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Table 5.1 - Summary of National Accounts

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (Current Prices)									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	billion US\$	645	664	882	1 089	1 367	1 651	1 598	2 090
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	billion US\$	1 198	1 932	2 258	2 713	3 496	4 522	4 991	5 879 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	billion US\$	421	661	766	873	1 139	1 150 ⁽⁹⁾	1 293 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	billion US\$	260	591	764	990	1 300	1 660	1 222	1 465
South Africa	billion US\$	133	219	246	261	285	275 ⁽¹²⁾	284 ⁽¹¹⁾	363 ⁽¹¹⁾
Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	US\$	3 766	3 665	4 812	5 867	7 283	8 706	8 348	10 814
China ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	US\$	949	1 490	1 732	2 070	2 652	3 414	3 748	4 394 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	US\$	414	607	692	778	1 000	997 ⁽⁹⁾	1 115 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	US\$	1 772	4 109	5 339	6 948	9 145	11 696	8 614	
South Africa	US\$	3 034	4 689	5 200	5 435	5 880	5 604	5 717 ⁽¹¹⁾	7 264 ⁽¹¹⁾
GDP Growth Rate									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%	4.3	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.6	7.5
China	%	8.4	10.1	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.3 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	%		36.7	11.2	7.1	23.0	-6.5 ⁽⁹⁾	4.5 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	%	10.0	7.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.0
South Africa	%	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.6	3.6	-1.7 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.8 ⁽¹¹⁾
Share of Primary Industry to GDP									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%	5.6	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.1	5.8
China	%	15.1	13.4	12.1	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.2 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	%	27.0	21.9	21.8	20.9	21.0	20.3 ⁽⁹⁾	20.3 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	%		5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.7	4.0
South Africa	%	3.3	3.1	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.9 ⁽¹¹⁾	2.5 ⁽¹¹⁾
Share of Secondary Industry to GDP									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%	27.7	30.1	29.3	28.8	27.8	27.9	25.4	26.8
China	%	45.9	46.2	47.4	47.9	47.3	47.4	46.2	46.9 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	%	21.4	25.1	25.3	26.2	26.3	25.6 ⁽⁹⁾	24.5 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	%		36.4	38.0	37.2	36.4	36.0	33.8	36.8
South Africa	%	29.1	28.9	28.8	28.8	28.9	30.1	28.3 ⁽¹¹⁾	28.0 ⁽¹¹⁾
Share of Tertiary Industry to GDP									
Brazil ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	%	66.7	63.0	65.0	65.8	66.6	66.2	68.5	67.4
China	%	39.0	40.4	40.5	40.9	41.9	41.8	43.4	43.0 ⁽⁵⁾
India ⁽⁶⁾⁽⁷⁾⁽⁸⁾	%	51.6	53.0	52.9	52.9	52.7	54.1 ⁽⁹⁾	55.2 ⁽¹⁰⁾	
Russia	%		58.0	57.0	58.2	59.2	59.6	61.5	59.2
South Africa	%	67.7	68.0	68.5	68.3	68.1	66.8	68.8 ⁽¹¹⁾	69.5 ⁽¹¹⁾

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Accounts System 2000-2010.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts.

India

Central Statistics Office.

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:**Brazil**

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

(1) Data for 2009 and 2010 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2009 and 2010 are preliminary estimation.

China

(3) GDP and per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates in Table 15.1 (Chapter 15).

(4) GDP is calculated at producer's price.

(5) Data of 2010 are preliminary estimation.

India

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

(7) Data for the years 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 relate to old base year 1999-2000 prices.

(8) Data for the year 2004-2005 and onwards relate to new base year 2004-2005 prices.

(9) Data for the year 2008 are provisional estimates.

