
China	165 574	3 843 018	3330362	3 010 517	3 139 949	3 072 712	3 107 924	3 216 522	3 250 166	3 127 691	3 237 977
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(12)</sup>	42 281	341 638	360 176	369 955	424 545	412 871	477 807	576 984	607 309	578 449	646 419
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(13)</sup>	24 263	327 727	309 387	308 031	346 507	371 733	433 297	444 495	468 075	417 806	414 244
South Africa	7 534	49 102	45 787	47 356	50 722	51 641	55 058	55 013	57 589	60 570	62 518
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Share of external debts to GDP (%)</b>											
Brazil	...	29,0	37,0	37,5	32,3	34,7	36,1	43,3	40,1	34,9	33,7
China <sup>(14)</sup>	12,0	17,0	12,5	12,6	14,3	14,3	14,5	16,3	15,4	13,6	13,7
Egypt	...	...	14,2	25,2	31,5	30,4	29,5	30,5	30,5	40,0	43,0
Ethiopia	...	24,5	28,8	28,6	28,5	30,6	28,2	26,8	26,5	22,0	17,3
India <sup>(3)(12)</sup>	22,0	23,9	23,8	23,4	19,8	20,1	19,9	20,9	21,1	19,9	19,0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(13)</sup>	61,7	42,7	45,5	36,3	32,5	30,4	27,8	32,1	26,7	17,5	16,5
South Africa	24,4	38,1	35,8	44,1	45,4	42,6	47,6	50,4	38,1	40,4	41,5
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>International investment position (million US\$)</b>											
Brazil <sup>(15)</sup>	...	-705 914	-374 684	-566 633	-645 227	-595 354	-785 695	-552 196	-601 117	-795 520	...
China	...	1 610 309	1 698 871	1 984 890	2 065 230	2 107 502	2 299 588	2 286 797	2 186 059	2 421 634	2 908 204
Egypt	...	...	-101 461	-123 715	-139 675	-156 956	-176 013	-202 642	-232 313,9	-247 945,1	-265 217
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India <sup>(12)</sup>	-76 848	-364 291	-358 865	-387 992	-418 533	-437 021	-375 408	-354 941	-358 080	-367 162	-361 680
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(16)(17)</sup>	...	131 736	313 248	339 169	219 666	280 297	374 405	359 494	516 731	486 585	768 059
South Africa	-10 694	-26 090	40 903	22 428	34 597	44 877	31 081	112 842	102 391	76 723	109 137
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Annual average exchange rates</b>											
Brazil (R\$ per US\$)	1,83	2,35	3,34	3,48	3,19	3,66	3,95	5,16	5,39	5,17	...
China (RMB per US\$)	8,3	6,1	6,2	6,6	6,8	6,6	6,9	6,9	6,5	6,7	...
Egypt (EGP per US\$)	...	7,1	7,7	9,8	17,8	17,8	16,8	15,8	15,7	19,2	30,7
Ethiopia (ETB per US\$)	8,1	19,1	20,1	21,1	22,4	26,1	28,1	31,3	39	48,6	53,3
India (RS. per US\$) <sup>(2)</sup>	45,7	61,1	65,5	67,1	64,5	69,9	70,9	74,2	74,5	80,4	82,8
Iran (IRR per US\$)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia RUB per US\$)	28,1	38,0	60,7	66,9	58,3	62,5	64,7	71,9	73,6	67,5	84,7
South Africa (ZAR per US\$)	6,9	10,8	12,8	14,7	13,3	13,2	14,4	16,5	14,8	16,4	18,5
UAE (DHS per US\$)	...	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67	3,67

### Sources

#### **Brazil**

- a) Central Bank of Brazil.
- b) Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade.
- c) International Monetary Fund.

#### **China**

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

#### **Ethiopia**

- a) National Bank of Ethiopia.
- b) Ministry of Finance.

#### **India**

- a) Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Department of Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade; Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.
- b) Reserve Bank of India.

#### **Russia**

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

#### **South Africa**

- South African Reserve Bank.

## Footnotes:

### **Brazil**

<sup>(1)</sup> According to IMF data.

<sup>(11)</sup> Cash concept.

<sup>(15)</sup> Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. Additionally, new sources of information enabled the inclusion of flows of reinvested earnings from 2010 onwards. As of BPM6, the expression "FDI" was replaced by "Direct Investment – Liabilities".

### **China**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data of imports and exports of goods and commercial services come from the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

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

<sup>(9)</sup> Data for 2000–2005 are for China's non-financial outbound direct investment, and data for 2006–2022 are for industry-wide outbound direct investment.

<sup>(14)</sup> In accordance with the Special Data Dissemination Standard (SDDS) of the IMF, China adjusted the statistical coverage of external debt and disseminated the full-scale data on China's external debt in 2015, including RMB-denominated external debt, which was classified into medium- and long-term external debt and short-term external debt by contractual maturity. Outstanding external debt at the end of 2014 was adjusted to the full-scale data on the base of comparable coverage. No adjustments were made for previous years.

<sup>(18)</sup> Since 2005, data for the actual use of FDI have full coverage of banking, securities, and insurance.

### **India**

<sup>(2)</sup> All information in case of India pertains to financial year.

<sup>(3)</sup> GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (with Base Year 2011–12).

<sup>(5)</sup> Inflows of FDI (million US\$) is Gross FDI Inflow to India and Outflows of FDI (million US\$) is Net FDI abroad.

<sup>(12)</sup> Figures are as on 31st March of the year indicated in the table.

### **Russia**

<sup>(6)</sup> According to the Bank of Russia.

<sup>(13)</sup> At the end of the year. The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

<sup>(16)</sup> At the beginning of the year.

<sup>(17)</sup> Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

### **South Africa**

<sup>(7)</sup> These indicate on a net basis an increase in liabilities and a decrease in assets.

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

<sup>(14)</sup> This includes gold.

**Table 14.2.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Brazil**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>	55 851	229 145	171 461	137 557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	1 222	37 345	30 719	23 364	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	12 899	35 008	26 470	23 799	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	6 843	14 143	10 284	9 085	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	4 428	13 838	10 378	9 129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nigeria	734	9 495	4 633	1 305	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Korea	1 437	8 526	5 421	5 449	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	271	6 640	4 290	2 484	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2 167	6 311	4 675	3 702	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 961	5 901	4 877	3 567	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	1 880	5 700	4 458	3 679	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	754	5 363	4 378	3 528	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	968	4 011	3 423	2 887	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	1 119	3 910	3 499	2 565	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	140	3 816	2 506	1 342	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saudi Arabia	779	3 299	1 907	1 301	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>	55 119	225 101	191 134	185 280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	1 085	40 616	35 608	35 138	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States	13 190	27 028	24 080	23 159	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	6 238	14 282	12 800	13 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	2 796	13 036	10 044	10 324	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 474	6 719	4 845	4 605	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	2 527	6 633	5 179	4 863	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	1 248	4 984	3 978	4 083	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	217	4 789	3 617	3 162	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Venezuela	753	4 632	2 987	1 283	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Planes and ships provisions</b>	945	4 038	2 427	1 948	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	2 146	4 021	3 270	3 323	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Korea	581	3 831	3 122	2 881	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	423	3 829	2 464	2 300	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	1 499	3 827	2 907	2 842	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	1 713	3 670	3 588	3 814	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Import by principal commodities</b>	55 851	229 145	171 461	137 557	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum oils, crude	3 190	15 533	7 381	2 899	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diesel oil	...	8 725	3 415	2 897	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm <sup>3</sup> ≤ 3000, up to 6 pass	808	4 479	2 989	1 517	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Naphtha for petrochemical	...	4 422	2 580	2 420	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	3 827	2 568	1 278	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Natural gas, liquefied	0	3 139	2 754	768	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc	274	2 935	1 997	1 204	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other potassium chloride	561	2 893	2 510	1 989	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other parts for appar. / equip. of teleph. / telegr.	...	2 768	2 277	1 904	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weigh ≤ 5 t	399	2 242	1 489	1 354	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	1 907	1 752	1 456	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	...	1 812	1 216	1 335	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	257	1 765	1 947	2 109	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other gasolines, except for aviation	...	1 582	1 048	915	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other insecticides, presented in another way	...	1 538	1 188	787	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Export by principal commodities</b>	55 119	225 101	191 134	185 280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	...	23 273	20 982	19 327	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1 853	19 983	10 379	11 576	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Petroleum oils, crude	159	16 357	11 781	10 074	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other cane sugar	...	7 446	5 899	8 280	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Soybean waste, solid	1 648	6 062	5 003	4 331	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1 559	6 041	5 555	4 843	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif., soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1 526	4 914	5 343	5 129	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	333	4 890	3 953	3 577	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fowls spec. gal. domest. Cuts and offal, frozen	445	4 461	3 959	3 954	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	3 870	4 932	3 655	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1 195	3 716	3 697	1 713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fuel oil	...	3 113	1 254	640	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oth. airplanes/ aircraft, weight > 15,000 kg, empty	602	2 720	2 985	3 247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Onboard consump. Fuels and lubrication f/ aircrafts	448	2 614	1 589	1 127	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/ cut in piece	359	2 432	2 271	1 993	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

Ministério do Desenvolvimento, Indústria, Comércio e Serviços – Secretaria de Comércio Exterior.

**Table 14.3.1 Selected Data on Direct Investment (DI) in Net incurrence of liabilities – Brazil<sup>(1)</sup>**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>FDI inflow by source</b>											
United States	5 398	6 923	5 920	5 418	10 047	4 984	8 532	6 555	10 813	9 559	8 220
Netherlands	2 228	6 742	10 043	10 157	8 696	8 500	4 226	3 963	1 827	7 964	3 986
Germany	374	1 469	3 426	1 795	3 175	3 729	1 281	693	1 070	2 214	1 850
Luxembourg	...	6 231	6 362	6 203	4 280	1 885	2 105	907	4 401	2 103	265
Chile	29	1 270	999	831	1 510	975	3 770	712	1 210	1 554	1 977
Canada	192	781	883	511	263	1 225	1 540	502	1 465	1 544	882
Spain	9 592	5 410	5 552	3 308	1 910	3 160	2 543	1 696	-1 368	1 467	2 293
Switzerland	306	1 916	1 069	948	1 151	1 140	684	697	231	1 365	2 132
Cayman Islands	...	537	468	347	114	1 623	2 837	1 438	2 071	1 046	230
United Kingdom	...	1 996	1 548	-1 419	985	784	2 738	745	907	956	3 066
France	1 909	2 910	49	2 614	2 862	1 309	2 808	2 025	485	929	- 82
Japan	384	3 566	1 832	1 379	-280	1 105	1 904	1 827	505	692	407
Italy	...	815	1 691	2 804	1 480	629	683	911	771	466	210
Sweden	...	668	421	375	125	174	285	119	134	384	146
Norway	...	412	2 433	2 185	936	775	2 197	747	246	353	538
Belgium	...	266	988	604	113	152	498	91	136	325	449
Hong Kong	...	436	554	191	1 114	857	18	135	422	26	63
Australia	...	334	151	44	139	-55	104	-106	148	242	519
Bahamas	...	178	162	111	1 079	2 623	502	308	194	223	171
Panama	...	215	258	71	233	122	66	493	585	184	265
Uruguay	...	-83	285	95	154	36	37	386	331	165	123
Bermudas	...	9	176	219	-53	575	496	135	248	152	134
British Virgin Islands	...	723	729	1 580	9 039	1 399	433	189	135	132	341
Denmark	...	283	319	164	161	87	57	53	70	98	212
South Korea	...	405	149	539	453	342	198	229	546	98	15
Austria	...	281	60	88	175	126	385	279	65	83	133
Mexico	224	124	572	804	1 490	331	244	84	105	34	280
Portugal	2 514	476	330	237	271	83	-83	195	48	24	6
Argentina	112	21	-3	104	75	66	61	5	51	20	14
Ireland	...	119	329	590	44	62	80	184	69	-34	85
Other countries	...	2 069	1 763	1 614	2 208	2 189	1 648	1 925	2 079	1 982	2 701

**Sources**

Central Bank of Brazil.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes Direct Investment (DI) – Equity and investment fund shares inflows and does not include DI – Debt instruments.

**Table 14.4.1 Balance of Payments – Brazil, 2023**

Type of transaction	(million US\$)		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-21 745	434 711	456 456
Balance on goods (FOB)	92 275	343 819	251 544
Services and income (net)	-111 411	92 118	203 529
Services	-40 100	45 396	85 496
Primary income	-76 479	31 574	108 053
Secondary income	2 558	13 922	11 364
Capital and current account	-33 111	435 830	468 941
Capital account	-11 366	1 119	12 484
<b>Type of transaction</b>	<b>Net</b>	<b>Assets</b>	<b>Liabilities</b>
Financial account	-32 887	31 265	64 152
Direct investment	-39 079	25 148	64 227
Portfolio investments	-7 344	4 485	11 829
Financial derivatives	-7 994	-28 489	-20 494
Other investments	158	8 748	8 589
Reserve Assets	21 372	21 372	...
Errors and omissions	224	...	...

**Sources**

Central Bank of Brazil.

**Table 14.2.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – China**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>											
Hong Kong, China	9 429	12 621	12 746	16 701	7 317	8 502	9 085	6 983	9 698	7 751	13 671
India	1 353	16 359	13 369	11 764	16 345	18 833	17 987	20 977	28 146	17 486	18 552
Japan	41 510	162 921	142 903	145 671	165 794	180 661	171 762	174 661	205 503	184 224	160 467
Korea, Rep.	23 207	190 109	174 506	158 975	177 553	204 643	173 575	173 104	213 443	198 881	161 715
Taiwan, China	25 494	152 007	143 204	138 847	155 961	177 600	173 002	200 498	249 814	235 747	199 230
South Africa	1 037	44 568	30 151	22 229	24 389	27 287	25 923	20 825	32 956	32 446	31 992
Germany	10 409	105 013	87 623	86 109	96 940	106 325	105 108	105 111	119 914	110 873	106 187
Russia	5 770	41 594	33 259	32 260	41 390	59 142	61 053	57 685	79 609	114 544	129 323
Brazil	1 621	51 653	44 089	45 855	58 857	77 570	79 798	85 517	110 007	109 378	122 623
United States	22 363	159 061	147 809	134 445	153 946	155 123	122 714	135 251	179 701	176 177	163 744
Australia	5 024	97 631	73 510	70 895	95 009	105 811	121 432	117 694	163 529	142 161	156 225
ASEAN <sup>(1)</sup>	22 181	208 240	194 475	196 307	235 951	268 607	282 042	301 633	289 490	407 492	387 924
European Union <sup>(1)</sup>	30 845	244 164	208 766	208 136	244 970	273 484	276 596	258 500	193 314	284 319	281 688
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>											
Hong Kong, China	44 518	363 077	330 463	287 253	279 211	302 022	278 947	272 575	350 536	293 074	274 115
India	1 561	54 217	58 228	58 415	68 042	76 676	74 827	66 720	97 508	116 707	117 667
Japan	41 654	149 391	135 616	129 410	137 259	147 049	143 270	142 619	165 814	171 982	157 486
Korea, Rep.	11 292	100 333	101 286	93 729	102 704	108 756	111 001	112 477	148 805	160 488	148 976
Taiwan, China	5 039	46 277	44 892	40 241	43 979	48 643	55 081	60 117	78 359	81 524	68 481
South Africa	1 014	15 699	15 858	12 854	14 809	16 248	16 543	15 239	21 115	23 839	23 648
Germany	9 278	72 703	69 155	65 259	71 134	77 489	79 774	86 808	115 175	115 600	100 560
Russia	2 233	53 677	34 757	37 356	42 831	47 965	49 742	50 504	67 551	75 539	110 913
Brazil	1 224	34 890	27 412	21 979	28 951	33 665	35 544	34 954	53 611	61 782	59 102
United States	52 099	396 063	409 214	385 271	429 730	478 396	418 674	451 729	576 075	575 467	500 243
Australia	3 429	39 146	40 307	37 327	41 438	47 330	48 205	53 468	66 380	77 946	73 778
ASEAN <sup>(1)</sup>	17 341	272 046	277 291	256 068	279 502	318 997	359 425	383 680	475 001	551 046	523 548
European Union <sup>(1)</sup>	38 192	370 843	355 816	339 256	372 031	408 510	428 700	390 886	499 842	558 229	501 211
<b>Exports by principal commodities</b>											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	46 067	561 286	570 924	594 325	553 185	664 030	670 452	709 933	898 662	942 234	896 137
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26 818	383 153	400 834	364 276	343 790	429 306	416 670	440 021	547 583	548 624	510 530

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7 016	86 415	93 374	98 531	87 514	95 443	99 067	109 367	139 477	126 878	121 447
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6 388	61 753	66 789	65 683	62 374	79 620	84 165	96 378	131 067	140 487	131 427
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4 606	58 550	64 193	62 600	60 149	75 071	74 313	76 224	120 005	149 151	192 487
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6 314	74 530	74 001	73 677	67 488	71 466	72 954	80 227	97 481	69 035	69 401
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13 424	96 793	91 992	83 786	74 422	73 327	71 353	62 228	86 461	89 549	82 294
Articles of Iron or Steel	5 478	57 348	60 637	60 523	51 901	65 128	69 263	71 017	95 502	106 738	97 166
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18 865	68 252	81 445	78 440	72 069	71 293	66 678	62 276	70 096	75 501	70 151
Organic Chemicals	4 170	42 202	45 443	42 667	42 165	59 762	56 783	56 954	82 580	101 672	77 901
<b>Imports by principal commodities</b>											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	50 744	439 417	424 319	428 694	412 885	521 618	497 438	548 420	668 591	640 625	548 335
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20 681	315 232	316 788	198 601	176 536	349 367	346 122	270 090	405 433	535 748	516 170
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34 434	170 571	179 378	157 043	147 660	202 192	190 251	192 047	231 382	201 321	197 158
Ores, Slag and Ash	3 134	148 772	134 661	93 720	94 479	135 868	165 086	187 193	272 613	223 891	238 796
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7 277	107 588	105 806	99 636	92 689	102 626	98 714	99 067	109 129	81 341	77 577
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3 613	74 148	89 509	69 629	71 506	81 520	75 136	73 985	86 385	80 716	70 683

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14 456	72 390	75 190	65 551	61 049	74 885	71 586	71 085	82 837	75 132	61 962
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2 419	18 340	42 333	96 593	79 327	78 020	60 272	31 735	77 418	103 428	114 006
Organic Chemicals	8 327	65 877	60 313	47 758	43 906	67 305	57 547	45 641	60 215	58 071	48 586
Copper and Articles Thereof	4 660	49 829	47 278	38 147	33 259	47 537	40 625	48 914	66 114	68 656	62 732

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> The scope of ASEAN, EU Member States subject to the current year, so attention should be paid to the coverage of its members in the annual comparisons.

**Table 14.3.2 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – China**

(million US\$)

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>FDI inflow by source</b>											
Hong Kong, China	15 500	81 268	86 387	81 465	94 509	89 917	96 299	105 793	131 756	137 241	111 179
Virgin Is.	3 833	6 226	7 388	6 740	3 991	4 712	4 964	5 200	5 281	6 635	6 856
Singapore	2 172	5 827	6 904	6 047	4 763	5 210	7 591	7 681	10 332	10 599	9 782
Korea, Rep.	1 490	3 966	4 034	4 751	3 673	4 667	5 538	3 614	4 045	6 599	3 514
Cayman Is.	624	1 255	1 444	5 151	2 177	4 068	2 557	2 774	2 462	2 416	3 517
United States	4 384	2 371	2 089	2 386	2 649	2 689	2 686	2 305	2 467	2 215	3 360
Samoa	283	1 564	1 991	872	1 229	1 554	1 192	804	621	747	857
Taiwan, China	2 296	2 018	1 537	1 963	1 772	1 391	1 587	995	940	661	735
Germany	1 041	2 071	1 556	2 710	1 542	3 674	1 658	1 355	1 680	2 566	1 922
Mauritius	265	591	346	862	344	261	270	412	898	66	91
India	10	51	81	52	158	48	26	12	6	2	5
Brazil	4	28	51	47	42	31	3	30	16	26	23
South Africa	9	6	2	4	65	42	3	6	4	103	6
Russia	16	41	13	73	24	57	54	11	8	39	31
<b>FDI outflows by destination</b>											
Hong Kong, China	...	70 867	89 790	114 233	91 153	86 869	90 550	89 146	101 191	97 534	...
Cayman Is.	...	4 192	10 213	13 523	-6 606	5 473	-4 357	8 562	10 754	5 762	...
Australia	...	4 049	3 401	4 187	4 242	1 986	2 087	1 199	1 923	2 786	...
Luxembourg	...	4 578	-11 453	1 602	1 353	2 487	686	701	1 499	3 250	...
Virgin Is.	...	4 570	1 849	12 288	19 301	7 150	8 683	6 976	13 971	9 116	...
Singapore	...	2 814	10 452	3 172	6 320	6 411	4 826	5 923	8 405	8 295	...
United States	...	7 596	8 029	16 981	6 425	7 477	3 807	6 019	5 584	7 292	...
Canada	...	904	1 563	2 872	321	1 564	473	210	930	147	...
Macao, China	...	596	1 081	822	-1 024	811	594	827	882	2 128	...
Myanmar	...	343	332	288	428	-197	-42	251	18	62	...
Russia	...	634	2 961	1 293	1 548	725	-379	570	-1 072	234	...
Brazil	...	730	-63	125	426	428	860	313	146	224	...
South Africa	...	42	233	843	317	642	339	400	364	683	...
India	...	317	705	93	290	206	535	205	279	-331	...

