

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2026



BRAZIL



CHINA



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INDONESIA



INDIA



IRAN



RUSSIA



SOUTH AFRICA



UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRICS
INDIA 2026

BRICS
Joint Statistical Publication 2026

Disclaimer

The publication has been prepared based on information received from the BRICS member countries. Efforts have been made to ensure the accuracy and correctness of the information contained in the publication. However, due to the dynamic changes in the datasets, users are advised to verify the latest information and updates with the respective source agencies.

BRICS
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Joint Statistical Publication 2026

Foreword

The BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2026, brought out by National Statistics Office (NSO), India, is the 16th edition of the publication. The publication reflects the collective commitment of the BRICS member countries to strengthening statistical cooperation.

The BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP), document that provides comprehensive statistical information on 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 labour force and economic activity of the population, Gross Domestic Product (GDP), price indices, living standards of the population, industry and finance.

The publication comprises 15 chapters and two Annexes. The first chapter presents general information and a comparative statistical overview of all BRICS member countries. Chapters 2 to 15, each focusing on a specific thematic area, present statistical information for each BRICS member country, covering both historical developments and the current situation. Each chapter comprises a summary table followed by detailed country tables. The summary tables present information that is as comparable as possible across the BRICS member countries and serve as the basis for the BRICS JSP Snapshot. The country tables provide more detailed statistical information for each country within the respective thematic area.

The two Annexes of the publication provide an overview of the statistical systems of the BRICS member countries as well as the status of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) monitoring framework.

Starting from 2021, a shortened version of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication, titled 'BRICS JSP Snapshot', intended for engagement of wide range of users, has been published annually alongside the main publication.

The National Statistics Office (NSO), India would like to extend its gratitude to the NSOs of BRICS member countries for their contributions and continuous support in preparation of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP) 2026 and BRICS JSP Snapshot 2026.

The draft BRICS JSP 2026 and Snapshot BRICS JSP 2026 shall be updated to incorporate any additional inputs or comments from BRICS member countries subject to consensus of BRICS member countries.

We sincerely hope that both BRICS Joint Statistical Publication 2026 and BRICS JSP Snapshot 2026 will be highly useful to all the stakeholders.

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A Brief History of BRICS, BRICS JSP and BRICS JSP Snapshot
History 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 1st 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 1st BRIC summit was held in Yekaterinburg, Russia on 16 June 2009.

It was agreed to expand BRIC into BRICS with the inclusion of South Africa at the BRIC Foreign Ministers' meeting in New York in 2010. Accordingly, South Africa attended the 3rd BRICS Summit in Sanya in 2011. Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates became full member of BRICS from January 2024 and Indonesia in January 2025.

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (JSP)

The first edition of the BRICS Joint Statistical Publication (BRICS JSP) was released in 2010. Since then, every year one of the BRICS member countries brings out this publication. The release of the publication is essential and fundamental to develop the statistical cooperation among the BRICS member countries. The JSP provides comprehensive statistical data of main socio-economic indicators of BRICS member countries. To date, 16 issues of the BRICS JSP have been released by NSOs of BRICS member countries.

BRICS Joint Statistical Publication Snapshot (JSP Snapshot)

During the 12th Meeting of the Heads of BRICS National Statistical Offices (NSOs), held in 2020 under the chairmanship of Russia, it was decided to develop a shorter version of the statistical publication (mini JSP version) in order to promote the main statistical collection and involve a wider range of users. The first summary version of the BRICS JSP – BRICS JSP Snapshot was presented by NSO India at the 13th Meeting of BRICS NSOs in 2021. BRICS JSP Snapshot continues to be published annually along with BRICS Joint Statistical Publication.

Both BRICS JSP and the BRICS JSP Snapshot are produced through the annual collaborative efforts of the NSOs of the Brazil, China, Egypt, Ethiopia, India, Indonesia, Iran, Russia, South Africa and the United Arab Emirates .

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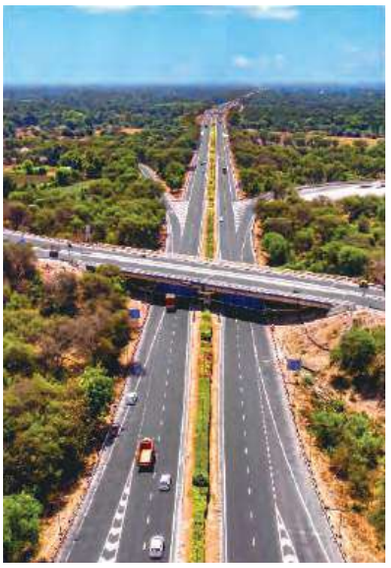


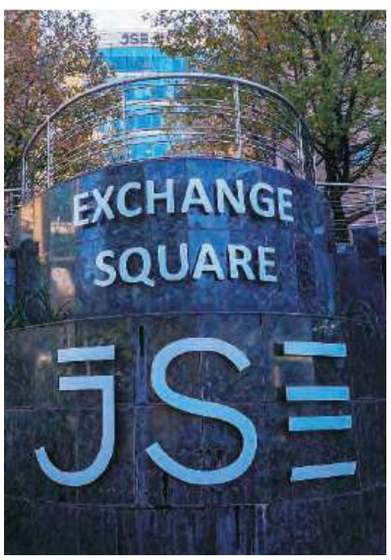


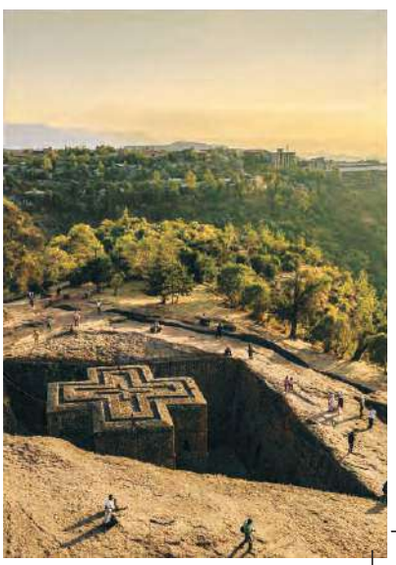









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1 General Information, Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Table 1.1 - General Information on BRICS Countries - 2025

	Area of territory (1 000 sq. km)	Capital city	Mid-year population (million persons)	Population density (persons per sq. km)	National currency
Brazil	8,510	Brasília	213.4	...	Real - R$
China	9600	Beijing	1406.6	146.5	Renminbi - RMB
Egypt	1,002	Cairo	107.9	105.6	The Egyptian pound - EGP
Ethiopia	1,151	Addis Ababa	111.7	97.0	ETB
India	3,287	New Delhi	1,417.5(1)	431.2	Rupee - ₹
Indonesia	1,892	Jakarta	284.4	150.0	Rupiah - IDR
Iran	1,644	Tehran	...	....	Rial
Russia	17,234(2)	Moscow	146.3 (3)	8.5	Rouble - Rub
South Africa	1,221	Pretoria Cape Town	63.1	51.7	South African Rand
UAE	71.024	Abu Dhabi	…	…	Dirhams - DHS

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Brazil

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China

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Egypt

Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

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

Indonesia

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

Russia

a) Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

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

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes:

India

(1) Projected population as on 1 July 2025 based on Census 2011.

Russia

(2) As on 1 January 2026.

(3) 2023.

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
Mid-year (million persons)		
Brazil[1]	2025	213.4
China	2025	1406.6
Egypt	2025	107.9
Ethiopia	2025	111.7
India[2]	2025	1417.5
Indonesia	2025	284.4
Iran	2025	86.6
Russia	2023	146.3
South Africa	2025	63.1
UAE	2024	11.3
Male (%)		
Brazil	2025	48.7
China	2025	51.0
Egypt	2025	51.4
Ethiopia	2025	55.9
India[2]	2025	51.3
Indonesia	2025	50.5
Iran	2025	50.5
Russia	2023	46.5
South Africa	2025	48.9
UAE	2024	64.1
Female (%)		
Brazil	2025	51.3
China	2025	49.0
Egypt	2025	48.6
Ethiopia	2025	55.7
India[2]	2025	48.7
Indonesia	2025	49.5
Iran	2025	49.5
Russia	2023	53.5
South Africa	2025	51.1
UAE	2024	35.9
Population density (persons per sq. km)		
Brazil[1]	2024	25.0
China	2025	146.5
Egypt	2024	105.6
Ethiopia[3]	2025	97.0
India[2][4]	2025	431.2
Indonesia[5]	2025	150.0
Iran	2024	52.7
Russia	2025	8.5
South Africa	2025	51.7
UAE	2024	159.1
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil	2025	11.4
China	2025	5.6
Egypt[6]	2024	18.5
Ethiopia	2025	30.1
India	2024	18.3
Indonesia	2025	16.1
Iran	2021	14.0
Russia[7]	2023	8.6
South Africa	2025	17.8
UAE	2024	9.5
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)		
Brazil	2025	7.2
China	2025	8.0
Egypt[8]	2024	5.7
Ethiopia	2025	5.7
India	2024	6.4
Indonesia	2025	6.1
Iran	...	…
Russia[7]	2023	12.1
South Africa	2025	8.8
UAE	2024	1.1
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)		
Brazil	2025	12.0
China	2024	4
Egypt	2024	21.6
Ethiopia	2025	39
India	2024	24
Indonesia	2025	13.4
Iran	2022	14.2

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
Russia	2025	3.6
South Africa	2025	23.1
UAE	2024	3.9
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)		
Brazil	2023	57.7
China	2024	14.3
Egypt	2024	41.0
Ethiopia	2025	169
India	2024	87
Indonesia[9]	2025	144
Iran	2018	17.7
Russia	2025	9.5
South Africa	2021	114
UAE	2024	5.7
Life expectancy at birth		
Brazil	2025	76.8
China	2025	79.3
Egypt	2025	71.9
Ethiopia	2025	66.5
India	2024	70.6
Indonesia	2025	74.2
Iran	2016	74.2
Russia	2023	73.4
South Africa	2025	66.9
UAE	2024	83.6
Women's Participation in National Parliament (Congress) (%)		
Brazil	2024	…
China (NPC)	2025	…
(CPPCC)	2025	…
Egypt	2025	27.7
Ethiopia	2024	41.9
India	2025	14.4
Indonesia	2025	22.3
Iran	2024	…
Russia[10]	2025	18.1
South Africa	2025	44.7
(NCOP)	2022	36

Population	Year	Value
UAE	2025	50
Labour Force		
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)		
Brazil[11]	2024	63.8
China[12]	2025	51.6
Egypt[13]	2025	46.2
Ethiopia	2023	64.7
India[14]	2025	59.3
Indonesia	2025	70.6
Iran	2025	40.6
Russia[15]	2025	62.9
South Africa	2025	54.8
UAE	2024	81.4
Unemployment rate (%)		
Brazil[11]	2024	6.6
China[16]	2025	5.1
Egypt	2025	6.3
Ethiopia	2023	8.0
India	2025	3.1
Indonesia	2025	4.8
Iran	2025	7.5
Russia[15]	2025	2.2
South Africa	2025	32.1
UAE	2024	1.9
National Accounts		
GDP (current prices/billion US$)		
Brazil[17]	2025	2280
China[18][19]	2025	19626[P]
Egypt[20]	2025	365
Ethiopia	2025	127
India[21]	2025	3922
Indonesia	2025	1446
Iran	...	…
Russia	2025	2568
South Africa	2025	428
UAE	2025	614

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)		
Brazil[17]	2025	10681
China[18]	2025	13953[P]
Egypt[19]	2025	3383
Ethiopia	2025	1144
India[21]	2025	2761
Indonesia	2025	5083
Iran	2025	2919
Russia	2024	14976
South Africa	2025	6844
UAE	2025	54151
Prices		
Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil	2025	4.3
China	2025	0
Egypt[22]	2025	13
Ethiopia	2025	16
India	2025	2.2
Indonesia	2025	2.92
Iran	2023	40.7
Russia	2025	8.7
South Africa	2025	3.2
UAE	2025	1.3
Producer Price Index (% change from preceding years)		
Brazil[23]	2025	-4.5
China (industrial products)	2025	-2.6
Egypt[24]	2025	16.4
Ethiopia	2021	24.4
India	2025	0.4
Indonesia	2025	2.7
Iran	2023	44.3
Russia (industrial products)[25]	2025	1.9
South Africa (final manufactured goods)	2025	1.5
UAE	2024	1.3
Science and technology		
Proportion of R & D Expenditure to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2021	0.5
China	2025	2.8
Egypt	2020	0.2
Ethiopia	2025	…
India	2020	0.6
Indonesia [26]	2022	0.1
Iran	2023	0.6
Russia[27]	2024	1.0
South Africa	2023	0.6
UAE	2021	1.5
Full-Time Equivalent of R & D Personnel (person-year)		
Brazil	...	…
China	2025	8047297
Egypt	...	…
Ethiopia	2024	…
India [28]	2021	361924
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	2023	251923
Russia	2024	734538
South Africa	2023	27561
UAE	2021	40190
People's living Standards		
Public expenditure on education as % of GDP		
Brazil[29]	2023	4.9
China[30]	2024	4.02
Egypt	2024	1.6
Ethiopia	...	…
India[31]	2023	4.1
Indonesia [32]	2023	1.3
Iran	...	…
Russia[33]	2021	3.5
South Africa	2023	10.5
UAE	2021	3.8
Public expenditure on health as % of GDP		
Brazil[29]	2023	4.7
China	2024	6.7
Egypt	2024	1.2
Ethiopia	2022	6.0

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
India[31]	2023	1.4
Indonesia [34]	2022	1.4
Iran	...	…
Russia[33]	2021	3.8
South Africa	2024	3.4
UAE	2023	3.3
Gini coefficient		
Brazil	2024	0.506
China[35]	2025	0.463
Egypt	2023	0.3
Ethiopia	...	…
India[36]	...	…
Urban	2024	0.284
Rural	2024	0.237
Indonesia [37]	2025	0.375
Iran	2023	0.4
Russia[38]	2025	0.42[P]
South Africa[39]	2023	0.541
UAE	2020	0.295
Industry		
Indices of Industrial production (preceding year = 100)		
Brazil	2024	103.1
China	2025	105.9
Egypt	2025	122.6
Ethiopia	...	…
India[40]	2025	117.7
Indonesia	2024	157,01
Iran	...	…
Russia[41]	2025	101.3[P]
South Africa[42]	2025	92.1
UAE	...	…
Iron ore production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	494
China	2025	984
Egypt	...	…
Ethiopia	...	…
India	2025	313[P]

Population	Year	Value
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	2022	107
Russia (concentrate of iron ore)	2025	92.2[P]
South Africa	2022	64
UAE	...	…
Steel production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	45.5
China	2025	961
Egypt	2021	53
Ethiopia	...	…
India[43]	2025	165.6
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	...	…
Russia[44]	2025	67.6[P]
South Africa	...	…
UAE	...	…
Passenger cars production (1000 sets)		
Brazil	2023	1834
China	2024	25708.9
Egypt	...	…
Ethiopia	2025	960
India	2024	1750[P]
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	...	…
Russia	2025	673[P]
South Africa	...	…
UAE	...	…
Energy		
Petroleum production (million tons)		
Brazil	2023	198
China	2025	216
Egypt	2023	23.8
Ethiopia	...	...
India	2025	27.9[P]
Indonesia	2024	29
Iran	...	…
Russia[45]	2022	535

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
South Africa	...	…
UAE[46]	2022	153
Coal production (million tons)		
Brazil	2024	6.0
China	2025	4849
Egypt	2021	106
Ethiopia	2025	2.1
India[47]	2025	1040[P]
Indonesia	2024	834
Iran	2022	4.0
Russia	2025	429[P]
South Africa	2025	235
UAE	...	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)		
Brazil	2024	56038.26
China	2025	262062
Egypt	2023	41280
Ethiopia	...	...
India	2025	34776[P]
Indonesia [48]	2024	2483498
Iran	...	…
Russia[49]	2025	662652[P]
South Africa	...	...
UAE[50]	2023	56686
Electricity production (billion kWh)		
Brazil	2024	751
China	2025	10575
Egypt	2023	229
Ethiopia	2024	21.0
India[51]	2025	2074[P]
Indonesia [52]	2024	344[P]
Iran	2024	396
Russia	2025	1194[P]
South Africa	2025	231
UAE[53]	2023	168
Primary energy production (mtoe)		
Brazil	2025	428

Population	Year	Value
China[54]	2025	3591[P]
Egypt (ktoe)	2023	78077
Ethiopia[55]	2024	44.75
India[56]	2024	545.3
Indonesia	2024	526.1
Iran	...	…
Russia	2021	1451
South Africa	2022	148
UAE	2023	258
Consumption of energy (mtoe)		
Brazil	2025	328
China[54]	2025	4319[P]
Egypt (ktoe)	2023	61534
Ethiopia[57]	2024	46.76
India[58]	2024	609
Indonesia	2024	176
Iran	...	…
Russia	2021	1220
South Africa	2022	81
UAE	...	...
Agriculture		
Cultivated land (million hectares)		
Brazil	2024	97
China	2024	129
Egypt	2024	4.2
Ethiopia	2023	23.9
India[59]	2023	154
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	...	…
Russia	2025	126
South Africa	...	...
UAE	2024	0.10
Cereals production (million tons)		
Brazil	2025	133
China	2025	660
Egypt	2024	111
Ethiopia	2023	61.3

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
India[59]	2025	325[6]
Indonesia[60]	2024	68.3
Iran[61]	2022	14.8
Russia	2025	141
South Africa	2025	19
UAE	2024	0.019
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)		
Brazil [62]	2023	74.4
China	2025	1242.7
Egypt	2024	42
Ethiopia	...	…
India	2025	335
Indonesia[63]	2025	42.5
Iran	...	…
Russia[64]	2025	21.4
South Africa	2025	13.5
UAE	2024	0.70
Meat production (1000 tons)		
Brazil	2025	31047
China	2025	101915
Egypt	2024	754
Ethiopia	2023	603
India[65]	2025	10505
Indonesia[66]	2025	5467
Iran[67]	2025	489
Russia[68]	2025	12449
South Africa	2025	3079
UAE	...	…
Fish catch (1000 tons)		
Brazil	...	…
China	2024	7390
Egypt	....	…
Ethiopia	...	…
India	2024	19775
Indonesia[69]	2024	7812
Iran	...	…
Russia[70]	2025	4705
South Africa	...	…
UAE	2024	59
Transport		
Length of railways in operation (1000 km)		
Brazil	2025	31
China	2025	165
Egypt	2024	10
Ethiopia	2025	0.8
India	2024	69
Indonesia	2023	6.2
Iran	2023	12
Russia	2024	87
South Africa	2023	24
UAE	2025	1
Length of highways (1000 km)		
Brazil[71]	2025	131
China	2025	5579
Egypt	...	…
Ethiopia	2025	30
India[72]	2021	335
Indonesia	2025	538
Iran	2023	24
Russia[73]	2025	2.1
South Africa	...	…
UAE	2022	2.0
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)		
Brazil[74]	2025	279898
China	2025	1399306
Egypt	2023	49776
Ethiopia	2025	21
India[74]	2025	285458[(P)]
Indonesia [76]	2025	187830
Iran	2021	11231
Russia	2025	2844400
South Africa	...	…
UAE	...	...

Table 1.2 - Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries

Population	Year	Value
External Economic Relations		
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (millionUS$)		
Brazil	2025	395835
China	2025	3314394
Egypt	2025	115078
Ethiopia	...	…
India[77][78]	2025	986832
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	...	…
Russia	2025	401253
South Africa	2025	126023
UAE	2025	629401
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (millionUS$)		
Brazil	2025	404921
China	2025	4136836
Egypt	2025	76456
Ethiopia	...	…
India[77][78]	2025	866813
Indonesia	...	…
Iran	...	…
Russia	2025	465788
South Africa	2025	134179
UAE	2025	752450
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)		
Brazil	2025	358234
China	2025	3357869
Egypt	2024	46
Ethiopia	...	…
India[77]	2025	691108
Indonesia	2025	156471
Iran	...	…
Russia[79]	2025	399033
South Africa[80]	2025	75892
UAE	2025	45365
Share of external debts to GDP (%)		
Brazil	2025	35.9
China	2025	11.9
Egypt	2025	40.3
Ethiopia	2023	17.3
India[77][81]	2025	20.8
Indonesia	2024	30.4
Iran	...	…
Russia[79]	2025	11.2
South Africa	2025	46.9
UAE	...	...

Sources:

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Directorate of Surveys. 2. National Petroleum Agency (ANP). 3. Energy Research Company (EPE). 4. Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture (MPA). 5. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources (IBAMA). 6. CGIAE/DAENT/SVS/MS – Mortality Information System (SIM) and Live Birth Information System (SINASC). Available at: https://odsbrasil.gov.br/objetivo3/indicador311 7. Superior Electoral Court (TSE). Open Data Portal. Available at: https://dadosabertos.tse.jus.br/

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. 2. Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 4. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2025. 5. National Radio and Television Administration of China. Annual Statistical Report 2025. 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China. Annual Industrial Statistical Report 2025; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2025. 7. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Abstract 2026. 8. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbook 2025. 9. Ministry of Natural Resources of the People's Republic of China. 10. Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China. 11. Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 12. Ministry of Water Resources of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024.13. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China. Annual Statistical Report 2024. 14. China State Railway Group Co., Ltd.

Ethiopia

1. Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS). 2. Ministry of Mines. 3. Ethiopia Petroleum and Energy Authority. 4. Ministry of Planning and Development of Ethiopia.5. Ethiopian Roads Authority. 6. Ministry of Finance.7. Ministry of Water and Energy. 8. National Election Board of Ethiopia (NEBE).

India

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

Indonesia

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

Russia

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

South Africa

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

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes:

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

Brazil

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

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

(17) Data are derived from quarterly GDP results.

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

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

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

(71) Federal roads

(74) Domestic and international flights

(P) Preliminary data.

China

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

(16) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

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

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

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

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Egypt

(6) Annual Bulletin of Births and Deaths statistics 2023. Crude Birth Rate = No . of births / Mid year population * 1000

(8) Annual Bulletin of Births and Deaths statistics 2023. Crude Death Rate = No . of deaths / Mid year population * 1000

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

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

(22) Consumer Price Index from the Previous Year (Total Egypt)

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

Ethiopia

(3) Population density (persons per sq. km) = Total Population (Mid-year (thuosands 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.

(55) Primary energy production = primray energy production refers to energy forms that are captured directly from natural resource . Thre for in our case the primary energy includs electricity from renewable energy biomass and coal.

(57) 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

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

(4) Projected population as on 1 July 2025 based on Census 2011.

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

(21) 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. Data relate to new base year (2022-23).

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

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

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

(40) The data pertains to financial year. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year) pertains to New base year 2022-2023

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

(47) Coal Production data pertains to Financial year

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

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

(58) 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).

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

(59) As per First Advance Estimates for the agriculture year 2025-26.

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

(72) 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.).

(75) Information pertains to Financial Year. The figures are for Scheduled Indian operators for their Domestic & International operations. For year 2020 and 2021, International operations were carried as per DGCA circular dated 26-03-2020.

(77) All information in case of India pertains to financial year. (i.e., year 2025 denotes FY 2025-26). Data for foreign exchange reserves and share of external debt to GDP pertains to next end-March (i.e., 2025 corresponds to end-March 2026).

(78)Commercial services comprise all services categories except government goods and services, n.i.e. while services comprise of all services categories.

(81) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (Data for GDP from 2022-23 to 2025-26 are at 2022-23 base year and for periods prior to 2022-23 are at 2011-12 base year).

(P) Provisional

Indonesia

(5) Population density of 2020-2025 is calculated based on the population of the Indonesian Population Projection for 2020-2050 and other years from Statistics Indonesia

(9) The Maternal Mortality Ratio for 2020 and 2025 is calculated based on Population Census or Intercensal Population Survey

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

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

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

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

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

(52) The figure of electricity production in 2023 is revised with final figures

(60) The cereal figures were adjusted across all periods to represent the sum of rice and maize; previously, the cereal figures were only rice.

(63) In 2025, the number of vegetable collected was 26 commodities (Scallion, Shallots, Garlic, Spinach, String Bean, Chili/Big Chili, Curly Chili, Chili/Cayenne Pepper, Straw Mushrooms, Oyster Mushrooms, Other Mushrooms, Long Beans, Water Spinach, Cauliflower, Potato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Chayote, Sweet Pepper, Chinese Cabbage/Mustard Green, Eggplant, Tomato, Carrot, Melinjo, Twisted cluster bean, Jengkol), while the number of fruit collected was 27 commodities (Avocado, Grape, Apple, Star fruit, Dragon fruit, Duku/Langsat/Kokosan, Durian, Water apple, Guava, Pomelo, Lemon, Orange/Tangerine, Longan, Mango, Mangosteen, Pineapple, Jackfruit, Papaya, Banana, Rambutan, Snakefruit, Sapodilla, Soursop, Breadfruit, Melon, Water Melon, Strawberry)

(66) Meat Production 2025 are preliminary figure. Meat Production consists of 13 livestocks commodities, that are beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, horse, native chicken, layer, broiler, duck, rabbit, quail, and muscovy duck.

(69) The figure of fish catch in 2024 is revised with final figures

(76) Schedule Airlines Production for Domestic Flights Service

(P) Preliminary figure

Iran

(61) Includes wheat, barley, paddy and maize

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

Russia

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

(10) 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.

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

(25) 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”.

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

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

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

(41) 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”.

(44) 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.

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

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

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

(68) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

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

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

(79) At the end of the year.

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

(39) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

(42) 2019=100.

(80) This includes gold.

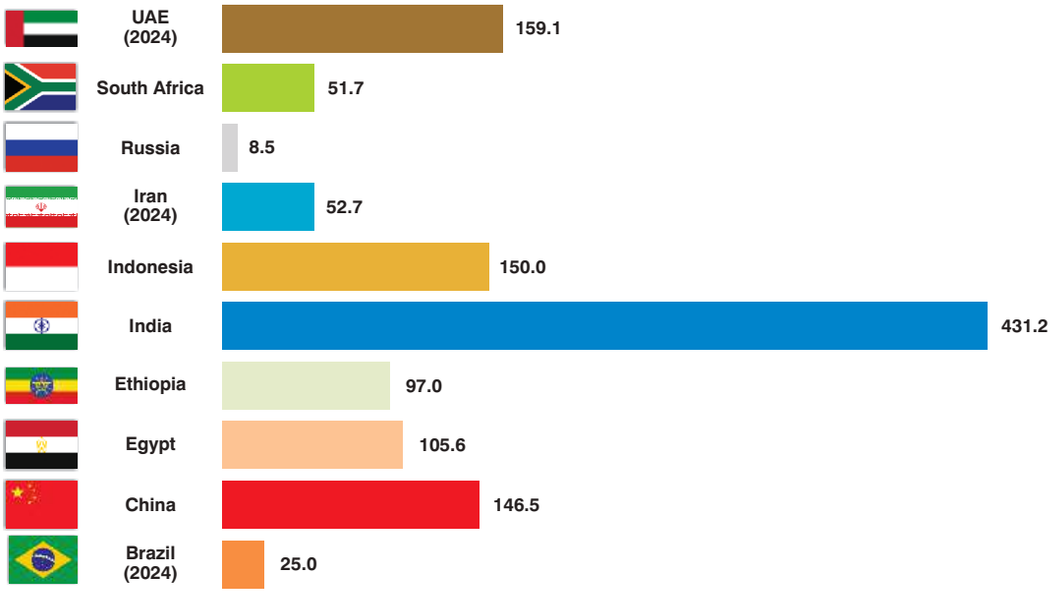
UAE

(46) Crude oil.

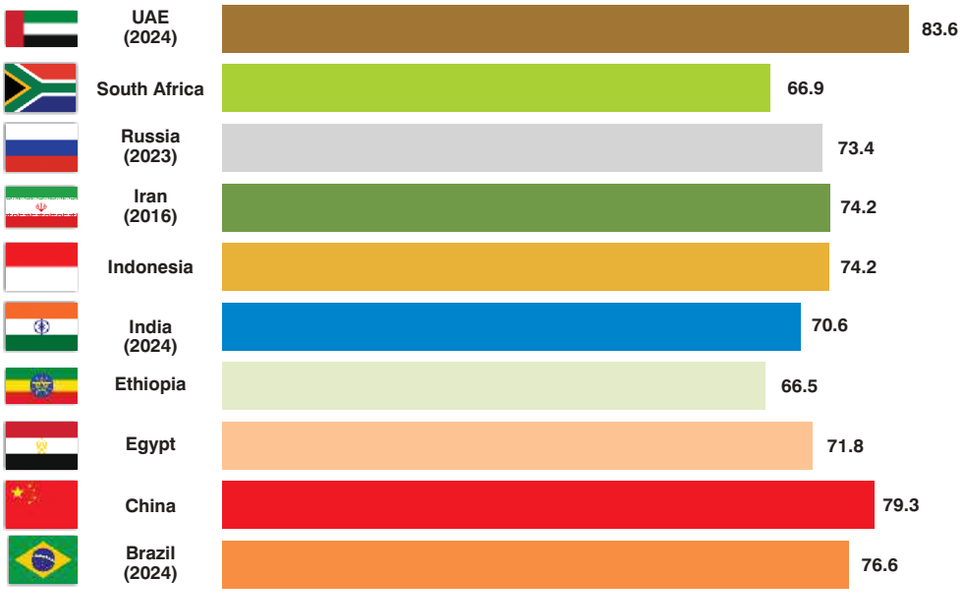
(50) Marketed natural gas.

(53) Twh.

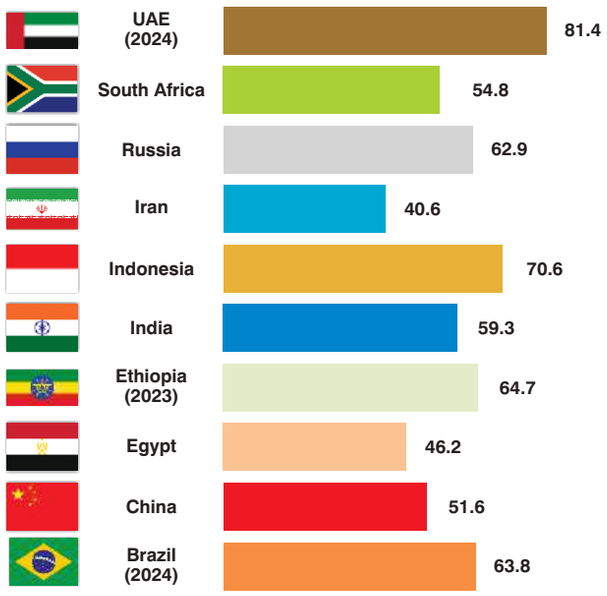
Graph 1.1: Population density - 2025



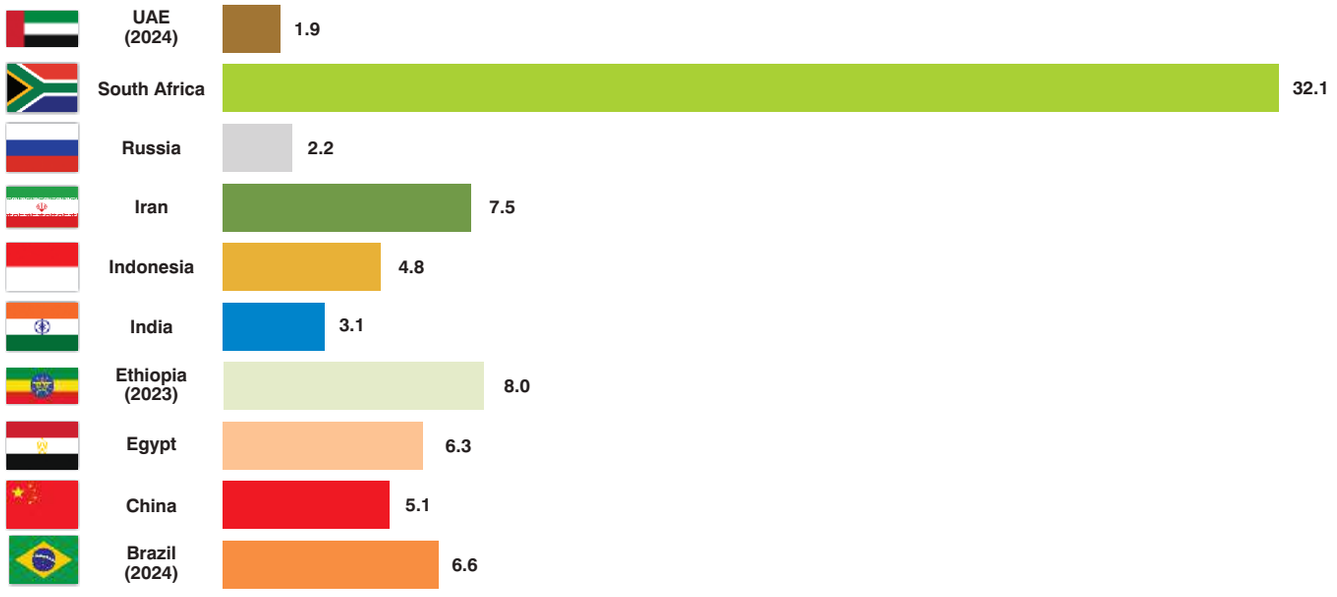
Graph 1.2: Life expectancy at birth - 2025



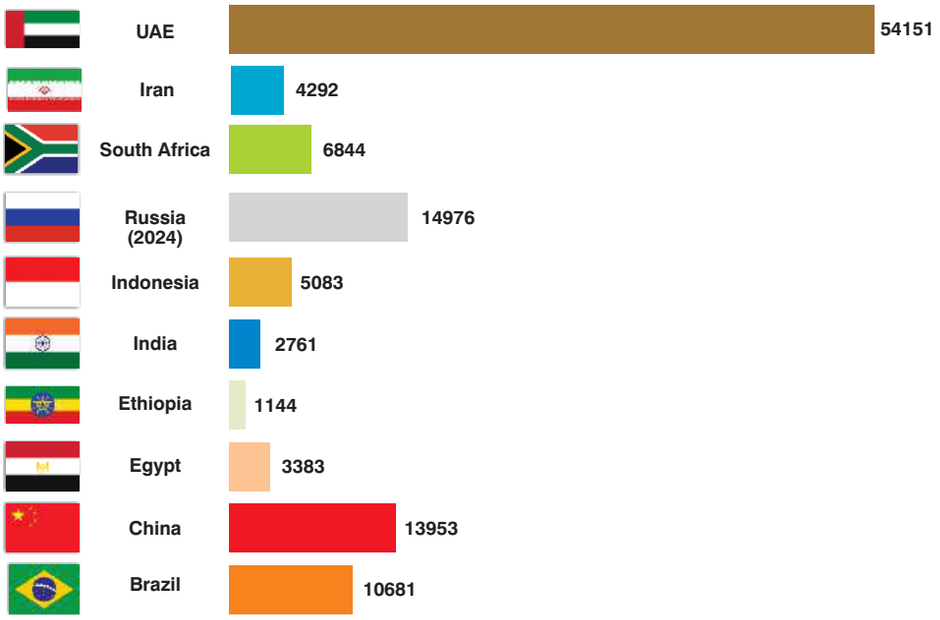
Graph 1.3: Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%) - 2025



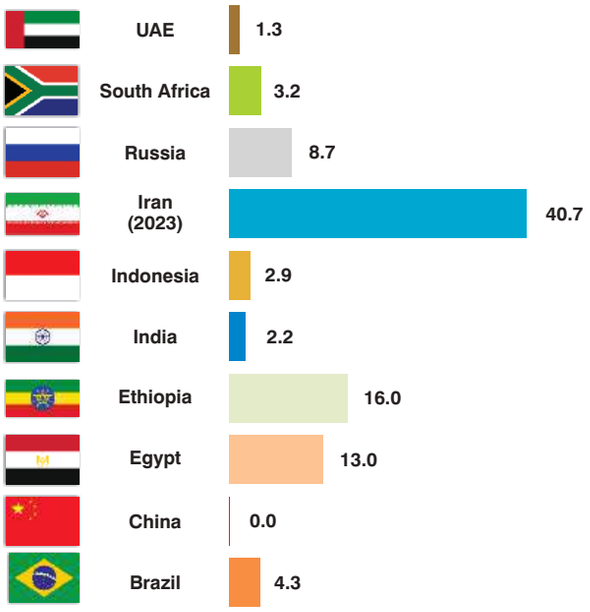
Graph 1.4: Unemployment rate (%) - 2025



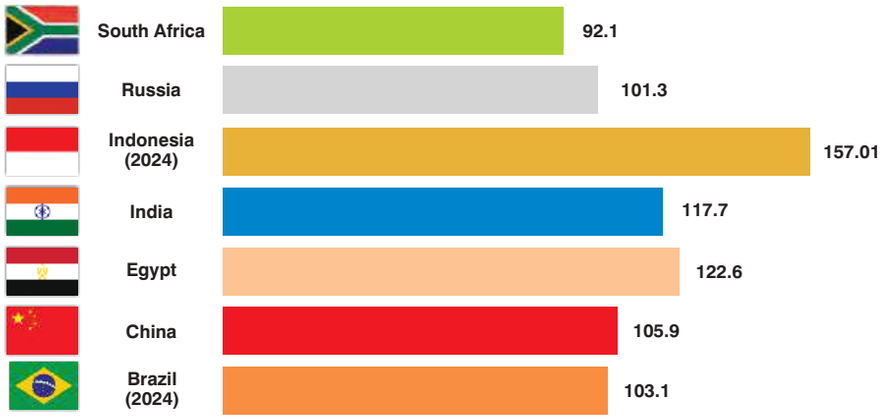
Graph 1.5: Per capita GDP (current prices/US$) - 2025



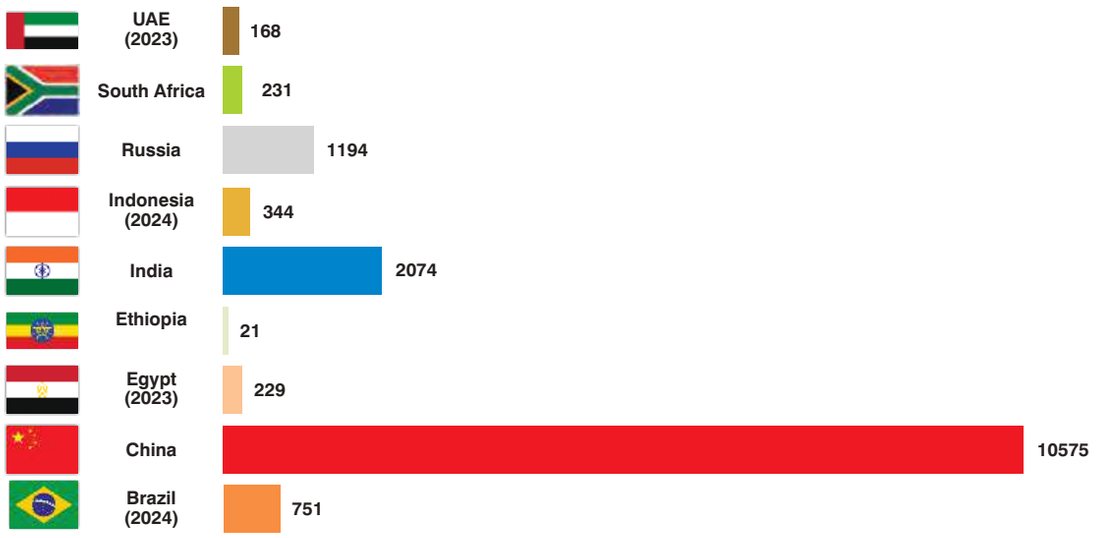
Graph 1.6: Consumer Price Index (% change from preceding years) - 2025



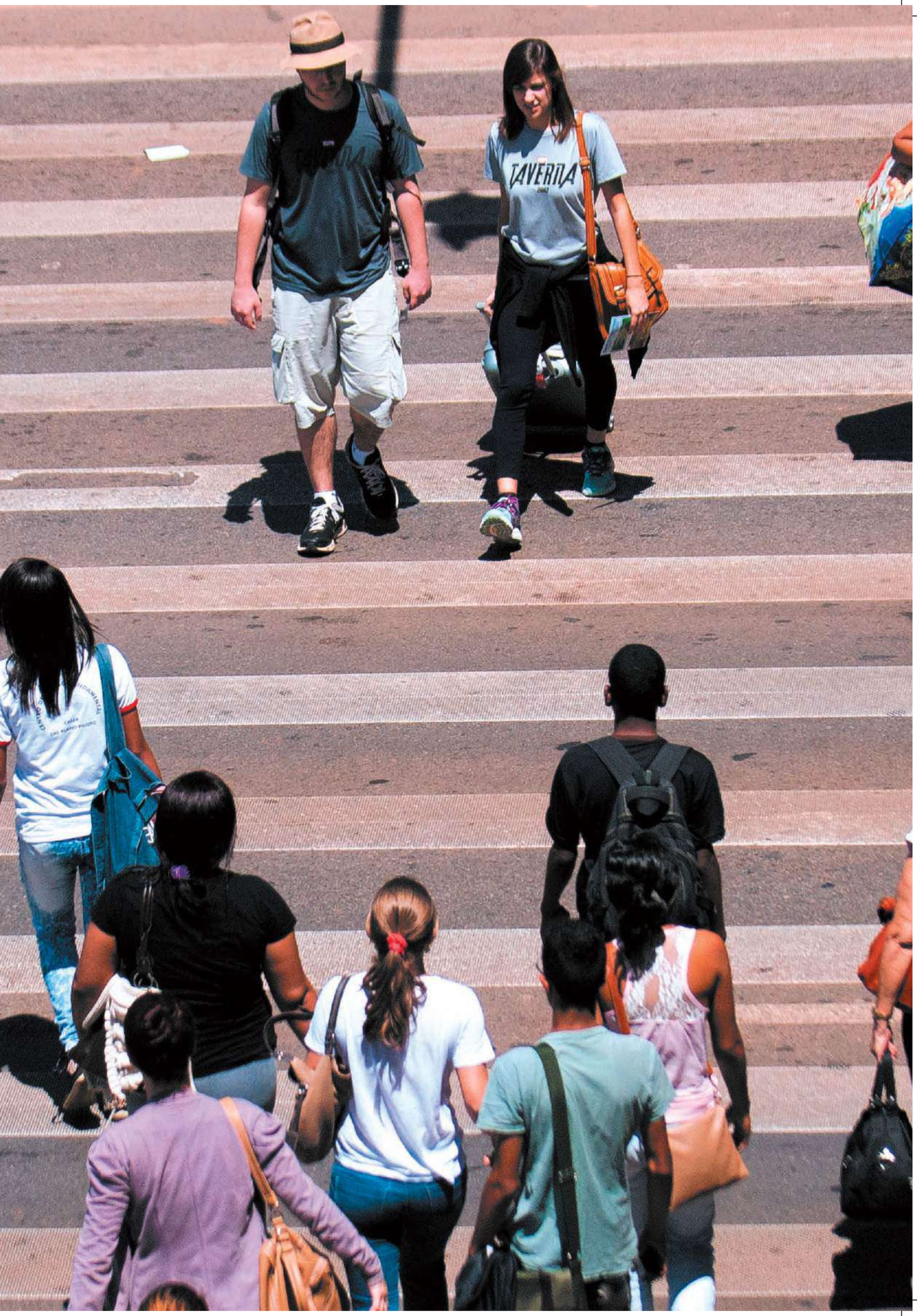
Graph 1.7: Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)



Graph 1.8: Electricity production (billion kWh) - 2025




BRICS
INDIA 2026


TAVERNA

BRICS
INDIA 2026

2 Population

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (Mid-year) (million persons)											
Brazil[1]	174.7	203.9	205.2	206.5	207.9	209.2	210.1	210.9	211.7	212.6	213.4
China[2]	1262.7	1387.8	1396.2	1402.8	1407.7	1411.1	1412.4	1412.2	1410.7	1409.0	1406.6
Egypt	…	92.7	95.2	97.1	98.9	100.6	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.6	107.9
Ethiopia	…	92.2	94.4	96.5	98.7	100.8	103.0	105.2	107.3	109.5	111.7
India[3]	1002.1	1295.8	1310.2	1324.6	1339.0	1353.4	1367.2	1379.7	1392.3	1404.9	1417.5
Indonesia	205.8	258.5	261.4	264.2	266.9	269.6	272.7	275.7	278.7	281.6	284.4
Iran	64.2	79.9	81.0	81.9	82.7	83.4	84.0	84.7	85.3	86.0	86.6
Russia	146.6	147.4	147.7	147.8	147.9	147.7	147.2	146.7	146.3	…	…
South Africa[4]	…	56.5	57.2	58.0	58.8	59.6	60.2	60.8	61.6	62.4	63.1
UAE	3.2	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.3	…
Male (million persons)											
Brazil[1]	85.7	99.6	100.3	100.9	101.6	102.1	102.6	102.9	103.3	103.7	104.0
China[2]	650.7	710.8	714.8	717.6	719.5	722.0	723.3	722.6	721.2	719.7	718.0
Egypt	…	47.3	49.1	50.1	50.9	51.8	52.5	53.3	54.1	54.8	51.4
Ethiopia	…	46.3	47.4	48.4	49.5	50.6	51.6	52.7	53.8	54.9	55.9
India[3]	518.6	666.6	673.9	681.2	688.5	695.7	702.7	709.0	715.3	721.6	727.9
Indonesia	103.2	129.9	131.3	132.7	134.0	136.3	137.9	139.3	140.8	142.2	143.5
Iran	32.6	40.5	41.0	41.4	41.8	42.2	42.4	42.8	43.1	43.4	43.7
Russia	68.5	68.3	68.5	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.4	68.2	68.0	…	…
South Africa[4]	…	27.5	27.9	28.3	28.7	29.1	29.4	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.9
UAE	2.2	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	…
Female (million persons)											
Brazil	89.0	104.2	104.9	105.6	106.3	107.0	107.6	108.0	108.4	108.9	109.4
China[2]	612.0	677.0	681.4	685.2	688.2	689.1	689.0	689.6	689.5	689.3	688.6
Egypt	…	45.4	46.1	47.1	47.9	48.8	49.5	50.3	51.1	51.8	48.6
Ethiopia	…	45.9	47.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.3	52.4	53.5	54.6	55.7
India[3]	483.5	629.2	636.3	643.4	650.5	657.6	664.5	670.8	677.0	683.3	689.6
Indonesia	102.7	128.6	130.0	131.5	132.9	133.2	134.8	136.4	137.9	139.4	140.9
Iran	31.6	39.4	40.0	40.5	40.9	41.2	41.6	41.9	42.2	42.6	42.9
Russia	78.1	79.1	79.2	79.2	79.2	79.1	78.8	78.5	78.3	…	…
South Africa[4]	…	29.0	29.3	29.7	30.1	30.5	30.8	31.1	31.5	31.9	32.2
UAE	0.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	…
Urban (million persons)											
Brazil	…					…	…	184.3	…	…	…
China[2]	448.3	819.2	843.4	864.3	884.3	902.2	914.3	920.7	932.7	943.5	953.8
Egypt	…	39.6	40.4	41.4	42.3	43.1	43.8	44.5	45.1	45.7	42.7

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethiopia	…	18.3	19.1	20.0	20.9	21.8	22.8	23.8	24.8	26.6	27.9
India[3]	286.2	426.5	435.6	444.7	453.8	463.1	472.1	480.9	489.7	498.5	507.4
Indonesia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Iran	41.4	59.1	60.0	61.3	62.2	63.1	63.8	64.6	65.4	66.2	67.0
Russia	107.2	109.6	109.9	110.2	110.4	110.4	110.1	109.8	109.6	…	…
South Africa[4][5]	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Rural (million persons)											
Brazil	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	26.6	…	…	…
China[2]	808.4	573.1	556.7	541.1	525.8	509.9	498.4	491.0	477.0	464.8	451.1
Egypt	…	53.1	54.8	55.7	56.6	57.5	58.3	59.1	60.0	60.9	57.3
Ethiopia[6]	…	74.0	75.3	76.5	77.8	79.0	80.2	81.4	82.5	85.2	86.3
India[3]	715.9	869.3	874.6	879.9	885.2	890.3	895.1	898.8	902.6	906.4	910.1
Indonesia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Iran	22.8	20.8	21.0	20.6	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.1	19.9	19.8	19.6
Russia	39.4	37.8	37.8	37.6	37.5	37.3	37.1	36.9	36.7	…	…
South Africa[4][5]	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)											
Brazil	20.5	14.2	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.4
China	14.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.6
Egypt	27.4	…	…	…	…	22.2	21.4	21.2	19.4	...	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	27.0	…	…	…	…	24.2		30.1
India	25.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.4	18.3	…
Indonesia	20.6	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1
Iran	…	19.5	18.7	17.2	15.3	14.0	14.0	…	…	…	…
Russia[7]	8.7	12.8	11.4	10.9	10.0	9.7	9.5	8.9	8.6	…	…
South Africa	…	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.3	18.0	17.8
UAE	16.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.5	…
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)											
Brazil	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.2
China	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.0
Egypt	6.3	…	…	…	…	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	...	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	6.3	…	…	…	…	5.7	5.7	5.7
India	8.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	…
Indonesia	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
Iran	…	5.0	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 2.1 - Summary of Population on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Russia[7]	15.3	12.8	12.4	12.4	12.2	14.5	16.6	12.9	12.1	…	…
South Africa	…	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	11.5	10.0	8.9	8.8	8.8
UAE	1.7	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	…
Total dependancy ratio (%)											
Brazil	63.0	53.4	53.6	53.9	54.2	54.5	54.7	55.0	55.4	55.9	56.4
China	42.5	37.9	39.3	40.4	41.5	45.9	46.3	46.6	46.5	45.8	45.1
Egypt[8]	…	55.2	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.0[8]	60.4[8]	59.8[8]	…
Ethiopia	…	…	0.7	…	…	…	…	0.7	…	…	…
India	…	59.3	…	…	…	…	55.7	…	…	…	…
Indonesia	54.7	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.8	45.0
Iran	…	49.9	…	…	…	52.2	52.3	52.3	52.3	52.2	52.1
Russia	66.2	76.1	78.1	79.8	76.8	77.8	74.1	75.5	72.5	…	…
South Africa	…	59.4	59.4	59.6	59.7	59.6	59.5	59.2	58.7	58.3	57.8
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)											
Brazil	6	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	...
China	6.7	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.3	…
Egypt[8]	…	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.6	9	9.1	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	…	8.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	6.2	6.7	7.1	6	6.4	5.2	6.3	7.2	6.5	…	…
South Africa	…	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)											
Brazil	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	…
China	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	…
Egypt[8]	…	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	…	…
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Iran	...	2.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	4.3	4.1	4.1	4	4.2	3.8	4.4	4.7	4.7	…	…
South Africa	…	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2025 and China Statistical Abstract 2026. 2. Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2001–2024.

Egypt

Central Agency for public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS)

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

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

Indonesia

BPS–Statistics Indonesia

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa. MYPE 2020 series.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

China

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

Egypt

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

Ethiopia

(6) Population Projection (2007–2037) refers to an estimate of how a population is expected to change between the years 2007 and 2037 based on demographic assumptions such as:Birth rates (fertility)Death rates (mortality)Migration (people moving in or out)Age and sex structure of the population

India

(3) 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.

Russia

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

South Africa

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

Table 2.2.1 - Selected Data on Population - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (mid-year) (million persons)[1]	174.7	203.9	205.2	206.5	207.9	209.2	210.1	210.9	211.7	212.6	213.4
Under 15 years	52.3	45.1	44.7	44.4	44.1	43.8	43.4	43.0	42.5	42.1	41.6
15 to 24 years	34.2	33.8	33.6	33.2	32.9	32.6	32.3	31.8	31.3	30.8	30.4
25 to 59 years	73.0	99.1	100.1	101.0	101.9	102.8	103.5	104.2	104.9	105.5	106.1
60 years and older	15.2	25.9	26.9	27.9	29.0	30.0	30.9	31.9	33.0	34.2	35.4
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	96.3	95.6	95.5	95.5	95.5	95.4	95.3	95.3	95.2	95.2	95.1
Under 15 years	100.9	104.7	104.8	104.8	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9	104.9
15 to 24 years	98.6	101.0	101.3	101.7	102.1	102.5	102.8	103.1	103.4	103.7	103.9
25 to 59 years	95.2	94.2	94.3	94.3	94.4	94.5	94.5	94.6	94.7	94.9	95.0
60 years and older	82.3	80.1	80.0	79.9	79.8	79.6	79.3	79.1	79.0	78.9	78.9
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	20.5	14.2	14.4	14.4	13.8	13.1	12.8	12.2	12.0	11.7	11.4
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)[1]	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	7.6	8.9	7.4	7.0	7.1	7.2
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons)	14.0	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.2	5.6	3.9	4.8	5.0	4.6	4.2
Life expectancy at birth (years)[1]	71.1	75.6	75.7	76.0	76.2	74.8	72.8	75.4	76.4	76.6	76.8
Life expectancy for men	67.3	71.9	72.1	72.5	72.8	71.2	69.3	72.1	73.1	73.3	73.5
Life expectancy for women	75.1	79.2	79.3	79.5	79.6	78.5	76.4	78.8	79.7	80.1	80.1
Total fertility rate (per woman)[1]	2.3	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	28.1	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.1	11.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.2	12.0
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)[1]	32.6	14.3	14.8	14.5	14.1	13.0	13.9	14.7	14.7	14.4	14.2
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)[2]	6.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	6.2	4.5	5.5	5.9	5.6	5.6	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)[3][4]	1.2	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	...

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

Table 2.2.2 - Selected Data on Population - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total mid-year (million persons)[1]	1,262.7	1,387.8	1,396.2	1,402.8	1,407.7	1,411.1	1,412.4	1,412.2	1,410.7	1,409.0	1,406.6
Total year-end (million persons)[1]	1,267.4	1,392.3	1,400.1	1,405.4	1,410.1	1,412.1	1,412.6	1,411.8	1,409.7	1,408.3	1,404.9
Under 15 years[2]	…	246.4	249.2	250.5	251.6	268.3	263.0	256.2	247.9	240.0	230.2
16 to 59 years[3]	…	913.4	908.7	904.1	902.8	879.8	882.2	875.6	864.8	858.0	851.4
60 years and older	130.9	232.5	242.2	250.9	255.7	264.1	267.4	280.0	297.0	310.3	323.4
16 to 64 years[4]	…	995.5	991.3	987.7	980.9	953.2	949.0	945.8	945.0	948.1	951.1
65 years and older	88.2	150.4	159.6	167.2	177.7	190.6	200.6	209.8	216.8	220.2	223.7
Sex ratio (female = 100)	106.7	105.0	104.8	104.6	104.5	105.1	104.9	104.7	104.5	104.3	104.2
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	14.0	13.6	12.6	10.9	10.4	8.5	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.8	5.6
Death rate (per 1000 persons)	6.5	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.9	7.8	8.0
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	7.6	6.5	5.6	3.8	3.3	1.5	0.3	-0.6	-1.5	-1.0	-2.4
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.4	76.5	76.7	77.0	77.3	77.9	78.2	78.3	78.6	79.0	79.3
Life expectancy for men	69.6	…	…	…	…	75.4	…	…	...	...	...
Life expectancy for women	73.3	…	…	…	…	80.9	…	…	...	...	...
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	32.2	7.5	6.8	6.1	5.6	5.4	5.0	4.9	4.5	4.0	...
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1000 persons)	22.8	4.9	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	2.8	2.5	...
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	39.7	10.2	9.1	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.1	6.8	6.2	5.6	...
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)	6.7	8.3	7.7	7.3	6.6	5.8	5.4	4.8	5.4	4.3	...
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)	1.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.1	2.0	2.0	2.6	2.5	...
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 persons)	53.0	19.9	19.6	18.3	17.8	16.9	16.1	15.7	15.1	14.3	...

Sources:

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China. China Statistical Yearbooks 2001–2025 and China Statistical Abstract 2026. 2. Ministry of Civil Affairs of the People's Republic of China. China Civil Affairs' Statistical Yearbook 2001–2024. 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China. China Health Statistical Yearbook 2001–2024.

Footnotes:

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

(2) Figures refer to 0-15 years.

(3) Figures refer to 16-59 years.

(4) Figures refer to 16-64 years.

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - Egypt

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (million persons) [1]	92.7	95.2	97.1	98.9	100.6	102.1	103.6	105.2	106.6	107.9
Under 15 years	29.0	32.7	33.2	33.5	33.7	33.8	33.8	33.9	33.8	33.7
15 to 24 years	18.5	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.0	18.2	18.4	18.6	18.9
25 to 59 years	38.8	38.6	39.5	40.4	41.3	42.1	43.0	44.0	44.7	45.6
60 years and older	6.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.8	8.2	8.6	9.0	9.4	9.8
Sex ratio (female = 100) [1]	104.1	106.5	106.4	106.2	106.1	106.0	105.9	105.8	105.7	105.6
Under 15 years	107.2	106.1	106.0	105.8	105.6	105.5	105.4	105.2	105.1	105.0
15 to 24 years	105.0	107.5	107.5	107.9	107.5	107.5	107.5	107.4	107.4	107.3
25 to 59 years	102.3	107.0	107.0	107.1	107.1	107.1	107.2	107.2	107.2	107.2
60 years and older	98.3	102.6	101.8	101.1	100.4	99.7	99.1	98.5	98.0	97.5
Life expectancy at birth (years)	71.9	70.6	70.9	70.9	70.3	69.6	70.9	71.3	71.6	71.9
Life expectancy for men	70.5	68.1	68.4	68.3	67.6	66.9	68.4	68.8	69.1	69.4
Life expectancy for women	73.3	73.0	73.4	73.5	72.9	72.3	73.4	73.8	74.1	74.4
Labor force to population ratio 15 years and over	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4	…	46.2
Annual Population Growth Rate	2.3	2.6	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.2
Total Dependency Ratio	55.2	61.5	61.5	61.5	61.6	61.6	61.0	60.4	59.8	59.0
Elderly Dependency Ratio (Major Dependency Ratio)	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.4
Child Dependency Ratio (Minimum Dependency Ratio)	48.5	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	55.3	52.6	51.7	50.7	49.6
Elderly Population Ratio (Elderly Population Ratio)	4.3	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	5.2	5.5	5.7	5.9
Child Population Ratio (Young Population Ratio)	31.3	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.2	34.3	32.6	32.2	31.7	31.2
Crude marriage rate	10.1	9.6	9.1	9.4	8.7	8.6	9.0	9.1	…	…
Crude divorce rate	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.5	…	…
Crude Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	28.0	26.8	24.5	23.3	22.2	21.4	21.2	19.4	18.5	…
Crude Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	6.0	5.7	5.8	5.8	6.6	7.3	5.8	5.5	5.7	…
Rate of Natural Increase (per 1,000 population)	22.0	21.1	18.7	17.5	15.6	14.1	15.4	13.9	…	…
Total Fertility Rate (per woman)	3.2	3.4	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.5	…	…
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	15.1	15.1	15.4	15.7	15.7	17.8	18.9	20.0	21.6	…
Under-Five Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	19.6	19.5	20.0	20.4	19.8	21.8	22.7	24.2	…	…
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	6.6	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.7	10.2	11.7	12.9	...
Maternal Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births)	49.0	45.9	43.6	43.4	42.8	49.0	61.0	40.9	41.0	…
Intentional Homicide Victims (per 100,000 population), Total	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	…	…

Table 2.2.3 - Selected Data on Population - Egypt

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Intentional Homicide Victims (per 100,000 population), Males	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…
Intentional Homicide Victims (per 100,000 population), Females	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	…	…
Total number of students enrolled in postgraduate studies (diploma) at Egyptian universities according to gender	154,048	146,314	144,065	106,969	131,400	105,901	97,490	128,889	…	…
Male	77,401	62,645	63,549	43,350	53,653	47,810	39,422	47,284	…	…
Female	76,647	83,669	80,516	63,619	77,747	58,091	58,068	81,605	…	…

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

Calculation Method

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

Table 2.2.4 - Selected Data on Population - Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (Mid-year) (million persons)	…	92.2	94.4	96.5	98.7	100.8	103.0	105.2	107.3	109.5	111.7
Male (million persons)	…	46.3	47.4	48.4	49.5	50.6	51.6	52.7	53.8	54.9	55.9
Female (million persons)	…	45.9	47.0	48.1	49.2	50.3	51.3	52.4	53.5	54.6	55.7
Urban (million persons)	…	18.3	19.1	20.0	20.9	21.8	22.8	23.8	24.8	26.6	27.9
Rural (million persons)	…	74.0	75.3	76.5	77.8	79.0	80.2	81.4	82.5	85.2	86.3
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	…	…	…	27.0	…	…	…	…	24.2	…	30.1
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	…	…	…	6.3	…	…	…	…	5.7	5.7	5.7
Total dependancy ratio (%)	…	…	0.7	…	…	…	…	0.7	…	…	…
Life expectancy at birth	…	…	…	64.5	…	…	…	…	66.5	66.5	66.5
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	…	…	…	53.3	…	…	…	…	45.8	…	39.0
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	871	412	…	…	199	…	…	…	…	…	169

Table 2.2.5 - Selected Data on Population - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (million persons)[1]	996.9	1291.1	1305.5	1319.8	1334.2	1348.6	1363.0	1375.6	1388.2	1400.7	1413.3
Under 15 years	350.6	362.2	…	…	…	...	350.0	…	…	…	…
15 to 24 years	193.0	249.0	…	…	…	...	251.5	…	…	…	…
25 to 59 years	384.9	561.7	…	…	…	...	623.9	…	…	…	…
60 years and older	68.4	118.2	…	…	…	...	137.6	…	…	…	…
Sex ratio (female = 100)[1]	107.3	105.9	105.9	105.9	105.8	105.8	105.8	105.7	105.7	105.6	105.6
Under 15 years	105.9	109.7	…	…	…	...	110.5	…	…	…	…
15 to 24 years	112.1	110.6	…	…	…	...	109.8	…	…	…	…
25 to 59 years	106.6	104.0	…	…	…	...	104.3	…	…	…	…
60 years and older	105.2	94.9	…	…	…	...	94.2	…	…	…	…
Crude birth rate (per 1 000 persons)	25.8	20.4	20.2	20.0	19.7	19.5	19.3	19.1	18.4	18.3	…
Death rate (per 1 000 persons)	8.5	6.4	6.3	6.2	6.0	6.0	7.5	6.8	6.4	6.4	…
Annual natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)	17.3	14.0	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.5	11.8	12.3	12.0	11.9	…
Life expectancy at birth (years)[3] [2]	61.9(	68.7	69	69.4	69.7	70	69.8	69.9	70.3	70.6	…
Life expectancy for men	61.2	67.4	67.8	68.2	68.4	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.5	68.7	…
Life expectancy for women	62.7	70.2	70.4	70.7	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.9	72.5	72.8	…
Total fertility rate (per woman)	3.2	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1	2	2	2	1.9	1.9	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	68	34	33	32	30	28	27	26	25.0	24.0	…
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	44	24	23	23	22	20	19	19	19.0	18.0	…
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	…	39.0	37.0	36.0	35	32	31	30	29.0	28.0	…
Maternal mortality ratio (per 100000 live births)[4]	327	130	122	113	103	97	93	88	88.0	87.0	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, by sex	…	2.47	2.34	2.28	2.24	2.23	2.20	2.13	2.05	1.98	…
Male[5]	...	3.43	3.24	3.19	3.11	3.20	3.10	2.99	2.90	2.81	…
Female	...	1.45	1.35	1.33	1.33	1.22	1.26	1.22	1.15	1.10	…

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

(1) For 2000, population projections are based on Census 1991, for 2002-2010, 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 March.

(2) Figure does not include Jammu and Kashmir.

(3) Data for 2024 are based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) period 2020–2024. Similarly, data for 2000 are based on the SRS period 1996–2000 and so forth.

(4) Data for 2024 are based on the Sample Registration System (SRS) period 2022–2024. Similarly, data for 2000 are based on the SRS period 1999–2001, data for 2016 is based on SRS period 2014-16 and so forth.

(5) The figures for Male includes Transgender also.

(5) The figures for Male includes Transgender also.

Table 2.2.6 - Selected Data on Population - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (Mid-year) (million persons)	205.8	258.5	261.4	264.2	266.9	269.6	272.7	275.7	278.7	281.6	284.4
Male (million persons)	103.2	129.9	131.3	132.7	134.0	136.3	137.9	139.3	140.8	142.2	143.5
Female (million persons)	102.7	128.6	130.0	131.5	132.9	133.2	134.8	136.4	137.9	139.4	140.9
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	20.6	17.4	17.2	16.9	16.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	16.3	16.1
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	7.0	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	4.7	5.8	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.1
Total dependancy ratio (%)	54.7	46.1	45.9	45.7	45.6	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.6	44.8	45.0
Sex ratio	100.4	101.2	100.8	100.8	100.8	102.4	102.4	102.0	102.0	102.0	101.9
Life expectancy for men[(1)]	68.9	69.2	69.2	69.3	69.4	71.3	71.3	71.5	71.6	71.8	71.8
Life expectancy for women[(1)]	72.8	73.1	73.1	73.2	73.3	75.6	75.7	76.1	76.4	76.7	76.8

Source:

Population Projection, BPS–Statistics Indonesia

Footnotes:

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

Table 2.2.7 - Selected Data on Population - Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total mid-year (million persons)[1]	64.2	79.9	81	81.9	82.7	83.4	84	84.7	85.3	86	86.6
Under 15 years	…	19.2	19.7	20	20	20.1	20	19.9	19.8	19.6	19.4
15 to 24 years	…	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.6	11.8
25 to 59 years	…	41.5	42.2	42.8	43.3	43.7	44.1	44.4	44.7	44.9	45.1
60 years and older	…	7.4	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.9	10.3
Sex ratio (female = 100)[2]	103.2	103	102.5	102.2	102.2	102.4	101.9	102.1	102.1	101.8	101.8
Under 15 years	…	105.4	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.2	105.1	105.1	105.1	105	105
15 to 24 years	…	103.3	103.5	103.8	104	104.2	104.4	104.5	104.6	104.7	104.7
25 to 59 years	…	102.3	102.3	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.4	102.2
60 years and older	…	97.4	96.2	95	94.1	93.3	92.6	92.1	91.6	91.2	90.9
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)[3]	…	19.5	18.7	17.2	15.3	14	14	…	…	…	…
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)[4]	…	5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Life expectancy at birth (years)[5]	…	74.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Life expectancy for men	…	72.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Life expectancy for women	…	75.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total fertility rate (per woman)[6]	…	2.1	2.07	1.97	1.77	1.71	1.74	…	…	…	…
Crude marriage rate (per 1000 persons)[7]	…	8.8	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1000 persons)[8]	…	2.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 2.2.8 - Selected Data on Population - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	**146.6**	**147.4**	**147.7**	**147.8**	**147.9**	**147.7**	**147.2**	**146.7**	**146.3**	**…**	**…**
Under 15 years	26.5	25.3	25.7	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.8	25.7	25.3	…	…
15 to 24 years	23.2	15.0	14.6	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.1	…	…
25 to 59 years	69.9	76.9	76.4	75.7	74.8	73.9	72.9	72.0	71.0	…	…
60 years and older	27.0	30.2	30.9	31.7	32.6	33.4	33.8	34.2	34.8	…	…
Sex ratio (female = 100)	87.8	86.4	86.5	86.6	86.7	86.8	86.9	86.9	86.9	…	…
Under 15 years	104.5	105.7	105.7	105.7	105.8	105.8	105.9	105.9	105.9	…	…
15 to 24 years	102.7	104.1	104.6	105.2	105.6	106.0	106.4	106.5	106.2	…	…
25 to 59 years	93.8	92.4	92.5	92.7	92.8	92.9	93.1	93.2	93.3	…	…
60 years and older	53.2	55.3	55.9	56.6	57.2	57.8	58.3	58.6	58.9	…	…
Natural increase rate (per 1 000 persons)[1]	-6.6	-0.02	-1.0	-1.5	-2.2	-4.8	-7.1	-4.0	-3.5	…	…
Life expectancy at birth (years)	65.3	71.9	72.7	72.9	73.3	71.6	70.2	72.7	73.4	…	…
Life expectancy for men (years)	59.0	66.5	67.6	67.8	68.3	66.7	65.7	65.6	68.0	…	…
Life expectancy for women (years)	72.3	77.0	77.6	77.7	78.1	76.4	74.5	77.8	78.7	…	…
Total fertility rate (per woman)	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	15.3	6.0	5.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.0	3.6
Neonatal mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	3.5	3.2	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.0	1.9
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, both sex[1]	28.2	7.2	6.2	5.4	5.0	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.2	…	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, male[1]	45.2	11.7	9.9	8.7	8.1	7.7	6.6	6.1	5.3	…	…
Number of victims of intentional homicide per 100,000 populations, female[1]	13.3	3.3	2.9	2.6	2.3	2.1	1.8	1.6	1.4	…	…
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	19.3	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.0	5.6	5.8	5.6	5.3	…	…
Maternal mortality rate (per 100 000 live births)	39.7	10.0	8.8	9.1	9.0	11.2	34.5	13.0	13.3	11.2	9.5
Rate of net migration (%)	0.25	0.27	0.24	0.18	0.29	0.13	0.39	0.04	0.14	…	…

Source:
Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.
Footnote:
(1) Data on mortality by cause "homicide" (ICD-10 codes – X85-Y09).

Table 2.2.9 - Selected Data on Population - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	…	56.4	57.2	58	58.9	59.7	60.2	60.9	61.6	62.3	63.1
Under 15 years	…	15.9	16	16.2	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.5
15 to 24 years	…	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3
25 to 59 years	…	25.5	26.1	26.7	27.3	27.8	28.2	28.5	28.9	29.3	29.7
60 years and older	…	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.6
Sex ratio (female = 100)											
Under 15 years	…	101.8	101.9	102	102	102.1	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.2	102.3
15 to 24 years	…	100.3	100.4	100.6	100.7	100.8	100.9	101	101	101	101.1
25 to 59 years	…	95.8	96.2	96.6	96.9	97.3	97.5	97.8	98.1	98.4	98.8
60 years and older	…	65.3	65.3	65.3	65.2	65.1	64.9	64.7	64.6	64.6	64.7
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	…	18.8	18.7	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.1	18.7	18.3	18	17.8
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	…	9.1	9	9	8.9	8.9	11.5	10	8.9	8.8	8.8
Natural increase rate (per 1000 persons) [1]	…	0.96	0.96	1.03	1.04	1.04	0.75	0.86	0.92	0.91	0.89
Life expectancy at birth (years)	…	64.5	64.9	65.1	65.5	65.9	62.6	64.6	66.3	66.7	66.9
Total fertility rate (per woman)	…	2.19	2.18	2.28	2.3	2.31	2.28	2.26	2.23	2.21	2.21
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	28.6	27	26.2	24.7	24.5	25.1	25	24.3	23.2	23.1
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	…	35.6	34	32.1	29	27.7	28.4	28.2	27.4	26.4	26.1
Crude marriage rate (per 1 000 persons)	…	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.2	2.1	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	…
Crude divorce rate (per 1 000 persons)	…	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	…
Number of victims of intentional homicideper 100,000 population, by sex and age	…	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.6	…	…

Source:

Statistics South Africa

Footnote:

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

Table 2.2.10 - Selected Data on Population - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total (mid-year) (million persons)	3.2	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.3	9.9	10.3	10.7	11.3	…
Male (mid-year) (million persons)	2.2	5.9	6	6.1	6.1	6	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	…
Female (mid-year) (million persons)	0.9	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.1	…
Crude birth rate (per 1000 persons)	16.9	10.8	10.5	10.2	10	10.5	9.7	9.4	9.5	9.5	…
Crude death rate (per 1000 persons)	1.7	1	0.9	0.9	1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	…
Life expectancy at birth (years)	…	79.6	79.7	79.8	79.6	80.1	81.3	83.1	83.4	83.6	…
Infant mortality rate (per 1 000 live births)	…	6.1	6.2	5.2	5.2	4	3.7	4.6	3.6	3.9	…
Under-five mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	…	7	7.6	6.8	6.5	5.1	5	5.8	4.9	5	…
Maternal mortality rate (per 100000 live births)	0	4	3	3	3	3.7	4.6	5	5	5.7	…

Source:

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

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 - TFR indicates the average number of children expected to be born per woman during her entire span of reproductive period (15-49) assuming that the Age-Specific Fertility Rates, to which she is exposed to, continue to be the same and that there is no mortality.