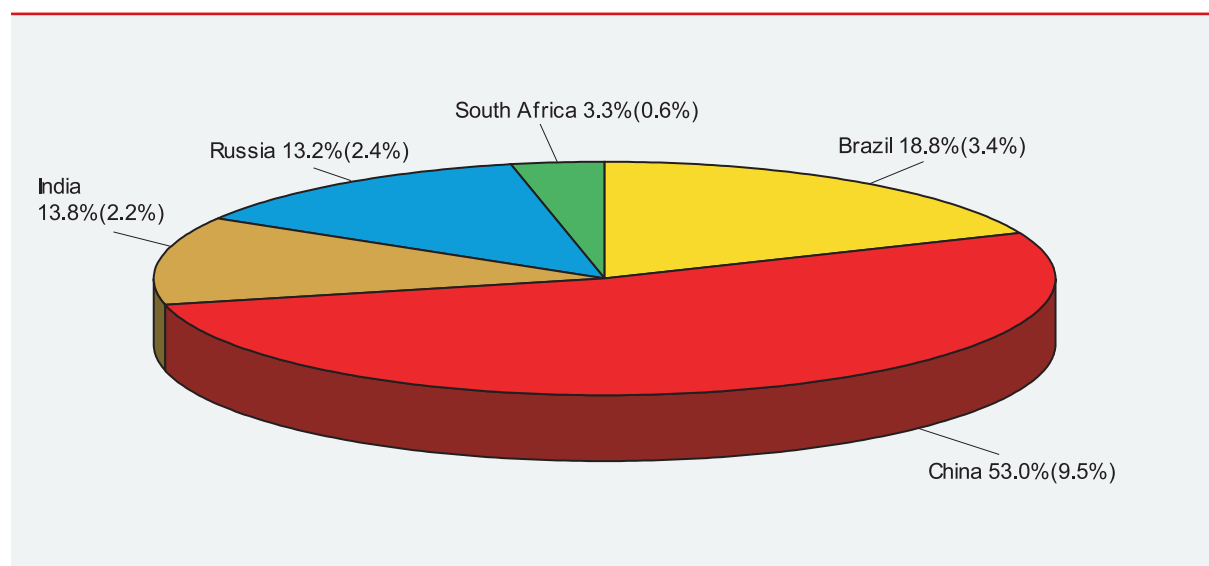
(10) Data for the year 2009 are quick estimates.

South Africa

(11) Data for 2009 and 2010 are preliminary.

(12) Data for the year 2008 are provisional estimates.

Graph 5.1.1 GDP as a Percentage of BRICS Total (Current Prices, 2010)



Notes: (1) Data in parentheses are GDP(current prices) of each BRICS countries as a percentage of world total.

(2) World total of GDP comes from IMF, which is the aggregate of 183 countries converted to US dollar by exchange rate.

(3) Data for India refer to fiscal year 2009.

Table 5.2.1 - Selected data on National Accounts - Brazil

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
GDP (Current Prices)	billion R\$	1 179	1 941	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 185	3 675
Indices of GDP (Preceding Year=100)	%	104.3	105.7	103.2	104.0	106.1	105.2	99.4	107.5
GDP Deflator(Preceding Year=100)	%	106.2	108.0	107.2	106.1	105.9	108.3	105.7	107.3
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.8	4.3	1.9	2.7	4.9	4.1	-1.6	6.5
Indices of Gross Fixed									
Capital Formation (Preceding Year=100)	%	105.0	109.1	103.6	109.8	113.9	113.6	89.7	121.8
Components of GDP by Production									
Approach (Current Prices)	billion R\$	1 179	1 941	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 185	3 675
Primary Industry	billion R\$	57	115	105	112	127	152	167	181
Secondary Industry	billion R\$	283	502	539	585	636	720	697	841
Tertiary Industry	billion R\$	681	1 049	1 198	1 338	1 524	1 708	1 877	2 114
Net Taxes on Products	billion R\$	158	275	305	335	373	452	444	539
Components of GDP by Expenditure									
Approach (Current Prices)	billion R\$	1 179	1 941	2 147	2 369	2 661	3 032	3 185	3 675
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion R\$	985	1 534	1 722	1 904	2 133	2 399	2 661	3 004
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion R\$	198	313	342	389	464	580	540	678
Inventory	billion R\$	17	20	6	8	24	48	-14	29.6
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion R\$	-21	75	77	69	40	6	-2	-36.5
Final Consumption Rate	%	83.5	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.2	79.1	83.5	81.7
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.3	17.1	16.2	16.8	18.3	20.7	16.5	19.2

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics, National Accounts System 2000-2010.