**Sources**

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



**Table 14.4.2 Balance of Payments – China**

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>1. Current Account</b>	293 022	191 337	188 676	24 131	102 910	248 836	352 886	443 374	252 987
Credit	2 619 907	2 455 476	2 747 143	2 947 263	2 930 421	3 020 419	3 931 341	4 034 150	3 788 725
Debit	-2 326 884	-2 264 139	-2 558 467	-2 923 132	-2 827 511	-2 771 583	-3 578 456	-3 590 776	-3 535 738
<b>1.A Goods and Services</b>	357 871	255 737	217 010	87 905	131 844	358 573	461 494	577 609	386 063
Credit	2 360 152	2 197 922	2 429 277	2 651 010	2 630 999	2 738 898	3 555 231	3 719 320	3 511 248
Debit	-2 002 282	-1 942 185	-2 212 267	-2 563 104	-2 499 155	-2 380 325	-3 093 737	-3 141 711	-3 125 185
<b>1.A.a Goods</b>	576 191	488 883	475 941	380 074	392 993	511 103	562 706	665 049	593 896
Credit	2 142 753	1 989 519	2 216 214	2 417 443	2 386 640	2 510 015	3 215 838	3 346 825	3 179 193
Debit	-1 566 562	-1 500 636	-1 740 272	-2 037 369	-1 993 647	-1 998 912	-2 653 132	-2 681 775	-2 585 296
<b>1.A.b Services</b>	-218 320	-233 146	-258 932	-292 168	-261 149	-152 530	-101 212	-87 440	-207 833
Credit	217 399	208 404	213 064	233 567	244 359	228 883	339 393	372 495	332 055
Debit	-435 719	-441 550	-471 995	-525 735	-505 508	-381 414	-440 605	-459 935	-539 888
<b>1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others</b>	20 275	18 382	17 894	17 161	15 362	12 709	13 475	13 491	12 039
Credit	20 436	18 540	18 070	17 424	15 743	13 210	14 188	14 321	13 000
Debit	-161	-158	-175	-264	-381	-501	-712	-830	-961
<b>1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e</b>	2 286	3 240	3 712	4 647	6 473	4 310	4 052	3 940	4 074
Credit	3 605	5 202	5 968	7 185	10 178	7 671	7 874	8 296	9 988
Debit	-1 319	-1 962	-2 256	-2 538	-3 704	-3 361	-3 822	-4 356	-5 914
<b>1.A.b.3 Transport</b>	-46 745	-46 753	-55 978	-66 903	-58 981	-37 991	-18 045	-21 930	-73 072
Credit	38 594	33 827	37 291	42 304	46 173	56 689	128 607	146 533	87 041
Debit	-85 340	-80 580	-93 269	-109 206	-105 154	-94 680	-146 652	-168 464	-160 113
<b>1.A.b.4 Travel</b>	-204 862	-205 680	-219 316	-236 879	-218 789	-121 100	-98 059	-101 334	-171 669
Credit	44 969	44 432	38 559	40 386	35 832	9 951	11 330	13 474	24 798
Debit	-249 831	-250 112	-257 875	-277 265	-254 621	-131 050	-109 389	-114 808	-196 467
<b>1.A.b.5 Construction</b>	6 455	4 157	3 609	4 934	5 100	4 524	5 678	6 550	7 939
Credit	16 652	12 661	12 251	13 551	14 432	12 599	15 415	14 183	15 754
Debit	-10 197	-8 504	-8 641	-8 617	-9 331	-8 074	-9 737	-7 634	-7 815
<b>1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services</b>	-3 818	-8 849	-7 402	-6 625	-6 223	-9 419	-14 343	-14 388	-9 245
Credit	4 976	4 064	4 061	4 927	4 800	2 987	5 004	4 461	6 940
Debit	-8 794	-12 913	-11 463	-11 552	-11 023	-12 406	-19 346	-18 849	-16 185
<b>1.A.b.7 Financial Service</b>	-310	1 141	1 815	1 244	1 508	827	155	748	655
Credit	2 334	3 174	3 432	3 335	3 907	4 838	4 579	4 670	4 358
Debit	-2 645	-2 033	-1 617	-2 091	-2 399	-4 011	-4 424	-3 922	-3 703
<b>1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property</b>	-20 938	-22 818	-23 943	-30 222	-27 766	-29 288	-35 139	-31 154	-31 746

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Credit	1 085	1 161	4 803	5 561	6 605	8 583	11 756	13 307	10 977
Debit	-22 022	-23 980	-28 746	-35 783	-34 370	-37 871	-46 895	-44 461	-42 724
<b>1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service</b>	13 140	12 695	7 493	6 490	7 992	6 433	10 710	17 957	19 263
Credit	24 549	25 432	26 860	30 023	34 948	38 984	50 718	55 894	58 096
Debit	-11 409	-12 738	-19 367	-23 533	-26 956	-32 551	-40 007	-37 937	-38 834
<b>1.A.b.10 Other Business Services</b>	18 861	14 713	16 927	19 125	19 404	19 505	33 903	41 876	38 035
Credit	58 403	57 957	59 306	66 158	69 201	69 848	86 931	94 302	98 214
Debit	-39 542	-43 244	-42 379	-47 033	-49 797	-50 343	-53 028	-52 426	-60 179
<b>1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services</b>	-1 163	-1 398	-1 986	-2 426	-3 136	-1 990	-1 843	-1 250	-2 627
Credit	731	742	763	955	955	1 018	1 440	1 362	1 389
Debit	-1 894	-2 141	-2 750	-3 382	-4 091	-3 008	-3 282	-2 611	-4 016
<b>1.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e</b>	-1 501	-1 973	-1 756	-2 715	-2 094	-1 050	-1 757	-1 944	-1 479
Credit	1 064	1 212	1 699	1 757	1 587	2 507	1 553	1 693	1 498
Debit	-2 566	-3 185	-3 455	-4 472	-3 681	-3 558	-3 310	-3 638	-2 977
<b>1.B Primary Income</b>	-52 199	-54 880	-16 478	-61 365	-39 184	-118 192	-124 476	-154 370	-148 242
Credit	223 816	226 654	289 698	268 496	273 514	245 502	327 316	270 325	239 989
Debit	-276 015	-281 533	-306 176	-329 861	-312 699	-363 695	-451 792	-424 694	-388 230
<b>1.B.1 Compensation of Employees</b>	27 386	20 672	14 937	8 163	3 101	184	-1 383	2 440	7 210
Credit	33 105	26 883	21 699	18 109	14 258	14 714	17 118	20 425	22 641
Debit	-5 718	-6 211	-6 762	-9 946	-11 157	-14 530	-18 501	-17 984	-15 431
<b>1.B.2 Investment Income</b>	-80 254	-75 898	-31 853	-71 320	-43 356	-120 403	-125 818	-160 128	-158 959
Credit	189 885	199 210	267 303	248 295	257 464	227 941	306 814	245 721	212 829
Debit	-270 139	-275 108	-299 156	-319 616	-300 820	-348 344	-432 632	-405 849	-371 788
<b>1.B.3 Other Primary Income</b>	668	346	438	1 793	1 070	2 027	2 724	3 318	3 507
Credit	826	560	697	2 092	1 792	2 847	3 383	4 179	4 518
Debit	-158	-215	-258	-299	-722	-820	-659	-861	-1 011
<b>1.C Secondary Income</b>	-12 649	-9 520	-11 856	-2 410	10 250	8 455	15 868	20 135	15 166
Credit	35 938	30 900	28 168	27 757	25 907	36 019	48 794	44 506	37 489
Debit	-48 588	-40 420	-40 024	-30 167	-15 657	-27 563	-32 927	-24 370	-22 323
<b>2. Capital and Finance Account</b>	-91 207	27 250	17 930	153 227	26 271	-90 073	-218 420	-354 068	-215 061
<b>2.1 Capital Account</b>	316	-344	-91	-569	-327	-76	94	-310	-298
Credit	512	318	227	297	218	168	260	240	190
Debit	-196	-662	-319	-865	-545	-244	-166	-550	-487

Type of transaction	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>2.2 Financial Account</b>	-91 523	27 594	18 021	153 795	26 598	-89 997	-218 514	-353 758	-214 763
Assets	9 454	-231 985	-423 920	-362 039	-260 532	-675 185	-894 905	-335 120	-228 192
Liabilities	-100 977	259 579	441 941	515 835	287 130	585 188	676 392	-18 638	13 429
<b>2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets</b>	-434 462	-416 070	109 537	172 682	7 308	-61 147	-30 288	-257 322	-209 937
Assets	-333 485	-675 650	-332 405	-343 152	-279 822	-646 334	-706 679	-238 684	-223 366
Liabilities	-100 977	259 579	441 941	515 835	287 130	585 188	676 392	-18 638	13 429
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	68 099	-41 675	27 791	92 338	50 260	99 375	165 277	-19 846	-142 574
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	-174 391	-216 424	-138 293	-143 027	-136 910	-153 721	-178 798	-210 050	-185 301
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	242 489	174 750	166 084	235 365	187 170	253 096	344 075	190 204	42 728
2.2.1.2 Portfolio Investment	-66 470	-52 271	29 498	106 874	57 948	95 539	51 366	-289 054	-63 244
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	-73 209	-102 770	-94 803	-53 507	-89 419	-151 236	-125 262	-180 074	-77 301
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	6 739	50 499	124 301	160 381	147 366	246 775	176 628	-108 980	14 057
<b>2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options</b>	-2 087	-5 384	354	-6 153	-2 355	-10 821	10 237	-13 205	-7 535
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	-3 420	-6 550	1 538	-4 816	1 393	-5 064	17 082	-4 349	-4 870
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	1 333	1 166	-1 185	-1 338	-3 748	-5 757	-6 845	-8 856	-2 666
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	-434 004	-316 741	51 894	-20 376	-98 545	-245 239	-257 168	64 783	3 416
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	-82 465	-349 906	-100 847	-141 803	-54 886	-336 314	-419 701	155 789	44 106
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	-351 538	33 165	152 742	121 427	-43 659	91 074	162 534	-91 006	-40 690
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	342 939	443 665	-91 516	-18 887	19 291	-28 850	-188 226	-96 436	-4 826
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	-287	326	-739	33	-496	-369	-41 570	1 906	-2 437
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	911	-5 342	2 190	-733	-11	-2 321	76	-150	1 092
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	342 316	448 681	-92 967	-18 187	19 797	-26 160	-146 732	-98 192	-3 481
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>3. Net Errors and Omissions</b>	-201 816	-218 587	-206 606	-177 358	-129 181	-158 763	-134 466	-89 306	-37 926

**Sources**

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

**Table 14.2.3.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Egypt**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>	...	22 213	22 666	21 488	20 796	26 419	26 231	24 559	31 146	33 495	30 003
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>	...	4 411	4 223	5 383	5 402	5 334	5 566	6 737	6 331	7 577	7 426

Sources

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

**Table 14.2.3.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Egypt**

from Jan. 2014 to Dec. 2023 (million US\$)

06-Digits Code	06-Digits Desc - Eng	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Exports by principal commodities</b>											
710812	Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold in powder form)	177	174	1 749	1 605	1 271	1 377	2 052	362	826	1 011
852872	Reception apparatus for television, whether or not incorporating radio-broadcast receivers or sound or video recording or reproducing apparatus; incorporating a colour video display or screen	482	452	367	290	273	238	206	274	296	339
740811	Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	30	12	10	5	7	3	8	162	254	339
080510	Fresh or dried oranges	253	269	280	271	352	347	345	364	364	330
310210	Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	6	3	38	31	280	273	418	642	309	178
520100	Cotton, neither carded nor combed	38	41	58	60	81	106	96	149	201	146
271019	Petroleum oils and oils from bituminous minerals, not containing biodiesel, not crude, not waste oils; preparations n.e.c. containing by weight 70% or more of petroleum oils or oils from bituminous minerals; not light oils and preparations	25	30	47	41	140	342	504	547	370	103
070190	Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)	140	111	52	121	114	58	79	94	168	87
940360	Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats)	159	165	145	106	93	91	86	88	77	72
070310	Fresh or chilled onions and shallots	104	180	140	148	78	80	72	50	94	40
<b>Imports by principal commodities</b>											
100119	Cereals; wheat and meslin, durum wheat, other than seed	1 240	1 192	1 113	1 661	2 069	1 486	1 972	1 827	2 165	2 539
100 590	Maize (excl. seed)	745	799	1 022	991	972	1 114	1 251	1 915	2 412	1 286
020 230	Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals	1 216	1 432	1 213	993	1 118	1 501	1 226	963	1 127	790

06-Digits Code	06-Digits Desc - Eng	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
390120	Polyethylene with a specific gravity of $\geq 0,94$ , in primary forms	221	311	243	173	237	261	227	553	958	785
260112	Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates "ECSC" (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	326	171	276	507	654	460	310	466	430	601
230400	Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	607	638	876	496	231	76	13	0	79	511
390210	Polypropylene, in primary forms	450	380	296	314	401	411	370	612	684	461
720 719	Semi-finished products of iron or non-alloy steel containing, by weight, $< 0,25\%$ of carbon, of circular cross-section, or of a cross-section other than rectangular or square	532	673	645	454	657	442	113	56	403	358
852 990	Parts suitable for use solely or principally with transmission and reception apparatus for radio-telephony, radio-telegraphy, radio-broadcasting, television, television cameras, still image video cameras and other video camera recorders, radar apparatus,	299	228	240	349	340	448	416	825	388	41
851 712	Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	303	425	452	452	759	1 284	1 547	1 474	291	...

**Sources**

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

**Table 14.2.3.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Egypt**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>											
Saudi	1033	2 972	2 948	2 995	4 122	5 668	5 087	3 781	6 876	7 886	5 212
Kuwait	30	3 514	1 762	1 147	1 389	2 305	2 126	1 984	1 167	3 007	2 698
Turkey	200	2 907	3 307	3 296	2 085	3 313	3 584	3 199	3 745	3 816	2 782
Russian Federation	304	3 063	3 368	2 920	3 610	5 000	3 547	3 043	3 578	4 273	4 973
Ukrania	194	3 194	2 453	2 731	2 321	2 277	2 300	1 928	2 060	1 253	2 267
United Kingdom	360	1 680	1 289	1 327	1 589	1 688	1 601	1 419	1 804	1 787	1 844
Italy	930	3 327	3 309	3 303	4 349	3 736	3 223	3 035	3 134	3 602	3 230
Germany	1 234	5 717	5 774	6 073	4 498	4 182	4 221	3 997	4 215	4 112	4 097
France	578	2 203	2 484	1 721	1 488	1 650	1 746	1 728	1 805	2 185	1 641
China	640	8 400	9 772	9 315	8 063	11 582	11 692	11 686	14 424	14 764	12 942
India	229	2 547	2 336	2 248	2 342	2 318	2 840	2 641	3 232	4 093	3 228
Arab Emarates	79	1 756	1 506	971	962	1 375	1 746	1 505	3 007	3 148	2 116
USA	2 088	5 361	4 387	3 859	3 869	5 461	5 000	4 769	6 387	6 923	5 359
Brazil	109	2 299	2 688	2 172	2 703	3 164	2 766	2 202	2 302	3 730	2 974
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>											
Saudi	140	2 113	2 030	1 787	1 564	1 433	1 686	1 880	2 241	2 516	2 677
Sudan	26	424	548	594	455	399	466	500	827	954	984
Libya	62	1 011	573	558	439	636	834	614	961	1 215	1 832
Greece	72	483	145	140	284	407	711	707	1 647	1 607	1 554
Turkey	84	1 486	1 272	1 383	1 924	2 006	1 749	1 708	2 992	3 961	3 770
Spain	147	624	463	624	812	1 282	1 043	819	1 871	3 850	1 765
United Kingdom	117	1 012	952	1 072	1 095	1 339	1 541	792	1 172	1 765	1 228
Italy	765	2 538	1 620	1 456	2 193	2 050	1 684	1 474	2 894	3 412	3 196
France	278	794	479	475	592	875	654	550	1 088	1 706	855
Netherlands	299	385	391	338	444	522	540	495	689	1 825	940
China	39	352	443	494	693	1 035	546	754	1 475	1 854	909
India	156	1 945	898	668	893	1 145	1 505	1 397	2 047	2 017	1 176
Arab Emarates	59	1 005	1 113	2 733	2 738	2 004	2 060	2 936	1 759	1 955	2 214
USA	400	1 282	1 233	1 112	1 366	1 722	2 205	1 632	2 536	2 300	1 939

**Sources**

Egyptian Customs Authority.

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry.

Ministry of Electricity.

**Table 14.2.3.4 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Egypt**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Exports by principal Group commodities</b>											
Edible vegetable roots tubers	96	1253	1137	986	1064	907	1090	1066	1086	1521	1721
Edible fruit and nuts	59	1147	1129	1226	1272	1392	1396	1491	1713	1918	2 216
Preps of vegetable fruit parts	14	426	364	376	402	422	410	394	469	560	819
Salt sulphur earths stone cement	44	457	389	342	389	443	487	526	826	1090	1374
Mineral fuels oil distl prod	1967	6 293	3 956	3 113	5 083	7 192	8 074	6 047	13 906	18 854	7 500
Inorganic chemicals prod	82	427	287	224	376	532	396	345	640	1 339	933
Fertilizers	78	774	421	756	1 095	1 379	1 361	1 437	2 226	3 533	2 458
Essential oils resinoid toilet preps	12	473	426	449	543	556	581	578	486	684	702
Plastics & articles thereof	60	1763	1384	1168	1539	1790	2 006	1763	2 785	2 783	2 294
Garments clothing acces of knitted	116	521	483	390	470	545	603	475	714	846	819
Garments clothing acces not knitted	196	908	871	879	984	1 061	1 092	986	1 329	1 651	1 629
Pearls precious stone imitation jew	1	662	638	2 573	2 092	1 455	2 036	3 009	1 161	1 633	1 859
Iron and steel	129	684	292	436	870	1 049	688	725	1 782	1 409	2 330
Aluminium and articles thereof	134	577	469	408	483	670	540	576	785	678	701
Electrical machinery equipment patrs	23	1971	1752	1598	1748	1554	1696	1603	2 397	2 620	2 643
<b>Imports by principal Group commodities</b>											
Cereals	1252	5 386	4 362	4 154	4 404	4 728	5 241	5 280	6 411	7 433	6 412
Oil seeds oleaginous fruit fodder	144	1 359	1 010	895	1 156	1 769	2 050	2 404	3 201	3 177	1 966
Animal fats oils wax prod	302	1 492	753	1 584	1 392	1 366	1 209	1 459	2 026	2 357	2 484
Metal ores slag and ash	112	613	272	413	866	1 058	861	924	1 644	1 597	1 659
Mineral fuels oil distl prod	1059	9 867	11 857	10 301	11 834	14 307	10 888	7 063	10 974	15 139	12 647
Organic chemicals prod	285	1 631	1 484	1 578	1 421	1 742	1 945	1 904	2 501	3 129	2 305
Pharmaceutical products	267	1 932	2 272	2 256	2 180	2 309	2 546	2 820	4 036	3 845	3 619
Plastics & articles thereof	629	3 518	3 374	3 221	3 190	3 899	3 666	3 351	5 123	5 900	4 251



	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Paper and articles of paper pulp	299	1240	1254	1208	1151	1397	1311	1232	1284	1648	1316
Iron and steel	441	4 632	3 721	3 630	3 233	4 449	3 476	2 899	4 107	5 133	4 216
Articles of iron or steel	518	2 639	2 642	2 732	2 730	3 292	2 562	2 098	1 514	1 916	1 923
Copper and articles thereof	51	944	865	783	705	957	889	664	1 554	1 707	1 699
Boilers machinery & mechanical parts	1 910	5 925	6 056	6 408	5 715	6 490	6 440	6 390	7 274	7 209	6 981
Electrical machinery equipment parts	1 042	4 825	5 141	5 081	4 834	6 833	6 791	6 003	6 760	5 896	5 097
Vehicles tractors bicycles & parts	506	5 334	6 275	5 278	3 126	4 772	4 612	4 899	5 606	3 672	3 549

**Sources**

Egyptian Customs Authority.

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry.

Ministry of Electricity.