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 Crude death rates

Crude Birth Rate - Number of live births per 1000 mid year population in a given year.

Crude Death Rate - Number of Deaths per 1000 mid year 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 - It is the probability that a child born in a specific year or time period will die before reaching the age of five, subject to current Age-Specific Mortality Rates. It is expressed as a rate per 1,000 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 $\times$ 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.

Ethiopia

Dependacy ratiohas been calculated only two years of 2016 and 2021 as EDHS result for 2024/2025 has not been released yet .

India

Neo Natal Mortality Rate - Number of infant deaths less than 29 days of life per thousand live births in a given year.

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

Indonesia

Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR) – is a measures maternal deaths among women during pregnancy, childbirth, or within 42 days of the termination of pregnancy, irrespective of the duration of pregnancy or the place of delivery.

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.





BRICS
INDIA 2026

3 Labour Force

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)											
Brazil[1]	…	64.2	64.4	64.5	65.0	60.1	61.6	62.9	63.4	63.8	…
Male	…	75.4	75.2	74.9	75.2	70.8	72.4	73.2	73.7	74.2	…
Female	…	53.7	54.4	54.7	55.4	50.1	51.5	53.3	53.7	54.1	…
China[2][3]	56.9	54.8	54.3	53.9	53.5	53.2	52.8	52.0	52.5	52.1	51.6
Male	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…
Female	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…
Egypt	29.4	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4	44.2	46.2
Male	...	...	...	...	...	67.4	69.0	69.1	69.6	70.3	70.6
Female	...	...	...	...	...	40.3	15.2	14.9	15.9	16.9	20.7
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.7	...	64.7	...	…
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.9	...	...	...	…
India[4]	61.7	...	…	49.8	50.2	53.5	54.9	55.2	57.9	60.1	59.3
Male	83.6	...	…	75.8	75.5	76.8	77.0	77.2	78.5	78.8	79.1
Female	39.1	...	…	23.3	24.5	30.0	32.5	32.8	37.0	41.7	40.0
Indonesia	67.8	66.3	66.7	67.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	70.6	70.6
Male	84.2	82.0	82.5	82.8	83.3	82.4	82.3	83.9	84.3	84.7	84.4
Female	51.7	50.8	50.9	51.8	51.8	53.1	53.3	53.4	54.5	56.4	56.6
Iran	...	43.2	44.2	44.5	44.1	41.3	40.9	40.9	41.3	41.0	40.6
Male	...	70.4	70.9	71.6	71.1	68.7	68.7	68.2	68.4	68.1	67.9
Female	...	16.3	17.4	17.6	17.0	13.9	13.3	13.6	14.2	14.1	13.4
Russia[5]	65.5	69.5	62.8	62.8	62.2	61.9	62.3	62.2	62.8	62.9	62.9
Male	71.5	75.8	71.2	71.1	70.3	69.8	70.2	69.9	70.6	70.6	70.6
Female	60.0	63.8	55.8	56.0	55.5	55.4	55.7	55.8	56.3	56.5	56.5
South Africa	...	54.7	55.6	55.1	55.2	50.5	52.0	53.5	55.0	55.6	54.8
Male	...	62.2	62.9	62.3	62.5	57.4	59.1	60.3	61.4	61.7	61.3
Female	...	47.6	48.7	48.4	48.5	44.1	45.4	47.1	49.0	49.8	48.7
UAE	...	68.1	67.0	66.5	66.9	66.3	63.0	63.9	65.2	81.4	...
Male	...	82.0	80.2	79.8	79.1	74.4	77.0	77.0	78.5	91.8	...
Female	...	39.7	40.0	39.4	45.6	49.5	40.1	42.6	42.1	55.0	...
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil[6]	…	9.8	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.8	8.7	8.1	7.6	…
Male	…	13.6	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	13.4	12.3	11.6	10.9	…
Female	…	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.3	4.6	4.1	3.4	3.3	…
China[3]	50.0	27.4	26.7	25.7	24.7	23.6	22.9	24.1	22.8	22.2	22.2
Male	...	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	64.9	...	64.9	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	62.3	...	...	44.6	42.9	45.8	46.8	45.8	46.1	46.3	43.0
Male	55.6	...	...	40.7	38.8	40.3	40.2	38.5	37.5	36.6	34.3
Female	76.5	...	...	57.2	55.5	60.0	62.2	63.0	64.3	64.4	59.8
Indonesia	45.8	33.1	30.8	30.1	28.6	30.8	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.3
Male	45.0	34.8	32.6	32.1	30.8	33.0	32.3	32.6	32.0	31.9	31.9
Female	47.0	30.6	27.9	27.0	25.2	27.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.5
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5][8]	14.5	6.7	5.9	5.9	5.8	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.0	5.3
Male	17.1	8.3	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.3	6.6	6.9
Female	11.7	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.5	3.3	3.7
South Africa	14.5	8.4	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.2	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0
Male	18.3	11.1	10.5	10.1	10.3	10.7	11.1	10.7	10.7	10.9	10.7
Female	10.0	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	5.0	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.7
UAE	...	0.2	0.5	1.5	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	...
Male	...	0.2	0.5	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	...
Female	...	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	...
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil[6]	...	21.1	21.0	20.4	20.4	20.3	20.7	20.2	20.2	20.4	...
Male	...	28.7	28.5	27.6	27.7	27.1	27.6	27.3	27.3	27.9	...
Female	...	10.8	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.9	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.5	...
China[3]	22.5	29.3	28.6	28.2	28.2	28.7	29.1	28.8	29.1	29.0	28.4
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	5.2	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	15.3	...	...	24.4	24.7	23.4	23.6	24.6	25.0	24.0	25.1
Male	17.0	...	...	26.4	26.7	26.1	26.7	28.0	29.5	28.5	29.5
Female	11.4	...	...	17.7	18.5	16.6	16.3	16.4	15.3	15.5	16.6
Indonesia	16.9	20.6	21.8	22.0	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0
Male	18.3	23.6	24.9	25.1	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0
Female	14.7	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.5
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5][9]	29.2	27.0	26.9	26.8	26.7	26.4	26.5	26.2	25.9	26.3	26.2
Male	35.8	37.4	37.5	37.3	37.5	37.2	37.4	37.1	36.8	37.4	37.4
Female	22.3	16.0	15.8	15.7	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.7	14.6	14.9	14.5
South Africa	20.6	20.5	20.6	20.6	19.8	18.5	18.1	18.5	18.0	18.1	18.2
Male	26.8	27.8	27.8	28.2	26.6	24.6	23.9	24.7	24.5	24.3	24.6
Female	13.1	11.1	11.5	10.9	11.1	10.8	10.5	10.5	9.8	10.4	10.1
UAE	...	11.3	11.9	12.3	11.3	10.2	11.6	11.8	14.0	11.6	...
Male	...	13.1	13.9	14.3	13.8	12.2	13.8	14.2	16.6	13.9	...
Female	...	3.2	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.3	5.6	4.2	...
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Brazil	...	69.1	69.6	70.4	70.5	70.4	69.5	71.0	71.7	72.0	...
Male	...	57.6	58.3	59.5	59.6	60.1	58.9	60.4	61.1	61.1	...
Female	...	84.6	84.8	85.0	85.2	84.8	84.4	85.2	85.8	86.2	...
China[3]	27.5	43.3	44.7	46.1	47.1	47.7	48.0	47.1	48.1	48.8	49.4
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.9	...	...
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	22.5	...	...	31.0	32.4	30.8	29.6	29.7	28.9	29.7	31.9
Male	27.5	...	...	32.8	34.5	33.6	33.1	33.5	32.9	34.9	36.2
Female	12.0	...	...	25.2	25.9	23.5	21.5	20.7	20.4	20.1	23.6
Indonesia	37.3	46.3	47.4	47.9	49.0	48.7	49.3	49.2	49.6	49.6	49.6
Male	36.7	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.8	44.0	44.1

Table 3.1 - Summary of Labour Force on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Female	38.3	53.7	55.2	55.9	57.5	56.9	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.1	58.0
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Male	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Female	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…
Russia[5][10]	56.3	66.3	67.1	67.3	67.4	67.6	67.6	68.0	68.6	68.6	68.5
Male	47.1	54.2	54.8	55.1	54.9	55.0	54.9	55.2	55.9	56.0	55.7
Female	66.0	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.5	80.7	81.0	81.4	81.9	81.8	81.8
South Africa	64.9	71.1	71.5	71.6	72.4	73.2	73.5	73.3	73.8	73.7	73.7
Male	55.0	61.0	61.6	61.6	63.1	64.7	64.9	64.6	64.8	64.8	64.7
Female	76.9	84.1	84.0	84.4	84.2	84.1	84.8	84.5	85.2	84.6	85.2
UAE	...	88.6	87.6	86.3	86.4	88.0	87.0	86.7	84.5	87.1	...
Male	...	86.7	85.5	83.9	83.3	85.4	84.3	83.0	81.5	84.3	...
Female	...	96.7	96.7	96.3	96.3	96.0	95.6	95.6	94.3	95.7	...
Unemployment rate (%)											
Brazil	...	11.6	12.6	12.1	11.7	13.7	14.0	9.5	7.7	6.6	…
China[11]	...	...	...	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1
Egypt	9.0	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7.0	6.6	6.3
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	...	8.0	...	…
India	2.2	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Indonesia	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8
Iran	...	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.5
Russia[5]	10.6	5.5	5.2	4.8	4.6	5.8	4.8	4.0	3.2	2.5	2.2
South Africa	23.3	26.5	27.2	26.9	28.4	29.2	34.0	33.3	32.1	32.3	32.1
UAE	...	1.6	2.5	2.2	2.2	4.3	2.4	2.9	2.2	1.9	...
Employed population (million persons)											
Brazil	...	90.6	91.0	92.6	94.8	86.6	89.4	99.4	100.6	103.2	...
China[12]	720.9	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6	746.5	733.5	740.4	734.4	725.0
Egypt	...	28.9	29.5	28.9	28.3	28.5	29.4	30.1	31.1	32.0	34.2
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[13]	365.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616.4
Indonesia	89.8	118.4	121.0	126.3	128.8	128.5	131.1	135.3	139.9	144.6	146.5
Iran		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	65.1	72.7	72.7	73.0	72.4	71.1	72.3	72.6	73.6	74.2	74.4
South Africa	12.3	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.9	16.9
UAE	…	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	8.6	9.3	...

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

Russia

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

South Africa

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

UAE

United Arab Emirates Annual Labour Force Survey.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(1) Population 15 years old and over.

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

China

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

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

(11) Urban Surveyed Unemployment Rate.

(12) Figures of 2011-2019 are revised based on the 7th National Population Census.

Ethiopia

Unemployment rate : Unemployment Rate=Labor Force/Number of Unemployed People×100 Unemployed people are those without a job who are available for work and actively looking for work.

India

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

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

(7) The information is based on usual activity status taking into account both principal and subsidiary activity. The figures from PLFS conducted during July 2017 - June 2018 has been reported against 2018 and likewise for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 & 2024.

(13) For 2025, Estimated number of workers aged 15+ in usual status (Principal Status + Subsidiary Status) during Jan-Dec, 2025

Iran

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Labour force (million persons)	...	102.5	104.2	105.4	107.4	100.4	103.9	108.9	109	110.5	...
Male	...	58.2	58.7	59.1	60	57.1	59	61.1	61.2	62	...
Female	...	44.3	45.4	46.3	47.4	43.3	44.9	47.8	47.8	48.5	...
Employed population (million persons)	...	90.6	91	92.6	94.8	86.6	89.4	99.4	100.6	103.2	...
Male	...	52.2	52.3	52.9	54.3	50.4	52.3	56.9	57.3	58.7	...
Female	...	38.4	38.7	39.7	40.6	36.2	37.1	42.5	43.2	44.6	...
Age groups (%)											
15 to 24 years	...	15.3	15.4	15	15	13.4	13.7	14.7	14.4	14.1	...
Male	...	15.7	15.8	15.4	15.6	14	14	15.1	14.7	14.4	...
Female	...	14.8	14.8	14.4	14.2	12.6	13.2	14.3	14	13.7	...
25 to 59 years	...	78.3	78	78.1	78	79.7	79.4	77.8	78	77.8	...
Male	...	77	76.6	76.8	76.5	78.2	78.2	76.6	76.8	76.8	...
Female	...	80.1	79.9	79.9	79.9	81.8	81.1	79.5	79.6	79.1	...
60 years and older	...	6.3	6.6	6.9	7	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.6	8.1	...
Male	...	7.2	7.5	7.8	8	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.5	8.9	...
Female	...	5.1	5.3	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.7	6.2	6.4	7.2	...
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	...	8.9	8.5	8.5	8.6	8	8.7	8.8	8.1	7.9	...
Male	...	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.4	7	7.1	6.6	6.4	...
Female	...	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.5	...
Industry[1]	...	11.6	12	12	12.4	11.4	11.6	12.8	12.9	13.2	...
Male	...	7.7	8	8	8.3	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.6	8.9	...
Female	...	3.9	4	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.8	4.3	4.3	4.3	...
Construction	...	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.9	6.2	6.9	7.5	7.4	7.8	...
Male	...	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.7	6	6.6	7.3	7.1	7.5	...
Female	...	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	...
Trade	...	17.6	17.7	17.9	18.1	16.7	17	19	19	19.7	...
Male	...	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	9.8	9.9	11.1	11.1	11.4	...
Female	...	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.7	7	7.1	7.9	7.9	8.3	...
Services	...	45	45.7	47.3	48.7	44.3	45.2	51.3	53.1	54.6	...
Male	...	19.9	20.4	21.2	21.9	20.6	20.9	22.9	23.9	24.4	...
Female	...	25.1	25.3	26.1	26.8	23.7	24.3	28.3	29.2	30.1	...
Other	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Male	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Female	...	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...

Table 3.2.1 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unemployed population (million persons)	...	11.9	13	13	12.6	13.8	14.5	9.5	8.4	7.3	...
Male	...	5.9	6.4	6.2	5.8	6.7	6.7	4.3	3.9	3.4	...
Female	...	6	6.7	6.5	6.8	7.1	7.8	5.2	4.5	3.9	...
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	...	10.9	12	11.6	11.5	12.5	13.2	8.7	7.7	6.7	...
Male	...	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.2	5.9	6.1	3.8	3.5	3.1	...
Female	...	5.5	6.2	6	6	7	7	4.8	4.2	3.7	...
Unemployment rate (%)	...	11.6	12.6	12.1	11.7	13.728	14	8.7	7.7	6.6	...
Male	...	10.2	10.8	10.5	9.6	11.671	11.4	7	6.3	5.4	...
Female	...	13.5	14.8	14.1	14.4	16.443	17.4	10.9	9.5	8.1	...
Urban unemployment rate (%)	...	12	13	12.4	12.1	14.1	14.4	8.9	7.9	6.7	...
Male ...	10.7	11.3	10.9	10	12	11.9	7.2	6.5	5.6	...	...
Female	...	13.6	15	14.3	14.6	16.6	17.5	11	9.6	8.1	...
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	...	26.8	27.6	27.3	26.4	30.3	29.8	19.6	17.1	6.7	...
Male	...	23.5	23.9	24.3	22.3	25.9	25.8	16.3	14.5	5.6	...
Female	...	31.1	32.4	31.1	31.7	36.3	35	23.9	20.5	8.1	...

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Industry Sectors of ISIC Rev 4:

A — Mining and quarrrying;

B — Manufacturing;

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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Employed population (million persons)[1]	720.9	762.5	760.6	757.8	754.5	750.6	746.5	733.5	740.41	734.4	725.0
By age (%)[1]											
16 to 24 years	15.9	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.6	6.6	6.6	5.5	5.8	5.8	...
25 to 59 years	77.8	81.3	81.5	81.9	82.1	82.1	82.2	81.7	80.8	80.3	...
60 years and older	6.4	9.8	10.0	10.1	10.3	11.3	11.2	12.8	13.4	13.9	...
By sector (million persons)[1]											
Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery	360.4	209.1	203.0	195.2	186.5	177.2	170.7	176.6	168.8	163.0	161.3
Industry and Construction[2]	162.2	223.0	217.6	213.6	212.3	215.4	217.1	211.1	215.2	212.8	205.8
Services	198.2	330.4	340.0	349.1	355.6	358.1	358.7	345.8	356.4	358.7	358.0
Registered unemployment in urban areas (million persons)	6.0	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.5	11.6	10.4	12.0	10.74	11.0	12.7
Surveyed unemployment rate in urban areas (%)[3]	...	...	...	4.9	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.1

Sources:

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2001-2025 and China statistical abstract 2026. 2. Ministry of Human Resources and Social Security of the People's Republic of China.

Footnotes:

(1) Figures of 2011-2019 are revised based on the 7th National Population Census.

(2) Industry includes mining, manufacturing, and the production and supply of electricity, heat, gas, and water.

(3) Year-ending data.

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Emplyed Population (million persons)											
Total	18.9	28.9	29.5	28.9	28.3	28.5	29.4	30.1	31.1	32.0	34.2
Male	14.7	21.9	22.5	22.8	23.3	23.7	24.3	25.0	25.6	26.1	26.7
Female	4.2	7.0	7.0	6.0	5.1	4.8	5.1	5.1	5.6	6.0	7.5
Unemployment Rate (15-64 years) (%)											
Total	...	12.5	11.8	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.4	7.2	7	6.6	6.3
Male	...	8.9	8.2	6.8	4.8	6	5.6	5	4.7	4.2	3.7
Female	...	23.6	23.1	21.4	21.7	17.7	16	18.4	17.8	17.1	15.3
Estimation of Employed persons (15 years and over)											
Total	...	253,312	260,062	260,210	261,226	261,990	271,878	279,394	289,591	29,928	32,018
Male	...	199,861	206,200	212,899	221,330	222,708	229,365	237,676	243,744	24,989	25,692
Female	...	53,450	53,862	47,312	39,896	39,283	42,513	41,718	45,846	4,939	6,326
Estimation of the Unemployed (15-64 years)											
Total	...	36,023	34,682	28,448	22,256	22,593	21,703	21,827	21,904	2,113	2,136
Male	...	19,476	18,531	15,535	11,222	14,132	13,590	12,429	11,959	1,091	991
Female	...	16,547	16,151	12,914	11,034	8,461	8,113	9,398	9,945	1,022	1,145
Estimate of the labor force (15 years and over)											
Total	189,011	289,335	294,744	288,659	283,482	284,583	293,581	301,221	311,495	32,041	34,154
Male	147,018	219,338	224,732	228,433	232,552	236,839	242,956	250,105	255,704	26,080	26,683
Female	41,993	69,997	70,012	60,225	50,930	47,744	50,626	51,116	55,791	5,961	7,471
Illiteracy Rate (10 years and over) (%) (in The Arab Republic)											
Total	...	20.1	19.9	19.1	18.9	17.4	17.9	17.5	16.1	16.6	15.8
Male	...	14.4	14.2	13.7	14.4	12.4	12.9	12.4	11.4	12.0	11.0
Female	...	26.0	26.0	24.7	23.7	22.6	23.3	22.8	21.0	21.4	20.9
Unemployment rate (15-24 years) (%)											
Total	...	30.9	29.6	24.8	19.3	17.3	17.5	18.5	17.8	17.1	14.3
Male	...	27.3	25.7	17.2	12.2	12.5	12.8	12.7	12.4	11.8	8.6
Female	...	38.6	38.4	52.0	49.5	43.5	42.5	50.0	45.4	41.5	40.1
Economic Activity Rate (15 years and over) (%)											
Total	...	46.6	45.0	43.3	42.2	41.5	42.9	42.7	43.4	44.2	46.2
Male	...	69.6	66.8	67.6	67.3	67.4	69.0	69.1	69.6	70.3	70.6
Female	...	22.9	21.9	18.3	15.6	14.3	15.2	14.9	15.9	16.9	20.7
Estimation of the Unemployed (15-64 years)											
Urban											
Male	...	9,822	9,317	7,509	6,491	8,801	9,175	7,823	7,227	6,959	6,728
Female	...	9,054	8,660	6,947	6,046	5,480	5,474	6,300	6,231	6,563	7,992

Table 3.2.3 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Rural											
Male	...	9,654	9,214	8,026	4,731	5,330	4,415	4,607	4,732	3,955	3,184
Female	...	7,493	7,491	5,967	4,988	2,981	2,640	3,098	3,713	3,651	3,460
Unemployment rate (15 years and over) (%)											
Urban											
Male	...	10.6	9.9	7.9	6.7	8.7	8.7	7.4	6.7	6.3	5.9
Female	...	29.7	28.7	25.6	24.9	22.7	21.0	23.4	22.1	21.8	22.5
Rural											
Male	...	7.6	7.1	6.0	3.5	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.6	2.1
Female	...	19.0	18.8	18.0	18.7	12.6	10.7	12.8	13.5	12.4	8.8

Sources:

Labor Force Survey

Footnotes:

- Illiteracy rate = Illiterates (10 years and over) / Population (10 years and over) * 100
- Unemployment rate = (unemployed * 100) / labor force
- Economic Activity Rate = labor force / population * 100

Table 3.2.4 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Ethiopia

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)	...	...	...	...	...	64.7	...	...	...	...
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%) (Agriculture)	...	...	...	...	...	64.9	...	64.9	...	...
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)(Industry)	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	...	5.2	...	...
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)(Service)	...	...	...	...	...	29.9	...	29.9	...	...
Unempolyment rate (%)	...	...	...	...	...	8.0	...	...	...	...

Sources:

1. Central Statistical Agency (CSA), National Labour Survey, 2013 2. Ethiopian Statistical Service (ESS), National Labour Migration Survey, 2021

Footnotes:

- Labour force participation Rate(aged 10+)

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Employed population (million persons)[1]											
Total	365.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	616.4
Male	249.4	...	…	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	415.8
Female	116.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	200.6
Age wise break up of those employed (%)[2][3]											
15 to 24 years											
Total	20.7	...	...	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.9	12.5	12.6	13	12.5
Male	20.9	...	...	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.9	13.4	13.4	13.9	13.6
Female	20.5	...	...	10.2	10.0	10.6	10.4	10.5	10.9	11.5	10.2
25 to 59 years											
Total	69.8	...	...	79.4	79.5	78.6	78.3	78.6	78.9	77.4	77.4
Male	69.6	...	...	78.3	78.5	77.2	76.7	77.2	77.6	76.1	75.5
Female	70.4	...	...	83.3	82.5	81.9	82.2	81.8	81.4	79.9	81.1
60 years and older											
Total	6.7	...	...	8.2	8.3	9.1	8.8	9	8.6	9.3	10
Male	7.5	...	...	8.8	8.6	9.7	9.5	9.5	9	9.9	10.7
Female	5.2	...	...	6.3	7.2	7.6	7.3	7.8	7.7	8.3	8.6
Sectorwise break up of those employed (%)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Total	...	...	...	44.1	42.5	45.6	46.5	45.5	45.8	46.1	43.0
Male	...	...	...	40.2	38.3	40.0	39.8	38.1	37.1	36.3	34.3
Female	...	...	...	57.0	55.3	59.9	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.4	59.8
Mining and quarrying											
Total	...	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3
Male	...	...	...	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4
Female	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing											
Total	...	...	...	12.1	12.1	11.2	10.9	11.6	11.4	11.4	12.1
Male	...	...	...	12.0	11.8	11.3	11.1	11.8	11.6	11.4	12.4
Female	...	...	...	12.5	12.8	10.9	10.6	11.2	11.1	11.6	11.7
Electricity, gas, water etc.											
Total	...	...	...	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.7
Male	...	...	...	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.9
Female	...	...	...	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

Table 3.2.5 - Selected Data on Labour Force - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Construction											
Total	...	...	...	11.7	12.1	11.6	12.1	12.4	13.0	12.0	12.0
Male	...	...	...	13.7	14.2	14.1	14.9	15.6	17.3	16.4	15.9
Female	...	...	...	5.0	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.0	4.0	3.7	4.6
Trade, hotel and restaurant											
Total	...	...	...	12.0	12.6	13.2	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.9
Male	...	...	...	13.7	14.5	15.3	14.8	14.7	14.8	15.5	15.9
Female	...	...	...	6.3	6.7	8.0	6.1	5.9	6.2	6.1	7.3
Transport, storage and communication											
Total	...	...	...	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.4	5.6	5.8
Male	...	...	...	7.4	7.5	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.4	8.1	8.0
Female	...	...	...	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.5
Other services											
Total	...	...	...	13.2	13.8	11.9	12.0	11.9	11.4	11.9	13.1
Male	...	...	...	11.7	12.4	10.9	11.0	11.2	10.7	11.3	12.3
Female	...	...	...	17.8	18.2	14.4	14.4	13.6	13.0	13.0	14.7
Unemployment rate (%)											
Total	2.2	...	...	6.1	5.8	4.8	4.2	4.1	3.2	3.2	3.1
Male	2.4	...	...	6.2	6.0	5.1	4.5	4.4	3.3	3.2	3.1
Female	1.7	...	...	5.7	5.2	4.2	3.5	3.3	2.9	3.1	3.1
Urban unemployment rate (%)											
Total	4.7	...	...	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	6.3	5.4	5.1	4.8
Male	4.5	...	...	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.4	4.2
Female	5.7	...	...	10.8	9.9	8.9	8.6	7.9	7.5	7.1	6.4

Sources:

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation

Footnotes:

(1) For 2025, Estimated number of workers in usual status (Principal Status + Subsidiary Status) during Jan-Dec, 2025

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

(3) The figures from PLFS conducted during July 2017 - June 2018 has been reported against 2018 and likewise for 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023 & 2024.However due to change in reference period of Annual Report, PLFS, the figures from PLFS conducted during January 2025 -December 2025 has been reported against 2025.

Table 3.2.6 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Labour Force to population 15 years and over (%)											
Total	67.8	66.3	66.7	67.3	67.5	67.8	67.8	68.6	69.5	70.6	70.6
Male	84.2	82.0	82.5	82.8	83.3	82.4	82.3	83.9	84.3	84.7	84.4
Female	51.7	50.8	50.9	51.8	51.8	53.1	53.3	53.4	54.5	56.4	56.6
Share of employed persons in the primary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	45.8	33.1	30.8	30.1	28.6	30.8	29.4	29.7	29.4	29.4	29.3
Male	45.0	34.7	32.6	32.1	30.8	33.0	32.3	32.6	32.0	31.9	31.9
Female	47.0	30.6	27.9	27.0	25.2	27.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.5
Share of employed persons in the secondary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	16.9	20.6	21.8	22.0	22.3	20.5	21.2	21.0	21.0	21.0	21.0
Male	18.3	23.6	24.9	25.1	25.4	23.7	24.4	24.0	24.2	24.1	24.0
Female	14.7	15.8	16.9	17.1	17.3	15.7	16.4	16.5	16.1	16.3	16.5
Share of employed persons in the tertiary industry to total employed persons (%)											
Total	37.3	46.3	47.3	47.8	49.0	48.7	49.3	49.2	49.6	49.6	49.6
Male	36.7	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.8	43.3	43.4	43.4	43.8	44.0	44.1
Female	38.3	53.7	55.2	55.9	57.5	56.9	58.5	58.3	58.6	58.1	58.0
Labor force (million persons)											
Total	95.7	125.4	128.1	133.4	135.9	138.2	140.2	143.7	147.7	152.1	154.0
Male	58.8	77.4	79.1	82.1	83.7	84.0	85.0	87.8	90.1	91.7	92.6
Female	36.9	48.1	49.0	51.3	52.1	54.2	55.2	56.0	57.6	60.4	61.4
Employed population (million persons)											
Total	89.8	118.4	121.0	126.3	128.8	128.5	131.1	135.3	139.9	144.6	146.5
Male	55.4	72.9	74.7	77.7	79.4	77.8	79.3	82.6	85.2	87.2	88.1
Female	34.4	45.5	46.3	48.6	49.4	50.7	51.8	52.7	54.6	57.4	58.5
Age groups (%) Employed[(2)]											
15 to 24 years											
Total	17.5	14.3	13.3	13.2	13.4	13.3	12.8	12.5	12.8	13.0	12.9
Male	16.4	14.0	13.3	13.1	13.0	12.8	12.2	11.9	12.5	12.6	12.7
Female	19.3	14.7	13.4	13.5	14.2	14.0	13.7	13.5	13.3	13.5	13.2
25 to 59 years											
Total	73.1	76.6	77.2	76.3	76.0	75.3	75.8	75.2	75.2	74.5	74.4
Male	74.1	76.7	77.0	76.4	76.3	75.7	76.3	75.9	75.6	75.0	74.8
Female	71.5	76.5	77.5	76.2	75.4	74.6	75.1	74.3	74.5	73.8	73.9
60 years and older	…										
Total	8.3	9.1	9.5	10.4	10.6	11.5	11.4	12.3	12.0	12.5	12.6
Male	8.5	9.3	9.7	10.5	10.7	11.5	11.5	12.3	11.9	12.4	12.5
Female	8.0	8.8	9.1	10.2	10.4	11.4	11.2	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.9

Table 3.2.6 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing											
Total	40.7	37.8	35.9	36.6	35.5	38.2	37.1	38.7	39.5	40.8	41.2
Male	24.6	24.0	23.1	23.6	23.1	24.4	24.2	25.5	25.7	26.2	26.5
Female	16.1	13.7	12.8	13.0	12.3	13.8	12.9	13.2	13.7	14.6	14.8
Industry[1]											
Total	12.2	17.8	19.7	20.8	21.5	19.6	21.0	21.5	21.8	22.7	23.0
Male	7.2	10.7	11.9	12.6	13.0	11.7	12.5	12.9	13.1	13.4	13.6
Female	5.0	7.2	7.8	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.5	8.7	8.8	9.3	9.4
Construction											
Total	3.5	8.0	8.1	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.3	8.5	9.3	9.5	9.5
Male	3.4	7.8	8.0	8.3	8.5	7.9	8.1	8.3	9.1	9.2	9.2
Female	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.3
Trade											
Total	18.5	21.6	22.5	23.5	24.2	24.7	25.7	26.2	26.6	27.3	27.5
Male	9.7	11.2	11.6	11.9	12.5	12.3	12.8	13.3	13.6	14.1	14.2
Female	8.8	10.4	10.9	11.5	11.7	12.4	12.9	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.2
Services											
Total	15.0	33.3	34.8	37.0	39.0	37.8	38.9	40.4	42.8	44.4	45.3
Male	10.6	19.2	20.2	21.3	22.3	21.4	21.5	22.6	23.8	24.3	24.6
Female	4.4	14.0	14.6	15.6	16.7	16.4	17.4	17.8	19.0	20.1	20.7
Unemployed population (million persons)											
Total	5.8	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	9.8	9.1	8.4	7.9	7.5	4.5
Male	3.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	6.3	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.5	4.5
Female	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.0	3.0	3.0
Unemployed urban population (million persons)											
Total	3.5	4.3	4.7	4.6	4.7	6.9	6.5	6.3	5.4	5.1	5.3
Male	2.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	4.5	4.2	3.8	3.4	3.2	3.3
Female	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.0	2.0	2.0
Unemployment rate (%)											
Total	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.1	6.5	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.8
Male	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.3	5.2	7.5	6.7	5.9	5.4	4.9	4.8
Female	6.7	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.2	6.5	6.1	5.7	5.2	4.9	4.8
Urban unemployment rate (%)											
Total	9.2	6.6	6.8	6.4	6.3	9.0	8.3	7.7	6.4	5.8	5.7
Male	8.5	7.0	6.9	6.6	6.4	9.6	8.7	7.7	6.6	5.9	5.9
Female	10.4	5.9	6.6	6.2	6.2	8.1	7.7	7.9	6.1	5.7	5.5

Table 3.2.6 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)											
Total	19.9	19.4	20.4	19.8	18.7	20.5	19.6	20.6	19.4	17.3	16.9
Male	19.7	19.8	20.1	19.6	18.5	20.8	21.0	22.6	20.2	17.6	16.7
Female	20.1	19.0	20.9	20.1	19.0	19.9	17.5	17.8	18.3	16.9	17.2

Source:

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

Footnotes

- Population 15 years old and older.

(1) Industry sectors consist of:

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

(2) Unit measurement of age groups employed indicators are adjusted into percentage.

Table 3.2.7 - Selected Data on Labour Force - Iran

		2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Employment-to-Population ratio (%)	Total	...	37.8	38.9	39.1	39.4	37.3	37.2	37.2	37.9	37.9	37.5
	Male	...	63.0	63.7	64.2	64.7	62.9	63.3	63.0	63.9	63.9	63.8
	Female	...	12.9	14.0	14.2	14.0	11.7	11.1	11.4	12.1	12.1	11.4
Unemployment rate (%)	Total	...	12.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	9.6	9.2	9.0	8.1	7.6	7.5
	Male	...	10.5	10.2	10.4	9.0	8.4	7.9	7.7	6.6	6.2	6.0
	Female	...	20.7	19.9	18.9	17.5	15.6	16.0	15.8	15.0	14.3	15.0
Share of Employment in Agriculture Sector(%)	Total	...	17.9	17.5	17.6	17.7	17.4	16.3	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.9
	Male	...	17.1	16.7	17.1	17.2	17.2	16.2	15.0	14.6	14.3	14.3
	Female	...	21.9	21.2	19.6	19.8	18.6	17.2	13.8	13.2	11.8	11.9
Share of Employment in Manufacturing Sector(%)	Total	...	31.9	32.0	32.0	32.0	33.3	33.8	33.6	33.7	33.3	32.8
	Male	...	33.3	33.5	33.2	33.1	34.7	35.3	34.9	35.2	35.0	34.6
	Female	...	25.1	25.4	26.8	26.9	25.7	25.3	26.6	25.7	24.8	23.2
Share of Employment in Services Sector(%)	Total	...	50.2	50.5	50.3	50.3	49.3	49.8	51.6	51.9	52.7	53.2
	Male	...	49.6	49.8	49.6	49.7	48.1	48.5	50.1	50.1	50.7	51.2
	Female	...	53.1	53.4	53.6	53.3	55.7	57.5	59.6	61.1	63.3	64.8

Source:

Statistical Center of Iran, Labour Force Survey

Footnote:

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

Table 3.2.8 - Selected Data on Labour Force[1] - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total labour force (million persons)	72.8	76.9	76.7	76.6	75.9	75.5	76.0	75.6	76.0	76.1	76.1
Male	37.6	39.6	39.4	39.3	38.9	38.6	38.9	38.6	38.9	38.8	38.8
Female	35.1	37.4	37.2	37.3	37.0	36.9	37.1	37.1	37.2	37.3	37.3
Employed population (million persons)	65.1	72.7	72.7	73.0	72.4	71.1	72.3	72.6	73.6	74.2	74.4
Male	33.6	37.3	37.3	37.4	37.0	36.3	37.0	37.1	37.7	37.9	38.0
Female	31.5	35.4	35.4	35.6	35.4	34.8	35.3	35.6	35.9	36.3	36.4
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.1	6.9	6.1	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.3	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5
25 to 59 years	82.8	87.8	88.2	88.3	88.0	87.8	87.6	87.6	87.0	86.2	85.7
60 years and older	5.0	5.3	5.6	6.0	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.8	8.4	8.8
Sector (million persons)[2]											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	9.4	4.9	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	4.0
Industry[3]	15.7	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.2	14.2	14.2	14.5	14.6
Construction	3.3	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0	4.9
Trade	8.0	11.4	11.6	11.6	11.3	11.0	11.3	11.3	11.3	11.0	10.8
Services [4]	28.6	36.7	37.2	37.5	37.5	37.0	37.6	38.1	39.2	39.9	40.2
Other [5]	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Unemployed population (million persons)	7.7	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.5	4.4	3.7	3.0	2.4	1.9	1.7
Male	4.1	2.3	2.1	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.2	0.9	0.8
Female	3.6	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.5	1.2	1.0	0.9
Unemployed urban population (million persons)	5.8	2.8	2.5	2.4	2.3	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.6	1.2	1.1
Urban unemployment rate (%)	10.7	4.8	4.3	4.1	3.9	5.2	4.2	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.8
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	20.7	16.3	16.1	16.6	15.5	17.3	16.5	14.8	11.5	8.5	7.7

Source:

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

Footnotes:

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

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

(3) Including Energy.

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

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

Table 3.2.9 - Selected Data on Labour Force - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Labour Force (million persons)	16.1	21.5	22.3	22.5	22.9	21.3	22.3	23.4	24.4	25.0	25.0
Employed population (million persons)	12.3	15.8	16.2	16.4	16.3	15.1	14.7	15.5	16.5	16.9	16.9
Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	12.9	8.1	8.0	7.5	6.9	5.8	5.3	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.5
25 to 59 years	84.4	89.4	89.3	89.8	90.2	91.3	91.9	90.9	90.4	90.6	90.6
60 to 64 years	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	2.5	2.9	2.9	2.9
Sector (million persons)											
Agriculture	1.4	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9
Mining	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4
Manufacturing	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
Utilities	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Construction	0.7	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3
Trade	2.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.3
Transport	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.1
Finance	1.0	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	2.9	3.0
Community and social services	2.1	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	4.0	3.9	4.0
Private households	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	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
Unemployed population (million persons)	3.7	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.6	6.3	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.2	8.1
Unemployment rate for population aged under 25 years (%)	45.0	53.3	53.4	53.4	59.3	59.3	65.2	61.5	60.1	60.1	60.0

Source:

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

Footnotes:

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

(2) 2015 estimates are from the 2013 Master Sample.

Table 3.2.10 - Selected Data on Labour Force - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total labour force (million persons)	…	7.57	5.98	5.87	5.62	5.44	5.57	5.54	8.75	9.4	…
Male	…	6.12	1.46	1.36	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.78	6.68	7.6	…
Female	…	1.45	7.44	7.23	7.39	7.19	7.34	7.32	2.07	1.8	…
Employed population (million persons)	…	7.45	7.44	7.23	7.39	7.19	7.34	7.32	8.56	9.3	…
Male	…	6.06	5.89	5.87	5.62	5.23	5.47	5.54	6.58	7.5	…
Female	…	1.39	1.46	1.36	1.77	1.75	1.78	1.78	1.98	1.7	…
Employed by Age (%)											
15 to 24 years	…	7.93	8.91	9.02	8.5	6.29	8.23	7.16	9	9.8	…
25 to 59 years	…	89.57	89.14	88.84	88.84	90.04	89.17	90.05	90.1	88.0	…
60 years and older	…	2.49	1.95	2.15	2.66	3.66	2.6	2.79	0.9	2.2	…
Sector (%)											
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	…	1.6	1.1	1.8	2.9	2.3	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.2	…
Industry	…	13.5	10.5	11.7	10.6	9.4	10.7	10.7	14.0	13.1	…
Service	…	81.5	86.0	83.9	83.2	85.4	84.3	84.3	84.5	85.7	…

Source:

Labour Force Survey.

Explanatory Notes

General notes

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

Explanatory Notes

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.

Classification Standard for Three Industries: The primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, and fishery (excluding professional and auxiliary activities for these sectors).The secondary industry refers to mining (excluding professional and auxiliary activities for mining), manufacturing (excluding the repair of metal products, machinery, and equipment), the production and supply of electricity, heat, gas, and water, and construction. The tertiary industry, also known as the service industry, refers to all other industries not included in the primary or secondary sectors.

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.

Indonesia

The National Labor Force Survey (Sakernas), administered by Statistics Indonesia, serves as the instrument for estimating labor force parameters. The Population Census, SUPAS, and Susenas collect employment data as supplementary variables. Statistics Indonesia publishes Sakernas data biannually.

Methodological Standards

Sakernas frameworks adhere to International Labour Organization (ILO) guidelines. The survey maintains definitional consistency from 1976. A methodological revision in 2001 modified employment status and unemployment concepts. Industry classifications utilize KBLI 2020, aligning with ISIC Revision 4. The framework integrates SNA 2008 standards.

Population and Categorization

Data tabulation encompasses household members aged fifteen years and above.

Labor Force

The labor force consists of employed individuals, individuals with temporary work absences, and unemployed individuals.

Employment: Activities executed for pay or profit. The duration must equal or exceed one hour during the reference week. The classification includes workers without pay.

Unemployment: Individuals without work who search for employment, individuals preparing business establishments, individuals lacking expectations for job discovery, and individuals with future work commencement arrangements.

Unemployment Rate: The proportion of unemployed individuals within the labor force total.

Non-Labor Force and Demographics

The non-labor force encompasses individuals in schooling, household management, and other activities. Educational attainment signifies the completion level with diploma verification.

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.


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4 National Accounts

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/billion US$)											
Brazil[1][2]	655	1,796	2,063	1,917	1,873	1,476	1,671	1,952	2,191	2,186	2,280
China[3][4]	1,224	11,460	12,550	14,145	14,581	15,003	18,195	18,347	18,367	18,929	19,626[P]
Egypt [5]	…	336	235	263	318	382	423	475	393	381	365
Ethiopia	8	74	82	84	96	108	111	127	164	211	127
India[6][7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	3,249	3,501	3,761	3,922
Indonesia[8]	163	932	1,015	1,041	1,119	1,061	1,186	1,319	1,371	1,397	1,446
Iran[9]	…	15,352,653	18,366,701	26,548,462	35,708,181	53,238,681	89,764,170	136,602,290	185,769,972	251,031,269	371,544,736
Russia	260	1,280	1,574	1,661	1,693	1,496	1,829	2,327	2,059	2,189	2,568
South Africa	151	323	381	405	389	338	420	407	381	401	428
UAE	…	382	403	441	434	357	422	511	523	581	614
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)											
Brazil[1][2]	3,751	8,812	10,055	9,281	9,010	7,057	7,951	9,256	10,350	10,251	10,681
China[3]	969	8,258	8,989	10,083	10,358	10,632	12,882	12,992	13,020	13,435	13,953[P]
Egypt [5]	…	3,627	2,465	2,708	3,215	3,794	4,148	4,587	3,742	3,576	3,383
Ethiopia	135	815	876	882	982	1,079	1,092	1,218	1,549	1,942	1,144
India[6][7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2,350	2,509	2,671	2,761
Indonesia[8]	782	3,604	3,877	3,927	4,193	3,927	4,351	4,785	4,920	4,960	5,083
Iran[10]	…	192	227	324	432	638	1,068	1,613	2,177	2,920	4,292
Russia	1,772	8,684	10,661	11,235	11,449	10,131	12,426	15,864	14,070	14,976	…
South Africa	3,466	5,765	6,697	6,997	6,630	5,675	6,979	6,703	6,220	6,479	6,844
UAE	…	42,268	43,681	47,134	46,271	37,801	43,154	49,932	49,109	52,685	54,151
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	4.4	-3.3	1.3	1.8	1.2	-3.3	4.8	3.0	3.2	3.4	2.3
China	8.6	6.8	6.9	6.8	6.1	2.3	8.6	3.1	5.4	5.0	5.0[P]
Egypt	…	0.7	-30.2	12.1	20.9	20.1	10.9	12.3	-17.3	-3.0	-4.3
Ethiopia	5.4	8.0	10.2	7.7	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.2	8.1	9.2
India[7]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	7.2	7.1	7.7
Indonesia[11]	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.0	-2.1	3.7	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.1
Iran	…	13.1	6.1	-4.5	-5.1	-0.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.1	0.2
Russia[12]	10.0	0.2	1.8	2.8	2.2	-2.7	5.9	-1.4	4.1	4.9	1.0
South Africa[13]	4.2	0.7	1.2	1.6	0.3	-6.2	4.9	2.1	0.8	0.5	1.1
UAE[14]	…	5.7	1.1-	1.5	1.3	8.7-	4.6	7.5	4.3	6.6	6.2
Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%)											
Brazil	2.3	-4.0	0.7	1.1	0.6	-3.9	4.3	2.6	2.8	3.0	1.9
China	7.7	6.2	6.2	6.3	5.7	2.1	8.5	3.1	5.5	5.1	5.1[P]
Egypt	…	-1.6	-32.0	9.8	18.7	18.0	9.3	10.6	-18.4	-4.4	-5.4

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethiopia[15]	-3.1	9.5	7.5	0.7	11.4	9.9	1.1	11.6	27.2	25.4	-41.1
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.2	6.1	6.8
Indonesia[11][16]	...	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.3	-3.3	2.8	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.1
Iran	…	11.8	4.6	-5.6	-6	-1.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.3	-0.5
Russia	10.5	-0.1	1.6	2.7	2.1	-2.5	6.2	-1.1	4.4	5.0	…
South Africa	2.1	-0.8	-0.3	0.0	-1.2	-7.4	3.8	1.0	-0.2	-0.5	0.1
UAE[17]	…	4.0-	3.3	7.9	1.8-	18.3-	14.2	15.7	1.6-	7.3	2.8
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	5.5	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.9	6.6	7.7	6.7	6.9	6.7	7.1
China	14.5	7.9	7.3	6.9	7.0	7.5	7.1	7.1	6.9	6.8	6.7[P]
Egypt	...	20.0	20.3	21.7	22.4	18.9	18.5	19.1	19.2	22.1	23
Ethiopia	57.1	37.5	36.3	34.9	33.3	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.1	31.8	31.3
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22.1	21.5	21.4	19.9
Indonesia[18]	...	20.7	20.7	20.9	20.0	20.1	22.3	24.6	23.1	21.8	21.9
Iran[19]	…	8.5	8.1	8.1	9.0	8.8	7.3	7.8	7.5	7.4	8.0
Russia[20]	...	4.3	3.9	3.8	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.8	3.3	3.2	3.3
South Africa	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.4	9.8	11.3	11.1	9.8	9.8	10.1
UAE[21]	...	18.6	20.2	25.5	22.4	17.9	24.5	29.9	24.2	21.4	19.0
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	26.7	21.2	21.1	21.8	21.8	22.5	25.8	26.3	25.4	24.4	23.4
China	45.1	38.8	39.1	39.0	37.8	36.9	38.1	37.9	36.8	36.4	35.6[P]
Egypt		24.8	25.7	25.5	25.5	26.7	26.3	26.8	26.5	26.5	27
Ethiopia	14.1	23.7	26.0	27.2	28.1	29.0	29.3	28.9	28.8	29.1	30.2
Indonesia[22]	...	32.1	31.8	31.6	31.7	31.8	30.9	29.2	29.7	30.2	30
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26.0	26.1	25.8	25.8
Iran [23]	…	39.0	41.4	46.3	44.8	46.1	53.2	53.6	50.0	50.3	49.9
Russia[24]	...	32.4	34.0	36.4	35.8	33.0	35.5	35.5	33.7	34.1	32.4
South Africa	25.1	20.5	20.3	20.2	20.1	18.8	19.1	19.6	20.4	20.3	19.8
UAE[25]	…	22.00	21.90	20.90	21.80	23.40	21.80	20.10	21.90	22.3	22.6
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	67.7	73.1	73.5	73.0	73.3	70.9	66.5	67.0	67.8	68.9	69.5
China	40.4	53.3	53.5	54.1	55.2	55.5	54.8	55.0	56.3	56.8	57.7[P]
Egypt	...	55.2	54.0	52.8	52.2	54.4	55.2	54.1	54.4	51.4	49.3
Ethiopia[15]	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51.8	52.4	52.9	54.3
Indonesia[26]	...	43.6	43.6	43.4	44.2	44.4	42.8	41.8	42.9	43.8	43.9
Iran[27]	…	52.5	50.5	45.6	46.1	45.1	39.5	38.6	42.5	42.2	42.0

Table 4.1 - Summary of National Accounts on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Russia[28]	...	63.3	62.1	59.8	60.3	62.6	60.5	60.7	63.0	62.7	64.3
South Africa	66.5	70.9	71.1	71.4	71.6	71.4	69.6	69.3	69.8	69.9	70.1
UAE[29]	…	59.4	57.8	53.6	55.8	58.7	53.7	49.9	53.8	56.4	58.4
Final consumption rate (%)											
Brazil	83.4	84.6	84.7	84.5	85.1	83.3	79.9	81.5	82.0	82.7	82.6
China	63.9	55.6	55.6	55.9	56.5	55.4	54.8	54.5	56.8	56.7	56.9[P]
Egypt	…	11.2	34.3	21.2	17.1	11.4	10.9	13.1	27.7	49.8	37.3
Ethiopia	82.6	37.3	38.4	34.2	35.3	30.6	28.0	25.3	22.2	20.6	20.1
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	68.2	67.1	67.2	67.4
Indonesia	68.2	67.4	66.4	66.0	66.7	68.6	64.9	60.7	61.9	63.1	62.8
Iran	…	63.1	61.4	59.3	62.8	61.1	59.1	57.8	62.5	59.9	60.8
Russia	61.3	71.8	71.0	68.1	69.7	71.5	67.7	64.3	68.4	68.7	71.1
South Africa	82.3	82.6	82.2	83.3	83.7	83.3	80.9	82.2	83.7	84.0	84.3
UAE[30]	…	63.4	62.9	59.2	60.6	55.5	50.4	45.6	56.8	54.9	55.6
Gross capital formation rate (%)											
Brazil	18.9	15.0	14.6	15.1	15.5	16.6	17.9	17.8	16.4	16.9	16.8
China	33.7	42.2	42.7	43.4	42.6	42.3	42.7	42.4	41.1	40.5	38.9[P]
Egypt	…	16.7	68.1	40.5	20.1	0.2	4.8	28.3	7.5	7.9	29
Ethiopia	24.7	77.5	82.0	75.9	77.9	79.2	81.1	84.8	85.2	85.7	86.8
India[7]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.4	34.5	34.3	35.1
Indonesia	22.2	33.9	33.7	34.6	33.8	32.3	31.4	29.7	30.0	31.4	30.6
Iran	…	18.7	19.4	18.4	18.3	16.3	17.4	16.8	18.5	17.6	16.9
Russia	16.9	23.1	23.6	21.8	22.6	23.4	22.8	23.1	27.4	26.9	26.2
South Africa	15.1	17.0	16.6	16.2	15.8	12.3	12.8	15.7	15.5	14.1	13.8
UAE[30]	…	23.5	21.3	19.8	20.2	16.4	17.1	18.5	21	22.5	24.0

Sources:

Brazil

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000–2025

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China and China Statistical yearbook 2001-2025 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development.

Egypt

National Accounts Unit, Ministry of Planning, Egypt

Ethiopia

Ministry of Planing and Development.

India

Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation.

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

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

UAE

Federal Competitiveness & Statistics Center - FCSC.

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

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

China

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Egypt

Private investment estimates have been revised from FY 2016/2017 onward in accordance with an international methodology developed with the support of an International Monetary Fund (IMF) expert.

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

Ethiopia

(15) The growth rate of per capita GDP measures the percentage change in gross domestic product (GDP) per person from one period (usually a year) to the next.

India

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

(7) Till 2021, data at 2011-12 prices. 2022 onwards, data at 2022-23 prices. Growth rate at 2022-23 are given 2023 onwards.Share of Industries is given as percentage to Nominal GVA at Basic Prices.

Indonesia

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

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

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

(18) At current prices - including the following activities : A (Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing) and (B) Mining and Quarrying

(22) At current prices - including the following activities : C (Manufacturing), D (Electricity, Gas, Steam and Air Conditioning Supply), E (Water Supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities), and F (Construction)

(26) At current prices - including the following activities : 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,N (Business Activities), O (Public Administration and Defence, Compulsory Social Security), P (Education), Q (Human Health and Social Work Activities), and RSTU (Other Service Activities)

Iran

(9) Billion Rial

(10) Million Rial

(19) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing

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

(27) Other industries of national economy.

Russia

(12) At constant prices.

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

(24) 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.

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

South Africa

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

UAE

(14) At constant prices.

(17) At current prices.

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

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

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

(30) At current prices.

Table 4.2.1 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023[1][P]	2024[1][P]	2025[1][P]
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion R$)	1199	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	9012	10080	10943	11779	12739
Indices of GDP (preceding year = 100)	104.4	96.7	101.3	101.8	101.2	96.7	104.8	103.0	103.2	103.4	102.3
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100)	105.6	108.1	103.7	104.5	104.2	106.5	113.0	108.6	105.2	104.1	105.7
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100)	104.8	87.9	97.4	105.2	104.0	98.3	112.9	101.1	97.0	106.9	102.9
Components of GDP by production approach (current prices/billion R$)	1199	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	9012	10080	10943	11779	12739
Primary industry	57	307	303	310	311	435	591	581	659	677	775
Secondary industry	276	1151	1198	1313	1386	1484	1994	2300	2423	2467	2567
Tertiary industry	698	3962	4171	4388	4660	4676	5129	5855	6476	6970	7610
Net taxes on products (billion R$)	168	850	914	993	1032	1015	1298	1343	1385	1665	1787
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current prices/billion R$)	1199	6269	6585	7004	7389	7610	9012	10080	10943	11779	12739
Final consumption expenditures	1000	5306	5575	5919	6290	6337	7202	8212	8970	9745	10519
Gross fixed capital formation	219	973	959	1057	1143	1260	1615	1794	1796	1992	2145
Change in inventory	7	-35	4	0	3	-34	145	29	-71	8	30
Net exports of goods and services	-27	25	47	28	-48	46	51	45	249	34	-11

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, National Accounts System 2000-2025.

Footnotes:

(1) Data derived from quarterly GDP results.

(P) Preliminary estimation.

Table 4.2.2 - Selected Data on National Accounts - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025(P)
GDP (current Prices/ billion RMB)	10,131	76,119	84,738	93,601	100,587	103487	117,382	123,403	129,427	134,807	140,188
GNI (current prices/ billion US$)(1)	1,209	11,405	12,534	14,083	14,542	14,885	18,070	18,193	18,233	18,822	19,517
Indices of GDP (constant prices/ preceding year = 100) (%)	108.6	106.8	106.9	106.8	106.1	102.3	108.6	103.1	105.4	105.0	105.0
Components of GDP by production											
Total	10,131	76,119	84,738	93,601	100,587	103487	117382	123,403	129,427	134,807	140,188
By Sector(3)											
Primary industry	1,472	6,014	6,210	6,475	7,047	7,803	8,322	8,821	8,917	9,164	9,335
Secondary industry	4,566	29,543	33,158	36,484	37,986	38,199	44,714	46,763	47,594	49,031	49,965
Tertiary industry	4,093	40,563	45,370	50,643	55,554	57,485	64,347	67,819	72,917	76,612	80,888
By Industry(3)											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery	1,494	6,245	6,466	6,756	7,358	8,140	8,699	9,258	9,397	9,698	9,911
Industry	4,026	24,541	27,512	30,109	31,101	31,123	36,990	38,865	39,218	40,452	41,683
Construction	553	5,150	5,791	6,549	7,079	7,275	7,927	8,144	8,664	8,886	8,643
Wholesale and retail trades	816	7,372	8,116	8,890	9,686	9,857	11,436	12,218	13,081	13,919	14,581
Transport, storage and post	622	3,326	3,738	4,063	4,261	4,071	4,844	5,097	5,644	5,905	6,209
Hotels and catering services	215	1,361	1,506	1,652	1,825	1,586	1,906	1,915	2,308	2,489	2,640
Financial intermediation	484	5,996	6,484	7,061	7,511	8,116	8,641	8,805	9,393	9,696	10,134
Real estate	485	6,207	6,926	7,763	8,332	8,553	9,040	8,802	8,798	8,405	8,302
Others	1,436	15,921	18,200	20,757	23,433	24,766	27,899	30,300	32,924	35,357	38,086
Components of GDP by expenditure											
Total	10,102	76,067	84,507	93,358	100,672	104,224	117,311	123,341	129,427	134,820	140,216
Final consumption expenditure	6,457	42,294	46,993	52,211	56,835	57,717	64,238	67,180	73,459	76,407	79,783
Gross fixed capital formation	3,307	31,270	35,097	39,668	42,498	43,309	48,540	50,883	52,359	53,453	53,044
Change in inventories	100	805	959	874	422	748	1,561	1,385	874	1,118	1,537
Net exports of goods and services	238	1,698	1,458	605	917	2,451	2,972	3,893	2,735	3,841	5,853
Growth rate of labour productivity (preceding year =100, %)	7.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	…	…	…	…	...	...	

Source:
National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes:

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

Table 4.2.3 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP by Industry (current prices at Factor Cost/billion EP)	...	2,674.4	3,603.0	4,563.7	5,444.0	5,879.6	6,336.7	7,457.1	9,646.0	13,236.3	17,396.8
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	...	318.9	401.7	505.4	598.6	687.1	762.1	858.4	1,076.5	1,906.3	3,001.9
Mining and quarrying	...	214.8	330.8	482.8	618.5	422.1	411.3	565.6	772.7	1,020.7	1,082.6
Petroleum	...	91.4	143.0	198.7	242.8	171.4	162.7	253.8	375.7	517.2	469.0
Gaz	...	86.8	138.8	222.5	303.0	168.7	157.0	208.2	262.0	298.1	278.1
Other extraction	...	36.6	49.0	61.7	72.6	82.0	91.5	103.5	135.1	205.5	335.6
Manufacturing	...	456.3	606.6	763.0	894.7	1,007.8	1,031.8	1,252.5	1,529.8	1,931.6	2,629.6
Petroleum refining	...	113.9	124.6	148.8	166.8	211.6	220.0	263.2	321.3	362.7	521.8
Other industry	...	342.4	482.0	614.2	727.9	796.2	811.8	989.3	1,208.5	1,568.8	2,107.7
Electricity	...	46.4	69.6	88.1	103.0	108.7	118.3	137.4	173.2	190.9	252.5
Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities	...	15.2	24.2	27.5	30.3	32.9	35.5	41.0	52.3	59.6	65.7
Construction	...	145.4	226.2	287.2	358.3	420.1	481.2	568.9	796.3	1,324.2	1,783.7
Transportation and storage	...	125.9	169.6	214.9	256.7	300.2	334.5	385.4	492.9	636.5	1,025.2
Communication	...	54.0	72.2	87.6	104.4	124.0	148.0	178.3	236.3	328.9	423.2
Information	...	8.4	16.6	20.1	23.7	26.0	27.8	31.2	39.2	48.0	56.3
Suez canal	...	41.2	76.7	97.0	100.9	92.0	92.8	114.6	235.3	225.3	173.7
Wholesale and retail trade	...	374.7	475.2	601.5	716.3	821.3	913.2	1,040.1	1,347.7	1,904.9	2,382.2
Finance	...	108.8	133.8	166.3	194.6	211.0	228.2	254.1	317.8	447.2	603.9
insurance	...	21.6	26.6	33.0	38.5	41.6	44.6	49.8	62.3	86.0	108.9
Accommodation and food service activities	...	48.4	69.9	113.6	151.4	140.6	114.0	176.4	300.6	454.7	651.2
Real estate activities	...	279.9	385.9	478.6	569.4	659.5	725.8	815.1	989.5	1,134.4	1,255.7
Real estate	...	198.5	264.8	326.4	387.6	449.8	494.3	549.8	651.3	734.1	819.5
Business services	...	81.5	121.0	152.2	181.8	209.7	231.5	265.2	338.2	400.3	436.2
Public administration, defence, social security, other public services	.. .	276.5	301.8	319.5	355.4	403.5	437.4	488.5	567.4	718.7	862.5
Education, human health and social work	...	137.8	215.6	277.6	329.2	381.4	430.3	499.8	656.3	818.3	1,038.1
Education	...	50.5	75.8	95.7	113.2	129.3	144.5	170.0	225.9	256.2	299.7
Health	...	62.8	85.4	112.4	133.3	154.2	172.9	201.3	261.8	339.2	465.9
Other services	...	24.4	54.3	69.5	82.7	97.8	112.9	128.5	168.5	223.0	272.5
GDP by expenditure current prices at Market /billion EP)	...	2,709.4	3,655.9	4,666.2	5,596.0	6,152.6	6,663.1	7,842.5	10,155.4	13,902.6	18,136.2
Final consumption	...	2,560.8	3,497.2	4,257.1	4,912.3	5,610.3	6,234.2	7,041.8	9,074.9	13,047.8	17,919.2
Gross fixed capital formation	...	407.5	626.8	873.0	1,122.2	984.1	1,010.9	1,334.7	1,307.8	1,806.9	2,337.9
Exports	...	280.3	548.9	839.2	931.4	767.4	703.7	1,183.2	1,940.3	2,276.7	3,594.6
Imports	...	539.2	1,017.0	1,303.1	1,369.9	1,209.2	1,285.7	1,717.2	2,167.6	3,228.8	5,715.5

Sources:

National Accounts Unit , Ministry of Planning, Egypt

Table 4.2.4 - Selected data on National Accounts -Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion US$)	8	74.3	81.8	84.3	95.9	107.7	111.3	126.8	163.7	210.6	126.5
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)	135	815	876	882	983	1,080	1,092	1,218	1,549	1,942	1,144
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	5.4	8.0	10.2	7.7	9.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	7.2	8.1	9.2
Growth rate of per capita GDP (change from the preceding year) (%)	-3.1	9.5	7.5	0.7	11.4	9.9	1.1	11.6	27.2	25.4	-41.1
Share of primary industry to GDP (%)	57.1	37.5	36.3	34.9	33.3	32.7	32.5	32.4	32.1	31.8	31.3
Share of secondary industry to GDP (%)	14.1	23.7	26.0	27.2	28.1	29.0	29.3	28.9	28.8	29.1	30.2
Share of tertiary industry to GDP (%) (preceding year =100, %)	30.6	39.7	38.8	39.0	39.8	39.5	39.6	40.0	40.3	40.2	39.6
Rate of Investment (as % of GDP)	24.7	37.3	38.4	34.2	35.3	30.6	28.0	25.3	22.2	20.6	20.1
Rate of Final consumption (as % of GDP)	82.6	77.5	82.0	75.9	77.9	79.2	81.1	84.8	85.2	85.7	86.8

Source:

Ministry of Planing and Development

Table 4.2.5 - Selected Data on National Accounts - India[1]

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP at market prices (current prices ₹ Crore)[1]	2,139,886	15,391,669	17,090,042	18,899,668	20,103,593	19,854,096	23,597,399	26,117,627	28,983,909	31,807,309	34,635,638
GVA at basic prices (current prices)	1,955,518	13,965,200	15,505,665	17,175,128	18,381,117	18,210,997	21,635,584	23,763,761	26,316,103	28,854,467	31,486,840
GNI (current prices)	2,117,153	15,215,269	16,905,230	18,697,344	19,910,479	19,587,409	23,319,590	25,747,320	28,571,913	31,398,006	34,204,634
Net Domestic Product (current prices)	1,924,881	13,800,336	15,325,231	16,915,378	17,939,982	17,513,509	20,930,595	22,435,361	25,037,329	27,552,926	29,993,131
GVA at basic prices (constant prices) [2]	4,024,831	11,328,285	12,034,171	12,733,798	13,236,100	12,687,345	13,876,840	23,763,761	25,481,220	27,336,495	29,491,088
Per capita GVA at basic prices (current prices/ ₹)	19,191	107,507	118,004	129,428	137,070	134,357	158,087	171,841	188,581	204,924	221,639
Per capita GDP at market prices (current prices/ ₹)	21,000	118,489	130,061	142,424	149,915	146,480	172,422	188,862	207,699	225,896	243,803
GDP at constant prices (preceeding year = 100) (%)	103.8	108.3	106.8	106.5	103.9	94.2	109.7	107.6	107.2	107.1	107.7
Net National Income (current prices)	1,902,148	13,623,936	15,140,418	16,713,054	17,746,868	17,246,821	20,652,786	22,065,054	24,625,333	27,143,623	29,562,127
GDP Growth Rate at constant prices[2]	3.8	8.3	6.8	6.5	3.9	-5.8	9.7	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.7
Growth rate of per capita GVA (basic prices constant prices) (%)	2.3	6.6	5.0	4.8	2.9	-5.2	8.3	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.9
Valuables (current prices)	15,104	167,326	241,685	226,104	194,800	278,821	385,015	360,668	376,232	477,281	694,244
Components of GVA (at basic prices) by production approach (current prices/ ₹ Crore)[2]											
Primary industry	513,029	2,845,470	3,165,935	3,407,586	3,725,472	4,030,609	4,538,812	5,262,211	5,655,585	6,162,243	6,263,726
Secondary industry	517,903	3,770,300	4,192,755	4,614,137	4,586,769	4,663,786	5,806,072	6,181,147	6,868,100	7,434,059	8,138,411
Tertiary industry	915,349	7,349,430	8,146,975	9,153,405	10,068,876	9,516,602	11,290,700	12,320,403	13,792,418	15,258,165	17,084,704
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (current market price/ ₹ Crore)[2]											
Final consumption expenditure[3]	1,619,611	10,713,191	11,876,272	13,250,849	14,457,290	14,436,029	16,854,857	17,813,737	19,450,713	21,365,945	23,341,922
Gross capital formation[4]	561,703	4,918,077	5,791,573	6,396,053	6,106,406	5,597,593	7,648,091	8,987,545	10,000,806	10,924,508	12,174,261
Gross fixed capital formation	556,836	4,338,671	4,815,600	5,568,422	5,720,386	5,424,997	6,979,647	8,453,506	9,245,752	10,064,927	11,063,644
Change in stocks[5]	-22,475	138,083	237,581	318,234	135,230	38,460	213,837	173,370	378,823	382,300	416,374
Net exports of goods and services (₹ Crore)[1]	-19,397	-271,819	-539,869	-710,876	-518,044	-78,057	-619,378	-683,654	-467,611	-568,946	-767,797
Gross domestic savings (current prices/ ₹ Crore)[1]	531,523	4,825,113	5,480,741	6,000,390	5,941,135	5,786,929	7,363,103	7,772,917	9,517,450	11,113,324	NA
Population (Crore)[1]	101.9	129.9	131.4	132.7	134.1	135.5	136.9	138.3	139.5	140.8	142.1
Exchange rate US$/R average[6]	45.7	67.1	64.5	69.9	70.9	74.2	74.5	80.4	82.8	84.6	88.3

Source:

Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation

Footnotes:

Data from 2022 based on 2022-23 base year series, which was released in February 2026. The back series for the new base year is currently under compilation.

Data for 2024 is based on First Revised Estimates and Data for 2025 is based on Second Advance Estimate

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

(1) One Crore is equal to ten millions.

(2) Till 2021, data at 2011-12 prices. 2022 onwards, data at 2022-23 prices.

(3) Includes private and government final consumption expenditure.

(4) Sum of GFCF, CIS and Valuables.

(5) Does not include valuables.

(6) The average Exchange Rate is based on the data for the period April 1st to March 31st of each financial year as available on the website of Reserve Bank of India.

Table 4.2.6 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion US$)	163.00	932.00	1,015.00	1,041.00	1,119.00	1,061.00	1,186.00	1,319.00	1,371.00	1,396.80	1,445.92
Per capita GDP (current prices/US$)	782.00	3,604.00	3,877.00	3,927.00	4,193.00	3,927.00	4,351.00	4,785.00	4,920.00	4,960.30	5,083.41
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	4.90	5.00	5.10	5.20	5.00	-2.10	3.70	5.31	5.05	5.03	5.11
Final consumption rate (%)	68.20	67.40	66.40	66.00	66.70	68.60	64.90	60.70	61.90	63.10	62.80
Gross capital formation rate (%)	22.20	33.90	33.70	34.60	33.80	32.30	31.40	29.70	30.00	31.40	30.60
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (current prices/ trillion IDR)	1,389.77	12,401.73	13,589.83	14,838.76	15,832.66	15,443.35	16,976.75	19,588.46	20,892.31	22,138.99	23,821.10
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (constant prices/trillion IDR)	1,389.77	9,434.61	9,912.93	10,425.85	10,949.16	10,723.00	11,120.06	11,710.22	12,301.45	12,920.53	13,580.52
Per capita GDP (current prices/IDR)	6,737.80	47,937.72	51,891.18	55,992.14	59,317.91	57,154.44	62,259.07	71,044.78	74,964.60	78,617.42	83,747.73
GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	-	5.03	5.07	5.17	5.02	-2.07	3.70	5.31	5.05	5.03	5.11
Per capita GDP growth rate (change from the preceding year) (%)	-	3.72	3.79	3.93	4.27	-3.26	2.76	4.15	3.93	3.95	4.06
GVA at basic prices (current prices)[4]	-	11,958.86	13,066.60	14,236.76	15,181.16	14,879.71	16,288.82	18,730.45	19,978.16	21,186.81	22,808.47
GVA at basic prices (constant prices)[4]	-	9,097.70	9,531.26	10,002.89	10,498.61	10,331.63	10,669.45	11,197.30	11,763.20	12,364.83	13,003.21
Components of GVA by production approach (current prices/ trillion IDR)											
Primary industry(4)	-	2,562.50	2,817.60	3,099.60	3,162.70	3,109.00	3,778.20	4,822.30	4,815.71	4,818.25	5,205.07
Secondary industry(4)	-	3,984.00	4,321.90	4,696.40	5,017.10	4,911.70	5,240.70	5,722.00	6,203.98	6,678.12	7,136.00
Tertiary industry(4)	-	5,412.40	5,927.10	6,440.80	7,001.40	6,859.00	7,269.90	8,186.20	8,958.47	9,690.44	10,467.40
GVA by Industry (current prices/trillion IDR)											
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery[4]	-	1,671.60	1,787.96	1,900.62	2,012.74	2,115.49	2,254.54	2,428.90	2,617.69	2,791.67	3120.46
Manufacturing[4]	-	2,545.20	2,739.71	2,947.45	3,119.59	3,068.04	3,266.91	3,591.77	3,900.06	4,202.87	4541.52
Construction[4]	-	1,287.60	1,410.51	1,562.30	1,701.74	1,652.66	1,771.73	1,912.98	2,072.38	2,233.46	2340.93
Wholesale and retail trades[4]	-	1,635.41	1,768.87	1,931.81	2,060.27	1,993.99	2,199.93	2,516.78	2,702.61	2,893.32	3136.60
Transport, storage and post[4]	-	644.99	735.23	797.78	881.51	689.55	719.61	983.52	1,231.24	1,358.12	1466.26
Financial intermediation[4]	-	520.21	571.20	616.32	671.43	696.07	736.19	809.37	869.17	922.81	979.74
Real estate[4]	-	350.49	382.26	406.01	439.46	453.78	468.22	488.31	505.46	520.73	534.77

Table 4.2.6 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP by Expenditure (current prices/trillion IDR)											
Final Consumption Expenditure[1]	947.58	8,353.14	9,023.12	9,793.75	10,566.55	10,592.54	11,013.80	11,897.00	12,928.27	13,976.58	14,950.64
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	275.88	4,040.20	4,370.57	4,791.21	5,121.37	4,897.05	5,227.85	5,697.28	6,090.68	6,452.53	6,852.62
Changes in Inventories[2]	33.28	158.87	210.64	338.63	226.92	97.86	111.14	129.37	248.60	498.30	441.09
Net exports of goods and services[3]	146.17	93.84	135.78	-158.60	-70.41	261.02	446.21	693.66	453.66	397.17	548.34

Source:

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Footnotes:

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

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

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

(4) The figures presented for 2023 to 2024 are revised figures in accordance with Indonesia's GDP revision policy.