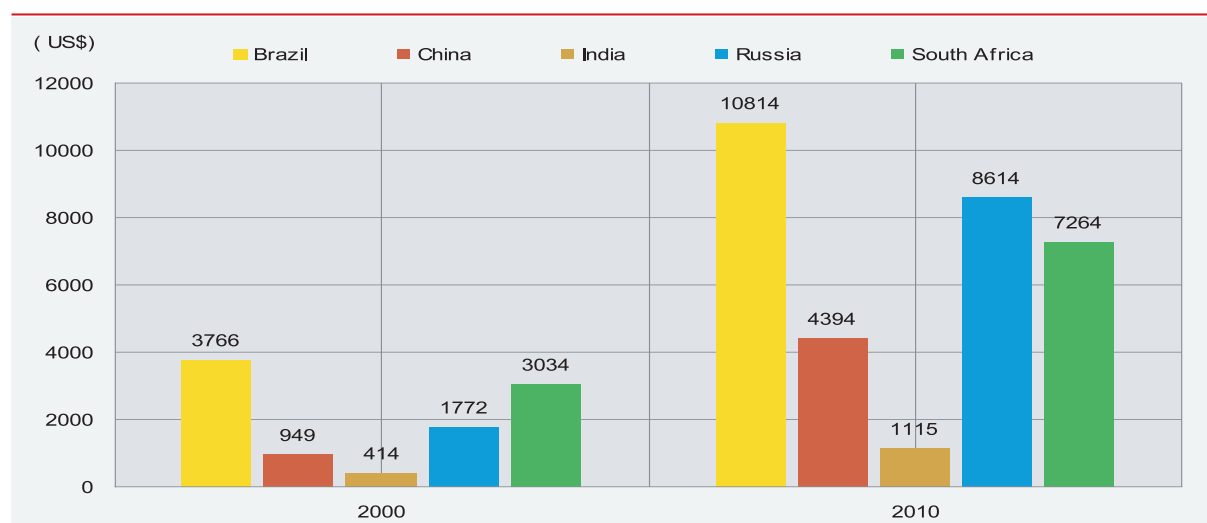
Footnotes:

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

(1) Data for 2009 and 2010 are derived from quarterly GDP results.

(2) Data of 2009 and 2010 are preliminary estimation.

Graph 5.1.2 Per Capita GDP (Current Prices, 2000, 2010)



Notes: (1) Data of India and Russia are for 2009 .