**Table 14.2.3.5 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Egypt**

from Jan. 2014 to Dec. 2023 (million US\$)

Countries	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Exports</b>											
India	...	311	280	289	317	512	595	708	834	832	562
Russian Federation	...	358	334	282	399	405	350	416	485	592	521
China	...	220	168	174	279	391	359	372	695	730	513
South Africa	...	136	119	227	135	112	85	74	126	150	119
Brazil	...	162	95	99	129	261	182	212	455	462	466
Saudi Arabia	...	2 125	2 041	1788	1574	1428	1 688	1784	1999	2 552	2 732
United Arab Emirates	...	972	1057	2 388	2 404	2 031	2 045	2 883	1 217	1 916	2 205
Argentina	...	6	4	7	29	19	114	185	407	246	193
Iran, Islamic Republic Of	...	22	6	10	14	7	6	2	1	2	2
Ethiopia	...	97	118	118	122	169	140	100	111	95	111
<b>Imports</b>											
India	...	2 569	2 360	2 214	2 078	2 271	2 927	2 705	3 298	3 764	3 012
Russian Federation	...	3 050	2 883	2 819	3 533	4 788	3 664	3 104	3 648	4 295	4 714
China	...	9 194	10 083	9 415	8 317	11 603	12 442	12 138	14 791	14 922	13 150
South Africa	...	71	149	142	156	196	102	85	93	135	101
Brazil	...	2 523	2 754	2 204	2 919	3 258	2 889	2 352	2 387	3 750	3 105
Saudi Arabia	...	1 901	1 996	1 538	1 333	1 995	1 739	1 540	2 598	3 209	2 918
United Arab Emirates	...	1 437	937	829	903	1 259	1 306	1 341	2 460	2 400	1 876
Argentina	...	1 310	1 414	2 294	1 531	1 017	1 125	1 272	1 848	1 007	1 113
Iran, Islamic Republic Of	...	96	54	18	19	21	8	13	14	6	3
Ethiopia	...	62	34	14	6	10	28	9	9	8	11

**Sources**

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

**Table 14.3.3 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Egypt**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>FDI inflow by source</b>	2 188,6	4 119,3	6 379,8	6 932,6	7 915,8	7 719,5	8 236,3	7 453,0	5 214,2	8 937,4	10 038,6
<b>1. Non-Petroleum Sector:</b>	2 379,9	2 408,5	4 659,4	5 269,9	3 954,2	3 254,4	4 632,7	6 305,9	6 376,1	11 562,6	11 021,1
1.1. Greenfield	...	...	...	...	...	...	50,4	62,4	109,3	238,2	310,6
1.2. Capital Expansion	...	...	...	...	...	...	0,0	1 938,6	1 657,9	3 324,7	3 749,5
1.3. Retained Earnings	45,0	160,9	86,2	328,9	173,6	175,3	2 693,8	2 731,9	3 501,4	4 694,4	4 849,3
1.4. Intercompany debts	767,2	151,2	905,1	1 504,8	880,6	-37,3	-778,8	763,1	436,6	35,6	366,2
1.5. Real Estate purchasing by non-residents	134,0	149,4	776,2	459,4	420,1	355,2	825,6	666,2	616,4	970,3	552,3
1.6. Sale of companies and productive assets to non-residents	19,2	0,0	111,3	261,2	20,8	54,3	86,8	143,7	54,5	2 299,4	1 193,2
<b>2. Petroleum Sector</b>	-191,3	1 710,8	1 720,4	1 662,7	3 961,6	4 465,1	3 603,6	1 147,1	-1 161,9	-2 625,2	-982,5
<b>FDI outflows by destination</b>	-4 249,9	-6 677,6	-6 166,4	-5 596,1	-5 433,3	-5 443,6	-8 157,2	-8 383,6	-8 700,6	13 268,1	13 014,4

**Table 14.4.3 Balance of Payments – Egypt**

(million US\$)

Type of transaction	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Value of exports of goods (FOB)	26 477,8	25 268,7	19 030,9	20 018,3	23 339,4	28 045,8	28 472,1	25 049	36 442,2	44 721,8	34 568,5
Value of imports of goods (CIF)	-56 017,1	-64 450,8	-57 582,3	-58 330,3	-59 854,8	-65 825,5	-65 959	-62 013,3	-81 011,1	-81 955	-68 835,1
<b>Trade balance</b>	<b>-29 539,3</b>	<b>-39 182,1</b>	<b>-38 551,4</b>	<b>-38 312</b>	<b>-36 515,4</b>	<b>-37 779,7</b>	<b>-37 486,9</b>	<b>-36 964,3</b>	<b>-44 568,9</b>	<b>-37 233,2</b>	<b>-34 266,6</b>
Value of exports of services	18 261,4	21 897,6	18 538,5	13 606,0	19 535,3	23 573,7	25 050,5	15 052,7	21 897,0	31 573,7	33 649,0
Value of imports of services	-9 518,6	-9 545,1	-10 356,5	-9 971,1	-10 369,3	-10 502,6	-12 991,8	-10 469,1	-13 027,6	-15 188,8	-13 429,7
<b>Services balance (net)</b>	<b>8 742,8</b>	<b>12 352,5</b>	<b>8 182,0</b>	<b>3 634,9</b>	<b>9 166,0</b>	<b>13 071,1</b>	<b>12 058,7</b>	<b>4 583,6</b>	<b>8 869,4</b>	<b>16 384,9</b>	<b>20 219,3</b>
<b>Goods and services balance</b>	<b>-20 796,5</b>	<b>-26 829,6</b>	<b>-30 369,4</b>	<b>-34 677,1</b>	<b>-27 349,4</b>	<b>-24 708,6</b>	<b>-25 428,2</b>	<b>-32 380,7</b>	<b>-35 699,5</b>	<b>-20 848,3</b>	<b>-14 047,3</b>
Income Balance (Primary Income)	-7 150,6	-6 750,8	-5 002,9	-4 309,6	-5 343,8	-8 462,5	-11 580,7	-11 006,2	-14 061,8	-17 576,6	-17 965,5
Net unrequited current Transfers (Secondary income)	24 160,3	27 657,2	18 161,1	18 518,8	24 774,3	25 489,2	26 799,4	29 160,2	31 157,3	27 893,2	19 452,1
<b>A. Current account Balance</b>	<b>-3 786,8</b>	<b>-5 923,2</b>	<b>-17 211,2</b>	<b>-20 467,9</b>	<b>-7 918,9</b>	<b>-7 681,9</b>	<b>-10 209,5</b>	<b>-14 226,7</b>	<b>-18 604</b>	<b>-10 531,7</b>	<b>-12 560,7</b>
<b>B. Capital &amp; Financial Account</b>	<b>7 567,2</b>	<b>2 747,3</b>	<b>23 319,5</b>	<b>32 612,3</b>	<b>23 844,3</b>	<b>14 698,8</b>	<b>12 961,2</b>	<b>9 312,9</b>	<b>25 627,9</b>	<b>3 165,2</b>	<b>14 509,1</b>
Capital Account	250,3	-140,5	-147,5	-102,9	-155,6	-133,1	-169,5	-232,6	-154,9	2,4	-70,2
Financial Account	7 316,9	2 887,8	23 467	32 715,2	23 999,9	14 831,9	13 130,7	9 545,5	25 782,8	3 162,8	14 579,3
Direct Investment Abroad (net)	-301,0	-252,7	-181,7	-206,6	-199,0	-323,5	-405,1	-326,5	-367,0	-341,8	-390,4
Direct investment in Egypt (net)	4 256,2	4 612,2	6 925,2	8 106,8	7 408,7	8 141,3	9 010,1	5 851,8	5 122,3	11 399,9	9 840,6
Portfolio Investment Abroad (net)	50,2	-27,9	200,6	223,9	98,3	-96,1	60,7	-1 572,5	-106,3	-223,0	-409,1
Portfolio Investment in Egypt (net)	2 963,1	-2 083,7	-129,3	512,2	23 791,6	-1 814,5	10 393,8	2 587,7	6 078,8	-21 502,0	-499,2
Other Investment (net)	348,4	639,9	16 652,2	24 078,9	-7 099,7	8 924,7	-5 928,8	3 005	15 055	13 829,7	6 037,4
<b>C. Net Errors &amp; Omissions</b>	<b>-992,6</b>	<b>1 638,2</b>	<b>-4 771,5</b>	<b>-4 533,5</b>	<b>-3 634,4</b>	<b>-1 595,8</b>	<b>-669,3</b>	<b>-2 618,3</b>	<b>-6 642,3</b>	<b>-2 566,1</b>	<b>-2 074,7</b>
<b>Overall Balance (A+B+C)</b>	<b>2 787,8</b>	<b>-1 537,7</b>	<b>1 336,8</b>	<b>7 610,9</b>	<b>12 291</b>	<b>5 421,1</b>	<b>2 082,4</b>	<b>-7 532,1</b>	<b>381,6</b>	<b>-9 932,6</b>	<b>-126,3</b>

Sources

Central Bank.

**Table 14.2.5.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners – India**

Countries	(million US\$) Import				
	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
China	65 260,75	65 212,25	94 570,57	98 505,77	101 735,76
United States of America	35 819,87	28 888,10	43 314,07	50 863,87	42 195,49
United Arab Emirates	30 256,65	26 622,99	44 833,48	53 231,55	48 025,58
Saudi Arabia	26 857,37	16 186,76	34 100,58	42 035,27	31 416,37
Switzerland	16 899,89	18 230,96	23 392,32	15 793,95	21 248,02
Indonesia	15 061,87	12 470,17	17 702,83	28 820,41	23 410,61
Korea RP	15 659,70	12 772,97	17 477,20	21 227,32	21 135,38
IRAQ	23 740,18	14 287,1	31 927,05	34 385,50	29 961,36
Hong Kong	16 935,32	15 172,82	19 096,61	18 274,95	20 448,41
Singapore	14 746,78	13 304,92	18 962,19	23 595,35	21 199,25

Countries	(million US\$) Export				
	FY 2019–20	FY 2020–21	FY 2021–22	FY 2022–23	FY 2023–24
United States of America	53 088,77	51 623,14	76 167,01	78 542,60	77 515,03
United Arab Emirates	28 853,59	16 679,54	28 044,88	31 608,79	35 625,02
China	16 612,75	21 187,15	21 259,79	15 306,10	16 658,91
Hong Kong	10 967,12	10 162,40	10 984,80	9 892,61	8 243,93
Singapore	8 922,66	8 675,50	11 150,61	11 992,94	14 414,27
Netherlands	8 366,11	6 472,82	12 543,69	21 618,38	22 366,86
United Kingdom	8 737,85	8 157,56	10 461,29	11 405,63	12 922,65
Germany	8 290,90	8 124,93	9 883,34	10 134,55	9 839,63
Bangladesh	8 200,75	9 691,56	16 156,37	12 215,85	11 065,87
Nepal	7 160,35	6 838,46	9 645,74	8 079,25	7 040,98
Malaysia	6 364,66	6 057,68	6 995,04	7 156,16	7 262,15
Belgium	5 809,88	5 235,59	10 084,37	8 864,09	7 837,17

**Sources**

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

**Table 14.2.5.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries – India<sup>(1)</sup>**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import</b>											
Brazil	145,4	5 400,9	4 040,1	4 114,7	5 498,2	4 406,4	3 075,0	3 016,0	5 713,3	6 672,5	6 208,5
Russia	519,6	4 249,2	4 585,0	5 552,3	8 573,5	5 840,4	7 093,0	5 485,7	9 870,0	46 212,7	61 159,3
China	1500,4	60 413,2	61 708,0	61 283,0	76 380,7	70 319,6	65 260,7	65 212,3	94 570,6	98 505,8	101 735,8
South Africa	1 024,9	6 496,5	5 948,4	5 833,8	6 834,7	6 517,3	6 969,8	7 568,2	10 965,8	10 397,8	10 538,2
<b>Export</b>											
Brazil	225,5	5 963,8	2 650,3	2 400,5	3 063,5	3 800,5	3 967,4	4 244,9	6 489,0	9 919,5	6 021,8
Russia	889,7	2 097,0	1 587,8	1 937,1	2 113,4	2 389,5	3 017,7	2 655,5	3 254,7	3 147,0	4 261,3
China	829,1	11 935,7	9 011,4	10 171,9	13 333,5	16 752,2	16 612,8	21 187,2	21 259,8	15 306,1	16 658,9
South Africa	310,6	5 302,0	3 588,1	3 546,0	3 825,2	4 067,2	4 108,2	3 934,2	6 085,3	8 474,4	8 707,5

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data pertains to financial year.

**Table 14.2.5.3 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – India**

(million US\$)

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Export by principal commodities</b>											
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1 786,8	7 654,6	7 665,1	8 223,8	7 997,2	7 820,4	7 514,8	6 348,0	8 175,1	7 710,2	6 740,6
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3 795,0	9 192,2	9 324,6	9 164,6	8 724,5	8 336,0	7 994,8	5 941,9	7 845,6	8 494,0	7 804,4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1 287,7	8 696,8	8 014,0	8 232,0	9 324,5	12 727,8	15 187,8	14 213,9	20 178,7	28 608,6	34 412,5
Ores, slag and ash	461,8	982,1	689,5	1 896,4	1 796,8	1 839,4	3 161,4	5 242,8	3 607,5	2 185,3	4 267,1
Plastic and articles thereof	698,9	5 081,5	5 249,2	5 294,1	6 349,1	8 014,9	6 917,9	6 871,5	9 052,4	7 674,9	7 381,3
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	460,6	1 630,1	802,7	1 110,8	1 459,7	1 915,2	1 167,5	2 020,9	1 583,2	2 502,7	2 782,9
Ships boats and floating structures	51,4	5 268,4	3 984,6	4 524,2	3 074,9	5 699,6	4 560,0	4 488,2	3 635,8	4 035,3	4 059,5
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932,4	14 473,8	14 356,0	14 950,1	17 255,4	18 096,3	16 711,8	13 640,3	19 762,5	21 219,9	20 889,3
Pharmaceutical products	944,1	11 584,6	12 910,0	12 930,5	13 255,6	14 754,1	16 289,3	19 384,0	19 396,2	19 861,9	22 105,8
Miscellaneous goods	114,6	529,9	549,5	554,8	552,9	618,2	622,9	523,5	683,2	761,9	723,4
<b>Import by principal commodities</b>											
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliances; parts thereof	4 235,5	31 727,1	32 872,3	32 089,1	37 824,3	43 840,4	43 367,9	37 032,0	50 586,8	54 377,0	57 408,9
Iron and steel	958,5	12 342,0	11 251,9	8 238,9	10 432,2	12 582,3	10 734,1	8 278,9	12 612,8	17 718,3	18 645,7
Articles of iron or steel	305,9	3 978,8	3 743,6	3 466,5	4 205,4	5 095,2	4 655,7	3 778,0	4 710,7	4 787,7	5 112,6
Organic chemicals	1 601,0	17 746,4	15 618,2	15 477,1	19 201,3	22 389,7	19 815,8	19 690,4	28 522,5	28 975,8	26 745,1
Fertilizers	446,6	6 386,6	7 072,9	4 285,9	4 670,6	6 661,9	6 704,5	6 872,8	12 765,7	15 322,5	8 923,7
Plastic and articles thereof	657,8	11 690,8	11 412,0	11 568,5	13 926,4	15 246,9	14 212,1	13 308,5	19 994,2	23 122,9	21 830,6

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of their distillation; bituminous substances; mineral waxes	17 554,2	156 400,0	96 953,1	103 163,2	132 294,6	167 871,9	153 646,5	99 703,5	194 857,1	260 921,0	219 053,6
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2 672,7	33 149,2	35 960,1	38 570,6	48 269,2	52 048,9	49 188,3	46 691,5	62 489,6	67 637,3	79 300,7
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewelry; coin	9 722,8	62 379,9	56 537,0	53 767,4	74 710,4	64 720,2	54 493,8	55 198,9	81 663,7	73 930,3	78 473,6

**Sources**

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

**Footnotes:**

Data pertains to financial year.



**Table 14.4.5 Balance of Payments – India<sup>(1)</sup>**

(million US\$)

	2014			2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
<b>A. Current account</b>															
I. Merchandise	316 545	461 484	-144 940	266 365	396 444	-130 079	280 138	392 580	-112 442	308 970	469 006	-160 036	337 237	517 519	-180 283
II. Invisibles	241 645	123 564	118 081	235 044	127 116	107 928	242 051	144 025	98 026	283 406	172 087	111 319	306 483	183 457	123 026
Total current account (I + II)	558 190	585 049	-26 859	501 410	523 560	-22 151	522 189	536 606	-14 417	592 376	641 093	-48 717	643 720	700 976	-57 257
<b>B. Capital account</b>															
1. Foreign investment	308 556	235 100	73 456	276 433	244 542	31 891	310 522	267 299	43 224	359 546	307 145	52 401	321 776	291 682	30 094
2. Loans	123 355	120 170	3 184	120 323	124 957	-4 634	1,20,532	118 153	2 379	147 111	130 451	16 660	94 099	78 249	15 850
3. Banking capital	90 094	78 476	11 618	88 884	78 254	10 630	83 669	1,00,285	-16 616	95 673	79 483	16 190	92 798	85 365	7 433
4. Rupee debt service	0	81	-81	0	73	-73	0	99	-99	0	75	-75	0	31	-31
5. Other capital	28 914	27 806	1 109	24 419	21 103	3 315	35 925	28 366	7 559	41 282	35 069	6 213	33 809	32 751	1 057
Total capital account (1 to 5)	550 919	461 633	89 286	510 058	468 930	41 128	550 649	514 202	36 447	643 612	552 222	91 390	542 482	488 080	54 403
<b>C. Errors and omissions</b>	1 089	2 110	-1 021	420	1 493	-1 073	377	857	-480	1 900	998	902	582	1 068	-486
<b>Overall balance (A+B+C)</b>	1 110 198	1 048 792	61 406	1 011 888	993 984	17 905	1 073 215	1 051 665	21 550	1 237 887	1 194 313	43 574	1 186 784	1 190 123	-3 339
<b>2019</b>															
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
<b>A. Current account</b>															
I. Merchandise	3,20,431	4,77,937	-157 506	296 300	398 452	-102 152	429 164	618 623	-189 459	456 073	721 364	-265 291	441 484	683 549	-242 065
II. Invisibles	321 712	1,88,862	132 850	307 253	181 188	126 065	369 600	218 906	150 694	465 804	267 568	198 236	501 419	282 640	218 778
Total current account (I + II)	642 143	666 799	-24 656	603 553	579 640	23 912	798 764	837 529	-38 766	921 877	988 932	-67 055	942 903	966 189	-23 286
<b>B. Capital account</b>															
1. Foreign investment	368 534	324 118	44 417	400 001	319 909	80 092	478 000	456 191	21 809	385 089	362 255	22 834	540 680	486 808	53 872
2. Loans	94 239	68 553	25 686	85 650	78 747	6 903	105 457	71 851	33 605	100 598	92 329	8 269	114 514	112 819	1 694
3. Banking capital	84 716	90 031	-5 315	74 284	95 351	-21 067	102 886	96 217	6 669	129 368	108 388	20 980	148 870	108 327	40 543
4. Rupee debt service	0	69	-69	0	64	-64	0	71	-71	0	68	-68	0	72	-72
5. Other capital	62 549	44 087	18 462	39 090	41 233	-2 143	75 059	51 265	23 794	57 499	50 571	6 928	46 215	55 976	-9 760
Total capital account (1 to 5)	610 038	526 858	83 180	599 025	535 304	63 721	761 402	675 595	85 807	672 554	613 611	58 943	850 279	764 002	86 276
<b>C. Errors and omissions</b>	1 856	882	974	951	1 298	-347	1 433	974	459	900	1 924	-1 024	1 503	791	712
<b>Overall balance (A+B+C)</b>	1 254 037	1 194 539	59 498	1 203 529	1 116 242	87 286	1 561 599	1 514 098	47 501	1 595 331	1 604 466	-9 135	1 794 684	1 730 982	63 702

**Sources**

Reserve Bank of India.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> Data pertains to financial year.

**Table 14.4.6 Balance of Payments – Iran**

**Balance of Payments: Current Account (million dollars)**

Year	Goods accounts			Service Account		Income Account		Current Transfer Account		Current account balance
	Goods Export (FOB)		Goods Import (FOB)	Service export	Service import	Receipt	Payment	Receipt	Payment	
	Oil	Non-oil Goods								
2017	62 768	33 266	73 840	9 606	18 432	2 948	2 111	1 050	340	14 915
2018	56 999	35 652	61 847	11 860	18 138	2 897	2 022	1 111	270	26 241
2019	26 049	33 926	58 090	11 509	16 013	2 122	2 109	1 173	220	1 652-
2020	21 043	28 805	46 612	4 214	8 212	1 148	1 747	997	342	708-
2021	38 723	40 748	63 626	6 518	11 877	1 276	1 771	1 541	387	11 144
2022	55 410	42 246	75 409	9 902	16 593	1 414	2 468	809	1 106	14 205

**Balance of Payment: Capital Accounts and change in international reserves (million Dollars)**

Year	Net Capital Account			Change in international reserves
	Short term	Long term	Total	
2017	-20 135	694	-19 441	-8 140
2018	-12 076	2 142	-9 935	9 880
2019	-1 478	1 113	-365	671
2020	-7 537	1 219	-6 318	-2 641
2021	-8 149	-1 185	-9 333	895
2022	-15 026	-42	-15 069	4 033

**Foreign Investment in Country (Million Dollars)**

Year	Total (Million Dollars)	Foreign Direct Investment (Million Dollars)	Investment in Stock exchange (Million Dollars)
2011	4 322	4 314	8
2012	4 489	4 153	336
2013	3 329	3 262	67
2014	1 394	1 262	132
2015	945	877	68
2016	3 223	3 026	197
2017	2 430	2 357	73
2018	2 709	2 709	-
2019	1 000	906	95
2020	1 389	1 224	165
2021	884	838	46

**Table 14.2.7.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia**

	(million US\$)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>											
Germany	3 898	32 975	20 441	19 455	24 232	25 519	25 114	23 421	27 342	...	...
Netherlands	740	5 294	3 096	3 022	3 894	3 695	3 984	3 749	4 278	...	...
China	949	50 773	34 948	38 022	48 055	52 231	54 173	54 950	72 827	...	...
Italy	1 212	12 729	8 320	7 840	10 102	10 588	10 910	10 202	12 063	...	...
Turkey	349	6 644	4 059	2 165	3 387	4 234	4 981	5 113	6 535	...	...
USA	2 694	18 496	11 454	10 688	12 593	12 528	13 189	13 197	16 152	...	...
France	1 187	10 630	5 919	8 490	9 778	9 551	8 584	8 170	12 225	...	...
India	557	3 172	2 258	2 402	2 903	3 227	3 923	3 463	4 431	...	...
Brazil	388	3 969	2 915	2 523	3 199	2 451	2 154	2 010	2 223	...	...
South Africa	71	691	565	522	628	786	828	693	794	...	...
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>											
Germany	9 232	37 132	25 351	21 256	25 705	34 766	28 049	18 620	29 727	...	...
Netherlands	4 349	68 040	40 848	29 215	35 577	43 408	44 792	24 818	42 136	...	...
China	5 248	37 492	28 601	28 012	38 917	56 017	57 315	49 249	69 098	...	...
Italy	7 254	35 225	22 294	11 960	13 838	16 391	14 342	10 038	18 950	...	...
Turkey	3 098	24 937	19 287	13 536	18 410	21 294	21 183	16 101	27 021	...	...
USA	4 644	10 583	9 432	9 223	10 152	12 484	13 128	10 839	17 527	...	...
France	1 903	7 578	5 712	4 781	5 833	7 649	6 369	4 675	9 972	...	...
India	1 082	6 343	5 575	5 312	6 457	7 750	7 308	5 796	9 060	...	...
Brazil	259	2 366	1 924	1 786	2 032	2 582	2 455	1 994	5 260	...	...
South Africa	34	285	271	196	203	286	281	288	342	...	...
<b>Imports by principal commodities <sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	5 089	2 846	2 092	2 438	1 826	1 700	1 274	1 306	...	...
Medicines	1 150	10 211	6 876	7 066	8 585	8 106	10 450	7 446	9 580	...	...
Passenger cars	448	13 157	6 488	6 035	6 697	7 261	7 909	5 427	7 999	...	...
<b>Exports by principal commodities <sup>(1)</sup></b>											
Crude oil	25 284	153 895	89 588	73 712	93 377	129 202	122 190	72 563	111 208	...	...
Petroleum products	10 938	115 810	67 454	46 191	58 248	78 231	66 968	45 352	69 752	...	...
Natural gas	16 644	54 685	41 779	31 280	38 693	49 148	41 633	25 683	56 403	...	...