Table 4.2.7 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current) (prices/ billion Rial)	767,793.5	15,352,653.4	18,366,700.6	26,548,462.4	35,708,181.4	53,238,681.0	89,764,170.3	136,602,290.1	185,769,971.6	251,031,269.2	371,544,736
Indices of GDP (2021 = 100) (%)	2.2	13.1	6.1	-4.5	-5.1	-0.9	3.7	3.6	4.6	3.1	0.2
GDP deflator (2021 = 100) (%)	1.3	16.9	19	28.8	40.8	61.5	100	146.8	190.9	250.3	369.7
Indices of per capita GDP (2021 = 100) (%)	...	11.8	4.6	-5.6	-6	-1.8	2.9	2.9	3.8	2.3	-0.5
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (2021 = 100) (%)	3.5	22.3	13.9	-9	-3.2	-16.7	9.2	3.1	5.1	0.7	-2.8
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rial)											
Total	767,793.5	15,352,653.4	18,366,700.6	26,548,462.4	35,708,181.4	53,238,681.0	89,764,170.3	136,603,767.1	185,769,971.6	251,031,269.1	371,544,736.0
Primary industry (current)	57,459.1	1,305,568.9	1,490,803.9	2,156,451.5	3,222,928.8	4,703,791.6	6,582,743.3	10,664,862.9	13,934,898.9	18,615,794.4	29,866,656
Secondary industry (current)	364,853.3	5,989,306.6	7,604,609.3	12,286,129.4	16,010,843.3	24,522,961.8	47,751,984.1	73,188,436.2	92,902,985.2	126,367,258.6	185,529,804
Tertiary industry (current)	348,686.2	8,057,777.9	9,271,287.4	12,105,881.6	16,474,409.2	24,011,927.6	35,429,442.9	52,750,468.0	78,932,087.4	106,048,216.2	156,148,276
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rial)											
Final consumption expenditures (current)	498,610.5	9,808,896.1	11,479,270.2	15,422,107.5	21,645,478.3	31,658,235.5	50,417,424.0	73,867,908.2	110,744,321.4	144,915,558.5	216,446,739
Gross fixed capital formation	137,758.0	2,911,662.0	3,619,429.2	4,772,817.4	6,316,134.0	8,460,819.6	14,831,682.9	21,429,496.1	32,712,794.8	42,515,665.8	60,117,365
Change in inventory (current)	127,350.6	2,397,954.2	3,508,507.8	5,037,517.6	6,272,687.8	9,825,394.7	15,083,433.9	21,919,547.5	29,067,446.2	50,205,995.3	73,906,373
Net exports of goods and services (current)	4,074.3	431,346.5	95,661.5	762,886.1	230,596.0	1,861,404.4	5,006,733.7	10,673,229.4	4,531,620.4	4,157,016.8	5,476,751

Source:

Statistical Centre of Iran

Table 4.2.8 - Selected Data on National Accounts - Russia[1]

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gross domestic product (GDP) (current prices/ billion Rub)	7,306	85,616	91,843	103862	109608	107658	134,727	157,001	174,266	202,320	214,261
Indices of GDP (preceding year= 100) (%)	110.0	100.2	101.8	102.8	102.2	97.3	105.9	98.6	104.1	104.9	101.0
GDP deflator (preceding year = 100) (%)	137.6	102.8	105.3	110.0	103.3	100.9	118.2	118.2	106.7	110.7	104.9
Indices of per capita GDP(preceding year = 100) (%)"	110.5	99.9	101.6	102.7	102.1	97.5	106.2	98.9	104.4	105.0	…
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (preceding year = 100) (%)	118.1	101.3	104.7	100.6	101.0	96.0	109.3	106.7	111.0	108.6	99.6
Components of GDP by production approach (billion Rub)											
Total[2]	…	77,077	82,897	92,829	98,487	96,996	120,801	142,396	159,028	186,134	196,280
Primary industry	...	3,288	3,264	3,525	3,870	4,313	4,947	5,368	5,262	5,879	6,551
Secondary industry	...	24,978	28,171	33,811	35,240	31,993	42,824	50,552	53,670	63,506	63,579
Tertiary industry	...	48,812	51,462	55,492	59,378	60,690	73,030	86,476	100,096	116,749	126,150
Components of GDP by expenditure approach (billion Rub)											
Final consumption expenditures	4,477	61,399	65,290	70,705	76,397	76,940	91,038	100,754	118,406	137,038	150,766
Gross fixed capital formation	1,232	18,734	20,189	21,452	22,911	23,211	26,023	31,588	38,521	45,388	49,472
Change in inventory	134	1,040	1,492	1,312	1,928	2,041	4,977	4,795	9,059	8,186	6,004
Net exports of goods and services	1,463	4,444	4,873	10,392	8,372	5,466	12,690	19,865	7,320	8,688	5,777
Growth rate (index) of labour productivity (preceiding year=100) (%)	...	100.0	102.0	103.1	102.4	99.5	103.9	97.1	102.3	104.6	…

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation

Footnotes:

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

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

Table 4.2.9 - Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
GDP (current prices/billion ZAR)	1,053	4,760	5,078	5,363	5,625	5,563	6,207	6,667	7,038	7,352	7,642
Indices of GDP (year 2015 = 100) (%)[2]	23.8	100.7	101.8	103.4	103.7	97.3	102.0	104.1	105.0	105.5	106.7
GDP deflator (year 2015 = 100) (%)[2]	37.3	107.0	112.8	117.3	122.7	129.3	137.6	144.8	151.7	157.6	162.0
Indices of gross fixed capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	19	98.1	96.1	94.9	93.3	79.5	79.2	83.9	86.4	83.0	81.2
Indices of gross capital formation (year 2015 = 100)	19	92	94	93	93	69	75	88	87	79	79
Components of GDP by production approach (billion ZAR)	969	4,289	4,592	4,830	5,058	5,036	5,593	5,991	6,321	6,626	6,876
Primary industry[3]	81	367	395	409	424	495	630	662	617	649	693
Secondary industry[4]	243	880	931	975	1,014	947	1,068	1,177	1,290	1,345	1,364
Tertiary industry[5]	644	3,042	3,267	3,446	3,620	3,594	3,894	4,151	4,414	4,631	4,819
Components of GDP by expenditures approach (billion ZAR)	1,051	4,760	5,078	5,363	5,625	5,563	6,207	6,667	7,009	7,341	7,681
Final consumption expenditures	866	3,931	4,177	4,469	4,707	4,632	5,024	5,480	5,868	6,163	6,474
Gross fixed capital formation	152	830	844	867	890	687	797	1,045	1,083	1,034	1,060
Change in inventory	7	-23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Net exports of goods and services	27	21	58	27	28	244	386	142	58	142	146

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

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

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

(3) Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying.

(4) Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction.

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

Table 4.2.10 - Selected Data on National Accounts - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Main Indicators (billion US$)											
GDP at constant prices	…	427.1	422.6	429.1	434.5	396.7	414.8	446	465.2	496	527
GDP at current prices	…	381.7	403.4	440.6	433.9	357.2	422.4	511.4	522.6	581	614
Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (constant price)	…	304.4	308.2	309.4	318.3	285	303.9	325.2	348.1	378	404
Non-oil Gross Domestic Product (current price)	…	313.6	324.8	331.3	339.8	296.8	322.7	362.1	400	461	502
Gross national income	…	383.8	406.1	442.0	436.0	355.3	421.7	511.5	537.3	597.0	648.53
Components of GDP by economic activity - current prices (million US$)											
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	…	2,828	3,040	3,109	3,188	3,439	3,761	3,789	3,993	4,107	4,270
Mining and Quarrying (includes crude oil and natural gas)	…	68,163	78,552	109,284	94,169	60,340	99,696	149,326	122,634	119,944	112,617
Manufacturing	…	34,512	36,848	38,430	38,372	32,116	37,058	43,696	49,433	54,526	56,699
Electricity, gas, and Water Supply; Waste Management Activities	…	14,121	15,944	16,781	17,463	17,208	19,763	21,434	23,320	24,394	25,518
Construction	…	35,413	35,698	37,035	38,611	34,349	35,191	37,836	41,888	50,413	56,667
Wholesale and Retail Trade; Repair of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles	…	52,596	53,194	53,820	56,213	48,280	53,894	58,712	63,861	70,914	79,192
Transportation and Storage	…	22,644	23,171	23,775	24,583	18,246	19,852	27,055	33,035	39,085	44,304
Accommodation and Food Service Activities	…	8,578	8,728	8,809	8,913	5,406	8,537	10,737	11,974	13,605	15,309
Information and Communication	…	11,240	11,870	12,122	12,690	12,591	12,935	13,712	14,271	15,825	16,554
Financial and insurance activities	…	43,621	44,343	44,162	45,392	39,172	40,842	46,832	51,535	60,810	66,317
Real Estate Activities	…	25,046	25,350	23,227	22,732	18,807	20,178	22,713	25,427	31,525	35,751
Professional, Scientific and Technical Activities and Administrative and Support Services	…	20,228	19,986	20,977	21,955	18,989	20,512	22,414	25,458	30,201	32,425
Public Administration and Defence; Compulsory Social Security	…	25,718	28,806	30,369	30,300	29,278	29,762	30,472	31,458	37,329	38,565
Education	…	6,544	6,950	7,177	7,185	7,176	7,371	8,028	8,587	9,973	10,316
Human Health and Social work Activities	…	5,272	5,379	5,719	6,206	6,418	7,542	8,652	9,258	10,899	11,944
Arts,Recreation and Other Service Activities	…	2,675	2,814	2,889	2,900	2,337	2,521	2,778	3,144	3,677	4,021
Activities of Households a s Employers	…	2,518	2,693	2,877	3,056	3,009	3,024	3,216	3,348	3,733	3,930

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.

Explanatory Notes

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 February for the preceding year along with revision of estimates for one earlier financial year using detailed and more comprehensive data.NSO also compiles First Advance Estimates and Second Advance Estimates for the current financial year and releases it respectively, two months and one month 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 worldNet 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, Livestock, Forestry & Fishing and Mining & Quarrying.

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

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

Indonesia

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Tertiary industry: Tertiary sector consist of G (Wholesale and Retail Trade Except of Motor Vehicles and Motorcycles), H (Transportation and Storage), I (Accommodation and Food Service Activities), J (Information and Communication), K (Financial and Insurance Activities), L (Real Estate Activities), M, N (Business Activities), O (Public Administration and Defense; Compulsory Social Security), P (Education), Q (Human Health and Social Work Activities), and R,S,T,U (Other Services Activities). This indicator shows

Explanatory Notes

the share of industries that are part of the tertiary sector in the GDP. It is calculated by dividing the total Gross Value Added at basic prices of the tertiary sector by the Gross Domestic Product at current prices.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

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


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5 Price Indices

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil	6.0	6.3	3.0	3.8	4.3	4.5	10.1	5.8	4.6	4.8	4.3
China	0.4	2.0	1.6	2.1	2.9	2.5	0.9	2.0	0.2	0.2	0.0
Egypt	...	14.5	30.7	14.1	8.5	5.1	5.8	14.9	35.4	27.9	13.0
Ethiopia	...	9.7	6.2	14.4	12.6	19.9	20.2	33.8	32.5	26.6	16
India	...	4.9	3.3	3.9	3.7	6.6	5.1	6.7	5.7	4.9	2.2
Indonesia	9.4	3.0	3.6	3.1	2.7	1.7	1.9	5.5	2.6	1.6	2.9
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	36.4	40.2	45.8	40.7	...	…
Russia	20.8	7.1	3.7	2.9	4.5	3.4	6.7	13.8	5.9	8.5	8.7
South Africa	5.3	6.4	5.3	4.7	4.1	3.3	4.5	6.9	6.0	4.4	3.2
UAE	...	1.6	2.0	3.1	-1.9	-2.1	0.2	4.8	1.6	1.7	1.3
Producer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil[1]	12.1	1.7	4.2	9.6	5.2	19.4	28.5	3.2	-5.0	9.3	-4.5
China	2.8	-1.4	6.3	3.5	-0.3	-1.8	8.1	4.1	-3.0	-2.2	-2.6
Egypt[2]	...	8.2	33.2	24.1	5	-7.1	17.3	27.7	26.6	38.1	16.4
Ethiopia	...	7.7	4.1	11.6	26.2	22.8	24.4	...	...	...	...
India[3]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.7	0.4
Indonesia	...	1.9	3.5	3.6	1.0	0.4	6.3	10.0	2.2	0.0	2.7
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	34.7	46.7	54.3	44.3	...	...
Russia[4]	47.1	4.3	7.6	11.9	2.9	-2.9	24.5	11.4	4.0	12.1	1.9
South Africa[5]	6.6	7.0	4.8	5.6	4.6	2.6	7.1	14.4	6.7	3.1	1.5
UAE	...	-8.2	3.9	11.1	-4.4	-5.7	16.8	-7.9	-7.9	1.3	...

Sources:

Brazil

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

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Egypt

1. Monthly Bulletin of Consumer Price Index Numbers

2. Monthly Bulletin of Producer Price Index Numbers

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

1. Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation. 2. Office of Economic Advisor, Ministry of Commerce and Industry

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC.

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

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

Egypt

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

India

(3) Data on Output Producer Price Index pertains to financial year 2022-23.

Russia

(4) 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

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

Table 5.2.1 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Brazil

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices (all items)	106.0	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8	104.6	104.8	104.3
Food and beverages	103.2	108.6	98.1	104.0	106.4	114.1	107.9	111.6	101.0	107.7	103.0
Housing	104.5	102.9	106.3	104.7	103.9	105.3	113.1	100.1	105.1	103.1	106.8
Rent residential	97.7	105.3	101.5	101.9	103.8	102.8	107.0	108.7	103.2	103.5	106.1
Fuels (domestic)	120.9	102.1	115.6	105.2	102.1	108.0	136.0	107.3	94.4	106.1	102.5
Residential electricity	112.7	89.3	110.4	108.7	105.0	109.1	121.2	81.0	109.5	99.6	112.3
Household articles	105.2	103.4	98.5	103.7	99.6	106.0	112.1	107.9	100.3	101.3	99.7
Apparel	104.1	103.6	102.9	100.6	100.7	98.9	110.3	118.0	102.9	102.8	105.0
Transportation	112.1	104.2	104.1	104.2	103.6	101.0	121.0	98.7	107.1	103.3	103.1
Health and personal care	102.6	111.0	106.5	104.0	105.4	101.5	103.7	111.4	106.6	106.1	105.6
Personal expenditures	105.7	108.0	104.4	103.0	104.7	101.0	104.7	107.8	105.4	105.1	105.9
Education	104.8	108.9	107.1	105.3	104.8	101.1	102.8	107.5	108.2	106.7	106.2
Communication	112.9	101.3	101.8	99.9	101.1	103.4	101.4	99.0	102.9	102.9	100.8
Urban area	106.0	106.3	103.0	103.8	104.3	104.5	110.1	105.8	104.6	104.8	104.3

Source:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Extended National Consumer Price Indices 2000-2025.

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices (all items)	100.4	102.0	101.6	102.1	102.9	102.5	100.9	102.0	100.2	100.2	100.0
Urban area	100.8	102.1	101.7	102.1	102.8	102.3	101.0	102.0	100.3	100.2	100.1
Rural area	99.9	101.9	101.3	102.1	103.2	103.0	100.7	102.0	100.1	100.3	99.8
Classification by components[(1)]											
Food, tobacco, liquor	…	103.8	99.6	101.9	107.0	108.3	99.7	102.4	100.3	99.9	99.3
Clothing	…	101.4	101.3	101.2	101.6	99.8	100.3	100.5	101.0	101.4	101.5
Residence	…	101.6	102.6	102.4	101.4	99.6	100.8	100.7	100.0	100.1	100.1
Household articles and services	…	100.5	101.1	101.6	100.9	100.0	100.4	101.2	100.1	100.5	100.9
Transportation and communication	…	98.7	101.1	101.7	98.3	96.5	104.1	105.2	97.7	98.1	97.4
Education, culture and recreation	…	101.6	102.4	102.2	102.2	101.3	101.9	101.8	102.0	101.5	100.8
Health care	…	103.8	106.0	104.3	102.4	101.8	100.4	100.6	101.1	101.3	100.8
Other articles and services	…	102.8	102.4	101.2	103.4	104.3	98.7	101.6	103.2	103.8	109.3

Table 5.2.2 - Selected Data on Price Indices - China

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Producer price indices Components of supply											
Industrial products[2]	102.8	98.6	106.3	103.5	99.7	98.2	108.1	104.1	97.0	97.8	97.4
Agricultural products[3]	...	100.2	100.6	100.3	103.0	104.8	103.9	104.7	99.4	96.1	97.0
Stage of processing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Raw materials[4]	105.1	98.0	108.1	104.1	99.3	97.7	111.0	106.1	96.4	97.8	97.0

Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes:

(1) Data on components of CPI of 2000 are not available since the classification of CPI was revised in 2001. Due to the revision of the components of CPI in 2016, some of the names and contents of the CPI classification has been changed and the related data is incomparable with the historical data.

(2) Producer price indices of industrial products refer to the prices of industrial products when they leave factories.

(3) Price indices for agricultural products refer to that for food processing industry of agricultural products.

(4) Price indices for raw materials refer to the purchasing price indices for raw materials, fuels, and power.

Table 5.2.3 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Egypt

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All Items	...	63.4	82.8	94.4	102.5	107.8	114	131	177.4	226.9	256.5
Food and Non-Alcoholic Beverages	...	59.7	83.2	94.1	100	99.4	104.6	130.9	214.1	281.7	295.2
Alcoholic Beverages, Tobacco and Narcotics	...	60.2	79.5	95.5	101.1	110.4	115.5	124.5	176.6	270	329.0
Clothing and Footwear	...	66.7	82.8	96.2	102.9	105.8	107.8	118.3	144.1	180.2	208.5
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Other Fuels	...	74.8	81.9	94	103.6	109.2	114.2	121.5	130.5	149.7	179.1
Furnishings, Household Equipment and Routine Maintenance of The House	...	67.7	88	97.7	101	103.7	106.1	119.5	165.1	212.3	237.8
Health	...	73.9	90.8	97.4	104.7	113.8	118.6	126.9	150.5	190.8	252.2
Transport	...	56	71.6	89.9	106.3	116.4	122.4	136.3	161.3	201.1	257.3
Communications	...	89.1	93.3	100	100.6	103.4	103.9	104.6	106.1	120.6	132.9
Recreation and Culture	...	59.7	80.8	95.4	106.2	114.7	122.9	155.3	198.1	292.7	345.2
Education	...	68.6	78.7	93.2	110.7	142.7	178.3	200.1	211.5	235.2	259.2
Restaurants and Hotels	...	68	85.5	94.6	104.4	112.2	115.8	138	202.5	270	310.1
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	...	62.4	80.4	95.9	103.2	109.2	117.3	129.1	165	200.5	227.1

Source:

Monthly Consumer Price Bulletin

Table 5.2.4 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Ethiopia

(% change from the preceding year)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices	…	9.7	6.2	14.4	12.6	19.9	20.2	33.8	32.5	26.6	16
Producer Price Indices	…	7.7	4.1	11.6	26.2	22.8	24.4	…	…	…	...

Source:

Ethiopia statistical service

Table 5.2.5 - Selected Data on Price Indices - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price index (all items)											
Food and Beverages	…	134.5	136.9	139.2	144.2	156.8	162.5	173.6	185.0	199.1	199.8
Pan, Tobacco and Intoxicants	…	139.0	148.3	158.3	165.3	179.1	190.7	194.8	201.8	207.5	212.8
Clothing & Footwear	…	132.4	138.5	145.0	147.5	151.7	160.8	176.2	186.9	192.2	196.6
Housing	…	126.5	133.7	143.8	150.7	156.0	161.6	168.1	175.4	180.2	185.7
Fuel and light	…	123.6	130.5	139.6	140.2	144.5	159.2	175.1	182.1	177.1	180
Miscelllaneous	…	121.4	126.3	133.0	139.3	147.7	157.6	167.8	176.3	183	192.6
General Index	…	129.2	133.5	138.8	143.9	153.5	161.4	172.2	181.9	190.9	195.1
Consumer price index (industrial workers)											
Food and Beverages	101.8	105.6	101.3	100.6	105.8	106.9	104.1	106.2	106.8	107.0	101.2
Pan, Supari, Tobacco and Intoxicants	…	107.7	108.4	107.8	103.7	105.1	108.1	105.1	106.9	103.7	103.7
Clothing & Footwear	104.3	104.1	103.9	103.8	102.3	102.3	103.4	106.2	107.5	105.2	105.3
Housing	106.0	105.3	103.0	118.4	118.6	106.1	102.4	103.4	103.8	104.3	104.8
Fuel and light	117.6	100.8	103.2	104.7	104.1	107.1	121.3	113.3	101.9	87.1	100.1
Miscelllaneous	…	104.2	104.0	104.7	104.1	102.8	103.8	105.9	105.6	102.8	104.0
General Index [4]	104.0	105.0	102.6	105.0	107.4	105.7	104.8	105.9	105.6	103.8	102.8
Wholesale price indices, by commodity[2]											
All commodities	152.8	110.3	114.1	118.9	121.2	121.8	135.0	151.3	151.3	100.7	100.8
Primary articles	161.5	127.9	130.2	132.9	141.2	144.7	155.1	175.4	181.1	112.2	109.9
Fuel and Power	…	82.2	92.2	103.4	101.7	93.3	116.1	155.2	152.7	91.6	88.8
Electricity	191.6	103.7	103.8	108.7	110.0	109.8	113.7	137.6	144.9	95.0	93.3
Manufactured products	140.2	109.8	112.9	117.2	118.1	119.6	131.7	142.1	140.6	98.5	100.2
Food	…	133.2	137.1	137.1	145.0	152.4	160.3	173.0	177.9	111.1	110.4
Output Producer's Price Index [3]											
All commodities	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	100.5	100.9
Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	110.7	109.0
Mining and Quarrying	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	104.6	104.9
Manufactured products	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	97.4	98.7
Electricity	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	95.0	93.2

Source:

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

Footnotes

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

(2) The information for the year 2000 relates to base year 1993-1994 and for the year 2015 to 2023 relate to base year 2011-12. From 2024, information relates to base year 2022-23

(3) Data for 2024 and 2025 is as per Calendar year (Jan-Dec) with base year 2022-23.

Table 5.2.6 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Indonesia

	2000[1]	2016[2]	2017[2]	2018[2]	2019[2]	2020[3]	2021[3]	2022[3]	2023[3]	2024[4]	2025
	1996=100	2012=100	2012=100	2012=100	2012=100	2018=100	2018=100	2018=100	2018=100	2022=100	2022=100
Consumer Price Indices											
Headline	221.37	126.71	131.28	135.39	139.07	105.68	107.66	113.59	116.56	106.80	110
7 Expenditure Groups											
Food Stuff	259.53	140.58	142.35	147.21	153.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prepared Foods, Beverages, Cigarette and Tobacco	243.49	133.27	138.74	144.17	149.90	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas and Fuel	183.61	121.68	127.93	131.04	133.33	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clothing	256.98	113.50	117.95	122.18	128.20	...	...	...	...	...	...
Health	241.46	121.48	125.11	129.04	133.51	...	...	...	...	...	...
Education, Recreation and Sports	200.28	117.88	121.81	125.65	129.73	...	...	...	...	...	...
Transportation, Communication and Financial Services	194.00	124.42	129.68	133.78	134.01	...	...	...	...	...	...
11 Expenditure Groups[5]											
Food, Beverages, and Tobacco	...	...	...	...	...	107.99	111.33	117.82	125.10	110.41	115.47
Clothing and Footwear	...	...	...	...	...	105.37	106.98	108.48	109.33	103.38	104.06
Housing, Water, Electricity, and Household Fuel	...	...	...	...	...	102.84	103.62	107.54	108.08	102.60	104.26
Furnishings, Household Equipment, and Routine Household Maintenance	...	...	...	...	...	105.81	108.62	113.90	115.69	103.87	104.08
Health	...	...	...	...	...	107.79	109.60	112.75	114.94	104.64	106.55
Transport	...	...	...	...	...	103.01	104.64	120.61	122.14	109.48	110.83
Information, Communication, and Financial Services	...	...	...	...	...	100.07	100.00	99.64	99.84	99.48	99.20
Recreation, Sport, and Culture	...	...	...	...	...	103.90	105.07	108.26	110.09	104.26	105.48
Education	...	...	...	...	...	107.70	109.42	112.45	114.67	104.92	106.20
Food and Beverage Serving Services/Restaurant	...	...	...	...	...	107.60	110.48	115.44	117.83	106.64	108.20
Personal Care and Other Services	...	...	...	...	...	112.08	113.98	120.72	125.01	113.22	128.31
Consumer price indices (% change from the preceding year)	9.35	3.02	3.61	3.13	2.72	1.68	1.87	5.51	2.61	1.57	2.92
Producer Price Indices (% change from the preceding year)	...	1.90	3.50	3.60	1.00	0.40	6.30	10.00	2.20	0.02	2.69

Source:

BPS - Statistics Indonesia

Footnotes

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

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

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

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

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

Table 5.2.7 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Iran

CPI (2021=100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
General index	20.8	28.2	30.6	38.8	52.3	71.3	100	145.8	205.1	271.7	409.2
Food, non-alcoholic beverages, and tobacco	16.7	21.5	24.1	33.3	47.5	66	100	170.5	240.8	308.1	518.4
1. Food and non-alcoholic beverages	16.7	21.5	24.2	33.1	47.3	65.8	100	171.2	241.7	309.3	520.8
Food	16.8	21.7	24.4	33.4	47.5	65.9	100	173.2	244.3	312.3	525.8
Bread and cereals	19.2	26.2	28.4	34.1	45.5	67.5	100	176	212.8	255.3	507.5
Meat, white meat and related	17.1	21.1	24.2	35.9	53.8	67.9	100	164.6	304.6	387.3	584.5
Products	17.8	21.5	25	37	55.2	69	100	167.6	313.3	397.6	601.1
Red and poultry meat	13.3	18.9	19.8	29.5	46	61.3	100	138.3	227.1	295.3	436.6
Fish and seafood	15.9	20.9	23	30.8	41.7	62.3	100	185.8	247.8	298.1	476.4
Oils and fats	19.3	22.9	25	32.9	42.8	62.1	100	324	371.4	396.5	717.7
Fruit and dried fruit	15.8	19.9	22	33.8	45.9	68.9	100	144.1	213.3	283	526.7
Vegetables (pulses and vegetables)	13.6	17.8	22.6	30.1	46.9	62.2	100	163.6	211.6	321.8	514.8
Sugar, jam, honey, chocolate and confectionery (sugar, sugar lump and confectionery)	16.7	22.1	23.3	29.1	44	62.4	100	160.5	218.8	292.2	434.5
Food products n.e.c	17.1	22.6	24	38.4	56.8	66.7	100	152.8	192.9	250.8	385.3
Tea, coffee, cocoa and fruit juice (non-alcoholic beverages)	14	18	19.9	28	43.8	64.7	100	131.2	189.9	251.2	421.9
2.Tobacco	16.1	19.2	20.5	41.5	53.9	73.6	100	139.4	198	252.3	409.4
Non-food items and services	22.9	32	34.2	41.8	54.9	74.3	100	135.4	190.2	256.5	363.6
3.Clothing and footwear	18	24.1	25.5	33.1	47.6	66.1	100	147.5	217	285	405.6
4.Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	28.3	40.6	43.5	50.9	62.9	78.8	100	132.3	184.3	257.5	350.5
Housing	29	39.6	42.4	50.2	61.8	78.7	100	132.9	185.8	260.7	350.6
Rentals for housing units (service)	29.2	39.8	42.5	50.4	62	78.8	100	132.8	185.4	260.2	349.3
Services for the maintenance and repair of the dwelling	21.2	30.4	32.3	38.4	49.6	69.1	100	147.2	220.7	308.1	467.4
Water, electricity and fuel	26.8	48.9	53.9	56.6	73.2	80.3	100	122.8	160.1	207.1	348.5
5.Furnishings, house-hold equipment and routine household maintenance	16.8	20.7	21.8	31.2	46.6	68.2	100	135.2	184.7	235.1	353.4
6. Health & medical services	23.1	35.1	37.7	44.1	55.5	72.1	100	143.2	204.5	264.2	393.9
7.Transport	15.7	22.4	23.5	29.9	43.9	72.8	100	136.3	193.3	246.7	354.1
Purchase of vehicles	-	12.9	13.5	20.7	34	68.5	100	144.8	206.9	248.9	348.6
Operation of personal transport equipment	-	33.9	35.1	40.3	56.5	82.2	100	125.2	168.1	205.5	283.2
Public transport services	-	29.1	31.5	37.7	49.7	68.2	100	147.2	232.5	358.9	569.7

Table 5.2.7 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Iran

CPI (2021=100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
8. Communication	49.9	55	56.7	69.9	80.7	94	100	111.7	133.8	162	220.2
9. Recreation and culture	16.6	22.3	24	34.5	50.2	71.5	100	136.6	196.4	254.9	370.9
10. Education	26.9	41.3	46	54	65.8	80	100	132.5	182	249.3	352.3
11. Restaurants and hotels	18.1	26.2	28	34.1	47.7	61.9	100	182.7	292	389.8	562.1
12. Miscellaneous goods and	19.7	25.9	27.9	37.7	51.7	71	100	133.9	188.2	260.4	430.2
General index (excluding rent)	18.4	25	27.2	35.5	49.6	69.2	100	152.3	215	277.5	439.5
Goods	16.1	22.3	24.4	32.9	47.5	68.2	100	155.9	219.9	280.3	453.6
Services	29.2	39	41.8	49.4	61	77	100	134.7	188.8	262.2	360.8
Durable goods	...	15	15.8	25	38.9	70.7	100	137.4	197.5	249.5	387.2
Non-durable goods	...	23.9	26.4	34.9	49.5	67.8	100	160.4	223.9	285.1	471.5
Semi-durable goods	...	21.7	23.1	31.3	46.3	66.9	100	144.9	217.9	282.1	401.4
Fresh food products	...	20	23.3	33.6	48.6	65.5	100	166.6	259.4	342	542.4
Miscellaneous food products	...	23.9	25.8	33	46.2	66.3	100	180.9	227	278.2	506.7
General goods and services	...	52.6	55.9	58.7	73.9	88.1	100	113.3	134.1	159.2	229.7

Source:

Footnotes:

Table 5.2.8 - Selected Data on Price Indices - Russia

(preceding year = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices (all items)	120.8	107.1	103.7	102.9	104.5	103.4	106.7	113.8	105.9	108.5	108.7
Food stuffs[1]	117.5	106.0	103.0	101.7	105.1	103.9	108.4	114.9	104.4	109.2	110.3
Non-food goods	122.7	108.2	104.0	103.4	103.8	103.3	107.1	115.2	104.2	106.4	104.6
Services	131.8	106.9	104.2	103.9	104.6	102.7	103.8	110.1	110.4	110.0	111.5
Housing	133.8	107.7	105.1	103.6	103.9	103.3	103.5	106.6	108.7	112.0	112.6
Public utilities	137.4	107.2	105.0	104.2	106.0	102.9	103.7	104.8	110.2	104.9	111.7
Producer price indices											
Agricultural products	136.5	103.8	97.7	99.2	108.4	100.7	118.9	105.4	97.5	108.4	109.8
Industrial products[2]	147.1	104.3	107.6	111.9	102.9	97.1	124.5	111.4	104.0	112.1	101.9

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes

(1) Including alcoholic beverages and catering.

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

Table 5.2.9 - Selected Data on Price Indices - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumer price indices (December 2024=100)											
All items[1])	...	67.9	71.4	74.7	77.8	80.4	84.0	89.8	95.1	99.3	102.5
Urban area	...	67.9	71.4	74.7	77.8	80.4	84.0	89.8	95.1	99.3	102.5
Rural area[2]	...	67.4	70.6	73.1	76.0	78.2	82.1	88.7	95.2	99.1	102.4
Component[1]											
Housing indices[3]	...	68.7	72.3	75.8	79.5	82.5	85.1	88.9	93.1	98	102.4
Food indices[4]	...	61.9	66.2	68.4	70.5	73.8	78.6	86.1	95.5	99.4	103.2
Electricity[5]	...	46.7	48.9	51.4	56.3	61.3	67.5	75.0	83.8	94.9	104.3
Clothing indices	...	83.9	86.8	88.6	90.6	91.6	92.8	94.9	97.6	99.5	100.7
Rent indices	...	77.7	81.8	85.4	88.5	90.3	91.2	93.1	95.6	98.7	101.7
Producer price indices (December 2023=100)[6]											
Components of supply	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Domestic supply[7]	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agricultural products[7]	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Final manufactured goods[8]	...	63.4	66.5	70.1	73.4	75.2	80.5	92.1	98.3	101.3	102.8
Agriculture[8]	...	67.1	66.5	66.8	64.4	67.5	75.4	86.7	92.7	98.2	100.3

Source:

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.

(1) December 2024 = 100.

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

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

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

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

(6) December 2023 = 100.

(7) Discontinued in December 2012.

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

Table 5.2.10 - Selected Data on Price Indices - United Arab Emirates

(preceding year 2021 = 100)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All Items	…	98.91	100.85	103.95	101.94	99.82	100	104.82	106.53	108.30	109.66
Food and Beverages	…	93.34	94.46	97.80	96.45	100.01	100	107.17	111.28	113.53	113.86
Tobacco	…	49.91	59.05	92.69	94.52	100.00	100	99.68	96.13	94.10	95.63
Textiles, Clothing and Footwear	…	87.83	88.01	101.32	98.74	103.39	100	102.87	106.14	109.11	107.04
Housing, Water, Electricity, Gas	…	116.05	117.07	113.45	107.55	103.61	100	99.71	102.83	106.18	110.31
Furniture and Household Goods	…	95.23	96.26	100.70	102.18	99.56	100	100.02	103.22	103.03	103.73
Medical Care	…	95.98	99.70	99.67	99.59	99.57	100	102.07	103.48	104.63	104.95
Transportation	…	86.82	91.49	101.59	97.51	91.85	100	122.95	116.05	113.43	108.87
Communications	…	97.86	96.32	99.75	99.96	99.90	100	100.61	101.16	100.42	100.16
Recreation and Culture	…	97.68	93.08	101.05	117.29	96.98	100	112.96	113.46	116.70	121.35
Education	…	89.49	93.19	97.02	98.03	98.97	100	100.95	102.34	104.81	106.43
Restaurants and Hotels	…	90.03	90.95	97.74	99.08	99.34	100	107.19	114.29	115.05	116.37
Insurance and Financial Services	…	89.55	98.86	102.33	102.13	101.27	100	100.80	103.32	108.53	112.63
Miscellaneous Goods and Services	…	89.55	98.86	102.33	102.13	101.27	100	102.16	104.63	107.63	110.36

Source:

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC

Explanatory Notes

General notes

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

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

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

Brazil

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

The index tracks the movement of prices of a fixed basket of goods and services consumed by households, conceived from the Household Budget Survey (Pesquisa de Orçamentos Familiares — POF), which depicts the consumption habits of Brazilian families. The weights applied to the calculation of the current consumer price indices of IBGE are based on the Household Budget Survey (POF) conducted in 2017/2018.Apparel includes clothing (female, male and child); footwear and accessories; jewels and trinkets; fabrics and haberdashery."

China

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

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

Ethiopia

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

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

India

Consumer Price Index: The National Statistics Office of 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. The item basket and corresponding weights were based on the Household Consumption Expenditure Survey (HCES) 2011-12.

A comprehensive Base updation of CPI has been done using HCES 2023-24. The revised CPI series with base 2024=100 was released on 12th February, 2026. The key features of this base revision exercise were updation of item basket and weights, expansion of markets for price collection, inclusion of online markets, refinement in index compilation methodology, shifting from PAPI to CAPI for price data collection, use of technology for index compilation, inclusion of administrative and online data sources and more granular data dissemination.

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 number for industrial workers measures a change over time in prices of fixed basket of goods and servicesconsumed by Industrial Workers. This index number is utilized for regulation of wages and dearness allowances of millions ofemployees and workers in the organized sector. It also serves as an indicator of retail prices in the country and is used for formulationof wages and interest policies The Labour Bureau, an attached office of the Mninistry of Labour & Employment, has been compiling and dissemrnating Consumer Price Index for industrial workers since'1946. This index series till 2005 was based on 1982=100. A new series on base: 2001 = 100 released w.e.f. January,2006 has been discontinued from September,2020 and updated with another new base 2016=100. The data on Consumer Expenditure have been obtained from an ad-hoc survey "Family Income and Expenditure Survey" conducted during the year 2016 in respect of 88 selected centers by the NSO on behalf of Labour Bureau. These 88 centres were selected on the basis of their industrial importance in the country and distributed among different States in proportion to the Industrial employment in the State subject to a maximum allotmentof 5 centers per State per sector. On the basis of the results thrown up by the survey, the weighing diagrams have been derived inresoect of each of 88 constituent centres and at All India level also. The indices are compiled by using price data collected on monthlybasis and house rent survey data on half yearly basis. The CPI (IW, Centre wise and at all India levels is released monthly with timelag of one month (on the lait working day of th-e following month). In the new series, averaging is made on the principle of GeometricMean as against Arithmetic Mean used earlier.

Explanatory Notes

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Russia

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

Producer price indices: (PPI) for industrial goods are complied on the basis of recording prices for representative goods (services) produced by 11 thousand basic (key) organisations covered by the survey. Average prices and price indices are calculated for more than 1300 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.

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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).

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BRICS
INDIA 2026

6 People's Living Standard

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)											
Brazil[1]	8.8	25.2	25.8	26.5	27.2	27.7	28.2	28.7	29.2	29.8	...
China	...	9.1	9.8	10.8	11.6	12.2	13.6	14.3	16.8	17.5	18.3
Urban	0.2	12.3	13.0	13.9	14.6	15.2	16.7	17.2	19.8	20.4	21.2
Rural	0.1	5.3	6.0	6.9	7.8	8.4	9.6	10.4	12.6	13.4	14.1
Egypt	...	5.2	5.6	5.6	5.8	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	...	...
Ethiopia	...	128.7	113.5	103.7	92.4	86.8	76.1	74.3	74.9	73.0	65.6
India[2]	0.7	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.5	3.6	...	...	...	...
Indonesia[3]	...	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.8	5.9	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[4]	13.0	29.0	30.0	31.0	31.0	32.0	32.0	33.0	33.0	34.0	...
South Africa[5]	...	8.0	8.3	8.8	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.3	9.2	9.3	9.7
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)											
Brazil[6]	...	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	...	...	...	...
China	0.9	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
Egypt	...	...	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	...	...	...	...	...
Indonesia[7]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	0.8	...	0.8	...	0.7	0.6	0.6	...	...
Russia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	1.0	...
South Africa	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...	...
UAE	...	1.0	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.5	...	...	...	...
Full-time equivalent of R & D personnel (person-year)											
Brazil	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
China	922100	3,878,057	4,033,597	4,381,444	4,800,768	5234508	5716300	6353570	7240582	7568818	8047297
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	93836	...	...	341818[7]	...	...	361924[7]	...	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	183933	...	203695	...	264847	255997	251923	...	...
Russia	1007257	802317	778155	758462	753796	748721	729434	736749	733444	734538	...
South Africa	...	42533	44259	43774	28358	27698	27763	27520	27561	...	...
UAE	...	22840	21864	40064	40982	39051	40190	...	...	...	...

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)											
Brazil[8]	…	5	5	5	4.7	4.4	4.1	4.8	4.9	…	…
China[9]	2.9	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	…
Egypt	…	3.4	2.6	2.1	1.9	2	2	2	…	1.6	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India[10]	…	4.2	4.2	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.2	4.1	…	…
Indonesia[11]	…	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	…	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[12]	2.1[24]	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.7	4	3.5	…	…	…	…
South Africa[13]	...	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	6.8	10.5	…	…
UAE	...	...	...	...	3.7	3.9	3.8	...	...	…	…
Average years of schooling (years)											
Brazil[14]	…	9.3	9.5	9.6	9.8	...	...	10.0	10.1	10.2	…
China[15]	…	9.4	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India[16]	8.7	12.7	12.5	11.9	11.8	12.2	12.4	13.0	13.0	13.4	13.0
Indonesia[17]	…	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[18]	…	14.9	14.6	15.1	15.2	13.2	13.2	13.2	14.9	…	…
South Africa	…	9.9	10	10.1	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.6
UAE	...	...	12.1	12.5	12.7	…	12.8	13.0	13.4	13.3	…
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)											
Brazil[8]	…	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.4	5	4.7	4.7	4.7	…	…
China[19]	4.5	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	7.0	6.5	6.9	7.0	6.7	…
Egypt	…	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	…
Ethiopia	5	4.2	…	…	6	6	6	6	…	…	…
India[10]	…	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.3	1.4	…	…
Indonesia[20]	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	…	…	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[12]	2.1[24]	3.6	3.1	3.2	3.5	4.6	3.8	…	…	…	…
South Africa[21]	...	3.8	3.8	3.9	4	4.5	4.3	4.0	…	3.4	…
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	3.5	3.3	3	3.3		…
Gini coefficient											…
Brazil[22][23]	…	0.537	0.539	0.545	0.544	0.524	0.544	0.518	0.518	0.506	…
China[24]	…	0.465	0.467	0.468	0.465	0.468	0.466	0.467	0.465	0.465	0.463
Egypt	…	0.3	…	0.3	…	…	0.3	…	0.3	…	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India[25]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Urban	0.342	…	...	…	...	...	…	…	0.314	0.284	…
Rural	0.260	…	...	…	...	...	…	…	0.266	0.237	…
Indonesia[26]	…	0.397	0.393	0.389	0.382	0.381	0.384	0.384	0.388	0.379	0.375
Iran	0.432	0.390	0.398	0.409	0.399	0.401	0.394	0.388	0.398	…	…
Russia[27]	0.395	0.411	0.41	0.414	0.412	0.406	0.409	0.398	0.405	0.410	0.422[P]
South Africa[28]	0.640	…	...	…	...	...	...	…	0.541	…	…
UAE	...	...	...	...	0.295	0.295	0.260	0.260	0.260	…	…

Sources:

Brazil

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

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China (2013–2025), Urban Household Survey in China (2000–2012), and Rural Household Survey in China (2000–2012) 2. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China (2000–2025) and 3. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks (2001–2025).

Egypt

1.Ministry of planning. 2. Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) . 3. Ministry of Finance .

Ethiopia

1. Ministry of Transport Logistics 2. Ministry of Innovation Technology 3. Ministry of Education 4. Ministry of Health 5. Ethiopian Statistics Service (ESS).

India

1. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways (MoRTH) 2. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) 3. Department of Science and Technology (DST). 4. Ministry of Education.

Indonesia

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

Russia

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

South Africa

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

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

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

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

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

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

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

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

(23) Gini Index of Household Income.

China

(9) Government appropriation for education as percentage of GDP

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

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Ethiopia

(30) Gini Coefficient (Gini Index) is a statistical measure used to assess the degree of income or wealth inequality within a population.

India

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

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

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

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

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

Indonesia

(3) Number of passenger car/population in mid year x 100

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

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

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

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

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

Russia

(4) Personel passanger cars.

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

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

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

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

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

(28) Gini is per capita expenditure excluding taxes.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita disposable income (R$)	6,682	30,144	31,527	32,965	34,605	35,674	41,631	46,500	…	…	…
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure (R$)	5,722	26,025	27,167	28,661	30,256	30,298	34,279	38,943	...	...	…
Household's per capita savings balance (R$)	960	4,119	4,359	4,304	4,349	5,376	7,352	7,557	…	…	…
Population below international poverty line (1,90$ a day PPP as % of total population[1]	…	3.9	4.4	4.4	...	…	…	…	…	…	…
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population[2]											
Lowest 20%	…	3.1	3	2.9	2.9	3.4	2.7	3.4	3.6	3.8	…
Second 20%	…	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.9	7.3	7.9	7.8	8.1	…
Third 20%	…	12.1	12.2	12	12.2	12.6	12.2	12.6	12.6	12.8	…
Fourth 20%	…	19.1	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.7	…
Highest 20%	…	58.3	58.3	58.8	58.5	57	58.5	56.6	56.7	55.7	…
Income quintile ratio	…	18.8	19.3	20.3	20.2	17	21.3	16.6	15.9	14.7	…
Living quality											
Food expenditure as percentage of total consumption expenditure (%)	…	19.1	19.2	18.8	18.6	19.7	…	…	…	…	…
Illiteracy rate (%) [3][4]	…	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.1	…	…	5.6	5.4	5.3	…
Scholarity level of the population (years)[3][4]	…	9.4	9.5	9.7	9.8	...	...	10.1	10.2	10.3	…
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)[3]	…	100	100	100	100	…	…	100	100	100	…
1 or 2 rooms	…	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	…	…	1.5	1.8	1.7	…
3 rooms	…	6	6.1	6	5.8	...	...	5.7	6.3	6.2	…
4 rooms	…	14.2	14.5	14.2	14.3	…	…	14.6	15.3	15.2	…
5 rooms	…	30	29.5	29.2	29	…	…	30.6	31.2	31.2	…
6 rooms	…	20.1	20.4	20.4	20.5	...	...	20.5	20.1	20	…
7 rooms	…	12	12.1	12.3	12.5	…	…	12.2	11.6	11.8	…
8 rooms or more	…	15.9	15.7	16.2	16.1	…	…	15	13.7	13.8	…
Classification of dwellings by number of bedrooms(%)[3]	…	100	100	100	100	…	…	100	100	100	…
1 bedroom	…	36.2	37.1	38	38.2	…	…	37.4	41.2	41.6	…
2 bedrooms	…	45	44.8	44.3	44.2	…	…	45.5	43.4	43.4	…
3 bedrooms	…	16.6	16	15.8	15.7	…	…	15.2	13.8	13.5	…
4 bedrooms or more	…	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.9	…	…	1.9	1.6	1.5	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average number of residents by dwelling (person)[3]	…	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	…	…	3.6	3.5	3.4	...
Average number of residents by bedroom (person)[3]	…	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	…	…	1.7	1.6	1.6	...
Classification of dwellings tenure (%)[3]	…	100	100	100	100	…	…	100	100	100	...
Owner occupied	…	72.9	72.4	71.4	71.4	…	…	70	68.5	67.7	...
Renter occupied	…	18.4	18.4	19	19.2	…	…	21	22.3	23	...
Granted free of rent	…	8.5	9	9.4	9.2	…	…	8.8	9	9.1	...
Other	…	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	…	…	0.2	0.3	0.2	...
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[3]											
Television	…	97.4	96.8	96.4	96.1	…	…	94.7	94.4	94.2	...
Radio	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Computer	…	47.5	45	43.8	42.2	…	…	41.4	39.5	39.6	...
With Internet access	…	44.8	43.5	42.8	41.5	…	…	41.1	39.2	39.3	...
Refrigerator	…	98.1	98.1	98	98.1	…	…	98.4	98.2	98.3	...
Dwellings with piped water within at least one room (%)[3]	…	95.4	95.3	95.7	95.8	…	…	96.1	96.4	96.4	...
Dwellings whose fuel used for cooking is gas (%)[3]	…	98.4	98.3	98.2	98.1	…	…	98.3	98.2	98.3	...
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	…	…	…	…	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Enrolment by level of education (1000 persons)[5]	56115	56830	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Pre-primary (ISC 0)	6012	8279	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Primary (ISC 1)	21225	16118	16107(6)	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Lower secondary (ISC 2)	16935	13678	13414(6)	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Upper secondary (ISC 3)	9162	9687	9704(6)	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
First stage of tertiary education (ISC 5)	2694	8285	…	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Advanced research programmes (ISC 6)	87	107	…	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	…	15.4	15.7	16.5	17.4	…	…	19	19.5	20.4	...
Hospital beds (per 1000 inhabitants)	2.9	...	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	...

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

Sources:

a) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics — IBGE, Household Budget Survey 2002–2003 and 2008–2009; Continuous National Household Sample Survey 2013-2024; Medical

Health Assistance Survey; and National Account System 2000–2010.

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:

(1) Data from World Bank database Poverty and Equity.

(2) Percentage of per capita household income by 20% subgroups of population.

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

(4) Persons 15 years old and older.

(5) For education:

i) Special education are included in their respective ISCEDs.

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

iii) Includes special education.

iv) Includes youth and adult education.

v) Includes professional education programmes.

vi) Includes teacher education in ISCED 3 vocational programmes.

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

Master and doctoral degree enrollment is not available for 2013.

(6) Data from UIS database.

(7) Data from WHO database.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income and expenditure											
Per capita disposable income of national households	…	23,821	25,974	28,228	30,733	32,189	35,128	36,883	39,218	41,314	43,377
Per capita disposable I ncome of urban households	6,256	33,616	36,396	39,251	42,359	43,834	47,412	49,283	51,821	54,188	56,502
Per capita disposable income of rural households	2,282	12,363	13,432	14,617	16,021	17,131	18,931	20,133	21,691	23,119	24,456
Per capita consumption expenditure (RMB)											
Per capita consumption expenditure of national households	…	17,111	18,322	19,853	21,559	21,210	24,100	24,538	26,796	28,227	29,476
Per capita consumption expenditure of urban households	5,027	23,079	24,445	26,112	28,063	27,007	30,307	30,391	32,994	34,557	35,869
Per capita consumption expenditure of rural households	1,714	10,130	10,955	12,124	13,328	13,713	15,916	16,632	18,175	19,280	20,259
Per capita savings balance (RMB)[1]	5076	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Poverty headcount ratio at $1.90 a day (2011 PPP) (% of total population)[2]	…	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	...	…	...	...	...	...
Living quality											
Composition of consumption expenditure of households											
China (%)	…	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food,tobacco and liquor	…	30.1	29.3	28.4	28.2	30.2	29.8	30.5	29.8	29.8	29.3
Clothing	…	7	6.8	6.5	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.3
Residence	…	21.9	22.4	23.4	23.4	24.6	23.4	24	22.7	22.2	21.7
Household facilities, articles and services	…	6.1	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.5	5.7
Transport and communication	…	13.7	13.6	13.5	13.3	13	13.1	13	13.6	14.1	14.6
Education, cultural and recreation	…	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.8
Health care and medical services	…	7.6	7.9	8.5	8.8	8.7	8.8	8.6	9.2	9.0	8.7
Miscellaneous goods and services	…	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9
Urban (in cash) (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food,tobacco and liquor	39.4	29.3	28.6	27.7	27.6	29.2	28.6	29.5	28.8	28.8	28.3
Clothing	10	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	5.7	5.7	5.5	5.4
Residence	11.3	22.2	22.8	24.0	24.2	25.8	24.4	25.2	23.7	23.2	22.6
Household facilities, articles and services	7.5	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.5	5.7
Transport and communication	8.5	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.1	12.9	13.0	12.9	13.6	14.1	14.6

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Education, cultural and recreation and services	13.4	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.9	9.6	11.0	10.0	10.9	11.4	12.0
Health care and medical services	6.4	7.1	7.3	7.8	8.1	8.0	8.3	8.2	8.6	8.5	8.2
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.4	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2
Rural (%)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Food, tobacco and liquor	49.1	32.2	31.2	30.1	30.0	32.7	32.7	33.0	32.4	32.3	31.8
Clothing	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9
Residence	15.5	21.2	21.5	21.9	21.5	21.6	20.8	21.1	20.3	19.7	19.5
Household facilities, articles and services	4.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	5.7	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.6
Transport and communication	5.6	13.4	13.8	13.9	13.8	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.6	14.0	14.5
Education, cultural and recreation and services	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.7	11.1	11.5
Health care and medical services	5.2	9.2	9.7	10.2	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.8	10.5	10.4	10.1
Miscellaneous goods and services	3.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1
Rural areas coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)	...	79	80	81	82	83	...	...	…	…	…
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)[3]	45.4	95.8	96.3	96.7	97.3	97.9	98.0	98.1	98.3	98.6	…
Public Recreational Green Space Per Capita (sq.m)[3]	3.7	13.7	14.0	14.1	14.4	14.8	14.9	15.3	15.6	15.9	…
Culture, education and health											
Share of consumption expenditure of education, cultural and recreation and services (%)	…	11.2	11.4	11.2	11.7	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.8	11.3	11.8
Urban households	13.4	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.9	9.6	11.0	10.0	10.9	11.4	12.0
Rural households	11.2	10.6	10.7	10.7	11.1	9.5	10.3	10.1	10.7	11.1	11.5
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons)											
Higher education	5,561	26,958	27,536	28,310	30,315	32,853	34,961	36,594	37,750	38,913	39,540
Regular secondary schools	74,576	66,960	68,166	70,280	72,414	74,085	76,235	78,345	80,473	83,084	85,488
Primary schools	130,133	99,130	100,937	103,393	105,612	107,254	107,799	107,321	108,360	105,844	101,783
Special schools	378	492	579	666	795	881	920	919	912	916	927
Pre-primary education	22,442	44,139	46,001	46,564	47,139	48,183	48,052	46,275	40,930	35,840	32,255
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnell (1000 persons-year	922	3,878	4,034	4,381	4,801	5,235	5,716	6,354	7,241	7,569	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	4.3	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...	…	...
Number of PCT Granted (Pieces)[4]	…	44,992	50,674	55,242	60,993	72,349	73,434	74,452	73,812	74,691	78,496
Licensed (assistant) doctors (per 1 000 inhabitants)	1.7	2.3	2.4	2.6	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.6	…
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)[5]	2.4	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9	7.2	7.3	…
Number of new HIV infections per 100,000 population	0.01	3.97	4.15	4.62	5.10	4.43	4.27	3.69	4.18	3.90	…
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	41.68	61	60.53	59.27	55.55	47.76	45.37	39.76	43.49	40.43	…
Number of Malaria incidence per 100,000 population	1.94	0.23	0.2	0.18	0.18	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.20	…

Sources:

1. Ministry of Education of the People's Republic of China, Educational Statistics Yearbooks of China (2000–2025) 2. National Health Commission of the People's Republic of China, China Health Statistical Yearbooks(2001–2025) 3. Ministry of Housing and Urban-Rural Development of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports (2000–2025) 4. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Household Survey on Income and Expenditure and Living Conditions of China (2013–2025), Urban Household Survey in China* (2000–2012), and Rural Household Survey in China(2000–2012) 5. The People's Bank of China, Almanac of China's Finance and Banking (2000–2025) 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China, Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development 7. World Bank World Development Indicators (WDI) database

Footnotes:

(1) There's no data since 2015.

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

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

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

(5) Refers to number of beds of hospitals and health care per 1000 population.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average annual expenditure (in pounds) per family	10,177.5	…	…	51,399.9	…	61,907.4	…	…	…	…	…
Average annual net income (in pounds) of the household	1,222.6	…	…	58,854.9	…	69,059.5	…	…	…	…	…
The value of the national poverty line	999.0	…	…	8,827.0	…	10,279.4	…	…	…	…	…
Percentage of population below the national poverty line (%)	16.7	…	…	32.5	…	29.7	…	…	…	…	…

Table 6.2.4 - Selected data on People's Living Standard -Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ownership of cars (per 100 persons)	…	128.74	113.50	103.65	92.41	86.78	76.10	74.29	74.90	72.99	65.58
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Full-time equivalent of R & D personnel (person-year)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Average years of schooling (years)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)	5	4.2	…	…	6	6	6	6	…	…	…
Gini coefficient	…	0.328	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Source:

1. Ministry of Transport and Logistics 2. Ministry of Innovation and Technoplogy 3. Ministry of Education 4. Ministry of Health 5. Ethiopian Statistical Service

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income and expenditure											
Per capita monthly living consumption expenditure[1]											
Urban area											
Total (?)	855	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,459	6,996	...
Food (%)	48.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39.2	39.7	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3	5.6	...
Clothing (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4.6	4.8	...
Education (%)	4.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.8	6.0	...
Medical care (%)	5.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	5.9	...
Rural area											
Total (?)	486.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,773	4,122	...
Food (%)	59.4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46.4	47.0	...
Fuel and light (%)	7.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.7	6.1	...
Clothing (%)	6.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.2	5.7	...
Education (%)	1.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3.3	3.2	...
Medical care (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.1	6.8	...
Culture, education and health											
Enrollment by level of education (1000 persons)[2]											
Primary level (class I-V)	1,13,800	1,23,808	1,22,378	1,20,230	1,21,687	1,22,021	1,21,842	1,12,421	1,07,837	1,04,381	1,01,916
Secondary level (class IX-XII)	28,900	61,449	63,163	63,841	64,412	65,929	67,108	65,725	63,999	64,809	67,150
Higher education level (graduation or above)	8,626	35,706	36,642	37,399	38,536	41,381	43,268	44,632	45,001	...	...
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	0.74	0.67	0.67	0.66	0.66	0.64	...	...	...	...	...
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (persons-year)	93,836	...	...	3,41,818	...	...	3,61,924	...	...	...	...
Number of PCT filed by Indian Applicants											
Total	107	693	744	764	966	1,019	1,054	1,197	1,956	3,681	3,550
Individuals	46	234	272	274	336	351	332	331	858	1,147	1,393
Legal entity	61	459	472	490	630	668	722	866	1,098	2,534	2,157
Doctors (1000 numbers)[3]	556	1082	1131	1187	1251	2012	2056	2038	2101	2138	2140
Hospital beds	...	...	...	...	...	...	...8,80,399[9]	8,80,436[9]	9,48,017[9]		...
Deaths by accident (unnatural causes) (1000 numbers)[4]	239	410	389	405	413	367	390	422	438	460	
Death due to diseases (numbers):											
Cholera	18	3	3	6	2	0	11	8	14	57[P]	...
Malaria	932	331	194	96	77	93	90	83	83	86	76

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Dengue	7	245	325	258	193	66	346	303	485	297	131
Kala-Azar	150	0	1	3	6	6	8	3	4	9	3[P]
Tuberculosis	10,463	62,011	56,277	73,382	89,823	76,002	88,060	85,231	81,408	74,265	...
Living quality											
Dwellings by type of occupation											
Owned (per 1000 households)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Urban	668[5]	...	...	638	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	943[5]	...	...	960	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Hired (per 1000 households)											
Urban	285[5]	...	...	328	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	36[5]	...	...	28	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Others (per 1000 households)											
Urban	47[5]	...	...	33	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Rural	21[5]	...	...	12	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Housing amenities											
Tap water facilities (per 1000 households) [6]											
Rural	243[5]	...	...	…	213	380	482	598	758	802	818
Urban	687[5]	...	...	…	…	…	704	…	…	751	797
Gini coefficient[1][7]											
Urban (%)	0.342	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	0.314	0.284	…
Rural (%)	0.260	...	...	...	…	…	…	…	0.266	0.237	…
Illiteracy rate[1][8]											
Urban (%)	20.2	...	…	13.3	12.6	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.1	11.1	11.0
Rural (%)	44.2	...	…	27.2	26.1	25.7	24.4	23.7	23.0	22.5	22.6
Household using clean cooking fuel (%)	...	74.2	82.5	98.0	97.9	98.1	99.4	99.8	106.5	107.2	108.5
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day)[1]											
Rural	2149	...	...	...	…	…	…	2233	2212	…	…
Urban	2156	...	1944	...	…	…	…	2250	2240	…	…
Average number of proteins per capita (gram per day)[1]											
Rural	59.1	...	...	...	…	…	…	61.9	61.8	…	…
Urban	58.5	...	54.8	...	…	…	…	63.2	63.4	…	…
Average number of fats per capita (gram per day)[1]											
Rural	36.1	...	...	...	…	…	…	59.7	60.4	…	…
Urban	49.6	...	34	...	…	…	…	70.5	69.8	…	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population	0.28	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.05	0.05	…	…
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	…	217	211	206	202	197	196	196	192	187	…
Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	2.92	0.85	0.64	0.32	0.25	0.14	0.12	0.13	0.16	0.19	0.17(P)

Sources:

1. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) 2. Department of School Education, Ministry of Education 3. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare 4. Ministry of Home Affairs, National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) 5. Ministry of Home Affairs, Office of the Registrar General of India 6. Department of Science and Technology (DST) 7. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade (DPIIT) 8. Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation, Ministry of Jal Shakti 9. Ministry of Housing & Urban Affairs

Footnotes:

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

(2) Information pertains to Calendar year. Data for Higher education level is from Annual Publication "All India Survey on Higher Education(AISHE)" and pertains to Academic year i.e. data 2022 pertains to Academic year 2022-23 and likewise.

(3) As on end of December of the year indicated in the table. Number of beds in Government Hospitals only.

(4) Includes deaths due to Air-crash, Ship Accidents, Collapse of Structure, Drowning, Electrocution, Accidental Explosion,Falls, Factory/Mchine Accidents, Accidental Fire, Firearm, Mines or Quarry Disaster, Traffic Accidents, Stampede, Sudden Deaths, Deaths of Women during Pregnancy, Deaths due to Consumption of Illicit/Posionous Liquor, Killed by Animals, Poisoning, Suffocation, Drug Overdose, Causes not known and causes other than Forces of Nature.

(5) Information for year 2000 is based on Census 2001 and is as on 31st March 2001.

(6) Since 2019, data pertains to households getting safe and adequate drinking water within premises through Pipe Water Supply (PWS)

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

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

(9) Data for 2022 is till 31.12.2022, Data for 2023 is till 31.12.2023, Data for 2024 is till 31.03.2024,

(P) Provisional Data.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of R & D expenditure to GDP (%)[1]	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...	…	…
Share of public expenditure on education to GDP (%)[2]	…	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.3	…	…
Average years of schooling (years)[3]	…	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4
Share of public expenditure on health to GDP (%)[4]	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.4	…	…	…
Gini coefficient[5]	...	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.375
Expenditure											
Per capita monthly consumption expenditure											
Urban area											
Total (Rp)	…	1,168,131.3	1,263,526.1	1,350,524.4	1,388,211.8	1,455,636.5	1,487,326.6	1,549,242.5	1,691,449.9	1,737,427.2	1,811,697.6
Food (%)	…	44.6	46.7	46.0	45.9	46.1	45.8	46.5	45.5	46.6	46.0
Fuel & Lighting (%)[6]	…	7.5	7.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.6	8.0	8.2	7.5
Clothing (%)	…	3.0	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.9	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5
Education (%)	…	3.9	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.5	3.7
Medical Care (%)[6]	…	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	3.0	2.6	2.3	2.5	2.7
Other (%)	…	38.6	36.7	36.9	37.1	37.2	37.7	37.5	38.2	36.9	37.5
Rural area											
Total (Rp)	…	711.266.2	780,593.2	852,105.4	882,828.9	933,694.9	971,445.0	1,028,896.3	1,119,119.0	1,162,944.3	1,212,690.5
Food (%)	…	55.6	58.7	56.3	55.6	55.5	56.2	57.5	56.4	57.5	56.9
Fuel & Lighting (%)[6]	…	7.1	5.7	6.8	6.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	7.0	7.0	6.3
Clothing (%)[7]	…	55.7	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6
Education (%)	…	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
Medical Care (%)[8]	…	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.2
Other (%)	…	29.7	27.7	29.2	29.9	30.4	30.5	29.5	30.2	29.2	30.0
Urban + Rural area											
Total (Rp)	…	946,257.6	1,036,497.3	1,124,716.9	1,165,240.7	1,225,684.7	1,264,589.7	1,327,782.1	1,451,870.2	1,500,555.7	1,569,087.6
Food (%)	…	48.7	50.9	49.5	49.1	49.2	49.3	50.1	49.0	50.1	49.4
Fuel & Lighting (%)[8]	…	7.3	6.5	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.2	7.7	7.8	7.2
Clothing (%)	…	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.4	2.5
Education (%)[9])	…	3.4	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.2
Medical Care (%)[6]	…	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.5
Other (%)	…	35.2	33.5	34.3	34.7	34.9	35.3	34.9	35.6	34.4	35.2
Average number of calories per capita (kilo calories per day)											
Urban area[7]	…	2,034.0	2,142.6	2,141.0	2,119.8	2,108.5	2,133.7	2,063.6	2,071.2	2,031.0	2,048.3
Rural area	…	2,041.0	2,163.9	2,154.5	2,121.5	2,116.6	2,155.7	2,100.0	2,110.5	2,080.9	2,110.4
Urban + Rural area[10]	…	2,037.4	2,152.6	2,147.1	2,120.5	2,112.1	2,143.2	2,079.1	2,087.6	2,051.5	2,073.4

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average number of proteins per capita (grams per day)											
Urban area	...	59.1	64.5	64.6	64.4	64.1	64.0	63.5	63.6	62.7	63.6
Rural area	...	54.1	59.6	59.3	59.2	59.3	60.0	60.5	60.6	60.3	61.6
Urban + Rural area	...	56.7	62.2	62.2	62.1	62.0	62.3	62.2	62.3	61.7	62.8
Average number of fats per capita (grams per day)											
Urban area	...	54.0	58.7	58.6	58.5	58.1	58.6	46.1	46.9	46.7	46.0
Rural area	...	46.6	51.2	51.5	51.1	51.3	52.0	40.1	40.6	40.5	40.7
Urban + Rural area	...	50.4	55.2	55.4	55.2	55.1	55.8	43.5	44.3	44.2	43.9
Education											
Mean Years Schooling	6.8	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.2	9.4
Literacy Rate	88.6	95.4	95.5	95.7	95.9	96.0	96.0	96.4	96.5	96.7	97.1
Population below national poverty line as % of total population											
Urban area	14.6	7.8	7.7	7.0	6.7	7.4	7.9	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.7
Rural area	22.4	14.1	13.9	13.2	12.9	12.8	13.1	12.3	12.2	11.8	11.0
Urban + Rural area	19.1	10.9	10.6	9.8	9.4	9.8	10.1	9.5	9.4	9.0	8.5
National poverty line (IDR)											
Urban area	91.6	364.5	385.6	415.6	442.1	471.8	489.8	521.5	569.3	601.9	629.6
Rural area	73.6	343.6	361.5	383.9	404.4	433.3	450.2	484.2	525.1	556.9	580.3
Urban + Rural area	...	354.4	374.5	401.2	425.3	454.7	472.5	505.5	550.5	582.9	609.2

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

(6) The figure in 2022-2024 is revised with final figures

(7) The figure in 2016 is revised with final figures

(8) The figure in 2021-2024 is revised with final figures

(9) The figure in 2018-2019 is revised with final figures

(10) The figure in 2018, 2020, 2022 is revised with final figures

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gini coefficient											
Total Country	0.4322	0.3900	0.3981	0.4093	0.3992	0.4006	0.3938	0.3877	0.3979	0.3870	…
Rural	0.3916	0.3362	0.3559	0.3595	0.3539	0.359	0.3594	0.3643	0.3583	0.3532	…
Urban	0.4111	0.373	0.3793	0.394	0.3828	0.3835	0.3757	0.3696	0.382	0.3689	…
Population below international poverty line (1$ a day PPP) as % of total population											
Total Country	…	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.06	0.09	0.02	0.03	0.06	...
Rural	…	0.04	0.02	0.12	0.14	0.25	0.33	0.11	0.13	0.21	…
Urban	…	0	0	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0	0	0.01	…
Population below international poverty line (2$ a day PPP) as % of total population											
Total Country	…	0.27	0.27	0.51	0.49	0.79	0.72	0.41	0.27	0.25	…
Rural	…	0.82	0.93	1.68	1.67	2.49	2.02	1.12	0.86	0.92	…
Urban	…	0.06	0.05	0.11	0.11	0.24	0.31	0.19	0.10	0.06	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income and expenditure											
Household's per capita per month disposable income (Rub)[1]	...	23905	24218	25271	26569	27620	30055	33842	38647	45701	...
Rural (Rub)	...	16338	16368	17419	18943	19822	21207	24590	29502	33920	...
Urban (Rub)	...	26521	26918	27953	29140	30252	33044	36945	41695	49617	...
Household's per capita per month living consumption expenditure (Rub)[2]	1157	16086	16770	17490	19169	18583	20506	23068	25988	29129	...
Rural (Rub)	732	11030	11658	12174	12985	13449	14959	16608	18826	21219	...
Urban (Rub)	1313	17839	18532	19304	21272	20313	22367	25225	28387	31775	...
Population below international poverty line (1.90/2,15$/3$ a day PPP) as % of total population[3]	0.5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	...
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population (%)[4]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest 20%	5.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	5.5	5.3	5.2[P]
Second 20%	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.0	10.2	10.1	10.4	10.2	10.1	9.7[P]
Third 20%	15.1	15.1	15.1	15.0	15.1	15.2	15.1	15.4	15.2	15.1	14.8[P]
Fourth 20%	21.9	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.6	22.7	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.6	22.5[P]
Highest 20%	46.7	46.9	46.8	47.1	47.0	46.5	46.7	45.8	46.4	46.9	47.8[P]
Income quintile ratio[4]	7.9	8.8	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.5	8.7	8.1	8.5	8.8	9.4[P]
Living quality											
Consumption expenditure (%)[2]	…	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	...
Food products[5]	...	32.3	31.2	30.2	29.7	33.2	32.2	32.9	31.5	31.8	...
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco[6]	...	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.0	3.1	2.4	2.3	...
Apparel and footwear	...	9.2	8.8	7.9	8.2	6.9	7.8	7.5	7.5	7.5	...
Housing and communal service, fuel	...	11.3	10.9	11.1	10.8	11.9	11.4	10.9	10.4	10.1	...
Domestic articles, durables, housing support	...	5.9	5.3	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.5	5.3	5.7	5.2	...
Health care	...	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	...
Transport, communication[7]	...	16.6	19.1	19.8	19.2	18.3	18.7	18.7	20.0	19.3	...
Recreation and cultural arrangements	...	6.7	6.9	7.7	8.4	5.8	5.6	5.0	5.4	7.1	...
Education	...	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	...
Other goods and services	...	10.5	10.2	10.4	10.7	9.5	10.1	11.1	11.4	10.9	...
Food expenditure (including catering) as a percentage of total (%)[2]	49.4	35.5	34.3	33.5	32.9	35.3	34.7	35.7	34.3	35.9	...
Illiteracy rate (%)[8]	...	...	...	...	...	…	0.07	…	…	…	…
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)[9]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1 room	23.3	24.4	24.6	24.8	25.2	25.3	25.6	25.8	26.1	26.3	26.8
2 rooms	41	39.0	38.7	38.4	38.2	38.1	38.1	38.0	37.8	37.7	36.1

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
3 rooms	29.4	28.5	28.2	28.0	27.9	27.7	27.6	27.5	27.4	27.2	27.6
4 or more rooms	6.3	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.9
Classification of dwellings Tenure (%)[9]	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Private property	65.3	90.5	91.5	91.8	92.9	93.3	93.8	94.1	94.5	94.7	95.3
State-owned	6.3	3.5	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.6
Municipal property	26.5	5.3	4.9	4.7	4.4	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.1
Other	1.9	0.4	0.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)[9]											
Piped water within the dwelling	73.4	81.9	82.4	82.9	84.2	84.7	85.5	86.1	86.6	87.2	87.5
Sewerage	69	77.1	77.6	78.3	79.4	79.8	80.8	81.3	82.0	82.7	83.1
Heating	73.4	85.6	85.9	86.3	87.1	87.5	88.1	88.4	88.9	89.2	89.4
Hot water supply	59.4	68.7	69.2	70.1	71.7	72.8	74.0	75.0	75.9	77.0	77.5
Bath (shower)	63.8	69.5	69.9	70.5	71.5	72.1	73.2	73.9	74.7	75.7	76.3
Gas (network, liquefied)	70	66.3	66.5	66.4	66.8	66.4	65.7	65.5	65.3	64.8	64.6
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)[10]	95	98.4	…	98.7	…	98.6	…	99.0	…	99.5	…
City coverage rate of population with access to gas (%)[10]	74	71.3	…	71.5	…	72.0	…	71.4	…	63.1	…
Per capita area of parks and green land (sq.m)[11]	169.4	214.9	203.9	204.1	201.8	202.9	206.0	205.7	210.9	218.1	…
Average number of proteins per capita per day (gram)[2]	62	80	80	80	80	81	80	81	81	82	…
Average number of calories per capita per day (kilo calories)[2]	2394	2675	2655	2647	2652	2661	2577	2600	2569	2575	…
Average number of fats per capita per day (gram)[2]	82	109	108	108	109	110	108	110	109	110	…
Ownership of colour TV sets (per 100 households)[2]	124	193	190	187	188	191	185[12]	184[12]	184[12]	184[12]	…
Culture, education and health											
Percentage of household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)[2]	…	7.5	7.8	8.5	9.3	6.6	3.9[13]	4.6[13]	5.2[13]	6.8[13]	…
Enrollment by level of education (1 000 persons) [14]											
Primary education (1 level of ISCED 2011)	5920	6629	6928	7123	7307	7415	7554	7681	7634	7421	7041
Secondary education (2 and 3 levels of ISCED 2011)	16332	10022	9900	10197	10493	10790	11124	11466	11811	12060	12262
Tertiary education (5,6,7,8 levels of ISCED 2011)[15]	7224	6803	6162	6076	6089	6219	6265	6463	6780	6988	7272
Proportion of internal R & D expenditure to GDP (%)	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Full-Time equivalent of R & D personnel (1000 persons-year)	1007	802	778	758	754	748	729	737	736	735	…
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, (%)[8]	…	…	…	…	…	…	29.3	…	…	…	…
Girls enrolment per 100 boys (for primary education)	95	93	94	94	94	94	95	94	94	94	94
Number of patents on inventions applied	28688	41587	36454	37957	35511	34984	30977	26922	26651	26608	26393
Physicians (per 1 000 inhabitants)	4.7	4.61	4.72	4.76	4.83	5.0	5.05	5.08	5.19	5.13	…
Hospital beds (per 1 000 inhabitants)	11.5	8.11	8.0	7.9	7.9	8.1	7.91	7.8	7.75	7.72	…
Age-standardized death rate by cause, per 10 000 of the standard population[16]											
From diseases of circulatory system	51.2	29.4	27.5	27.2	26.4	29.3	29.0	25.6	24.9	…	…
From neoplasms	13.7	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.6	10.4	9.9	9.7	9.8	…	…
From external causes of death	18.6	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.9	8.6	…	…
From diseases of digestive system	3.2	4.1	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	4.3	4.1	4.3	…	…
From diseases of respiratory system	5.1	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0	3.9	2.8	2.7	…	…
From infectious and parasitic diseases	2.2	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	…	…
Number of new HIV infections per 1,000 population[17]	0.38	0.59	0.58	0.58	0.54	0.41	0.4	0.38	0.38	0.33	…
Number of Tuberculosis incidence per 100,000 population	89.2	53.0	48.0	44.1	40.9	32.1	30.9	31.1	29.6	26.9	…
Number of Malaria incidence per 1,000 population	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.0004	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	…
Growth rate of average annual real wage (% change from the preceding year)	20.9	0.8	2.9	8.5	4.8	3.8	4.5	0.3	8.2	9.7	5.2

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

(2) According to the Sample Household Budget Survey.