(2) Data of India relate to fiscal year.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (Current Prices)	billion RMB	9 921	15 988	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	39 798
Indices of GDP									
(Constant Prices, Preceding Year=100)	%	108.4	110.1	111.3	112.7	114.2	109.6	109.2	110.3
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	7.6	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.6	9.1	8.7	9.8
Components of GDP by									
Production Approach ⁽²⁾	billion RMB	9 921	15 988	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	39 798
Primary Industry	billion RMB	1 494	2 141	2 242	2 404	2 863	3 370	3 523	4 050
Secondary Industry	billion RMB	4 556	7 390	8 760	10 372	12 583	14 900	15 764	18 648
Industry	billion RMB	4 003	6 521	7 723	9 131	11 053	13 026	13 524	16 003
Construction	billion RMB	552	869	1 037	1 241	1 530	1 874	2 240	2 645
Tertiary Industry	billion RMB	3 871	6 456	7 492	8 855	11 135	13 134	14 804	17 101
Transport, Storage and Post	billion RMB	616	930	1 067	1 218	1 460	1 636	1 673	1 897
Wholesale and Retail Trades	billion RMB	816	1 245	1 397	1 653	2 094	2 618	2 898	3 436
Hotels and Catering Services	billion RMB	215	366	420	479	555	662	712	811
Financial Intermediation	billion RMB	409	539	609	810	1 234	1 486	1 777	2 053
Real Estate	billion RMB	415	717	852	1 037	1 381	1 474	1 865	2 232
Others	billion RMB	1 401	2 657	3 149	3 658	4 412	5 258	5 879	6 671
Components of GDP by									
Expenditure Approach ⁽³⁾	billion RMB	9 875	16 080	18 713	22 224	26 583	31 490	34 502	38 857
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion RMB	6 152	8 755	9 905	11 263	13 151	15 235	16 553	18 691
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion RMB	3 384	6 512	7 423	8 795	10 395	12 808	15 668	18 234
Change in Inventories	billion RMB	100	405	362	500	699	1 024	778	935
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion RMB	239	408	1 022	1 665	2 338	2 423	1 503	997
Final Consumption Rate	%	62.3	54.4	52.9	50.7	49.5	48.4	48.0	48.1
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	35.3	43.0	41.6	41.8	41.7	43.9	47.7	49.3

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts.

Footnotes:

- (1) Data of 2010 are preliminary estimation.
- (2) The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producer's price.
- (3) The components of GDP by expenditure approach of 2009 and 2010 are preliminary estimation.

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India

	Unit	2000/01 ⁽¹⁾	2004/05 ⁽²⁾	2005/06 ⁽²⁾	2006/07 ⁽²⁾	2007/08 ⁽²⁾	2008/09 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	2009/10 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	Rs. billion	13 456	19 256	21 594	24 884	28 508	32 665	37 959
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	Rs. billion	26 509	35 452	40 162	44 348	51 302	61 643	78 544
Price Indices of Private Final								
Consumption Expenditure	%	103.5	100.0	103.2	109.3	113.8	121.7	
Price Indices of Government Final								
Consumption Expenditure	%	103.9	100.0	104.7	111.2	117.4	127.5	
Quantum Indices of Private Final								
Consumption Expenditure	%	103.4	100.0	108.6	117.6	128.9	137.6	
Quantum Indices of Government Final								
Consumption Expenditure	%	100.9	100.0	108.3	112.4	123.3	143.8	
Gross fixed Capital Formation	Rs. billion	5 118	10 640	12 799	15 316	19 019	9 271	23 892
Price indices of Gross Fixed Capital Formation	%	104.7	100.0	104.9	109.7	115.2	125.0	
Quantum Indices of								
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	%	100.0	100.0	115.3	131.8	151.9	157.9	
Gross Domestic Savings	Rs. billion	4 990	9 979	12 280	14 751	17 796	179 835	220 742