**Sources**

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

**Footnotes:**

<sup>(1)</sup> By the data of the Federal Customs Service of Russia, including data on foreign trade with the EAEU member states.

**Table 14.2.7.2 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – Russia, 2021**

	(million US\$)				
Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries
<b>Import</b>					
<b>Total</b>	2 223	4 431	72 827	794	290 564
Edible fruit and nuts	59,7	42,4	129	299	5 833
organic chemicals	26,0	426	2 318	6,0	5 868
plastics and articles thereof	11,6	74,7	2 970	1,0	12 770
Footwear, gaiters and the like, parts of such articles	5,8	58,1	2 062	0,1	3 669
Ferrous metals	79,2	193	1 030	14,2	5 942
Articles of ferrous metals	4,2	78,3	1 936	1,9	6 465
Machinery and plant industrial or similar laboratory for the treatment of materials by a process involving a change of temperature	3,7	69,9	1 337	0,4	3 800
Automatic data processing machines and units thereof	0,0	7,8	5 590	0,0	7 811
Apparatus for telephone and telegraph communications	4,9	464	8 184	0,1	11 446
Parts and accessories for motor vehicles	34,1	155	1 961	11,9	10 675
<b>Exports</b>					
<b>Total</b>	5 260	9 060	69 098	342	492 907
Hard coal	437	495	3 884	39,1	17 547
Crude oil including gas condensate	-	935	35 381	-	111 208
Petroleum products	695	763	3 928	10,2	69 752
Petroleum gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	-	23,9	2 841	2	65 219
Fertilizers	3 552	441	887	123	12 504
Treated wood	-	12	2 707	0,1	6 150
Ferrous metals	256	121	1 056	5,1	28 866
Copper and articles thereof	0,1	2,9	1 890	0	6 059
Aluminium unprocessed	7,5	55,2	733	1,3	6 900
Turbojet and turboprop engines	-	78,7	1 768	-	2 873

**Sources**

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

**Table 14.3.7 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

	(million US\$)										
	2010	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>FDI inflow by source</b>	43 168	22 031	6 853	32 539	28 557	8 785	31 975	9 479	40 450	...	...
Cyprus	12 287	3 158	-7 069	-436	8 674	-10 108	7 932	-3 895	27 956	...	...
Bahamas	2 282	3 638	5 108	5 802	6 211	1 009	1 143	629	1 186	...	...
Luxembourg	2 892	-693	-5 770	-939	3 378	-506	-2 814	-10 803	-4 422	...	...
Singapore	3	162	185	16 274	2 703	1 587	530	8 578	590	...	...
United Kingdom	1 142	120	1 112	478	2 076	2 522	4 686	9 126	7 108	...	...
Switzerland	-1	2 472	203	1 842	1 511	1 690	23	-877	645	...	...
Bermudas	436	1 777	2 239	2 551	1 256	843	967	1 109	776	...	...
Ireland	2 326	-531	623	-1 789	889	-3 850	3 193	-343	4 207	...	...
France	2 592	2 224	1 686	1 997	854	1 134	2 044	1 460	159	...	...
Jersey	126	-717	2 122	608	832	598	-55	1 009	1 393	...	...
United States	435	708	209	402	495	376	-105	402	376	...	...
Hong Kong	25	165	136	-30	573	135	2 687	2 297	848	...	...
Germany	3 196	349	1 483	224	470	341	245	-1 449	3 628	...	...
Kazakhstan	46	357	433	350	205	159	130	96	339	...	...
<b>FDI outflows by destination</b>	52 616	57 082	22 085	22 314	36 757	31 377	21 923	5 847	65 883	...	...
Cyprus	18 309	23 546	4 249	9 827	21 241	10 681	14 344	-1 156	47 078	...	...
Austria	847	1 135	746	258	6 739	221	369	191	424	...	...
Singapore	18	817	383	888	6 136	1 566	1 923	146	905	...	...
Switzerland	1 750	6 927	203	1 433	2 281	794	-2 152	2 718	2 919	...	...
Luxembourg	2 483	639	786	-1 633	1 857	2 000	727	831	2 380	...	...
British Virgin Islands	1 834	718	3 301	1 795	1 401	885	665	-119	-150	...	...
Bahamas	457	756	1 054	1 205	1 300	1 258	223	105	769	...	...
Jersey	-25	-261	1 258	-112	865	752	1 196	2 293	1 783	...	...
Kazakhstan	-225	657	643	476	727	366	187	64	607	...	...
Germany	1 880	1 016	738	393	724	1 078	1 420	2 046	909	...	...
Ireland	1 185	91	479	1 139	634	2 032	832	1 130	853	...	...
France	334	523	74	121	310	-65	263	122	101	...	...
Italy	315	587	117	165	297	31	136	139	47	...	...
Bermudas	1 056	2 997	-261	480	279	-39	-561	-13	5 678	...	...

**Sources**

Bank of Russia.

**Footnotes:**

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

**Table 14.4.7 Balance of Payments – Russia**

	(million US\$)								
Type of transation	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Current account</b>	67 777	24 469	32 179	115 680	64 806	33 949	...	...	...
Goods and services	111 246	66 256	83 235	164 976	128 507	74 433	...	...	...
Primary income	-37 749	-35 496	-42 053	-40 392	-53 521	-34 873	...	...	...
Compensation of employees	-5 104	-1 813	-2 278	-3 323	-3 603	-1 097	...	...	...
Investments	-32 662	-33 744	-39 845	-37 148	-50 007	-33 841	...	...	...
Rent	17	60	70	79	89	65	...	...	...
Secondary income	-5 720	-6 291	-9 003	-8 904	-10 180	-5 611	...	...	...
Capital account	-309	-764	-192	-1 104	-684	-522	...	...	...
Finance account	70 328	18 305	34 570	116 686	62 617	36 192	...	...	...
Direct investment	15 232	-10 225	8 200	22 592	-10 052	-3 365	...	...	...
Portfolio investments	26 423	-2 361	-7 983	7 593	-12 686	25 296	...	...	...
Financial derivatives	7 122	-18	362	-734	2 620	1 950	...	...	...
Other investments	19 847	22 665	11 356	49 033	16 254	26 078	...	...	...
Reserve assets	1 704	8 244	22 636	38 202	66 481	-13 768	...	...	...
Net error and omission	2 859	-5 400	2 584	2 110	-2 036	2 766	...	...	...

**Sources**

Bank of Russia.

**Table 14.2.8 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries – South Africa – 2023**

(Rands)

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	UAE	Egypt	Ethiopia	Iran	All countries
<b>Import</b>									
Live animals	4 534 388 667	155 943 710	206 046 164	1 781 151 235	1 170 749	402 012	45 685	591 127	6 679 739 349
Vegetables	1 796 086 670	1 990 854 018	3 463 447 525	1 034 388 261	60 522 855	214 493 240	135 330 865	11 765 724	8 706 889 158
Animal or vegetable fats	157 095 740	...	116 576 406	69 666 238	3 909 185	169 479	111	...	347 417 159
Prepared foodstuffs	674 843 579	27 981 237	1 183 826 732	4 698 785 873	488 336 191	368 776 314	196 635	644 763	7 443 391 324
Mineral Products	1 392 112 849	2 785 561 180	49 370 526 167	8 698 231 297	61 809 878 372	167 660 381	3 066	496 700	124 224 470 012
Chemicals	1 512 128 761	3 430 168 979	18 742 688 60326	355 286 067	1 043 137 631	662 598 724	41 232	623 103	51 746 673 100
Plastics & Rubber	591 697 790	53 239 822	3 611 551 582	17 019 832 761	606 653 841	184 919 938	18 665	346 610	22 068 261 009
Raw hides & leather	95 796 093	28 313	288 494 181	2 959 938 823	2 189 473	192 710	32 004	3 895	3 346 675 492
Wood Products	356 806 406	35 560 829	47 734 556	974 454 639	8 811 748	2 888	...	115	1 423 371 181
Wood pulp & paper	1 126 654 926	73 774 916	803 162 634	3 530 973 913	353 635 451	37 832 614	9 366	969	5 926 044 789
Textiles	51 258 433	225 392	3 594 906 449	26 512 344 636	57 325 364	127 662 658	2 330 092	6 355 801	0 352 408 825
Footwear	74 672 722	981 457	497 012 365	9 923 437 772	1 331 835	33 974	453 144	709	10 497 923 978
Stone & Glass	70 150 731	1 253 661	1 212 552 643	5 325 747 599	609 426 103	103 244 003	28 402 565	821 004	7 351 598 309
Precious Metal	4 581 969	4 354 681	779 252 664	736 495 956	22 407 565	36 215	530	...	1 547 129 580
Products Iron & Steel	2 857 462 231	37 504 580	3 486 675 339	32 261 670 276	7 616 787 464	30 505 052	155 327	810 780	46 291 571 049
Machinery	5 268 423 304	948 262 253	17 500 772 762	214 711 908 077	885 382 317	52 942 915	180 168	7 782 335	239 375 654 131
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	1 363 743 787	10 532 134	30 314 642 535	20 666 976 043	98 889 739	4 175 280	3 000	283	52 458 962 801
Photographic & medical equipment	179 650 810	95 755 042	880 079 013	7 506 625 640	63 254 745	14 170 001	14 588	1 977 648	8 741 527 487
Toys & Sport apparel	96 750 570	8 637 122	529 286 307	11 846 569 423	19 759 147	81 510 064	1 731	12 678	12 582 527 042
Works of art	445 990	74 126	9 090 916	25 093 492	227 017	1 532 030	65 409	49 475	36 578 455
Other unclassified goods	35 007 020	871 368	3 509 840	40 905 632	7 845 768	711 220	484 275	11 811	89 346 934
Equipment Components	4 218 051 290	...	1 804 145 049	7 703 396 046	...	11 123 989	...	8	13 736 716 382
<b>Exports</b>									
Live animals	8 862 373	5 383 050	16 634 441	510 808 656	690 504 035	129 678 468	61 906 783	12 130 267	1 435 908 073
Vegetables	104 648 106	4 136 811 566	1 957 756 008	8 846 514 874	6 895 472 282	39 417 612	59 567 711	28 147 949	22 068 336 108
Animal or vegetable fats	105	69	64 393	423 820	22 903 998	29 008	32 187 114	94	55 608 601
Prepared foodstuffs	104 279 694	390 502 855	690 937 893	1 268 590 216	1 634 408 508	19 251 428	69 601 446	1 106 944	4 178 678 984
Mineral Products	2 313 144 033	203 351 482	65 471 084 208	48 601 889 286	3 831 187 915	5 816 336	776 063	226 678 494	220 653 927 817

Commodities	Brazil	Russia	India	China	UAE	Egypt	Ethiopia	Iran	All countries
Chemicals	1 219 022 979	27 852 393	3 500 715 098	3 535 774 318	1 930 949 781	152 599 573	87 942 317	1 733 283	10 456 589 742
Plastics & Rubber	149 610 609	9 682 128	213 535 225	595 887 754	250 079 565	12 881 698	9 771 043	340 984	1 241 789 006
Raw hides & leather	7 456 072	1 778 447	34 021 717	417 867 297	11 830 856	14 541	265 769	726 687	473 961 386
Wood Products	119 737	164 697	161 202 054	670 363 363	117 138 099	4 904	161 648	...	949 154 502
Wood pulp & paper	3 122 022	268 243	10 596 113 624	6 098 382 200	89 688 546	2 676 894	5 554 904	19	16 795 806 452
Textiles	53 357 418	13 284 792	148 432 096	4 283 891 613	72 329 413	78 786 244	4 334 070	...	4 654 415 646
Footwear	5 237 446	...	118 953	255 057 514	8 258 668	488 462	275 502	...	269 436 545
Stone & Glass	21 717 164	919 899	107 736 114	196 273 259	39 748 571	1 293 624	2 782 694	801 529	371 272 854
Precious Metal	1 901 198	298 880	1 601 580 500	3 783 017 633	22 190 710 580	134	...	...	27 577 508 925
Products Iron & Steel	1 424 446 196	65 395 680	3 137 885 711	45 847 898 810	4 061 972 147	207 166 824	10 932 941	6 277 815	54 761 976 124
Machinery	2 002 061 271	223 587 880	1 561 543 167	761 048 465	2 609 178 453	206 616 325	160 184 371	11 197 512	7 535 417 444
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	782 162 076	9 091 795	91 953 758	766 392 730	1 813 328 556	92 126 709	25 648 437	3 617 855	3 584 321 916
Photographic & medical equipment	46 839 449	77 640 947	83 684 117	51 670 216	207 180 076	11 883 122	22 887 819	17 306 416	519 092 162
Toys & Sport apparel	82 407 669	27 220 304	5 823 746	6 831 260	86 392 724	6 223 806	2 890 379	...	217 789 888
Works of art	421 712	4 001 904	3 469 590	2 782 215	23 669 867	341 717	2 285	29 301	34 718 591
Other unclassified goods	6 545 934	131 310	69 313 320	39 104	671 281 482	7 656 015	11 905 038	191 770	767 063 973
Equipment Components	...	...	121 689	...	...	...	...	...	121 689

**Sources**

South African Revenue Services.



**Table 14.4.8 Balance of Payments – South Africa, 2023**

Type of transaction	(million US\$)		
	Balance	Credit	Debit
<b>Current account</b>	-6 076	140 536	146 613
Balance on goods (FOB) <sup>(1)</sup>	5 603	110 443	104 840
Services and income (net)	-9 517	26 000	35 517
Services	-4 351	14 253	18 605
Income	-5 166	11 746	16 912
Current transfers	-2 162	4 094	6 256
<b>Capital and financial account<sup>(2)(3)(4)</sup></b>	2 167	-16 660	-18 827
Capital account <sup>(5)</sup>	13	17	4
Financial account	2 154	-16 677	-18 831
Direct investment	6 287	3 475	-2 812
Portfolio investments	-6 633	-5 380	1 253
<b>Financial derivatives</b>	2 363	-14 475	-16 838
Other investments	136	-297	-433
<b>Errors and omissions<sup>(2)(6)</sup></b>	-3 190	...	...
<b>Overall balance<sup>(2)</sup></b>	720	0	-720

**Sources**

South African Reserve Bank.

**Footnotes:**

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

**Table 14.2.9.1 Selected Data on Merchandise Trade – United Arab Emirates**

(million US\$)

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Import from major trade partners</b>											
China	...	45 003	44 536	42 120	48 245	38 012	40 778	39 327	51 796	67 215	...
India	...	22 088	21 804	22 594	20 232	23 067	26 735	16 470	20 876	27 277	...
United States Of America	...	23 922	24 046	25 127	23 121	20 796	19 909	16 488	16 843	21 382	...
Japan	...	13 978	13 843	13 318	13 983	13 808	12 614	9 456	10 860	12 010	...
Turkey	...	4 352	4 226	5 234	7 611	3 449	3 536	3 041	9 581	9 605	...
Saudi Arabia	...	4 861	5 316	6 221	6 903	7 577	6 845	6 476	7 378	9 344	...
Italy	...	7 320	6 947	6 818	6 811	6 649	6 559	5 541	7 979	8 675	...
Germany	...	14 079	14 391	14 865	11 882	10 941	10 074	7 273	8 299	8 512	...
Russian Federation	...	2 602	1 732	1 440	1 726	2 153	2 794	1 943	3 710	8 190	...
United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland	...	9 174	7 883	6 792	6 782	7 690	7 288	5 852	5 369	7 730	...
<b>Export to major trade partners</b>											
Saudi Arabia	...	15 722	17 514	13 271	14 664	21 672	23 993	21 821	26 564	28 099	...
India	...	12 984	12 444	13 285	14 531	12 852	14 668	11 452	23 936	24 134	...
Iraq	...	13 222	12 251	9 251	12 245	11 313	13 740	13 108	14 255	21 479	...
United States Of America	...	3 122	3 794	5 128	7 442	6 256	6 386	5 353	7 663	11 522	...
Oman	...	6 048	6 333	6 168	7 574	10 283	10 890	9 689	10 088	10 638	...
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	...	5 019	5 688	5 010	5 358	6 293	5 634	7 759	10 727	10 284	...
China	...	2 880	3 001	4 217	5 025	5 116	9 368	8 016	9 052	10 104	...
Kuwait	...	5 402	5 680	4 984	5 113	8 386	8 539	7 031	9 144	9 962	...
Switzerland	...	5 601	4 815	8 299	3 687	9 414	13 656	9 866	8 551	9 752	...
Turkey	...	3 217	3 136	3 433	5 736	4 269	3 833	5 864	3 915	7 905	...

**Sources**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Centre – FCSC (customs data).

**Table 14.2.9.2 Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) – United Arab Emirates**

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Exports by principal commodities</b>											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	12 151	16 422	19 322	16 646	15 717	19 113	29 304	33 787	35 626	...
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy, Including Line Telephoe Sets With Cordle	...	17 784	17 067	13 373	16 353	18 778	21 474	20 567	24 544	28 000	...
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	13 739	12 669	12 793	13 874	13 503	11 557	8 673	16 583	19 691	...
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude; Preparations not Elsewh	...	4 263	3 912	4 126	4 871	4 195	11 078	6 513	8 755	14 257	...
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal or of Metal Cald With Precious Metal .	...	11 785	12 057	12 634	14 585	15 664	16 443	6 297	9 760	13 149	...
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for the Transport of Persons Other Than Tho	...	7 675	7 625	6 765	8 397	8 663	7 740	6 018	6 785	8 693	...
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof; Magnetic or Opetical Readers, Machines for Tra	...	5 658	4 835	3 747	3 403	4 272	4 337	5 343	6 230	7 574	...
Unwrought Aluminium	...	3 647	4 667	4 493	5 468	5 081	4 290	3 294	6 411	6 281	...
Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes, of tobacco or of tobacco Substitutes.	...	2 979	3 438	4 012	4 773	4 220	4 284	3 991	4 424	5 117	...
Parts and Accessories of the Motor Vehicles Kof Headings nos. 87.01 to 87.05.	...	2 161	2 189	1 835	2 256	2 508	2 502	2 468	2 942	3 887	...
<b>Imports by principal commodities</b>											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	29 410	25 779	33 605	32 995	27 672	32 134	37 257	48 182	59 498	...
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy, Including Line Telephoe Sets With Cordle	...	25 014	25 654	24 239	30 317	20 060	22 190	20 385	27 418	32 409	...
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	12 783	12 403	13 052	13 983	11 886	10 934	8 464	14 714	17 611	...
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for the Transport of Persons Other Than Tho	...	15 965	15 735	13 942	15 786	15 441	13 909	10 320	12 690	17 133	...

	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude; Preparations not Elsewh	...	6 392	6041	8 705	8 382	11 588	12 430	8 370	8 979	16 144	...
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal or of Metal Cald With Precious Metal .	...	9 805	8658	8 527	6 211	13 386	14 869	6 082	10 103	12 735	...
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof; Magnetic or Opetical Readers, Machines for Tra	...	8 563	7413	6 306	6 732	6 024	5 754	6 798	8 359	9 948	...
Turbojets, Turbopropellers and Other Gas Turbines,	...	4 882	4098	5 549	5 737	6 231	5 918	4 103	4 280	6 590	...
Medicaments Excluding Goods of Heading no. 30.02, 30.05 or 30.06 Consisting of Mixed or Unmixed Prod	...	2 924	2992	3 139	3 263	3 226	3 240	3 396	3 630	3 918	...
Parts and Accessories of the Motor Vehicles Kof Headings nos. 87.01 to 87.05.	...	3 286	2931	2 999	3 139	2 733	2 873	2 547	2 990	3 355	...

**Sources**

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Centre – FCSC (customs data).

## Explanatory Notes

### Brazil

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

The title of the Table 14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

The Table 14.4.1 has been adjusted to the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

### China

**Foreign Trade statistics and Coverage** China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the Peoples Republic of China. It's compiled from the declarations, which are made to the Customs by imports, exports or their agents and subject to verification by customs officers at the time of customs clearance. External Statistics comprise all merchandise passing through China's Customs territory (with the exceptions mentioned below). Including: goods from abroad entering customs warehouses, bonded areas or special economic zones (SEZ) and goods leaving above-mentioned areas to abroad; goods for inward or outward processing or assembling and subsequent re-exportation or re-importation; goods on lease for one year or more; goods imported or exported by foreign-invested enterprises; international aid or donations, etc. Excluding: Customs statistics do not cover temporary imports or exports; goods on lease for less than one year; travellers' personal effects; ship's and aircraft' bunkers and stores obtained abroad; monetary gold and coins being legal tender; goods in transit through China.

**Import and Export Valuation** Imports are valued on a CIF basis, which is based on the transaction value and all freight, insurance and other charges incurred before discharging the goods at the first port of entry of China. Exports are valued on a FOB basis, which is based on the transaction value at China's port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods are sold. The statistical value is expressed in RMB and USD respectively. Any transaction value in terms of a currency other than RMB or USD shall be converted into RMB or USD at the exchange rate between issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

**Trading Partner:** The country of origin is recorded for imports while the country of final destination for exports. The country of origin refers to the country or region where the imported goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture of the products, the place where the last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear will be recorded as "country unknown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

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

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

**The Balance of Payments (BOP):** is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a specific time period.

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

### India

**Exports:** are credited to the country of final destination as declared by exporters in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a seaport or not. The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of 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 (FDI) & portfolio investment consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts, Global Depository receipts, Global Depository receipt (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

### Russia

**Export of goods:** removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. Domestically produced goods include also foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and significantly reprocessed and as a result changed their qualitative and technical characteristics. Re-exports – goods imported to the territory of the Russian Federation and then removed from its territory without payment of customs dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realised by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

**Import of goods:** importing of goods into the Russian Federation territory without a guarantee of the return them removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved in this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

**Balance of payments:** data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

In the table 14.2.2.1 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.