(3) The data are from World Bank WDI database and from Rosstat: before 2022 - US$ 1.90 at international prices in 2011; since 2023 - US$ 2.15 at international prices in 2017; since 2025 - US$ 3 at international prices in 2021.

(4) Estimates of Rosstat by data of sample household budget survey and macroeconomical per capita income data.

(5) Since 2021- including services for processing raw materials for the production of food and soft drinks for home consumption.

(6) Since 2021- including services for the production of alcohol for own consumption.

(7) Since 2021- Transport and information, communication.

(8) According to data of Microcensus of Population 2015 year and All-Russian Population Census 2020.

(9) Since 2013 - incomplete coverage.

(10) Before 2016 year - according to the Sample Household Budget Survey, since 2016 - according to the Complex Supervision of the Population Life Conditions.

(11) Per capita of urban population. For 2015-2021 - calculation based on the data of All-Russian Population Census 2020.

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

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

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

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

(16) World standard of WHO by all causes.

(17) The number of registered patients with newly diagnosed HIV infection per 1000 people population.

(P) Preliminary data.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Income and expenditure											
Household per capita disposable income (ZAR)	6364	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	84643	…	…
Household's per capita living consumption expenditure(1)	7546	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	51142	…	…
Population below international poverty line (1,25$ a day PPP) as % of total population	17.0								17.4		…
Percentage share of income or consumption by 20% subgroups of population	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	100	…	…
Lowest 20%	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	6.9	…	…
Second 20%	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	10.2	…	…
Third 20%	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	13.0	…	…
Fourth 20%	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	18.9	…	…
Highest 20%	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	50.9	…	…
Income quintile ratio	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	15.1	…	…
Living quality										…	
Composition of household's consumption expenditure (%)	100	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	100	…	…
Food and non-alcoholic beverages[2]	27.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	16.3	…	…
Alcoholic beverages and tobacco	2.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.4	…	…
Clothing and footwear	5.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	5.0	…	…
Housing, water, electricity, gas and other fuels	13.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	34.7	…	…
Furnishings, household equipment and routine household maintenance	8.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4.1	…	…
Health	1.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.0	…	…
Transport	13.3	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	15.3	…	…
Information and communication	3.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	4.5	…	…
Recreation, sport and culture	3.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.3	…	…
Education services	2.4	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.4	…	…
Restaurants and accommodation services	3.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2.7	…	…
Insurance and financial services									9.3		…
Personal care, social protection and miscellaneous goods	14.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	2.9	…	…
Other unclassified expenses	0	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.0	…	…
Gini index (per capita expenditure excluding taxes)	0.7	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.541	…	…
Illiteracy rate (%)[3]	...	14.2	13.7	13	12.1	10.0	10.5	10.2	9.7	9.4	9.9

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Classification of dwellings by number of rooms (%)											
1 room	...	21.3	21.3	21.0	17.5	13.7	14.3	12	13.8	14.3	14.88
2 rooms	...	9.2	9.0	8.6	8.0	8.3	9	8.3	9.8	10.4	9.98
3 rooms	...	11.1	11.6	11.7	11.8	9.9	10.2	7.6	11.1	10.2	10.65
4 rooms or more	...	58.4	58.1	58.8	62.8	68.2	66.6	72.1	65.3	65.1	64.49
Classification of dwellings tenure[5]											
Private Property[6]	...	58.8	58.6	58.6	64.1	70.6	69.1	63.8	62.4	59.7	58.79
Private property	...	23.6	24	24.3	20	15.5	16.6	20.7	22.5	23.3	24.28
State-owned	...	14.4	14.2	14	13.4	11	11.5	13	13.1	14.7	14.87
Municipal property	...	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.38
Other	...	1.1	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.57
Classification of dwellings by equipment (%)											
Piped water within the dwelling	...	46.6	46.7	46.3	44.9	46.6	45.2	45.8	45.2	46.4	45.09
Piped/tap water within the dwelling or in the yard	...	73.4	74.2	74.9	73.5	75	74.7	75.8	75.1	76.8	76.33
Sewerage within the dwelling[7]	...	60.6	61	61.5	60	60.9	60.6	60.8	60.9	61.7	61.98
City coverage rate of population with access to tap water (%)[8]	...	71.3	72.3	73.0	72.6	73.4	73.0	74.4	73.9	75.2	74.98
Culture, education and health											
Household expenditure on education, culture and entertainment (%)	6.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2.7	...	...
Expenditure on education as percentage of total budget (%)	26.0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of population 25 years and over with completed tertiary education, %	...	15.3	15	15.3	16.4	15.2	15.6	16.9	16.8	17.2	...
Expenditure for medical and health care (%)	14.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Sources:

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

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

Footnotes:

(1) Excludes rental estimations for owner occupied dwelling units.

(2) Adjusted for CPI.

(3) Individuals over the age of 20 years who have not completed primary education (equivalent to grade 7 education). Figures were revised.

(5) Fully or partially owned.

(6) Refers to fully or partially owned dwelling units

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

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Gini Coeffecient	…	…	…	…	0.295	0.295	…	…	…	…	...
Literacy rate (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Adult literacy (15+)	…	…	…	…	…	…	98.13	98.29	98.06	98.81	...
Youth literacy (15-24)	…	…	…	…	…	…	99.66	99.66	99.54	99.61	...
Mean years of schooling	…	…	12.06	12.48	12.69	…	12.77	12.99	13.36	13.28	...

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% subgroupes (quintiles) of population.

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

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

Brazil

The Continuous National Household Sample Survey of IBGE.

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

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

More information about PNAD Continuous can be found at:

https://biblioteca.ibge.gov.br/visualizacao/livros/liv101561_notas_tecnicas.pdf

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

India

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

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

Russia

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

Population below international poverty line (1.90$ a day PPP) as % of total population: percentage of the population living on less than 1.90$ a day at 2011 international prices (according to Purchasing Power Parity exchange rates). Since 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. Since 2025, the proportion of people living on less than $3 a day is the percentage of people living on less than $3 a day (at 2021 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.



BRICS
INDIA 2026

7 Resource and Environment

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil[1]	557,068	512,977	510,469	508,058	505,193	502,367	499,142	495,790	...	...	...
China[2]	174,909	220,446	220,446	220,446	...	...	...	...	…	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	1.22	1.75	2.35	1.96	2.16	3.88	6.24	7.55	9.23
India[3]	...	…	70,827	…	71,225	…	71,379	…	71,534	...	...
Indonesia[4]	232,626	125,956	125,922	125,921	125,817	125,817	125,795	125,793	125,667	125,541	...
Iran		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	871,539	870,706	870,714	870,745	870,766	870,776	870,738	870,751	871,521	871,523	871,573
South Africa	1,331	1,221	1,212	1,192	1,195	968,196	...	...	…	...	...
UAE[6]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utilization of perennial crop area (1 000 hectares)											
Brazil	6,245	5,904	5,345	5,312	5,311	5,429	5,380	5,467	5,572	5,704	…
China[7]	11,000	16,667	17,733	18,128	18,919	18,963	18,615	19,019	19153	…	…
Egypt	...	920	925	914	903	915	954	998	1,008	1,061	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[8]	…	8,877	9,133	9,645	9,859	10,088	10,185	10,383	10,380	10,507	10,558
Indonesia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	1,864	1,901	1,910	1,914	1,920	1,923	1,925	1,924	2,000	2,011	2,013
South Africa	16,680	16,442	18,333	18,683	15,664	7,257	…	…	...	...	...
UAE[9]	...	39	39	39	41	41	41	41	41	...	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)											
Brazil[10]	8,366	4,438	3,888	3,997	4,893	5,234	6,479	6,005	...	...	...
China	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	196	-5	-5	-5	-5	-31	-30	-29	-29	...	...
India[11]	…	1960.4	2005.0	2014.5	1983.6	1806.8	1906.7	2053.3	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	6,401.00	5,633.00	3,517.00	3,290.00	3,559.00	3,892.00	...	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	8182	8635	...	...	...	...
Russia[12]	605	3916	3367	4377	5167	3486	6005	3278	3703	4419	...
South Africa	10485	8704	8770	8732	8137	7359	7633	6994	...	...	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)											
Brazil	...	96.0	96.0	96.4	96.6	...	...	97.2	97.4	...	...
China	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	…	…	...	…
Egypt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	65.7	49.0	52.0	56.0	58.5	62.5	67.1	69.5	...	...
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Indonesia	...	...	...	42.2	42.8	42.3	43.8	44.9	44.9	44.2	44.2
Iran	...	94.7	95.2	95.6	96.1	96.3	96.5	96.9	96.9	97.1	...
Russia[13]	75.3	75.8	75.8	75.9	75.9	76.0	76.0	76.1	76.2	76.3	…
South Africa[14]	90.1	82.6	81.9	…	…	…	...	…	...	...	...
UAE[15]	...	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	...

Sources:

Brazil

1. Brazilian Forest Service - SFB, National Forest Information System (SNIF), Natural Forests – Datasets. 2. Brazilian Forest Service - SFB, National Forest Information System (SNIF), Planted Forests – Datasets. 3. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Municipal Agricultural Production Survey (PAM), 2023. 4. National Emissions Registry System (SIRENE), Ministry of Science, Technology and Innovation (MCTI), First Biennial Transparency Report of Brazil submitted to UNFCCC on 2024. 5. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Population Projections for Brazil and Federation Units: 2000–2070. Rio de Janeiro, 2024. 6. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNADC).

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2025; 2. Ministry of Ecology and Environment of the People's Republic of China; 3. World Bank WDI Database; 4. United National Global SDG Database.

Egypt

1. Annual Environmental Statistics Bulletin

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Forestry Development.

India

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

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia; 2. Ministry of Environment of Indonesia; 3. Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia.

Russia

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

South Africa

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

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Center - FCSC.

Table 7.1 - Summary of Resources and Environment on BRICS Countries

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

(10) CO2 GWP AR5

China

(2) Data are the figures of the Sixth National Forestry Survey (1999-2003), the Eighth National Forestry Survey (2009-2013), and the Ninth National Forestry Survey (2014-2018).

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

India

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

(8) Perennial crops include most of the fruit crops and plantation crops such as cashewnut, arecanut, cocoa, coconut and some spice crops. Data relates to agriculture year (i.e. July to June) and pertains to perennial horticultural crops. Data for 2025 is based on 1st Advance Estimates of the agriculture year 2025-26.The data for 2000 is as per the final estimates for the agriculture year 2000-01 and like-wise other years data have been provided. The figures for Dragon fruit and Curry leaf have been published separately since 2022.

(11) For calculating per capita emissions in CO_2 equivalent, GHG emissions in Carbon Dioxide Equivalent is taken from India's BURs and BTRs submitted to the UNFCCC and population data is taken from Ministry of Health and Family Welfare's Report of the Technical group on Population projections by Registrar General of India (2020)on population projections for India and States 2011-2036.

Indonesia

(4) available only forest area data, not Utilization of forest area data

Russia

(5) Year-end data.

(12) The calculation of the indicator uses data on carbon dioxide emissions, taking into account land use, land–use change and forestry from the general reporting tables (CRT) for 2024 to the National Report on the Inventory of Anthropogenic Greenhouse Gas Emissions from Sources and their absorption by sinks for 1990-2023 (according to the Federal Service for Hydrometeorology and Environmental Monitoring).

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

South Africa

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

UAE

(6) Desalinated only not include the ground water.

(9) Fruit trees.

(15) Using Improved drinking water.

Table 7.2.1 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources - Total (hm3/y)[(1)]	...	...	...	116443224	116192697	115423372	...	...	...	...	...
Area of protected areas (1000 hectares)	75389	163205	163620	256653	256731	256824	256942	259721	259915	260059	261565
Main mineral reserves											
Crude oil (MMbbl)	...	17936	18828	19402	18441	17470	20081	21957	22786	24071	24265
Natural gas (billion m^3)	...	507	503	487	475	408	496	518	645	673	694
Limestone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron (ton)	19200000000	32644000000	33731000000	28500000000	38400000000	39200000000	40600000000	58200000000	57800000000	58200000000	...
Magnesite (ton)	180000000	391000000	200000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coal (ton)	...	3799000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Clays (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mica (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kaolin (ton)	4000000000	4128000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial sands (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alumunium (bauxite) (1000 ton)	2500000	2600000	2685000	2600000	967000	1480000	1726000	1686000	1650000	1620000	...
Feldspar (ton)	79300000	119000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...
Syenite (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gypsum (ton)	1248720000	469000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Talc and Pyrophyllite (ton)	178000000	45163000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt (ton)	24440000000	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other ornamental stone (ton)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of wastewater safely treated (%)[2]	...	...	...	...	58.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Urban solid waste collected annually (million tonnes)	...	60	61.9	62.8	65.1	66.6	65.6	63.8	78.2	88.1	...

Sources:

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Environmental Economic Accounting for Water - Brazil. Stock Tables. Avaliable at: https://www.ibge.gov.br/en/statistics/multi-domain/environment/20510-environmental-economic-accounting-for-water-brazil.html?lang=en-GB. Accessed on: july 2025

Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey (PNAD Contínua).

National Register of Protected Areas. Ministry of Environment and Climate Change. Dashboard of Brazilian Protected Areas. Available at: https://cnuc.mma.gov.br/powerbi. Accessed on: july, 2025.

National Mining Agency - ANM. Mineral Summary. available at: https://www.gov.br/anm/pt-br/assuntos/economia-mineral/publicacoes/sumario-mineral. Accessed on: july, 2025.

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National Sanitation Information System - SNIS. Ministry of Cities. SNIS Dashboard on Sanitation Information. Available at: https://www.gov.br/cidades/pt-br/acesso-a-informacao/acoes-e-programas/saneamento/snis/painel/es. Accessed on: july, 2025.

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National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH)

National Water and Sanitation Agency (ANA) - National Water Resources Information System (SNIRH). Available at: https://www.gov.br/ana/pt-br/centrais-de-conteudos/publicacoes/ods6. Accessed on: september, 2025.

Footnotes:

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

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

Table 7.2.2 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million cu.m)	2770080	3246640	2876120	2746250	2904100	3160520	2963820	2708810	2578250	3112300	...
Number of nature reserves[1]	1,227	2,750	2,750	474	474	474	474	474	448	448	...
Area of nature reserves (1000 hectares)[2]	98,210	147332	147167	98,609	98,114	98213	98213	...	...	...	...
Main mineral reserves											
Oil (million tons)[3]	...	3,501	3,542	3,570	3,550	3619	3689	...	...	...	...
Natural gas (million cu.m)[3]	...	5436546	5522096	5793604	5966580	6266578	6339267	…	...	...	...
Coal (million tons)[4]	...	249226	1666673	1708573	1718260	162288	207885	...	...	...	...
Iron ore (million tons)[4]	...	20,120	84,888	85,219	85,300	10878	16124	…	...	...	...
Manganese ore (1000 tons)[4]	...	310336	1,846,000	1,816,000	1,920,000	212,957	261,688	...	...	...	...
Copper (1 000 tons)[4]	...	26,210	106,078	114,435	112,536	27,013	34,948	…	...	...	...
Lead (1 000 tons)[4]	...	18,086	89,670	92,163	98,329	12,331	20,408	...	...	...	...
Zinc (1 000 tons)[4]	...	44,391	184,939	187,557	200,250	30,948	44,229	…	...	...	...
Bauxite (1 000 tons)[4]	...	1009553	5,089,000	5,170,000	5,470,000	576,502	711,137	...	...	...	...
Nickel (1 000 tons)[4]	...	2,774	11,181	11,879	10,761	3,996	4,220	…	...	...	...
Tungsten (1 000 tons)[4]	...	2,432	10,304	10,716	11,204	2,225	2,952	...	...	...	...
Tin (1 000 tons)[4]	...	1,164	4,500	4,531	4,542	723	1,131	…	...	...	...
Antimony (1 000 tons)[4]	...	521	3,198	3,277	3,435	352	641	...	...	...	...
Gold (1 000 tons)[4]	...	2	13	14	14	2	3	…	...	...	...
Silver (1 000 tons)[4]	...	41	316	329	347	51	72	...	...	...	...
Graphite mineral (1 000 tons)[4]	...	73,215	367,000	440,000	530,000	52,319	78,263	…	...	...	...
Investment in the treatment of environment pollution as % of GDP (%)	...	1.24	1.15	0.97	0.94	0.96	0.83	0.75	0.69	0.60	...
Proportion of wastewater treated in Urban (%)	34.3	93.4	94.5	95.5	96.8	97.5	97.9	98.1	98.7	98.9	...
Sulfur Dioxide Emission (1000 tons)[5]	…	8549	6108	5161	4573	3182	2748	2435	2380	2223	...
Terrestrial nature reserves as percentage of total land area (%)	9.9	14.9	14.9	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

Table 7.2.3 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Number of protected areas	...	...	...	...	30	30	30	30	30	...	...
Area of protected areas (km^2)	...	...	...	...	135,943	135,943	141,337	141,137	141,137	...	...
Percentage of Natural Reserves To the Total Area of The Republic %	...	...	...	...	13.6	13.6	14.1	14.1	14.1	...	...
Amount of Municiple wastes(ton/day)	...	...	...	...		74,569	76,581	76,581	74,816	...	...
Amount of treated Hazardous Medical Waste(ton/ year)	...	...	...	...	30,864	40,324	41,852	3,886	3,967	...	...
The amount of treated wastewater (milliom m^3/ day)	...	...	...	...	12	12	12	13		...	...
Annual averages of SO_2 (Micrograms/m^3)											
Great Cairo	...	...	...	...	12	17	19	14	21	...	...
Delta	...	...	...	...	10	13	12	12	14	...	...

Sources

Annual Environmental Statistics Bulletin

Table 7.2.4 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Utilization of forest (000,000 tons)	…	…	1.22	1.75	2.35	1.96	2.16	3.88	6.24	7.55	9.23
Carbon dioxide emissions percapita (kg)	196.22	-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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources[1] (MCM)	1,869,000	1,999,200	1,999,200	1,999,200	1,999,200	1,999,200	1,999,200	1,999,200	2,115,950	2,115,950	2,115,950
Number of protected areas[2]	574	763	769	771	903	981	987	998	1022[4]	1134[5]	1134
National parks	89	102	103	104	104	104	106	106	106[4]	106[5]	106
Wildlife sanctuaries	485	543	544	544	553	566	564	567	573[4]	574[5]	574
All protected areas (1000 hectares)[2]	14,667	16,204	16,209	16,210	16,501	17,192	17,305	179,363		18716.3[5]	18716.3[5]
National parks (1000 hectares)	3,780	4,313	4,345	4,420	4,420	4,420	4,485	4,485	4,485	4,485	4,485
Wildlife sanctuaries (1000 hectares)	10,886	11,892	11,893	11,893	11,976	12,242	12,251	12,256	12,724	12,724	12,724
Ramsar Sites	6	26	26	26	37	42	56	75	82	89	98
Mangrove Cover (sq. km)	…	…	4,921	…	4,975	…	4,999	…	4,992	…	…
Forest Cover											
Very Dense Forest (sq. km)	…	…	98,158	…	99,278	…	100,135	…	102,502	…	…
Moderately Dense Forest (sq. km)	…	…	308,318	…	308,472	…	309,325	…	307,673	…	…
Open Forest (sq. km)	…	…	301,797	…	304,499	…	305,727	…	305,167	…	…
Scrub (sq. km)	…	…	45,979	…	46,297	…	46,740	…	43,612	…	…
Non Forest (sq. km)	…	…	2,533,217	…	2,528,923	…	2,525,543	…	2,416,489	…	…
Main mineral reserves[6] Crude oil (million tons)	703	621	604	594	619	608	592	652	670	671	672
Natural gas (billion cubic metres)	760	1,228	1,290	1,340	1,384	1,374	1,372	1,139	1,142	1,094	1,074
Coal (million tons)	…	308,802	315,148	319,020	326,496	344,021	352,126	361,412	378,208	389,422	400,715
Iron ore & Cone. (Hematite+ Magnetite) (Million tons)	6,312	…	…	…	…	6,412	…	…	…	…	11,783
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	1,04,541	…	…	…	…	75,041	…	…	…	…	153,085
Copper Ore (1 000 tons)	2,89,578	…	…	…	…	163,891	…		…	…	146,416
Copper Metal (1 000 tons)	3,012	…	…	…	…	2,162	…	…	…	…	1,913
Lead metal (1 000 tons)	1,337	…	…	…	…	1,900	…		…	…	2,972
Zinc metal (1 000 tons)	6,412	…	…	…	…	7,438	…	…	…	…	10,357
Lead and zinc Ore (1 000 tons)	1,00,830	…	…	…	…	103,275	…		…	…	191,558

Table 7.2.5 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Bauxite (1 000 tons)	5,24,098	…	…	…	…	646,493	…	…	…	…	1,184,687
Gold Ore (Primary) (1 000 tons)	10,085	…	…	…	…	23,728	…	…	…	…	28,273
Gold Metal (Primary) (tons)	59	…	…	…	…	93	…	…	…	…	82
Silver (ore) (1 000 tons)	91,983	…	…	…	…	170,446	…	…	…	…	243,468
Silver Metal (1 000 tons)	3	…	…	…	…	8	…	…	…	…	10
Graphite (1 000 tons)	4,796	…	…	…	…	8,563	…		…	…	12,177
The proportion of regularly collected urban solid waste in total solid waste (%)	…	97.94	…	98.5	96.83	95.44	91.84	96	…	…	…
Hazardous Waste generated (Million MT)	…	7.17	9.44	8.64	8.78	9.24	12.35	15.66	18.5	19	…
E-Waste generated (lakh TPA)	…	…	7.08	7.71	10.15	13.46	16.01	16.09	12.5	14.0	14.1
Municipal solid Waste generated (lakh TPD)	…	1.19	0.43	1.52	1.51	1.60	1.70	1.71	2	…	…
Bio Medical Waste generated (TPD)	…	517.7	559.1	614.7	619.1	774	764	705.2	743	815	…
Plastic Waste generated (lakh TPA)	…	16	7	33.6	34.67	41.27	39	41.36	…	…	…

Sources:

1. Ministry of Water Resources, Central Water Commission. 2. Ministry of Environment, Forest and Climate Change. 3. Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. 4. Ministry of Coal. 5. Indian Bureau of Mines, Ministry of Mines.

Footnotes:

(1) The data are based on studies conducted by Central Water Commission on Reassessment of water resources.(MCM=Million m3).

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

(3) Figures pertains to financial year.

(4) Figures available as on July 2023.

(5) Data as per the year 2025.

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

(7) Data of Coal Reserves is as on 1st April of the corresponding year.

Table 7.2.6 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Utilization of forest area (1 000 hectares) [1]	232,626.0	125,956.0	125,922.0	125,921.0	125,817.0	125,817.0	125,795.3	125,793.2	125,666.6	125,541.3	...
Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (kg)	…	...	...	6,401	5,633	3,517	3,290	3,559	3,892	...	...
Proportion of population using safely managed drinking water services (%)	...	...	...	42.20	42.80	42.30	43.80	44.90	44.90	44.24	44.24
Land Cover Quality Index	...	...	...	61.03	62.00	60.74	60.81	61.22	61.79	61.96	...
Air Quality Index	...	...	...	84.74	86.56	87.21	87.36	88.06	88.67	90.13	...
Water Quality Index	...	...	...	51.01	52.62	53.53	52.82	53.88	54.59	54.78	...
Sea Water Quality Index	...	...	...	...	71.49	68.94	81.04	84.41	78.84	81.67	...
Environmental Quality Index	...	...	...	65.14	66.55	70.27	71.45	72.42	72.54	73.53	...
Production of Main Mine Material											
Tin (ton)	56,360.00	...	71,531.00	82,809.00	86,947.00	65,127.00	52,467.00	57,735.00	67,625.00	49,877.00	...
Bauxite (000 ton)	1,151.00	...	1,294.00	5,694.00	16,592.00	25,860.00	25,781.00	28,809.00	9,890.00	8,362.44	...
Nickel ore (000 ton)	...	...	20,920.00	38,329.00	60,948.00	48,040.00	65,510.00	98,188.00	137,801.00	198,499.32	...
Gold (kg)	109,612.00	...	100,514.00	132,734.00	108,977.00	65,890.00	78,996.00	85,203.00	82,972.00	60,803.00	...
Copper consentrate (000 ton)	3,270.00	...	2,253.00	2,309.00	1,698.00	2,273.00	3,377.00	3,321.00	4,000.00	4,491.36	...
Clean Water											
Potential Capacity Production of Water Supply Establishment (litre/second)	113,791	...	221,719	234,865	231,634	246,169	251,329	252,535	256,995	260,600	...
Volume of Water Distributed by Water Supply Establishment (000m3)	1,511,964	...	3,583,525	3,856,435	4,130,273	4,350,726	4,375,697	4,504,496	4,792,960	5,144,522	...
Clean Water Production of Water Supply Establishment (000m3)	...	...	4,450,826	4,879,050	4,884,886	5,262,124	5,252,817	5,267,541	5,501,229	5,690,989	...
Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine capture fisheries (%)	...	...	...	93.2	...	...	90.4	...	...	93.4	93.3
Percentage of coastal villages engaged in marine aquaculture (%)	...	...	...	29.1	...	...	27.3	...	...	29.0	30.4
Climate Change											
Energy Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	529,576	553,974	593,027	636,453	584,284	595,862	727,330	752,280	...	...
IPPU Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	53,766	57,085	57,481	58,173	57,194	59,377	59,192	59,854	...	...
Agricultural Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	102,640	105,363	104,053	105,301	101,982	105,877	90,643	104,979	...	...

Table 7.2.6 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Emissions from the Forestry and Other Land Use (FOLU) Sector	...	507,652	488,517	723,510	922,824	183,434	266,665	221,368	306,897.69[2]	...	...
Waste Sector Greenhouse Gas Emissions	...	102,105	108,939	114,637	120,333	24,753	128,274	130,188	136,335	...	...
Indonesia System of Integrated Environmental Economic Accounting											
Closing Stock of Timber Resources (thousand meter cubic)	...	...	...	...	4,043,706	3,968,298	3,882,802	3,838,866	3,656,351	...	...
Closing stock of Oil Resources (million barels)	...	...	...	...	3,775	4,169	3,947	4,174	4,700	...	...
Closing Stock of Gas Resources (BSCF)	...	...	...	...	77,293	62,390	60,612	54,830	54,760	...	...
Closing Stock of Coal Resources (million tonnes)	...	...	...	...	37,605	38,805	36,279	35,054	31,714	...	...
Closing Stock of Gold Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	4,685	2,238	1,987	3,324	3,418	...	...
Closing Stock of Silver Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	13,130	11,457	11,540	44,287	42,657	...	...
Closing Stock of Copper Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	23,794	24,201	19,936	20,291	21,411	...	...
Closing Stock of Tin Resources (tonnes)	...	...	...	...	2,233,158	2,720,137	2,165,905	2,247,030	1,367,502	...	...
Closing Stock of Nickel Resources (thousand tonnes)	...	...	...	...	71,990	49,261	57,112	55,064	56,117	...	...
Closing Stock of Bauxite Resources (thousand tonnes)	...	...	...	...	740,289	946,972	520,475	533,892	531,424	...	...
Indonesia Air Emissions Accounts Indicators											
Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Type of Substance (thousand Ton CO2-eq)											
Carbon Dioxide (CO2)	...	...	...	...	682,045.5	631,167.9	644,375.1	772,864.4	787,427.8	...	...
Methane (CH4)	...	...	...	...	176,185.4	179,093.0	187,435.5	193,002.1	208,518.4	...	...
Dinitrogen Oxide (N2O)	...	...	...	...	61,698.6	58,180.4	58,262.5	42,319.9	57,530.2	...	...
Total Emissions	...	...	...	...	919,929.5	868,441.2	890,073.0	1,008,186.4	1,053,476.4	...	...
Greenhouse Gas Emissions by Industries and Household (thousand Ton CO2-eq)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	802,636.2	752,419.0	774,363.6	892,428.3	933,876.9	...	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	...	...	...	...	97,774.8	97,826.3	101,772.2	88,606.5	101,537.2	...	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	32,427.1	25,418.6	26,539.7	26,274.2	40,619.3	...	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	264,601.1	237,065.9	220,682.3	343,665.0	367,738.0	...	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	275,000.3	280,451.9	303,160.3	297,168.5	284,064.4	...	...
Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	.. .	...	...	...	29,136.9	29,650.8	30,255.3	30,708.1	31,284.9	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	75,218.7	60,184.0	67,305.7	80,857.3	81,565.1	...	...

Table 7.2.6 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	28,477.3	21,821.5	24,648.1	25,148.7	27,068.1	...	...
Households	...	...	...	...	78,883.0	77,430.5	76,854.9	76,507.2	79,901.2	...	...
Greenhouse Gas Emission Intensity by Industries and Household (thousand tons CO2e per billion IDR)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	76.5	72.8	72.6	79.7	79.4	...	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing...		...	...	...	72.2	71.0	72.5	61.7	69.8	...	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	40.2	32.2	32.3	30.6	44.6	...	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	116.2	107.3	96.6	143.4	146.6	...	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	2,467.8	2,577.1	2,639.4	2,426.8	2,211.3	...	...
Water supply, Sewerage, Waste Management and Remediation Activities	...	...	...	...	3,235.7	3,137.9	3,050.2	2,998.8	2,912.5	...	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	162.4	153.0	165.7	166.1	147.0	...	...
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	5.2	4.0	4.4	4.3	4.4	...	...
Households	...	...	...	...	13.3	13.4	13.0	12.4	12.3	...	...
Indonesia Physical Energy Flow Accounts Indicators											
Indonesia Natural Energy Inputs (petajoule)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Non-Renewable Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	20,005	18,446	19,437	21,021	23,213	24,821	...
Coal	...	...	...	...	15,527	14,258	15,373	17,268	19,425	21,019	...
Crude Oil	...	...	...	...	1,809	1,726	1,611	1,364	1,349	1,292	...
Natural Gas	...	...	...	...	2,669	2,462	2,453	2,389	2,439	2,509	...
Renewable Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	665	671	690	748	764	796	...
Hydro	...	...	...	...	76	87	88	97	87	95	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	1	2	2	...
Solar	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	2	3	5	...
Biomass	...	...	...	...	541	536	542	588	612	635	...
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	46	46	57	60	61	60	...
Total of Natural Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	20,669	19,117	20,127	21,769	23,977	25,616	...
Energy Transformation Efficiency in Manufacturing Sector (percent)											...
Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	2,533.7	2,346.9	2,216.3	2,233.5	2,333.4	2,243.4	...
Energy Outputs	...	...	...	...	2,143.8	1,981.4	1,893.2	2,035.5	2,158.0	2,178.0	...
Transformation Efficiency	...	...	...	...	84.6	84.4	85.4	91.1	92.5	97.1	...
Energy Transformation Efficiency in Electricity and Gas Supply Sector (percent)											...
Energy Inputs	...	...	...	...	3,753.0	3,592.0	3,898.0	4,529.0	4,561.0	4,986.0	...
Energy Outputs	...	...	...	...	986.0	1,006.0	1,054.0	1.14	1,229.0	1,297.0	...
Transformation Efficiency	...	...	...	...	26.3	28.0	27.1	25.2	26.9	26.0	...

Table 7.2.6 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Distribution of Energy Product Use Across All Industries (petajoule)											
Coal and Peat	...	...	...	...	3,927.1	3,729.2	4,089.6	5,774.3	6,099.4	6,881.0	...
Natural gas	...	...	...	...	1,518.9	1,415.1	1,473.9	1,487.6	1,551.0	1,701.4	...
Oil	...	...	...	...	4,382.3	3,847.4	3,948.6	4,207.8	4,250.7	4,312.7	...
Biofuels	...	...	...	...	497.3	499.4	492.3	572.1	601.1	632.2	...
Electricity and Heat	...	...	...	...	614.7	608.0	639.5	724.7	788.8	828.7	...
Other Energy Products	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Total Use	...	...	...	...	10,940.3	10,099.2	10,643.9	12,766.5	13,291.0	14,356.0	...
Distribution of Energy Product Use in Households (petajoule)											
Coal and Peat	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Natural gas	...	...	...	...	1.0	2.0	2.5	3.2	2.2	3.0	...
Oil	...	...	...	...	1,091.5	1,059.4	1,084.0	1,075.3	1,098.5	1,130.5	...
Biofuels	...	...	...	...	69.1	67.6	77.3	57.7	56.5	54.4	...
Electricity and Heat	...	...	...	...	377.0	403.1	418.4	417.9	442.9	471.7	...
Other Energy Products	...	...	...	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	...
Total Use	...	...	...	...	1,538.6	1,532.2	1,582.3	1,554.2	1,600.2	1,659.6	...
Energy Intensity by Industries and Household (gigajoule per billion IDR)											
All Industries	...	...	...	...	781.6	724.2	756.4	890.2	873.5	898.0	...
Agriculture, Forestry, and Fishing	...	...	...	...	14.3	14.3	14.0	14.0	20.2	34.0	...
Mining and Quarrying	...	...	...	...	646.1	602.8	596.7	547.0	517.3	347.6	...
Manufacturing	...	...	...	...	1,219.4	1,170.3	1,225.5	1,631.1	1,694.9	1,792.8	...
Electricity and Gas Supply	...	...	...	...	26,551.4	25,551.4	26,324.3	29,070.9	27,191.4	28,775.0	...
Transportation	...	...	...	...	2,451.9	2,327.0	2,576.0	2,564.1	2,248.2	2,202.0	...
Other Industries	...	...	...	...	144.9	129.0	122.4	129.1	126.3	125.4	...
Households	...	...	...	...	259.2	265.1	268.3	251.2	246.7	243.8	...

Table 7.2.6 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of Renewable Energy in Total Final Energy Consumption (percent)											
Hydro	...	...	...	...	1.28	1.58	1.41	1.26	1.06	1.06	...
Wind	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	...
Solar	...	...	...	...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	0.03	0.05	...
Biomass	...	...	...	...	5.51	5.52	4.66	3.63	3.40	3.17	...
Geothermal	...	...	...	...	0.77	0.84	0.91	0.78	0.75	0.67	...
Total	...	...	...	...	7.60	7.98	7.02	5.70	5.26	4.97	...

Sources:

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia (Village Potential Data Collection (Podes), Mining Statistics of Non-Petroleum and Natural Gas Publication, Water Supply Statistics Publication, Indonesia System of Integrated Environmental Economic Accounting Publication) 2. Ministry of Environment of Indonesia 3. Ministry of Forestry of Indonesia

Footnotes:

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

(2) Combined FOLU & Peat Fire

Table 7.2.8 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Fresh water resources (million.cu.m)[1]	4523000	4441000	4681500	4622600	4290900	4565000	4495500	4614900	4311600	4445600	4705600
Annual flows (million.cu.m)	61771	48719	47818	47407	46416	42732	44924	44421	46268	47186	46610
Number of protected areas[2]	135	11936	11939	11868	11822	11823	11880	11931	11930	11844	11934
Area of protected areas(1 000 hectares)[2]	40057	211696	212044	237747	238789	240108	242128	244270	244180	244595	244489
Proportion of important sites for biodiversity that are covered by protected areas to total area (%)	…	12.4	12.4	13.9	13.9	14.0	14.1	14.3	14.3	14.3	14.3
Emissions per capita of nitrogen oxides (kg)[3][4]	12	12	13	12	12	12	13	13	13	14	…
Emissions per capita of carbon monoxide (kg) [4][5]	34	33	34	33	33	33	36	35	35	36	…
Sulphur dioxide emissions per capita (kg)[4] [5]	37	27	25	24	25	24	22	23	22	20	…
Emission of sulfur dioxide (percentage change from the previous year)[5]	-1.8	-2.1	-7.7	-2.3	1.7	-2.2	-10.3	6.3	-4.7	-11.5	-6.6
Proportion of wastewater treated(%)	64	66	68	67	67	66	67	69	71	76	76
Urban solid waste collected million m^3 [6]	152	269	274	275	304	334	349	...	...	...	...
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP[7]	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	…
Total water consumption (million m^3)	66924	54633	53471	52964	51161	47028	48079	47871	49470	50679	49998
Forest coverage rate[8] (%)of land area	51.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	52.8	52.8	52.8

Table 7.2.8 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)[7]	1.5	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.6	0.6	0.6	…
Total water consumption[2] (Million m^3)	6 6924	54633	53471	52964	51161	47028	48079	47876	49482	50682	...
Forest coverage rate[8] (of land area)	51.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.1	52.8	52.8	…

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

(2) Data on state strict nature reserves and national parks; since 2015 - data on selected categories of the specially protected natural areas of federal, regional and local significance.

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

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

(5) Emissions from stationary sources.

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

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

(8) At the end of the year.

Table 7.2.9 - Selected Data on Resources and Environment - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Natural resources											
Number of protected areas	1,227	1,456	1,475	1,511	1,586	1,560	1,592	1,602	1,614	1,703	…
Marine area protected	16	0	0	0	42	0	0	0	0	…	…
Terrestrial area protected	1211	1456	1475	1511	1544	1560	1592	1602	1614	…	…
"Area of protected areas (1 000 hectares)	121,966	…	…	…	…	121,966	…	…	…	…	…
Marine area protected (sq.km)	1,902	186,175	186,232	186,232	..	…	…	…	…	…	…
Terrestrial area protected (sq.km)	85,938	121,056	121,932	121,977	…	…	…	…	…	1,703	…
Main mineral reserves											
Iron ore (million tons)	1,500	1,000	1,200	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Manganese ore (1 000 tons)	650	650	770	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Copper (1 000 tons)	4,000,000	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	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Gold (1 000 tons)	31	31	31	….	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Expenditure on environment protection as % of GDP (%)	0.01	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources:

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Number of protected areas	9	43	43	43	44	49	49	49	49	50	…
All protected areas (sq. km)	169.92	19961.76	19961.76	19961.76	19964.76	20018.06	20018.06	20018.06	20018.06	20,018.70	…
Number of Ramsar Sites	…	7	7	8	10	10	10	10	10	10	…
Ramsar Sites (sq. km)	…	349.77	349.77	369.79	391.65	391.65	391.65	391.65	391.65	391.65	…
Municipal solid Waste generated (1000 ton)	…	5210	5342	5505	5618	5323.972	4559.641	4617.98	4,727.10	6,642.30	…
Municipal solid Waste generated (kg/capita/day)	…	1.56	1.57	1.61	1.62	1.57	1.27	1.23	1.21	1.6	…

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

Brazil

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

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

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

India

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

Indonesia

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

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

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

Russia

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

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

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

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

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


BRICS
INDIA 2026



BRICS
INDIA 2026

8 Industry

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of industrial production (preceding year = 100)											
Brazil	106.6	93.6	102.5	101.0	98.9	95.5	103.9	99.3	100.1	103.1	...
China[1]	111.4	106.0	106.6	106.2	105.7	102.8	109.6	103.6	104.6	105.8	105.9
Egypt	...	107.5	112.1	114.0	116.9	101.3	109.9	112.1	101.7	107.3	122.6
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[2]	105.0	104.6	104.4	103.8	99.2	91.6	111.4	105.2	106.8	112.9	117.7
Indonesia[3]	109.20	131.20	137.40	142.90	148.70	133.60	143.70	149.40	153.02	157.01	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[4]	108.7	101.8	103.7	103.5	103.4	97.9	106.3	100.7	104.3	105.1	101.3[P]
South Africa	86.1	100.8	100.1	101.1	100.0	87.7	93.1	93.1	93.7	93.3	92.1
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of petroleum (million tons)											
Brazil	72	146	153	150	162	171	169	176	198	...	...
China	163	200	192	189	191	195	199	205	209	213	216
Egypt	...	27.3	27.2	26.9	26.0	24.1	19.3	23.7	23.8	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India	32.4	36.0	35.7	34.2	32.2	30.3	29.3	29.2	29.4	28.7	27.9[P]
Indonesia	71.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[5]	324	548	547	556	561	513	523	535	...	...	...
South Africa (million kl)[6]	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
UAE[7]	108	154	148	150	152	138	135	153	...	...	...
Production of coal (million tons)											
Brazil	7	7	5	5	5	5	7	6	6	6	...
China	1384	3411	3524	3698	3846	3902	4126	4559	4723	4781	4849
Egypt	...	250	182	299	204	172	106	...	...	...	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1501	1.186	0.574	2.1
India	314	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	998	1048	1041[P]
Indonesia	77	456	461	558	616	564	614	687	771	834	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	5	4	4	...	...	...
Russia	258	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430	430	429[P]
South Africa	225	251	252	254	259	250	234	230	234	237	235
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8.1 - Summary of Industry on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity production (billion-kilowatt-hours)											
Brazil[8]	349	584	596	607	633	629	656	677	708	751	…
China	1356	6133	6604	7166	7503	7779	8534	8849	9456	10087	10575
Egypt	…	190	197	200	197	205	214	216	229.3	…	…
Ethiopia	…	10.46	12.54	13.21	14.50	15.19	15.76	15.47	17.71	20.60	…
India[9]	561	1407	1483	1585	1623	1598	1694	1830	1958	2056	2074[P]
Indonesia[10]	93	251	263	275	280	276	297	320	326	344[P]	…
Iran	118	289	308	309	326	342	356	369	386	396	…
Russia	878	1091	1094	1115	1121	1090	1159	1170	1181	1213	1194[P]
South Africa	211	253	255	256	253	240	244	235	225	236	231
UAE[11]	…	130	135	136	139	137	149	155	168	…	…

Sources:

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), Indices of Industrial Production, 2000–2023; 2. National Agency of Petroleum, Natural Gas and Biofuels (ANP); 3. National Electric System Operator (ONS); 4. Energy Research Office (EPE); 5. Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, OECD.Stat Database; 6. International Energy Agency, World Energy Statistics 2019; 7. United Nations Statistics Division, Monthly Bulletin of Statistics Online.

China

National Bureau of Statistics of China, Annual Industrial Statistical Reports 2000-2025; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 2000-2025; China Economic Census Yearbook 2023; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development.

Egypt

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

Ethiopia

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

India

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

Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

1. South African Petroleum Industry Association. 2. Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey December-2024.3. Statistics South Africa, Monthly Electricity Generated and Available for Distribution Survey December 2024.

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

China

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

India

footnote of (2) IIP figure for the year 2000-2011 pertains to base year 1993–94,
from 2012-2022 pertains to base year 2011–12.
from 2023 onwards pertains to base year 2022–23.
The data pertains to financial year i.e. April (of the year mentioned in the table) to March (next year).

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

(P) Provisional

Indonesia

(3) 2010=100 (10) The figure of electricity production in 2023 is revised with final figures (P) Preliminary figures

Russia

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

UAE

(7) Crude oil. (11) Terawatt-hours.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Products											
Coal (million tons)	6	7.6	5.6	5.2	...	4.7	7.5	8.7	6.7	...	...
Natural gas (million m^3)[1]	13328	37891	40117	40857	44724	39185	45307	45272	54681	56038	...
Iron ore (million tons)	218	458	462	495	...	408	445	511	494	...	.....
Steel (million tons)	30.2	41.4	46.0	50.5	32.2	42.8	54.0	47.3	45.5	...	...
Passenger cars (1000 sets)	1320	1876	2383	2507	...	1731	1787	1810	1834	...	...
Household refrigerators (1000 sets)	4350	6366	6447	6491	...	6312	6155	6055	8486	...	...
TV (1000 sets)	6022	10401	12101	14377	...	14444	11738	13809	13854	...	...
Mobile cellular subscriptions (1000 sets)[2]	10921	46143	43698	38481	...	30189	35587	46937	36067	...	...
Washing machines (1000 sets)	3212	7015	6449	7658	...	9554	6300	8159	7793	...	...
Fertilizers (1000 tons)	19066	39011	39346	41695	...	45158	54633	54876	59993	...	...
Sawnwood (1000 m^3)	13497	23310	22254	24041	...	25185	33637	36376	51022	...	...
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	…	24.9	26.3	30.4	...	27.4	29.4	29.3	30.8	...	...
Cement (1000 tons)	36431	102600	85827	85578	...	94188	108584	111306	84333	...	...
Cotton woven fabrics (million tons)	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...	0.4	0.6	0.6	2.4	...	...
Wollen woven fabrics (1000 sets)	182	1097	961	669	...	600	488	926	961	...	...
Footwear (ton)	8865	1337	1398	1411	...	1046	1211	1349	1379	...	...

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

(1) National Petroleum Agency.

(2) Reflects the national production of mobile celular.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Products											
Coal (million tons)	1,384	3,411	3,524	3,698	3,846	3,902	4,126	4,559	4,723	4,781	4,849
Natural gas (million m3)	27,200	136,865	148,035	160,159	175,362	192,495	207,584	220,110	232,430	246,451	262,062
Iron ore (million tons)	223	1,272	1,229	802	845	867	981	968	977	1,042	984
Crude steel (million tons)	129	808	871	929	995	1,065	1,035	1,018	1,029	1,005	961
Cars (1000 sets)	607	12,111	11,945	12,174	10,285	9,240	9,706	10,450	11,811	11,062	13,346
Home refrigerators (1 000 sets)	12,790	84,816	83,145	81,088	79,043	90,147	89,921	86,644	99,423	103,957	109,244
Color TV (1 000 sets)	39,360	157,696	159,326	196,950	189,991	196,262	184,965	195,783	198,078	207,454	202,739
Mobile telephones (1 000 sets)	52,479	1,848,457	1,889,824	1,800,506	1,696,034	1,469,618	1,661,516	1,560,800	1,556,523	1,669,529	1,541,239
Home washing machines (1000 sets)	14,430	76,209	75,009	72,615	74,330	80,419	86,185	91,063	105,294	117,365	125,168
Chemical fertilizers (1 000 tons)	31,860	66,296	58,917	54,035	57,312	54,960	55,436	55,734	56,838	60,061	64,808
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)	6,344	77,161	86,024	83,618	67,455	75,926	79,517	56,990	60,725	60,396	...
Machine-made paper and paperboard (million tons)	25	123	125	120	125	127	136	137	151	158	164
Cement (million tons)	597	2,410	2,331	2,236	2,344	2,395	2,377	2,129	2,019	1,825	1,693
Cotton woven fabrics (million m)	13,922	39,260	27,491	26,351	21,918	18,624	19,629	18,497	17,571	17,017	…
Woolen woven fabrics (million m)	278	464	454	479	490	290	275	367	417	339	…
Leather footwear (million pairs)	1,468	4,618	4,477	4,125	3,947	3,542	3,524	3,631	4,808	2,754	…

Sources:

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Economic Census Yearbook 2023; Monthly Industrial Production Survey 12/2025. 2. China Forestry And Grassland Statistical Yearbook 2024.

Table 8.2.3 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products - Egypt

	2016/17	2018/19	2019/20	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2023/24	2024/25
Products								
White rice (tons)	205,635	579,028	651,487	1,072,322	1,153,374	1,011,596	...	...
Premium wheat flour (tons)	2,752,986	2,933,919	3,271,105	980,895	2,736,848	1,699,879	...	...
Tomato puree - Tomato sauce (thousand tons)	50	230	260	139	175	130	...	...
Natural Gas (thousand tons)	34,783	49,618	47,499	49,837	51,998	47,930	...	...
Petrol / Naphtha (thousand tons)	6,362	5,615	8,572	9,146	9,334	2,517	...	...
Solar and Diesel (thousand tons)	7,250	7,472	10,185	9,599	10,623	10,619	...	...
Mazut (thousand tons)	9,059	8,042	12,525	11,968	12,550	11,112	...	...
Butane and Liquefied Gas (thousand tons)	1,638	642	728	642	742	725	...	...
Cooking Ovens - Stoves (thousand)	2,227	6,659	7,087	2,129	2,467	1,769	...	...
Clay bricks(thousand)	3,871,751	14,132,339	14,447,971	5,750,706	4,667,068	22,400,206	...	...

Source:

The annual bulletin of production and foreign trade movement and the industrial goods available for consumption

Footnotes:

all goods in quantity

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

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Iron ore production (million tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Petroleum production (million tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Production of coal (million tons)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	1501	1.186	0.574	2.1
Natural gas (million cu.m)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Electricity production (billion kWh)	…	9.55	10.46	12.54	13.21	14.50	15.19	15.76	15.47	17.71	20.60	…
Primary energy production (mtoe)	21.1	47.2	36.25	37.3	38.23	39.2	40.11	41.26	42.08	43.2	44.75	…
Consumption of energy (mtoe)	22.3	50.8	37.5	38.96	40.04	41.24	42.8	43.29	44.3	45.54	46.76	…

Sources:

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)											
Mining & Quarrying ^	102.8	105.3	102.3	102.9	101.6	92.2	112.2	105.8	102.2	105.1	109
Manufacturing	105.3	104.4	104.6	103.9	98.6	90.4	111.8	104.7	107.1	113.5	118.9
Electricity & Gas Supply*	104	105.8	105.4	105.2	101	99.5	107.9	108.9	107.4	113	113.9
Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	117.8	131.8	140.2
Products											
Coal (million tons)[1]	314	658	675	729	731	716	778	893	998	1048	1040[P]
Natural gas (million m^3)	29,480	31,897	32,649	32,873	31,184	28,672	34,024	34,450	36,438	36,113	34,776[P]
Iron ore (million tons)	80.6	195	201	206	244	205	254	258	277	289[P]	313[P]
Aluminium (in thousand tonnes)	624	2897	3400	3696	3635	3619	4017	4066	4159	4197	4259
Crude steel (million tons)[2]	26.9	95.5	101.5	109.3	111.4	100.3	118.2	125.4	140.8	149.4	165.6
Passenger cars (1000 sets)[3]	513	2712	2747	2711	2157	1773	1845	2185	1980[P]	1750[P]	…
Fertilizers (1000 MT)[4]	…	18,155.2	17,968.7	17,589.7	18,661.1	18,701.5	18,371.2	19,904.5	22,079.8	21,927.7	22,109.8
Cement (all kinds)[5] (million tons)	104	280	299	337	343	300	360	392	426	454	492[P]
Cotton cloth (including hosiery) (m.sq.mtrs)	19,718	38,837	40,057	42,204	40,038	36,344	40,442	41,959	44753[P]	44995[P]	44482[P]

Sources:

1. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation 2. Ministry of Coal. 3. Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. 4. Ministry of Mines, Indian Bureau of Mines. 5. Ministry of Steel. 6. Ministry of Road Transport and Highways. 7. Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers, Department of Fertilizers. 8. Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Department for Promotion of Industry and Internal Trade. 9. Ministry of Textiles, Office of the Textile Commissioner.

Footnotes:

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

IIP figure for the year 2000-2011 pertains to base year 1993–94, from 2012-2022 pertains to base year 2011–12.

from 2023 onwards pertains to base year 2022–23.

(^) minor minerals and Rare Earth are added in "Mining & Quarrying" Sector in Base year 2022-23.

(*) Gas supply is added with Electricity in new base 2022-23

(**)Water Supply, Sewerage and waste management incorporated in new base 2022-23.

(1) Coal Production Figures are Financial year wise.

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

(3) Data provided on financial year basis. Data for the year 2000 is for financial year 2000-01 and same for other years. Data for 2024 is for financial year 2024-25.

(4) Fertilizers include nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers.

(5) Data provided on Financial year basis

(6) Provisional Data

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of industrial production [1]	109.20	131.20	137.40	142.90	148.70	133.60	143.70	149.40	153.02	157,01	...
Production of petroleum (million tons)	71.00	41.00	40.00	38.00	37.00	35.00	33.00	30.00	30.00	29.00	...
Production of coal (million tons)	77.00	456.00	461.00	558.00	616.00	564.00	614.00	687.00	771.00	834.00	...
Manufacturing Output Value by 2-Digit ISIC (million USD) [2]											
10 - Manufacture of food products	...	...	118,808	117,640	122,306	118,741	140,136	130,801	126,585	...	...
11 - Manufacture of beverages	...	...	3,754	5,008	5,460	5,136	5,031	4,387	4,270	...	...
12 - Manufacture of tobacco products	...	...	15,088	19,107	16,234	19,521	20,467	19,348	19,311	...	...
13 - Manufacture of textiles	...	...	19,743	25,446	28,050	24,240	19,145	15,566	12,310	...	...
14 - Manufacture of wearing apparels	...	...	15,310	17,793	20,981	14,387	19,114	17,937	13,382	...	...
15 - Manufacture of leather and related products and footwear	...	...	10,730	12,744	14,592	10,001	12,572	11,750	8,466	...	...
16 - Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials, bamboo, rattan and the like	...	...	8,722	8,510	6,985	5,925	6,058	5,371	5,098	...	...
17 - Manufacture of paper and paper products	...	...	12,600	18,980	21,493	25,804	19,421	18,383	18,156	...	...
18 - Printing and reproduction of recorded media	...	...	3,781	4,598	4,490	4,219	2,604	2,234	2,274	...	...
19 - Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products	...	...	6,570	20,931	22,433	22,121	22,942	19,724	19,757	...	...
20 - Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products	...	...	36,234	34,843	45,937	51,231	60,240	49,716	46,389	...	...
21 - Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products	...	...	8,455	8,655	7,798	9,732	9,445	7,234	5,640	...	...
22 - Manufacture of rubber and plastic products	...	...	25,977	25,140	24,280	19,304	22,786	21,680	23,801	...	...
23 - Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products	...	...	27,588	25,999	23,794	16,324	16,196	12,362	11,813	...	...
24 - Manufacture of basic metals	...	...	16,223	23,759	31,134	30,955	40,792	47,805	56,237	...	...
25 - Manufacture of fabricated metal products, excepts machinery and equipment	...	...	8,672	10,788	10,957	10,430	12,845	12,035	14,700	...	...
26 - Manufacture of computers, electronic and optical products	...	...	10,696	9,092	11,200	8,637	7,165	8,783	7,676	...	...
27 - Manufacture of electrical equipment	...	...	33,478	32,078	24,072	22,059	20,276	18,406	16,451	...	...
28 - Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c	...	...	9,972	12,911	10,484	7,947	7,172	6,138	5,176	...	...
29 - Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers	...	...	31,878	35,946	37,154	31,404	26,648	27,088	25,904	...	...

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
30 - Manufacture of other transport equipment	…	…	7,152	12,120	14,940	10,484	14,596	12,531	8,824	…	…
31 - Manufacture of furniture	…	…	4,097	4,662	4,479	3,271	4,848	3,677	3,538	…	…
32 - Other manufacturing	…	…	3,009	3,608	3,881	4,439	4,483	3,885	4,275	…	…
33 - Repair and installation of machinery and equipment	…	…	1,760	1,308	1,767	1,719	1,250	1,473	877	…	…
Total	**…**	**…**	**440,299**	**491,665**	**514,900**	**478,030**	**516,233**	**478,314**	**460,909**	**…**	**…**

Source:

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

Footnotes:

(1) 2010=100

(2) Figues in 2016 are based on Economic Survey 2016

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

Commodity	Unit	2000	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Alumina	Tonnes (Al2O3 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 & Magnesia (Magnesite)	Tonnes (Metric)	…	…	224,210	218,737		…	.....
Manganese Ore	Tonnes (Metric)	…	…	214,443	238,041		…	.....
Mercury	Tonnes (Metric)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mica	Tonnes (Metric)	…	…	7,950	1,997		…	.....
Molybdenum	Tonnes (metal content)	…	…	6,777	6,035		…	.....
Natural Gas	Million m3	…	...	...	…	…	…	…
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)	…	---	---	…	…	…	…

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

Commodity	Unit	2000	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Primary Aluminium	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salt	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	3,295,229	3,959,619		...	.....
Silver	kg (metal content)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Steel Ingots and Castings	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Strontium Minerals	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	339,089	360,097		...	.....
Sulphur and Pyrites (Recovered, hydrocarbons)	Tonnes (sulphur content)		...	...	...	...	...	...
Talc	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	161,050	127,775		...	.....
Tantalum	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
White Arsenic	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Zinc	Tonnes (metal content)	...	...	4,456,234	5,533,182		...	.....
Zinc (Slab)	Tonnes (Metric)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 8.2.8 - Selected Data on Output of Main Industrial Products[1] - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of industrial production by subcategories (preceding year = 100)[2]											
Mining	106.4	102.6	101.9	103.8	103.4	93.5	104.2	101.5	99.0	99.5	98.4
Manufacturing	110.9	101.1	105.7	103.6	103.6	101.3	107.4	100.3	108.7	109.1	103.6
Electricity	104.0	102.0	100.4	102.2	99.2	97.6	107.1	100.5	100.0	102.4	98.4
Water supply	...	102.5	99.6	102.9	102.9	102.2	112.6	96.8	100.3	104.1	95.7
Products											
Coal (million tons)	258	386	410	439	439	398	435	435	430	430	429[P]
Natural gas (billion cu.m)[3]	584	641	691	726	739	694	763	676	638	684	663[P]
Iron ore (million tons)[4]	86.8	101	95	96.1	97.7	100	101	95.1	90.8	90.4	92.2[P]
Steel (million tons)[5]	59.2	69.6	73.1	74.3	73.9	73.8	77.8	72.2	75.0	71.1	67.6[P]
Passenger cars (1 000 sets)	969	1,120	1,356	1,565	1,525	1,262	1,365	451	543	763	673[P]
Household refrigerators (1 000 sets)[6]	1,327	3,293	3,152	3,420	3,368	3,557	4,087	2,530	2,979	3,250	2 868[P]
TV (1 000 sets)[7]	1,116	8,382	5,859	6,674	7,300	7,670	6,360	4,164	3,685	2,744	2 093[P]
Household washing machines (1000 sets)[8]	954	4,040	4,533	4,676	4,854	5,261	5,583	2,755	2,524	2,699	2,113[P]
Mineral fertilizers (1000 tons)[9]	12,213	20,821	22,567	22,962	23,703	24,913	26,428	23,564	25,920	28,940	30,398[P]
Sawnwood (1000 cu.m)[10]	20,583	23,780	25,162	28,523	29,967	29,299	32,337	29,831	28,037	29,225	30,982[P]
Paper and paperboard (million tons)	5.3	8.6	8.7	8.6	9.1	9.7	10.4	10.1	10.1	10.7	10.8[P]
Cement (1000 tons)[11]	32,389	54,935	54,721	53,678	57,676	56,168	59,668	60,953	63,238	64,825	58,939[P]
Cotton woven fabrics (million sq.m)[12]	1,822	1,168	1,210	1,352	1,390	1,453	1,358	1,327	1,396	1,268	1,218[P]
Woolen woven fabrics (million sq.m)	54.6	9.1	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.8	6.6	6.7	5.4	5.4	4.0[P]
Footwear (1000 pairs)[13]	56,506	95,410	120,074	123,160	109,251	93,617	104,650	114,703	129,874	151,241	116,485[P]

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

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

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

(3) Since 2010 – including associated gas.

(4) Since 2010 – concentrate of iron ore.

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

(6) Household refrigerators and freezers.

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

(8) Household washing machines.

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

(10) Including sleepers. Since 2010 – wood, sawn or chipped lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 6 mm; railway or tramway sleepers of wood, not impregnated.

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

(12) Including gauze, except narrow fabrics.

(13) Including rubber and felt.

(P) Preliminary data.

Table 8.2.9 - Value of Sales by Product - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of sales, by product (million ZAR)											
Basic iron and steel	36798	116560	139483	146337	133688	104798	156317	169811	164748	151362	112297
Motor vehicles	49269	184832	202647	229638	264601	207380	205721	267188	349570	372908	342810
Household appliance	4855	9681	9340	9799	10633	9224	10964	12486	13524	14284	14881
Basic chemicals [1]	24282	86591	88488	91531	91142	89530	103496	124002	122962	129980	134643
Sawmilling and planing of wood	3983	11357	11712	11487	11253	9911	11017	12633	15198	15004	14567
Paper and paper products	28632	86466	89449	96172	97939	93329	103599	111352	126274	126989	121722
Non-metallic mineral [2]	19058	59498	61267	62613	60393	52146	65106	70246	73847	77567	79687
Textiles [3]	7691	9121	9271	8735	8334	7530	8928	9293	10489	9512	9817
Footwear	2836	5207	5190	5750	6346	5414	7057	7481	8611	8517	8991

Source:

Statistics South Africa, Monthly Manufacturing Production and Sales Survey 2000-2025.

Footnotes:

(1) Including fertilizers.

(2) Including cement.

(3) Including cotton fabrics.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Production of Crude Oil (1000 Tonnes)	…	153,768	147,743	149,745	152,274	138,444	135,324	152,582	146,612	145,207	…
production of natural gas (million cubic meter)	…	61,862	54,086	47,969	55,097	55,064	54,485	55,574	56,686	…	…
Number of Employees in manufacturing sector	…	730,742	760,533	737,126	752,046	729,989	758,503	823 535	954,491	…	…
Number of establishments in manufacturing sector	…	31,815	32,798	32,654	33,449	35,369	35,587	39 046	45,649	…	…
Production value in manufacturing sector	…	108,202	117,516	130,138	129,787	108,013	134,162	159,374	181,753	203,395	211,697
Intermediate consumption in manufacturing sector	…	73,690	80,668	91,707	91,415	75,897	97,104	115,678	132,320	148,869	154,998
Value Added in manufacturing sector	…	34,512	36,848	38,430	38,372	32,116	37,058	43,696	49,433	54,526	56,699
Employees compensation in manufacturing sector	…	11,960	12,608	12,425	12,923	12,132	12,959	13,857	16,860	18,274	19,178

Footnotes:

(1) Values in million USD.

(P) Preliminary Estimation.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

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

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

China

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

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

Ethiopia

Electricity production (billion kWh) = it is represents the total or net production of electricity from all sources (Hydro, Wind, Geothermal and Waste energy).

India

Index of industrial production: is compiled by the Laspeyres' Fixed base index formula which is a weighted arithmetic mean of production relatives, where, the sectoral weights for "Mining & Quarrying", "Electricity & Gas Supply", and " Water Supply, Sewerage & Waste Management " are based on their respective shares in Gross Value Added in the National Accounts Statistics. Manufacturing weights are further distributed across industry groups in proportion to their respective GVA in Annual Survey of Industries.

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.


BRICS
INDIA 2026



BRICS
INDIA 2026

9 Energy

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total primary energy production (mtoe)											
Brazil[1]	153	296	304	310	328	343	340	355	391	396	428
China[2]	970	2,422	2,512	2,652	2,748	2,819	2,960	3,217	3,332	3465	3591[P]
Egypt (ktoe)	…	76,904	84,905	95,131	91,361	91,924	93,576	86,103	78,077	…	…
Ethiopia[3]	21.1	36.25	37.3	38.23	39.2	40.11	41.26	42.08	43.2	44.75	…
India[4]	204	384	386	409	408	393	426	476	522	545	…
Indonesia	220.23	421	426	449	477	439	469	444	491	526	…
Iran	253	397	419	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	1,016	1,347	1,380	1,443	1,457	1,392	1,451	…	…	…	…
South Africa	153	164	181	165	166	176	148	148	…	…	…
UAE	…	244	230	228	237	224	227	253	258	…	…
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)											
Brazil[5]	190	289	295	291	295	290	304	304	314	322	328
China[2]	1029	3090	3191	3303	3399	3476	3675	3789	3999	4173	4319[P]
Egypt (ktoe)	…	52,189	52,808	52,846	52,963	53,618	58,758	58,646	61,534	…	…
Ethiopia[6]	22.3	37.5	38.96	40.04	41.24	42.8	43.29	44.3	45.54	46.76	…
India[7]	...	477	507	493	503	480	512	534	588	609	…
Indonesia	70	108	112	125	135	119	122	159	169	176	……
Iran	84	162	163	174	184	187	197	206	…	…	…
Russia	997	1155	1168	1202	1202	1165	1220	…	…	…	…
South Africa	91	71	68	82	75	71	61	81	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)											
Brazil[8]	1088	1414	1431	1405	1417	1381	1443	1439	1482	1,514	1,534
China[9]	815	2227	2286	2355	2414	2463	2602	2683	2835	2962	…
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	335	497	504	510	506	509	512	514	516	519	…
India[10]	...	546	563	583	574	521	573	607	652	676	…
Indonesia	339	417	428	474	505	441	446	577	606	626	…
Iran	1,307	2,025	2,015	2,121	2,228	2,246	2,343	2,433	…	…	…
Russia	6801	7837	7909	8132	8127	7887	8287	…	…	…	…
South Africa	1,799	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)											
Brazil	22.0	2.1	0.3	-1.4	-5.1	-10.7	-3.8	-7.9	-14.0	-11.8	-17.5
China	3.4	17.7	19.2	20.6	21.6	22.6	21.3	20.0	23.0	22.8	…
Egypt(toe)	…	…	0.548	0.539	0.530	0.528	0.571	0.561	0.581	…	…

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	…	64.5	64.0	71.0	73.1	68.5	65.4	69.0	66.7	64.7	…
Indonesia	…	-177.3	-171.9	-153.5	-180.8	-180.1	-185.0	-118.9	-124.9	-128.4	…
Iran	-140	-87	-85	-63	-33	-31	-40	-43	…	…	…
Russia	8.8	3.0	5.5	4.3	1.2	2.8	2.2	…	…	…	…
South Africa	21.0	28.0	32.0	47.0	50.0	49.0	50	35	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	7	518	156	1	199	395	44	4,979	7,186	2,510	3,246
China	9,880	18,910	19,470	20,910	21,650	21,790	20,180	20,090	22,104	20548	…
Egypt	…	65	81	70	95	170	95	94	84	…	…
Ethiopia	0	165.81	1302.97	1432.00	999.55	1000.00	1637.00	1670.78	1725.10	1671.07	…
India	195	6,710	7,203	8,469	9,491	9,574	9,249	13,792	11,295	11,295	10,612
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…	…
Iran	1,003	6,688	8,172	6,295	8,206	9,470	5,723	4,620	4,883	…	…
Russia	22,850	16,049	11,593	12,086	12,915	7,906	26,714	…	…	…	…
South Africa[11]	4,007	16,549	15,201	14,386	14,977	13,647	13,705	12,270	11,256	13,528	14,927
UAE	…	506	616	517	257	235	657	613	403	2,663	…
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	44,345	41,313	36,511	34,980	25,156	25,113	23,147	17,887	22,294	14,098	10,604
China	1,550	6,190	6,420	5,690	4,860	4,750	5,940	7,140	5,024	2916	…
Egypt	…	333	425	636	982	1,591	1,589	1,437	1,415	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	1,497	5,617	5,072	4,396	6,351	9,548	7,974	7,640	6,147	7,457	…
Indonesia	0	693	1,119	1,496	1,683	1,553	973	797	893	958	…
Iran	326	4,221	3,852	2,588	1,342	2,674	3,019	4,056	3,234	…	…
Russia	8,795	3,488	6,410	5,132	1,473	3,284	2,650	…	…	…	…
South Africa[12]	4,719	10,555	8,568	9,687	9,804	9,829	10,137	10,761	10,709	9,755	6,519
UAE	…	1,141	514	488	245	206	868	504	299	2,150	…
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)											
Brazil	331,795	526,560	534,332	544,230	552,101	547,724	573,155	586,063	616,308	650,432	667,842
China	1347240	6120510	6591400	7150820	7486610	7762020	8520010	8835760	9439320	10069222	…
Egypt	…	151606	157610	151908	148517	154176	163986	169580	179,192	…	…
Ethiopia	…	10,309.46	8,585.94	8,815.48	10,289.92	10,933.07	11,016.08	10,231.44	11,749.50	13,341.51	…
India	3,68,284	1,061,183	11,23,427	12,09,972	12,48,086	12,30,208	13,16,765	14,40,311	15,40,587	16,18,212[P]	…
Indonesia	79,170	217,438	226,014	239,012	247,653	241,406	257,634	273,762	288,436	303,405	…
Iran	90366	237560	254953	259723	273750	290847	306612	316584	332818	…	…

Table 9.1 - Summary of Energy on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Russia	863709	1077948	1089105	1108134	1110050	1085045	1135353	1153595	1172288	1206752	...
South Africa	195660	228,609	229,722	231,880	227,411	216,098	221,120	214,891	206,341	213,554	204,638
UAE	…	110645	114485	116389	119941	118223	129028	134606	146,183	155,279	...
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Brazil[13]	2251	3055	3070	3099	3155	3117	3228	3266	3409	3,582	3,663
China	1067	4410	4721	5098	5318	5501	6032	6257	6691	7146	…
Egypt	…	1646	1637	1549	1487	1519	1594	1,623	1,692	…	...
Ethiopia	22	92.03	92.03	92.41	105.43	109.55	108.11	98.28	111.16	123.08	...
India	366	1,082	1,127	1,190	1,207	1,178	1,235	1,319	1,400	1460[P]	...
Indonesia	384	841	865	905	928	893	945	993	1,035	1,077	…
Iran	1,407	2,971	3,146	3,169	3,326	3,487	3,648	3,738	3,900	...	...
Russia[14]	5892	7314	7374	7497	7505	7346	7712	7863	8013	...	...
South Africa[15]	4587	4043	4004	3982	3846	3601	3646	3502	3,318	3,389	3,243
UAE	…	12116	12291	12410	12608	12727	13085	13083	13,689	13,749	...