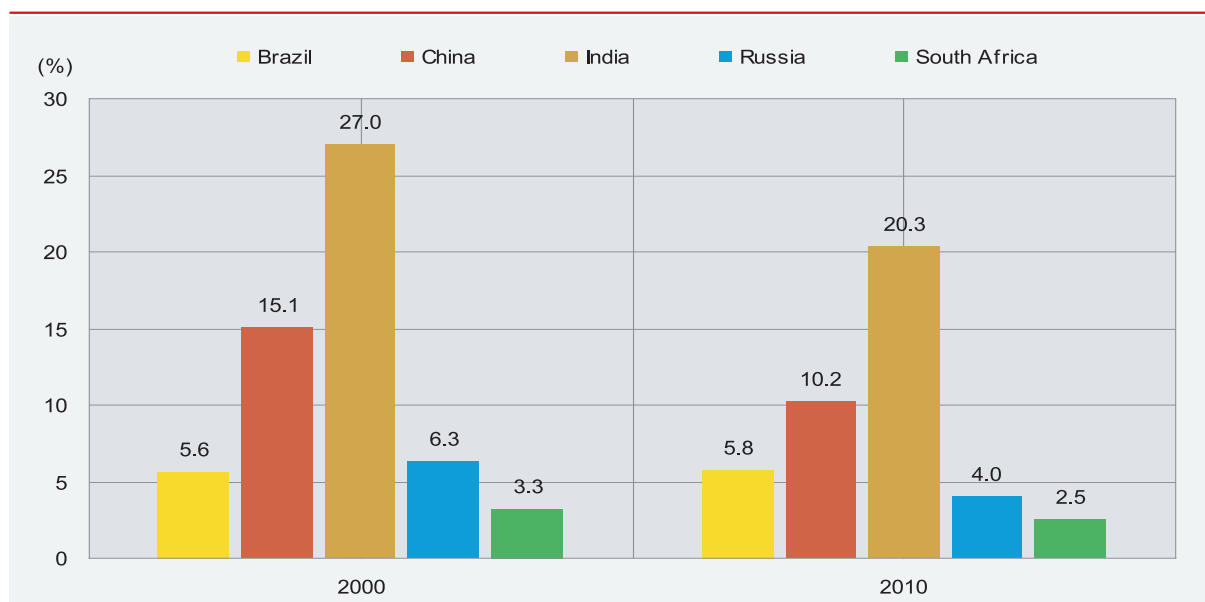
Source:

Central Statistics Office Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Footnotes:

- (1) Data for the year 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 relates to the base year 1999-2000=100.
- (2) Data for the year 2004-2005 and onwards relates to the base year 2004-2005=100.
- (3) Provisional estimates.
- (4) Quick estimate.

Graph 5.1.3 Share of Primary Industry to GDP (2000, 2010)



Notes: (1) The latest available year of India is 2009 and the figure of Russia in 2000 is 2002 actually.
 (2) Data of India relate to fiscal year.

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rouble	7 306	17 027	21 610	26 917	33 248	41 265	38 797	44 491
Indices of GDP (Preceding Year=100)	%	110.0	107.2	106.4	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.0
GDP Deflator (Preceding Year=100)	%	137.6	120.3	119.3	115.2	113.8	117.9	102.0	110.3
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP ⁽¹⁾	%	110.5	107.7	106.9	108.6	108.8	105.3	92.2	104.0
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (Preceding Year=100)	%	118.1	112.6	110.6	118.0	121.0	110.6	85.6	103.5
Components of GDP by Production Approach ⁽²⁾	billion Rouble		14 859	18 518	22 977	28 485	35 171	33 815	38 421
Primary Industry	billion Rouble		835	920	1 039	1 256	1 549	1 594	1 549
Secondary Industry	billion Rouble		5 398	7 051	8 554	10 381	12 707	11 428	14 157
Tertiary Industry	billion Rouble		8 626	10 547	13 384	16 848	20 915	20 793	22 715
Components of GDP by Expenditure Approach									
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rouble	4 477	11 478	14 438	17 810	21 969	27 533	29 358	32 016
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rouble	1 232	3 131	3 837	4 981	6 980	9 197	8 531	9 349
Inventory	billion Rouble	134	428	502	718	1 054	1 325	-1 190	342
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rouble	1 463	2 087	2 959	3 426	2 867	3 811	2 941	3 700
Final Consumption Rate	%	61.3	67.0	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.0	70.6
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.6	20.9	20.1	21.2	24.4	25.1	18.6	21.3