Tourism



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

Continents of origin	(100 persons-time)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Africa</b>											
Brazil	345	1 283	1 110	814	704	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	656	5 969	5 802	5 888	6 291	6 741	6 857	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	902	2 808	2 936	3 022	3 180	3 512	3 623	903	689	2 345	3 211 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	371	398	352	400	938	502	124	223	234	329
South Africa	...	72 798	67 461	75 015	75 593	77 864	76 008	21 375	18 736	42 373	64 104
UAE	...	...	901	937	1 013	1 196	1 370	502	794	...	...
<b>America</b>											
Brazil	38 031	40 406	42 085	44 878	47 676	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	12 157	31 065	31 153	33 813	35 454	37 885	36 453	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	4 554	14 574	15 658	16 929	18 044	19 088	19 628	5 439	5 171	17 388	20 964 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	3 902	3 856	3 833	4 685	6 939	4 821	313	393	237	301
South Africa	...	4 349	4 038	4 737	5 455	5 612	5 607	994	3 262	4 559	...
UAE	...	3 214	1 175	1 135	1 186	1 208	1 245	364	575	...	...
<b>Asia</b>											
Brazil	1 038	2 567	3 053	3 096	2 638	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	61 015	163 313	165 947	178 600	183 267	191 207	203 186	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	10 657	33 411	36 199	40 100	48 972	51 656	55 205	12 097	5 232	25 330	40 618 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	87 817	101 676	91 049	90 893	92 544	97 941	16 998	17 385	35 743	60 752
South Africa	...	2 692	2 515	3 279	3 172	3 110	3 114	437	1 179	1 993	...
UAE <sup>(2)</sup>	...	4 504	5 130	5 565	6 356	6 689	7 043	2 491	3 940	...	...
<b>Europe</b>											
Brazil	12 661	17 793	16 104	15 837	14 329	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	24 890	55 143	49 167	54 715	59 116	60 443	63 327	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	9 257	22 829	22 113	24 354	26 065	27 097	26 349	7 928	3 780	14 882	22 270 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	155 081	154 183	141 749	138 485	134 745	129 721	40 794	44 202	27 374	10 396
South Africa	...	13 793	13 313	15 440	16 608	16 188	15 565	2 172	9 007	12 449	...
UAE	...	2 710	5 006	5 209	5 653	5 943	6 256	2 223	3 515	...	...



Continents of origin	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Australasia</b>											
Brazil	219	804	447	661	434	...	...	...	...	...	...
China <sup>(3)</sup>	2 818	8 101	7 764	8 255	8 922	9 131	8 989	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	676	2 863	3 121	3 489	3 861	4 126	4 389	1 050	389	42 357	5 180 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	510	445	491	552	755	660	28	11	11	20
South Africa	...	1 321	1 189	1 319	1 337	1 313	1 282	49	653	1 059	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Others (not specified)</b>											
Brazil	840	1 446	153	181	107	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	68	18	21	22	22	22	23	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	405	307	246	150	236	100	108	30	11	73	113 <sup>(P)</sup>
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia <sup>(1)</sup>	...	6 698	7 959	8 231	8 885	9 588	10 542	5 333	8 584	18 826	10 306
South Africa	...	539	522	651	686	635	711	168	508	670	...
UAE <sup>(4)</sup>	...	5 804	7 102	8 049	7 598	8 056	9 368	2 504	3 960	...	...

### Sources

#### Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

#### China

(a) National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2023.

(b) Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics, 2000–2023.

#### Ethiopia

Ethiopian Ministry of Tourism.

#### India

Ministry of Tourism.

#### Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

#### South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

#### United Arab Emirates

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre – FCSC.

**Footnotes:**

The figures of Australasia pertains to a region of Oceania that includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

**China**

<sup>(3)</sup> Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

**India**

<sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.

**Russia**

<sup>(1)</sup> Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits (in 100). Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

**United Arab Emirates**

<sup>(2)</sup> Asia including Australasia.

<sup>(4)</sup> Other including Middle East.

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

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	4 772 575	6 429 852	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770	...	...	...	...	...	...
Argentina	1 374 461	1 743 930	2 079 823	2 294 900	2 622 327	...	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	596 844	656 801	575 796	570 350	475 232	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chile	153 921	336 950	306 331	311 813	342 143	...	...	...	...	...	...
Paraguay	285 724	293 841	301 831	316 714	336 646	...	...	...	...	...	...
Uruguay	304 682	223 508	267 321	284 113	328 098	...	...	...	...	...	...
France	184 759	282 375	261 075	263 774	254 153	...	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	320 050	265 498	224 549	221 513	203 045	...	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	143 626	217 003	189 269	202 671	185 858	...	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	216 038	228 734	202 015	181 493	171 654	...	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	165 898	170 066	162 305	149 968	144 095	...	...	...	...	...	...
Colombia	50 335	158 886	118 866	135 192	140 363	...	...	...	...	...	...
Spain	126 928	166 759	151 029	147 846	137 202	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bolivia	107 664	95 300	108 149	138 106	126 781	...	...	...	...	...	...
Peru	48 405	117 230	113 078	114 276	115 320	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mexico	40 765	109 637	90 361	94 609	81 778	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	652 475	1 363 334	1 154 040	1 119 358	924 075	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

(a) Federal Police Department of Brazil.

(b) Ministry of Tourism.

**Table 15.3.1 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macroegeographical Regions – Brazil**

Continents of origin	(number of visits)										
	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	4 772 575	6 429 852	6 305 838	6 546 696	6 588 770	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	693 238	844 969	734 450	735 062	605 961	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	2 438 455	3 195 597	3 474 058	3 752 756	4 161 647	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Europe <sup>(1)</sup>	1 392 803	1 703 298	1 509 828	1 481 709	1 361 041	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Europe <sup>(2)</sup>	...	76 016	100 542	101 999	71 875	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	36 352	128 252	110 983	81 391	70 351	...	...	...	...	...	...
South East Asia <sup>(3)</sup>	...	...	26 002	22 958	19 182	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia <sup>(4)</sup>	82 620	187 660	187 846	199 000	172 969	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Asia <sup>(5)</sup>	26 178	43 340	64 424	61 382	53 096	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia <sup>(6)</sup>	...	25 675	27 025	26 212	18 576	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australasia <sup>(7)</sup>	23 486	80 447	55 421	66 116	43 380	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)	79 443	1,44,598	15 259	18 111	10 692	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

Ministry of Tourism.

**Footnotes:**

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

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

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

<sup>(4)</sup> Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

<sup>(5)</sup> Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U. A. E., Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.

<sup>(6)</sup> Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, India.

<sup>(7)</sup> Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

**Table 15.2.2 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 17 Countries or Territories – China**

(1000 persons-times)

Countries or territories of origin	2000	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total<sup>(1)</sup></b>	10 160	27 192	26 361	25 985	28 130	29 170	30 543	31 883	...	...	...	13 784
Korea, Rep.	1 345	4 070	4 182	4 444	4 775	3 864	4 193	...	...	...	...	...
Vietnam	1 080	2 426	2 046	2 161	2 340	2 527	3 162	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 202	3 518	2 718	2 498	2 590	2 683	2 691	...	...	...	...	...
United States of America	896	2 118	2 093	2 086	2 249	2 313	2 485	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	...	1 137	1 709	1 582	1 977	2 357	2 415	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1 011	1 083	1 014	1 581	1 865	1 916	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1 236	1 130	1 075	1 165	1 233	1 291	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	962	968	1 004	1 135	1 169	1 205	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	1 028	971	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...	...
India	241	648	613	641	799	822	864	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	708	667	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	234	774	672	637	753	777	833	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	121	610	710	730	675	734	752	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	660	663	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	618	605	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	99	95	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	72	68	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, The Yearbook of China Tourism Statistics 2000–2023.

**Footnotes:**

Top 15 (rank for 2018 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

<sup>(1)</sup> The data for Total include all foreign tourist arrivals in China.

**Table 15.3.2 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries – China**

(1000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2012	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	10 160	27 192	26 361	25 985	28 130	29 170	30 543	31 883	...	...	...	13 784
Asia	6 102	16 622	16 331	16 595	17 860	18 327	19 131	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, DPR	76	181	184	188	210	230	251	...	...	...	...	...
India	121	610	710	730	799	822	864	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	221	622	567	545	634	683	712	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	2 202	3 518	2 718	2 498	2 590	2 683	2 691	...	...	...	...	...
Malaysia	441	1 236	1 130	1 075	1 165	1 233	1 291	...	...	...	...	...
Mongolia	399	1 011	1 083	1 014	1 581	1 865	1 916	...	...	...	...	...
Philippines	364	962	968	1 004	1 135	1 169	1 205	...	...	...	...	...
Singapore	399	1 028	971	905	925	941	978	...	...	...	...	...
Korea, Rep.	1 345	4 070	4 182	4 444	4 775	3 864	4 193	...	...	...	...	...
Thailand	241	648	613	641	753	777	833	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	66	525	597	580	589	629	674	...	...	...	...	...
South Africa	...	72	68	65	67	75	84	...	...	...	...	...
Europe	2 489	5 948	5 514	4 917	5 472	5 912	6 044	...	...	...	...	...
United Kingdom	284	618	605	580	595	592	608	...	...	...	...	...
Germany	239	660	663	623	625	635	643	...	...	...	...	...
France	185	525	517	487	504	495	500	...	...	...	...	...
Italy	78	252	253	246	267	281	278	...	...	...	...	...
Netherlands	76	196	180	182	200	194	196	...	...	...	...	...
Portugal	23	49	52	53	55	56	56	...	...	...	...	...
Sweden	54	172	142	118	115	112	110	...	...	...	...	...
Switzerland	31	83	80	73	73	72	74	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	1 080	2 426	2 046	1 582	1 977	2 357	2 415	...	...	...	...	...
Latin America	83	353	346	350	390	426	454	...	...	...	...	...
Brazil	...	99	95	85	93	105	119	...	...	...	...	...
North America	1 133	2 826	2 760	2 766	2 991	3 119	3 335	...	...	...	...	...
Canada	237	708	667	680	741	806	850	...	...	...	...	...
United States	896	2 118	2 093	2 086	2 250	2 313	2 485	...	...	...	...	...
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	915	810	776	825	892	913	...	...	...	...	...
Australia	234	774	672	637	675	734	752	...	...	...	...	...
New Zealand	38	128	127	125	136	144	146	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Others</b>	7	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2023.

**Table 15.2.3 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions – Egypt**

(number of arrivals)

Continents of origin	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
North America	...	209 024	251 232	245 760	298 175	...	...	...	...	...	...
Central and South America	...	35 228	42 802	33 117	60 145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Western Europe	...	...	...	1763 360	2 872 484	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern Europe	...	3 119 993	3 273 759	822 893	1 799 203	...	...	...	...	...	...
Africa	...	398 703	418 404	498 295	645 860	...	...	...	...	...	...
South East Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
East Asia	...	88 348	142 615	209 577	335 601	...	...	...	...	...	...
West Asia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	174 561	202 417	202 523	265 660	...	...	...	...	...	...
Australasia	...	26 226	28 919	27 291	34 970	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)	...	1 367 892	1 424 762	1 596 128	1 980 228	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Sources**

Passport, Immigration and Nationality Authority.

**Table 15.2.4 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents – Ethiopia**

(number of arrivals)

Continents of origin	2000	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Africa</b>	33 526	232 416	260 568	262 486	281 568	249 252	243 674	136 694	341 708	644 861	...
America	20 254	150 367	168 580	171 737	182 486	176 513	160 524	39 240	68 113	73 471	...
Asia	22 124	156 238	175 162	175 206	189 023	175 335	164 906	41 397	51 947	86 465	...
Europe	33 033	231 407	259 432	261 168	280 266	248 022	242 500	50 045	56 431	91 758	...
Australasia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 15.2.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 18 Countries – India**

Continents of origin	(person-time)										
	2001	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	2 537 282	7 679 099	8 027 133	8 804 411	10 035 803	10 557 976	10 930 355	2 744 766	1 527 144	6 437 467	9 236 108
Bangladesh	431 312	942 562	1 133 879	1 380 409	2 156 557	2 256 675	2 577 727	549 273	240 554	127 757	2 056 838
United States of America	329 147	1 118 983	1 213 624	1 296 939	1 376 919	1 456 678	1 512 032	394 092	409 860	143 399	1 642 847
United Kingdom	405 472	838 860	867 601	941 883	986 296	1 029 757	1 000 292	291 874	164 143	641 051	894 182
Srilanka	112 813	301 601	299 513	297 418	303 590	353 684	330 861	68 646	25 989	183 459	270 603
Russia	15 154	269 832	172 419	227 749	278 904	262 309	251 319	102 166	17 567	97 911	158 585
Canada	88 600	268 485	281 306	317 239	335 439	351 040	351 859	122 868	80 437	289 259	373 712
Germany	80 011	239 106	248 314	265 928	269 380	274 087	264 973	72 558	33 772	141 425	216 784
France	102 434	246 101	230 854	238 707	249 620	261 653	247 238	74 243	30 374	120 282	184 083
Malaysia	57 869	262 026	272 941	301 961	322 126	319 172	334 579	69 897	6 628	126 192	254 562
Japan	80 634	219 516	207 415	208 847	222 527	236 236	238 903	48 191	15 358	64 196	146 487
Australia	52 691	239 762	263 101	293 625	324 243	346 486	367 241	86 758	33 864	376 898	441 782
China	13 901	181 020	206 322	251 313	247 235	281 768	339 442	39 586	3 163	11 762	30 169
Singapore	42 824	150 731	152 238	163 688	175 852	183 581	190 089	33 747	13 407	132 668	177 443
South Korea	27 150	106 870	102 993	111 076	142 383	150 536	149 445	32 302	13 330	49 423	95 222
Italy	41 351	91 589	88 091	95 417	111 915	126 931	128 572	31 186	13 659	62 226	112 951
Nepal	41 135	126 416	154 720	161 097	164 018	174 096	164 040	40 822	52 544	138 203	189 855
Pakistan	52 762	96 434	124 924	104 720	44 266	41 659	39 018	14 232	8 163	16 637	27 672
Thailand	18 623	121 362	115 860	119 663	140 087	166 293	169 956	52 626	4 668	54 367	111 526
Others	543 399	1 857 843	1 891 018	2 026 732	2 184 446	2 285 335	2 272 769	619 699	339 295	3 803 737	1 850 805

**Sources**

Ministry of Tourism.

**Footnote:**

<sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.



**Table 15.3.5 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents – India**

Continents of origin	(person-time)										
	2001	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023 <sup>(P)</sup>
<b>Total</b>	2 537 282	7 679 099	8 027 133	8 804 411	10 035 803	10 557 976	10 930 355	2 744 766	1 527 114	6 437 467	9 236 108
North America	417 747	1 387 468	1 494 930	1 614 178	1 712 358	1 807 718	1 863 892	516 960	510 299	1 692 659	2 016 564
Central and South America	21 925	69 926	70 831	78 730	92 067	101 085	98 926	26 968	6 798	46 157	79 849
Western Europe	819 973	1 860 580	1 880 203	2 029 412	2 133 673	2 243 635	2 178 441	624 615	334 850	1 300 210	1 886 158
Eastern Europe	38 863	422 278	331 051	406 002	472 872	466 049	456 481	168 145	43 114	187 964	340 861
Africa	90 962	280 754	293 569	302 164	318 023	351 198	362 308	90 296	68 914	234 483	321 130
West Asia	96 424	413 678	417 616	451 842	457 760	449 548	431 943	97 651	52 174	260 346	340 720
South Asia	672 133	1 694 857	1 946 207	2 194 555	2 951 665	3 104 422	3 375 819	750 061	398 722	1 723 016	2 679 372
South East Asia	139 975	685 805	700 298	746 069	824 575	887 088	930 540	231 622	38 474	412 780	738 102
East Asia	130 464	546 792	555 770	617 563	663 295	724 568	782 225	130 383	33 762	136 852	304 094
Australasia <sup>(1)</sup>	66 104	286 294	312 101	348 908	386 059	412 628	438 939	105 047	38 865	4 235 674	517 986
Others	42 712	30 667	24 557	14 988	23 456	10 037	10 841	3 018	1 142	7 326	11 272

**Sources**

Ministry of Tourism.

**Footnote:**

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

<sup>(P)</sup> Provisional data.

**Table 15.2.6 Number of Incoming Tourists and country of origin – Iran**

(number)

Year	Total	First country	Second country	Third country	Fourth country	Fifth country	Sixth country	Seventh country	Eighth country	Ninth country	Tenth country
2017	4 480 918	Iraq	1 356 185	Azerbaijan	959 653	Afghanistan	860 079	Türkiye	573 849	Pakistan	273 273
2018	5 439 151	Iraq	2 598 230	Azerbaijan	1829	Afghanistan	1034 275	Türkiye	947 033	Pakistan	304 677
2019	8 333 675	Iraq	3 165 839	Azerbaijan	1879 935	Afghanistan	1265 291	Türkiye	1002 268	Pakistan	411 353
2020	608 412	Afghanistan	363 850	Türkiye	84 268	Iraq	45 345	Azerbaijan	30 284	Russia	28 627
2021	1 641 752	Iraq	672 526	Afghanistan	405 745	Türkiye	258 502	Azerbaijan	100 389	Pakistan	53 259
2022	3 978 948	Iraq	1 837 441	Afghanistan	812 723	Türkiye	573 635	Pakistan	220 722	Azerbaijan	183 137
2017	Turkmenistan	149 949	Bahrain	88 012	Kuwait	78 140	India	72 809	China	68 969	
2018	Turkmenistan	170 984	Armenia	163 693	Bahrain	78 986	Kuwait	71 261	India	68 183	
2019	Armenia	193 706	Turkmenistan	177 929	Oman	85 432	Bahrain	78 942	Kuwait	72 980	
2020	Armenia	20 941	India	13 863	Oman	9307	Pakistan	7682	Syria	4245	
2021	Oman	43 045	Armenia	30 240	Russia	29 694	Bahrain	26 980	Kuwait	21 372	
2022	Armenia	102 823	Oman	84 787	Kuwait	60 049	Bahrain	59 011	India	44 620	

**Table 15.2.7 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 18 Countries or Territories – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

Continents of origin	(number of visits)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total<sup>(2)</sup></b>	25 437 893	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002	24 550 910	24 418 749	6 358 959	7 079 810	8 242 510	...
China	873 792	1 121 536	1 288 720	1 478 212	1 690 186	1 882 820	81 924	18 225	29 713	...
Georgia	42 960	47 216	65 336	78 817	73 366	68 985	16 970	18 640	34 152	...
Estonia	330 814	357 377	414 147	414 905	477 915	523 186	93 935	17 927	54 153	...
Germany	583 824	553 493	566 434	580 366	645 157	689 966	52 897	91 765	60 510	...
Turkey	262 549	238 541	42 658	79 749	83 835	86 708	36 901	58 456	48 734	...
Finland	1 380 179	1 415 853	1 319 030	1 016 738	949 796	895 931	165 268	26 957	55 229	...
Latvia	295 081	278 265	288 682	260 858	286 914	299 633	56 907	14 834	29 032	...
United Arab Emirates	1 538	1 701	2 178	2 874	4 124	25 593	2 785	27 517	5 767	...
Lithuania	425 132	237 257	249 095	225 674	215 654	229 549	42 384	13 619	23 935	...
Israel	149 575	162 046	179 152	182 234	224 842	256 838	30 929	13 570	19 484	...
India	48 920	50 853	59 311	70 551	85 709	90 872	10 491	38 830	27 807	...
Italy	206 807	191 071	191 828	188 981	205 460	231 637	21 881	22 025	13 391	...
Serbia	66 550	58 070	50 498	55 065	58 297	51 741	11 608	17 631	11 035	...
France	198 644	171 436	176 855	185 093	207 306	222 726	31 735	22 041	12 364	...
United States of America	245 184	233 379	238 633	282 188	326 127	289 951	16 801	24 322	12 018	...
United Kingdom	214 909	179 674	177 080	178 496	197 472	176 750	16 615	12 821	6 273	...
Brazil	30 953	33 621	27 177	35 067	68 925	40 311	3 812	2 718	2 618	...
South Africa	7 653	7 879	7 277	10 874	15 414	13 557	1 493	1 135	1 106	...

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnote:**

Top 15 (rank for 2023 year) and BRICS countries.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits from all countries.

**Table 15.3.7 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions – Russia<sup>(1)</sup>**

Continents of origin	(number of visits)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	25 437 893	26 851 658	24 570 518	24 390 002	24 550 910	24 418 749	6 358 959	7 079 810	8 242 510	8 210 405
North America	296 133	274 949	279 044	333 086	384 625	344 525	19 815	26 915	13 830	14 749
Central and South America	94 074	110 632	104 256	135 371	309 279	137 595	11 522	12 355	9 878	15 362
Western Europe	993 452	905 918	935 092	964 950	1 077 109	1 133 351	111 003	144 405	86 687	125 233
Eastern Europe	11 284 519	11 495 323	10 251 989	10 236 063	9 634 865	9 076 745	3 521 042	4 115 617	2 436 322	598 404
Northern Europe	2 788 641	2 589 970	2 560 507	2 214 740	2 274 084	2 251 896	393 946	97 564	177 558	270 174
Southern Europe	441 450	427 112	427 320	432 714	488 400	510 073	53 423	62 662	36 806	45 807
Africa	37 055	39 787	35 225	40 036	93 844	50 232	12 368	22 299	23 380	32 929
South East Asia	92 763	80 634	96 057	125 906	155 095	179 424	26 034	7 690	16 008	30 856
East Asia	1 256 180	1 735 202	2 070 537	2 249 046	2 571 305	2 838 735	176 868	33 992	199 285	784 156
West Asia	1 907 573	1 892 785	1 812 358	1 838 731	1 903 648	1 948 780	389 124	458 777	567 045	949 865
South Asia	5 525 219	6 458 933	5 125 919	4 875 591	4 624 316	4 827 121	1 107 751	1 238 006	2 791 955	4 310 330
Australasia <sup>(2)</sup>	50 994	44 526	49 109	55 208	75 462	66 043	2 829	1 092	1 121	1 978
Others	669 840	795 887	823 105	888 560	958 878	1 054 229	533 234	858 436	1 882 635	1 030 562

**Sources**

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

**Footnote:**

Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.