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Footnotes:

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

Brazil

(1) Primary energy production: includes natural gas rejected and non-utilized.

(5) Total consumption, total primary energy supply, or gross domestic supply: includes sectorial final energy consumption; losses in transformation, distribution and storage; and energy sector final consumption.

(8) Energy consumption per capita = total consumption / population.

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

China

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

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

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

(P) Preliminary data

Ethiopia

(3) Total Primary Energy Production (Mtoe) refers to the total amount of energy produced from natural (unprocessed) energy sources in a country or region, measured in million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe).

(6) Total Consumption of Energy (Mtoe) refers to the total amount of energy used by all sectors in a country or region within a given period, measured in million tonnes of oil equivalent (Mtoe).

India

Information pertains to Financial Year.

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

(7) 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).

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

(P) Provisional data.

Russia

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

South Africa

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

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

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

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total primary energy production (mtoe) (Unit: 10^3 toe)											
Non-Renewable Energy	**80,756**	**172,540**	**179,478**	**178,417**	**192,643**	**203,062**	**203,838**	**211,110**	**235,634**	**234,995**	**265,995**
Petroleum And Oil Products	63,849	130,373	135,907	134,067	144,303	152,635	150,386	156,398	176,038	174,371	195,158
Natural Gas	13,185	37,610	39,810	40,560	44,398	46,299	48,462	49,971	54,281	55,629	64,944
Coal And Coke	2,603	2,636	1,931	1,930	2,162	2,085	2,640	2,311	2,356	2,154	2,423
Metallurgical Coal	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uranium - U308	132	0	0	0	0	206	343	516	1,084	1,008	766
Other Non-Renewable	978	1,921	1,831	1,860	1,780	1,838	2,007	1,914	1,874	1,833	2,704
Renewable Energy	**72,643**	**123,294**	**124,699**	**131,178**	**135,029**	**139,476**	**135,777**	**143,487**	**155,592**	**160,597**	**161,595**
Hydraulic	26,179	32,730	31,898	33,452	34,217	34,089	31,202	36,732	36,636	36,275	34,522
Firewood And Charcoal	23,054	23,502	24,864	26,250	26,411	26,457	27,407	27,265	27,265	26,837	27,147
Sugar Cane Products	19,895	50,658	49,725	50,895	52,861	55,597	50,637	47,738	55,398	54,162	51,781
Wind	0	2,880	3,644	4,169	4,815	4,906	6,217	7,020	8,239	9,258	10,018
Solar(1)	56	667	785	1,060	1,385	1,791	2,371	3,591	5,428	7,229	8,821
Other Renewable	3,460	12,857	13,784	15,353	15,339	16,635	17,944	21,141	22,626	26,836	29,306
Total	**153,400**	**295,834**	**304,177**	**309,595**	**327,673**	**342,538**	**339,615**	**354,598**	**391,226**	**395,592**	**427,590**
Domestic Energy Supply (Unit: 10^3 toe)											
Non-Renewable Energy	**112,768**	**162,787**	**166,827**	**157,768**	**158,316**	**148,591**	**166,527**	**160,383**	**160,143**	**161,334**	**165,580**
Petroleum And Oil Products	86,743	105,170	106,075	99,407	100,898	95,247	103,625	108,873	110,476	109,586	110,564
Natural Gas	10,256	35,569	37,938	35,905	35,909	33,824	40,049	31,739	30,223	30,970	33,920
Coal And Coke	12,985	15,916	16,790	16,421	15,435	13,955	16,945	13,995	13,720	14,788	14,225
Uranium - U308	1,806	4,211	4,193	4,174	4,292	3,727	3,900	3,861	3,850	4,156	4,168
Other Non-Renewable	978	1,921	1,831	1,860	1,780	1,838	2,007	1,914	1,874	1,833	2,704
Renewable Energy	**77,328**	**126,460**	**127,826**	**133,407**	**137,141**	**140,923**	**137,215**	**143,577**	**154,330**	**161,072**	**162,359**
Hydraulic And Electricity (2)	29,992	36,238	35,024	36,460	36,364	36,215	33,189	37,842	37,935	37,271	35,154
Firewood And Charcoal	23,060	23,502	24,864	26,250	26,411	26,457	27,407	27,265	27,265	26,837	27,147
Sugar Cane Products	20,761	50,318	49,758	50,090	52,841	54,933	50,102	46,732	52,851	53,718	52,003
Wind	0	2,880	3,644	4,169	4,815	4,906	6,217	7,020	8,239	9,258	10,018
Solar(1)	56	667	785	1,060	1,385	1,791	2,371	3,591	5,428	7,229	8,821
Other Renewable	3,460	12,855	13,751	15,378	15,325	16,621	17,929	21,126	22,612	26,758	29,215
Total	**190,096**	**289,247**	**294,654**	**291,175**	**295,456**	**289,514**	**303,742**	**303,960**	**314,472**	**322,405**	**327,939**
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption (%)	40.7	43.7	43.4	45.8	46.4	48.7	45.2	47.2	49.1	50.0	49.5
Energy consumption per capita	1,081	1,414	1,431	1,405	1,417	1,381	1,443	1,439	1,482	1,514	1,534
Energy consumption per GDP (toe/10^3US$) (5)	0.097	0.101	0.101	0.098	0.099	0.100	0.100	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.096

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)	22	2	0	-1	-5	-11	-4	-8	-14	-12	-18
Oil and Natural Gas Products (UNIT: 10^3 toe)											
Production	82,964	98,776	94,778	92,469	92,445	95,979	96,753	102,597	108,212	107,704	107,386
Import	13,969	22,353	28,033	25,088	27,761	22,742	28,382	30,529	28,690	28,536	30,191
Export	-8,620	-11,257	-11,429	-13,879	-14,306	-18,657	-16,666	-18,815	-21,937	-20,822	-21,288
Stock Variatons, Losses And Adjustments (*)	-260	-174	-536	452	-738	-443	-710	-2,625	-407	-1,411	-1,157
Total Consumption	88,053	109,697	110,846	104,129	105,162	99,620	107,758	111,687	114,557	114,006	115,132
Electricity Generation (GWh)											
Electricity Generation	**348,921**	**584,059**	**595,574**	**607,203**	**633,033**	**628,764**	**656,381**	**677,150**	**708,119**	**751,335**	**775,896**
Non-Renewable	**36,661**	**118,569**	**128,551**	**111,913**	**117,595**	**105,842**	**148,528**	**83,257**	**77,933**	**89,778**	**103,762**
Natural Gas	4,068	60,561	70,518	59,263	65,570	59,480	86,957	41,900	38,589	47,792	58,645
Steam Coal	7,667	17,001	16,257	14,204	15,327	11,946	17,585	7,988	8,770	10,247	11,184
Diesel Oil	5,588	6,562	5,929	5,679	5,899	6,598	7,873	6,069	4,575	4,843	5,436
Fuel Oil	7,997	6,660	7,851	4,779	2,300	2,415	9,453	988	1,111	1,110	1,220
Gas Coke	583	1,042	1,607	1,520	1,494	1,435	1,666	1,514	1,328	1,186	1,237
Other Secondaries	1,660	2,792	2,746	2,859	3,240	3,013	2,919	3,083	3,240	3,230	2,940
Other Non-Renewable	3,052	8,085	7,903	7,935	7,636	6,902	7,369	7,156	5,818	5,604	7,265
Uranium Contained In Uo2	6,046	15,864	15,739	15,674	16,129	14,053	14,705	14,559	14,504	15,767	15,834
Renewable	**312,260**	**465,490**	**467,024**	**495,290**	**515,438**	**522,922**	**507,852**	**593,893**	**630,186**	**661,557**	**672,134**
Firewood	763	1,970	2,139	2,360	2,274	2,362	2,224	2,239	2,206	2,900	6,211
Sugar Cane Bagasse	3,664	35,236	35,656	35,435	36,827	38,776	34,613	32,250	36,532	37,410	36,062
Black Liquor	3,006	12,031	12,946	14,081	13,010	14,475	15,144	17,294	15,116	17,290	20,325
Biodiesel	0	294	283	391	432	555	706	429	356	433	393
Other Renewable	422	1,804	1,889	2,116	2,377	2,574	3,308	2,810	3,546	3,406	3,099
Wind	1	33,489	42,373	48,475	55,986	57,051	72,286	81,632	95,801	107,654	116,488
Solar	0	85	832	3,461	6,655	10,748	16,752	30,126	50,633	70,665	88,141
Hydraulic	304,403	380,581	370,906	388,971	397,877	396,381	362,818	427,114	425,996	421,799	401,415
Share of Renewable Electricity Energy Generation (%)	89.49	79.70	78.42	81.57	81.42	83.17	77.37	87.70	88.99	88.05	86.63
Total Electricity Consumption (Gwh)[3]											
Total Electricity Consumption	**331,795**	**526,560**	**534,332**	**544,230**	**552,101**	**547,724**	**573,155**	**586,063**	**616,308**	**650,432**	**667,842**
Energy Sector	10,479	35,262	35,889	37,270	38,822	38,322	39,147	35,799	36,848	37,129	39,469
Residential Sector	83,613	132,895	134,440	137,810	143,053	148,845	151,130	155,545	169,584	183,171	188,135
Commercial Sector	47,510	88,892	90,198	90,618	94,641	84,788	90,337	97,063	103,872	111,573	112,443

Table 9.2.1 - Summary of Energy - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Public Sector	29,200	43,342	43,308	45,369	46,215	42,831	42,711	44,565	45,620	47,994	47,095
Agriculture And Livestock Sector	12,856	28,202	28,736	30,414	30,434	32,525	34,266	32,288	33,783	34,532	36,991
Transportation Sector	1,250	2,030	2,077	1,989	1,652	2,036	2,045	2,077	2,061	2,225	2,426
Industrial Sector	1,250	2,007	2,055	1,968	1,629	2,014	2,000	1,981	1,886	1,851	1,682
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)											
Electricity export	7.0	518.0	156.2	0.8	199.5	395.2	44.2	4,978.8	7,185.7	2,510.0	3,246.4
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)											
Electricity import	44,345	41,313	36,511	34,980	25,156	25,113	23,147	17,887	22,294	14,098	10,604
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)											
Electricity consumption per capita	2,236	3,055	3,070	3,099	3,155	3,117	3,228	3,266	3,409	3,582	3,663

Source:

Brazil Energy Research Office.

Footnotes

(1) Includes photovoltaic and thermal

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

(3) Includes unutilized energy

Table 9.2.2 - Summary of Energy - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumption of crude petroleum, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	**212320**	**571259**	**594022**	**630043**	**672683**	**694771**	**722989**	**700229**	**757595**	**748494**	**...**
Industry	210521	571036	593935	629955	672591	694765	722983	700223	757588	748488	...
Construction Transport, storage and post	1784	223	87	88	92	6	6	6	7	7	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Consumption of petrol, by sector (1 000 tons)											
Total	**35046**	**1,18,660**	**1,22,963**	**1,30,553**	**136280**	**127672**	**142424**	**132773**	**143129**	**151719**	**...**
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	892	2244	2296	2429	2532	2573	2809	2779	3065	2978	...
Industry	6820	4363	3821	2965	2620	1840	1943	3070	3909	3697	...
Construction	1156	4373	4523	5050	4999	5084	5632	5443	5179	4741	...
Transport, storage and post	15278	55111	56985	60676	62449	55736	62233	58456	59581	68827	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	698	2409	2445	2755	2879	2732	3029	2874	3504	3442	...
Others	7927	20464	20750	21636	22409	22531	25027	22488	25470	24617	...
Residential consumption	2276	29697	32142	35042	38391	37176	41751	37662	42421	43418	...
Electricity consumption (million kWh)											
Total	**1347240**	**61,20,510**	**65,91,400**	**71,50,820**	**7486610**	**7762020**	**8520010**	**8835760**	**9439320**	**10069220**	**...**
Agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, fishery and water conservancy	53296	1,09,190	1,17,510	1,24,250	133620	142210	159650	175670	194413	206233	...
Industry	1000462	42,99,690	46,05,280	49,09,490	5069830	5235340	5662230	5741250	6063002	6455004	...
Construction	15977	72560	78920	88780	99120	101110	113290	109110	105315	98298	...
Transport, storage and post	28120	1,25,150	1,41,800	1,60,850	175230	175100	199300	204140	233081	247186	...
Wholesale, retail trade and hotel, restaurants	41868	2,32,380	2,52,660	2,90,040	318710	316900	386960	404290	474403	539091	...
Others	62320	4,39,480	4,88,060	5,71,650	626380	651700	770680	807710	962147	969294	...
Residential consumption	145195	8,42,060	9,07,160	10,05,760	1063720	1139650	1227890	1393590	1406959	1554113	...
Electricity production (million kWh)											
Thermal	1114190	44,37,068	47,54,595	50,96,318	52,20,148	53,30,248	5805868	5888795	6265740	6374263	6327146
Hydro	222410	11,84,048	11,97,865	12,31,787	13,04,438	13,55,209	1338999	1352195	1285848	1425682	1461667
Nuclear	16737	2,13,287	2,48,070	2,94,359	3,48,355	3,66,255	407523	417775	434725	450849	485230
Share of non-fossil energy in total energy consumption(%)[1]	7.3	13	13.6	14.5	15.4	16.0	16.7	17.6	17.9	19.8	21.7(P)
Energy consumption per GDP (kgoe/GDP)[2]	0.85	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 2000-2024; Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes:

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

(2) The GDP is calculated at current price.

(P) Preliminary data.

Table 9.2.3 - Summary of Energy - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Sold energy classified according to uses [1]											
Industry	…	41479	43622	44416	41147	42123	45701	46448	…	…	...
Agriculture	…	6743	7057	7211	7373	7923	8639	9540	…	…	...
Utilities	…	6395	6733	6578	6487	6866	7114	7417	…	…	...
Public lighting	…	5115	4927	5282	4731	5463	5879	5361	…	…	...
Gov. entities	…	8630	8562	7705	6905	7472	9066	10648	…	…	...
Residential	…	64125	66809	60115	61542	62393	62912	63415	…	…	...
Shopes & other	…	18585	19179	19651	19045	20022	22720	24868	…	…	...

Sources:

Annual Bulletin of Electricity&Energy Statistics(CAPMAS).

Footnotes:

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

Table 9.2.4 - Selected data on Energy-Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total primary energy production (mtoe)	21.1	36.25	37.3	38.23	39.2	40.11	41.26	42.08	43.2	44.75	…
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)	22.3	37.5	38.96	40.04	41.24	42.8	43.29	44.3	45.54	46.76	…
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)	335	497	504	510	506	509	512	514	516	519	…
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)	0	165.81	1302.97	1432.00	999.55	1000.00	1637.00	1670.78	1725.10	1671.07	…
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Electricity consumption (million kilowatt hours)	…	10,309	8,586	8,815	10,290	10,933	11,016	10,231	11,750	13,342	…
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)	22.00	92.03	92.03	92.41	105.43	109.55	108.11	98.28	111.16	123.08	…

Source:

Ministry of water and energy

Table 9.2.5 - Summary of Energy - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumption of crude petroleum (1000 tons)[1]	114,023	245,362	251,935	257,205	254,386	221,773	241,704	255,233	261,545	268,613[P]	…
Electricity consumption (million kwh)[2]	368,284	1,061,183	1,123,427	1,209,972	1,248,086	1,230,208	1,316,765	1,440,311	1,540,587	1618,212[3]	…
Domestic	75,629	255,826	273,545	288,243	308,745	330,809	339,780	353,156	369,059	384580[3]	…
Commercial	22,545	89,825	93,755	98,228	106,047	86,950	97,121	117,231	128,623	133778[3]	…
Industrial power	159,306	440,206	468,613	519,196	532,820	508,776	556,481	593,895	640,626	674881[3]	…
Public lighting	3,422	9,399	9,669	9,676	9,432	9,117	9,480	8,517	9,351	9669[3]	…
Railway/Tramways	8,213	15,683	17,433	18,837	19,148	14,668	21,935	30,028	33,918	36817[3]	…
Agriculture	84,729	191,151	199,247	213,409	211,295	221,303	228,451	243,852	275,485	289408[3]	…
Public water works & sewage pumping	7,044	19,411	20,872	22,334	22,987	23,569	26,489	30,966	32,136	34065[3]	…
miscellaneous	7,396	39,683	40,294	40,048	37,612	35,015	37,027	62,666	51,389	55014[3]	…
Electricity production (million kwh)[2]	560,842	1,407,404	1,483,232	1,584,853	1,622,983	1,598,014	1,693,774	1,829,836	1,958,278	2,056,843	207,4,698[3]
Utilities(4)	501,204	1,235,358	1,303,455	1,371,779	1,383,417	1,373,187	1,484,463	1,617,905	1,734,375	1,824,214	1,839,742
Thermal	409,940	993,516	1,037,146	1,072,314	1,042,838	1,032,611	1,114,811	1,206,390	1,541,477	1,587,181	1,532,361[3]
Hydro	74,362	122,378	126,123	134,894	155,769	150,300	151,627	162,099	134,327	148,926	167,451[3]
Nuclear	16,902	37,916	38,346	37,813	46,472	43,029	47,112	45,861	47,937	56,681	55,164
Renewable Energy Sources	…	81,548	101,839	126,759	138,337	147,248	170,912	203,555	234,536	264,055	319,722[3]
Non-Utilities	59,638	172,046	179,777	213,074	239,567	224,827	209,311	211,932	223,903	232,629	234,956[3]
Installed renewable energy generating capacity (in MW)	1,270	57,244	69,022	77,642	87,028	94,434	109,885	125,160	143,645	172,368	223,273

Source:

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

Footnotes:

Information pertains to Financial Year.

(1) Crude oil in terms of refinery crude throughput.

(2) It includes Utilities and Non-Utilities

(3) Estimated data.

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

(P) Provisional

Table 9.2.6 - Summary of Energy - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total primary energy production (mtoe)	220	421	426	449	477	439	469	444	491	526	…
Total consumption of energy (mtoe)	70	108	112	125	135	119	122	159	169	176	…
Energy consumption per capita (kgoe)	339	417	428	474	505	441	446	577	606	626	…
Share of net imports of energy to total consumption (%)	…	-177	-172	-153	-181	-180	-185	-119	-125	-128	…
Electricity export (million kilowatt hours)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…
Electricity import (million kilowatt hours)	…	693	1 119	1 496	1 683	1 553	973	797	893	958	…
Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt hours)	384	841	865	905	928	893	945	993	1,035	1,077	…
Electricity											
Installed Capacity (MW)	20,850	…	58,163	63,747	64,843	65,236	72,894	74,219	73,461	75,936	…
Electricity Generated (GWh)	92,821	…	262,661	274,896	280,556	279,045	296,812	319,678	325,856	343,892	…
Electricity Distributed (GWh)	79,170	…	226,014	239,012	247,653	241,406	257,634	273,761	288,436	306,219	…
Natural gas (MMSCF)	2,845,533	…	352,462	395,156	380,810	333,315	350,773	368,906	379,180	368,931	…
Coal (000 ton)	67,106	…	697	744	803	1,123	1,567	9,656	8,415	9,686	…
Volume of Natural Gas Sold through Pipeline by Type of Customers (MMSCF)	…	…	6,732	6,880	922	5,262	17,098	13,071	11,788	25,686	…
Household	…	…	329,086	333,998	204,299	253,192	230,177	239,160	212,953	189,076	…
Commercial	…	…	15,169	52,812	172,378	73,118	93,312	101,418	140,697	141,239	…
Industrial	…	…	777	721	2,408	620	8,619	5,602	5,328	3,244	…
Power plant	…										
Fuel gas filling stations	…	…	292,374	281,827	273,495	259,247	240,325	223,533	221,089	211,756	…
Natural gas (MMSCF)	2,845,533	…	2,781,154	2,833,784	2,647,986	2,442,831	2,433,364	1,962,929	2,420,060	2,483,498	…
Crude oil (000 barrel)	434,368	…	461,087	557,984	616,154	565,641	614,059	687,402	775,184	836,132	…

Source:

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

Footnotes:

2024 electricity data is sourced from HEESI MEMR

Some data collections were not conducted in 2016.

Table 9.2.7 - Summary of Energy - Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Primary supply of energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	124.9	246.0	254.4	263.1	284.9	294.2	289.6	300.9	…	…	…
Total final energy consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	83.9	161.9	163.2	173.8	184.2	187.3	196.8	205.9	…	…	…
Total final consumption (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	92.5	185.6	186.9	198.2	217.8	224.5	218.1	226.1	…	…	…
Electricity production of the whole country (million kilowatt hours)	118441.0	289196.0	307963.0	309182.0	326431.0	342365.0	355948.0	369006.5	385974.6	…	…
Production of crude oil (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	200.8	215	222.7	00	00	00	00	00	…	…	…
Production of natural gas (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	50.8	176.8	190.7	198.7	208.0	224.2	225.7	229.7	…	…	…
Production of coal (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.8	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.4	…	…	…
Combustible renewable resources (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…	…
Hydropower (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.3	2.5	1.8	1.1	1.3	…	…	…
Wind and solar energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	*	*	*	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	…	…	…
Nuclear energy (million tons of crude oil equivalent)	...	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.1	1.5	…	…	...

Source:

Footnotes:

00 denotes confidential

* denotes less than 0.05

Table 9.2.8 - Summary of Energy - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Consumption of crude petroleum (1 000 tons)[1]	182,935	292,746	293,818	294,765	291,183	281,135	289,145	…	…	…	…
Consumption of petrol (1 000 tons)	23,259	35,026	33,904	34,438	34,640	32,808	31,387	…	…	…	…
Electricity consumption (million kWh)	863,709	1,077,948	1,089,105	1,108,134	1,110,050	1,085,045	1,135,353	1,153,595	1,172,288	1,206,752	1,195,049
Electricity production (million kWh)	877,764	1,091,129	1,094,239	1,115,125	1,121,492	1,089,667	1,159,416	1,169,784	1,180,999	1,213,116	1,194,437
Thermal	581,673	706,819	702,832	716,151	713,946	655,640	714,777	738,279	752,894	777,182	766,921
Hydro	165,374	186,640	187,131	193,027	196,510	214,389	216,143	199,269	202,466	212,136	201,426
Nuclear	130,715	196,614	203,143	204,569	208,984	215,954	222,530	223,684	217,697	216,080	218,624
Other renewable	…	1,056	1,133	1,378	2,052	3,685	5,966	8,552	7,942	7,718	7,466
Share of renewable energy in final energy consumption(%)[2]	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.4	…	…
Energy intensity level[3]	8.8	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.7	6.1	6.2	5.7	…	…
Installed renewable energy-generating capacity(watts per capita)[4]	…	…	344	345	354	365	372	376	381	381	…

Source:

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

Footnotes:

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

(2) Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD database.

(3) Energy intensity measured in terms of primary energy and GDP. It is obtained by dividing total energy supply over GDP (in mega joules per USD constant 2021 PPP GDP). Source: Sustainable Development Goals Indicators. UNSD Database.

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

Table 9.2.9 - Summary of Energy - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Electricity consumption (GWh)	195,660	228,609	229,722	231,880	227,411	216,098	221,120	214,891	206,341	213,554	204,638
Electricity production (GWh)	210,670	253,138	255,485	256,411	252,653	239,547	244,412	234,910	224,540	235,821	231,095
Electricity exported (GWh)	4,007	16,549	15,201	14,386	14,977	13,647	13,705	12,270	11,256	13,528	14,927
Electricity imported (Gwh)	4,719	10,555	8,568	9,687	9,804	9,829	10,137	10,761	10,709	9,755	6,519
Electricity	…	11,349,675	11,554,275	11,784,096	12,194,165	…	…	…	…	…	…
Free basic electricity	…	2,454,903	2,563,493	2,179,521	2,367,532	…	…	…	…	…	…
Number of municipalities using mechanisms to provide free basic services to indigent households: Electricity											
Self targeting	…	215	194	194	205	210	209	211	…	…	…
Broad based	…	3	2	4	2	0	0	0	…	…	…
Other	…	9	8	12	1	2	4	2	…	…	…
Number of municipalities in each province that provide free basic alternative energy											
Coal	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…	…	…
Liquefied petroleum gas	…	1	1	2	4	0	0	0	…	…	…
Paraffin	…	19	20	17	18	12	11	11	…	…	…
Candles	…	7	7	4	6	0	0	0	…	…	…
Solar Home System	…	22	22	26	17	19	20	21	…	…	…
Fire gel	…	10	10	5	7	7	7	7	…	…	…
Other	…	7	6	3	9	9	9	9	…	…	…
Number of indigent households in each province provided with Free Basic Alternative Energy											
Coal	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	…	…	…
Liquefied petroleum gas	…	55	104	5,604	3,000	0	0	0	…	…	…
Paraffin	…	58,830	86,522	60,991	46,017	25,233	24,217	22,421	…	…	…
Candles	…	8,768	13,694	10,819	1,110	0	0	0	…	…	…
Solar Home System	…	98,160	113,197	129,250	130,996	141,526	135,844	149,919	…	…	…
Fire gel	…	19,528	19,607	8,814	4,819	9,561	9,329	9,702	…	…	…
Other	…	31,849	4,151	529	3,988	10,876	11,009	11,248	…	…	

Source:

Staitstics South Africa.

Table 9.2.10 - Summary of Energy - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Elecricity geneartion (GWh)	…	129613	134569	136014	138454	137310	149053	155438	167,533	179,257	…
Elecricity geneartion capacity (MW)	…	29041	30951	31667	33042	34901	35678	37901	43,522	47,089	…
Electricity Exported (GWh)	…	506	616	517	257	235	657	613	403	2,663	…
Electricity Imported (Gwh)	…	1141	514	488	245	206	868	504	299	2,150	…
Elecricity final consumption (GWh)	…	110645	114485	116389	119941	118223	129028	134606	146,182	155,279	…
Renewable Electricity Production (Gwh)	…	316	745	1198	3655	5185	6253	7756	14,674	15,971	…
Renewable generation capacity (MW)	…	133	351	597	1931	2328	2998	3600	6,086	6,841	…
Solar Photovoltaic	…	32	250	496	1830	2227	2897	3290	5,336	5,682	…
Concentrated Solar Power	…	100	100	100	100	100	100	300	600	809	…
Wind Turbine	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	99	110	…
Bio Gas	…	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	11	9.7	…
Waste to Energy	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	40	230	…

Source:

Statistical Centre of Iran

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Consumption of crude petroleum: Refinery oil in put.

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

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

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

Exports: Includes bunkers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

China

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

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

Ethiopia

Primary energy production = Primary energy production refers to energy forms that are captured directly from natural resource. Therefore in Ethiopia's case the primary energy includs electricity from renewable energy biomass and coal.

Consumption energy (mote) = The entire amount of energy utilized by a country, region or sector over a given time period 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 Statsitics (IRES) document and the IEA's Energy Statistics Manual.

Technical clarifications

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

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

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


BRICS
INDIA 2026



BRICS
INDIA 2026

10 Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Index of agricultural production (% change from the preceding year)											
Brazil	1.7	-11.3	28.4	-4.6	6.8	5.0	-0.5	4.2	19.8	-7.2	18.2(P)
China	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	-1.6	-3.1	0.7	4.6	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	…	10.0	5.0	-0.9	5.4	5.9	2.6	4.5	-1.9	5.2	-6.1
Indonesia(1)	-2.0	2.9	-2.4	22.5	8.5	1.5	0.9	5.7	0.3	0.6	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	6.2	4.8	2.9	-0.2	4.3	1.3	-0.7	11.3	0.2	-3.3	4.9(P)
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)											
Brazil(2)	52	77	79	79	81	83	87	91	96	97	…
China(3)	128	135	135	…	128	127	128	128	129	129	…
Egypt	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	…
Ethiopia	7.64	10	10	10	10	11	15	18	24	…	…
India(4)	156	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	154	…
Indonesia	…	…	…	7.1	7.5	…	…	…	…	…	…
Iran	…	…	…		…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia(5)	124	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	126	126	126
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	…	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.09	0.1	0.1	…
Production of cereal (million tons)											
Brazil(7)	45	82	115	100	117	121	108	131	150	133	…
China	405	617	615	610	614	617	633	633	641	652	660
Egypt	…	110	118	104	119	115	111	108	113	111	…
Ethiopia	9	25	27	28	30	30	35	46	61	…	…
India(4)(6)	186	252	260	263	274	285	288	304	308	332	325
Indonesia(8)	51.9	…	…	59	55	68	68	71	69	68	…
Iran(9)	…	…	…	18.1	18.6	…	15.6	14.8	…	…	…
Russia	65	121	136	113	121	133	121	158	145	126	141(P)
South Africa(10)	14	10	19	15	13	18	19	18	19	15	19
UAE	…	0.006	0.017	0.008	0.026	0.026	0.023	0.021	0.019	0.019	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fruits production (1 000 tons)											
Brazil	35461	41097	42089	42352	42722	42376	42500	43487	45134	43482	…
China	62251	244052	252419	256884	274008	286924	299702	312962	327443	339658	354047
Egypt	…	11129	12007	11945	11674	11587	11628	12993	13793	13735	…
Ethiopia	…	785	898	876	935	942	1834	1935	…	…	…
India[11]	43260	92918	96447	97967	102080	102481	107507	110207	112978	117649	118680
Indonesia[12]	7631	18341	19644	21472	22518	24873	25976	27712	28238	29033	27636[P]
Iran	…	11095	11624	12000	12902	…	13114	11930	…	13,552	11560
Russia[13]	2961	3636	3245	3945	4158	4323	4757	5107	5051	4878	5742[P]
South Africa	5565	42874	42458	46563	44272	61888	60262	65685	75084	81955	…
UAE	…	446	368	376	383	395	401	369	370	370	…
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Brazil[14]	9857	22,371	23,110	23,458	24,006	24299	24985	26074	27583	29430	31047
China	60139	86283	86544	86246	77588	77484	89900	93284	97482	97799	101915
Egypt	705	967	862	858	717	672	726	803	650	754	…
Ethiopia	…	484	454	465	434	431	434	544	603	…	…
India[15]	1911	7020	7386	7656	8114	8600	8798	9292	9769	10253	10505
Indonesia[12]	1445	3356	4596	4779	4888	4556	4542	4947	4991	5266	5467[P]
Iran[16]	467	449	431	363	323	443	626	600	472	403	489
Russia[17]	4446	9853	10319	10629	10866	11222	11346	11744	12001	12302	12449[P]
South Africa[18]	1666	3306	3194	3097	3244	3321	3431	3433	3448	3546	3079
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Timber Production (million cu.m.)											
Brazil	72	135	139	146	131	143	149	168	173	…	…
China	47	78	84	88	100	103	116	122	127	141	…
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	0.003	0.92	14.39	0.78	4.30	42	40	…	…	…	…
India	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Indonesia[19]	13.8	38.1	43.7	47.9	46.6	51.5	53.5	55.3	58.3	54.7	....
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[20]	95	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128	132[P]	125
South Africa[21]	17	16	18	19	16	7	…	…	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

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

Sources:

Brazil

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2024; Sistematic Survey of Agricultural Production - May 2026; Forestry Activities 2000-2024; and Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey 2000-2025. 2. Ministry of Fishery and Aquaculture, Fishery Data 2008-2011. 3. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA, Fishery Data 2000-2007. 4. FAO STAT database.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2025 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development. 2. Ministry of Land and Resources of the People's Republic of China. 3. China Forestry and Grassland Statistical Yearbook 2024.

Egypt

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

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

India

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

Indonesia

1. BPS–Statistics Indonesia 2. Ministry of Agriculture: Directorate General for Livestock and Animal Health 3. Ministry of Agriculture: Directorate General of Horticulture 4. Ministry of Forestry

Russia

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

South Africa

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

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

Footnotes:

Brazil

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

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

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

China

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

India

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

(6) As per Second Advance Estimates 2025-26 (including Kharif and Rabi seasons only).

(9) As per 2nd Advance Estimates 2024-25.

(11) The data entered in the year 2000 is as per the final estimates for the agriculture year 2000-01 and like-wise for other years. The figures for the year 2025 is as per the First Advance Estimates for the agriculture year 2025-26

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

Indonesia

(1) Index of agricultural production or (% change from the preceding year) is the 2000 production index uses the base year 1993. The 2001-2010 production index uses the base year 2000. The 2011-2024 production index uses the base year 2010. Data for 2021-2024 are revised figures due to recalculation adjustment. "

(8) The cereal figures were adjusted across all periods to represent the sum of rice and maize; previously, the cereal figures were equal to the rice figures only.

(12) Fruits production and meat production in 2025 is preliminary figures

(19) Data consists of PBPH-HA, PBPH-HT (Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activitie and Business Licensing for Natural Forest Utilization Sub-Activities), and Perum Perhutani (State Enterprises), except for 2012 only from Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activities and 2025 only from PBPH-HA and PBPH-HT (Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activitie and Business Licensing for Natural Forest Utilization Sub-Activities) "

(P) Preliminary figure

Iran

(9) Includes wheat, barley, paddy and maize

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

Russia

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

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

(17) Production of livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(20) Since 2010 – wood in the rough.

(P) Preliminary data.

South Africa

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

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

(21) 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	50.2	75.5	78.2	77.9	80.6	83.1	85.8	90.4	95.8	96.5	...
Structure of farm products area by main species (%)[1]											
Soybean	27.2	44.0	43.4	44.7	44.5	47.7	45.6	45.3	46.4	47.6	...
Corn	23.7	19.8	22.3	20.7	21.7	22.0	22.1	23.2	23.3	22.0	...
Sugarcane	9.6	13.5	13.0	12.9	12.5	12.0	11.6	10.9	10.5	10.4	...
Beans	8.6	3.4	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.7	...
Rice	7.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.6	...
Coffee	4.5	2.6	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	...
Wheat	2.3	2.9	2.4	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.0	...
Cassava	3.4	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	...
Cotton	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.5	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	...
Orange	1.7	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
Cashew nuts	1.3	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
Sorghum	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	1.4	1.4	...
Cocoa	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
Banana	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	...
Tobacco	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	...
Coconut	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	...
Oats	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	...
Sisal	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	...
Castor beans	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	...
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Soybean	32,821	96,395	114,732	117,912	114,269	121,821	134,935	121,290	152,144	144,474	166,054
Corn	32,321	64,188	97,911	82,367	101,139	103,992	88,462	109,739	131,950	114,953	141,734
Sugarcane	326,121	768,594	758,646	747,060	752,895	756,071	715,659	726,053	782,586	759,662	702,951
Beans	3,056	2,621	3,046	2,916	2,907	3,036	2,900	2,872	2,899	3,018	3,015
Rice	11,135	10,622	12,465	11,808	10,369	11,091	11,661	10,774	10,286	10,671	12,651
Coffee	3,807	3,024	2,685	3,553	3,009	3,707	2,994	3,179	3,349	3,388	3,452
Wheat	1,726	6,834	4,343	5,469	5,604	6,344	7,878	10,343	7,730	7,520	7,806
Cassava	23,044	21,036	18,502	17,877	17,497	18,198	18,098	17,826	18,420	19,066	19,810
Cotton	2,015	3,464	3,843	4,956	6,893	7,070	5,712	6,334	7,497	8,524	9,880
Oranges	17,004	16,980	17,493	16,842	17,074	16,722	16,215	16,930	17,650	15,688	15,682

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Yield of major farm crops (kg/ha)											
Soybean	2,403	2,905	3,378	3,390	3,185	3,275	3,445	2,955	3,425	3,147	3,479
Corn	2,718	4,288	5,618	5,108	5,773	5,695	4,650	5,209	5,913	5,426	6,364
Sugarcane	67,878	75,176	74,456	74,606	74,657	75,636	71,774	73,438	77,901	75,579	73,510
Beans	705	1,013	1,087	1,028	1,115	1,130	1,110	1,090	1,176	1,147	1,188
Rice	3,038	5,464	6,213	6,307	6,063	6,611	6,903	6,638	6,937	6,728	7,234
Coffee	839	1,515	1,489	1,906	1,650	1,952	1,630	1,702	1,758	1,743	1,771
Wheat	1,516	3,155	2,279	2,629	2,658	2,608	2,863	3,266	2,321	2,579	3,230
Cassava	13,482	15,067	14,609	14,702	14,724	14,992	15,009	15,026	15,455	15,465	15,710
Cotton	2,472	3,477	4,141	4,310	4,236	4,329	4,171	3,840	4,385	4,283	4,608
Oranges	24,906	26,441	27,638	28,577	28,978	29,205	28,051	29,791	30,659	27,769	28,404
Fruits production (1000 tons)[2]	35,461	41,097	42,089	42,352	42,722	42,376	42,500	43,487	45,134	43,482	...
Number of livestock (1000 heads)											
Bovines	169,876	218,191	215,004	213,809	214,690	217,836	224,602	234,851	238,626	238,181	...
Chickens	659,246	1,127,545	1,185,767	1,220,783	1,210,140	1,225,652	1,274,634	1,311,337	1,314,107	1,306,168	...
Laying hens	183,495	220,081	240,892	244,864	247,556	252,772	253,397	257,181	263,463	277,110	...
Ovines	14,785	18,404	18,607	18,947	19,972	20,623	20,545	21,521	21,792	21,862	...
Swines	31,562	40,053	41,383	41,232	40,556	41,211	42,551	44,388	42,998	43,915	...
Production of meat (1000 tons)[3]											
Beef	3,900	7,359	7,682	7,990	8,219	7,825	7,456	8,012	8,962	10,356	11,100
Chicken	4,613	11,301	11,603	11,517	11,661	11,992	12,630	12,875	13,322	13,715	14,291
Pork	1,344	3,711	3,825	3,951	4,126	4,482	4,899	5,186	5,299	5,359	5,656
Milk (1000 tons)[4]											
Cow milk	19,191	32,699	32,343	32,920	33,856	34,288	34,158	33,548	34,345	34,703	...
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	3.2	7.0	6.8	7.0	7.6	8.3	8.4	8.9	7.9	...	...

Sources:

1. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE, Agricultural Municipal Production Survey 2000-2024 and Municipal Livestock Survey, 2000-2024; Quarterly Animal Slaughter Survey, 2000-2025; Systematic Survey of Agricultural Production (LSPA) 2025
2. Brazilian Institute of Environment and Renewable Natural Resources - IBAMA; <http//www.ibama.gov.br/areas-tematicas-qa/relatorio-de-comercialicao-de-agrotoxicos>, pagina-3>; https://www.gov.br/ibama/pt-br/assuntos/quimicos-e-biologicos/agrotoxicos/relatorios-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos#boletinsanuais

Footnotes:

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

(2) Fruits production: consideres the folllowing fruits: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, cashew nuts, fig, pear, nut, quince, açai berry. Açai berry from 2015 onwards. Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg

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

(4) 1 kg corresponds to 1.03 litre.

(P) Preliminary data

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of agricultural gross output and its components[1][2]											
All (%)	103.6	103.5	104	103.5	102.8	103.4	107.9	104.4	104.2	103.8	104.2
Crop products (%)	101.4	104.2	104.7	103.9	104.6	104.1	104.5	104.0	103.6	104.0	103.7
Forestry products (%)	105.4	108.2	106.9	106.5	105.2	104.3	104.4	105.7	106.2	107.6	108.0
Livestock products (%)	106.3	101.1	102.1	101.7	97.9	102	115.6	104.5	104.5	101.3	103.1
Fishery products (%)	106.5	102.9	102.8	102.7	102.5	102.2	104.1	103.8	104.5	104.6	104.8
Sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	156.3	166.9	166.3	165.9	165.9	167.5	168.7	170.0	172.0	173.0	173.9
Planting structure of farm crops by main species (%)											
Rice	19.2	18.4	18.5	18.2	17.9	18	17.7	17.3	16.9	16.8	16.7
Wheat	17.1	14.8	14.7	14.6	14.3	14	14.0	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.6
Corn	14.8	26.5	25.5	25.4	24.9	24.6	25.7	25.3	25.8	25.9	25.9
Soybeans	6	4.6	5	5.1	5.6	5.9	5.0	6.0	6.1	6.0	5.9
Tubers	6.7	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.0
Oil-bearing crops	9.9	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.3	8.3
Peanuts	3.1	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
Rapeseeds	4.8	4	4	3.9	4	4	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.6	4.6
Sesame	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cotton	2.6	1.9	1.9	2	2	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7
Jute and jute-like fibers	0.2	0	0	0	0	0	0.1	0.0	0	0.0	0.0
Sugar crops	1	0.9	0.9	1	1	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9
Sugarcane	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7
Beetroots	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Tobacco	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Vegetables	9.7	11.7	12	12.3	12.6	12.8	13.0	13.2	13.3	13.5	13.7
Other	12.1	8.2	8.5	8.6	9	9.1	9.2	9.1	8.8	8.8	8.7
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	405,224	616,665	615,205	610,036	613,697	616,743	632,757	633,243	641,430	652,287	660,207
Cotton	4,417	5,343	5,653	6,103	5,889	5,910	5,731	5,980	5,618	6,164	6,641
Peanuts	14,437	16,361	17,092	17,332	17,520	17,993	18,308	18,329	19,231	19,613	19,960
Rapeseeds	11,381	13,128	13,274	13,281	13,485	14,049	14,714	15,531	16,317	16,869	17,438
Sesame	811	352	366	431	467	457	455	435	453	470	496
Potatoes	13,255	16,986	17,696	17,984	17,779	17,983	17,907	17,883	18,037	18,463	18,361
Sugarcane	68,280	103,215	104,404	108,097	109,388	108,121	106,664	103,381	104,566	102,094	105,103
Beetroots	8,073	8,545	9,384	11,277	12,273	11,984	7,851	8,933	9,160	12,411	12,609
Tobacco	2,552	2,574	2,391	2,241	2,153	2,134	2,128	2,188	2,297	2,256	2,295
Tea	683	2,313	2,460	2,610	2,777	2,932	3,164	3,342	3,541	3,737	3,918
Fruits	124,357	244,052	252,419	256,884	274,008	286,924	299,702	312,962	327,443	339,658	354,047

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Top five area of fruits (1 000 hectares)											
Citrus	1,272	2,328	2,439	2,487	2,617	2,832	2,923	2,996	3,061	3,103	3,126
Apples	2,254	1,946	1,947	1,939	1,978	1,994	1,975	1,956	1,928	1,907	1,896
Pears	1,015	931	923	943	941	967	922	915	892	877	867
Grapes	283	716	707	725	726	712	702	705	696	682	669
Bananas	249	350	351	332	330	327	326	327	321	311	313
Top five production of fruits (1 000 tons)											
Apples	20,431	40,393	41,390	39,233	42,425	44,066	45,973	47,572	49,602	51,285	53,487
Citrus	8,783	35,915	38,168	41,381	45,845	51,219	55,956	60,039	64,338	67,915	71,377
Pears	8,412	15,963	16,410	16,078	17,314	17,815	18,876	19,265	19,853	20,988	21,396
Bananas	4,941	10,940	11,170	11,222	11,656	11,513	11,724	11,777	11,703	11,760	11,910
Grapes	3,282	12,629	13,083	13,667	14,195	14,314	14,998	15,378	16,166	16,726	17,329
Top three production of spices (1 000 tons)											
Prickly ash seeds	...	319	344	346	417	531	562	619	659	663	680
Aniseed	...	172	172	177	178	207	232	260	273	325	361
Cinnamon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	…	…
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal	4,753	6,004	6,105	6,120	6,272	6,296	6,316	6,379	6,419	6,493	6,561
Cotton	1,093	1,671	1,769	1,819	1,764	1,865	1,893	1,993	2,015	2,172	2,229
Peanuts	2,973	3,678	3,709	3,752	3,781	3,803	3,810	3,913	4,008	4,023	4,047
Rapeseeds	1,519	1,982	1,995	2,027	2,048	2,077	2,104	2,141	2,091	2,110	2,174
Sesame	1,034	1,529	1,610	1,645	1,651	1,564	1,596	1,620	1,618	1,615	1,626
Potatoes	2,806	3,537	3,641	3,780	3,805	3,862	3,865	3,943	4,049	4,140	4,167
Sugarcane	57,626	73,638	76,132	76,891	78,655	79,890	81,047	80,191	82,652	79,950	81,317
Beetroots	24,518	55,630	53,843	52,174	56,057	56,307	55,639	54,855	61,540	66,810	64,736
Tobacco	1,776	2,130	2,115	2,118	2,098	2,105	2,100	2,097	2,119	2,102	2,117
Number of livestock at year-end (1 000 heads)											
Hogs	416,336	442,092	441,589	428,171	310,407	406,504	449,224	452,557	434,223	427,429	429,666
Cattle	123,532	88,345	90,387	89,153	91,383	95,621	98,172	102,159	105,085	100,465	96,081
Sheep and goats	279,482	299,305	302,317	297,135	300,721	306,548	319,693	326,273	322,326	300,493	279,622
Production of meat (1000 tons)	60,139	86,283	86,544	86,246	77,588	77,484	89,900	93,284	97,482	97,799	101,915
Milk (1000 tons)	9,191	31,739	31,486	31,768	32,976	35,296	37,781	40,265	42,813	41,555	41,691
Cow Milk	8,274	30,640	30,386	30,746	32,012	34,401	36,827	39,316	41,967	40,794	40,909
Poultry eggs (1000 tons)	21,820	31,605	30,963	31,283	33,090	34,678	34,088	34,564	35,630	35,885	34,981
Catch of fish (1000 tons)	11,607	12,884	9,268	8,633	8,213	…	7,372	7,317	7,368	7,390	…

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end (1000 units)[3]	22,643	25,072	25,029	24,462	24,371	24,244	23,968	…	…	…	…
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)	265	359	352	341	326	314	308	299	293	288	286
Amount of pesticide use per unit of cultivated land (kg/ha)	…	10 4	10 0	9 1	8 4	7 8	7 4	7 0	6 8	1 9	1.8

Sources:

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Rural Statistical Yearbook 2000-2016; China Statistical Yearbook 2000-2025; and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development.

Footnotes:

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

(2) Preliminary data. Preceding year = 100.

(3) Ownership of tractors and harvester-threshers in agriculture at year-end includes large, medium and small-sized tractors, harvesters and threshers. Data from 2014 do not include threshers.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fish production											
Total (1 000 tons)	724	1706	1823	1935	2039	2011	2002	1993	2028	...	...
Inland Fish (Total Internal Water) (1 000 tons)	80	73	78	74	77	80	75	78	68	...	...
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	131	104	110	105	99	101	96	98	112	...	...
Number of livestock											
Cows (1 000 heads)	3,530	5,012	4,387	4,379	2,809	2,745	2,812	3,091	2,830	3,151	...
Buffaloes(1 000 heads)	3,379	3,437	3,433	3,445	1,427	1,348	1,428	1,570	1,438	1,531	...
Sheeps(1 000 heads)	4,469	5,556	5,305	4,830	2,082	1,936	1,938	2,132	1,952	2,121	...
Goats (1 000 heads)	3,425	4,260	3,974	3,572	977	925	1,130	1,244	1,139	1,119	...
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	14,803	18,265	17,099	16,126	7,295	6,954	7,308	8,037	8,134	8,634	...
Total milk (1 000 tons)	3,824	5,088	5,395	5,174	5,227	5,578	6,165	6,707	5,661	6,552	...
Cow milk	1,645	2,630	2,961	2,882	3,967	4,281	4,794	5,207	4,445	5,194	...
Annual Eggs Production (Million)	4,445	9,562	10,150	10,095	13,504	15,056	16,360	15,315	13,988	14,010	...
Harvested areas of Farm crops (million hectares)											
Total	3.2	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	...
Area of cultivated land (1000 hectares)											
Soybean	...	13	13	16	12	13	21	37	63	55	...
Corn	...	1,028	1,097	1,098	1,001	1,137	1,027	913	654	885	...
Sugarcane	...	137	137	138	133	218	144	140	133	127	...
Beans	...	37	53	37	32	42	53	39	49	53	...
Rice	...	568	550	361	549	499	464	483	681	534	...
Wheat	...	1,409	1,228	1,326	1,269	1,430	1,437	1,436	1,338	1,370	...
Vegetables	...	834	788	799	785	826	819	916	869	1,030	...
Orange	...	116	129	125	123	180	139	145	147	146	...
Fruits	...	582	631	624	607	606	703	732	743	758	...
Production of major farm products (1000 tons)											
Soybean	...	45	36	47	36	36	63	117	188	152	...
Corn	...	7,818	8,543	8,349	7,593	7,586	8,036	6,857	7,447	6,528	...
Sugarcane	...	15,558	15,382	15,823	16,333	15,860	15,959	15,565	14,252	13,186	...
Beans	...	142	197	158	139	187	216	177	195	215	...
Rice	...	5,309	4,961	3,124	4,804	4,441	4,242	4,301	6,229	5,017	...
Vegetables	...	20,035	19,459	19,838	20,455	21,227	21,347	23,713	24,954	27,831	...
Wheat	...	9,343	8,421	8,349	8,559	9,102	9,842	9,623	9,065	9,437	...
Fruits	...	11,129	12,007	11,945	11,674	11,587	11,628	12,993	13,793	13,735	...
Oranges	...	2,939	3,148	3,086	3,067	3,104	3,173	3,160	3,472	3,297	.....

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Average per capita (kg/year)											
Soybean	...	0.5	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0	0.9	1.0	2.2	8.3	...
Corn	...	54.3	52.2	52.1	89.0	90.7	87.1	81.9	77.2	24.7	...
Sugarcane	...	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.8	5.5	5.6	6.7	6.9	6.3	...
Beans	...	4.8	4.5	7.5	7.6	5.6	4.2	4.8	6.3	6.5	...
Rice	...	34.7	38.7	36.8	26.7	29.6	28.5	26.9	27.6	37.7	...
Vegetables	...	86.3	80.3	77.1	77.5	73.6	72.5	78.7	83.7	88.1	...
Wheat	...	137.8	163.9	155.2	153.3	156.1	150.0	137.7	158.8	162.9	...
Oranges	...	9.8	10.4	8.5	6.3	9.2	8.1	9.0	8.9	7.6	...
Fruits	...	62.9	63.0	62.7	62.9	58.5	59.1	65.3	65.0	66.2	...
self-sufficiency ratio %											
Soybean	...	5.4	8.9	0.002	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.5	4.6	5.2	...
Corn	...	56.3	47.0	50.5	51.1	44.8	46.0	48.5	48.6	46.7	...
Sugarcane	...	100.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.1	100.1	100.0	100.0	...
Beans	...	20	30.7	12.4	10.5	17.3	22.8	21.9	21.1	22.4	...
Rice	...	99.7	94.2	90.7	76.2	98.3	98.6	97.4	95.0	99.0	...
Vegetables	...	103.4	102.1	102.7	105.5	103.7	106.9	108.3	104.9	105.5	...
Wheat	...	47.7	34.5	35.5	40.3	41.4	48.2	50.6	44.6	44.3	...
Oranges	...	183.7	177.0	208.2	275.1	186.9	213.4	199.8	177.4	191.7	...
Fruits	...	98.4	99.3	100.7	99.0	100.6	98.8	103.2	105.7	103.7	...

Source:

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Timber Production (million cu.m.)	0.003	0.92	14.39	0.78	4.30	41.84	40.11	…	…	…	…
Production of cereal (million tons)	9.3	25.4	26.8	27.8	29.7	30.2	35.4	46.0	61.3	…	…
Fruits production (1 000 tons)	...	785	898	876	935	942	1834	1935	…	…	…
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)	7.6	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.5	14.9	18.3	23.9	…	…
Production of meat (1 000 tons)	…	484.0	453.8	465.0	433.6	431.0	434.0	543.8	603.4	…	…

Source:

Ethiopian Statistical Service - ESS.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
All India index numbers of production of principal crops[1][2]	94.0	132.8	139.4	138.1	145.5	154.1	158.0	165.2	162.1	170.6	160.2
Cereals	94.4	123.7	127.2	129.2	134.8	139.7	140.7	147.8	150.1	161.2	158.3
Total food grains	92.8	131.1	136.8	134.4	139.8	147.0	150.2	154.6	154.1	165.3	159.9
Non-food grains	95.5	134.7	142.1	142.0	151.3	161.3	166.1	176.0	170.2	176.1	160.5
Fruits and vegetables	100.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Planting structure of farm crops by main species[2]											
Total cropped area (million hectares)	185.3	201.2	200.9	201.2	211.4	216.1	219.2	219.3	217.9	225.7	…
Total cereals (%)	54.7	50.4	49.8	49.4	51.1	50.9	49.6	49.6	50.4	51.4	…
Rice	24.2	22.2	22.4	22.6	22.8	23.3	22.8	22.6	22.9	23.5	…
Wheat	13.9	16.0	15.5	15.7	16.8	16.4	15.9	16	16.1	16.3	…
Corn (maize)	3.7	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.4	…
Soybeans	3.4	5.8	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.9	5.4	5.9	6	5.7	…
Oil-bearing crops	13.3	14.3	13.3	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.1	14.9	14.5	…
Peanuts (groundnut)	3.6	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.6	…
Rapeseed and Mustard	2.3	2.8	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.9	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.7	…
Sesame	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	…
Cotton	4.6	5.3	6.1	6.1	6.3	6.1	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.0	…
Other fiber crops	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	…
Sugarcane	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.1	3.1	2.8	…
Tobacco	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	…
Tea	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	…
Vegetables	2.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.1	3.4	3.8	…
Fruits	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.5	…
Production of major farm products[1][2]											
Rice (1000 tons)	...	109,700	112,760	116,480	118,870	124,368	129,471	135,755	137,825	150,184	140,648
Wheat (1000 tons)	...	98,510	99,870	103,600	107,861	109,586	107,742	110,554	113,292	117,945	120,210
Cereal (1000 tons)	185738	251,981	259,597	263,133	274,479	285,279	288,314	303,628	308,052	332,050	324,788
Cotton (1000 tons)	1618	5,538	5,577	4,767	6,131	5,992	5,290	5,722	5,529	5,053	4,946
Peanuts (groundnut) (1000 tons)	6410	7,462	9,253	6,727	9,952	10,244	10,135	10,297	10,180	11,942	12,091
Rapeseeds and mustard (1000 tons)	4190	7,917	8,430	9,256	9,124	10,210	11,963	12,643	13,259	12,667	13,331
Sesame (1000 tons)	520	747	755	689	658	817	789	802	847	893	366
Potatoes (1000 MT)[3]	22243	48,605	51,310	50,190	48,562	56,173	56,176	60,142	57,053	58,571	58,447
Sugarcane (1000 tons)	295960	306,069	379,905	405,416	370,500	405,399	439,425	490,533	453,158	454,611	500,197
Tobacco (1000 tons)	488	805	951	658	801	755	818	770	866	1,037	
Fruits (1000 MT)(3)	43,260	92,918	96,447	97,967	102,080	102,481	107,507	110,207	112,978	117,649	118,680
Vegetables	93,889	178,172	184,041	183,170	188,284	200,445	209,143	212,548	207,208	217,797	216,160

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Yield of major farm crops (100 kg/hectare)[2]											
Cereal	18.4	25.3	26.6	27.5	27.7	28.2	29.0	29.4	29.5	30.2	30.1
Cotton	1.9	5.1	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3
Peanuts (groundnut)	9.8	14.0	18.9	14.2	20.6	17.0	17.8	20.8	21.6	20.7	22.6
Rapeseed and mustard	9.4	13.0	14.1	15.1	13.3	15.2	15.0	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.6
Sesame	3.0	4.5	4.8	4.9	4.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.5	5.7	3.7
Potatoes	184	223	240	231	237	255	252	258	246	247	248
Sugarcane	685.8	690.0	802.0	801.1	805.0	836.0	849.1	833.5	790.0	834.2	855.0
Tobacco	13.2	20.2	23.2	16.1	19.8	21.2	21.2	20.3	21.1	21.1	…
Livestock products[4]											
Production of meat (1 000 tons)[5]	1,911	7,020	7,386	7,656	8,114	8,600	8,798	9,292	9,769	10,253	10,505
Milk (1 000 tons)[6]	78,286	155,491	165,404	176,347	187,749	198,440	209,960	222,069	230,577	239,299	247,870
Cow milk (1 000 tons)	32,636	73,647	78,099	83,634	89,834	96,647	108,307	115,840	119,678	127,105	132,696
Poultry eggs (million)[7]	30,447	82,929	88,139	95,217	103,804	114,383	122,050	129,600	138,376	142,772	149,111
Fish production[8]											
Total (1 000 tons)	5,655	11,431	12,704	13,573	14,164	14,725	16,248	17,545	18,393	19,775	…
Inland Fish (1 000 tons)	2,845	7,806	8,948	9,720	10,437	11,249	12,121	13,113	13,899	15,160	…
Marine Fish (1 000 tons)	2,811	3,625	3,756	3,853	3,727	3,476	4,127	4,432	4,494	4,615	…
Consumption of chemical fertilizers[9]											
Total (N+P+K) (1 000 tons)	16,702	25,949	26,591	27,375	29,369	32,536	29,796	29,844	30,642	32,928	33,540
Nitrogenous (N) (1 000 tons)	10,920	16,735	16,958	17,628	19,100	20,404	19,438	20,206	20,456	22,148	22,590
Phosphatic (P) (1 000 tons)	4,215	6,705	6,854	6,968	7,662	8,978	7,828	7,922	8,307	8,396	8,611
Potassic (K) (1 000 tons)	1,567	2,508	2,779	2,779	2,607	3,154	2,529	1,716	1,879	2,384	2,338
Per hectare (kg)	90	129	132	136	139	151	136	136	140	150	137
Number of livestock[7]											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	…	…	…	…	193,463	…	…	…	…	…	…
Buffaloes (1 000 heads)	…	…	…	…	109,852	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sheep and goats (1 000 heads)	…	…	…	…	223,145	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total livestock (1 000 heads)	…	…	…	…	536,761	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total poultry (1 000 heads)	…	…	…	…	851,810	…	…	…	…	…	…

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

Footnotes:
(1) Index numbers, production and yield for the year 2025 are as per second advance estimates of 2025-26 (Kharif & Rabi only, excluding Summer sesaon).
(2) The period of agriculture year is from July to June.
(3) The data entered in the year 2000 is as per the final estimates for the agriculture year 2000-01 and like-wise other years data have been provided. The figures for the year 2025 is as per the First Advance Estimates of the agriculture year 2025-26.
(4) Data on Livestock product pertains to March to February.
(5) Meat production from commercial poultry farm is included from 2007-2008 onwards.
(6) Milk includes cow, buffalo and goat milk.
(7) Poultry eggs include eggs from fowls and ducks.
(8) The data pertains to March to February.
(9) Consumption of chemical fertilizers - consumption year is taken from April to March.
(10) Data on number of livestock is produced from livestock census.

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Index of agricultural production (% change from the preceding year)[1]	-2.0	2.9	-2.4	22.5	8.5	1.5	0.9	5.7	0.3	0.6	...
Area of cultivated land (million hectares)	…	...	...	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Production of cereal (million tons)[2]	52	...	...	59	55	68	68	71	69	68	...
Fruits production (1 000 tons)[3]	7,631.2	18,341.4	19,643.7	21,471.5	22,517.7	24,873.0	25,975.5	27,712.2	28,238.2	29,032.8	27,636[P]
Production of meat (1 000 tons)[3]	1,445.0	3,356.0	4,596.0	4,779.0	4,888.0	4,556.0	4,542.0	4,947.0	4,991.0	5,265.6	5,467[P]
Timber Production (million cu.m.)[4]	13.8	38.1	43.7	47.9	46.6	51.5	53.5	55.3	58.3	54.7	...
Fruits and vegetables (million tons)[3][5]	14.2	30.4	32.1	34.5	35.9	38.9	40.8	43.0	42.8	43.8	43.0[P]
Top five production of vegetables (1000 tons)[3]											
shallot	772.8	1,446.9	1,470.2	1,503.4	1,580.2	1,815.4	2,004.6	1,982.4	1,985.2	2,085.7	2,180.0[P]
big chili	…	1,045.6	1,206.3	1,206.7	1,214.4	1,264.2	1,360.6	1,475.8	1,554.5	1,469.3	1,675.0[P]
cayenne pepper	…	916.0	1,153.2	1,335.6	1,374.2	1,508.4	1,386.4	1,544.4	1,506.8	1,568.8	1,784.0[P]
potato	977.3	1,213.0	1,164.7	1,284.8	1,314.7	1,282.8	1,361.1	1,504.0	1,248.5	1,270.4	1,236.0[P]
cabbage	1,335.7	1,513.3	1,442.6	1,407.9	1,413.1	1,407.0	1,434.7	1,503.8	1,399.0	1,455.9	1,397.0[P]
Top five harvested areas of vegetables (1000 hectares)[3]											
shallot	84.0	149.6	158.2	156.8	159.2	186.9	194.6	185.0	181.7	188.8	188.2
big chili	…	123.4	142.5	137.6	133.4	133.7	142.6	145.3	145.2	138.3	136.0
cayenne pepper	…	136.8	167.6	172.8	166.9	181.0	179.3	189.3	193.4	191.9	214.6
potato	73.1	66.5	75.6	68.7	68.2	65.6	71.8	76.7	63.6	67.5	67.8
cabbage	66.9	71.9	90.8	66.1	65.0	65.5	63.9	68.9	61.9	63.7	63.1
Top five production of fruits (1000 tons)[3]											
Banana	3,747.0	7,007.1	7,162.7	7,264.4	7,280.7	8,182.8	8,741.1	9,245.4	9,335.2	9,260.4	9,428.0[P]
Mango	876.0	1,814.6	2,203.8	2,624.8	2,808.9	2,898.6	2,835.4	3,308.9	3,302.6	3,301.7	3,081.0[P]
Pineapple	393.3	1,396.2	1,796.0	1,805.5	2,196.5	2,447.2	2,886.4	3,203.8	3,156.6	2,740.6	2,619.0[P]
Orange	…	2,138.5	2,295.3	2,510.4	2,563.5	2,723.0	2,548.1	2,739.2	2,972.4	2,648.4	2,499.0[P]
Snakefruit	423.5	702.4	953.9	896.5	955.8	1,225.1	1,120.2	1,147.5	1,120.7	2,094.1	1,488.0[P]
Top five productive crops of fruits (1000 trees/clumps)[3]											
Banana	…	104,668.5	109,018.9	107,683.3	105,798.8	109,422.9	115,915.4	114,672.0	110,079.8	104,318.1	92,846.0[P]
Mango	…	21,413.8	25,269.2	27,291.1	28,429.3	26,464.7	26,834.5	25,386.0	26,571.7	24,630.2	20,987.0[P]
Pineapple	…	378,562.0	547,206.6	619,959.1	693,748.6	569,316.0	597,048.4	610,051.7	527,413.2	702,767.7	517,045.0[P]
Orange	…	28,667.7	27,160.7	26,529.2	27,579.0	25,533.8	26,477.0	26,306.0	23,511.5	23,563.9	20,969.0[P]
Snakefruit	…	54,676.1	51,165.8	51,327.6	54,099.6	52,031.8	50,408.3	48,918.9	47,553.3	51,503.2	41,604.0[P]

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Production (tons)											
paddy (unhusked)[6]	...	...	...	59,200,230.0	54,604,033.0	54,649,202.0	54,415,294.0	54,748,977.0	53,980,993.0	53,142,727.0	60,207,101.0
maize	...	...	...	...	...	12,928,941.0	13,414,922.0	16,527,273.0	14,774,433.0	15,138,912.0	16,159,166.0
Harvested area (hectare)											
paddy	...	...	...	11,377,214.0	10,677,887.0	10,657,275.0	10,411,801.0	10,452,672.0	10,213,705.0	10,046,135.0	11,320,986.0
maize	...	...	...	...	...	2,337,866.0	2,328,060.0	2,764,366.0	2,476,091.0	2,548,654.0	2,710,457.0
Production of estate crops (1000 tons)[3]											
Coffee	...	664.0	716.0	756.0	753.0	762.0	786.0	775.0	759.0	808.0	833.0[P]
Cocoa	...	658.0	585.0	767.0	735.0	721.0	688.0	651.0	632.0	633.0	616.0[P]
Sugarcane	...	2,363.0	2,191.0	2,172.0	2,227.0	2,123.0	2,348.0	2,403.0	2,234.0	2,466.0	2680.0[P]
Area of estate crops cultivated land (1000 Hectare)[3]											
Coffee	...	1,246.0	1,238.0	1,253.0	1,245.0	1,250.0	1,280.0	1,266.0	1,267.0	1,269.0	1276.0[P]
Cocoa	...	1,721.0	1,653.0	1,611.0	1,561.0	1,509.0	1,460.0	1,421.0	1,393.0	1,387.0	1360.0[P]
Sugarcane	...	447.0	420.0	416.0	413.0	419.0	449.0	490.0	489.0	521.0	542.0[P]
Yield of estate crops (Kg/Hectare)[3]											
Coffee	...	714.0	773.0	799.0	773.0	811.0	817.0	817.0	789.0	828.0	846.0[P]
Cocoa	...	798.0	731.0	729.0	721.0	723.0	723.0	715.0	710.0	710.0	714.0[P]
Sugarcane[7]	...	5,282.0	5,215.0	5,225.0	5,391.7	5,067.8	5,230.0	4,903.3	4,565.8	4,734.0	4,946.0[P]
Fish catch (1000 tons)[8]	4,112.0	6,580.0	7,072.0	7,248.0	7,534.0	7,704.0	7,690.0	7,489.0	7,846.0	7,811.6	...
Marine Fish (1000 tons)	3,807.0	6,115.0	6,604.0	6,716.0	6,982.0	7,137.0	7,135.0	7,026.0	7,374.0	7,330.9	...
Inland Fish (1000 tons)	305.0	465.0	468.0	532.0	552.0	567.0	555.0	463.0	472.0	480.7	...
Aquaculture production (1000 tons)[8]	995.0	16,002.0	16,115.0	16,581.0	16,331.0	15,459.0	15,917.0	14,776.0	15,361.0	15,754.6	...

Sources:

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia 2. Ministry of Agriculture 3. Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries 4. Ministry of Forestry

Footnotes:

(1) The 2000 production index uses the base year 1993. The 2001-2010 production index uses the base year 2000. The 2011-2024 production index uses the base year 2010. Data for 2021-2024 are revised figures due to recalculation adjustment.

(2) The cereal figures were adjusted across all periods to represent the sum of rice and maize; previously, the cereal figures were equal to the rice figures only.

(3) 2025 Data for Fruits production, Vegetables production, Fruits and vegetables production, Harvested areas of vegetables, Productive crops of fruits, Production of meat, Production of estate crops, Area of estate crops cultivated land, and Yield of estate crops are preliminary figures.

(4) Timber production: Data consists of PBPH-HA, PBPH-HT (Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activitie and Business Licensing for Natural Forest Utilization Sub-Activities), and Perum Perhutani (State Enterprises), except for 2012 which only from Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activities and 2025 only from PBPH-HA and PBPH-HT (Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activitie and Business Licensing for Natural Forest Utilization Sub-Activities)

(5) In 2025, the number of vegetable collected was 26 commodities (Scallion, Shallots, Garlic, Spinach, String Bean, Chili/Big Chili, Curly Chili, Chili/Cayenne Pepper, Straw Mushrooms, Oyster Mushrooms, Other Mushrooms, Long Beans, Water Spinach, Cauliflower, Potato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Chayote, Sweet Pepper, Chinese Cabbage/Mustard Green, Eggplant, Tomato, Carrot, Melinjo, Twisted cluster bean, Jengkol), while the number of fruit collected was 27 commodities (Avocado, Grape, Apple, Star fruit, Dragon fruit, Duku/Langsat/Kokosan, Durian, Water apple, Guava, Pomelo, Lemon, Orange/Tangerine, Longan, Mango, Mangosteen, Pineapple, Jackfruit, Papaya, Banana, Rambutan, Snakefruit, Sapodilla, Soursop, Breadfruit, Melon, Water Melon, Strawberry)

(6) Production of paddy:The figure of 2020 paddy production is revised.

(7) Yield of estate crops-Sugarcane: The figures of Yield of estate crops are revised to kg/ha (previously reported in tons/ha).

(8) Fish catch and aquaqulture production: The figure of fish catch (both marine fish and inland fish) as well as aquaqulture production in 2024 is revised with final figures.