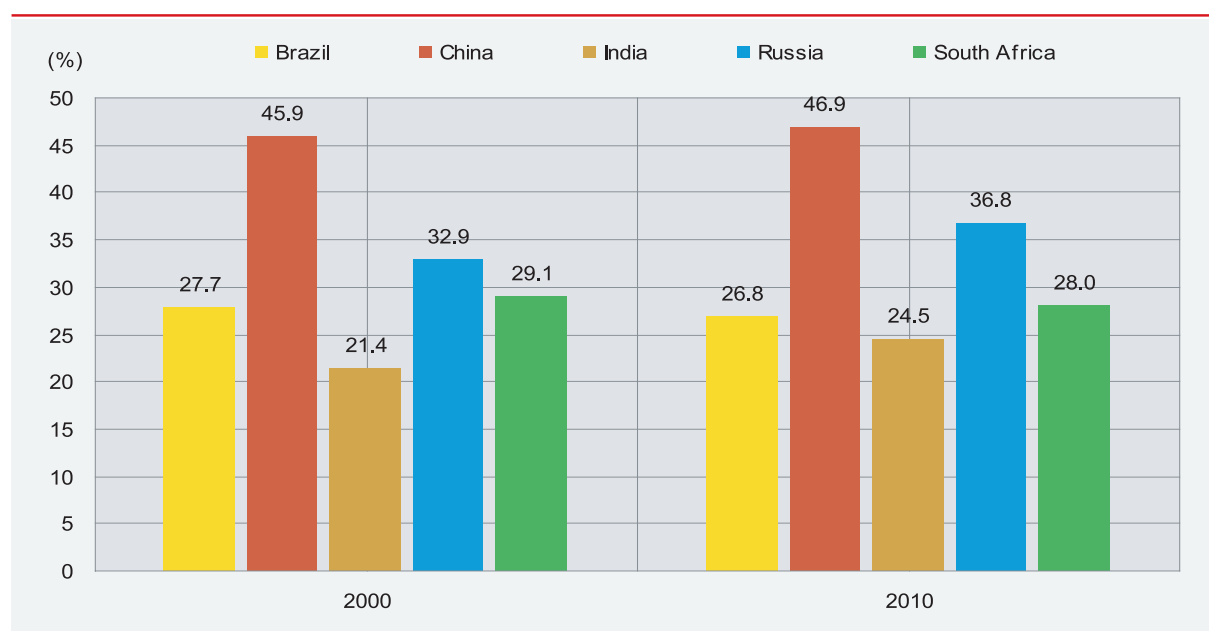
Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

(1) Preceding year=100.

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

Graph 5.1.4 Share of Secondary Industry to GDP (2000, 2010)

Notes: (1) The latest available year of India is 2009 and the figure of Russia in 2000 is 2002 actually.

(2) Data of India relate to fiscal year.

Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009 ⁽¹⁾	2010 ⁽¹⁾
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rand	922	1 415	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 274	2 396	2 663
Indices of GDP (2005=100)	%	82.9	95.0	100.0	105.6	111.5	115.5	113.5	117.2
GDP Deflator (2005=100)	%	70.8	94.8	100.0	106.5	115.1	125.4	134.3	145.2
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.1	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	-2.7	1.5
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (2005=100)	%	68.0	90.1	100.0	112.1	127.8	145.8	142.6	
Components of GDP by Industry Approach	billion Rand	922	1 415	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 274	2 396	2 663
Primary Industry	billion Rand	27	39	37	45	54	63	64	60
Secondary Industry	billion Rand	244	367	404	453	518	615	616	675
Tertiary Industry	billion Rand	567	864	960	1 074	1 220	1 366	1 497	1 673
Components of GDP by Expenditures Approach	billion Rand	922	1 415	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 274	2 396	2 663
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rand	752	1 165	1 297	1 464	1 645	1 827	1 962	
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rand	138	226	264	324	406	525	532	
Inventory	billion Rand	7	30	18	24	22	-12	-62	
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rand	27	-4	-7	-43	-55	-69	-21	
Final Consumption Rate	%	81.5	82.3	82.5	82.8	81.6	80.3	81.9	
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	15.7	18.1	18.0	19.7	21.2	22.5	19.6	