<sup>(1)</sup> Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

**Table 15.2.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories – South Africa**

Countries of origin	(person-time)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593	2 802 320	2 255 699	5 698 062	...
Zimbabwe	2 143 716	1 900 791	2 028 881	2 039 932	2 208 930	2 258 794	684 546	410 730	1 233 790	...
Lesotho	1 501 642	1 394 913	1 757 058	1 747 211	1 739 188	1 563 448	448 745	355 255	835 921	...
Mozambique	1 283 016	1 200 335	1 268 258	1 339 245	1 360 896	1 333 195	422 537	522 866	944 308	...
Swaziland	918 490	838 006	893 618	876 992	883 735	917 631	214 947	177 650	403 762	...
Botswana	555 590	593 514	679 828	681 379	688 566	668 315	129 467	103 158	262 232	...
United Kingdom	401 914	407 486	447 840	447 901	430 708	436 559	132 384	45 777	283 031	...
United States of America	309 255	297 226	345 013	370 747	376 892	373 694	71 959	82 020	262 183	...
Germany	274 571	256 646	311 832	349 211	343 229	322 720	106 092	44 388	173 146	...
Namibia	211 453	212 514	214 664	208 747	200 367	184 431	54 511	91 471	137 388	...
Zambia	176 972	161 259	174 767	173 033	165 968	152 064	46 486	68 669	116 076	...
Malawi	166 964	135 260	154 017	175 014	197 317	199 079	53 365	56 313	114 352	...
<b>From BRICS</b>										
India	85 639	78 385	95 377	97 921	93 428	95 621	18 892	17 662	55 506	...
China	82 905	84 691	116 946	97 069	96 915	93 171	15 592	6 577	12 187	...
Brazil	39 082	29 339	38 814	67 797	70 539	77 261	19 388	5 366	14 727	...
Russian Federation	10 410	7 244	8 307	12 532	16 783	16 276	6 494	10 625	16 234	...
<b>Others</b>	1 387 617	1 306 164	1 508 943	1 600 466	1 598 644	1 536 334	376 915	257 172	821 032	...

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Table 15.3.8 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macroegeographical Regions – South Africa**

Countries of origin	(person-time)									
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	9 549 236	8 903 773	10 044 163	10 285 197	10 472 105	10 228 593	2 802 320	2 255 699	5 698 062	...
North America	369 801	353 450	406 192	437 903	444 671	440 271	89 504	89 514	297 684	...
Central and South America	65 118	50 304	67 546	107 582	116 516	120 380	30 368	9 889	28 516	...
Western Europe	655 899	1 273 721	1 489 005	1 598 622	1 553 701	1 492 909	425 085	195 103	857 929	...
Eastern Europe	723 422	57 628	55 021	62 226	65 061	63 543	21 568	22 138	42 774	...
Africa	7 279 814	6 746 114	7 501 512	7 559 342	7 786 357	7 600 843	2 137 524	1 873 609	4 237 261	...
South East Asia	31 424	27 059	36 869	40 664	39 930	42 398	7 211	5 577	15 179	...
East Asia	129 462	124 350	169 121	153 301	152 390	148 909	23 339	9 919	24 405	...
West Asia	857	37 526	1 147	1 036	1 221	1 141	311	356	784	...
South Asia	107 498	102 027	120 753	122 180	117 441	118 923	26 594	27 802	77 484	...
Australasia <sup>(1)</sup>	132 080	118 908	131 856	133 713	131 348	128 153	24 651	4 932	65 288	...
Others (not specified)	53 861	12 686	65 141	68 628	63 469	71 123	16 165	16 860	50 758	...

**Sources**

Statistics South Africa.

**Footnote:**

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

**Table 15.2.9 Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macroegeographical Regions – United Arab Emirates**

(thousand)

Countries of origin	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
<b>Total</b>	16 232	19 313	20 894	21 805	23 092	25 282	8 084	12 784	...	...
Africa	...	901	937	1 013	1 196	1 370	502	794	...	...
Americas	3 214	1 175	1 135	1 186	1 208	1 245	364	575	...	...
Europe	2 710	5 006	5 209	5 653	5 943	6 256	2 223	3 515	...	...
East Asia and the Pacific	2 097	1 766	1 882	2 203	2 263	2 474	551	871	...	...
Middle East	5 391	7 102	8 049	7 598	8 056	9 368	2 504	3 960	...	...
South Asia	2 407	3 364	3 683	4 152	4 425	4 568	1 941	3 069	...	...
Not specified	413	0,3	0,3	0,1	0,1	0,04	0,03	0,05	...	...

Sources

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre – FCSC.

## Explanatory Notes

### General Notes

Tourism, Rome 1963:

**International Visitor:** An international visitor to a country is any person visiting that country on a foreign passport and the main purpose of whose visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: "Tourists" and "Same Day Visitors".

#### **Brazil**

**Foreigner Tourist Arrival:** Arrivals of non-residents persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose : 1 – Personal (Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and Business and professional.

**They are not counted as visitors/tourist:** employed by a resident entity, border workers, seasonal workers, other short and long term workers, nomads and refugees, transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory, crews on a public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there their country of residence, long – term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on maneuver.

#### **China**

**Foreign Tourists Arrivals:** refer to foreign visitor arrivals who come to China (mainland) for sight-seeing, vacation, visiting relatives, medical treatments, shopping, attending conferences or to engage in activities of economic, cultural, sports and religious. In compiling statistics, each time of entering China (mainland) is counted as one person-time.

#### **Egypt**

**Definition of the tourist:** Is a person who spends 24 hours or more within the borders of the State **not included in the numbers of tourists:**

1) Arrivals to work.

2) Transit who spend less than 24 hours.

**Data Sources:**The tourist data are obtained from the documents prepared by the Passport, Immigration and Nationality Authority. The data are collected by their departments and units at the country legitimate ports, which is to register every foreigner entering or leaving the country on a special card.

#### **India**

A "foreign tourist" is a person visiting India on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, health, study, religion & sport)

(ii) Business, family, mission, meeting.

#### **Russia**

**A tourist:** is a person who visits a country (place) of temporary stay in medical and treatment, recreational, cognitive, sports, professional, business, religious and other purposes without engaging in activities related to obtaining income from sources in the country (place) of temporary stay, for a period from 24 hours till 6 months or at least one night in the country (place) of temporary stay.

**Foreign (Inbound) Tourist Visit:** is the visitor`s travel from the moment of entry into the country to the moment of departure.

#### **United Arab Emirates**

An "International tourist" is a person visiting UAE on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(i) Leisure (recreation, holiday, family, health, study, religion & sport);

(ii) Business, conferences, mission, meeting in business purposes.





# ANNEXURES



MERCADO MODELO

## ANNEXURE I. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil

### 1. Organizational structure of the IBGE

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

Brazilian official statistics are produced by IBGE, Central Bank, ministries and statistical state agencies. IBGE is the official statistics bureau responsible for the production, analysis and dissemination of statistical information (demographic, economic and social), as well as geographical, cartographic and geodetic information and those related to natural resources and environment.

Besides its functions in the Statistical System, IBGE is also the main producer of geoscientific information and has the role of coordinating the National Cartographic System. One of the main projects of the production of geoscientific information is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure – INDE. The purpose of the INDE is to catalogue, integrate and harmonize geospatial data from Brazilian institutions, producers and sponsors of this kind of data, so that the data can be easily located, accessed and used for several uses and for any user who has internet access.

IBGE is responsible for the construction, provision and operation of the Brazilian Geospatial Data Site – SIG Brazil, as well as for the management of the Brazilian Directorate of Geospatial Data – DBDG. It is also responsible to prepare the proposal for obtaining the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

The programs carried out by IBGE are fundamental for both the government and the society. Several public policy actions are based on the information produced by IBGE on the Brazilian reality.

In order to produce statistical and geoscientific information, IBGE is present countrywide, with units at headquarters, in Rio de Janeiro, and in state and municipal levels, with the following composition: Collegiate bodies of senior direction: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, Board of Directors; Channels of direct and immediate assistance to the President: Cabinet, Attorney General; Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Executive Board; Specific individual organs. Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Information Technology, Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination, National School of Statistical Sciences, 27 State Units (26 state and Federal District), with 564 agencies to collect and disseminate data.

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

These directorates are supported by the Directorate of Information Technology, which ensures the infrastructure of computer hardware and software and data communication. The Centre for Documentation and Information.

Dissemination is in charge of the dissemination policy for the results of all surveys carried out by the institution, publicizing them online, including micro data, free of charge.

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

The Directorate of Surveys is responsible for the production of social, economic and demographic statistics as well as for the production of synthesis to the System of National Accounts and Social indicators. It is also responsible for coordinating the 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 2017, IBGE has updated its Strategic Plan 2017–2027 in order to set goals and targets for the future.

Thus, the Strategic Plan is the main instrument of governance of the institution.

The program of work and its schedule are discussed by all technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated into IBGE'S Strategic Plan. This is submitted to the Planning Board, composed by IBGE's President and directors, which evaluates and approves it.

IBGE's Strategic Plan subsidizes the preparation of the Federal Government Multi-Year Plan (PPA, in Portuguese) for the same period. The PPA covers all areas of government and describes the main objectives and goals for various organizations and ministries.

The institutional goals to be met in a semester have been set at the beginning of each semester. Institutional goals encompass the full range of publications planned for the period. These goals are approved by the Board and broadly disseminated, both internally and on the internet. They are an item in the objective evaluation of the institution's performance in accomplishing its mission.

IBGE's work program is presented to various Advisory Committees, which are composed of renowned members in the area, who discuss methodological issues and assist in setting priorities.

The Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Agriculture Census; National Index of Consumer Prices; Mortality Statistics; Planning Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics; Brazilian Regional Accounts.

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

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

Annually, the Ministry of Labour and Employment provides IBGE with the Annual List of Social Information (RAIS) and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed Persons (CAGED), which consist of the set of administrative records used to update the Central Business Register (CEMPRE) joining information from Annual Enterprises Surveys of IBGE. CEMPRE is used to select the sample of enterprises for the economic surveys, which has replaced the Economic Censuses since the 1990s. To set its long-term lines of work, IBGE holds regular meetings with producers and users of social, economic and territorial information. These meetings aim at preparing the revision and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographical Information, based on mobilization and consultation to producers and users of information, including governmental institutions, survey institutes, NGOs, scientific associations, as well as technicians and researchers interested in the production, dissemination and use of information.

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

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

In 2020 IBGE created the Pulse Enterprises Survey COVID-19 in order to get answers about the effect of the pandemic in the enterprises. It aims to estimate the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian economy, having as its survey unit the non-financial companies representing the activities of Industry, Construction, Trade and Services.

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

The Integrated System of Household Surveys (SIPD) is integrated by the Continuous National Sample Survey of Household (PNAD Continuous), the Household Budget Survey (POF) and National Healthy Survey (PNS). SIPD requires intensive contact with users and producers of information. In this sense, the steps in the development of SIPD have been presented in seminars and conferences sponsored by IBGE.

In 2020 IBGE created the National Sample Survey of Household PNAD COVID-19 to estimate the number of people with reported symptoms associated with the flu syndrome, and to monitor the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on the Brazilian labour market.

Despite the pandemic, it is important to highlight that IBGE guaranteed the maintenance of its statistical production.

### 3. Social and Economic Statistics

The following Ministries and Institutions are part of the Social and Economic Statistics partnership:

- a. Ministry of Education;
- b. Ministry of the Planning and Budget;
- c. Ministry of Health;
- d. Institute of Applied Economic Research – IPEA;
- e. Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- f. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship;
- g. National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira – INEP;
- h. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics – IBGE;
- i. Central Bank of Brazil; and
- j. National Treasury Secretariat.

One of the main goals of the partnership on social and economic statistics is to integrate the various databases of social and economic information derived from surveys and administrative records, in order to promote the effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

#### 4. Technical cooperation

The following nationwide technical cooperation may be highlighted:

- a. Ministry of the Planning and Budget;
- b. Ministry of Health;
- c. Ministry of Education;
- d. Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply;
- e. Ministry of Women;
- f. Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger
- g. Ministry of Justice and Public Security;
- h. Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship;
- i. Ministry of Culture; and
- j. National Justice Council (CNJ).

Regarding international technical cooperation agreements, the following work may be highlighted: Specialized Meeting on Statistics of MERCOSUR – the Cooperation Project in Statistics towards the integration of MERCOSUR and the strengthening of its national and regional institutions through the development, improvement, harmonization and integration of the production and dissemination of statistics.

In the period 2010–2024, IBGE has been conducting international technical cooperation agreements on technology and methodology on population and agricultural censuses; social, demographic and economic statistics with many countries.

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

#### 5. Interaction with the international community

IBGE has extended its participation in the international Statistical community with United Nations Statistics Division – UNSD, Statistical Conference of the Americas – SCA, Conference of European Statistics – CES, Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development – OECD, World Tourism Organization – WTO, International Labour Organization – ILO, Food and Agriculture Organization – FAO, World Bank, Inter-American Development Bank, the Community of Portuguese Speaking Countries – CPLP, BRICS, among others.

#### 6. Courses and conferences for the press and general users

In the last two decades, IBGE has expanded the role of communication and the relationship with the press as an alternative way of publicizing its work and building its image and credibility before the public.

In press conferences, the release is available for participants at the beginning of the event. At the same time, indicators and commentary on survey results are published on the IBGE's website.

Besides structural surveys, IBGE publishes about ten short-term data on a monthly basis. Thus, approximately 100 press conferences are held at IBGE per year.

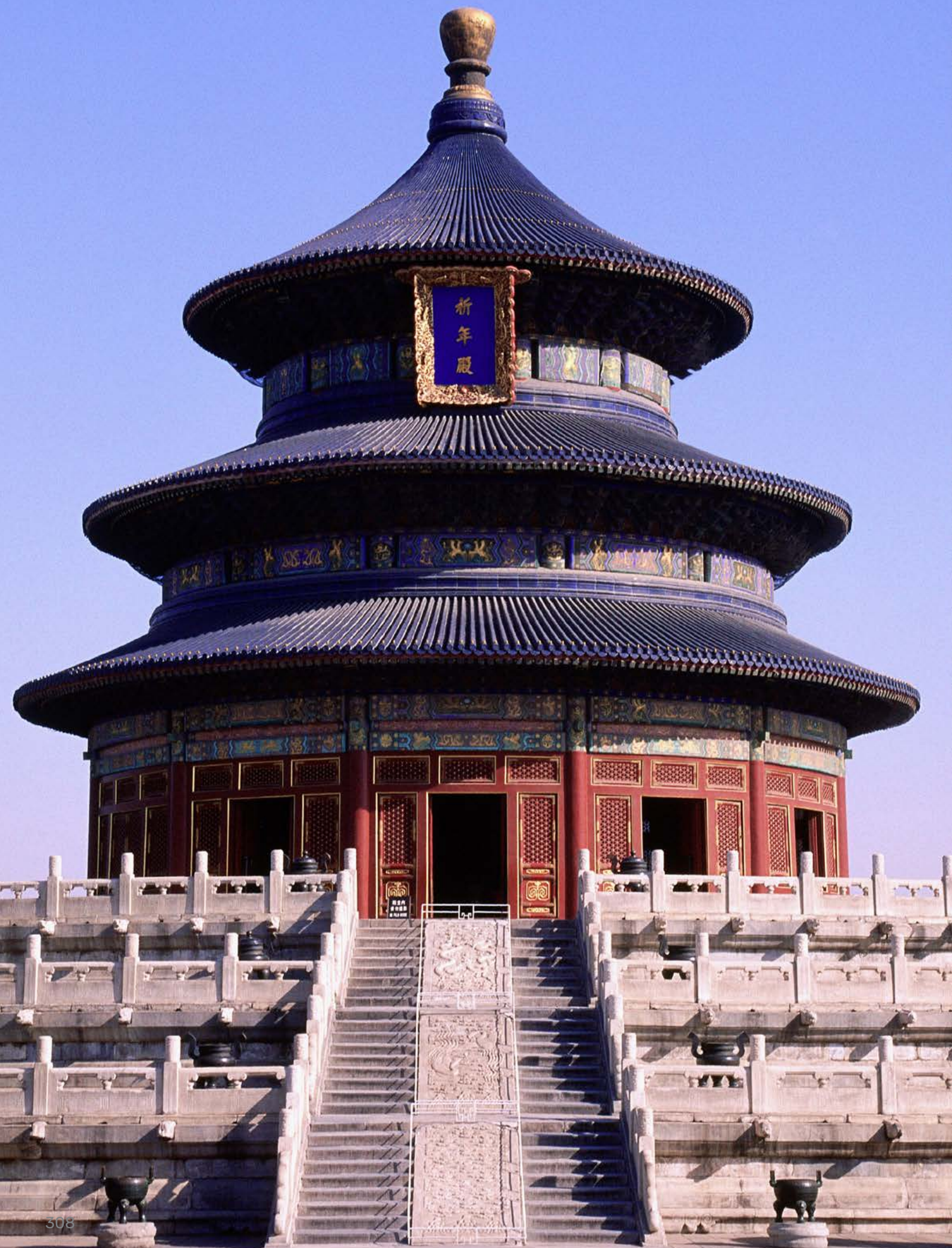
The publication of the so-called short-term data is regulated by Decree No. 355, issued on November 5, 2007, and signed by the Ministry of Planning, Budget and Management. According to the decree, survey results must be sent to government officials at 7 a.m., i.e. two hours in advance of public access to the data, which happens at 9 a.m. As to access to information, IBGE releases, on this website, the list of state officials who have precedence over the public, a fact that ensures transparency of the procedure.

Qualifying journalists is essential to improve the reports they write on IBGE surveys. In recent years, the Coordination of Social Communication (CCS) has organized several courses for journalists. Courses on more complex information were held (e.g. national accounts and census) as well as training for the use of digital tools that allow quick access to statistical information.

#### 7. Access to the internet and other access

IBGE provides several ways for accessing the information it produces, so that the public is better served: publications (books and periodicals); free telephone consultation; a Central Library, located at the Centre for Documentation and Information Dissemination in Rio de Janeiro; a connection with the Department of Documentation and Information Dissemination at the IBGE State Units, located in all Brazilian capital cities.

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



## ANNEXURE II. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of China

Since its establishment, the National Statistical System of the People's Republic of China has been developed and improved in over 70 years' process of reform and adjustment to meet the new demands for the new conditions and situation. The Statistical Law of the Peoples Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work. The Statistical System of Chinese Government organizes and undertakes statistical surveys, collects, compiles and releases statistical data, and provides high-quality statistical services for economic and social development based on laws.

### 1. Government Statistical System

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system consists of the statistical institutions established through a top-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. The National Bureau of Statistics is established under the Central Government, and independent Bureau of Statistics are established in local governments at and above the county level. Governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the statistical work.

#### **1.1 National Bureau of Statistics of China**

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

The NBS internally sets up 19 functional departments and 12 institutions directly under the NBS, responsible for integrated coordination, construction of statistical laws and regulations, formulation of statistical systems and standards, organization and implementation of statistical surveys, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, etc.

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

#### **1.2 Local Bureau of Statistics**

Independent Statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying

out tasks of national statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

### **1.3 Departmental Statistical System**

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

## **2. Statistical Laws**

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

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

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

## **3. Statistical Surveys**

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

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



#### 4. Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

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

#### 5. The Reform and Development of China's Statistics

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



## ANNEXURE III. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Egypt

Egypt as many other countries, has witnessed a significant increase in the demand of data & statistics. This increase was a result of the huge number of social and economic aspects transformation, also due to the national, regional and international requirements of long-term development plans represented by many visions as "Egypt Vision 2030", "United Nations sustainable development goals 2030" and "Africa Vision 2063".

As the strong supportive legislation of statistical work in Egypt contributes to a clear identification of entities that are responsible for collecting, processing and disseminating statistical data with no contradiction. In addition, it guarantees obtaining data through legal regulations that encourage response to data request in a timely manner, while preserving coordination mechanism between whole statistical system entities, emphasizing the individual data confidentiality, considering international frameworks, and keeping abreast of latest developments in statistical systems to confirm the effectiveness of the National Statistical System.

As a Keeness of Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics CAPMAS, that it is the Official entity and the main provider of national statistical data and an organizer, leader and coordinator in the entire national statistical system, coping with the rapid international developments in the field of developing statistical data and informational infrastructure working in line with global developments and concepts of "data revolution", that refer to a huge increase in volume and quality of produced data. On the other hand, increasing data demand at all segments of society.

Thus, there is a need to strengthen frameworks of coordination between National Statistical System entities (NSS) to cover all these commitments and to be in line with international frameworks, best practices, Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics and African Charter on Statistics, adopting concepts of strategic management of statistical system and ensuring that it responds to needs of users.

It was recommended by many international partners as PARIS21, AfDB, UNECA, and UNESCWA that CAPMAS should develop a medium-term corporate plan. Through this process, CAPMAS should also guide and coordinate the production of 21 Sector Statistics Plans (SSPs) that will be as milestones for the design of overall National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) incorporating its own corporate plan. This recommendation was endorsed by all Stakeholders and It was endorsed by the Ministry of Planning and economic development and by Egyptian Prime Minister as well.

The National Strategy for Development of Statistics NSDS is the first national strategy for statistical work to be formulated in Egypt in order to enhance and to promote the strategic Orientation of implementing digital transformation strategy by responding to the growth and diversified demand of information and statistical data as well as serving the development path and fulfilling all national, regional and international commitments, as well as it's consistency with the country's vision 2030 and development plans. Business operations systems should be lean, efficient and flexible that enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services.

The Prime Minister issued Decision No. 2630 of 2018 to form the Supreme Committee chaired by the Minister of Planning and economic development and with a membership that included the Ministers of Petroleum and Mineral Resources, Education and Technical Education, Finance, Local Development, Health and Population, Environment, Agriculture and Land Reclamation, Trade and Industry, Housing; Utilities and Urban Communities, the Deputy Governor of the Central Bank of Egypt and Head of CAPMAS. Some experts and representatives of the private sector, civil society and academics participants. Institutional issues relate to the environment in which statistical operations are undertaken.