(P) Preliminary figures

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Production of cereal (million tons) [1]	…	…	…	18.1	18.6	…	15.6	14.8	…	…	…
Fruits production (1 000 tons)	...	11095	11624	12000	12902		13114	11930	…	13552	11560
Production of meat (1 000 tons)[2]	467	449	431	363	323	443	626	600	472	403	489

Footnotes:

(1) include wheat, barley, paddy and maize

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Indices of agricultural production and its components (%)	106.2	104.8	102.9	99.8	104.3	101.3	99.3	111.3	100.2	96.7	104.9(P)
Volume indices of crops production at farms of all types (%)	110.9	107.8	103.3	98.5	106.6	100.7	98.8	117.6	99.7	93.8	109.2(P)
Volume indices of animal husbandry at farms of all types (%)	101.1	101.6	102.6	101.1	101.9	101.9	100.0	102.5	100.9	100.5	100.1(P)
Total sown or harvested areas of farm crops (million hectares)(1)	84.7	79.3	80.0	79.6	79.9	79.9	80.4	82.3	81.5	80.5	79.5
Structure of crops area by main species (%)											
Cereals and pulses	53.9	59.4	59.6	58.2	58.4	59.9	58.5	57.7	58.8	57.3	55.0
Including wheat	27.4	34.9	34.9	34.2	35.2	36.8	35.8	35.9	36.5	35.4	33.8
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	15.5	15.8	17.5	18.3	18.0	20.7	22.8	21.7	23.6	26.6
Rapeseeds	0.3	1.2	1.3	2.0	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.8	2.6	3.4	3.7
Sunflower seeds	5.5	9.6	10.0	10.2	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.3	12.1	12.2	13.9
Soybeans	0.5	2.8	3.3	3.7	3.9	3.6	3.8	4.3	4.5	5.4	6.0
Fiber crops (Fiber flax, hemp, cotton) (2)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Sugar beet	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5
Tobacco	0.0	...	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2
Vegetable	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Fodder crops	34.1	20.7	20.4	20.2	19.3	18.5	17.2	16.0	16.0	15.5	14.7
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	65,420	120,677	135,539	113,255	121,200	133,463	121,399	157,614	144,956	125,883	141,152
Wheat	34,460	73,346	86,003	72,136	74,453	85,894	76,061	104,233	92,851	82,603	91,070
Rice	584	1,081	987	1,038	1,099	1,142	1,076	920	1,073	1,259	1,235
Nuts	7.9	20.8	17.8	20.0	19.7	21.0	33.7	26.9	30.4	28.1	30.1
Oil-bearing crops(3)	4,473	16,271	16,497	19,535	22,769	21,245	24,850	29,085	29,871	30,200	34,360
Rapeseeds (3)	149	1,001	1,510	1,989	2,060	2,572	2,794	4,514	4,204	4,656	5,514
Sunflower seeds (3)	3,919	11,015	10,481	12,756	15,379	13,314	15,656	16,362	17,259	16,909	17,513
Soybeans (3)	342	3,143	3,622	4,027	4,360	4,308	4,760	6,003	6,826	7,055	9,033
Cotton	...	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0
Potatoes	29,465	22,463	21,708	22,395	22,073	19,607	17,959	18,843	20,241	17,828	19,491
Sugar beet	14,051	51,325	51,913	42,066	54,350	33,915	41,202	48,908	53,137	45,116	48,945
Vegetable	10,822	13,181	13,612	13,685	14,104	13,864	13,029	13,614	13,844	13,930	14,056
Tobacco	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal and pulses											
Total	1,560	2,620	2,920	2,540	2,670	2,860	2,670	3,362	3,103	2,787	3,307
Wheat	1,610	2,680	3,120	2,720	2,700	2,980	2,720	3,551	3,181	2,938	3,431
Nuts [4]	800	3,100	2,840	3,350	3,030	3,170	4,480	4,258	3,873	3,657	3,862
Oil-bearing crops [3]	890	1,390	1,410	1,460	1,630	1,520	1,530	1,668	1,772	1,632	1,713
Rapeseeds [3]	860	1,100	1,580	1,330	1,440	1,770	1,710	1,977	2,034	1,752	1,925
Sunflower seeds [3]	900	1,510	1,450	1,600	1,830	1,590	1,620	1,781	1,845	1,756	1,662
Soybeans [3]	1,010	1,480	1,410	1,470	1,570	1,590	1,590	1,788	1,920	1,669	2,014
Potatoes	10,470	15,760	16,250	17,040	17,810	16,620	16,270	17,387	19,059	17,855	19,782
Sugar beet	18,830	47,040	44,210	38,060	47,960	37,000	41,460	48,675	50,470	39,161	41,410
Vegetable	14,325	22,920	24,090	24,280	25,080	24,530	24,260	25,163	25,621	26,340	27,203
Tobacco	750	…	870	1,260	1,220	1,560	620	846	1,798	1,115	3,387
Fruits [4] [5]	4,280	8,905	7,989	9,625	10,158	10,520	11,118	12,658	12,297	12,044	13,557
Fruits production, by species (1 000 tons)											
Seedlings	1,519	1,726	1,521	1,997	2,179	2,342	2,608	2,870	2,896	2,815	3,355
Stone fruits	466	624	509	616	597	602	640	650	585	527	679
Subtropical cultures	0.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2
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	683	632	702	702	695	756	699	685	626	751
Vineyards	279	601	580	628	678	682	751	890	882	908	955
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Cattle (1 000 heads)	27,520	18,346	18,294	18,151	18,126	18,027	17,650	17,489	17,074	16,235	15,660
Pigs (1 000 heads)	15,824	21,925	23,076	23,727	25,163	25,850	26,193	27,606	28,268	27,797	28,441
Muttons and goats (1 000 heads)	14,962	24,717	24,389	23,129	22,618	21,660	20,959	20,831	20,271	19,138	17,653
Production of meat (1 000 tons) [6]	4,446	9,853	10,319	10,629	10,866	11,222	11,346	11,744	12,001	12,302	12,449
Production of milk (1 000 tons)	32,259	29,787	30,185	30,612	31,360	32,226	32,339	32,984	33,811	34,035	34,125
Cow milk	32,000	29,529	29,921	30,345	31,101	31,960	32,079	32,739	33,557	33,793	33,902
Poultry eggs (mln. pieces)	34,085	43,514	44,829	44,901	44,858	44,909	44,893	46,110	46,663	46,572	48,597
Catch of fish (1 000 tons)	3776	4 812[7]	4 952[7]	5 110[7]	4 983[7]	4 975[7]	5053[7]	4920[7]	5369[7]	4913[7]	4705[7]
Ownership of tractors in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit)[8]	747	223	217	212	207	204	198	197	198	197	194
Ownership of harvester in agriculture at year-end (1000 unit)[9]	288	78	76	74	72	70	68	67	69	69	68

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Consumption of chemical fertilizers (kg/hectare)[10]	19	49	55	56	61	69	75	74	76	77	77
Removals of round wood (mln. dense cu.m) [11]	95	137	140	149	143	143	148	131	128	132	125
Total production of fruits and vegetables (mln. tons)[12]	14.3	18.7	18.7	19.6	20.0	19.8	19.7	20.4	20.6	20.4	21.4
Percentage of agricultural area treated by pesticide(%)	14.8	39.2	43.8	42.7	45.8	45.7	42.7	42.2	38.8	20.5[13]	…

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

(1) Total sown area.

(2) Fibre flax, hemp, cotton.

(3) Since 2011, data are published in weight after processing.

(4) Before 2012 yield is given per 1 hectare of plants in fruit-bearing age; for 2012–2019 – per 1 ha harvested area.

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

(6) Livestock and poultry for slaughter.

(7) Catch of fish and other aquatic bio-resources.

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

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

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

(11) Since 2010 – wood in the rough; since 2017 unprocessed timber.

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

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

(P) Preliminary data.

Table 10.2.9 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa[1][2]

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Crop products (%)											
Grain	...	88	126	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Forestry products	17	16	18	19	16	…	…	…	…	…	…
Livestock products	...	111	109	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Production of major farm products (1 000 tons)											
Cereal	13,844	10,114	18,814	14,915	13,282	18,166	19,146	17,985	18,951	15,250	19,051
Maize/corn	11,001	7,779	16,820	12,510	11,275	15,300	16,315	15,470	16,430	12,850	16,650
Wheat	2,349	1,910	1,535	1,868	1,535	2,120	2,285	2,110	2,050	1,930	1,906
Malting barley	142	355	307	422	345	588	331	302	377	372	345
Sorghum	352	71	152	115	127	158	215	103	94	98	150
Sunflower seed	531	755	874	862	678	789	678	846	720	632	700
Soybeans	154	742	1,316	1,540	1,170	1,246	1,897	2,230	2,770	1,848	2,800
Cotton	70	27	42	129	119	73	41	41	43	49	41
Peanuts	114	18	92	57	19	50	64	49	53	52	63
Dry beans	72	35	69	69	66	65	58	53	50	50	91
Sugarcane	23,876	15,074	17,388	19,302	19,242	18,220	17,199	17,911	17,944	16,472	17,242
Tobacco	30	15	15	15	17	15	12	11	10	9	7
Bananas	378	316	341	455	416	323	356	506	433	442	432
Apples	602	918	929	904	1,014	1,117	1,258	1,324	1,338	1,328	1,202
Citrus	1,712	2,260	2,523	3,034	2,990	2,993	3,260	3,672	3,582	3,675	4,014
Pears	304	433	416	413	421	453	475	561	498	466	564
Grapes	1,461	1,966	2,065	1,902	1,884	2,004	2,109	2,067	1,745	1,872	2,076
Pineapples	168	89	106	113	114	113	129	132	128	121	133
Yield of major farm crops (kg/hectare)											
Cereal											
Maize/corn	3,210	3,996	6,399	5,395	4,901	5,860	5,921	5,898	6,353	4,874	6,412
Wheat	2,515	3,757	3,126	3,711	2,843	4,158	4,365	3,723	3,811	3,820	3,684
Malting barley	1,830	4,002	3,360	3,542	2,614	4,150	3,526	2,990	3,504	3,697	3,559
Sorghum	2,480	1,454	3,589	3,993	2,515	3,718	4,370	2,773	2,775	2,328	3,645
Sunflower seed	1,340	1,051	1,375	1,433	1,316	1,576	1,419	1,261	1,296	1,195	1,260
Soybeans	1,640	1,476	2,293	1,956	1,602	1,767	2,294	2,410	2,412	1,083	2,433
Cotton	1,368	3,334	3,875	…	…	…	…	2,015	2,251	2,287	2,194
Peanuts	1,370	782	1,644	1,012	968	1,335	1,668	1,118	1,693	1,262	1,316
Dry beans	1,000	1,030	1,521	1,300	1,119	1,292	1,217	1,226	1,371	1,277	1,985
Potatoes	2,987	4,310	4,911	5,036	4,853	5,119	4,932	4,937	4,847	4,974	5,205
Sugarcane	67,741	58,939	63,200	76,900	77,100	73,900	68,500	57,816	68,550	64,974	69,340
Tobacco	1,904	3,000	3,217	2,960	3,510	3,082	2,447	2,274	2,301	2,329	1,813

Table 10.2.9 - Selected Data on Agriculture, Forestry, Animal Husbandry and Fishery - South Africa[1][2]

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[2]
Production of meat (1 000 tons)											
Beef and veal	582	1,088	1,014	1,003	1,037	1,041	1,053	1,008	1,032	1,102	982
Mutton	94	176	163	158	170	161	156	149	140	156	144
Goats	9	11	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	12	13
Poultry	870	1,771	1,659	1,746	1,814	1,887	1,910	1,951	1,858	1,915	1,941
Milk (1 000 tons)											
Cow milk	2,306	3,549	3,657	3,834	3,859	3,853	3,825	3,764	3,810	3,883	3,912
Poultry eggs (1 000 tons)	329	478	445	476	565	594	549	562	480	433	568

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

(1) Data on commercial agriculture.

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

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

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fish catchement (tons)	…	73287	75287	75615	72117	71388	67944	65510	59445	58885	…
Main Fruits production, Date (tons)	…	412553	344714	345119	341246	351462	382988	351426	351750	351820	…
Number of livestock by species (year-end)											
Sheeps	…	2128400	2128756	2147665	2043993	2054572.442	2064405	2072026	2048411	2074668	…
Goats	…	2244445	2329732	2395166	2350145	2399264.34	2294115	2235919	2198842	2217644	…
Cattles	…	88457	85695	87352	100914	103102	112370	110698	116687	111166	…
Camels	…	443568	459971	457526	494536	497523.59	549458	569527	593294	578556	…

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

(1) Data on commercial agriculture.

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

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

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

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

Brazil

Fruits production: consideres the folllowing fruits: orange, banana, grape, pineapple, papaya, watermelon, apple, coconuts, passion fruit, mango, tangerine, lemon, melon, guava, peach, persimmon, avocado, cashew nuts, fig, pear, nut, quince, and açai berry. Açai berry from 2015 onwards. Pineapple and coconuts data are published in 1,000 fruits units. Conversion: 1 pineapple = 1.5 kg and 1 coconut = 1.5 kg

Cultivated area: includes only harvested area.

Milk data: obtained in litres were converted to kg (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 availble from IBAMA administrative data. Kg of pesticide expressed in active ingredient, not final formulation . Source: http://www.ibama.gov.br/relatorios/quimicos-e-biologicos/relatorios-de-comercializacao-de-agrotoxicos, yearly bulletins, file 'sale by class of use' (vendas por classe de uso).

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.

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

Cultivated area: consists of Net Area sown and current fallows.

Indonesia

Production of cereal consist of paddy and maize. Production of maize is Dry-Shelled Maize Production with a 14 Percent Moisture Content (JPK KA 14 Percent). Data is collected by BPS-Statistics Indonesia

"In 2025, the number of vegetable collected was 26 commodities (Scallion, Shallots, Garlic, Spinach, String Bean, Chili/Big Chili, Curly Chili, Chili/Cayenne Pepper, Straw Mushrooms, Oyster Mushrooms, Other Mushrooms, Long Beans, Water Spinach, Cauliflower, Potato, Cucumber, Cabbage, Chayote, Sweet Pepper, Chinese Cabbage/Mustard Green, Eggplant, Tomato, Carrot, Melinjo, Twisted cluster bean, Jengkol), while the number of fruit collected was 27 commodities (Avocado, Grape, Apple, Star fruit, Dragon fruit, Duku/Langsat/Kokosan, Durian, Water apple, Guava, Pomelo, Lemon, Orange/Tangerine, Longan, Mango, Mangosteen, Pineapple, Jackfruit, Papaya, Banana, Rambutan, Snakefruit, Sapodilla, Soursop, Breadfruit, Melon, Water Melon, Strawberry).Fruits and vegetables data is collected through the collaboration of BPS-Statistics Indonesia and the Directorate General of Horticulture, Ministry of Agriculture.The 2025 final figures will be available at the end of June 2026.

Estate crops are managed by Government Estate Crops Establishment and Private Estate Crops Establishment, as well asSmallholder Estate Crops. Government Estate Crops Establishment and Private Estate Crops Establishment Data is collected by BPS-Indonesia while Smallholder Estate Crops Data by Directorate General of Plantations, Ministry of Agriculture. The 2025 final figures will be available at the end of August 2026.

Meat Production consists of 13 livestocks commodities, that are beef, buffalo, mutton, lamb, pork, horse, native chicken, layer, broiler, duck, rabbit, quail, and muscovy duck. Meat production is a carcass resulting from livestock slaughtered plus edible portion during a certain period and in a certain region.Edible portion is organs and part of noncarcass that can be consumed, covers innard (edible offal) and variety meat (fancy meat). Meat production data are compiled from Statistik Peternakan dan Kesehatan Hewan/Livestock and Animal Health Statistics, the Ministry of Agriculture.

Timber is produced from natural forests through the activities of companies holding Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Natural Forests (IUPHHK-HA/PBPH-HA), activities of companies holding Business Permits for Utilization of Timber Forest Products in Plantation Forests (IUPHHK-HT/PBPH-HT) and Forest State Own Establishment (Perum Perhutani). The 2012 figure is only from Licensing for Natural Forest Sub-Activities, and the 2025 figure is only from PBPH-HA and PBPH-HT (excluding Perum Perhutani). Timber production data is compiled from Statistik Kementerian Kehutanan/Ministry of Forestry Statistics.

Fish catch and aquaculture production data is compiled from Ministry of Marine Affairs and Fisheries as the nodal agency for collection, compilation & dissemination of fishery statistics in Indonesia. The 2025 preliminary figures will be available at the earliest in December 2026.

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.



BRICS
INDIA 2026

11 Transport

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)											
Brazil	29	27	27	30	30	30	31	31	35	31	31
China	69	124	127	131	140	146	151	155	159	162	165
Egypt	…	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	...
Ethiopia	…	…	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
India	63	67	67	67	68	68	68	69	69	69	...
Indonesia	…	5.4	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	…	...
Iran	7	10	11	11	12	12	12	12	12	…	...
Russia	86	86	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	87	...
South Africa	21	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	24	…	...
UAE[1]	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	0.9	1.0	1.0
Length of highways (1 000 km)											
Brazil[2]	...	130	130	130	130	130	130	131	131	131	131
China	1680	4696	4774	4847	5012	5198	5281	5355	5437	5490	5579
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Ethiopia	16	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	30
India[3]	190	289	313	312	312	330	335	…	…	…	...
Indonesia	348	537.8	540.5	542.3	544.4	543.4	546.1	547.6	541.1	532.7	538.1
Iran	…	19	19	21	21	22	23	23	24	…	...
Russia[4]	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1
South Africa	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	1.974	1.974	…	…	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)											
Brazil	416	448	423	494	455	177	394	450	659	753	770
China	453,259	1,257,929	1,345,692	1,414,658	1,470,664	826,619	956,781	657,753	1,472,936	1,579,910	1,639,556
Egypt	…	32,479	33,615	36,800	42,028	38,579	29,679	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	38	40	20	22	16	15	16	15
India	457,022	1,149,835	1,177,699	1,157,174	1,050,738	231,126	590,217	958,919	1,064,700	1,132,500	12,00,801[P]
Indonesia	19,228	21,636	25,654	28,002	29,032	10,489	8,699	19,052	25,923	28,348	29,976
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	167,054	124,620	123,096	129,542	133,589	78,574	104,204	124,024	137,958	145,555	144,312
South Africa	…	399	317	255	175	30	22	19	42	74	103
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 11.1 - Summary of Transport on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)											
Brazil[5]	79,123	212,578	208,749	236,525	238,665	90,131	103,727	190,462	226,622	251,329	279,898
China	97,054	837,813	951,304	1,071,232	1,170,530	631,128	652,969	391,387	1,030,898	129,472	1,399,306
Egypt	…	27,207	30,504	35,588	39,695	13,495	23,768	38,812	49,776	…	…
Ethiopia	…	9	10	14	10	6	9	14	17	19	21
India[6]	26,212	170,085	199,409	225,341	211,485	74,190[13]	118,290[13]	216,536	253,524	283,123	285,458[P]
Indonesia[7]	16,627	161,856	175,035	196,719	182,664	56,345	41,864	99,553	157,519	181,360	187,830
Iran	7,119	12,982	13,272	15,239	14,890	5,184	11,231	…	…	…	…
Russia	53,410	215,594	259,386	286,930	322,986	153,512	243,262	227,952	264,699	286,237	284,440
South Africa	…	...	...	...	...	…	...	…	…	…	…
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Sources:

Brazil

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

China

1. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China; 2. Civil Aviation Administration of China; 3. China State Railway Group Co., Ltd.; 4. China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025; 5. China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2025; 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China; 7. China Petrochemical Corporation; 8. China Petroleum Pipeline Engineering Corporation.

Egypt

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

Ethiopia

1. Ethiopian Road Administration; 2. Ministry of Transport and Logistics.

India

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

Indonesia

1. BPS–Statistics Indonesia; 2. Indonesian State Railways.

Russia

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

South Africa

Transnet.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(2) Federal roads

(5) Domestic and international flights

India

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

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

(P) Provisional data.

Indonesia

(7) In million persons-KM

South Africa

TFR has shared ton-kms dating back to 2004/05 as there is a higher degree of confidence in this dataset with it being sourced from the formal Reporting Business Warehouse

Whilst actual distances are available for 2011/12 to 2023/24, average distances have been applied to tons in 2004/05 to 2010/11

It should be noted that TFR's accounting for mass/ton methodology had been updated at approximately 2012/2013 where the accounting no longer incorporated kilolitres, but rather kilolitres converted to tonnage

Russia

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

UAE

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

Table 11.2.1 - Selected Data on Transport - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Traffic											
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)	...	31,589	33,107	35,282	38,685	22,604	27,531	37,828	39,677	40,459	37,102
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	416	448	423	494	455	177	394	450	659	753	770
Transport of goods by railway(million tons-km)	155,690	341,165	375,242	407,869	366,426	365,284	371,433	371,064	389,508	397,019	408,169
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)(1)	79,123	212,578	218,749	236,525	238,665	90,114	103,713	190,496	226,612	251,296	279,898
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)(2)	10,402	24,324	25,265	27,465	26,830	12,744	15,764	23,509	26,207	29,166	31,694
Length of railways in operation per 1000 km^2 of territory (km)(3)	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	4.1	2.6	3.1
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)(4)	19,973	51,297	52,916	54,715	56,652	58,016	59,243	60,459	61,803	63,300	64,624
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)(5)	20,234	62,923	65,111	67,599	70,282	72,247	74,233	76,206	78,401	80,906	82,791
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents(6)	183,465	96,362	89,567	69,333	67,558	63,585	64,567	64,606	67,766	73,156	72,529
Number of injured(6)	395,411	216,261	224,237	180,061	176,104	162,245	166,287	170,825	183,361	196,306	167,100
Number of deaths(6)	8,623	6,398	6,248	5,274	5,340	5,292	5,397	5,441	5,627	6,160	6,043

Sources:

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

Footnotes:

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

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

(3) Estimates.

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

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

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

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Traffic											
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	1,226.0	3,126.0	3,281.0	3,422.0	3,535.0	1,925.0	1,975.8	1,292.1	2,983.0	3,388.5	3,554.6
Passenger traffic by road (million persons-km)[1]	665,742.0	1,022,871.0	976,518.0	927,968.0	885,708.0	464,101.0	362,754.3	240,754.2	474,004.0	511,700.4	510,044.0
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km)[1][2]	612,940.0	6,108,010.0	6,677,152.0	7,124,921.0	5,963,639.0	6,017,185.0	6,908,765.3	6,895,803.8	7,395,021.3	7,684,753.4	7,951,073.0
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	453,259.0	1,257,929.0	1,345,692.0	1,414,658.0	1,470,664.0	826,619.0	956,781.3	657,753.0	1,472,936.0	1,579,910.0	1,639,556.0
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,377,049.0	2,379,226.0	2,696,220.0	2,882,099.0	3,018,195.0	3,037,179.0	3,323,799.7	3,594,569.0	3,646,038.9	3,586,190.0	3,686,909.0
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	97,054.0	837,813.0	951,304.0	1,071,232.0	1,170,530.0	631,128.0	652,968.6	391,387.4	1,030,898.0	1,291,472.0	1,399,305.9
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	5,027.0	22,245.0	24,355.0	26,250.0	26,320.0	24,020.0	27,815.1	25,409.5	28,362.0	35,389.0	40,740.6
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons-km)[1]	10,054.0	7,233.0	7,766.0	7,957.0	8,022.0	3,299.0	3,311.2	2,260.2	5,377.0	5,467.2	5,662.0
Transport of goods by waterways (million tons-km)[1]	2,373,420.0	9,733,880.0	9,861,125.0	9,905,282.0	10,396,304.0	10,583,444.0	11,557,750.7	12,100,313.7	12,995,151.7	14,142,293.1	14,994,394.0
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons)	187.0	734.0	806.0	898.0	913.0	819.0	825.0	863.0	959.4	961.7	973.0
Domestic Length of regular civil aviation routes (1 000 km)	994.0	3,520.0	4,237.0	4,781.0	5,468.0	5,598.0	5,578.1	5,461.5	5,916.5	5,944.8	6,059.0
Regular civil airports opened	139.0	216.0	228.0	233.0	237.0	240.0	248.0	253.0	259.0	262.0	266.0
Number of international airlines service routes (Lines)	133.0	739.0	803.0	849.0	953.0	895.0	279.0	336.0	523.0	821.0	987.0
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	7.0	13.0	13.0	14.0	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.9	16.9	17.2
Ownership of automobiles											
Registered automobiles (1000 units)[3]	16,089.0	185,745.0	209,067.0	232,312.0	253,764.0	273,409.2	294,185.9	311,844.4	329,115.0	345,744.4	359,294.8
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	616,971	212,846	203,049	244,937	247,646	244,674	273,098	256,409	254,738	260,072	...
Number of injured	418,721	226,430	209,654	258,532	256,101	250,723	281,447	263,621	253,895	254,112	...
Number of deaths	93,853	63,093	63,772	63,194	62,763	61,703	62,218	60,676	60,028	59,280	...

Table 11.2.2 - Selected Data on Transport - China

Sources:

1. Ministry of Transport of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025; 2. Civil Aviation Administration of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025; 3. China Railway Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025; 4. China National Petroleum Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025; 5. China National Offshore Oil Corporation, Annual Statistical Report 2025; 6. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000–2025 and Statistical Communiqué of the People's Republic of China on the 2025 National Economic and Social Development; 7. Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2024; 8. China Petrochemical Corporation, Annual Statistical Reports 2000–2025.

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

Table 11.2.3 - Selected Data on Transport - Egypt

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger numbers and cargo traffic transported by sea during the period										
Number of passengers in sea transport (thousands of passengers)	867.5	886.4	720.8	676.7	171.4	357.5	535.3	802.8	514.3	722.6
Movement of goods transported by sea (million tons)	140.4	149.6	157.8	160.5	156.8	162.8	175.9	183.4	197.7	222.1
Aircraft movements, number of passengers, and quantity of cargo transported by aircraft										
Aircraft movement (thousand flights)	256.7	266.7	296.7	322.1	129.4	214	307.5	377.6	400.8	451.9
Number of airplane passengers (million passengers)	27.1	30.4	35.5	39.6	13.4	23.7	38.2	49.7	54.4	61.9
Quantity of goods transported by air (thousand tons)	345.1	328.3	322.6	320.8	285.6	332.7	328.6	337.4	397.6	307.4
Revenue, number of passengers, and quantity of goods transported by rail										
Railway revenue (in millions of pounds)	1720.79	1973.19	2226.82	2522.38	2351.46	3255.46	3537.05	4516.91	6226.3	9653.00
Number of railway passengers (in millions of passengers)	231.59	243.55	256.92	296.53	235.05	251.84	249.98	253.31	248.54	415.30
Quantity of goods transported by rail (thousand tons)	4635.57	5017.51	4608.24	4475.71	4794.85	5293.73	4822.06	5518.46	7355.26	7421.60

Table 11.2.4 - Selected Data on Transport - Ethiopia

	2000	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic (all means) (billion passengers-km)	…	…	…	…	…	…	1989	2124	2524	625	676	960
Freight traffic (all means) (billion tons-km)	…	…	…	…	0.0161	0.0152	0.0170	0.0140	0.0173	0.0142	0.0135	0.0158
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	…	…	…	…	37.76	40.36	19.63	22.20	16.38	14.73	15.82	15.15
Passenger traffic by air (million persons-km)	…	…	…	…	14.3	10.3	5.7	9	13.9	17.4	19	20.9
Length of railways in operation (1 000 km)	…	…	…	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
Length of highways (1 000 km)	16	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	30	30

Sources:

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

Table 11.2.5 - Selected Data on Transport - India

Traffic	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	457,022	1,149,835	1,177,699	1,157,174	1,050,738	231,126	590,217	958,919	1,064,700	1,132,500	12,00,801(P)
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	315,516	620,858	693,281	738,923	708,034	720,054	872,112	959,888	974,469	971,460	9,25,236(P)
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)(1)	18	125	147	166	164	59	94	160	183	199	202 (P)
Passenger traffic by air (million persons km)(1)	26,212	170,085	199,409	225,341	211,485	74,190	118,290	216,536	253,524	283,123	2,85,458(P)
Transport of goods by air million tons-km)(1)	549	2,000	2,491	2,678	1,723	950	1,574	1781	2200	2290	4036(P)
Passenger traffic by Road (billion persons km) (2)	2,076	17,861	20,237	22,582	25,199	22,422	26,299	29,253(P)	34,366(P)	…	…
Transport of goods by Road (billion tons-km) (2)	494	2263	2484.8	2697	2927.3	2689.3	3031.6	3284.2(P)	3707.2(P)	…	…
Air transport (hours flown) (1 000 hours)(1)	348	1946	2215	2565	2426	1067	1603	2,410	2,650	2,972	3,103(P)
Aircraft kilometres flown (million km)(1)	203	1,214	1,367	1,550	1,485	630	961	1,414	1,529	1,699	1,726(P)
Production of motor vehicles(in 1 000)(3)	4,759	25,331	29,094	30,915	26,353	22,656	23,040	25940	28439(P)	31,034(P)	
Registered passenger cars and buses (in 1 000)(4)	7,692	35,552	38,396	40,482	45,846	48,346	51,193	…	…	…	…
Registered passenger cars (in 1 000)(5)	7,058	33,688	36,453	38,433	43,650	46,228	49,051	…	…	…	…
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	19.17	20.46	20.52	20.51	20.67	20.72	20.7	20.8	21.05	21.13	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death (6)											
Accidents	391,449	484,756	469,242	470,403	456,959	372,181	412,432	461,312	480,583	487,707	…
Number of injured	399,265	497,806	467,389	464,715	449,360	346,747	384,448	443,366	462,825	471,441	…
Number of deaths	78,911	151,192	150,003	157,593	158,984	138,383	153,972	168,491	172,890	177,175	…

Sources:

1. Ministry of Railways; 2. Ministry of Road Transport & Highways; 3. 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 31st March; Accidents, injuries and deaths pertains to calendar year.

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

(2) Data pertains to financial year.

(3) It includes passenger vehicles (PVs), commercial vehicles (CVs), three wheelers, two wheelers.

(4) Includes Cars, Jeeps, Taxis, Buses and Omnibuses.

(5) Figure for 2000 is as on 31st March 2001.

(6) Data pertains to calender year.

(P) Provisional data.

Table 11.2.6 - Selected Data on Transport - Indonesia

Traffic	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	19,228	21,636	25,654	28,002	29,032	10,489	8,699	19,052	25,923	28,348	29,976
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	5,009	11,120	13,376	15,098	15,573	13,805	15,149	17,305	18,568	19,980	20,051
Passenger traffic by air (million persons)[1]	13	98	108	113	95	36	31	59	77	82	79
Transport of goods by air (tons)[2]	286,222	740,013	827,405	922,306	798,280	700,993	819,255	821,812	756,800	863,775	880,306
Passenger traffic by waterways (million persons)[1]	20	22	23	26	28	12	14	20	24	29	34
Transport of goods by waterways (in 1000 tons)[2]	269,268	637,963	610,250	673,302	707,120	721,880	773,387	679,668	723,266	839,291	905,660
Ownership of motor vehicles											
Registered motor vehicles (in 1000)	18,975	112,205	118,922	126,508	133,617	136,137	141,992	152,052	159,134	166,466	172,938
Registered passenger cars (in 1000)	3,039	13,142	13,968	14,830	15,592	15,797	16,413	18,950	19,711	20,444	20,908
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents[3]	12,649	106,644	104,327	109,215	116,411	100,028	106,172	137,851	152,008	150,906	...
Number of injured[3]	16,618	140,607	136,134	143,886	149,817	124,269	131,257	176,916	196,074	200,596	...
Number of deaths[3]	9,536	31,262	30,694	29,472	25,671	25,529	26,249	27,531	27,895	26,839	...

Source:

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia; 2. Ministry of Transportation; 3. PT. Angkasa Pura Indonesia; 4. Indonesian State Railways and Commuter Line Indonesia; 5. PT. Pelindo; 6. Indonesia State Police.

Footnotes:

(1) Number of passengers of domestic and international flight/voyage

(2) Loading cargo of domestic and international flight/voyage

(3) Data for the year 2025 is not yet available

Table 11.2.7 - Selected Data on Transport - Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Length of railways in operation (km)	…	10,475	11,061	11,461	11,659	11,728	11,798	11929	12303	...	...
Length of highways (km)	…	19,028	19,221	20,523	20,625	22,011	22,687	23125	24139	...	...
The number of suburban railway locomotives	…	556	581	583	570	537	525	534	523	...	..
The number of passengers transported by suburban railway (1000 persons)	…	23,042	24,480	28,094	28,599	11,103	20,733	29665	31784	...	...
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons-km)	…	12,982	13,272	15,239	14,890	5,184	11,231	15906	16594	...	...
Net cargo transported by suburban rail (1000 tons)	…	40,282	46,766	50,478	46,976	50,564	46,912	44429	42977	...	...
Freight traffic by railway (million tons-km)	…	27,243	30,299	34,859	33,646	35,963	32,920	30249	29136	...	...
Number of accidents in road transport	…	469,950	492,131	1,185,473	2,108,126	1,442,201	1,635,861	2,119,406	2356801	...	...
Number of accidents leading to death in road transport	…	13,642	13,836	14,194	14,096	12,565	13,959	15,970	16725	...	...
The number of human casualties in road transport	…	15,998	16,202	16,540	16,677	14,652	16,241	18,799	19636	...	...
Number of numbered road vehicles	…	2,182,304	1,752,206	1,117,301	1,108,811	1,223,890	1,329,600	1892822	1995495	...	...
The number of vessels with a capacity of one thousand tons and more entered the country's ports	…	9,193	9,400	8,349	9,069	8,117	8,744	9397	11208	...	...
The 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	11003876	12041196	...	...
The 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	10482080	12052697	...	...
The number of passengers of domestic flights in the country's airports (1000 persons)	…	22,017	23,702	19,913	18,539	12,131	15,650	17414	17218	...	...
The number of international flight passengers arriving at the country's airports (1000 persons)	…	5,362	5,997	4,836	4,217	573	2,672	4352	5163	...	...
The number of international flight passengers leaving the country's airports (1000 persons)	…	5,525	6,046	4,898	4,246	591	2,870	4527	5244	...	...

Table 11.2.8 - Selected Data on Transport - Russia

Traffic	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic by road (million passengers-km) [1]	173,660	124,347	123,382	122,536	122,493	88,370.4	101,125	109,073	112,617	116,517	120,202
Transport of goods by road (million tons-km) [2]	152,735	248,251	254,524	259,084	275,427	271,822	296,661	313,887	362,194	387,359	403,048
Passenger traffic by railway (million passengers-km)	167,054	124,620	123,096	129,542	133,589	78,574	104,204	124,024	137,958	145,555	144,312
Transport of goods by railway (million tons-km)	1,373,178	2,344,087	2,493,428	2,597,778	2,602,493	2,545,349	2,639,432	2,637,765	2,638,294	2,525,171	2,479,784
Passenger traffic by air (million passengers-km)	53,410	215,594	259,386	286,930	322,986	153,512	243,262	227,952	264,699	286,237	284,440
Transport of goods by air (million tons-km)	2,515.3	6,609.2	7,856.1	7,812.7	7,390.0	7,115.0	9,195.3	2,826.8	1,723.7	1,913.9	1,782.4
Freight traffic of petroleum pipelines (million tons) [3]	295	543	553	561	568	509	524	544	…	…	…
Length of roads in operation (1 000 km) [4]	532	1,054	1,064	1,077	1,089	1,097	1,108	1,115	1,125	1,130	1,137
Length of railways in operation per 1 000 sq.km of territory (km)	5.0	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Ownership of automobiles [5]											
Number of registered lorries (1 000 units) [6]	4,401	6,300	6,434	6,490	6,540	6,564	6,664	6,673	6,796	6,953	…
Passenger cars and buses (1 000 units)	20,993	46,038	47,783	48,290	49,299	50,109	51,148	51,443	52,389	53,825	…
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Accidents	157,596	173,694	169,432	168,099	164,358	145,073	133,331	126,705	132,466	132,037	…
Number of injured	179,401	221,140	215,374	214,853	210,877	183,040	167,856	159,365	166,500	164,754	…
Number of deaths [7]	29,594	20,308	19,088	18,214	16,981	16,152	14,874	14,172	14,504	14,403	…
Length of petroleum pipelines (1 000 km)	48	54	53	53	53	54	54	54	…	…	…

Sources:

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation; 2. Ministry of the Interior of the Russian Federation; 3. Federal Air Transport Agency.

Footnotes:

(1) Data is presented by legal entities and individual entrepreneurs (including small businesses) transported passengers by buses.

(2) Transports of goods by all types of organizations and individual entrepreneurs.

(3) Since 2023, information is provided without grouping by pipeline type.

(4) Length of public paved roads in operation (including highways).

(5) Number of cars in the property of physical and legal persons.

(6) Number of trucks.

(7) Since 2009, number of persons who died within 30 days after accidents, before 2009, persons who died within 7 days.

Table 11.2.9 - Selected Data on Transport - South Africa

Traffic	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Passenger traffic by road (million persons)	…	302	320	315	304	209	221	244	263	274	278
Transport of goods by road (million tons)	…	624	687	749	728	642	700	853	862	980	975
Passenger traffic by railway (million persons)(1)	…	399	317	255	175	30	22	19	42	74	103
Transport of goods by railway (million tons)	…	215	226	217	214	191	177	156	160	161	168
Ownership of passenger cars											
Passenger cars and buses (1000 units)	…	8138	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Road traffic accident involving personal injury or death											
Number of deaths	…	14071	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...

Source:

1. Statistics South Africa; 2. Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa; 3. Transnet; 4. Road Traffic Management Corporation.

Footnote:

(1) Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa. These figures cover Metro rail only.

Table 11.2.10 - Selected Data on Transport - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals	…	30,570,222	31,330,509	32,583,997	32,405,577	11,076,789	16,913,649	29,926,799	37,856,641	41,675,066	44,241,785
Air Passengers Traffic-Departures	…	29,592,142	30,503,414	32,395,382	32,655,927	11,778,215	15,824,678	29,172,619	37,345,316	41,762,368	43,036,720
Air Passengers Traffic-Transit	…	64,197,055	64,728,102	64,110,817	62,894,865	15,536,158	13,176,887	41,912,232	57,327,571	64,395,291	69,592,386
Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals	…	342,438	333,725	325,266	308,799	146,148	192,122	289,065	347,052	385,996	414,391
Aircrafts Movement-Departures	…	342,481	333,686	325,239	308,668	145,607	192,140	289,091	347,105	385,803	414,180
Roads Network Lenght (km)	…	…	…	72,915	79,259	84,025	86,790	87,223	90,432	90,523	...
Metro and Tram Network Length (km)	…	85	85	85	85	85	100	100	100	100	100
Metro and Tram Ridership	…	196,699,384	206,983,019	210,800,518	209,485,837	117,279,926	156,595,948	232,625,273	268,873,703	284,740,850	304,526,167

Source:

The General Civil Aviation Authority.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Length of highways: Refers to federal, state and municipal highways, excluding planned highways.

Information on federal highways was published in December 2016 at www.dnit.gov.br

China

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

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

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

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

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

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

Number of Regular Civil Airports Opened: Refers to the total number of areas assigned for civil aviation flights to do takeoff, landing, taxiing, parking and other actions.

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

India

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

Length of highways: The information on Highways includes both National and State Highways (Excluding Rural Roads, Project Roads, Urban Roads etc).

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 passanger turnover is the sum of passanger turnover of the railway, bus, tramway, trolley-bus, subway, maritime, inland water and air transport.

Freight traffic (all means): Freight turnover which is calculated multiplying the weight of shipped freight in tons by the length of its shipping in kilometers. Total freight traffic is the sum of freight turnover of the railway, motor, pipeline, maritime, inland water and air transport.

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

UAE

Air Passengers Traffic-Arrivals: Total number of arriving passengers through U.A.E Airports.

Air Passengers Traffic-Departures: Total number of departing passengers through U.A.E Airports.

Air Passengers Traffic-Transit: Total number of transit passengers through U.A.E Airports.

Aircrafts Movement-Arrivals: Total number of incoming and outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

Aircrafts Movement-Departures: Total number of outgoing aircraft through U.A.E Airports.

Roads Network Lenght (km): Total road network includes motorways, highways, and main or national roads, secondary or regional roads, and all other roads in a country by KM.

Metro and Tram Length (km): Total Metro network Length in km.

Metro Network Ridership: Total number of riders of metro & tram network.



BRICS
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12 Information and Communication Technology

Table 12.1 - Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants											
Brazil	186	200	190	180	159	144	135	134	125	106	…
China[1]	114	149	139	138	136	130	128	127	123	139	141
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	12	12	10	9	8	8	7	6
India[2]	26	19	18	17	16	15	17	20	23	28	33
Indonesia	…	40	42	42	35	34	33	40	33	17	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	342	345	341	336	…	…
Russia[3]	...	233	222	208	191	179	166	152	143	152	…
South Africa[4]	...	27	24	20	25	26	21	22	15	10	8
UAE[5]	…	254	256	256	256	256	240	242	212	208	…
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil	140	1,184	1,139	1,099	961	972	1,030	1,049	1,050	1,016	…
China[1]	67	956	1,020	1,122	1,144	1,129	1,163	1,193	1,225	1,271	1,300
Egypt	…	108,551	109,922	95,595	95,484	9,397	100,561	95,134	100,278	105,517	113,301
Ethiopia	…	…	…	420	432	449	536	620	654	696	756
India[2]	2	880	901	898	870	849	842	826	830	817	884
Indonesia	17.0	1,457.0	1,627.8	1,183.3	1,252.4	1,294.0	1,322.0	1,228.7	1,252.4	1,292.4	…
Iran	…	1,037	1,090	1,133	1,421	1,560	1,666	1,750	1,766	…	…
Russia[6]	...	1,978	2,003	1,969	2,110	2,081	2,161	2,152	2,188	2,283	…
South Africa[7]	185	1,466	1,552	1,533	1,656	1,600	1,628	1,650	1,714	…	…
UAE	…	2,213	2,186	2,197	2,128	1,978	1,947	2,122	1,994	2,030	…
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants											
Brazil[8][9]	…	609	675	704	739	813	807	805	842	845	…
China	18	525	551	590	641	700	730	756	775	787	801
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	…	…	…	289	204	237	243	248	315	374	442
India[10]	5	306	344	461	543	585	605	626	670	689	722
Indonesia	9	254	323	399	477	537	621	665	692	728	776
Iran	…	530	640	689	727	760	786	802	…	…	…
Russia[11]	...	731	760	809	826	850	882	904	922	944	956
South Africa[12]	...	29	30	30	27	24	31	39	44	54	65
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Table 12.1 - Summary of Information and Communication Technology on BRICS Countries

Sources:

Brazil

1. National Telecommunication Agency (ANATEL); 2. Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), National Household Sample Survey 2007–2015; Projection of the Population by sex and age groups by the component method for the Period 2000–2030; 3. Center of Studies on Information and Communication Technologies (CETIC.br), ICT Households Survey 2008–2015; 4. Associacao Nacional de Jornais (ANJ), http://www.anj.org.br/numero-de-jornais-brasileiros-2/; 5. International Telecommunication Union (ITU).

China

1. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China; 2. National Press and Publication Administration.

Egypt

Ministry of Telecommunication Egypt

Ethiopia

1. Ethiotelecom; 2. Ethiopian Press Organization.

India

Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Indonesia

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia, National Socio Economic Survey; 2. Ministry of Communication and Digital Affairs.

Russia

1. Ministry of Digital Development, Communications and Mass Media of the Russian Federation; 2. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation; 3. World Bank.

South Africa

1. GHS 2002–2022, Statistics South Africa; 2. South African Audience Research Foundation; 3. International Telecommunication Union (ITU)

Footnotes:

Brazil

(8) Considering population from 10 years old and above.

(9) Until 2012, comprised only persons who accessed the Internet by personal computer and from 2013 onwards, by any equipment.

China

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

India

(2) Data is as on 31st December of the year indicated in the table except for 2000 where it is as on 31st March of the year 2001.Data for main telephone lines pertains to wireline whereas that for cellular mobile telephone pertains to wireless subscription.

(10) Information for 2000-2012 is as per ITU database whereas data for 2013 onwards is as per Telecom Regulatory Authority of India and is on as 31st December of the year indicated in the table.

Russia

(3) The number of telephones (including payphones) in the public telephone network per 1000 people.

(6) Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 1000 population.

(11) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2013, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

South Africa

Household based question:

(4) Does the household have access to a telephone line in the dwelling or household? Calculation: Households with a telephone/total population x 1000. Survey data.

(7) Data from ITU database.

(12) Does the household have access to an internet connection in the dwelling or household? Available from 2009.

UAE

(5) Fixed Telephone Subscriptions.

Table 12.2.1 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	18.6	20.0	19.0	18.0	15.9	14.4	13.5	13.3	12.5	10.8	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	14.0	118.4	113.9	109.9	96.1	97.2	103.0	104.9	105.0	101.6	...
Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.1	13.0	13.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fixed broadband Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants	0.1	13.0	13.9	15.0	15.7	17.2	19.5	22.3	23.9	24.7	...
Mobile broadband subscribers per 100 inhabitants	...	89.1	90.9	88.5	87.5	90.1	95.8	95.9	101.4	98.7	...
Proportion of households with a TV (%)	...	97.2	96.7	96.3	96.2	...	95.5	94.9	94.3	93.9	...
Proportion of households with telephone (%)	...	94.8	95.1	95.1	95.6	...	97	97.2	97.2	97.4	...
Proportion of households with a computer[2](%)	...	48.8	46.7	44.9	43.7	...	42.6	42.3	41	40.5	...
Proportion of individuals who used a computer (from any location) in the last 3 months (%)	...	63.7	56.6	50.7	...	...	...	...	34.2	33.3	...
Proportion of households with Internet access at home(%)	...	70.8	76.3	80.5	83.9	...	90	91.6	92.6	93.7	...
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months(%)	...	66.1	71.1	76.2	79.5	...	84.7	87.2	88	89.1	...
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months (%)											
Home	...	91.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work	...	40.5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Place of education	...	20.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Another person's home	...	60.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Community Internet access facility	...	15.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Commercial Internet access facility	...	12.3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone	...	77.4	78.5	79.7	81.4	...	84.4	86.5	87.6	88.9	...
Proportion of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months[1](%)											
At least once a day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	93.4	94.3	95.2	...
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9	5.0	4.3	...
Less than once a week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.7	0.6	0.6	...
Proportion of households with electricity	...	99.8	99.8	99.7	99.8	...	...	99.7	99.8	99.8	...

Table 12.2.1 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Proportion of businesses using computers (%)	...	...	98.1	...	97.6	...	97.8	...	...	...	..
Proportion of businesses using the Internet (%)	...	...	97.7	...	97.5	...	97.6	...	99.4	99.1	...
Proportion of businesses with a web presence (%)	...	...	54	...	52.9	...	56.4	...	55.4	52.3	...
Proportion of businesses with an intranet (%)	...	...	32.2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses receiving orders over the Internet (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses placing orders over the Internet (%)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with a local area network (LAN) (%)	...	...	91.1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Proportion of businesses with an extranet (%)	...	...	27	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Source:

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.

(1) Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics - IBGE. Continuous National Household Sample Survey - PNAD Continuous.

Table 12.2.2 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Basic Instrument and Core List of ICT Indicators											
Broadband Subscribers of Internet Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	...	21.5	25.1	29.2	32.1	34.5	37.9	41.8	45.1	47.6	...
Mobile Broadband Users Per 100 Inhabitants (subscribers)	...	68.0	81.4	93.6	…	…	...	...	123.7	127.1	130.0
International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant(1) (bps/person)	2	5036	5522	6723	6612	8622	10273	6635	18601	...	...
Mobile Cellular Telephone Subscribers Per 100 Households (telephones)	...	235	240	249	253	254	259	259	252	254	255
Urban	...	231	235	243	247	249	254	254	240	241	241
Rural	...	241	246	257	261	261	267	267	271	273	276
Proportion of households with a computer(2) (%)	...	50.1	51.2	46.3	46.5	47.3	40.7	41.0	37.6	38.0	36.9
Urban	...	68.2	68.9	62.2	61.7	62.3	53.6	53.7	48.5	48.9	47.4
Rural	...	26.2	27.4	25.1	25.8	26.5	22.9	23.1	20.5	20.9	20.2
Development of ICT											
Fixed Broadband Internet Access (1,000 households)	...	297,207	348,540	407,382	449,279	483,550	535,787	589,650	636,306	669,826	...
Flow Accessed to Mobile Internet (1,000 G)	...	9,378,635	24,593,803	70,900,393	121,992,006	165,568,172	221,632,243	261,760,000	301,473,739	337,600,000	...
Length of Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	1,212	30,421	37,801	43,168	47,412	51,692	54,808	59,580	64,318	72,880	74,993
Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines (1,000 km)	287	994	1,045	994	1,085	1,118	1,121	1,095	1,140	1,127	...
Base Stations of Mobile Telephones (1,000 Stations)	75	5,594	6,187	6,672	8,410	9,310	9,963	10,834	11,620	12,645	12,872
Broadband Subscribers Port of Internet (1,000 ports)	...	712,769	775,991	867,523	915,780	946,050	1,017,847	1,071,042	11,358,970	12,020,126	12,507,820[P]
Number of Websites (1,000 sites)	265	4,824	5,333	5,234	4,966	4,430	4,180	3,870	…	…	…

Source:

1. Ministry of Industry and Information Technology of the People's Republic of China; China Internet Network Information Centre; 2.National Bureau of Statistics of China , China Statistical Yearbook 2025; Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2025, National Economic And Social Development

Footnote:

(1) International Internet Bandwidth Per Inhabitant (bps/person) adopts International Internet Output Bandwidth(Mbps).

(2) "Computer" mainly refers to desktops and portable computers, excluding tablets.

Table 12.2.3 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mobile Subscription (Million Subscribers)	…	97.79	101.27	93.78	95.34	95.36	103.45	99.38	106.32	113.2	123.1
Fixed lines subscription (Million Subscribers)	…	6.12	6.6	7.87	8.76	9.85	11.01	11.59	12.48	13.3	14.2
Percent of households with Internet access	…	42.3	46.1	49.2	53.9	59.9	…	…	73.3	…	…
Percent of individuals using internet at age category (15-74)	…	41.3	42.8	45	47.6	57.3	…	…	72.2	…	…
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants (%)	…	7.19	6.9	7.59	7.7	7.73	10.6	10.98	11.6	11.97	12.7
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants (%)	…	109.73	111.64	95.5	95.38	93.65	99.78	94.16	98.89	103.61	110.75
Total Mobile broadband subscribers (Data and Voice + Data only) (Million Subscribers)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	7915	8740	9660
The Contribution of ICT GDP to the total GDP (at fixed prices) (%) [1]	…	…	…	…	…	…	2.39	2.68	3	3.27	…
The ICT GDP (at fixed prices) (Biliion EGP) [1]	…		97.99	114.33	131.76	153.02	178.33	207.46	237.28	269.92	…
Proportion of households with a TV (0 - 1) [1]	…	97.72	98.77	99.10	98.90	…	…	98.41	…	…	…
Proportion of households with Internet access at home (0 - 1) [1]	…	46.07	49.21	53.90	59.90	…	…	73.20	…	…	…
Proportion of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months (0 - 1) [1]	…	41.25	44.95	46.90	57.28	…	…	72.20	…	…	…
Proportion of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone (0 - 1) [1]	…	89.35	98.04	99.44	99.38	…	…	97.57	…	…	…
Proportion of households with electricity (0 -1) [1]	…	99.88	99.96	100.00	99.90	…	…	99.93	…	…	…
Percentage of households with electricity [1]	…	99.88	99.96	100.00	99.90	…	…	99.93	…	…	…
Percentage of households with telephone (fixed or mobile) [1]	…	98.30	98.65	98.90	99.00	…	…	98.34	…	…	…
Percentage of households with a smart phone [1]	…		61.64	59.00	63.60	…	…	73.30	…	…	…
Percentage of individuals who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months (1)	…	41.25	44.95	46.90	57.28	…	…	72.20	…	…	…

Table 12.2.3 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Egypt

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of individuals having:											
Access to Internet (%) [1]	...	41.25	44.95	46.90	57.28	...	...	72.20	...	...	...
Percentage of individuals with use of a mobile cellular telephone (%) [1]	...	89.35	98.04	99.44	99.38	...	...	97.57	...	...	...
Household ICT access and individual use (%)											
Percentage of households with a TV (%) [1]	...	97.72	98.77	99.10	98.90	...	...	98.41	...	...	...
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone (%) [1]	...	18.71	27.38	27.40	27.60	...	...	33.80	...	...	...
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone (%) [1]	...	97.95	98.24	98.80	98.80	...	...	98.00	...	...	...
Percentage of households with internet access (%)	...	46.07	49.21	53.90	59.90	...	...	73.20	...	...	...
Percentage of individuals using the Internet, by frequency in the last 3 months											
At least once a day (%) (1)	...	62.82	74.89	77.89	69.65	...	...	85.44	...	...	...
Development of ICT - Household survey (%)											
Total broadband (fixed and/ or mobile) network (%)	...	46.07	49.21	53.90	59.90	...	...	73.22	...	...	...

Footnotes:

(1) Data for 2015 pertains to years 2015/2016 and likewise for other years.

Table 12.2.4 - selected data on Information and Communication Technology -Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Main telephone lines per 1000 inhabitants	…	…	…	12	12	10	9	8	8	7	6
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1 000 inhabitants	…	...	...	...	420	432	449	536	620	654	696756
Number of Internet users per 1 000 inhabitants	…			289	204	237	243	248	315	374	442
Number of daily newspapers	…	14,600	13,500	11,869	10,500	8,850	6,100	7,205	9,100	6,500	5,000

Source:

1. Ethiotelecom; 2. Ethiopian Press Organization.

Table 12.2.5 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - India[1]

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	…	30.56	34.42	46.13	54.29	58.51	60.46	62.56	67.03	68.86	72.24
Fixed Internet (Fixed Broadband+Wired Narrowband) Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	…	1.68	1.64	1.64	1.69	1.88	1.94	2.34	2.76	2.92	4.22
Fixed Broadband Internet Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	…	1.42	1.38	1.39	1.45	1.64	1.93	2.34	2.75	2.92	4.21
Wired narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	…	0.26	0.26	0.25	0.25	0.24	0.01	0	0.02	0.002	0.00
Mobil Broadband Subscribers per 100 inhabitants	…	16.97	26.59	38.69	48.51	53.31	55.74	57.7	61.96	63.78	66.53
Fixed Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00
Mobile Wireless narrowband connections per 100 inhabitants	…	11.87	6.15	5.77	4.05	3.28	2.7	2.43	2.25	1.79	1.49
International Internet Bandwidth per inhabitants (in kbps)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Total number of telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	…	89.9	91.9	91.45	88.56	86.38	85.91	84.56	85.23	84.45	91.74

Source:

1. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India.

Footnote:

(1) Data is as on 31st December of each year.

Table 12.2.6 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
A. ICT Infrastructure											
Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	...	4.0	4.2	4.2	3.5	3.4	3.3	4.0	3.3	1.7	…
Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	2.0	2.3	3.3	3.8	3.9	4.5	4.8	4.8	6.1	…
Active-Mobile Broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	33.5	94.8	86.4	80.7	103.7	113.6	115.1	118.5	109.6	…
Number of subscribers of cellular mobile telephones per 1000 inhabitants	17.0	1,457.0	1,627.8	1,183.3	1,252.4	1,294.0	1,322.0	1,228.7	1,252.4	1,292.4	…
B. ICT Use by Households and Individuals											
Proportion of households with telephone	...	3.5	3.2	2.6	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.0	0.6
Proportion of households with a computer	...	19.1	19.1	20.1	18.8	18.8	18.2	18.0	18.1	18.5	19.9
Proportion of households with Internet	...	47.2	57.3	66.2	73.8	78.2	82.1	86.5	87.1	89.8	91.7
Household expenditure on ICT	...	3.3	3.1	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
Proportion of individuals who own a mobile phone	...	58.3	59.6	62.4	63.5	62.8	65.9	67.9	67.3	68.7	70.8
Proportion of individuals using the Internet	…	25.4	32.3	39.9	47.7	53.7	62.1	66.5	69.2	72.8	...
By gender [1]											
Male	...	53.8	53.5	53.2	53.1	52.9	52.5	52.6	52.1	52.0	51.7
Female	...	46.2	46.5	46.8	46.9	47.1	47.5	47.4	47.9	48.0	48.3
By area classification											
Urban [2]	...	35.9	43.4	50.9	58.6	64.3	71.8	74.2	76.3	79.1	82.7
Rural [3]	...	14.2	19.9	26.6	33.8	40.3	49.3	55.9	59.3	63.7	70.1
By education[4]											
Primary	...	11.7	12.4	15.3	18.2	20.3	24.3	24.8	25.5	26.0	27.2
Secondary	...	16.8	20.8	21.1	22.6	22.2	22.1	22.2	21.9	22.1	21.4
Upper secondary	...	42.6	42.6	42.6	39.7	39.1	36.9	36.1	36.3	36.5	35.8
Diploma	...	5.8	5.0	4.3	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.3	2.4
Bachelor and above	...	23.1	18.9	16.8	15.9	15.2	14.1	14.3	14.0	13.1	13.1
By age group[5]											
5-12 years	...	5.4	5.2	5.7	7.9	9.6	13.3	12.4	12.3	12.4	12.5
13-15 years	...	10.7	9.8	8.7	7.9	7.4	7.2	6.8	6.4	6.1	5.9
16-18 years	...	13.0	12.7	11.2	9.7	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.2	6.9	6.6
19-24 years	...	23.5	22.1	20.2	18.7	17.1	15.3	14.7	13.7	13.1	12.2
25-49 [6]	...	47.4	45.1	47.5	48.3	48.2	46.6	47.6	47.2	47.0	46.2
50 years and over	...	...	5.1	6.6	7.5	8.8	9.5	11.0	13.2	14.5	16.7

Table 12.2.6 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
By location [5]											
Own Home	...	90.8	91.0	...	95.3	96.3	96.5	95.3	96.5	97.3	98.2
Not Own Home	...	35.8	29.4	...	33.7	33.6	30.1	30.2	34.5	39.6	42.6
Office	...	32.5	29.4	...	31.8	30.3	24.8	25.5	27.8	29.9	32.1
School	...	24.5	18.3	...	14.7	12.8	7.8	12.1	12.2	11.8	11.8
Public Site	...	45.1	34.3	...	31.4	34.6	25.9	38.2	45.4	51.6	54.3
On Moving Vehicle	...	10.5	17.4	...	23.6	23.8	25.3	25.5	31.6	33.3	35.2
By frequency[5]											
At least once a day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	92.9	89.6
At least once a week but not every day	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.7	9.5
Less than once a week	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.4	0.9

Source:

1. BPS-Statistics Indonesia (National Socio-Economic Survey). 2. Ministry of Communication and Digital of Indonesia. 3. International Telecommunication Union (ITU) Datahub.

Footnote:

(1) The denominator is the total population who accessed the internet.

(2) The denominator is the total population in urban areas.

(3) The denominator is the total population in rural areas.

(4) Education level based on current level of school participation. The denominator is total individuals who ever access the internet.

(5) The denominator is total individuals who ever access the internet.

(6) The data in 2015-2016 only available up to age group of 25+, not specifying the age group 50+.

Table 12.2.7 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT)- Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
HH1 - Proportion of households with a Radio	…	…	99.62	…	…	…	99.61	…	…	...	...
HH2 - Proportion of households with a TV	…	…	92.67	…	…	…	98.64	…	…	...	...
Hh3 - Proportion of households with telephone	…	…	98.77	…	…	…	99.00	…	…	...	...
Hh4 - Proportion of households with a computer	…	61.80	69.75	73.88	78.98	83.12	…	…	…	...	...
Hh5 - Proportion of I ndividuals (age 6 and more) who used the computer (from any location) in the last 3 months	…	…	48.46	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Hh6 - Proportion of households with Internet access at home	…	62.21	72.76	75.40	77.20	78.39	79.47	80.66	…	...	...
Hh7 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the Internet (from any location) in the last 3 months	…	52.99	64.04	68.93	72.69	75.98	78.60	80.25	…	...	...
HH8 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months											
Home	…	…	80.60	…	…	…	97.67	…	…	...	....
Work	…	…	5.92	…	…	…	21.67	…	…	...	....
Place of education	…	…	6.69	…	…	…	1.79	…	…	...	....
Another person's home	…	…	4.64	…	…	…	27.76	…	…	...	....
While commuting, in transport or walking	…	…	36.50	…	…	…	28.56	…	…	...	...
Hh10 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who used the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months	…	…	80.75	…	…	…	92.00	…	…	...	....
HH12 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) using the Internet, by location in the last 3 months											
At least once a day	…	…	63.43	…	…	…	91.64	…	…	...	....
At least once a week but not every day	…	…	7.64	…	…	…	5.69	…	…	...	...
Less than once a week	…	…	2.14	…	…	…	0.86	…	…	...	....
Hh18 - Proportion of individuals (age 6 and more) who own the mobile (from any location) in the last 3 months	…	…	66.04	…	…	…	72.36	…	…	...	....

Source:

Results of the Survey on ICT Access and Use by Iranian Households and Individual (Statistical Center of Iran) in 2015 & 2017 & 2021 and estimated in other years.

Table 12.2.8 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Main telephone lines per 100 inhabitants	23	23	22	21	19	18	17	15	14	15	…
Number of subscriber's devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communication per 100 inhabitants[1]	2	198	200	197	211	208	216	215	219	228	…
Number of Internet users per 100 inhabitants[2]	2	73	76	81	83	85	88	90	92	94	96
Organizations using											
personal computers (as % of total organizations observed)	…	92.4	92.1	94.0	93.5	80.7	81.8	79.6	78.6	76.8	…
e-mail (as % of total organizations observed)	…	87.6	88.3	90.9	91.1	…	…	…	…	…	…
Internet (as % of total organizations observed)	…	88.7	88.9	91.1	91.2	…	79.6	77.9	79.0	79.0	…
Organizations having web-sites (as % of total organizations observed)	…	45.9	47.4	50.9	51.9	44.2	46.2	45.6	46.5	49.5	…
Number of personal computers per 100 employees											
(in observed organizations), units	…	49	50	51	51	57	61	63	65	67	…
Share of households having[2]											
personal computers (%)	…	74.3	74.4	72.4	69.4	72.1	72.6	73.0	71.2	72.2	71.9
access to Internet (%)	…	74.8	76.3	76.6	76.9	80.0	84.0	86.6	87.9	90.4	91.9

Source:

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Ministry of Digital Development

Footnote:

(1) Number of subscriber devices of mobile radiotelephone (cellular) communications per 100 population.

(2) Until 2013 – according to the World Bank. Since 2015, based on the sample surveys of the population on the use of ICT.

Table 12.2.9 - Selected data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Mobile network coverage											
Population covered by at least a 3G mobile network, %	…	99.2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Population covered by at least a LTE/4G mobile network, %	...	77.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscribers											
Fixed-telephone subscriptions (1000)	4962	4523	4810	3104	2025	…	…	…	…	...	...
Fixed-telephone subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	11.0	8.0	8.4	5.4	3.5	…	…	…	…	...	...
Mobile cellular subscribers											
Mobile cellular telephone subscriptions; by postpaid/prepaid (1000)	8339	82413	88498	88567	96973	…	…	…	…	...	...
Mobile cellular telephone subscribers per 100 inhabitants	18.5	146.6	155.2	153.3	165.6	…	…	…	…	...	...
Fixed broadband subscribers											
Fixed broadband subscriptions	...	1706313	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Fixed broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	...	2.84	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Mobile broadband subscribers									…	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions	...	31559	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Mobile-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants	…	58.6	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Household ICT access and individual use											
Percentage of households with a TV	…	81.4	82.0	82.2	81.7	89.2	87.7	81.5	78.4	77.5	76.7
Percentage of households with a fixed telephone	…	9.7	8.4	7.2	8.4	8.8	7.0	7.2	5.0	3.3	2.5
Percentage of households with a mobile telephone	…	96.5	96.4	96.6	96.1	97.7	97.3	95.8	96.2	96.1	96.3
Percentage of households with a computer	…	21.7	22	21.5	22.7	26.8	27.3	25.6	24.8	25.3	25.6
Percentage of households with internet access	…	9.8	10.6	10.4	9.1	8.3	10.4	13	14.5	17.4	20.6

Table 12.2.9 - Selected data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
ICT`s contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP)											
Information and communication technology share of GDP, %	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	....	...
Telecommunication contribution to GDP, %	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...

Sources:

1. GHS 2002-2024. 2. ITU World Telecommunication/ICT indicators (WTI) database, 2020. Stats SA ICT Satellite account for South Africa, 2013 and 2014. 3.ICASA Report on the state of the ICT sector in South Africa, 31 March 2018.

Footnotes:

ITU - Inetrnational Telecommunications Union.

ICASA - Independent Communications Authority of South Africa.

Table 12.2.10 - Selected Data on Information and Communication Technology (ICT) - United Arab Emirates

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fixed Telephone Subscriptions (1000)	…	2,286	2,321	2,341	2,363	2,381	2,243	2,286	2,259	2,293	...
Active Mobile Cellular Subscriptions (1000)	…	19,905	19,826	20,081	19,603	18,374	18,237	20,036	21,223	22,408	...
Fixed Braodband Subscriptions (1000)	…	1,297	2,762	3,025	3,046	3,245	3,573	3,774	3,948	45,035	...
Active Mobile Broadband Internet Subscriptions (1000)	…	15,285	22,883	24,081	23,439	22,179	22,586	22,178	22,529	22,623	...
Number of Households With A Computer (1000)	…	823	823	894	913	945	965	1,062	1,084	13,953	...
Number of Households With Internet Access (1000)	…	852	852	922	942	960	971	1,069	1,087	1,395	...
Number Of Individuals Who Used A Mobile Cellular Telephone (1000)	…	7,611	7,611	7,766	7,802	7,841	7,889	7,945	8,860	92,012	...

Sources:

Telecommunications & Digital Government Regulatory Authority.

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Reference period: in the Brazilian surveys when asking about individual use of ICT refers about last three months according the international recommendation.

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

China

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

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

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

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

Fixed Broadband Internet Access: refers to those users registered accessing to the public internet through xDSL, FTTx+LAN, FTTH/O and other broadband access methods at the end of the reference period. By the administrative area, the internet broadband access users can be divided into urban and rural broadband access users. Breaking down by customers, they can be divided into household broadband access users and office broadband access users.

Time Length Accessed to Fixed Broadband Internet: refers to the actual time use by the fixed broadband Internet access users in the enterpriese connected to the public Internet through the fixed broadband network at the end of the reference period.

Flow Volume Accessed to Mobile Internet: refers to the flow volume occured by the mobile phone users (including wireless LAN users)in the enterprise accessing to the public internet or WAP site through the mobile communication network, including uplink and downlink flow.

Length of Optical Cable Lines: refers to the sum of the length of the trunk line of the local network, the length of the cable line of the access network, and the length of the long distance optical cable line at the end of the reference period.

Length of Long Distance Optical Cable Lines: refers to the actual length of the long distance optical cable used to realize the transmission of optical signals. Overhead cable length is calculated by the actual length of rod road; cable length buried in the underground, underwater, submarine pipelines is based on the channel or pipe length.

Base Stations of Mobile Telephones: refer to all the sets of facilities that provides service for wireless receiving and transmitting apparatus for residence, processing the mobile wireless communication between base station and the mobile station, playing relay function between the mobile switching and the mobile stations, monitoring the quality of wireless transmission at the end of the reference period.

Broadband Internet Access Ports: refer to all kinds of broadband internet access ports acturally installed and operated for the access of the innternet users, and do not include narrowband dial-up access ports. According to the main technical modes at present used for the broadband internet access, the xDSL port, LAN port and FTTH/O port are used.

Number of Websites: refers to the websites with the domain name or "WWW.+ domain name" as their site addresses, of which, including China's country websites of the top-level domain name (CN) and category top level domain name (gTLD). These domains are registered within the territory of China.

Ethiopia

Fixed Internet subscribers per 100 inhabitants = Number of fixed broad band subscriber per 100 pepolel o(number of fixed broad band subscriber divide to population.

Mobile broad band subscriber per 100 inhabitantes = Number of mobile broad band subscriber per 100 people (number of mobile broad band subscriber divide to population.

Mobile cellular telephone subscriber per 100 inhabitants = Number of mobile voice subscriber per 100 people (number of mobile 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.

Indonesia

Fixed telephone lines per 100 inhabitants refers to the number of fixed-line telephone subscribers divided by mid-year projected population and multiplied by 100.

Fixed-broadband subscriptions per 100 inhabitants refers to fixed subscriptions to high-speed access to the public Internet (a TCP/IP connection), at downstream speeds equal to, or greater than, 256 kbit/s divided by population and multiplied by 100.

Mobile-cellular subscriptions per 100 inhabitants refers to the sum of active handset-based and computer-based (USB/dongles) mobile-broadband subscriptions that allow access to the Internet divided by population and multiplied by 100.

Proportion of households with telephone refers to the percentage of households that owned or had full access to the fixed-line telephone.

Proportion of households with a computer refers to percentage of households that owned or had full access to computer.

Proportion of households with Internet refers percentage of households with internet access (in the last 3 months).

Explanatory Notes

Household expenditure on ICT refers to the percentage of average household telecommunication expenditure to total monthly expenditure.

Russia

Main Telephone Lines: Are telephone sets having independent numbers at the public telephone station as well as telephones with a shared line intended for public use. They switched on the public network and render service of local, intercities and international communication. The indicator is calculated as the ratio of the number of telephone sets of the public telephone network, including payphones of all types, to the total resident population as of January 1 of the corresponding year.

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

Number of Internet users per 100/1000 inhabitants is calculated as the ratio of the population that used the Internet over the past 3 months to the total population (2013–2016 – for the population aged 15–72 years, from 2017 for the population aged 15–74 years).

Data on orgnizations using personal computers and other information and communication technologies are given for 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.

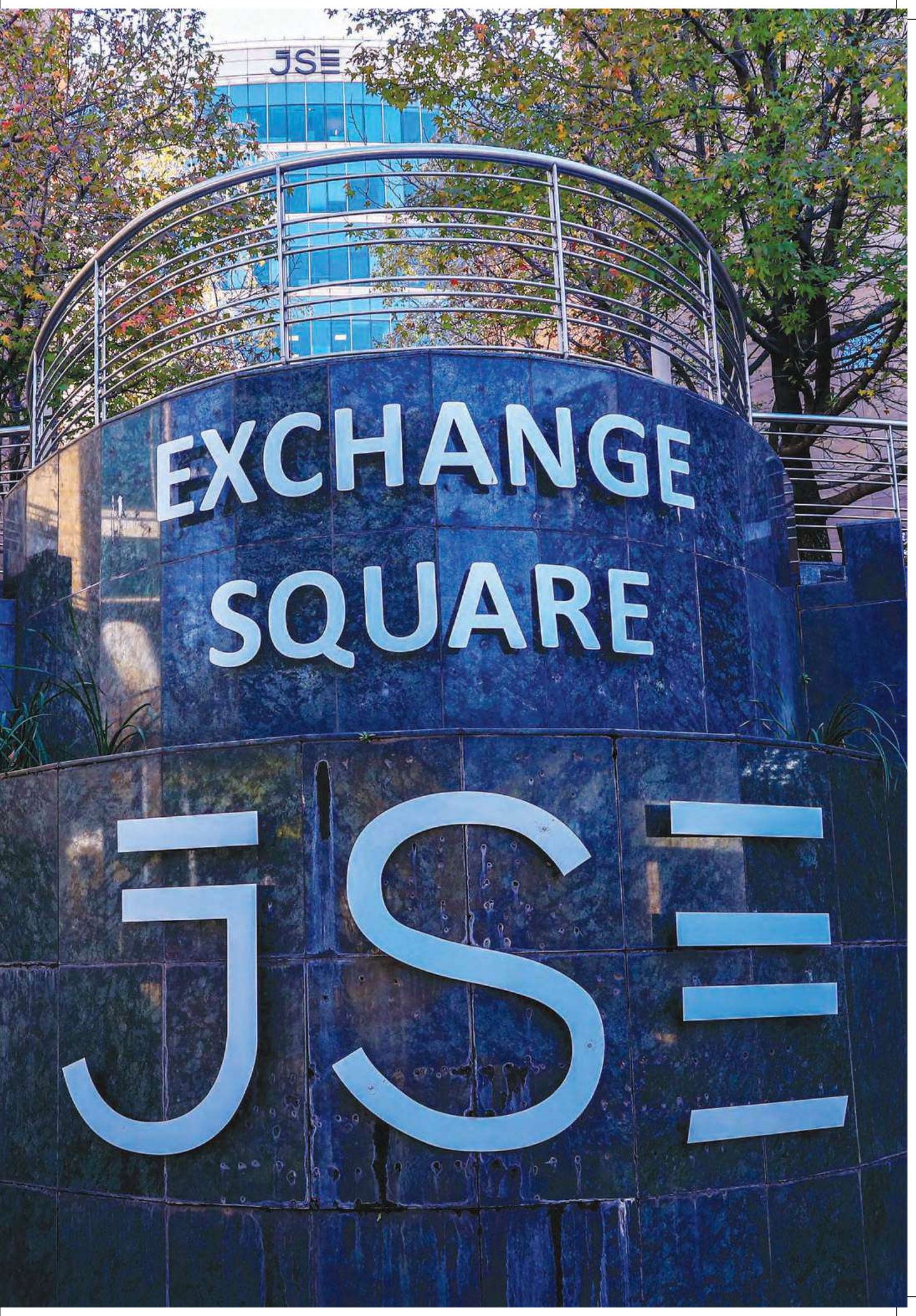
Mobile-cellular telephone subscriptions: The number of subscriptions to a public mobile- telephone service, that provide access to the PSTN using cellular technology. The indicator includes the number of postpaid subscriptions, and the number of active prepaid accounts (i.e. that have been used during 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."