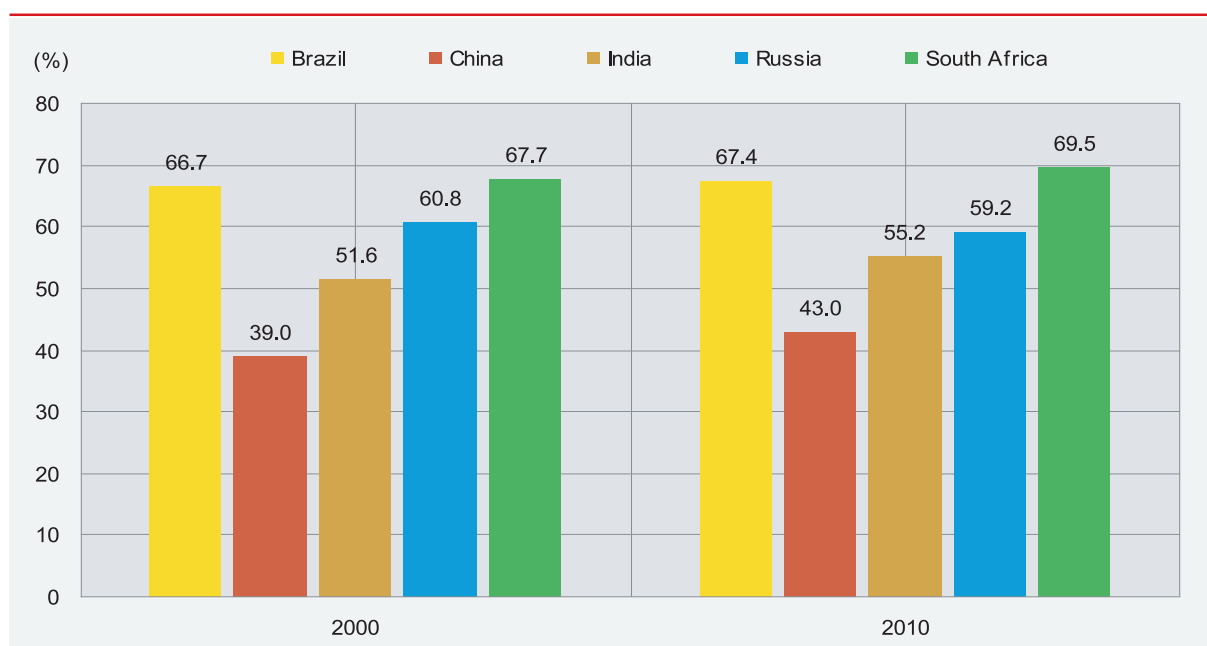
Source:

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnote:

(1) Data for 2009 and 2010 are preliminary.

Graph 5.1.5 Share of Tertiary Industry to GDP (2000, 2010)



Notes: (1) The latest available year of India is 2009 and the figures of Russia in 2000 are 2002 actually.

(2) Data of India relate to fiscal year.

Explanatory Notes:

Brazil

Primary Industry Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery.

Secondary Industry Mining, Manufacturing and Construction.

Tertiary Industry The other industries of national economy.

Final Consumption Rate Include household consumption and government consumption.

China

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

Per capita GDP = GDP / annual average population.

Three Strata of Industry In China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry:

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

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

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

GDP by expenditure approach = final consumption expenditure + gross capital formation + net export of goods and services

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

Gross Fixed Capital Formation refers to the value of acquisitions less those disposals of fixed assets during a given period. Fixed assets are the assets produced through production activities with unit value above a specified amount and which could be used for over one year. Natural assets are not included. Gross fixed capital formation can be categorized into total tangible fixed capital formation and total intangible fixed capital formation. Total tangible fixed capital formation includes the value of the construction projects and installation projects completed and the equipment, apparatus and instruments purchased (less those disposed) as well as the value of land improved, the value of draught animals, breeding stock and animals for milk, for wool and for recreational purposes and the newly increased forest with economic value. Total intangible fixed capital formation includes the prospecting of minerals and the acquisition of computer software minus the disposal of them.

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

Final Consumption Expenditures include final consumption expenditures of households, final consumption expenditures of government institutions on individual goods and services and collective services, final consumption expenditures of non-profit institutions serving 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

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

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

Tertiary Industry The other industries of national economy.