NSDS builds on the gains made in the past while setting out an ambitious path of embracing an evolving data ecosystem that will transform the way the organization works, play a critical role in the development of statistics in Egypt and the way it leads the statistical system to be responsive to the following milestones:

- Data and information are responsive to user demands and have well understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data representative of information to support evidence-based decisions required for development and sustainability concerns.
- They mainly include statistical awareness, modification of statistical legislation and statistical coordination.
- Organizational structure related to entities with discrete boundaries, budgets and hierarchical.
- Organizational issues including human resources, infrastructure, technology, and availability of financial resources that affect the efficiency of statistical units' performance, these resources must be commensurate with the requirements and needs of statistical production process as well as develop statistical programs produced by National Statistical System NSS.



## **ANNEXURE IV. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Ethiopia**

### **The National Statistical System of Ethiopia**

The national statistical system (NSS) of Ethiopia is composed of all organizations and organs, which produce official statistics and are a part of the public administration in a country, aligned with the recently agreed definition of UN Statistics Commission. The national statistical system mainly include the Ethiopian Statistical Services, and government executive and non-executive organs including the Ministry of Planning and Development, the Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Revenue, Ethiopian Customs Commission, the National Bank of Ethiopia, the Ministry of Health, the Ministry of Education, and other key government organs which produces official statistics.

Ethiopian statistical governance promotes public value at all stages of statistical processes and outputs, over any organizational, political, or personal interests. Leadership, organization, and people involved in the production, management, and dissemination of official statistics in Ethiopia remain truthful, open, adhere to strong ethical values of integrity, and meet consistent standards of behavior that serve the public. The national statistical system recognizes and ratifies the fundamental principles and values of official statistics adopted by United Nations that aimed to govern the practices of statistical regulations and operations.

### **Surveys and censuses**

Statistical data, generated from different data sources help governments and institutions create policies, monitor their effectiveness, and make informed decisions. The Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS) is responsible for collecting and analysing data from surveys, censuses, and records, and provides statistical reports and provide technical support to various entities on their statistical endeavours. The ESS also assists in developing administrative systems and enhancing data collections, and analysis to meet standards and high data demands.

### **Reform in the Ethiopian statistical Service**

Various reform activities are currently underway to modernize the Ethiopian Statistical Service and improve statistical operations across the country. These reforms aim to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the organization responsible for collecting, analyzing, and disseminating statistical data in Ethiopia. Key aspects of the reform include modernizing data collection methods, improving data quality, upgrading statistical infrastructure, and increasing the transparency and accessibility of statistical information. The overarching goal of these extensive reform efforts is to support informed decision-making and policy development by ensuring access to reliable and timely data.



## **ANNEXURE V. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of India**

India, consisting of 28 States and 8 Union Territories (UTs), has a federal structure of Government and the Indian Statistical System functions within the overall administrative set-up of the country. The responsibilities of governance are divided between the Union Government and State Governments based on a three-tier classification of subjects namely, the Union List, the State List and the Concurrent List. The subject "Statistics" is covered under Union and Concurrent List, therefore, both Centre and State can operate on it. There is a further division of responsibility by subjects or groups of subjects among the different Ministries/Departments of the Union Government and among the Departments of State Government, on the basis of their administrative functions.

The Indian Statistical System functions on the overall pattern of the federal structure of the Government. Large-scale nation-wide censuses/surveys viz. Population Census, Economics Census, Agricultural Census and Livestock Census, various socio-economic sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries are centrally conducted. Compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India industrial production indices and Consumer Price Indices for State/UT and all-India are also centrally undertaken. The State statistical organizations collect and generate data on a number of subjects focusing on the State Government's priorities. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) at Central level and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DEs) at State level coordinate the overall statistical activities in their respective domains.

### **1. Statistical System at the Centre**

The Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation is the nodal agency for planning the integrated development of the statistical system in the country, including laying down norms and standards in the field of official statistics, evolving concepts and definitions, suggesting methodologies of data collection, processing and dissemination of results. The Ministry has two wings viz. the National Statistical Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'.

### **2. National Statistical Office (NSO)**

The NSO is headed by the Secretary, assisted by three Director Generals. The National Statistical Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards and has various Divisions like National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Price Statistics Division (PSD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Coordination and International Cooperation Division (CICD), Policy Implementation & Monitoring Division (PIMD), Computer Centre (CC), Training Division, Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD), Household Survey Division (HSD), Enterprise Survey Division (ESD) and Field Operations Division (FOD).

NSO has a premier training institute called the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009 for capacity building in the area of official statistics.

### **3. Programme Implementation Wing**

The Programme Implementation Wing has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Division (MPLAD). IPMD monitors the implementation status of ongoing Central Sector Projects costing more than Rs. 150 crores of over 20 sectors based on the information reported by different line Ministries/Departments on the Online Computerized Monitoring System (OCMS) of MoSPI and releases a monthly Flash Report and a Quarterly Project Implementation Status Report. IPMD also reviews the performance of 11 key infrastructure sectors including Power, Cement, Coal, Steel, Railways, Shipping and Ports, Fertilizers, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Civil Aviation, Roads and

Telecommunication taking into accounts monthly/cumulative achievement against their pre-set targets and releases a monthly Infrastructure Performance Review Report. MPLAD scheme provides a mechanism for Members of Parliament to recommend works of developmental nature for creation of durable community assets based on the local needs. The scheme addresses locally felt development and infrastructural needs of the community and bridges the gap for developmental works.

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

#### 4. National Statistical Commission

The National Statistical Commission (NSC) was constituted on 12 July 2006 to serve as a nodal and empowered body for all core statistical activities of the country and to evolve, monitor and enforce statistical priorities and standards and ensure statistical co-ordination. The NSC has four part-time Members besides a part-time Chairperson, each having specialization and experience in specified statistical fields. The functions of the commission consist of identifying the core statistics, which are of national importance and are critical to the development of the economy; constituting professional committees or working groups to assist the Commission on various technical issues, exercising statistical coordination between Ministries, Departments and other agencies of the Central Government, monitoring and reviewing the functioning of the statistical system in the light of laid down policies, standards and methodologies and recommending measures for enhanced performance.

#### 5. Indian Statistical Institute

The MoSPI also has an autonomous Organization under its domain, viz. the Indian Statistical Institute (ISI), which is a premier statistical institute of international repute, devoted to research and teaching, and the applications of Statistics in the Natural and Social Sciences. Founded by Professor P.C. Mahalanobis in Kolkata on 17 December, 1931, the institute gained the status of an Institution of National Importance by an act of the Indian Parliament in 1959. The Headquarters of ISI is located in Kolkata with four centres located in Delhi, Bangalore, Chennai and Tezpur and a branch in Giridih.

#### 6. Statistical System in the States

The Directorates of Economic and Statistics (DESs) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DESs perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the Centre, viz., bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

#### 7. Legal support for collection of data

Data collection in India is largely based on a voluntary response. However, a legal framework is also in place in the form of the Collection of Statistics (CoS) Act 2008. The CoS Act 2008 is administered by the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. Besides the CoS Act, there are other Acts, Rules and Procedures administered by concerned line Ministries/ Departments for collecting data and statutory administrative returns, which generate valuable data on the related subject.



## 8. Initiatives

MoSPI has developed and implemented e-SIGMA (e-Survey Instrument and Generalised Multimodal Application) platform for conducting surveys through Mobile Devices. This facilitates real-time data collection, validation and processing of data and also helps in reducing the time lag in releasing the survey results.

The Ministry has launched e-Sankhyiki portal on 29th June 2024 with the objective to establish a comprehensive data management and sharing system for ease of dissemination of official statistics in the country. It is a user centric data portal which facilitates use and reuse of information and consists of two modules viz. Data Catalogue module and the Macro Indicators module. While the Data Catalogue Module catalogues the major data assets of the Ministry at one place for ease of access with the facility for users to search within datasets, including within tables, and download data of interest to increase its value and re-usability; the Macro Indicators module offers time series data of key macro indicators with features for filtering and visualizing data enabling ease of access for the users facilitating users to download custom datasets, visualizations and sharing them through APIs, thereby, increasing the reusability of data.

The Ministry has also recently notified the guidelines for a Data Innovation (DI) Lab, which shall be responsible for creating an ecosystem for innovation for strengthening of National Statistical System (NSS). It is envisaged to create an ecosystem for experimentation, offering of new ideas and their Proof-of-Concept through wider participation of individuals such as entrepreneurs, researchers from National & International Organizations, and other organizations including start-ups, academic-research organizations and Institutes of National & International eminence, etc.

The Ministry has also created and operationalized the Research and Analysis Unit (RAU) in 2024. The mandate of RAU, inter-alia, includes analysis of datasets to provide policy inputs internally within MoSPI to improve its own products and also to other Ministries/Departments of the Government, encourage reputed institutes/organisations on research utilising official statistics, etc.

## 9. Emerging challenges

In the face of rapid major technological and socio-economic changes, the official statistical landscape is becoming more complex, expectations of policy makers are increasing exponentially, and the system is expected to deliver the best possible statistics in more efficient and innovative ways.

As a result of increased penetration of digital technologies, the amount of information available is increasing exponentially with improved access to the public. The central and state governments are tremendously intensifying their efforts to harness these new sources of data. These developments provide a new challenge for the national statistical system to align and converge the information flow across varied sources so that an integrated picture emerges for more effective and timely policy interventions.

Monitoring of progress on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) also places new demands on the need for quality data and statistics, disaggregated by location, sex, age, income group and other dimensions of development. The NSO is taking the lead to respond to these demands by harnessing administrative sources and surveys.

There is a need to evolve innovative techniques for exploiting new data sources (big data sources, etc.) and will require involvement of research and other institutions so that new ideas can be crowd sourced, incubated and developed for use in the national statistical system.



## ANNEXURE VI. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Iran

**The Second National Strategy for Development of Statistics** (2011–2015) was prepared in line with the implementation of the paragraph B of the Article 54 of the Fifth National Development Plan.

The main complementary activities done according to the Second Plan:

- Ratification of the SCI's National Leading Authority of Official Statistics in the Fifth and Sixth National Development Plans and its inclusion in the Permanent Decree of the National Development Plan by the Parliament
- Conducting the first Internet and Tablet-based census in the country in 2016 with a 48 percent participation by households for the first time participation (reaching the first rank in the world ranking) and significant establishment of IT methods for collecting, processing, and dissemination of the statistical data and information
- Issuance of Directives by First Vice President and Vice President and Head of Plan and Budget Organization obligating government agencies to provide the SCI with their own statistical microdata, as well as other complementary directives issued by all ministries for this cooperation in 2018. Ratification of the third NSDS by the High Council of Statistics at the strategic level with the topic of 'Transition from Traditional Statistical System to Register-based Statistical System' in 2018
- Creating management and expert belief and determination in the important divisions of the NSS-related organs on the modernization of the NSS and significant enhancement of cooperation with the SCI,
- Increasing in the quality, speed, integrity, and accuracy of the national official statistics and enhancement of their reliability and accountability as well as provision of interpretive analysis on released statistics aiming at increase in statistical literacy, awareness and culture

**The Third National Strategy for Development of Statistics** (NSDS) (2017–2021) with the approach of institutionalizing the transformation in the National Statistical System is prepared jointly by the Statistical Centre of Iran and government agencies and approved by the High Council of Statistics.

This NSDS is prepared in line with Article 10 of the Permanent Decree of National Development Plans.

Revision of the laws, regulations and organizational structure of the statistical system; production of statistics and establishing of register-based system, national accounts and macro indices; information technologies; research and education of statistics; monitoring and managing the statistics quality; promotion of public trust in statistics, and developing national and international statistics was done and presented in collaboration with government agencies.



## ANNEXURE VII. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Russia

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

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

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

### **Rosstat main functions:**

- To submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- To develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
- To approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
- To coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing Federal plan of statistical works, proposals on its updating;
- To maintain, provide methodological support and conduct federal statistical observations and to process collected data;
- To develop and maintain national classifications of technical, economic and social data in accordance with the established regulations;
- To ensure within its power protection of confidential information received as a result of statistical observation;
- To provide users with official statistical and other information in accordance with established regulations; and
- To implement internationally adopted statistical practices, gained from the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

### 1. Statistical system: Principles of organization

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

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision

of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

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

## 2. Federal level of the state statistics

The Federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main interregional center for processing and dissemination of statistical information, and Rosstat Research and Development Institute of Social and Economic Statistics.

## 3. Regional level of state statistics

Rosstat has its regional offices in 70 constituent entities, 12 of which are interregional.

Rosstat regional and interregional offices collect and process statistics, provide data to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

## 4. Legal basis of the official statistical activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the Federal Law "On official statistical accounting and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended). Carrying out of major statistical surveys, such as the Population Census and Agricultural Census, is supported by the specific federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aimed at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

## 5. Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of the international standards of financial data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is based on further technological modernization, implementation of new planning and decision-making methods, and improvement of human resources.

The principal aspect of Russian statistics modernization is higher transparency of statistical methodology and broader access to official statistics for all users.

In 2020 Rosstat introduced the 2024 Rosstat Development Strategy. It determines goals, objectives and measures for the implementation of the state regulatory policy in the field of official statistics, the development of the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) and the system of official statistics of the Russian Federation until 2024. It also defines the main directions and measures for the improvement of the performance of Rosstat and the development of statistics in the Russian Federation.

The Strategy key focuses are:

- Digitalization of the statistical production process;
- Reducing the reporting burden on respondents;
- Better coordination of statistical activities;
- Meeting user needs and improving confidence in official statistics;
- Improving statistical methodology;
- Intensification of international cooperation;
- New approaches to human resource management;
- Optimization of the administrative processes in Rosstat; and
- Implementation of the projects of a national value.





## ANNEXURE VIII. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of South Africa

Notwithstanding that the South African statistical system is over 100 years old, for many years it only served the needs of a section of the population. The entire nation was brought into the data ecosystem only after the dawn of democracy in 1994; the democratic dispensation has provided the opportunity for the transformation of the statistical system to serve all South Africans.

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

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

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

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

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

- **Insightful data** – Data and information are responsive to user demands and bring deeper understanding and insight for informed decisions. Insightful data speaks to the information requirements for the development and sustainability concerns of humankind, at a level that is within the grasp of the nation's people and global citizens.
- **Agile operating model** – The business operations are lean, efficient and flexible. An Agile operating model enables flexibility and responsiveness to the use of innovative development practices to deliver statistical products and services to users better, faster and more cost efficient.
- **Interconnected statistical systems** – People, systems and technology are interconnected through collaboration, partnerships and platforms. An Interconnected statistical system is a network of various data systems, institutions, technological resources, human resources and partnerships based on shared principles that are interoperable and interconnected.



## **ANNEXURE IX. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of United Arab Emirates**

### **1. The Structure of the UAE National Statistical System**

The UAE National Statistical System is a federal system, with the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC) serving as the national statistics office (NSO). The FCSC plays a central role in coordinating with the seven emirates to ensure that statistics are collected, analyzed, and disseminated according to standardized methodologies. Each emirate also maintains its own statistical office, which works in tandem with the FCSC to support local-level data collection and analysis.

The FCSC is tasked with ensuring that the national statistical system is unified, comprehensive, and up-to-date. This includes developing standardized definitions, methodologies, and classifications for data collection. FCSC further collaborates with local offices in each emirate to ensure consistency in data collection and dissemination across the country.

The system's organizational structure is characterized by a collaborative relationship between the FCSC and the local statistical offices, as well as with other government entities. These entities share data with the FCSC, which is then integrated and analyzed at the federal level to produce a cohesive national statistical view of all sectors.

### **2. Statistical Capacity Building and Technological Innovation**

To support its ambitious goals for economic development and national planning, the UAE has made significant investments in building statistical capacity and leveraging technological innovation. FCSC plays a key role in driving these efforts.

#### **Technological Integration and Big Data**

The UAE's National Statistical System has integrated big data and artificial intelligence (AI) into its operations, making the country a regional hub for cutting-edge statistical data analysis techniques. The National Statistical System in the UAE has launched several initiatives to improve the quality of statistics. These initiatives include the development of synthetic data, geospatial data platforms, and privacy-enhancing technologies (PETs). The use of big data is particularly evident in areas such as nowcasting GDP (providing real-time estimates of economic indicators).

Through partnerships with private sector companies and academic institutions, the UAE has positioned itself as a leader in utilizing data for official statistics. The UAE works closely with partners from VISA, MasterCard, Majid Al Futtaim and others to provide deeper insights into areas such as tourism, trade, and mobility.

### **3. Governance, Data Laws, and Standards**

One of the key pillars of the UAE National Statistical System is its strong governance framework. The FCSC ensures that all statistical operations adhere to the highest standards of data privacy, accuracy, and transparency.

#### **The UAE Data Law**

In 2021, the UAE passed Federal Decree Law No. 45/2021 on the protection of personal data, which mandates that personal data must be handled with strict privacy protocols. This law has been crucial in establishing a framework for the secure handling of personal data, especially as the country moves toward more advanced data collection techniques that rely on big data and AI.

#### **Standardization of Data Collection and Reporting**

The FCSC has developed The National Guide to Statistical Classifications, which standardizes classifications and definitions across all emirates. This ensures consistency and reliability in the statistics produced at both the local and national levels. It also facilitates international comparisons by aligning national classifications with international standards such as the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and the Statistical Data and Metadata Exchange (SDMX).

### **Data Quality and Statistical Maturity**

To maintain high standards, the UAE has developed a Data Maturity Index (DMI) and a Statistical Maturity Index (SMI). These indices assess the quality of data produced by federal and local entities and ensure that all statistical processes align with international best practices. The DMI focuses on the governance, accessibility, and flow of data at the federal level, while the SMI emphasizes continuous improvement in the quality and relevance of statistics produced at the level of the Emirate of Abu Dhabi.

### **4. International Engagement and Partnerships**

The UAE's National Statistical System is deeply embedded in the global statistical community. The country's membership in the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) for the term 2025-2028 and its role as a regional hub for the UN Global Platform for Big Data underscore its commitment to advancing global standards in statistical methodologies and data sharing.

The UAE has hosted several international events, such as the World Data Forum and the International Association for Official Statistics (IAOS) Conference, where global leaders in the field of statistics convened to discuss the future of official statistics. These events have positioned the UAE as a leader in statistical innovation and have fostered collaboration between the UAE and other national statistical offices.

### **Conclusion**

The UAE's National Statistical System has undergone significant transformation in recent years, driven by a commitment to innovation, international collaboration, and data-driven governance. With the FCSC at the helm, the UAE has established a statistical system that not only meets national needs but also contributes to the global statistical community. As the country continues to integrate advanced technologies and expand its partnerships, the UAE is well-positioned to remain at the forefront of global statistical innovation.



## **ANNEXURE X. Sustainable development goals for BRICS**

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint for achieving a better and sustainable future for all. The United Nations General Assembly during its 70th Session in September 2015, with the aim of taking forward the success of Millennium Development Goals, adopted the document titled "Transforming our World: The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" consisting of 17 Sustainable Development Goals and associated 169 targets. The SDGs came into force with effect from 1 January 2016.

The SDGs are a comprehensive list of global goals integrating social, economic and environmental dimensions of development. Moreover, the SDGs are universal (for all nations – developed, developing and least developed), interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level until 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies – while living within sustainable planetary boundaries. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have the potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

## 1. BRAZIL

In Brazil, the national coordination for the SDG Global Framework lies with the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE). IBGE responds as the National Statistical Office (NSO) for the country and is an institution of the Federal Government under the Ministry of Planning and Budget (MPO).

IBGE has been working at different levels. At the global level, the Institute is a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), representing Brazil, Chile, and Mercosur countries continuously since 2015. Also, the Institute has been taking part in thematic sub-groups (TCG-UNESCO, International Forum of TOSSD – Total Official Support for Sustainable Development, Geospatial Information, SDMX, Praia Group on Governance Statistics). In line with the United Nations Resolution A/RES/71/313, which stresses that official statistics constitute the basis needed for the global indicator framework, IBGE is the country focal point for the UN Custodian Agencies. At the regional level, IBGE has been participating in the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda, with the leadership by ECLAC – Economic Commission of Latin America and Caribbean.

At the national level, IBGE participates as a permanent technical advisory body of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, created through Decree n° 11.704/2023. The Commission is a parity collegiate body, of an advisory nature, responsible for contributing to internalize and stimulate the 2030 Agenda within the country (governments at all levels and civil society). As the coordinator of national official geoscientific data and statistics, IBGE responsibilities include providing guidance on the discussion on global indicators, subsidies for discussions about the definition and monitoring of the national indicators, assessing and producing data, and supporting the preparation of future reports.

In July 2024, Brazil launched the Voluntary National Report (VNR) at the High-Level Political Forum at the UN Headquarters ([https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV\\_Brasil/english/VNR\\_BRAZIL\\_FULLL.pdf](https://www.gov.br/secretariageral/pt-br/cnods/RNV_Brasil/english/VNR_BRAZIL_FULLL.pdf)). The report presents the current status of the country's progress towards the SDGs. IBGE participated by providing indicators for assessing the targets, producing the statistical annex and parts of the text.

Regarding the national coordination mechanisms to produce the SDG Global Indicators, the IBGE Presidency is responsible for the coordination of the Project. There is an internal governance body, the Sustainable Development Goals Indicators Production Committee. The Committee is responsible for coordinating the process of production and dissemination of the SDG indicators for monitoring the targets of the 2030 Agenda. Also, there are two coordinators for each SDG and the support of eight Units at IBGE. There are 67 people involved partially at the Institute (SDG coordinators, collaborative personnel, members of the Committee). Also, 17 inter-institutional working groups were created for each SDG under the guidance and coordination of IBGE. These groups collaborate to produce the SDG indicators. This coordination operates closely with other institutions that produce official data and ensures the use of quality, updated, reliable and disaggregated data. So far, along the production of the SDG indicators, 28 entities of the National Public Administration have collaborated taking part in working groups. About 60% of the indicators were calculated by other national information producers in collaboration with IBGE.

Along the previous years, IBGE held three conferences with other national data producers to discuss the global SDG indicators and their production (2015, 2017 and 2018). The conferences were important as a venue to convey guidance and share experiences, to reinforce institutional partnerships and the relationship with focal points, to keep the teams motivated and to promote publicity within the public administration. During the third conference (2018), IBGE launched the Brazilian Official Platform of SDG Indicators.