Handbook for the Collection of Administrative Data on Telecommunication/ICT.


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13 Finance

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)											
Brazil[1][2]	-3.8	-8.9	-8.4	-8.0	-6.1	-13.5	-4.1	-4.4	-8.2	-6.6	…
China	-2.5	-3.7	-3.6	-4.0	-4.8	-6.1	-3.7	-4.6	-4.5	-3.0	-4.0
Egypt	…	-6.1	-2.4	-3.6	-3.1	-4.6	…	…	…	…	
Ethiopia	-2	-2.3	-3.2	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	-3.4	-4.1	-2.6	-2.1	-1.6
India[3]	-9.3	-6.9	-5.8	-5.8	-7.2	-13.1	-9.5	-8.8	-8.0	-7.8	-7.2
Indonesia	…	-2.4	-2.3	-1.7	-2.1	-6.0	-4.4	-2.4	-1.7	…	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[4]	1.4	-3.5	-1.4	2.6	1.8	-3.8	0.4	-2.1	-1.9	-1.7	-2.6
South Africa[5]	-1.0	-3.6	-2.8	-3.5	-3.2	-4.6	-8.9	-4.2	-3.0	-3.5	-3.4
UAE[6]	…	-2.95	-0.16	3.65	2.5	-2.4	4.0	9.8	5.8	3.3	3.7
Share of income tax to revenue (%)											
Brazil[7]	…	19.3	19.2	18.8	19.0	20.0	20.5	22.8	22.8	22.9	…
China	12.4	24.4	25.5	26.8	25.0	26.2	27.7	28.8	25.8	25.2	26.6
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Ethiopia	47.2	13.4	13.0	16.9	14.9	15.7	17.7	19.1	17.8	19.0	15.1
India[3]	17.0	26.2	27.8	28.6	26.2	24.7	28.5	30.0	31.5	30.6	31.0
Indonesia	…	37.2	33.2	34.1	34.2	31.2	30.0	33.6	33.9	…	…
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[8]	27.3	20.5	21.1	20.8	21.5	21.6	22.8	22.8	24.5	23.2	25.1
South Africa[5]	42.3	39.7	40.5	41.2	40.5	39.8	38.9	41.3	41.5	39.6	41.7
UAE[9]	…	22.7	36.1	41.2	36.4	30.6	33.4	44.8	48	54	…
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)											
Brazil[10]	155.2	702.3	808.8	780.1	785.6	775.3	800.8	988.5	1,182.2	1,235.0	1,323.9
China[11]	1,626.1	22,344.9	25,867.5	26,616.5	28,475.2	33,514.6	37,374.7	38,255.2	41,265.5	44,024.9	47,641.0
Egypt	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	
Ethiopia	2,953.8	21,102.7	25,597.5	28,374.4	31,557.0	33,151.6	34,570.9	35,294.4	40,728.9	44,276.4	28,072.2
India[12]	83.2	428.1	519.5	556.5	567.2	675.5	725.0	715.9	753.9	794.2	873.4
Indonesia[13]	78.0	373.0	400.0	398.0	441.0	490.0	552.0	542.0	573.0	572.0	609.9
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia[14]	40.9	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1,171.3	1,097.0	1,153.2	1,657.1
South Africa[15]	62.2	188.0	212.7	204.1	210.1	234.0	231.1	226.0	225.8	246.0	285.4
UAE	…	333.7	347.5	356.3	384.8	402.6	425.6	463.9	551.0	630.0	750.1

Table 13.1 - Summary of Finance on BRICS Countries

Sources:

Brazil

1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. National Treasury Secretariat.

China

1. Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China; 2. The People's Bank of China; 3. National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Egypt

Central Bank of Egypt.

Ethiopia

1. National Bank of Ethiopia; 2. Ministry of Finance.

India

Reserve Bank of India.

(3) Data pertains to General Government. The data for 2024 are revised estimates (RE) and data for 2025 are budget estimates (BE). Data for income tax as per cent of revenue has been calculated using revenue receipts from 2022 onwards. Prior to 2022 data for income tax as per cent of revenue has been calculated using total non-debt receipts.

(12) Information pertains to Financial Year and includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US $ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

Indonesia

1. Central Bank of Indonesia; 2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS).

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation; 2. Federal Treasury; 3. Bank of Russia.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

UAE

1. Ministry of Finance; 2. Central Bank of UAE.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(1) The general government includes federal government, state governments, and local governments, and excludes Central Bank of Brazil and public enterprises.

(2) Nominal result.

(7) Share of taxes on income, profits and capital gains to Total General Government Revenue. Data compiled according to the Government Finance Statistics Manual 2014. Data Subject to change.

(9) The Annual average exchange rates used is available in Tables 13.2.1 and 14.1.

China

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

India

(3) Data pertains to General Government. The data for 2024 are revised estimates (RE) and data for 2025 are budget estimates (BE). Data for income tax as per cent of revenue has been calculated using revenue receipts from 2022 onwards. Prior to 2022 data for income tax as per cent of revenue has been calculated using total non-debt receipts.

(12) Information pertains to Financial Year and includes Currency with public, deposit money of the public and post office saving bank deposit. M2 supply (year End) in million US $ has been calculated on the basis of year end exchange rate of the concerned financial years.

Indonesia

(13) M2 is calculated using the Foreign Exchange Middle Kurs rates released by Central Bank of Indonesia

Russia

(4) Share of deficit/surplus of Federal budget to GDP (%). The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.

(8) Share of profit (income) tax of organisations and income tax of individuals to revenue. The calculation carried out on the basis of data of the Federal Treasury.

(14) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

South Africa

(5) Fiscal year: year begins on 1 April to 31 March of the following year.

(15) Calendar year : year begins on 1 January to 31 December(year-end). Year end exchange rates are used.

M2 comprises:

* Notes and coins in circulation outside monetary sector.
* Cheque and transmission deposits.
* Other demand, short & medium term deposits up to 6 months.
* Monthly average exchange rates at year end.

UAE

(6) Data of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government is used.

(9) Data of Tax income is used exclude the data of tax on payroll, tax of property, tax on goods and services.

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Expenditure (million R$)[1]	…	2,852,727	2,917,191	3,094,476	3,180,495	3,513,992	3,638,291	4,379,149	4,958,352		
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	…	28.0	26.2	26.1	23.2	18.7	24.5	25.4	25.0	24.2	…
Of which: Public debt transactions	…	21.9	20.3	20.0	16.7	12.5	16.9	18.5	18.0	18.1	...
Defence	…	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	…
Public order and safety	…	6.8	7.0	7.0	7.2	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.5	…
Economic affairs	…	4.8	4.3	4.7	5.0	3.7	4.0	5.1	4.9	4.9	…
Of which: Agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting	…	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.8	...
Fuel and energy	…	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	…
Mining, manufacturing, and construction	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	...
Transport	…	2.3	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.9	3.2	…
Communication	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	…
Other industries	…	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	…
Environmental protection	…	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	…
Housing and community amenities	…	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.5	3.0	...
Health	…	9.3	9.3	9.3	10.3	10.8	11.8	10.8	10.4	11.0	…
Of which: Outpatient services	…	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.1	…
Hospital services	…	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.5	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.7	6.0	…
Public health services	…	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	…
Recreation, culture and religion	…	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.9	…
Education	…	11.1	11.3	11.3	10.9	9.5	10.2	11.0	10.9	11.1	…
Of which: Pre-primary education & Primary education	…	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	4.4	4.4	4.5	...
Secondary education	…	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.7	3.7	3.7	…
Tertiary education	…	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	…
Social protection	…	34.8	37.0	36.7	38.3	45.5	38.0	36.2	37.0	36.1	…
Total outlays	…	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	…
Annual average exchange rates in national currency/ US dollar (R$)	1.8	3.5	3.2	3.7	3.9	5.2	5.4	5.2	5	5.4	5.6
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million R$)	47686	270287	296755	302049	316587	431537	409184	419660	422719	451214	447097
Currency issued — M0 (year-end) (million US$)	26492	77225	92736	81635	81176	82988	75775	80704	84543.8	83558	79839
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million R$)	74352	363029	383840	410226	447722	641108	653420	645798	644359	677276	665600
Currency issued — M1 (year-end) (million US$)	41307	103723	119950	110872	114801	123290	121004	124192	128872	125421	118857

Table 13.2.1 - Selected Data on Finance - Brazil

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million R$)	283785	2446066	2581696	2851296	3099422	3998221	4320167	5105452	5904636	6658393	7393639
Currency issued — M2 (year-end) (million US$)	157658	698876	806780	770621	794724	768889	800031	981818	1180927	1233036	1320293
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	15.8	13.6	6.9	…	10.9[2]	…	…	…	…	...	…
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)	15.8	11.9	8.5	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	…

Source:

1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. National Treasury Secretariat. 3. IMF

Footnotes:

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

(2) Data from IMF database.

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Revenue (million RMB)[1]	1339523	15960497	17259277	18335984	19039008	18291388	20255464	20364929	21678437	21973430	21604488
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	…	81.7	83.6	85.3	83	84.4	85.3	81.8	83.6	79.6	81.6
Domestic value added tax	…	25.5	32.7	33.6	32.7	31	31.4	23.9	32.0	30.3	31.9
Domestic consumption tax	…	6.4	5.9	5.8	6.6	6.6	6.9	8.2	7.4	7.5	7.8
VAT and consumption tax from imports	…	8	9.3	9.2	8.3	7.9	8.6	9.8	9.0	8.7	8.5
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	…	-7.6	-8.0	-8.7	-8.7	-7.5	-9.0	-8.0	-7.9	-8.8	-9.9
Business tax	…	7.2	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	…	18.1	18.6	19.3	19.6	19.9	20.8	21.5	19.0	18.6	19.1
Individual income tax	…	6.3	6.9	7.6	5.5	6.3	6.9	7.3	6.8	6.6	7.5
Resource tax	…	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.7	1.4	1.3	1.4
City maintenance and construction tax	…	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.3	2.4
House property tax	…	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.4
Stamp tax	…	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.7	2.0	2.2	1.7	1.6	2.0
Stamp tax on security exchange	…	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.2	1.4	0.8	0.6	0.9
Urban land use tax	…	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.2
Land appreciation tax	…	2.6	2.8	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.4	2.2	1.9
Tax on vehicles and boat operation	…	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Tax on ship tonnage	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vehicle purchase tax	…	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	0.9
Tariffs	…	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1
Farm land occupation tax	…	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7
Deed tax	…	2.7	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.4	2.1
Tobacco leaf tax	…	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Environment protection tax	…	…	…	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Other tax revenue	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total non-tax revenue	…	18.3	16.4	14.7	17.0	15.6	14.7	18.2	16.4	20.4	18.4
Special program receipts	…	4.3	4.1	4.1	3.7	3.9	4.0	4.2	3.7	3.6	3.8
Charge of administrative and institutional units	…	3.1	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9
Penalty receipts	…	1.2	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1	2.0
Other non-tax receipts	…	9.7	8.1	7.0	9.6	7.9	6.8	9.9	9.0	12.9	10.6
Expenditure (million RMB)[1]	1,588,650	18,775,521	20,308,549	22,090,413	23,885,837	24,567,903	24,567,300	26,055,212	27,457,381	28,460,557	28,739,542

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)										
General public services	…	7.9	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.0	7.7	7.3	7.5
Foreign affairs	…	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
National defense	…	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.3	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	6.3
Public security	…	5.9	6.1	6.2	5.8	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.2	5.3
Education	…	15.0	14.8	14.6	14.6	14.8	15.3	15.1	15.0	14.8	15.1
Science and technology	…	3.5	3.6	3.8	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.2
Culture, sport and media	…	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4
Social safety net and employment effort	…	11.5	12.1	12.2	12.3	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.5	14.8	15.5
Medical and health care	…	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.8	7.8	8.6	8.2	7.1	7.5
Environment protection	…	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.6	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.0
Urban and rural community affairs	…	9.8	10.1	10.0	10.4	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.2
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy	…	9.9	9.4	9.5	9.6	9.7	9.0	8.6	8.7	9.5	8.2
Transportation	…	5.6	5.3	5.1	4.9	5.0	4.6	4.6	4.4	4.2	4.2
Affairs of exploration, power and information	…	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.3
Affairs of commerce and services	…	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
Financial affairs	…	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.8
Post-earthquake recovery and reconstruction	…	...	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Other regional assistance	…	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1
Affairs of land and weather	…	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.0	0.9
Affairs of housing security	…	3.6	3.2	3.1	2.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0
Affairs of management of grain & oil reserves	…	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6
Interest payment on debts	…	2.7	3.1	3.4	3.5	4.0	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.5	4.7
Issuing debts	…	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other expenditure	…	1.0	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.6	0.5
Currency issued-M0 (year-end) (million RMB)	1,465,270	6,830,387	7,064,560	7,320,840	7,718,947	8,431,453	9,082,515	10,470,603	11,344,464	12,819,416	14,126,137
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (million US$)[2]	177,006	984,631	1,081,167	1,066,680	1,106,469	1,292,197	1,424,552	1,503,403	1,601,715	1,800,050	1,977,647
Currency issued-M1 (year-end) (million RMB)	5,314,720	48,655,724	54,379,015	55,168,591	57,600,915	62,558,099	64,744,335	67,167,476	68,054,252	67,095,941	115,514,650
Currency issued - M1 (year-end) (million US$)[2]	642,022	7,013,943	8,322,215	8,038,319	8,256,775	9,587,595	10,154,859	9,644,125	9,608,518	9,421,338	16,171,954

Table 13.2.2 - Selected Data on Finance - China

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Currency issued-M2 (year-end) (million RMB)	13,461,030	155,006,667	169,023,531	182,674,422	198,648,882	218,679,589	238,289,956	266,432,084	292,271,333	313,532,230	340,294,806
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (million US$)[2]	1,626,101	22,344,914	25,867,517	26,616,509	28,475,227	33,514,627	37,374,713	38,255,188	41,265,525	44,024,914	47,640,987
Interest rate of deposit (year-end) (%)[3]	2.25	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Interest rate of lending (year-end) (%)[3]	5.85	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35

Source:

1. Ministry of Finance of the People's Republic of China; 2. The People's Bank of China; 3. National Bureau of Statistics of China.

Footnotes:

(1) Since 2009, there have been some changes on the classification of expenditure, so the data can not be compared with the previous ones.

(2) Currency issued on million US$ is calculated using the year-end exchange rates released by State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

(3) Deposit rates and lending rates refer to the one-year official interest rates of deposits and loans of financial institutions.

Table 13.2.3 - Selected Data on Finance - Egypt

	2016/2017	2017/2018	2018/2019	2019/2020	2020/2021	2021/2022	2022/2023	2023/2024	2024/2025
IX Financial And Monetary Statistics									
IX-2 Public Finance (Millions Egyptian Pound)									
Total Revenues and Grants	755,110	915,974	1,082,761	1,126,685	1,268,982	1,486,866	...	...	...
Direct taxes (on income, profits)	203,436	258,272	308,987	346,503	393,650	475,276	...	...	...
Domestic Indirect Taxes Revenues	208,624	293,809	350,576	329,979	384,913	453,944	...	...	...
Trade taxes	34,255	37,505	42,020	32,572	36,130	43,297	...	...	...
Other taxes	15,692	38,497	34,538	30,579	19,300	17,621	...	...	...
Other revenues	275,420	285,902	344,031	381,789	432,034	493,839	...	...	...
Grants	17,683	1,989	2,609	5,263	2,955	2,889	...	...	...
Total Expenditures and Net Lending	1,121,511	1,341,359	1,503,171	1,529,931	1,725,476	1,961,801	...	...	...
Current expenditure	270,534	287,372	331,070	361,861	410,402	432,461	...	...	...
Wages and Salaries	227,709	239,076	268,373	291,234	322,004	330,799	...	...	...
Other purchases of goods & services	42,825	48,296	62,697	70,627	88,398	101,662	...	...	...
Other current expenditure	66,244	72,349	77,653	86,941	100,699	114,746	...	...	...
Current transfers	386,255	455,498	446,527	398,234	414,454	516,449	...	...	...
Interest payments	284,746	415,097	506,471	542,255	554,537	555,286	...	...	...
Capital expenditure	109,206	105,664	143,466	191,643	249,372	318,223	...	...	...
Net Lending	4,526	5,379	-2,016	-51,003	-3,988	24,636	...	...	...
Fiscal Balance	-366,401	-425,385	-420,410	-403,246	-456,494	-474,935	...	...	...
IX-3 Balance of Payments									
Trade balance	- 37	- 37	- 38	- 36	- 42	- 43	- 31	- 40	- 51
Services Balance	6	11	13	9	5	11	22	14	15
Exports of Services (Credit)	15	21	24	21	16	27	35	30	32
Imports of Services (Dedit)	10	10	11	12	11	16	13	16	17
Net primary Income	- 5	- 6	- 11	- 11	- 12	- 16	- 17	- 18	- 16
Net Secondary Income	22	26	25	28	31	31	22	22	36
Net official transfers	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Workers' remittances	22	26	25	28	31	32	22	22	36
Current account balance	- 14	- 6	- 11	- 11	- 18	- 17	- 5	- 21	- 15
Capital & financial account	31	22	11	5	23	12	9	30	10
Capital account	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Financial account	31	22	11	6	24	12	9	30	10
Errors & omissions	- 3	- 3	0	- 3	- 3	- 6	- 3	1	3
Over all balance	14	13	0	- 9	2	- 11	1	10	- 2
X DEBT AND FINANCIAL FLOWS - DETTE ET FLUX FINANCIERS									
X-1 Debt US $ (Millions)									
Total external debt	79,033	92,644	108,699	123,491	137,860	155,709	164,728	152,885	161,230
Total external debt service	65	67	68	...	...	...	...	...	...
Present value of External debt	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total Government Domestic debt	3,160,864	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 13.2.4 - Selected data on Finance -Ethiopia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of deficit (-) / surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)	-2	-2.3	-3.2	-3.0	-2.5	-2.8	-3.4	-4.1	-2.6	-2.1	-1.6
Share of income tax to revenue (%)	47.2	13.4	13.0	16.9	14.9	15.7	17.7	19.1	17.8	19.0	15.1
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)	2953.8	21102.7	25597.5	28374.4	31557.0	33151.6	34570.9	35294.4	40728.9	44276.4	28072.2

Source:

1. National Bank of Ethiopia; 2. Ministry of Finance.

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget											
Total receipts (billion ?)[1]	5,991	42,884	45,284	50,234	57,342	63,972	71,563	78,554	86,380	95,181	104,519
Revenue receipts (%)[1]	63.2	73.0	74.6	75.6	67.2	57.7	67.4	69.4	70.7	74.9	75.3
Tax receipts (%)[1]	50.2	61.1	65.8	65.3	56.4	49.9	58.1	61.2	62.6	63.9	65.1
Non-tax receipts (%)[1]	13.0	11.9	8.8	10.3	10.8	7.7	9.3	8.1	8.1	11.0	10.2
Expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget (billion ₹)[1]	5,956	42,660	45,159	50,407	54,109	63,534	70,985	78,805	85,798	97,801	105,521
Total expenditure of ministries/ departments and its distribution (billion ₹)[2]	3,256	19,752	21,420	23,151	26,863	35,098	37,938	41,932	44,434	46,529	49,648
Agriculture and rural development (%)[2]	…	7.2	7.3	7.4	8.5	9.0	7.6	6.9	6.4	6.9	6.6
Defence services (%)[2]	…	12.7	12.9	12.6	11.9	9.7	9.7	9.5	10.0	9.7	11.4
Health services (%)[2]	1.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.1	2.9	2.3	2.5	1.5	1.0
Education (%)[2]	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.3	1.3	1.4	2.0	1.5	1.4
Petroleum and natural gas (%)[2]	…	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.6
Science, technology and IT (%)[2][3]	…	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	1.1
Transport (%)[2][4]	…	4.9	5.0	5.7	5.5	6.0	6.8	9.1	11.7	11.9	10.9
Economic affairs (centralized provisions) (%)[2]	…	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.4	1.1	2.6
Home affairs (%)(2)	…	4.6	4.8	4.8	5.0	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.9
Consumer affairs, food and public distribution (%)[2]	…	6.2	5.1	4.7	4.4	16.1	8.1	6.8	5.2	4.6	4.8
Others (%)[2]	…	58.0	59.0	58.9	58.6	50.3	57.8	58.0	56.2	56.7	54.6
Money stock measures (billion ₹)											
M1 3,794	26,820	32,673	37,105	41,259	47,943	53,071	56,748	60,917	65,841	80,553	80,425
M2 3,883	27,740	33,765	38,511	42,769	49,652	54,956	58,845	62,875	67,981	82,794	82,712
M3 13,132	127,919	139,626	154,321	168,000	188,446	204,937	223,438	249,399	272,866	314,659	314,531
M4 13,476	130,481	142,634	157,994	172,334	193,550	215,060	234,906	262,532	287,454	330,418	330,641
Foreign currency assets - FCA (million US$)[5]	39,554	346,319	399,442	385,357	442,213	536,693	540,724	509,691	570,950	567,557	552,283
SDRs (million US$)[5]	2	1,447	1,540	1,457	1,433	1,486	18,891	18,392	18,132	18,169	18,621
Reserve position in the IMF - RTP (million US$)[5]	-	2,321	2,079	2,986	3,583	4,925	5,143	5,165	4,662	4,423	4,808
Foreign exchange reserves excluding gold (million US$)[5]	39,556	350,086	403,061	389,800	447,229	543,104	564,758	533,249	593,744	590,150	575,712
Foreign exchange reserve of gold (million US$)[5]	2,725	19,869	21,484	23,071	30,578	33,880	42,551	45,200	52,675	78,176	115,395

Table 13.2.5 - Selected Data on Finance - India

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Structure of interest rates											
Deposit rates (% per annum)											
Savings[6]	4	4	3.5-4.0	3.5-4.0	3.00-3.50	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.70-3.00	2.50-2.50
Term deposits											
1 to 3 years	8.50-9.50	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	6.50-7.25	6.70-7.25	6.25-6.60
3 to 5 years	9.50-10.00	6.50-6.90	6.25-6.70	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.35	5.05-5.45	5.35-6.10	6.50-7.00	6.50-7.00	6.10-6.50
Above 5 years	8.50-10.00	6.50-6.75	6.25-6.75	6.25-7.25	5.70-6.40	5.25-5.50	5.05-5.60	5.35-5.90	6.00-6.90	6.00-6.90	6.00-6.50
Lending rates (% per annum)[7]	11.00-12.00	7.75-8.20	7.80-7.95	8.05-8.55	7.4-7.90	6.55-7.05	6.45-7.00	7.50-8.50	8.00-8.60	8.15-8.45	7.7-7.95
Weighted Average Lending Rate (Fresh Rupee Loan)	…	9.74	9.34	9.69	8.71	7.92	7.63	9.32	9.37	9.35	8.4

Source:

Reserve Bank of India.

Footnotes:

For all Information, reference year is Financial Year. Foreign Exchange Reserves and Structure of Interest Rates are given as at the end of Financial Year i.e., March (Next year).

(1) Data pertains to General government. The data for 2024-25 are revised estimates (RE) and data for 2025-26 are budget estimates (BE)

(2) Data pertains to Central government only. The data for 2025-26 are revised estimates (RE).

(3) The data includes expenditure of Department of Science and Technology, Department of Science and Industrial Research, Department of Space, Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology, and Ministry of Earth Sciences.

(4) The data includes expenditure of Ministry of Railways and Ministry of Road Transport and Highways.

(5) For each year, the data pertains to next end-March (i.e., 2025 corresponds to end-March 2026)

(6) Savings deposit rates from 2011-12 onwards relates to balance up to INR 1 Lakh.

(7) Data on lending rates relate to either Prime Lending Rate (PLR) for the period up to 2002, Base Rate for the period 2010 to 2015 and Marginal Cost of Funds Based Lending Rate (MCLR) (overnight) since 2016. BPLR system introduced effective from November 2003 was replaced by the Base Rate System effective from July 1, 2010, which was in turn was replaced by the MCLR System with effect from April 1, 2016.

Table 13.2.6 - Selected Data on Finance - Indonesia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Share of deficit (-) /surplus (+) of general government budget to GDP (%)	…	-2.40	-2.30	-1.70	-2.10	-6.00	-4.40	-2.40	-1.70	…	...
Share of income tax to revenue (%)	…	37.15	33.24	34.14	34.19	31.20	29.98	33.63	33.89	…	…
M2 supply (year-end) (billion US$)	78.00	373.00	400.00	398.00	441.00	490.00	552.00	542.00	573.00	572.00	603.90

Source:

1. Central Bank of Indonesia 2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS)

Footnote:

M2 is calculated using the Foreign Exchange Middle Kurs rates released by Central Bank of Indonesia

Table 13.2.7 - Selected Data on Finance - Iran

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Government general budget resources (Billion Rials)											
Total	2017078	2831598	3200278	3898300	4346000	5848063	11044873	15820667	21747006	...	...
Government general revenues	1123746	1460655	1676033	1838400	2171800	2791649	4965776	6963530	10950324	...	...
Disposal of non-financial assets											
Oil revenue	670354	738819	919226	1105400	470800	387089	2335915	4104818	4813203	...	...
Other	3225	3981	3651	3800	4800	15463	64362	76220	62292	...	...
Disposal of financial assets	219754	628144	601368	950700	1698600	2653862	3678820	4349446	5921187	...	...
Government general budget uses (Billion Rials)											
Total	2017077	2831597	3200278	3898212	4346000	5848063	11044874	15206110	21747005	...	...
Expense (current) Appropriations	1706885	2072345	2429371	2776212	3367900	4547013	8091784	11311367	16879869	...	...
Acquisition of non-financial assets	271990	386598	441808	525900	506300	774685	1409021	2549349	3048752	...	...
Acquisition of financial assets	38202	372655	329099	596100	471800	526365	1544069	1345394	1818384	...	...
Factors affecting Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)											
Liquidity	...	12534	15300	18829	24722	34762	48324	63377	78775	101659.50	155812.20
Foreign assets of banking system	...	2512.6	2855.0	3252.6	4632.3	5877.5	8438.0	6325.8	21911.5	43693.60	86394.50
Claims of the banking system on the public sector	...	1579.1	1838.1	2402.4	2793.0	3552.8	3747.8	5612.4	7507.4	8737.90	13127.10
Claims of the banking system on the non-public sector	...	8240.7	9761.3	11466.7	14162.8	21013.7	31446.7	43897.5	56545.8	75041.80	101689.40
Other items	...	201.5	845.4	1707.2	3133.4	4317.7	5015.1	7541.1	-7190.2	-25813.80	-45398.80
Components of Liquidity (Thousand Billion Rials)											
Liquidity	...	12534	15300	18829	24722	34762	48324	63377	78775	101659.50	155812.20
Money											
Notes and coins in circulation	...	393	443	548	611	735	864	1226	1469	1791.30	2814.70
Sight Deposits	...	1237	1504	2305	3662	6175	9002	15071	17678	24526.00	37133.70
Quasi Money	...	10904	13353	15977	20449	27852	38459	47080	59628	75342.20	115863.80
Liquidity	...	12534	15300	18829	24722	34762	48324	63377	78775	101659.50	155812.20
Monetray base	...	1798	2140	2657	3529	4589	5981	8548	10921	13594.30	21959.30
Money Multiplier (percent)	...	6.97	7.15	7.09	7.01	7.58	8.08	7.41	7.21	7.48	7.10

Table 13.2.8 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated (general government) budget [1]											
Revenue (billion Rub) [1]	2,098	28,182	31,047	37,320	39,498	38,206	48,118	53,074	59,073	70,941	75,574
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Profit (income) tax of organisations (%)	19.0	9.8	10.6	11.0	11.5	10.5	12.6	12.0	13.4	11.3	12.2
Income tax of individuals (%) [2]	8.3	10.7	10.5	9.8	10.0	11.1	10.1	10.8	11.1	11.8	12.9
Tax, dues and regular payment for natural resources usage (%)	4.5	10.5	13.4	16.6	15.8	10.8	17.5	23.9	19.0	20.8	14.5
Revenue from external economic activities (%)	13.4	9.2	8.4	9.9	7.6	5.1	7.4	6.5	4.2	3.6	2.6
Expenditure (billion Rub)	1,960	31,324	32,396	34,285	37,382	42,503	47,073	55,182	62,984	74,166	83,866
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General and local government (%) [3]	3.7	5.9	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	6.1	…	…	…	…
National economy (%)	...	12.4	13.4	13.0	13.8	14.2	15.3	…	…	…	…
Education (%)	11.0	9.9	10.1	10.7	10.8	10.2	10.0	…	…	…	…
Medical and health care (%) [4]	7.8	10.0	8.7	9.7	10.1	11.6	11.0	…	…	…	…
Agriculture, forestry and water conservancy (%) [5]	3.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	…	…	…	…
Social-cultural arrangements (%)	27.4	57.3	58.8	59.5	58.8	60.2	57.6	…	…	…	…
Currency issued- M0 (year-end) (billion Rub)	418.9	7,714.8	8,446.0	9,339.0	9,658.4	12,523.9	13,200.4	15,435.7	17,134.0	17,274.0	18,234.2
Currency issued - M0 (year-end) (billion US$) [6]	14.9	127.2	146.6	134.4	156.0	169.5	177.7	219.5	191.0	169.9	233.1
Currency issued- M2 (year-end) (billion Rub)	1,150.6	38,418.0	42,442.2	47,109.3	51,660.3	58,652.1	66,252.9	82,388.0	98,385.4	117,256.4	129,628.7
Currency issued - M2 (year-end) (billion US$) [7]	40.9	633.4	736.8	678.1	834.5	793.9	891.8	1,171.3	1,097.0	1,153.2	1,657.1
Discount rate of Central Bank (year-end) (%)	25	10.0	7.8	7.8	6.3	4.3	8.5	7.5	16.0	21.0	16.0
Interest rate (%) [7]											
Deposit	6.5	7.0	5.9	5.4	5.4	3.8	3.8	7.6	7.6	14.6	…
Lending	24.4	12.6	10.6	8.9	8.8	6.8	7.2	11.5	11.6	17.1	…

Table 13.2.8 - Selected Data on Finance - Russia

Sources:

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Federal Treasury. 3. Bank of Russia. 4. IMF.

Footnotes:

(1) In 2000 – data are provided excluding the budgets of state extra-budgetary funds.

(2) In 2000 – personal income tax.

(3) In accordance with the budget classification of expenditures in force in 2000, national expenditures include expenditures on public administration and local self-government, the activities of financial and tax authorities. From 2005 to 2010, expenditures on national issues included expenditures on servicing state and municipal debt.Since 2011 (as well as in 2000) the cost of servicing state and municipal debt is an independent position. Since 2005 expenditures on national issues include expenses on the judicial system, international relations and international cooperation, fundamental research, etc. (in addition to expenses on state and municipal administration).

(4) In 2000 – expenditures on health care and physical education.

(5) In 2000 – expenditure on agriculture and fisheries, forestry and water resources.

(6) The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

(7) According to IMF data.

Table 13.2.9 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue and expenditure of consolidated general government[3]											
Revenue (million ZAR)	273,850	1,529,449	1,641,834	1,727,788	1,823,549	1,939,909	1,847,670	2,208,254	2,419,046	2,541,192	2,642,271
Structure of revenue of consolidated budget (%)											
Total tax revenue	79.1	76.3	76.1	76.9	77.6	76.6	74.9	77.2	76.3	74.7	76.6
Domestic value added tax	13.5	18.4	17.6	17.2	17.8	17.9	17.9	17.7	17.9	17.6	17.3
Domestic consumption tax	...	...	…	…	…	…	…	…			
VAT and consumption tax from imports	2.1	3	2.8	2.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.7	3.1	2.8	2.9
VAT and consumption tax rebate for exports	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Business tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...	...
Corporate income tax	10.8	14.2	14.5	14.4	13.4	12.6	12.4	16.2	16.1	14	14.0
Individual income tax	31.5	25.5	25.9	26.8	27.1	27.3	26.4	25.2	25	25.6	27.7
Resource tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
City maintenance and construction tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
House property tax	3.9	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.7	3.7	4.2	…	…	…	...
Stamp tax	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...
Stamp tax on security exchange	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	…	…	…	...
Deed tax	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4
Tobacco leaf tax(2)	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0	0.3	0.4
Other tax revenue(1)	1.8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total non-tax revenue	20.8	23.7	23.9	23.1	22.4	23.4	25.1	22.8	23.7	25.3	23.4
Special program receipts	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	2.5	1.4	1.5
Charge of administrative and institutional units	61.7	-0.1	0	0	0.1	0	0	0	0.1	0.1	0.5
Penalty receipts	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3
Other non-tax receipts	5.6	22.1	22.2	21.5	20.8	21.8	23.6	21.3	21.2	23.9	23.4
Total expenditure-consolidated general government[3]											
Functional classification											
Expenditure (million ZAR)	283,740	1,691,590	1,776,416	1,909,762	1,995,492	2,204,752	2,348,226	2,472,087	2,618,980	2,792,696	2,897,181
Structure of expenditure of consolidated budget (%)											
General public services	28.7	24.7	24.3	25	24.6	24	24.1	25.8	23.6	25.3	24.4
Of which:Public debts transactions	16.8	8.5	9.2	9.5	10.2	10.4	11.1	12.2	13.7	14.9	14.4
Defence	4.5	2.9	3	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.2	2.1
Public order & safety	9.7	9.9	9.8	9.6	9.6	9.3	8.6	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.4
Economic Affairs	9.8	11.2	10.7	10.5	9.8	11.4	10.8	9.5	11.4	10.3	10.0
Of which:Agriculture, foresty, fishing and hunting	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2	1	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.2

Table 13.2.9 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fuel and energy	0.2	2	0.5	0.5	0.4	2.8	2.9	1.7	1.3	0.4	0.4
Mining, manufacturing & Constr	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Transport	5	4.8	5.5	5.4	5	4.4	4.3	4.1	6	6.3	6.1
Communication	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Other Industries	0	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
Environmental protection	1.9	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.8
Housing and community amenities	2.3	4.5	4.4	4.2	4	3.5	3.1	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3
Health	9.7	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.7	11.5	12	12.2	11.8	11.5	11.1
Of which:Outpatient services	0	-	0.4	0.3	-	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5
Hospital services	0	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.4	6.3	6.1
Public Health	0	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.7	4	4.3	3.9	3.7	3.6
Recreation, culture and religion	1.6	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2	2.1	1.9	2	1.9
Education	20.3	18.8	19.2	19.3	20.1	19.9	18.9	19.7	20.5	20.3	19.6
Of which:Pre-primary education & Primary education	8.3	5.8	5.9	6	6.1	6	5.7	5.6	5.9	5.8	5.6
Secondary education	6.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.3
Tertiary education	5.2	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.5	5.7	5.2	5.8	6.2	6.2	6.0
Social protection	11.4	13.4	13.9	13.9	14.4	14.6	17.6	15.9	15.4	15.3	14.8
Total outlays	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100.0
Currency issued- M0 (year-end)(million ZAR)	43,568	240,465	256,894	280,228	291,880	302,464	318,596	36,335	395,807	504,605	563,633
Currency issued - M0 (year-end)(million US$)	5,703	17,377	19,476	19,754	20,214	20,285	20,074	21,023	21,195	27,751	27,751
Currency issued - M1 (year-end)(million ZAR)	274,355	1,606,911	1,700,966	1,778,087	1,835,280	2,189,376	2,316,060	2,414,204	2,579,510	2,706,198	2,920,590
Currency issued - M1 (year-end)(million US$)	35,912	116,119	128,954	125,339	127,100	146,830	145,933	139,684	138,133	148,831	173,271
"Currency issued - M2 (year-end)(million ZAR)	474,848	2,601,201	2,806,033	2,895,085	3,034,447	3,489,713	3,668,057	3,905,818	4,216,823	4,473,296	4,811,264
Currency issued - M2 (year-end)(million US$)	62,156	187,969	212,732	204,078	210,147	234,037	231,121	225,988	225,811	246,016	285,439
Currency issued - M3 (year-end)(million ZAR)[4]	520,665	3,156,546	3,359,131	3,545,770	3,763,732	4,118,602	4,353,021	4,727,556	5,088,962	5,430,517	5,850,281
Currency issued - M3 (year-end)(million US$)[4]	68,154	228,099	254,664	249,945	260,653	276,213	274,280	273,533	272,514	298,659	347,081
Discount rate of Central Bank (%)	12.00	7.00	6.75	6.75	6.50	3.50	3.75	7.00	8.25	7.75	6.75
Interest rate of deposit and lending (%)[5]	14.50	10.50	10.25	10.25	10.00	7.00	7.25	10.50	11.75	11.25	10.25

Table 13.2.9 - Selected Data on Finance - South Africa

Sources:

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

Fiscal years-year beginning April 1 to March 31 of the following year

(1) No definition available for some of the tax categories. Total net tax revenue minus the detail of all available categories.This also includes the adjustments made for South African Customs Union transfers and VAT refunds.

(2) Data for excise duties on cigarette and cigarette tobacco only from 2001.

(3) Consolidated General government refers to Central, prpvincial and local government.

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

(5) The prime overdraft rate serves as a market reference or benchmark rate for interest rates, but does not determine interest rates. Note:This table can be listed respectively for BRICS countries in country tables if available.

Table 13.2.10 - Selected Data on Finance - UAE

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Revenue		109,755	109,235	130,084	129,740	100,168	126,309	166,441	148,841	137,205	153,439
Tax		29,568	44,181	58,008	62,230	41,167	54,068	88,560	86,365	100,505	92,673
Social contribution		1,288	1,259	1,317	1,248	3,515	3,688	10,339	4,455	4,813	5,212
Grants		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other revenue		78,899	63,795	70,760	66,262	55,486	68,552	67,542	58,021	31,886	55,554
Expenditure		121,022	109,876	113,987	118,914	108,794	109,566	116,299	118,438	117,770	130,858
Expense		107,041	97,610	105,707	104,300	96,126	104,124	105,714	109,568	111,036	119,780
Compensation of employees		17,760	20,713	22,664	29,332	29,951	30,909	32,323	32,840	34,482	35,356
Use of goods and services		16,956	24,760	23,583	32,519	28,648	34,184	37,175	33,391	36,151	40,340
Consumption of fixed capital		1,617	1,369	1,265	1,445	1,769	2,508	2,610	3,196	2,971	2,768
Interest expense		542	524	997	1,234	1,042	1,251	2,589	3,310	2,959	4,102
Subsidies		2,394	5,950	8,967	7,331	9,913	9,610	6,577	8,628	3,212	2,658
Grants		4,791	2,684	3,622	4,436	1,083	489	418	344	463	462
Social benefits		9,602	11,225	17,906	20,321	17,681	16,581	16,060	18,441	20,986	19,932
Other expense		53,379	30,384	26,702	7,681	6,039	8,591	7,962	9,418	9,812	14,162
Net/gross investment in nonfinancial assets		13,981	12,267	8,280	14,614	12,668	5,442	10,585	8,870	6,734	11,078

Sources:

Ministry of Finance

Footnotes:

Million US$

2025 data are prelimiary

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.


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14 External Economic Relations

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of imports and exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	137,738	426,753	486,819	542,105	526,566	465,402	615,538	751,341	730,040	766,437	800,756
China[1]	477,398	4140,108	4641,545	5214,114	5167,359	5164,013	6671,144	6873,888	6746,536	7185,074	7451,230
Egypt	…	101926	113099	127948	132473	112584	152378	173439	150482	164885	191534
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
India[2][4]	133,238	931,579	1,089,134	1,187,091	1,138,062	1,016,715	1,447,554	1,683,114	1,645,472	1,755,478	1,853,645
Indonesia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	168991	598449	737731	852146	834047	686327	926639	988263	844918	859541	867041
South Africa	70187	180759	204212	220809	209842	171555	235842	263614	248141	246971	260203
UAE	…	631,341	667,474	681,754	710,867	647,506	772,685	949,889	1,044,290	1,164,749	1,381,851
Value of imports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	74 155	209 432	235 487	268 542	267 740	227198	300 091	370 849	340,735	377,461	395,835
China[1]	224306	1942185	2212267	2563104	2524078	2415280	3132564	3167756	3183657	3315476	3314394
Egypt	…	68301	70224	76328	78951	72482	94039	97144	82265	100377	115078
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
India[2][4]	72,169	487,833	585,739	642,464	605,099	514,955	764,666	902,395	863,576	926,484	986,832
Indonesia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	58471	266097	327248	343585	352348	304837	376923	347384	379698	382854	401253
South Africa	33129	89650	99924	109374	103935	78355	104932	127820	123444	119489	126023
UAE	…	270,715	285,337	281,536	306,004	297,228	347,529	427,992	464,126	516,850	629,401
Value of exports of goods and commercial services (million US$)											
Brazil	63 584	217 321	251 258	273 563	258 826	238204	315446	380 492	389,305	388,976	404,921
China[1]	253092	2197922	2429277	2651010	2643280	2748733	3538580	3706132	3562879	3869597	4136836
Egypt	…	33624	42875	51620	53523	40102	58339	76296	68218	64508	76456
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
India[2][4]	61,069	443,747	503,395	544,627	532,963	501,760	682,888	780,719	781,896	828,994	866,813
Indonesia						...	...	...	...	...	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	110520	332353	410483	508561	481699	381490	549717	640878	465220	476686	465788
South Africa	37058	91109	104288	111435	105906	93200	130911	135795	124697	127482	134179
UAE	…	360,626	382,138	400,218	404,863	350,277	425,156	521,897	580,164	647,898	752,450

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of imports of goods (million US$)											
Brazil	56 976	139 723	160 602	195 170	196 226	175027	241652	288 679	251 544	274 014	290,772
China	188142	1500636	1740272	2037369	2040468	2038570	2718068	2745664	2662974	2713542	2691603
Egypt	13964	71364	66569	81910	76515	70437	89206	96189	84218	95334	103753
Ethiopia	…	16,725	15,803	15,255	15,112	13,881	14,288	18,128	17,149	18,722	18,794
India	50554	384357	465581	514078	474709	394436	613052	715969	678215	721200.2	776013.7[P]
Indonesia[3]	33515	135653	156986	188711	171276	141569	196190	237447	221886	235,200	241,857
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	38890	52996	60309	66883	...	...
Russia	42131	191494	238384	248857	253877	240089	301047	276510	303086	301548	306354
South Africa	27311	74424	83306	92421	87468	67140	91329	109574	104840	99757	104310
UAE	…	186,875	213,533	209,214	217,808	235,363	271,423	331,082	352,648	400,206	501,868
Value of exports of goods (million US$)											
Brazil	55 188	184 267	218 000	239 518	225 793	210691	283965	340 201	343 819	339 856	350,501
China	218062	1989519	2216214	2417443	2411556	2539046	3254768	3396584	3263012	3522642	3752157
Egypt	4694	22497	26278	29304	30505	29323	43711	52232	42553	45318	52010
Ethiopia	…	2,868	2,907	2,836	2,667	2,988	3,597	4,101	3,624	3,799	8,347
India[2]	44511	275852	303526	330078	313361	291808	422004	451070	437072	437704.6	441745.9[P]
Indonesia[3]	62124	145134	168828	180013	167683	163192	231610	291904	258774	266,529	282,909
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	34861	48440	54139	50120	...	...
Russia	99220	281709	352941	443915	419721	333530	494161	592077	424748	433634	419524
South Africa	32019	76171	87735	94415	90004	84711	121765	123127	110443	111566	116,166
UAE	…	295,031	311,641	328,387	314,598	272,156	323,318	367,507	412,008	466,569	559,998
Value of imports of services (million US$)											
Brazil	17 178	69 710	74 886	73 372	71 514	52171	58439	82 170	89,191	103,447	105,062
China	36164	441550	471995	525735	483610	376709	414496	422092	520683	601934	622791
Egypt	…	9971	10369	10503	12992	10469	13028	15189	13430	17137	17429
Ethiopia	…	3,827	3,911	4,460	5,593	4,947	4,889	5,717	6,281	6,687	7,114
India[2][4]	14,576	95,852	117,527	126,060	128,269	117,524	147,011	182,046	178,311	198,717	204,678
Indonesia	…	30407	32707	37692	39282	24771	28550	43165	51283	57575	62628
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	
Russia	16340	74602	88864	94728	98471	64748	75876	70874	76611	81306	94899
South Africa	5817	15226	16618	16953	16467	11215	13603	18245	18605	19732	21713
UAE	…	83,839	71,804	72,321	88,196	61,865	76,106	96,909	111,471	116,645	127,533

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of exports of services (million US$)											
Brazil	8 396	33 054	33 257	34 044	33 033	27514	31482	40 291	45,486	49,120	54,420
China	35030	208404	213064	233567	231724	209687	283813	309549	299867	346955	384679
Egypt	…	13606	19535	23574	25051	15053	21897	31574	33649	21771	...
Ethiopia	…	3,210	3,350	4,260	5,028	4,728	4,902	6,356	7,232	7,965	8,456
India[2)(4)]	16,268	164,197	195,089	208,000	213,191	206,090	254,527	325,329	341,062	387,553	421,292
Indonesia	…	23324	25328	31206	31641	15016	13951	23208	33607	39090	42805
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	11300	50644	57541	64646	61978	47960	55555	48802	40472	43052	46264
South Africa	5039	14938	16553	17020	15902	8489	9146	12668	14253	15916	18014
UAE	…	65,596	70,497	71,831	90,265	78,121	101,838	154,391	168,153	181,330	192,453
Share of current account surplus(+)/deficit(-) to GDP (%)											
Brazil	-4.05	-1.70	-1,22	-2,81	-3,47	-1,69	-2,42	-2,15	-1,23	-2.99	-2.93
China	1.7	1.7	1.5	0.2	0.6	1.5	1.6	2.2	1.4	2.4	3.7
Egypt	…	-6.8	-3.3	-2.7	-2.9	-3.5	-4.1	-2.3	-3.2	-6.1	-3.4
Ethiopia	…	-6,655.1	-6,543.2	-5,292.8	-4,948.0	-4,401.9	-3,190.7	-5,145.1	-4,672.9	-6,197.5	-290.0
India[2)(3)]	-0.6	-0.6	-1.8	-2.1	-0.9	0.9	-1.2	-2.1	-0.7	-0.6	-0.6
Indonesia	…	-1.82	-1.6	-2.94	-2.71	-0.42	0.30	1.0	-0.15	-0.61	-0.1
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	16.3	1.9	2.0	7.0	3.9	2.4	6.8	10.4	2.4	2.9	1.9
South Africa	-0.1	-2.7	-2.4	-2.9	-2.6	2	3.7	-0.5	-1.6	-0.6	-0.5
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	13.3	15.0	13.9
Ratio of exports of goods and commercial services to imports of goods and commercial services (%)											
Brazil	85.7	103.8	106.7	101.9	96.7	104.8	105.1	102.6	114.3	103.1	102.3
China	112.8	113.2	109.8	103.4	104.7	113.8	113.0	117.0	111.9	116.7	124.8
Egypt	…	49.2	61.1	67.6	67.8	55.3	62.0	78.5	82.9	64.3	66.4
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
India[2)(4)]	84.6	91.0	85.9	84.8	88.1	97.4	89.3	86.5	90.5	89.5	87.8
Indonesia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	189	124.9	125.4	148	136.7	125.1	145.8	184.5	122.5	124.5	116.1
South Africa	111.9	101.6	104.4	101.9	101.9	118.9	124.8	106.2	101.0	106.7	106.5
UAE	…	133.2	133.9	142.2	132.3	117.8	122.3	121.9	119.6	125.4	125.1

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ratio of exports of goods to imports of goods (%)											
Brazil	96,9	131,9	135,7	122,7	115,1	120,4	117,5	117,8	136,7	124.0	120.5
China	115.9	132.6	127.3	118.7	118.2	124.6	119.7	123.7	122.5	129.8	139.4
Egypt	…	34.3	39.0	42.6	43.2	41.5	48.6	54.3	50.5	47.5	50.1
Ethiopia	…	0.17	0.18	0.19	0.18	0.22	0.25	0.23	0.21	0.20	0.44
India	88.0	71.8	65.2	64.2	66.0	74.0	68.8	63.0	64.4	60,7	57,0[P]
Indonesia	185.4	107.0	107.5	95.4	97.9	115.3	118.1	122.9	116.6	113.3	117.0
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	235.5	147.1	148.1	178.4	165.3	138.9	164.1	214.1	140.1	143.8	136.9
South Africa	117.2	102.3	105.3	102.2	102.9	126.2	133.3	112.4	105.3	111.8	111.4
UAE	…	157.9	145.9	157.0	144.4	115.6	119.1	111.0	111.6	116.6	116.8
Inflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	32995	74295	68885	78 184	69 174	38270	46441	75 501	62 750	74 091	77,676
China[5][6]	40715	133710	136320	138310	141220	149340	180960	189130	163253	116238	104659
Egypt	…	13842.6	12528.2	14597.2	17546.2	13741.6	16512.2	25062.5	21080.4	57501	28154
Ethiopia	2627	3,268.7	4,170.8	3,723.4	3,015.4	2,419.2	3,955.4	3,307.9	3,428.0	3,905.8	4,011.8
India[2][7]	4,031	60,220	60,974	62,001	74,390	81,973	84,835	71,355	71,302	80,615	94,836
Indonesia[8]	-4550.0	4541.7	20510.3	18909.8	24994.0	19175.1	21213.1	24702.0	21543.4	24,130.0	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	1388.5	883.9	687.4	…	...	...
Russia	2678	32,539	28,557	8,785	31,975	9,479	40,450	…	…	…	...
South Africa[9]	888	2235	2010	5450	5125	3062	40215	9280	3475	2469	-2315
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	30,689	45,637	48,250
Outflows of FDI (million US$)											
Brazil	2497	14693	21341	2025	22820	-3467	16239	33355	25147	26339	30176
China[5][10]	...	196149	158288	143037	136908	153710	178819	163121	177288	192196	...
Egypt	…	5736	5120	6456	8536	7890	11390	13663	11240	10923	12701
Ethiopia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
India[2][7]	759	6603	9144	12590	12993	10972	17644	14020	16678	28171	33844
Indonesia[8]	…	2008.3	6399.2	4462.5	5032.6	5033	3927	6635	7126	9,278	...
Iran	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia	3179	22,314	36,757	31,377	21,923	5,847	65,883	…	…	…	...
South Africa[11]	271	4475	7377	4076	3147	-1951	139	2376	-2812	-1275	-4022
UAE	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	22301	77171	63366

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Foreign exchange reserves (million US$)											
Brazil[12]	33 011	365 016	373 972	374 715	356 884	355620	362204	324703	355034	329730	358234
China	165574	3010517	3139949	3072712	3107924	3216522	3250166	3127691	3237977	3202357	3357869
Egypt[13]	15	18	31	44	45	38	41	33	35	46	...
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[16]	42281	369955	424545	412871	477807	576984	607309	578449	646419	668326	691108
Indonesia[14]	29394	116362	130196	120654	129183	135897	144905	137233	146384	155719	156471
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia	24263	308031	346507	371733	433297	444495	46,075	417806	414244	385567	399033
South Africa	7534	47356	50722	51641	55058	55013	57589	60570	62518	65459	75892
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46400	53558	45365
Share of external debts to GDP (%)											
Brazil	...	37.5	32.3	34.7	36.1	43.3	40.1	34.9	33.4	32.9	35.9
China[15]	12	12.6	14.3	14.3	14.5	16.3	15.4	13.6	13.3	12.4	11.9
Egypt	27.9	25.2	31.5	30.4	29.5	30.5	30.5	40.0	42.6	42.5	40.3
Ethiopia	...	28.6	28.5	30.6	28.2	26.8	26.5	22	17.3	...	...
India[3][16]	22.1	19.8	20.1	19.9	20.9	21.1	19.9	19.6	19.2	19.8	20.8
Indonesia[17]	...	34.30	34.71	36.02	36.07	39.35	34.73	29.92	29.6	30.4	...
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Russia[18]	61.7	36.3	32.5	30.4	27.8	32.1	26.9	17.3	16.4	14.6	11.2
South Africa	24.4	44.1	45.4	42.6	47.6	50.4	38.1	40.4	41.5	42.1	46.9
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
International investment position (million US$)											
Brazil[19]	...	-566633	-645227	-595354	-785695	-552196	-601117	-823033	-1100938	-835163	-1125816
China	...	1984890	2065230	2107502	2299588	2286797	2186059	2421634	2850852	3177653	4071267
Egypt	...	-123715	-139675	-156956	-176013	-202642	-232314	-247945	-265217	-290498	-303922
Ethiopia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
India[16]	-76,848	-387,992	-418,533	-437,021	-375,408	-354,941	-358,080	-367,015	-361,296	-329,124	-209,950
Indonesia[20]	...	-333781	-323364	-317051	-337919	-279975	-277408	-250146	-257886	-245676	-272624
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Russia[21][22]	...	339169	219666	280297	374405	359494	516731	486585	768059	856450	949588
South Africa	-10694	22428	34597	44877	31081	112842	102391	82476	101345	113143	119795
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.1 - Summary of External Economic Relations on BRICS Countries

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Annual average exchange rates											
Brazil (R$ per US$)	1.83	3.48	3.19	3.66	3.95	5.20	5.40	5.17	5.00	5.39	5.59
China (RMB per US$)	8.3	6.6	6.8	6.6	6.9	6.9	6.5	6.7	7.0	7.1	7.1
Egypt (EGP per US$)	…	9.8	17.8	17.8	16.8	15.8	15.7	19.2	30.7	45.4	49.3
Ethiopia (ETB per US$)	8.1	21.1	22.4	26.1	28.1	31.3	39.0	48.6	53.3	...	...
India (RS. per US$)[2][23]	46	67	65	70	71	74	75	80	83	85	88
Indonesia[24]	8422	13308	13381	14237	14148	14582	14308	14850	15237	15855	...
Iran (IRR per US$)	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	...	...
Russia (RUB per US$)	28.1	66.9	58.3	62.5	64.7	71.9	73.6	67.5	84.7	92.4	83.4
South Africa (ZAR per US$)	6.9	14.7	13.3	13.2	14.4	16.5	14.8	16.4	18.5	18.3	17.9
UAE (DHS per US$)	…	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.67	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7

Sources:

Brazil

1. Central Bank of Brazil. 2. Ministry of Development, Industry and Foreign Trade. 3. International Monetary Fund.

China

1. State Administration of Foreign Exchange. 2. Ministry of Commerce of the People's Republic of China.

Ethiopia

1. National Bank of Ethiopia. 2. Ministry of Finance.

India

1. Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics. 2. Reserve Bank of India.

Indonesia

1. BPS–Statistics Indonesia. 2. World Bank 3. Central Bank of Indonesia. 4. IMF

Russia

1. Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation. 2. Bank of Russia. 3. International Monetary Fund.

South Africa

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

Brazil

(12) Cash concept.

(19) Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. Additionaly, new sources of information enabled the inclusion of flows of reinvested earnings from 2010 onwards. As of BPM6, the expression "FDI" was replaced by "Direct Investment - Liabilities".

China

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

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

(6) Since 2005, data for the actual use of FDI have full coverage of banking, securities, and insurance.

(10) Data for 2000 is for China's non-financial outbound direct investment, and data for 2010-2024 are for industry-wide outbound direct investment

(15) 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.

Egypt

(13) Data represent the Net International Reserves (NIR).

India

Data pertains to financial year. (i.e., year 2024 denotes FY 2024-25).

(2) Data pertains to financial year. (i.e., year 2025 denotes FY 2025-26)

(3) GDP estimates used are at Current Market Prices (Data for GDP from 2022-23 to 2025-26 are at 2022-23 base year and for periods prior to 2022-23 are at 2011-12 base year).

(4) Commercial services comprise all services categories except government goods and services, n.i.e. while services comprise of all services categories.

(7) Inflows of FDI (million US$) is Gross FDI Inflow to India and Outflows of FDI (million US$) is Net FDI abroad.

(16) For each year, the data pertains to next end-March (i.e., 2025 corresponds to end-March 2026).

(23) Data for annual average exchange rate of 2025 is for April 2025 -March 2026.

Indonesia

(3) Exports and imports of goods based on IMTS

(8) FDI inflows and outflows data is sourced from World Bank

(14) Foreign exchange reserves data is sourced from Central Bank of Indonesia

(17) Share of external debts to GDP data is sourced from Central Bank of Indonesia

(20) International Investment Position data is source from IMF

(24) Annual average exchange rates data is source from World Bank

Russia

(18) At the end of the year. The calculation is according to the data of Bank of Russia.

(21) At the beginning of the year.

(22) Data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

South Africa

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

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

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners	56976	139321	158951	185322	185928	158787	219408	272611	240793	262870	280208
China	1219	23350	27554	35157	36028	34778	47651	60744	53176	63636	70916
United States	12906	23816	27810	32831	34774	27876	39385	51304	37959	40652	45142
Argentina	6850	9085	9446	11129	10651	7897	11949	13100	11998	13577	12935
Germany	4445	9132	9475	10939	10833	9369	11346	12808	13147	13783	14403
Nigeria	734	1305	829	1557	918	427	1014	2106	757	1113	1331
South Korea	1439	5454	5273	5475	5050	4497	5108	5463	4827	5157	5299
India	272	2482	2985	3868	4537	4167	6728	8850	6873	6850	8340
Italy	2171	3703	4164	4919	4686	4077	5479	5569	5853	6388	7054
Japan	2971	3566	4069	4849	4740	4191	5146	5300	5129	5431	6051
France	1858	3694	4677	5210	4862	4151	4813	4961	5505	6190	7201
Mexico	756	3528	4411	5281	5106	3862	4561	5283	5541	5767	6215
Chile	971	2895	3455	3382	3177	2896	4421	4621	4313	4953	4628
Spain	1122	2565	2959	3099	2986	2633	3317	3771	3984	3977	3820
Bolivia	140	1342	1285	1636	1366	1079	1350	1808	1520	1455	1264
Saudi Arabia	779	1301	1882	2319	2300	1528	2881	5306	3532	3053	3419
Export to major trade partners	54993	179526	214988	231890	221127	209180	280815	334136	339696	337046	348278
China	1085	35133	47488	63930	63358	67788	87908	89428	104325	94372	99940
United States	13160	23155	26872	28697	29716	21471	31145	37438	36915	40369	37682
Argentina	6230	13417	17619	14913	9791	8489	11878	15345	16712	13778	18105
Netherlands	2795	6955	7417	8230	7159	6705	9316	11928	12148	11720	11727
Japan	2471	4604	5261	4321	5432	4127	5539	6620	6620	5578	5489
Germany	2525	4861	4911	5206	4732	4124	5043	6269	5647	5847	6524
Chile	1246	4081	5031	6394	5163	3850	7019	9094	7945	6658	7176
India	217	3161	4657	3909	2777	2885	4799	6302	4686	5273	6866
Venezuela	750	1281	470	576	421	782	1086	1329	1153	1197	838
Planes and ships provisions	945	1731	2240	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]	... [1]
Italy	2143	3322	3561	3554	3149	3055	3861	4892	4085	4467	5362
South Korea	581	2881	3077	3439	3450	3762	5671	6206	5641	5503	5467
Russia	423	2300	2737	1655	1619	1524	1587	1959	1343	1450	1523
United Kingdom	1497	2841	2844	2987	2960	2538	3075	3669	3317	3085	4027
Mexico	1710	3813	4514	4505	4898	3829	5560	7051	8572	7802	7729
Import by principal commodities	56976	139321	158951	185322	185928	158787	219408	272611	240793	262870	280208
Petroleum oils, crude	3190	2899	2967	5043	4655	2614	3995	9915	9058	8690	6612
Diesel oil	...	2904	5624	6294	6688	4027	7071	13957	9691	8359	9492

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Autom. with motor explosion, 1500 < cm3 ⩽ 3000, up to 6 pass	814	1517	1190	1625	938	495	829	566	737	881	647
Naphtha for petrochemical	…	2406	3432	3607	2912	1142	3119	3790	2650	2628	1972
Natural gas in the state gaseous	114	1278	1230	1536	1293	1003	1189	1638	1315	1222	1023
Natural gas, liquefied	0	768	484	922	638	184	3536	3444	341	2089	1645
Other parts receivers apparatus radio-broad., televis., etc.	276	1204	1908	1859	1774	1479	2221	983	399	366	343
Other potassium chloride	561	1988	2392	3095	3354	2504	4090	8336	4845	3607	4096
Other parts for appar./ equip. of teleph./ telegr.	…	1904	2446	2261	2245	2189	2085	575	0	0	...
Other motor vehicles with diesel engine, weigh<5 t	399	1354	1752	2519	2709	1645	2488	2663	2607	3265	3349
Bituminous coal, not agglomerated	100	1456	2796	2843	2722	1513	2609	4983	3630	2837	2190
Other mixtures of wheat and rye, except for sowing	...	1335	1148	1498	1474	1317	1666	2026	1292	1630	1588
Parts of turbo-jets or of turbo-propellers	252	2109	2560	2779	3301	2454	2438	3074	3515	4838	6119
Other gasolines, except for aviation	...	915	1731	1433	2037	1215	1161	2641	2188	1449	1594
Other inseticides, presented in another way	...	777	763	1000	1191	1251	1297	1624	1268	1062	1085
Export by principal commodities	54993	179526	214988	231890	221127	209180	280815	334136	339696	337046	348278
Soybeans, whether or not crushed, except for sowing	...	19327	25712	33047	26072	28561	38629	46553	53239	42942	43532
Iron ores not agglomerated, and concentrates	1853	11576	16713	16719	20237	24259	40716	25734	27298	26575	26291
Petroleum oils, crude	159	10074	16625	25251	24200	19614	30609	42554	42611	44964	44536
Other cane sugar	...	8280	9041	5389	4482	7379	7955	9529	13346	15925	12080
Soybean waste, solid	1642	4331	4039	5160	4489	4700	5922	7538	8547	7234	5992
Coffee not roasted or decaffeinated, in grain	1558	4843	4600	4357	4571	4971	5804	8512	7315	11332	14865
Chemical wood pulp of n/conif.,soda/sulphate, semi/ble	1526	5129	5804	7757	7010	5571	6229	7678	6993	9552	8939
Frozen bovine meat, boneless	332	3571	4356	4521	5635	6663	6956	10917	8497	10049	14406
Fowls spec. gal. domest. Cuts and offal, frozen	445	3952	4618	4355	4850	4127	5239	6744	6823	4409	6935
Maize (corn) in grain, except for sowing	0	3651	4566	3915	7208	5783	4097	12072	13460	8046	8449
Iron ores agglomerated and concentrates	1195	1713	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Table 14.2.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Brazil

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Fuel oil	…	640	1213	2440	3113	3696	5477	10320	7555	7375	7007
Oth. airplanes/aircraft, weight >15,000 kg, empty	602	3247	2923	2837	2542	1418	1595	1824	2215	2735	2901
Onboard consump, Fuels and lubrication f/aircrafts	448	1126	1427	146o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frozen fowls spec. gallus domest.n/cut in piece	359	1993	1808	1518	1554	1354	1609	1949	635	0	1668

Source:

Ministry of Development, Industry, Trade and Services- Foreign Trade Secretariat.

Footnote:

(1) Since the implementation of the Single Export Declaration in 2018, planes and ships provisions has been included in fuel export statistics, and is no longer published as a separate category.

Table 14.3.1 - Selected Data on Direct Investment (DI) in Net incurrence of liabilities - Brazil[1]

(million US$)

FDI inflow by source	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
United States	5398	5418	10047	4984	8532	6555	10813	9559	8 257	7 052	5557
Netherlands	2228	10157	8696	8500	4226	3963	1827	7964	3 999	3 495	5003
Germany	374	1795	3175	3729	1281	693	1070	2214	1 849	234	919
Luxembourg	...	6203	4280	1885	2105	907	4401	2103	596	275	3999
Chile	29	831	1510	975	3770	712	1210	1554	1 977	1 996	262
Canada	192	511	263	1225	1540	502	1465	1544	883	997	2037
Spain	9592	3308	1910	3160	2543	1696	-1368	1467	2 297	1 087	3899
Switzerland	306	948	1151	1140	684	697	231	1365	1 809	1 881	369
Cayman Islands	...	347	114	1623	2837	1438	2071	1046	231	60	547
United Kingdom	...	-1419	985	784	2738	745	907	956	3 065	1 511	1513
France	1909	2614	2862	1309	2808	2025	485	929	- 68	918	2479
Japan	384	1379	-280	1105	1904	1827	505	692	406	913	445
Italy	...	2804	1480	629	683	911	771	466	215	485	781
Sweden	...	375	125	174	285	119	134	384	146	271	369
Norway	...	2185	936	775	2197	747	246	353	538	695	933
Belgium	...	604	113	152	498	91	136	325	449	173	845
Hong Kong	...	191	1114	857	18	135	422	26	63	151	156
Australia	...	44	139	-55	104	-106	148	242	354	260	475
Bahamas	...	111	1079	2623	502	308	194	223	172	38	99
Panama	...	71	233	122	66	493	585	184	267	446	1016
Uruguay	...	95	154	36	37	386	331	165	123	113	101
Bermudas	...	219	-53	575	496	135	248	152	134	172	264
British Virgin Islands	...	1580	9039	1399	433	189	135	132	346	217	526
Denmark	...	164	161	87	57	53	70	98	212	447	376
South Korea	...	539	453	342	198	229	546	98	15	164	39
Austria	...	88	175	126	385	279	65	83	133	114	12
Mexico	224	804	1490	331	244	84	105	34	280	691	106
Portugal	2514	237	271	83	-83	195	48	24	12	75	112
Argentina	112	104	75	66	61	5	51	20	14	14	22
Ireland	...	590	44	62	80	184	69	-34	85	112	94
Singapore	...	226	192	490	159	782	750	428	1 365	1 196	754
Other countries	...	1390	2017	1720	1491	1139	1327	1788	1502	660	2864

Source:

Central Bank of Brazil.

Footnote:

(1) Includes Direct Investment (DI) - Equity and investment fund shares inflows and does not include DI - Debt instruments.

Table 14.4.1 - Balance of Payments - Brazil

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account	-66 168	441 843	508 012	-66 717	447 263	513 980
Balance on goods (FOB)	65 842	339 856	274 014	59 728	350 501	290 772
Services and income (net)	-132 010	101 987	233 997	-126 446	96 762	223 208
Services	-55 182	48 056	103 238	-50 642	54 420	105 062
Primary income	-81333	38 774	120 107	-81 347	33 708	115 055
Secondary income	4 505	15 157	10 652	5 543	8 634	3 091
Capital and current account	-82 438	444 051	526 490	-66 933	448 404	515 337
Capital account	-16 270	2 208	18 478	- 216	1 141	1 357

Type of transaction	Net	Assets	Liabilities	Net	Assets	Liabilities
Financial account	-88 178	-34 214	53 964	-64 278	46 072	110 350
Direct investment	-47 752	26 339	74 091	-47 501	30 176	77 676
Portfolio investments	-1 052	7 174	8 225	7 015	22 155	15 140
Financial derivatives	2 176	-34 685	-36 861	-2 891	-26 299	-23 409
Other investments	-15 160	-6 650	8 509	-29 611	11 331	40 942
Reserve Assets	-26 392	-26 392	…	8 710	8 710	…
Errors and omissions	-5 740	…	…	2 656	…	…

Source:

Central Bank of Brazil.