The Brazilian SDG Indicators Platform (<https://odsbrasil.gov.br/>) is the result of a collaborative effort of the national data producers, coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, IBGE. The Platform for dissemination and information sharing is composed of two parts: one is dedicated to the promotion and sharing of SDG information (news, events, videos). The other part, aligned with the Global Indicator Framework, is the core of the Platform and makes available the global SDG indicators and their methodology sheets through a user-friendly interface.

The Platform integrates different IBGE applications, taking the best advantage of the infrastructures in Information Technology and the acquired experience using different resources. Three digital tools for the production, analysis and communication of SDG indicators should be noted: SIDRA database, Interactive Geographic Platform (PGI), and the Statistical Metadata Database.

The SIDRA application allows access to IBGE Statistical Tables Database, which contain tables numerated uniquely regarding the subject investigated and contains the aggregate results of the surveys and census conducted by the Institute. SIDRA allows the user to save the query and can be assessed through an Application Programming Interface (API). For SDGs, the user can assess the indicator Platform and, if needed, move to SIDRA.

The Interactive Geographic Platform (PGI) was developed by IBGE for geospatial information analysis. Once in this Platform, the SDG indicators can be analyzed together with other elements of interest, such as roads, rivers, maps or any geoservice published in the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (NSDI).

The IBGE Statistical Metadata System has a specific section for the SDG metadata where the analysts fill out the standardized methodology sheets (MS), taking into account elements that completes the metadata and avoid duplicate efforts, such as: concepts and definitions, calculation formula, unit of measurement, variables and respective official data sources and data producers, geographical scope, disaggregation, target population, periodicity, temporal series, indicator producer, contact person and references. The methodology sheet has technical specifications of each indicator, enabling comprehension and a good base for analysis.

The Statistical Metadata System allows the participation of other national data producers who can complete the MS as well (previously registered and using a password). This procedure also contributes to the collaborative process of producing SDG indicators and is one of the ways to address quality assurance. In addition, the MS are presented to users in the SDG Platform, giving important technical information, ensuring transparent data accessibility and easier use.

So far, 132 global indicators using national official data are available at the SDG Platform. A total of 52 indicators are presented by Federation Units. IBGE and the public administration partners employ different data sources, mainly a combination of administrative data and survey data. Also, some indicators use geospatial data, monitoring data and non-statistical data. A total of 75 indicators has some type of disaggregation (by sex, age, education level, urban/rural, for example).

The 2030 Agenda and the production of the SDG indicators brings constant challenges and opportunities to the National Statistical Offices. One of the biggest challenges is the construction of indicators using complex methodologies, which require data from different sources, in addition to traditional survey, and a strong process of inter-institutional coordination to identify and work with focal points from various organizations that produce the data. Changes in focal points, which generally occur after changes in government, slow down the work process, requiring new mobilization and awareness-raising of interested parties. Some data gaps remain, making it impossible to construct several global indicators, including those that address a variety of topics, including: sustainable agriculture (SDG 2 – Zero Hunger and Sustainable Agriculture), food loss and waste, domestic consumption of materials, fossil fuel subsidies, sustainable tourism (SDG 12 – Responsible Consumption and Production), eutrophication and ocean acidification, plastic waste in the oceans, indicators that require official statistics on fishing activity (SDG 14 – Life Below Water), human trafficking, seizure of illegal weapons and illicit financial flows (SDG 16 – Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions), presented in the SDG Brazil Platform as indicators without data.

Among the lessons learned, the leadership of the National Institute of Statistics in bringing together the partnerships necessary to produce the indicators, the collaborative process itself, and the existence of a governance structure associated with this production, both at the National Institute of Statistics and at other institutions that produce official data, can be mentioned as fundamental. The data flow is facilitated when partner institutions identify their focal points responsible for the indicators.

The formation and support of an inter-institutional SDG indicator team led by IBGE is essential for the success of the work and the durability of the results. The participation of IBGE experts in external discussions, including civil society, academia and ministries/agencies, allows learning and refinement in the use of the indicators. Equally important is the existence of an information technology infrastructure for the development of platforms or portals for communicating the indicators.

## 2. CHINA

Since the establishment of the “Inter-ministerial Coordination Work Mechanism for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” in 2016, with the promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, annual statistical monitoring results such as China’s National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China’s VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China’s Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Big Earth Data in Support of Sustainable Development Goals have been successively developed and released, especially the Global Development Report released in 2022. Increasingly rich and detailed data are used to display the progress made by China in implementing the sustainable development goals, and present the typical cases and successful experiences of China’s implementation of SDGs in areas of targeted poverty alleviation, innovation leadership, ecological civilization, and rural revitalization. Meanwhile, the NBS attaches great importance to capacity building for SDG statistical monitoring. With the China-United Nations Trust Fund Project on Statistical Capacity Development, the NBS promotes national statistical capacity building and statistical systems modernization, and makes positive contributions to statistical capacity building of countries in the Asia-Pacific region and other developing countries. At the end of 2020, the United Nations Global Platform for Big Data China Hub (Hereinafter referred to as the Regional Hub) was established to explore new ideas and methods for applying innovative technologies and new data resources in advancing SDG statistical monitoring.

In 2023, the Global Development Report 2023, themed “Global Development at a Crossroads”, was released. It analyzes the prominent and urgent issues confronted by global development from seven aspects, namely poverty reduction, food security, public health, financing for development, energy transition, industrialization and digitalization, and recommends that all countries make effort to bridge development deficits on the basis of win-win cooperation. This initiative plays an important role in building international consensus, cooperating to tackle global challenges, and implementing the United Nations 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. It will also assist in cultivating new growth drivers for global development and promoting the construction of a global community of development. In order to strengthen cooperation and sharing of data for monitoring and evaluating SDGs, and to more scientifically promote the implementation of the 2030 Agenda, the NBS issued the “Rules of Procedure for the Working Group on Statistical Monitoring of the United Nations 2030 Sustainable Development Goals (Trial)”. The improvement of working mechanism provides institutional guarantees for enhancing the quality and efficiency of statistical monitoring of the SDGs. Moreover, the NBS actively participated in the “Regional Workshop on Evidence-based follow-up and review of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development” held by ESCAP Statistics Division and sent representatives to give keynote speech, sharing and exchanging insights and experience on China’s mechanisms for advancing SDGs and its statistical monitoring endeavors. It is worth mentioning that at the 54th session of the United Nations Statistical Commission, a resolution was passed to support “the proposal of China to become a global center on specific topics of Big Data and data science”. The Regional Hub has functionally transformed into a global center for specific areas of big data and data science. In the future, it will make more active contributions in promoting the common development of global statistics, advancing the statistical monitoring for the implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and building a global data governance system.



### 3. EGYPT

Egypt was one of the first countries to set a national agenda for sustainable development (Egypt's Vision 2030) and update it to keep pace with global changes such as climate change, water scarcity, geopolitical events, and high population growth.

In 2017, the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals established by a decision of the Prime Minister. This committee works to coordinate between various government departments, the private sector and civil society to achieve sustainable development goals.

Egypt submitted 2 voluntary reports on sustainable development in 2018, and 2021, which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York. The reports provide a quick overview of the progress made in achieving the goals of sustainable development and the challenges that impede their development.

In light of Egypt's continuous efforts to localize the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the local level, three Egyptian governorates (Fayoum, Port Said, and Beheira) – within the initial phase of governorates – launched their Voluntary Local Reviews with the support of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York, in July 2023.

At the global level, Egypt – represented in CAPMAS – is a member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG indicators (IAEG-SDGs) as well as the Total Official Support for Sustainable Development (TOSSD) work group.

Egypt pays special attention to regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable development. It actively participates in regional and international forums and workshops to exchange experiences and best practices in implementing the SDGs and seeks to strengthen partnerships with international organizations and stakeholders.

At level of the African agenda, Egypt submitted in 2023 the third national report to follow up the progress made in the African agenda, in which Egypt's performance rose from 45% in 2021 to 51% in 2023.

Egyptian government, represented by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, in mid-2019, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), prepared a report to localize the sustainable development goals for each governorate, with a total of 27 reports covering all governorates. These reports aim to provide a general overview of the status of some indicators of the sustainable development goals, as targets have been set for 32 indicators at the governorate level, according to the availability of data and comparison with the 2030 targets.

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) seeks permanently to be the main supporter and partner in the decision-making process by providing a high quality and accuracy data that represents the cornerstone for making future policies. As it is the official source of statistics in Egypt, and all the reports announced about Egypt depends on the data provided by CAPMAS.

In 2016 CAPMAS has formed the "Sustainable Development Unit" to build an integrated system for monitoring and following up SDGs indicators in accordance with the SDGs 2030 Agenda, Egypt Vision 2030, and the African Agenda 2063.

The main responsibilities of the Sustainable Development Unit are to monitor and calculate the SDG's indicators, issue periodic national statistical reports for monitoring and following up the SDGs indicators and identifying the most important challenges and gaps facing the production of indicators.

The national statistical reports on SDGs indicators 2030 that issued by CAPMAS present the current situation of the indicators for which data are available, highlighting some gaps and challenges related to some indicators that require further study so that they can be obtained in an accurate, systematic, and comparable manner.

CAPMAS has published 3 reports for monitoring the SDGs indicators. The first report was issued in 2018 with the indicator availability of 43%, the second report was in 2019 with availability 47.5%, and the third report was in 2023 with indicator availability 56.8%.

#### 4. ETHIOPIA

##### Monitoring framework for the SDGs in Ethiopia

Ethiopia has made great strides in term of mainstreaming regional and global development agendas into its national development plans. Ethiopia has mainstreamed the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into its national development plan (GTP-II) and its successor-the ten-year development plan (2019/20-2029/30) which is currently under implementation.

In other words, the SDGs, which tend to frame the international development and co-operation have been used as a basis to formulate the ten-year development plan of the country. Therefore, the Government and the United Nations Country Team (UNCT) in collaboration with other stakeholders are working to enable Ethiopia achieve the SDGs. To expedite the implementation of SDGs, a set of concrete measures have been taken which inter alia include contextualizing the SDGs to make them appropriate to the local level, enhancing awareness on mainstreaming the SDGs into the national medium and long-term development plans and conducting SDGs needs assessment such as defining baselines and costing interventions and identifying sources of finance. Further, the SDGs Needs Assessment has informed the formulation of the ten-year development plan through identifying the full range of policies and institutions needed to meet the SDGs.

Ethiopia has committed not only to implement the SDGs but also to back the implementation with “robust, voluntary, effective, participatory, transparent, integrated review of progress”. Regular, robust, inclusive, country led reviews are fundamental to achieving the SDGs, given their complexity and breadth.

## 5. INDIA

India is committed to implement the SDGs based on the nationally defined indicators responding to national priorities and needs. In this effort, towards integrating SDGs into country's on-going national and sub-national policies and programmes, at national level, NITI (National Institution for Transforming India) Aayog has mapped the SDGs with centrally sponsored programmes of concerned Central Ministries/Departments.

Further, Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI), developed a National Indicator Framework (NIF) for SDGs, along with identified data sources and periodicity following due consultation with concerned Ministries/Departments, UN Agencies and other stakeholders. NIF is the backbone for facilitating monitoring of SDGs at the national level. The NIF, like Global Indicator Framework, is evolving in nature and necessitates refinement time to time and hence, NIF is being periodically reviewed and refined. At present, NIF (2024) consists of 290 indicators and data is available on more than 95% of the indicators. Based on the latest NIF, MoSPI releases annual progress report on SDGs on 29th June, every year, on the occasion of Statistics Day in India. The progress report provides the time series data on the national indicators included in NIF, which are also used for assessing the progress made towards achieving the SDGs.

The NITI Aayog releases SDG India Index, mainly based on the SDG NIF indicators, for measuring progress in SDGs across States/UTs in India. It highlights the achievements and areas requiring improvement. The Index promotes competitive and cooperative federalism and encourages States/UTs to learn from each other. This Index supports the localization of SDGs and encourages States/UTs to integrate SDGs into their development plans.

MoSPI has taken several steps in bridging the data gaps relating to SDG indicators. The Ministry holds regular consultations with line Ministries/Departments and the respective Custodian Agencies. To institutionalize such deliberations, MoSPI, NITI Aayog and the United Nations represented by United Nations Resident Coordinator Office (UNRCO), New Delhi, India have entered into a Tripartite Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) relating to support for Data, Indicators and Statistics for monitoring SDGs in India. The overall purpose of the MoU is to collaborate on issues related to support for statistical monitoring of Goals and Targets of SDGs, including the use of new technologies, capacity development to track SDG related outcomes and any other emerging requirements.

MoSPI also provides technical support to the States/UTs for developing the sub-National Level Indicator Framework considering their priorities. In this context, MoSPI developed the "Guidelines for Development of SDGs State Indicator Framework (SIF)" in July 2019 and further updated these guidelines in March 2022 in its publication "Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub National Level". This publication is aimed to facilitate and assist State Governments in the development and refinement of the sub-national level monitoring framework by providing comprehensive guidance.

## 7. RUSSIA

### 2.1 SDG monitoring at the national level

The active work on SDG monitoring at the national level began in 2016. Rosstat joined the Interdepartmental Working Group under the Presidential Administration of the Russian Federation on issues related to climate change and sustainable development (IWG), which is headed by the presidential adviser.

In February 2017 a special expert group on information and statistical support for monitoring SDGs was established for a detailed elaboration of the SDG indicators. This group is chaired by Rosstat and includes representatives of more than twenty ministries and federal agencies, as well as of the Bank of Russia and the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation. The representatives of various Russian scientific institutions and expert community also take part in the work of the expert group.

Taking into account international recommendations to national statistical offices to take a leading role in coordinating data flows in order to report on the SDGs at the national level by order of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 6, 2017 No. 1170-r, Rosstat has been authorized to coordinate the activities on SDG indicators.

In 2017 a special section 2.8 for SDGs, consisted of 87 indicators from the global list of SDG indicators, has been integrated to the Federal Plan of Statistical Works (FPSW), the main document in the Russian Federation, which contains the list of works on the formation of official statistical information. As of 2024 there are 123 global SDG indicators in the 2.8 section of the FPSW, 32 of them are disaggregated by regions of Russia. Along with Rosstat, 24 ministries and federal agencies provide data on SDGs. Further development and increase of the number of global indicators provided to users is one of the most important areas of our work.

In accordance with international recommendations and in order to track progress in achieving the SDGs at the national level, a national set of SDG indicators was approved in 2020, which initially consisted of 160 indicators (88 disaggregated by regions of Russia), distributed across all 17 SDGs. Recognizing the tasks defined by strategic documents of the Government, one of our priorities was to create a national set, which reflects national characteristics, local conditions and statistical capacity. Since the national set of SDG indicators is a flexible tool for tracking progress in achieving the SDGs, in 2023 it was updated, and the number of indicators has increased to 183 (116 of which are disaggregated by regions of Russia).

The Statistical Yearbook "SDGs in the Russian Federation" is also published annually on the Rosstat website in English and in Russian. Every edition includes data for 17 SDGs, as well as some indicators with regional disaggregation (since 2020) and the section of international comparisons. The extended statistical annex to the Yearbook is also published on the website. From year to year, the number of indicators in the Yearbook is growing, including through the new indicators with regional disaggregation. The 6<sup>th</sup> edition of the Yearbook will be published on the Rosstat website in December 2024.

In order to provide informational support for SDG monitoring process at the national level, a special section was launched on the Rosstat official website. It contains general information on SDGs, a detailed list of indicators with their current development status and metadata of all indicators translated into Russian language, up-to-date information on activities at the national and international levels, publications on SDGs and references to useful international resources.

### 2.2 Participation in SDGs monitoring at the international level

From the very beginning (2015–2021) Russia was a member of the Inter-Agency and expert group on SDGs indicators and its working group on Measurement of Development Support (2020–2021), and actively participated in the preparation of international documents related to SDGs, including reviews of indicators methodologies, documents and pilot projects developed by the Group. After the mandatory rotation of group members, Rosstat representatives continue to take an active part in open meetings and consultations of the IAEG-SDGs.

Until 2022 Russia was a member of the Steering Group of the Conference of European Statisticians on Statistics for the SDGs and participated in development of the Roadmap for the generation of statistical data for monitoring the SDGs and its subsequent implementation. The first edition of the roadmap was approved in 2017, the second one – in 2022.

To date the Russian Federation continues to be a member of the IAEG-SDGs Working group on SDMX, which brings together representatives from 12 countries and 10 international organizations. SDMX is an international initiative that aims at standardising and modernising ("industrialising") the mechanisms and processes for the exchange of statistical data and metadata among international organisations and their member countries. The number of SDG indicators sent and successfully validated by the UN via SDMX increased from 53 in 2019 to 100 in 2024.

### 2.3 Initiatives to fill the data gaps

Identification and elimination of SDG data gaps remain a key priority for Rosstat. To increase the availability and comparability of SDG data at the international level and build statistical capacity, Rosstat actively participates in international consultations and exchange of experience on the development of SDG indicators and introduction of new data collection tools.

Since accurate, high-quality and timely data are necessary to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs, Rosstat also regularly organizes an internal process of validating the SDG data published for the Russian Federation in the global databases. Based on the results of the validation, inconsistencies, as well as data gaps, in global and national data are identified, and updated statistical information is provided to the custodian agencies.

Since not only country-level monitoring, but also regional data is critical to achieving the 2030 Agenda principle of "Leaving no one behind", Rosstat strives to provide more detailed statistical information on SDG indicators disaggregated by regions of Russia and to fill gaps in regional data.

Rosstat continues to work on capacity building in the field of monitoring the SDGs, more than 20 ministries and federal agencies are involved in this work. All information about the monitoring process is publicly available for the convenience of users on the Rosstat official website. Rosstat is always ready for cooperation, exchange of experience and implementation of best practices.

## 8. SOUTH AFRICA

The advancement of the SDGs in South Africa has taken center stage in all national, provincial and local policies. The development of its citizens are underpinned by the “People, Planet, Prosperity, Peace and Partnership” approach of the United Nation’s (UN) global goals.

The development outcomes of the country are therefore described as a comprehensive process in which the government aspires to transform society, the economy, and state of the environment. Such a transformation is expected to result in an improvement in the life circumstances of its citizens. The forgoing development outcomes are described in South Africa’s National Development Plan (NDP) and it provides a set of national targets that serve as markers in the transformation process, and inevitably will assist in the realisation of the development outcomes by 2030.

The NDP provides the blueprint through which South Africa hopes to achieve its development objectives. While the NDP is not the only development agenda South Africa is committed to implementing, it is the most critical, as all other development frameworks need to be aligned to it.

Over the past decade, Statistics South Africa (Stats SA) coordinated the reporting process on the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), and participated in the development and reporting on the African Union (AU) Agenda 2063 development indicators.

To (1) minimise the burden of reporting on the plethora of national, continental, and global development agendas, and to (2) quantify the demand for statistical information, Stats SA compiled a comprehensive set of development indicators. The comprehensive set of development indicators is known as the Integrated Indicator Framework (IIF) and – among others – assists the country to report on the SDGs. The approach further minimises duplication of reporting and mitigates the existence of contradictory statistical estimates in the public domain.

## 9. UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

### UAE'S ROLE IN THE 2030 AGENDA FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

The process to develop the SDGs was launched by the United Nations (UN) Conference on Sustainable Development ('Rio+20') in June 2012. The idea of the SDGs was first proposed in 2011 by Colombia and Guatemala. In the run-up to Rio+20, the SDGs were championed by other countries, including Peru and the UAE. The negotiating process on the SDGs was first carried out in an Open Working Group (OWG) of the UN General Assembly (UNGA), which met 13 times in 2013-2014 and in which the UAE held a seat. The UAE participated in the OWG representing the Asia-Pacific region via a seat shared with Cyprus and Singapore. The UAE provided substantive input on issues such as energy, education, global partnership, health, water, and women's empowerment. The UAE also represented the Arab Group in these negotiations. The SDGs were finalized in August 2015, after eight sessions of intergovernmental negotiations.

At the UN Sustainable Development Summit in September 2015, which formally adopted the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the UAE highlighted access to clean energy, alongside sufficient and affordable food, quality education and healthcare, sustainable economic growth, healthy ecosystems and increased resource efficiencies, as issues that resonate strongly with the country. The UAE also pledged to 'leave no one behind' and 'shift the world onto a sustainable and resilient path'. Further, the UAE's Minister of Foreign Affairs and International Cooperation, H.H. Sheikh Abdullah bin Zayed Al Nahyan, participated in the UN Secretary General's High-Level Panel on Global Sustainability (GSP), which produced a report titled 'Resilient People, Resilient Planet' as a key input to the Rio+20 Summit. H.E. Dr. Sultan bin Ahmed Sultan Al Jaber, Minister of Industry and Advanced Technology, and H.E. Reem bint Ebrahim Al Hashimy, Minister of State for International Cooperation, also represent the UAE on the Leadership Council of the Sustainable Development Solutions Network (SDSN)<sup>2</sup>.



### UAE'S NATIONAL COMMITTEE ON SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

National Committee on SDGs was formed by decree of the UAE Cabinet. His Excellency Abdulla Nasser Lootah, Deputy Minister of Cabinet Affairs for Competitiveness and Knowledge Exchange, chairs the National Committee. The committee, which includes 9 federal entities, is responsible for the national implementation of the SDGs, monitoring and reporting of progress towards targets, and stakeholder engagement to facilitate integrated implementation and information exchange to drive sustainable development in the UAE.

Members of the National Committee have a variety of sector specific and cross cutting roles to implement the SDGs. Portfolio agencies, such as the Ministries of Education, Health and Energy coordinate the implementation of SDGs that most closely correspond to their core business, however they also support lead agencies for other SDGs.

SDG targets are also mapped to federal agencies that are not part of the National Committee. For instance, the Ministry of Justice advances targets in SDG 16 (Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions) working closely with the Ministry of Interior.

Other organizations whose core business overlaps with the SDGs are invited to be observers to the proceedings of the National Committee depending on the topics of discussion. These organizations include federal government entities that have a significant supporting role in the implementation of SDGs, think tanks and representatives of local government.

Over the years, the National Committee has also established supporting councils, including the UAE Private Sector Advisory Council, the SDG Young Leaders Programme, and the Global Councils on SDGs (Term 1 and 2) to further accelerate the national and international implementation of the global goals

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