Table 14.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	9,429	16,701	7,317	8,502	9,085	6,983	9,698	7,751	13,671	18,370	31,701
India	1,353	11,764	16,345	18,833	17,987	20,977	28,146	17,486	18,552	17,999	19,749
Japan	41,510	145,671	165,794	180,661	171,762	174,661	205,503	184,224	160,467	156,242	164,835
Korea, Rep.	23,207	158,975	177,553	204,643	173,575	173,104	213,443	198,881	161,715	181,459	187,030
Taiwan, China	25,494	138,847	155,961	177,600	173,002	200,498	249,814	235,747	199,230	217,747	230,737
South Africa	1,037	22,229	24,389	27,287	25,923	20,825	32,956	32,446	31,992	30,598	30,577
Germany	10,409	86,109	96,940	106,325	105,108	105,111	119,914	110,873	106,187	94,799	92,844
Russia	5,770	32,260	41,390	59,142	61,053	57,685	79,609	114,544	129,323	129,882	124,796
Brazil	1,621	45,855	58,857	77,570	79,798	85,517	110,007	109,378	122,623	116,140	116,401
United States	22,363	134,445	153,946	155,123	122,714	135,251	179,701	176,177	163,744	163,596	139,697
Australia	5,024	70,895	95,009	105,811	121,432	117,694	163,529	142,161	156,225	140,779	130,250
ASEAN[1]	22,181	196,307	235,951	268,607	282,042	301,633	289,490	407,492	387,924	395,616	389,430
European Union[1]	30,845	208,136	244,970	273,484	276,596	258,500	193,314	284,319	281,688	269,363	268,169
Export to major trade partners											
Hong Kong, China	44,518	287,253	279,211	302,022	278,947	272,575	350,536	293,074	274,115	290,583	335,609
India	1,561	58,415	68,042	76,676	74,827	66,720	97,508	116,707	117,667	120,462	135,872
Japan	41,654	129,410	137,259	147,049	143,270	142,619	165,814	171,982	157,486	152,008	157,347
Korea, Rep.	11,292	93,729	102,704	108,756	111,001	112,477	148,805	160,488	148,976	145,874	144,212
Taiwan, China	5,039	40,241	43,979	48,643	55,081	60,117	78,359	81,524	68,481	75,180	83,597
South Africa	1,014	12,854	14,809	16,248	16,543	15,239	21,115	23,839	23,648	21,812	22,998
Germany	9,278	65,259	71,134	77,489	79,774	86,808	115,175	115,600	100,560	107,059	118,272
Russia	2,233	37,356	42,831	47,965	49,742	50,504	67,551	75,539	110,913	115,257	103,309
Brazil	1,224	21,979	28,951	33,665	35,544	34,954	53,611	61,782	59,102	72,074	71,587
United States	52,099	385,271	429,730	478,396	418,674	451,729	576,075	575,467	500,243	524,736	420,050
Australia	3,429	37,327	41,438	47,330	48,205	53,468	66,380	77,946	73,778	70,747	76,328
ASEAN[1]	17,341	256,068	279,502	318,997	359,425	383,680	475,001	551,046	523,548	586,218	665,215
European Union[1]	38,192	339,256	372,031	408,510	428,700	390,886	499,842	558,229	501,211	516,503	559,949
Exports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	46,067	594,325	553,185	664,030	670,452	709,933	898,662	942,234	896,137	926,772	1,015,458
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	26,818	364,276	343,790	429,306	416,670	440,021	547,583	548,624	510,530	567,948	603,417

Table 14.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Furniture; Bedding, Mattresses, Mattress Supports, Cushions and Similar Stuffed Furnishings; Lamps and Lighting Fittings, not Elsewhere Specified or Included; Illuminated Signs, Illuminated	7,016	98,531	87,514	95,443	99,067	109,367	139,477	126,878	121,447	126,292	117,735
Plastics and Articles Thereof	6,388	65,683	62,374	79,620	84,165	96,378	131,067	140,487	131,427	141,151	141,964
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock, and Parts and Accessories Thereof	4,606	62,600	60,149	75,071	74,313	76,224	120,005	149,151	192,487	215,979	248,315
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	6,314	73,677	67,488	71,466	72,954	80,227	97,481	69,035	69,401	72,279	77,459
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, Knitted or Crocheted	13,424	83,786	74,422	73,327	71,353	62,228	86,461	89,549	82,294	85,264	81,700
Articles of Iron or Steel	5,478	60,523	51,901	65,128	69,263	71,017	95,502	106,738	97,166	99,857	107,714
Articles of Apparel and Clothing Accessories, not Knitted or Crocheted	18,865	78,440	72,069	71,293	66,678	62,276	70,096	75,501	70,151	67,764	63,929
Organic Chemicals	4,170	42,667	42,165	59,762	56,783	56,954	82,580	101,672	77,901	82,604	84,125
Imports by principal commodities											
Electrical Machinery and Equipment and Parts Thereof; Sound Recorders and Reproducers, Television Image and Sound Recorders and Reproducers, and Parts and Accessories of Such Articles	50,744	428,694	412,885	521,618	497,438	548,420	668,591	640,625	548,335	583,832	626,364
Mineral Fuels, Mineral Oils and Products of Their Distillation; Bituminous Substances; Mineral Waxes	20,681	198,601	176,536	349,367	346,122	270,090	405,433	535,748	516,170	504,019	443,413
Nuclear Reactors, Boilers, Machinery and Mechanical Appliances; Parts Thereof	34,434	157,043	147,660	202,192	190,251	192,047	231,382	201,321	197,158	229,014	251,292
Ores, Slag and Ash	3,134	93,720	94,479	135,868	165,086	187,193	272,613	223,891	238,796	251,037	271,405
Optical, Photographic, Cinematographic, Measuring, Checking, Precision Medical or Surgical Instruments and Apparatus; Parts and Accessories Thereof	7,277	99,636	92,689	102,626	98,714	99,067	109,129	81,341	77,577	74,815	76,014

Table 14.2.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Vehicles Other Than Railway or Tramway Rolling-Stock,and Parts and Accessories Thereof	3,613	69,629	71,506	81,520	75,136	73,985	86,385	80,716	70,683	62,212	41,297
Plastics and Articles Thereof	14,456	65,551	61,049	74,885	71,586	71,085	82,837	75,132	61,962	61,094	56,473
Natural or Cultured Pearls, Precious or Semi-Precious Stones, Precious Metals, Metals Clad With Precious Metal and Articles Thereof; Imitation Jewellery; Coin	2,419	96,593	79,327	78,020	60,272	31,735	77,418	103,428	114,006	117,192	117,244
Organic Chemicals	8,327	47,758	43,906	67,305	57,547	45,641	60,215	58,071	48,586	48,961	49,456
Copper and Articles Thereof	4,660	38,147	33,259	47,537	40,625	48,914	66,114	68,656	62,732	72,567	74,731

Source:

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

Footnotes:

(1) The scope of ASEAN, EU Member States subject to the current year, so attention should be paid to the coverage of its members in the annual comparisons.

Table 14.3.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FDI inflow by source											
Hong Kong, China	15,500	81,465	94,509	89,917	96,299	105,793	131,756	137,241	111,179	73,810	63,964
Virgin Is.	3,833	6,740	3,991	4,712	4,964	5,200	5,281	6,635	6,856	3,863	4,001
Singapore	2,172	6,047	4,763	5,210	7,591	7,681	10,332	10,599	9,782	10,686	9,317
Korea, Rep.	1,490	4,751	3,673	4,667	5,538	3,614	4,045	6,599	3,514	2,368	2,203
Cayman Is.	624	5,151	2,177	4,068	2,557	2,774	2,462	2,416	3,517	5,516	4,418
United States	4,384	2,386	2,649	2,689	2,686	2,305	2,467	2,215	3,360	2,737	2,069
Samoa	283	872	1,229	1,554	1,192	804	621	747	857	813	1,198
Taiwan, China	2,296	1,963	1,772	1,391	1,587	995	940	661	735	578	588
Germany	1,041	2,710	1,542	3,674	1,658	1,355	1,680	2,566	1,922	1,929	1,539
Mauritius	265	862	344	261	270	412	898	66	91	1,532	133
India	10	52	158	48	26	12	6	2	5	2	14
Brazil	4	47	42	31	3	30	16	26	23	21	12
South Africa	9	4	65	42	3	6	4	103	6	2	3
Russia	16	73	24	57	54	11	8	39	31	350	167
FDI outflows by destination											
Hong Kong, China	...	114,233	91,153	86,869	90,550	89,146	101,191	97,534	108,767	116,120	...
Cayman Is.	...	13,523	-6,606	5,473	-4,357	8,562	10,754	5,762	8,731	8,866	...
Australia	...	4,187	4,242	1,986	2,087	1,199	1,923	2,786	545	946	...
Luxembourg	...	1,602	1,353	2,487	686	701	1,499	3,250	2,332	2,594	...
Virgin Is.	...	12,288	19,301	7,150	8,683	6,976	13,971	9,116	2,546	2,913	...
Singapore	...	3,172	6,320	6,411	4,826	5,923	8,405	8,295	13,097	17,888	...
United States	...	16,981	6,425	7,477	3,807	6,019	5,584	7,292	6,913	6,632	...
Canada	...	2,872	321	1,564	473	210	930	147	354	-268	...
Macao, China	...	822	-1,024	811	594	827	882	2,128	756	350	...
Myanmar	...	288	428	-197	-42	251	18	62	153	154	...
Russia	...	1,293	1,548	725	-379	570	-1,072	234	629	4,274	...
Brazil	...	125	426	428	860	313	146	224	507	416	...
South Africa	...	843	317	642	339	400	364	683	354	595	...
India	...	93	290	206	535	205	279	-331	60	-99	...

Source:

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

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US$)

Type of transaction	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1. Current Account	…	191337	188676	24131	90267	223716	297407	404142	257029	462283	735022
Credit	…	2455476	2747143	2947263	2942702	3030254	3914690	4020962	3897031	4250163	4525648
Debit	…	-2264139	-2558467	-2923132	-2852435	-2806538	-3617283	-3616820	-3640002	-3787880	-3790626
1.A Goods and Services	…	255737	217010	87905	119202	333453	406016	538377	379223	554121	822442
Credit	…	2197922	2429277	2651010	2643280	2748733	3538580	3706132	3562879	3869597	4136836
Debit	…	-1942185	-2212267	-2563104	-2524078	-2415280	-3132564	-3167756	-3183657	-3315476	-3314394
1.A.a Goods	…	488883	475941	380074	371088	500475	536700	650920	600039	809100	1060554
Credit	…	1989519	2216214	2417443	2411556	2539046	3254768	3396584	3263012	3522642	3752157
Debit	…	-1500636	-1740272	-2037369	-2040468	-2038570	-2718068	-2745664	-2662974	-2713542	-2691603
1.A.b Services	…	-233146	-258932	-292168	-251886	-167022	-130684	-112543	-220816	-254979	-238112
Credit	…	208404	213064	233567	231724	209687	283813	309549	299867	346955	384679
Debit	…	-441550	-471995	-525735	-483610	-376709	-414496	-422092	-520683	-601934	-622791
1.A.b.1 Manufacturing Services on Physical Inputs Owned by Others	…	18382	17894	17161	15362	12709	13475	13491	12046	11489	10439
Credit	…	18540	18070	17424	15743	13210	14188	14321	13007	12647	13028
Debit	…	-158	-175	-264	-381	-501	-712	-830	-961	-1158	-2588
1.A.b.2 Maintenance and Repair Services n.i.e	…	3240	3712	4647	6473	4310	4052	3940	4049	3679	6036
Credit	…	5202	5968	7185	10178	7671	7874	8296	9992	11144	14482
Debit	…	-1962	-2256	-2538	-3704	-3361	-3822	-4356	-5942	-7465	-8447
1.A.b.3 Transport	…	-46753	-55978	-66903	-34640	-29643	-16249	-10634	-41132	-31912	-40186
Credit	…	33827	37291	42304	33538	37493	73026	83587	58199	72858	70592
Debit	…	-80580	-93269	-109206	-68177	-67136	-89275	-94221	-99331	-104769	-110778
1.A.b.4 Travel	…	-205680	-219316	-236879	-218789	-121100	-98059	-101334	-169375	-211920	-198825
Credit	…	44432	38559	40386	35832	9951	11330	13474	25036	40175	55173
Debit	…	-250112	-257875	-277265	-254621	-131050	-109389	-114808	-194411	-252095	-253998
1.A.b.5 Construction	…	4157	3609	4934	5100	4524	5678	6550	7902	7999	8651
Credit	…	12661	12251	13551	14432	12599	15415	14183	15750	16515	18295
Debit	…	-8504	-8641	-8617	-9331	-8074	-9737	-7634	-7848	-8516	-9644
1.A.b.6 Insurance and Pension Services	…	-8849	-7402	-6625	-6223	-9419	-14343	-14388	-13213	-12156	-12442
Credit	…	4064	4061	4927	4800	2987	5004	4461	3112	2414	2341
Debit	...	-12913	-11463	-11552	-11023	-12406	-19346	-18849	-16325	-14569	-14783
1.A.b.7 Financial Service	…	1141	1815	1244	1392	672	-50	476	658	-28	-864
Credit	…	3174	3432	3335	3907	4838	4579	4670	4572	4014	3263
Debit	…	-2033	-1617	-2091	-2515	-4166	-4629	-4195	-3914	-4042	-4127

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
1.A.b.8 Charges for the Use of Intellectual Property	…	-22818	-23943	-30222	-27766	-29288	-35139	-31154	-31815	-38803	-33559
Credit	…	1161	4803	5561	6605	8583	11756	13307	10913	7065	13070
Debit …	...	-23980	-28746	-35783	-34370	-37871	-46895	-44461	-42728	-45868	-46629
1.A.b.9 Telecommunications, Computer, and Information Service	…	12695	7493	6490	7992	6433	10710	17957	19078	28127	32076
Credit	…	25432	26860	30023	34948	38984	50718	55894	57967	68529	73609
Debit	…	-12738	-19367	-23533	-26956	-32551	-40007	-37937	-38889	-40402	-41532
1.A.b.10 Other Business Services	…	14713	16927	19125	4441	-3180	2840	5749	-5394	-6683	-4598
Credit	…	57957	59306	66158	69201	69848	86931	94302	98318	108137	117142
Debit	…	-43244	-42379	-47033	-64759	-73028	-84091	-88553	-103713	-114820	-121740
1.A.b.11 Personal, Cultural, and Recreational Services	…	-1398	-1986	-2426	-3136	-1990	-1843	-1250	-2643	-3274	-3176
Credit	…	742	763	955	955	1018	1440	1362	1374	1914	2160
Debit	…	-2141	-2750	-3382	-4091	-3008	-3282	-2611	-4017	-5187	-5336
1.A.B.12 Government Goods and Services n.i.e	…	-1973	-1756	-2715	-2094	-1050	-1757	-1944	-978	-1499	-1663
Credit	…	1212	1699	1757	1587	2507	1553	1693	1627	1544	1525
Debit	…	-3185	-3455	-4472	-3681	-3558	-3310	-3638	-2605	-3043	-3188
1.B Primary Income	…	-54880	-16478	-61365	-39184	-118192	-124476	-154370	-133691	-107109	-109538
Credit	…	226654	289698	268496	273514	245502	327316	270325	300328	342310	342690
Debit	…	-281533	-306176	-329861	-312699	-363695	-451792	-424694	-434019	-449419	-452228
1.B.1 Compensation of Employees	…	20672	14937	8163	3101	184	-1383	2440	7150	9907	15966
Credit	…	26883	21699	18109	14258	14714	17118	20425	22593	24981	30003
Debit	…	-6211	-6762	-9946	-11157	-14530	-18501	-17984	-15443	-15074	-14037
1.B.2 Investment Income	…	-75898	-31853	-71320	-43356	-120403	-125818	-160128	-144318	-121690	-128404
Credit	…	199210	267303	248295	257464	227941	306814	245721	273122	311203	307225
Debit …	-275108	-299156	-319616	-300820	-348344	-432632	-405849	-417441	-432893	-435630	...
1.B.3 Other Primary Income	…	346	438	1793	1070	2027	2724	3318	3478	4674	2901
Credit	…	560	697	2092	1792	2847	3383	4179	4613	6126	5462
Debit	…	-215	-258	-299	-722	-820	-659	-861	-1135	-1452	-2561
1.C Secondary Income	…	-9520	-11856	-2410	10250	8455	15868	20135	11497	15271	22118
Credit	…	30900	28168	27757	25907	36019	48794	44506	33824	38256	46122
Debit	…	-40420	-40024	-30167	-15657	-27563	-32927	-24370	-22326	-22985	-24004
2. Capital and Finance Account	…	27250	17930	153227	26271	-90073	-218420	-354068	-244448	-461635	-773520
2.1 Capital Account	…	-344	-91	-569	-327	-76	94	-310	-297	-114	-188
Credit	…	318	227	297	218	168	260	240	190	195	145
Debit	…	-662	-319	-865	-545	-244	-166	-550	-487	-309	-334

Table 14.4.2 - Balance of Payments - China

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
2.2 Financial Account	…	27594	18021	153795	26598	-89997	-218514	-353758	-244151	-461521	-773331
Assets	…	-231985	-423920	-362039	-260532	-675185	-894905	-335120	-271887	-435988	-760855
Liabilities	…	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	676392	-18638	27736	-25533	-12476
2.2.1 Financial Account Excluding Reserve Assets	…	-416070	109537	172682	7308	-61147	-30288	-257322	-239324	-523810	-820100
Assets	…	-675650	-332405	-343152	-279822	-646334	-706679	-238684	-267060	-498276	-807624
Liabilities	…	259579	441941	515835	287130	585188	676392	-18638	27736	-25533	-12476
2.2.1.1 Direct Investments	…	-41675	27791	92338	50260	99375	165277	-19846	-174330	-149553	-77226
2.2.1.1.1 Assets	…	-216424	-138293	-143027	-136910	-153721	-178798	-210050	-225669	-192200	-157206
2.2.1.1.2 Liabilities	…	174750	166084	235365	187170	253096	344075	190204	51338	42647	79980
2.2.1.2 Porfolio Investment	…	-52271	29498	106874	57948	95539	51366	-289054	-57816	-179239	-425585
2.2.1.2.1 Assets	…	-102770	-94803	-53507	-89419	-151236	-125262	-180074	-78083	-212111	-360591
2.2.1.2.2 Liabilities	…	50499	124301	160381	147366	246775	176628	-108980	20268	32872	-64993
2.2.1.3 Financial Derivatives (other than reserves) and Employee Stock Options	…	-5384	354	-6153	-2355	-10821	10237	-13205	-6995	-11981	-24090
2.2.1.3.1 Assets	…	-6550	1538	-4816	1393	-5064	17082	-4349	-5121	31428	931
2.2.1.3.2 Liabilities	…	1166	-1185	-1338	-3748	-5757	-6845	-8856	-1875	-43409	-25020
2.2.1.4 Other Investment	…	-316741	51894	-20376	-98545	-245239	-257168	64783	-183	-183035	-293200
2.2.1.4.1 Assets	…	-349906	-100847	-141803	-54886	-336314	-419701	155789	41812	-125393	-290757
2.2.1.4.2 Liabilities	…	33165	152742	121427	-43659	91074	162534	-91006	-41995	-57643	-2442
2.2.2 Reserve Assets	…	443665	-91516	-18887	19291	-28850	-188226	-96436	-4826	62289	46768
2.2.2.1 Monetary Gold	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.2.2.2 Special Drawing Rights	…	326	-739	33	-496	-369	-41570	1906	-2437	908	-3136
2.2.2.3 Reserve Position in the IMF	…	-5342	2190	-733	-11	-2321	76	-150	1092	-11	-1421
2.2.2.4 Foreign Exchange Reserves	…	448681	-92967	-18187	19797	-26160	-146732	-98192	-3481	61392	51325
2.2.2.5 Other Reserve Assets	…	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3. Net Errors and Omissions	…	-218587	-206606	-177358	-116538	-133643	-78987	-50074	-12582	-648	38498

Source:

State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Table 14.2.3.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners (BRICS)	2445	20785	21983	29334	27809	24963	33533	38041	32486	40126	47240
Export to major trade partners (BRICS)	432	6402	6708	6571	6563	7780	8753	9624	8384	9476	13735

Source:

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Footnotes:

(1) Data excluding Indonesia until 2024

(2) The 2024 data has been updated, and the 2025 data is preliminary and not final.

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports by principal commodities											
Gold, incl. gold plated with platinum, unwrought, for non-monetary purposes (excl. gold in powder form)	...	1745	1601	1236	1377	2054	365	826	1011	2052	5855
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	...	353	278	261	238	206	274	296	339	351	293
Wire of refined copper, with a maximum cross-sectional dimension of > 6 mm	...	10	5	7	3	8	162	254	339	651	418
Fresh or dried oranges	...	281	270	355	348	346	368	361	331	416	422
Urea, whether or not in aqueous solution (excl. that in pellet or similar forms, or in packages with a gross weight of <= 10 kg)	.. .	38	11	260	178	249	275	237	57	42	133
Cotton, neither carded nor combed	...	58	60	81	106	96	149	201	146	121	94
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	...	31	53	217	344	590	578	363	92	261	27
Fresh or chilled potatoes (excl. seed)	...	52	121	114	58	79	94	168	87	60	219
Wooden furniture (excl. for offices, kitchens and bedrooms, and seats)	...	144	105	93	91	86	79	68	72	81	91
Fresh or chilled onions and shallots	...	140	148	78	80	72	50	94	40	32	14
Imports by principal commodities											
Cereals; wheat and meslin, durum wheat, other than seed	...	1069	1587	2052	1434	1951	1820	2158	2536	3038	2212
Maize (excl. seed)	...	369	448	459	629	493	781	1568	748	1140	1909
Frozen, boneless meat of bovine animals	...	1212	980	1117	1385	1217	956	1126	790	915	1062
Polyethylene with a specific gravity of >= 0,94, in primary forms	...	235	166	237	249	225	701	946	785	611	458
Agglomerated iron ores and concentrates "ECSC" (excl. roasted iron pyrites)	...	252	486	635	437	310	462	430	601	755	477

Table 14.2.3.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Oil-cake and other solid residues, whether or not ground or in the form of pellets, resulting from the extraction of soya-bean oil	...	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	23	0	0
Polypropylene, in primary forms	...	287	305	401	394	343	603	674	461	563	601
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	, ...	640	419	658	421	113	55	400	358	530	682
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,	...	240	249	341	426	302	757	388	41	56	52
Telephones for cellular networks or for other wireless networks	...	451	449	795	1261	1533	1472	294	...	...	...

Sources

1. Egyptian Customs Authority. 2. 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	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners											
Saudi	1,033	2,995	4,122	5,668	5,087	3,781	6,876	7,886	5,521	7,943	9,221
Kuwait	30	1,147	1,389	2,305	2,126	1,984	1,167	3,007	2,253	941	1,013
Turkey	200	3,296	2,085	3,313	3,584	3,199	3,744	3,816	2,816	3,263	3,647
RussianFederation	304	2,920	3,610	5,000	3,547	3,043	3,578	4,273	5,035	6,129	5,220
Ukrania	194	2,731	2,321	2,277	2,300	1,928	2,060	1,253	2,274	2,457	1,945
UnitedKingdom	360	1,327	1,589	1,688	1,601	1,419	1,804	1,787	1,863	2,011	1,708
Italy	930	3,303	4,349	3,736	3,223	3,035	3,133	3,602	3,292	3,130	2,998
Germany	1,234	6,073	4,498	4,182	4,221	3,997	4,215	4,112	4,166	4,436	4,492
France	578	1,721	1,488	1,650	1,746	1,728	1,805	2,185	1,659	1,856	1,829
China	640	9,315	8,063	11,582	11,692	11,686	14,424	14,764	13,231	15,712	19,581
India	229	2,248	2,342	2,318	2,840	2,641	3,228	4,093	3,184	3,225	3,802
Arab Emirates	79	971	962	1,375	1,746	1,505	3,007	3,148	2,307	2,708	2,744
U.S.A.	2,088	3,859	3,869	5,461	5,000	4,769	6,387	6,923	5,146	7,648	13,047
Brazil	109	2,172	2,703	3,164	2,766	2,202	2,302	3,730	3,092	4,223	4,537
Export to major trade partners											
Saudi	140	1,787	1,564	1,433	1,686	1,880	2,241	2,516	2,672	3,502	3,029
Sudan	26	594	455	399	466	500	827	954	989	884	957
Libya	62	558	439	636	834	614	961	1,215	1,840	1,965	1,539
Greece	72	140	284	407	711	707	1,647	1,607	1,386	1,038	751
Turkey	84	1,383	1,924	2,006	1,749	1,708	2,992	3,961	3,644	3,425	3,208
Spain	147	624	812	1,282	1,043	819	1,871	3,850	1,617	1,477	1,448
UnitedKingdom	117	1,072	1,095	1,339	1,541	792	1,172	1,765	1,212	1,718	1,564
Italy	765	1,456	2,193	2,050	1,684	1,474	2,894	3,412	3,255	3,205	4,121
France	278	475	592	875	654	550	1,088	1,706	855	1,094	1,140
Netherlands	299	338	444	522	540	495	689	1,825	926	989	1,078
China	39	494	693	1,035	546	754	1,475	1,854	1,087	398	527
India	156	668	893	1,145	1,505	1,397	2,047	2,017	1,159	553	771
ArabEmirates	59	2,733	2,738	2,004	2,060	2,936	1,759	1,955	2,224	3,282	7,015
U.S.A.	400	1,112	1,366	1,722	2,205	1,632	2,536	2,300	1,993	2,276	2,729

Sources

1. Egyptian Customs Authority.
2. General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).
3. Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry.
4. Ministry of Electricity and Renewable Energy

Table 14.2.3.4- Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports by principal Group commodities											
Edible Vegetable Roots, Tubers	96	986	1,064	907	1,090	1,066	1,085	1,521	1,741	2,062	2,160
Edible Fruit And Nuts	59	1,226	1,272	1,392	1,396	1,491	1,713	1,918	2,217	2,600	2,909
Preps,Of Vegetable, Fruit, Parts	14	376	402	422	410	394	469	560	820	534	986
Salt, Sulphur, Earths Stone, Cement	44	342	389	443	487	526	826	1,090	1,381	1,509	1,649
Mineral Fuels, Oil, Distl, Prod	1,967	3,113	5,083	7,192	8,074	6,047	13,906	18,854	7,725	5,474	5,093
Inorganic Chemicals Prod	82	224	376	532	396	345	640	1,339	917	782	744
Fertilizers	78	756	1,095	1,379	1,361	1,437	2,226	3,533	2,588	2,477	2,806
Plastics & Articles Thereof	60	1,168	1,539	1,790	2,006	1,763	2,785	2,783	2,295	2,599	2,595
Garments,Clothing Acces, of Knitted	116	390	470	545	603	475	715	846	816	922	1,151
Garments,Clothing Acces, Not Knitted	196	879	984	1,061	1,092	986	1,339	1,651	1,606	1,916	2,243
Pearls,Precious Stone, Imitation Jew	1	2,573	2,092	1,455	2,036	3,009	1,161	1,633	1,859	3,262	7,627
Iron And Steel	129	436	870	1,049	688	725	1,782	1,409	2,339	2,338	1,839
Copper And Articles Thereof	9	164	239	221	180	182	410	451	695	1,042	960
Aluminium And Articles Thereof	134	408	483	670	540	576	785	678	699	892	961
Electrical Machinery Equipment ,Patrs	23	1,598	1,748	1,554	1,696	1,603	2,397	2,620	2,628	460	606
Imports by principal Group commodities											
Cereals	1,252	4,154	4,404	4,728	5,241	5,280	6,411	7,433	6,428	6,839	6,789
Oil Seeds, Oleaginous Fruit, Fodder	144	895	1,156	1,769	2,050	2,404	3,201	3,177	2,009	2,309	2,697
Animal, Fats, Oils, Wax Prod	302	1,584	1,392	1,366	1,209	1,459	2,026	2,357	2,537	2,438	2,397
Metal Ores, Slag And Ash	112	413	866	1,058	861	924	1,644	1,597	1,659	1,701	1,411
Mineral Fuels, Oil, Distl, Prod	1,059	10,301	11,834	14,307	10,888	7,063	10,974	15,139	12,619	16,890	21,457
Organic Chemicals Prod	285	1,578	1,421	1,742	1,945	1,904	2,501	3,129	2,352	2,667	2,242
Pharmaceutical Products	267	2,256	2,180	2,309	2,546	2,820	4,036	3,845	3,636	3,530	2,993
Plastics & Articles Thereof	629	3,221	3,190	3,899	3,666	3,351	5,123	5,900	4,291	4,559	4,391
Paper & Articles of Paper Pulp	299	1,208	1,151	1,397	1,311	1,232	1,284	1,648	1,328	1,451	1,392
Iron And Steel	441	3,630	3,233	4,449	3,476	2,899	4,107	5,133	4,285	5,198	4,359
Articles of Iron or Steel	518	2,732	2,730	3,292	2,562	2,098	1,514	1,916	1,939	1,968	2,421
Copper And Articles Thereof	51	783	705	957	889	664	1,554	1,707	1,702	2,309	2,075
Boillers, Machinery& Mechani, Appli, Parts	1,910	6,408	5,715	6,490	6,440	6,390	7,274	7,209	7,099	7,260	8,493
Electrical Machinery Equipment, Patrs	1,042	5,081	4,834	6,833	6,791	6,003	6,760	5,896	5,241	6,324	7,074
Vehicles, Tractors, Bicyles & Parts	506	5,278	3,126	4,772	4,612	4,899	5,606	3,672	3,612	4,996	6,091

Sources:

1. Egyptian Customs Authority. 2.General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry). 3.Petroleum and Mineral Wealth Ministry. 4.Ministry of Electricity.

Table 14.2.3.5 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Countries											
Exports											
India	...	289	317	512	595	708	834	832	562	...	...
Russian Federation	...	282	399	405	350	416	485	592	521	...	...
China	...	174	279	391	359	372	695	730	513	...	...
South Africa	...	227	135	112	85	74	126	150	119	...	...
Brazil	...	99	129	261	182	212	455	462	466	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	1788	1574	1428	1688	1784	1999	2552	2732	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	2388	2404	2031	2045	2883	1217	1916	2205	...	...
Argentina	...	7	29	19	114	185	407	246	193	...	...
Iran	...	10	14	7	6	2	1	2	2	...	...
Ethiopia	...	118	122	169	140	100	111	95	111	...	...
Imports											
India	...	2214	2078	2271	2927	2705	3298	3764	3012	...	...
Russian Federation	...	2819	3533	4788	3664	3104	3648	4295	4714	...	...
China	...	9415	8317	11603	12442	12138	14791	14922	13150	...	...
South Africa	...	142	156	196	102	85	93	135	101	...	...
Brazil	...	2204	2919	3258	2889	2352	2387	3750	3105	...	...
Saudi Arabia	...	1538	1333	1995	1739	1540	2598	3209	2918	...	...
United Arab Emirates	...	829	903	1259	1306	1341	2460	2400	1876	...	...
Argentina	...	2294	1531	1017	1125	1272	1848	1007	1113	...	...
Iran	...	18	19	21	8	13	14	6	3	...	...
Ethiopia	...	14	6	10	28	9	9	8	11	...	...

Source:

General Authority for Export and Import Control (Ministry of Trade and Industry).

Footnotes:

From Jan. 2016 to Dec. 2023

Table 14.3.3 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Egypt

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FDI inflow by source	...	6,932.6	7,915.8	7,719.5	8,236.3	7,453.0	5,214.2	8,937.4	10,038.6	46,064.5	...
1. Non-Petroleum Sector:	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	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	...	261.2	20.8	54.3	86.8	143.7	54.5	2,299.4	1,193.2	...	...
2. Petroleum Sector	...	1,662.7	3,961.6	4,465.1	3,603.6	1,147.1	-1,161.9	-2,625.2	-982.5	...	...
FDI outflows by destination	...	-5596.1	-5433.3	-5443.6	-8157.2	-8383.6	-8700.6	13268.1	13014.4	10589.5	...

Table 14.4.3 - Balance of Payments - Egypt

(million US$)

Type of transaction	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of exports of goods (FOB)	...	20018.3	23339.4	28045.8	28472.1	25049	36442.2	44721.8	34568.5	34822.7	42387.7
Value of imports of goods (CIF)	...	-58330.3	-59854.8	-65825.5	-65959	-62013.3	-81011.1	-81955	-68835.1	-83240.7	-97649.1
Trade balance	...	-38312	-36515.4	-37779.7	-37486.9	-36964.3	-44568.9	-37233.2	-34266.6	-48418	-55261.4
Value of exports of services	...	13606.0	19535.3	23573.7	25050.5	15052.7	21897.0	31573.7	33649.0	29684.8	34068.4
Value of imports of services	...	-9971.1	-10369.3	-10502.6	-12991.8	-10469.1	-13027.6	-15188.8	-13429.7	-17136.6	-17428.7
Services balance (net)	...	3634.9	9166.0	13071.1	12058.7	4583.6	8869.4	16384.9	20219.3	12548.2	16639.7
Goods and services balance	...	-34677.1	-27349.4	-24708.6	-25428.2	-32380.7	-35699.5	-20848.3	-14047.3	-35869.8	-38621.7
Income Balance (Primary Income)	...	-4309.6	-5343.8	-8462.5	-11580.7	-11006.2	-14061.8	-17576.6	-17965.5	-15893.2	-16478.7
Net unrequited current Transfers (Secondary income)	...	18518.8	24774.3	25489.2	26799.4	29160.2	31157.3	27893.2	19452.1	29643.8	41166
A. Current account Balance	...	-20467.9	-7918.9	-7681.9	-10209.5	-14226.7	-18604	-10531.7	-12560.7	-22119.2	-13934.4
B. Capital & Financial Account	...	32612.3	23844.3	14698.8	12961.2	9312.9	25627.9	3165.2	14509.1	30391.9	7782.3
Capital Account	...	-102.9	-155.6	-133.1	-169.5	-232.6	-154.9	2.4	-70.2	-205.6	-230.5
Financial Account	...	32715.2	23999.9	14831.9	13130.7	9545.5	25782.8	3162.8	14579.3	30597.5	8012.8
Direct Investment Abroad (net)	...	-206.6	-199.0	-323.5	-405.1	-326.5	-367.0	-341.8	-390.4	-508.2	-695.9
Direct investment in Egypt (net)	...	8106.8	7408.7	8141.3	9010.1	5851.8	5122.3	11399.9	9840.6	46578.0	15452.7
Portfolio Investment Abroad (net)	...	223.9	98.3	-96.1	60.7	-1572.5	-106.3	-223.0	-409.1	-169.8	39.3
Portfolio Investment in Egypt (net)	...	512.2	23791.6	-1814.5	10393.8	2587.7	6078.8	-21502.0	-499.2	11086.4	9868.5
Other Investment (net)	...	24078.9	-7099.7	8924.7	-5928.8	3005	15055	13829.7	6037.4	-26388.9	-16651.8
C. Net Errors & Omissions	...	-4533.5	-3634.4	-1595.8	-669.3	-2618.3	-6642.3	-2566.1	-2074.7	1320.9	2451.9
Overall Balance (A+B+C)	...	7610.9	12291	5421.1	2082.4	-7532.1	381.6	-9932.6	-126.3	9593.6	-3700.2

Source:

Central Bank.

Table 14.3.4 - Selected Data on Direct Investment (DI) in Net incurrence of liabilities - Ethiopia

(million US$)

	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25
Goods export	2,867.7	2,907.5	2,836.1	2,666.5	2,987.7	3,596.6	4,101.5	3,624.3	3,798.7	8,347.2
Goods import	16,725.2	15,802.7	15,255.3	15,112.0	13,881.3	14,287.9	18,128.0	17,148.5	18,721.7	18,793.5
Export of services	3,209.6	3,349.7	4,259.8	5,028.4	4,728.1	4,902.3	6,356.2	7,231.6	7,964.9	8,455.7
Import of services	3,826.8	3,911.3	4,459.8	5,592.8	4,947.0	4,889.1	5,717.1	6,281.5	6,686.9	7,114.2
Foreign Direct Investment, (Inflows)	3,268.7	4,170.8	3,723.4	3,015.4	2,419.2	3,955.4	3,307.9	3,428.0	3,905.8	4,011.8
Current account balance, including official trasfers	-6,655.1	-6,543.2	-5,292.8	-4,948.0	-4,401.9	-3,190.7	-5,145.1	-4,672.9	-6,197.5	-290.0
Ratio export to import	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4

Source:

NBE

Table 14.2.5.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: Major Trade Partners - India

(million US$)

	2019-20	2020-21	2021-22	2022-23	2023-24	2024-25	2025-26(P)
Import							
China	65,260.75	65,212.25	94,570.57	98,505.77	101,735.76	113,447.34	131,633.36
United States of America	35,819.87	28,888.10	43,314.07	50,863.87	42,195.49	45,625.20	53,488.70
United Arab Emirates	30,256.65	26,622.99	44,833.48	53,231.55	48,025.58	63,403.01	63,894.47
Saudi Arabia	26,857.37	16,186.76	34,100.58	42,035.27	31,416.37	30,121.12	30,790.28
Switzerland	16,899.89	18,230.96	23,392.32	15,793.95	21,248.02	21,795.80	24,275.11
Indonesia	15,061.87	12,470.17	17,702.83	28,820.41	23,410.61	22,778.03	20,292.32
Korea RP	15,659.70	12,772.97	17,477.20	21,227.32	21,135.38	21,064.21	21,354.67
IRAQ	23,740.18	14,287.10	31,927.05	34,385.50	29,961.36	28,891.20	24,558.50
Hong Kong	16,935.32	15,172.82	19,096.61	18,274.95	20,448.41	19,729.22	24,331.02
Singapore	14,746.78	13,304.92	18,962.19	23,595.35	21,199.25	21,282.12	24,240.58
Export							
United States of America	53,088.77	51,623.14	76,167.01	78,542.60	77,515.03	86,514.28	87,316.01
United Arab Emirates	28,853.59	16,679.54	28,044.88	31,608.79	35,625.02	36,638.02	37,359.11
China	16,612.75	21,187.15	21,259.79	15,306.10	16,658.91	14,252.21	19,471.08
Hong Kong	10,967.12	10,162.40	10,984.80	9,892.61	8,243.93	6,066.71	8,081.83
Singapore	8,922.66	8,675.50	11,150.61	11,992.94	14,414.27	12,976.15	11,863.66
Netherlands	8,366.11	6,472.82	12,543.69	21,618.38	22,366.86	22,763.41	17,500.71
United Kingdom	8,737.85	8,157.56	10,461.29	11,405.63	12,922.65	14,549.95	13,444.20
Germany	8,290.90	8,124.93	9,883.34	10,134.55	9,839.63	10,628.61	11,526.04
Bangladesh	8,200.75	9,691.56	16,156.37	12,215.85	11,065.87	11,485.26	10,587.38
Nepal	7,160.35	6,838.46	9,645.74	8,079.25	7,040.98	7,385.98	7,447.12
Malaysia	6,364.66	6,057.68	6,995.04	7,156.16	7,262.15	7,316.85	6,825.55
Belgium	5,809.88	5,235.59	10,084.37	8,864.09	7,837.17	6,320.14	6,598.64

Source:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.

Footnotes:

Data pertains to financial year.

(P) Data for 2025-26 is provisional.

Table 14.2.5.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - India[1]

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025[P]
Import											
Brazil	145.4	4,114.7	5,498.2	4,406.4	3,075.0	3,016.0	5,713.3	6,672.5	6,208.3	5,435.0	8,050.6
Russia	519.6	5,552.3	8,573.5	5,840.4	7,093.0	5,485.7	9,870.0	46,212.7	61,159.2	63,811.4	55,369.6
China	1,500.4	61,283.0	76,380.7	70,319.6	65,260.7	65,212.3	94,570.6	98,505.8	101,728.4	113,447.3	131,633.4
South Africa	1,024.9	5,833.8	6,834.7	6,517.3	6,969.8	7,568.2	10,965.8	10,397.8	9,599.2	10,547.5	8,560.7
Export											
Brazil	225.5	2,400.5	3,063.5	3,800.5	3,967.4	4,244.9	6,489.0	9,919.5	6,021.8	6,771.0	7,022.1
Russia	889.7	1,937.1	2,113.4	2,389.5	3,017.7	2,655.5	3,254.7	3,147.0	4,261.3	4,881.3	4,493.5
China	829.1	10,171.9	13,333.5	16,752.2	16,612.8	21,187.2	21,259.8	15,306.1	16,658.9	14,252.2	19,471.1
South Africa	310.6	3,546.0	3,825.2	4,067.2	4,108.2	3,934.2	6,085.3	8,474.4	8,707.5	7,462.3	7,008.4

Source:

Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.

Footnotes:

(1) Data pertains to financial year.

(P) Data for 2025 is provisional.

Table 14.2.5.3 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - India

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Export by principal commodities											
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, knitted or crocheted	1,786.8	8,223.8	7,997.2	7,820.4	7,514.8	6,348.0	8,175.1	7,710.2	6,740.6	7,703.9	7,642.1
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories, not knitted or crocheted	3,795.0	9,164.6	8,724.5	8,336.0	7,994.8	5,941.9	7,845.6	8,494.0	7,804.4	8,303.1	8,172.5
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	1,287.7	8,232.0	9,324.5	12,727.8	15,187.8	14,213.9	20,178.7	28,608.6	34,412.5	44,049.6	53,976.3
Ores, slag and ash	461.8	1,896.4	1,796.8	1,839.4	3,161.4	5,242.8	3,607.5	2,185.3	4,267.1	2,350.8	2,139.2
Plastic and artecles thereof	698.9	5,294.1	6,349.1	8,014.9	6,917.9	6,871.5	9,052.4	7,674.9	7,381.3	8,158.2	7,597.4
Residues and waste from the food industries; prepared animal fodder	460.6	1,110.8	1,459.7	1,915.2	1,167.5	2,020.9	1,583.2	2,502.7	2,782.9	2,215.0	2,240.9
Ships boats and floating structures	51.4	4,524.2	3,074.9	5,699.6	4,560.0	4,488.2	3,635.8	4,035.3	4,059.5	4,295.6	4,110.8
Vehicles other than railway or tramway rolling stock, and parts and accessories thereof	932.4	14,950.1	17,255.4	18,096.3	16,711.8	13,640.3	19,762.5	21,219.9	20,889.3	22,648.4	25,973.4
Pharmaceutical products	944.1	12,930.5	13,255.6	14,754.1	16,289.3	19,384.0	19,396.2	19,861.9	22,105.8	24,577.8	25,073.4
Miscellaneous goods	114.6	554.8	552.9	618.2	622.9	523.5	683.2	761.9	723.4	733.1	705.3
Import by principal commodities											
Nuclear reactors boilers, machinery and mechanical appliences; parts thereof	4,235.5	32,089.1	37,824.3	43,840.4	43,367.9	37,032.0	50,586.8	54,377.0	57,408.9	64,302.1	74,019.5
Iron and steel	958.5	8,238.9	10,432.2	12,582.3	10,734.1	8,278.9	12,612.8	17,718.3	18,645.7	17,400.3	15,753.4
Articles of iron or steel	305.9	3,466.5	4,205.4	5,095.2	4,655.7	3,778.0	4,710.7	4,787.7	5,112.6	5,259.2	5,748.6
Organic chemicals	1,601.0	15,477.1	19,201.3	22,389.7	19,815.8	19,690.4	28,522.5	28,975.8	26,745.1	26,590.5	25,410.7
Fertilizers	446.6	4,285.9	4,670.6	6,661.9	6,704.5	6,872.8	12,765.7	15,322.5	8,923.7	8,285.1	14,580.2
Plastic and articles thereof	657.8	11,568.5	13,926.4	15,246.9	14,212.1	13,308.5	19,994.2	23,122.9	21,830.6	22,116.0	22,234.5
Mineral fuels, mineral oils and products of there distillation; bituminus substances; ineral waxes	17,554.2	103,163.2	132,294.6	167,871.9	153,646.5	99,703.5	194,857.1	260,921.0	219,053.6	218,456.0	203,415.4
Electrical machinery and equipment and parts thereof; sound recorders and reproducers, television image and sound recorders and reproducers, and parts	2,672.7	38,570.6	48,269.2	52,048.9	49,188.3	46,691.5	62,489.6	67,637.3	79,300.7	88,596.4	104,852.7
Natural or cultured pearls, precious or semiprecious stones; pre metals, clad with premetal and articles thereof; IMIT; jewlry; coin	9,722.8	53,767.4	74,710.4	64,720.2	54,493.8	55,198.9	81,663.7	73,930.3	78,473.6	88,975.7	109,430.2

Source:
Ministry of Commerce & Industry, Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence & Statistics.
Footnotes:
Data pertains to financial year. (P) Data for 2025 is provisional.

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - India[1]

(million US$)

	2016			2017			2018		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	280,138	392,580	-112,442	308,970	469,006	-160,036	337,237	517,519	-180,283
II. Invisibles	242,051	144,025	98,026	283,406	172,087	111,319	306,483	183,457	123,026
Total current account (I + II)	522,189	536,606	-14,417	592,376	641,093	-48,717	643,720	700,976	-57,257
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	310,522	267,299	43,224	359,546	307,145	52,401	321,776	291,682	30,094
2. Loans	120,532	118,153	2,379	147,111	130,451	16,660	94,099	78,249	15,850
3. Banking capital	83,669	100,285	-16,616	95,673	79,483	16,190	92,798	85,365	7,433
4. Rupee debt service	0	99	-99	0	75	-75	0	31	-31
5. Other capital	35,925	28,366	7,559	41,282	35,069	6,213	33,809	32,751	1,057
Total capital account (1 to 5)	550,649	514,202	36,447	643,612	552,222	91,390	542,482	488,080	54,403
C. Errors and omissions	377	857	-480	1,900	998	902	582	1,068	-486
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1,073,215	1,051,665	21,550	1,237,887	1,194,313	43,574	1,186,784	1,190,123	-3,339

	2019			2020			2021		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	320,431	477,937	-157,506	296,300	398,452	-102,152	429,164	618,623	-189,459
II. Invisibles	321,712	188,862	132,850	307,253	181,188	126,065	369,600	218,906	150,694
Total current account (I + II)	642,143	666,799	-24,656	603,553	579,640	23,912	798,764	837,529	-38,766
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	368,534	324,118	44,417	400,001	319,909	80,092	478,000	456,191	21,809
2. Loans	94,239	68,553	25,686	85,650	78,747	6,903	105,457	71,851	33,605
3. Banking capital	84,716	90,031	-5,315	74,284	95,351	-21,067	102,886	96,217	6,669
4. Rupee debt service	0	69	-69	0	64	-64	0	71	-71
5. Other capital	62,549	44,087	18,462	39,090	41,233	-2,143	75,059	51,265	23,794
Total capital account (1 to 5)	610,038	526,858	83,180	599,025	535,304	63,721	761,402	675,595	85,807
C. Errors and omissions	1,856	882	974	951	1,298	-347	1,433	974	459
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1,254,037	1,194,539	59,498	1,203,529	1,116,242	87,286	1,561,599	1,514,098	47,501

Table 14.4.5 - Balance of Payments - India[1]

(million US$)

	2022			2023			2024		
	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account									
I. Merchandise	456,073	721,364	-265,291	441,443	686,354	-244,911	442,082	729,028	-286,947
II. Invisibles	465,804	267,568	198,236	501,417	282,617	218,800	576,548	312,661	263,887
Total current account (I + II)	921,877	988,932	-67,055	942,860	968,971	-26,111	1,018,629	1,041,689	-23,060
B. Capital account									
1. Foreign investment	385,089	362,255	22,834	541,041	486,808	54,233	723,525	719,002	4,523
2. Loans	100,598	92,329	8,269	117,329	110,788	6,541	172,011	142,686	29,325
3. Banking capital	129,368	108,388	20,980	148,870	108,327	40,543	161,923	171,717	-9,794
4. Rupee debt service	0	68	-68	0	72	-72	0	70	-70
5. Other capital	57,499	50,571	6,928	44,668	56,501	-11,833	61,094	68,453	-7,359
Total capital account (1 to 5)	672,554	613,611	58,943	851,908	762,497	89,411	1,118,552	1,101,927	16,625
C. Errors and omissions	900	1,924	-1,024	1,590	1,188	402	1,851	448	1,402
Overall balance (A+B+C)	1,595,331	1,604,466	-9,135	1,796,358	1,732,656	63,702	2,139,032	2,144,065	-5,032

	2025		
	Credit	Debit	Net
A. Current account			
I. Merchandise	446,147	783,435	-337,288
II. Invisibles	631,629	319,706	311,923
Total current account (I + II)	1,077,777	1,103,141	-25,365
B. Capital account			
1. Foreign investment	692,012	701,428	-9,416
2. Loans	707,180	679,761	27,419
3. Banking capital	151,570	145,142	6,427
4. Rupee debt service	0	70	-70
5. Other capital	53,874	76,326	-22,452
Total capital account (1 to 5)	1,604,636	1,602,728	1,908
C. Errors and omissions	2,279	2,421	-142
Overall balance (A+B+C)	2,684,692	2,708,291	-23,599

Source:
Reserve Bank of India.

Footnote:
(1) All information pertains to financial year. (i.e., year 2024 denotes FY 2024-25). Data for 2025 pertains to April - March 2026.

Table 14.2.6 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - BRICS Countries: Indonesia

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Value of imports of goods	33,515	135,653	156,986	188,711	171,276	141,569	196,190	237,447	221,886	235,200	241,857
Brazil	…	2,402	1,958	1,803	1,940	2,561	2,622	3,899	4,857	5,424	4,784
Russia Federation	…	851	1,303	1,551	1,205	958	1,254	2,180	2,442	2,241	2,970
India	…	2,873	4,049	5,017	4,296	3,764	7,668	9,330	6,744	5,686	4,836
China	…	30,801	35,767	45,538	44,931	39,635	56,259	68,042	63,387	73,853	87,537
South Africa	…	291	492	1,069	816	689	1,835	2,164	1,403	1,622	1,034
Value of exports of goods	62,124	145,134	168,828	180,013	167,683	163,192	231,610	291,904	258,774	266,529	282,909
Brazil	…	1,102	1,225	1,146	1,003	1,015	1,510	1,487	1,278	1,726	2,211
Russia Federation	…	1,262	1,226	1,001	864	974	1,493	1,475	1,145	1,741	1,876
India	…	10,104	14,084	13,729	11,824	10,395	13,342	23,394	20,297	20,381	18,325
China	…	16,791	23,083	27,132	27,962	31,782	53,773	65,930	65,037	62,740	67,038
South Africa	…	728	704	646	589	572	967	1,090	843	790	989

Source:

BPS–Statistics Indonesia

Table 14.3.6 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (Million US$) - Indonesia

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
FDI, Net Inflows	-4,550.4	4,541.7	20,510.3	18,909.8	24,993.6	19,175.1	21,213.1	24,702.0	21,543.4	24,130.0	…
Share Net Inflows to GDP	-2.8	0.5	2.0	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.7	…
FDI, Net Outflows	...	-11,594.2	2,008.3	6,399.2	4,462.5	5,032.6	3,926.7	6,634.8	7,125.9	9,278.2	…
Share Net Outflows to GDP	...	-1.2	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.5	0.7	…

Source:

World Bank

Table 14.4.6 - Balance of Payments - Indonesia [1]

(million US$)

ITEMS	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
I. Current Account	-16,952.3	-16,195.6	-30,633.1	-30,278.8	-4,433.3	3,510.7	13,215.1	-2,041.7	-8,470.1	-1,521.7
A. Goods	15,318.0	18,813.9	-228.3	3,507.7	28,301.3	43,806.0	62,672.2	46,269.4	39,931.6	49,853.3
- Exports, fob	144,469.8	168,882.5	180,725.0	168,455.4	163,401.8	232,835.3	292,538.1	257,680.6	261,838.6	280,434.8
- Imports, fob	-129,151.8	-150,068.6	-180,953.3	-164,947.6	-135,100.5	-189,029.3	-229,865.9	-211,411.3	-221,907.0	-230,581.5
1. General Merchandise	14,744.4	17,914.9	-218.8	1,646.5	24,567.7	44,839.3	64,995.3	47,896.8	43,222.3	52,310.6
- Exports	143,104.6	167,001.7	178,702.7	164,911.0	157,859.9	231,316.4	291,510.6	256,832.3	260,776.4	278,252.3
- Imports	-128,360.2	-149,086.8	-178,921.6	-163,264.5	-133,292.3	-186,477.2	-226,515.3	-208,935.5	-217,554.1	-225,941.7
a. Non-Oil and Gas	19,516.0	25,264.3	11,185.8	11,965.5	29,953.8	57,804.4	89,772.5	67,813.6	62,868.0	71,848.4
- Exports	130,188.5	151,428.8	161,088.6	152,929.7	149,379.6	218,115.9	274,471.2	241,992.3	245,747.4	266,259.2
- Imports	-110,672.5	-126,164.4	-149,902.8	-140,964.2	-119,425.7	-160,311.4	-184,698.7	-174,178.7	-182,879.4	-194,410.8
b. Oil and Gas	-4,771.6	-7,349.5	-11,404.6	-10,319.0	-5,386.1	-12,965.2	-24,777.2	-19,916.8	-19,645.8	-19,537.8
- Exports	12,916.1	15,573.0	17,614.2	11,981.3	8,480.4	13,200.6	17,039.5	14,840.0	15,029.0	11,993.1
- Imports	-17,687.8	-22,922.4	-29,018.8	-22,300.2	-13,866.5	-26,165.8	-41,816.7	-34,756.9	-34,674.8	-31,530.9
2. Other Goods	573.6	899.1	-9.5	1,861.2	3,733.6	-1,033.2	-2,323.1	-1,627.4	-3,290.7	-2,457.3
- Exports	1,365.2	1,880.8	2,022.3	3,544.4	5,541.9	1,518.9	1,027.5	848.3	1,062.2	2,182.5
- Imports	-791.6	-981.7	-2,031.7	-1,683.2	-1,808.3	-2,552.1	-3,350.6	-2,475.8	-4,352.8	-4,639.9
B. Services	-7,083.7	-7,379.2	-6,485.1	-7,640.8	-9,755.5	-14,598.5	-19,957.1	-17,676.1	-18,482.1	-20,465.7
- Exports	23,323.5	25,327.7	31,206.9	31,641.6	15,016.0	13,951.3	23,207.6	33,606.8	39,029.8	42,523.7
- Imports	-30,407.2	-32,706.8	-37,691.9	-39,282.4	-24,771.5	-28,549.8	-43,164.7	-51,282.9	-57,511.9	-62,989.4
C. Primary Income	-29,647.0	-32,130.6	-30,815.2	-33,774.7	-28,910.6	-31,960.6	-35,302.9	-36,014.7	-35,896.8	-37,628.3
- Receipts	4,048.5	5,574.9	9,301.8	7,372.5	5,221.9	6,738.7	7,530.4	7,905.6	10,011.7	9,675.4
- Payments	-33,695.5	-37,705.5	-40,117.0	-41,147.2	-34,132.5	-38,699.3	-42,833.3	-43,920.3	-45,908.5	-47,303.7
D. Secondary Income	4,460.4	4,500.2	6,895.4	7,628.9	5,931.5	6,263.8	5,802.9	5,379.8	5,977.2	6,719.0
- Receipts	9,831.7	9,966.7	12,220.3	12,676.5	10,623.7	10,803.5	13,937.9	15,264.1	16,847.6	18,132.3
- Payments	-5,371.2	-5,466.5	-5,324.9	-5,047.6	-4,692.2	-4,539.7	-8,134.9	-9,884.3	-10,870.4	-11,413.3
II. Capital Account	40.7	46.2	97.2	39.1	36.9	80.2	476.2	27.8	40.0	352.0
- Receipts	40.7	46.2	97.2	39.1	36.9	80.2	476.2	27.8	40.0	352.0
- Payments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0	
III. Financial Account [2]	29,305.6	28,685.8	25,122.0	36,563.6	7,884.4	12,492.3	-9,156.7	9,846.2	17,476.1	-4,017.0
- Assets	15,919.9	-18,409.7	-19,185.8	-15,339.5	-16,830.8	-13,714.8	-26,229.3	-20,314.7	-28,035.5	-25,697.8
- Liabilities	13,385.7	47,095.6	44,307.9	51,903.1	24,715.1	26,207.0	17,072.6	30,160.9	45,511.5	21,680.7
1. Direct Investment	16,135.9	18,502.0	12,510.6	20,531.1	14,142.5	17,286.4	18,067.2	14,417.4	14,851.8	14,353.6
a. Assets	11,594.2	-2,008.3	-6,399.2	-4,462.5	-5,032.6	-3,926.7	-6,634.8	-7,126.0	-9,278.2	-7,929.7
b. Liabilities	4,541.7	20,510.3	18,909.8	24,993.6	19,175.1	21,213.1	24,702.0	21,543.4	24,130.0	22,283.2
2. Portfolio Investment	18,995.6	21,059.0	9,311.9	21,990.3	3,368.9	5,085.6	-11,630.6	2,207.5	8,245.2	-9,368.5
a. Assets	2,218.1	-3,355.8	-5,171.3	409.6	-1,198.6	-1,777.6	-5,045.2	-2,897.0	-3,990.0	-2,598.2

Table 14.4.6 - Balance of Payments - Indonesia

(million US$)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
b. Liabilities	16,777.5	24,414.8	14,483.2	21,580.7	4,567.5	6,863.1	-6,585.4	5,104.5	12,235.2	-6,770.3
- Public Sector	16,834.7	21,877.4	9,503.6	14,972.7	1,423.7	-615.8	-6,889.5	8,916.1	16,638.6	-2,702.2
- Private Sector	-57.1	2,537.4	4,979.6	6,607.9	3,143.7	7,478.9	304.1	-3,811.6	-4,403.4	-4,068.1
3. Financial Derivatives	-9.1	-127.8	33.6	186.4	17.7	332.7	48.4	167.3	291.4	-54.3
4. Other Investment	-5,816.8	-10,747.4	3,265.9	-6,144.2	-9,644.7	-10,212.4	-15,641.7	-6,946.0	-5,912.4	-8,947.8
a. Assets	1,499.1	-13,487.3	-8,233.4	-12,202.9	-11,908.5	-9,486.4	-15,884.1	-11,315.5	-16,024.1	-17,216.6
b. Liabilities	-7,315.9	2,739.8	11,499.3	6,058.7	2,263.8	-726.0	242.4	4,369.5	10,111.8	8,268.7
- Public Sector	-2,368.6	-1,352.8	-983.1	-2,555.3	1,989.3	4,932.9	2,404.7	5,077.7	9,926.8	7,901.6
- Private Sector	-4,947.3	4,092.6	12,482.4	8,614.0	274.5	-5,658.9	-2,162.3	-708.2	185.0	367.1
IV. Total	12,394.1	12,536.4	-5,413.9	6,323.9	3,488.0	16,083.1	4,534.6	7,832.3	9,045.9	-5,186.7
V. Net Error and Omissions	-305.2	-950.4	-1,717.4	-1,647.9	-891.3	-2,622.3	-535.1	-1,531.5	-1,836.3	-2,655.0
VI. Overall Balance	12,088.9	11,586.0	-7,131.3	4,675.9	2,596.7	13,460.8	3,999.5	6,300.8	7,209.6	-7,841.8
VII. Reserves and Related Items [3]	-12,088.9	-11,586.0	7,131.3	-4,675.9	-2,596.7	-13,460.8	-3,999.5	-6,300.8	-7,209.6	7,841.8

Source:

Bank Indonesia/Central Bank of the Republic of Indonesia.

Footnote:

(1) Based on BPM6, but use of the signs "+" and "-" is in accordance with BPM5

(2) Excludes reserves and related items

(3) Negative represents surplus and positive represents deficit

Table 14.4.7 - Balance of Payments - Iran

(million US$)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Balance of Payments: Current Account (million dollars)										
Goods accounts										
Goods Export (FOB)										
Oil	…	62,768	56,999	26,049	21,043	38,723	55,410	56,796	65,841	…
Non-oil Goods	…	33,266	35,652	33,926	28,805	40,748	42,246	43,723	49,580	…
Goods Import (FOB)	…	73,840	61,847	58,090	46,612	63,626	75,409	79,442	88,567	…
Service Account										
Service export	…	9,606	11,860	11,509	4,214	6,518	9,902	11,390	12361	…
Service import	…	18,432	18,138	16,013	8,212	11,877	16,593	22,548	24555	…
Income Account										
Receipt	…	2,948	2,897	2,122	1,148	1,276	1,414	1,173	1434	…
Payment	…	2,111	2,022	2,109	1,747	1,771	2,468	2,461	2653	…
Current Transfer Account										
Receipt	…	1,050	1,111	1,173	997	1,541	809	1,034	1049	…
Payment	…	340	270	220	342	387	1,106	1,073	1258	…
Current account balance	…	14,915	26,241	1652-	708-	11,144	14,205	8,592	13232	…
Balance of Payment: Capital Accounts and change in international reserves (million Dollars)										
Net Capital Account										
Short term	…	-20,135	-12,076	-1,478	-7,537	-8,149	-15,026	-18,190	-20870	…
Long term	…	694	2,142	1,113	1,219	-1,185	-42	-1,693	157	…
Total	…	-19,441	-9,935	-365	-6,318	-9,333	-15,069	-19,882	-21679	…
Change in international reserves	…	-8140	9880	671	-2641	895	4033	-112	804	…
Foreign Investment in Country (Million Dollars)										
Total (Million Dollars)	3223	2430	2709	1000	1389	884	687.4	576	966	…
Foreign Direct Investment (Million Dollars)	3026	2357	2709	906	1224	838	685.6	576	966	…
Investment in Stock exchange (Million Dollars)	197	73	...	95	165	46	1.9	…	…	…

Table 14.2.8.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Import from major trade partners							
Germany	3,898	19,455	24,232	25,519	25,114	23,421	27,342
Netherlands	740	3,022	3,894	3,695	3,984	3,749	4,278
China	949	38,022	48,055	52,231	54,173	54,950	72,827
Italy	1,212	7,840	10,102	10,588	10,910	10,202	12,063
Turkey	349	2,165	3,387	4,234	4,981	5,113	6,535
USA	2,694	10,688	12,593	12,528	13,189	13,197	16,152
France	1,187	8,490	9,778	9,551	8,584	8,170	12,225
India	557	2,402	2,903	3,227	3,923	3,463	4,431
Brazil	388	2,523	3,199	2,451	2,154	2,010	2,223
South Africa	71	522	628	786	828	693	794
Export to major trade partners							
Germany	9,232	21,256	25,705	34,766	28,049	18,620	29,727
Netherlands	4,349	29,215	35,577	43,408	44,792	24,818	42,136
China	5,248	28,012	38,917	56,017	57,315	49,249	69,098
Italy	7,254	11,960	13,838	16,391	14,342	10,038	18,950
Turkey	3,098	13,536	18,410	21,294	21,183	16,101	27,021
USA	4,644	9,223	10,152	12,484	13,128	10,839	17,527
France	1,903	4,781	5,833	7,649	6,369	4,675	9,972
India	1,082	5,312	6,457	7,750	7,308	5,796	9,060
Brazil	259	1,786	2,032	2,582	2,455	1,994	5,260
South Africa	34	196	203	286	281	288	342
Imports by principal commodities [1]							
Fresh and frozen meats (including poultry meats)	967	2,092	2,438	1,826	1,700	1,274	1,306
Medicines	1,150	7,066	8,585	8,106	10,450	7,446	9,580
Passenger cars	448	6,035	6,697	7,261	7,909	5,427	7,999
Exports by principal commodities [1]							
Crude oil	25,284	73,712	93,377	129,202	122,190	72,563	111,208
Petroleum products	10,938	46,191	58,248	78,231	66,968	45,352	69,752
Natural gas	16,644	31,280	38,693	49,148	41,633	25,683	56,403

Source:

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Footnote:

(1) By the data of the Federal Customs Service of Russia, including data on foreign trade with the EAEU member states.

Table 14.2.8.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - Russia, 2021

(million US$)

Commodities	Brazil	India	China	South Africa	All countries
Import					
Total	**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, gaitres 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
Exports					
Total	**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
Petrolium gases and other gaseous hydrocarbons	-	23.9	2,841	2.0	65,219
Fertilizers	3552	441	887	123	12,504
Treated wood	-	12	2,707	0.1	6,150
Ferrous metals	256	121	1,056	5.1	28,866
Cooper and articles thereof	0.1	2.9	1,890	0.0	6,059
Aluminium unprocessed	7.5	55.2	733	1.3	6,900
Turboject and turboprop engines	-	78.7	1,768	-	2,873

Source:

Federal Customs Service of Russia.

Table 14.3.8 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - Russia [1]

(million US$)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
FDI inflow by source	32539	28557	8785	31975	9479	40450
Cyprus	-436	8674	-10108	7932	-3895	27956
Bahamas	5802	6211	1009	1143	629	1186
Luxembourg	-939	3378	-506	-2814	-10803	-4422
Singapore	16274	2703	1587	530	8578	590
United Kingdom	478	2076	2522	4686	9126	7108
Switzerland	1842	1511	1690	23	-877	645
Bermudas	2551	1256	843	967	1109	776
Ireland	-1789	889	-3850	3193	-343	4207
France	1997	854	1134	2044	1460	159
Jersey	608	832	598	-55	1009	1393
United States	402	495	376	-105	402	376
Hong Kong	-30	573	135	2687	2297	848
Germany	224	470	341	245	-1449	3628
Kazakhstan	350	205	159	130	96	339
FDI outflows by destination	22314	36757	31377	21923	5847	65883
Cyprus	9827	21241	10681	14344	-1156	47078
Austria	258	6739	221	369	191	424
Singapore	888	6136	1566	1923	146	905
Switzerland	1433	2281	794	-2152	2718	2919
Luxembourg	-1633	1857	2000	727	831	2380
British Virgin Islands	1795	1401	885	665	-119	-150
Bahamas	1205	1300	1258	223	105	769
Jersey	-112	865	752	1196	2293	1783
Kazakhstan	476	727	366	187	64	607
Germany	393	724	1078	1420	2046	909
Ireland	1139	634	2032	832	1130	853
France	121	310	-65	263	122	101
Italy	165	297	31	136	139	47
Bermudas	480	279	-39	-561	-13	5678

Source:

Bank of Russia.

Footnote:

(1) On methodology of the Balance of payments of the Russian Federation.

The data are submitted according to the principle of assets/liabilities. The sign (-) means a decrease.

Table 14.4.8 - Balance of Payments - Russia

(million US$)

Type of transation	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Current account	24469	32179	115680	64806	33949
Goods and services	66256	83235	164976	128507	74433
Primary income	-35496	-42053	-40392	-53521	-34873
Compensation of employees	-1813	-2278	-3323	-3603	-1097
Investments	-33744	-39845	-37148	-50007	-33841
Rent	60	70	79	89	65
Secondary income	-6291	-9003	-8904	-10180	-5611
Capital account	-764	-192	-1104	-684	-522
Finance account	18305	34570	116686	62617	36192
Direct investment	-10225	8200	22592	-10052	-3365
Portfolio investments	-2361	-7983	7593	-12686	25296
Financial derivatives	-18	362	-734	2620	1950
Other investments	22665	11356	49033	16254	26078
Reserve assets	8244	22636	38202	66481	-13768
Net error and omission	-5400	2584	2110	-2036	2766

Source:

Bank of Russia.

Table 14.2.9.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2025

(1000 Rands)

Commodities	Brazil	China	Egypt	Ethiopia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	All countries
Import											
Live animals	4,453,866	2,344,000	740	246	343,400	9,641	677	76,826	19,898	366	7,249,661
Vegetables	2,117,578	1,635,024	321,676	220,556	2,846,774	159,679	20,647	1,870,577	33,388	72,597	9,298,495
Animal or vegetable fats	203,767	71,975	709	2	142,308	6,549,796	-	-	1	180	6,968,738
Prepared foodstuffs	1,256,619	5,242,998	440,961	6	1,419,166	1,056,770	4,333	29,168	50,529	360,034	9,860,583
Mineral Products	4,585,391	1,402,483	136,351	26	39,040,690	513,409	76	489,317	46,027,452	36,312,422	128,507,616
Chemicals	1,575,017	31,425,887	640,378	500	20,751,979	1,344,087	2,309	6,785,827	5,991,268	1,027,484	69,544,735
Plastics & Rubber	612,999	20,577,448	243,852	8	4,265,704	847,643	646	14,414	3,019,436	764,547	30,346,697
Raw hides & leather	99,377	3,566,585	174	171	239,860	172,308	0	-	81	2,649	4,081,206
Wood Products	295,007	1,240,753	30	4	68,027	303,107	0	6,594	266	14,751	1,928,539
Wood pulp & paper	1,426,994	4,164,388	6,102	3	1,069,954	990,605	9	2,147	411,027	389,743	8,460,971
Textiles	91,626	30,685,813	131,982	3,193	4,061,447	402,173	6,627	188	30,918	129,672	35,543,641
Footwear	61,023	11,350,611	612	2	489,381	1,524,607	7	7	106	1,791	13,428,147
Stone & Glass	101,818	5,922,828	137,039	273	998,359	100,960	-	47	55,999	107,240	7,424,564
Precious Metal	22,549	786,916	96	0	708,756	2,519	-	101	17	101,280	1,622,235
Products Iron & Steel	1,963,310	36,043,601	173,978	94	3,760,400	568,334	3	63,091	315,262	5,784,943	48,673,015
Machinery	4,080,629	191,020,876	434,900	165	17,432,569	1,848,220	63,064	12,555	137,314	915,468	215,945,760
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	1,050,587	37,466,168	4,277	44	35,861,639	420,250	243	2,507	56,473	77,040	74,939,227
Photographic & medical equipment	131,184	9,451,007	9,633	129	945,161	179,149	502	12,996	13,065	50,524	10,793,351
Toys & Sport apparel	110,153	14,595,775	64,775	144	661,759	232,140	1	9,378	2,276	42,099	15,718,501
Works of art	3,061	26,800	54	6	1,157	621	-	49	7	1,148	32,902
Other unclassified goods	66,029	166,267	359	603	8,661	1,201	44	621	1,693	13,768	259,246
Equipment Components	3,075,239	11,494,974	9,228	-	1,562,426	537,600	-	-	-	15	16,679,482
Total	27,383,823	420,683,178	2,757,906	226,174	136,679,576	17,764,818	99,187	9,376,410	56,166,476	46,169,761	717,307,309
Exports											
Live animals	15,565	459,313	157,896	110,519	253,144	4,533	43,741	6,768	690,338	1,211,058	2,952,876
Vegetables	114,437	7,755,365	36,873	64,728	2,480,003	355,871	22,171	6,322,178	2,762,574	8,316,818	28,231,019
Animal or vegetable fats	1,022	3,376	5	15,883	2,161	7	-	-	13,167	2,369	37,990
Prepared foodstuffs	118,452	466,970	27,412	85,268	282,593	429,707	-	291,889	151,251	1,868,315	3,721,857
Mineral Products	1,292,935	156,196,795	2,656	993	56,755,093	3,063,969	-	21,529	470,615	5,394,534	223,199,119
Chemicals	1,432,381	2,160,295	124,601	99,359	2,446,340	541,806	2,047	20,317	1,210,300	2,231,442	10,268,889
Plastics & Rubber	62,817	338,627	22,070	14,463	198,462	25,575	834	10,661	44,875	622,998	1,341,382
Raw hides & leather	457	563,945	986	411	60,953	32,477	-	613	5,640	449,079	1,114,562
Wood Products	518	1,143,951	682	80	595,246	2,187	-	216	367,690	236,603	2,347,173
Wood pulp & paper	2,095	5,311,025	5,867	15,696	8,398,611	344,320	-	285	130,106	114,332	14,322,336

Table 14.2.9.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade: BRICS Countries - South Africa - 2025

(1000 Rands)

Commodities	Brazil	China	Egypt	Ethiopia	India	Indonesia	Iran	Russian Federation	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	All countries
Textiles	54,767	4,471,803	76,026	10,173	217,179	29,166	74	1	46,727	123,191	5,029,107
Footwear	7,135	354,371	2,730	1,161	1,005	1,317	-	554	22,880	256,396	647,550
Stone & Glass	5,680	118,963	309	4,853	9,530	2,584	-	379	13,033	98,857	254,190
Precious Metal	2,000	10,399,558	76	11	1,076,371	166	-	6,143	1,273	22,156,645	33,642,243
Products Iron & Steel	917,471	29,224,795	340,467	206,224	3,006,100	983,071	569	7,151	243,595	1,747,592	36,677,035
Machinery	961,244	1,346,067	177,814	319,182	1,293,281	375,861	13,449	136,444	537,248	2,058,202	7,218,791
Vehicles aircraft & vessels	150,080	598,386	619,155	35,135	357,605	83,789	5,953	3,024	1,061,499	5,738,128	8,652,754
Photographic & medical equipment	24,925	72,119	14,295	58,540	2,335,427	29,464	14,558	14,834	67,211	254,612	2,885,986
Toys & Sport apparel	56,522	48,120	535	94,507	5,302	2,912	-	24	13,132	99,085	320,139
Works of art	1,070	12,162	25	26	3,912	521	-	2,045	2,811	41,014	63,586
Other unclassified goods	0	1,538	7,281	16,603	176,218	14,630	-	2,519	6,625	547,593	773,007
Equipment Components	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	151	-	151
Total	**5,221,576**	**221,047,546**	**1,617,762**	**1,153,815**	**79,954,536**	**6,323,931**	**103,396**	**6,847,575**	**7,862,740**	**53,568,864**	**383,701,741**

Source:

South African Revenue Service.

Table 14.2.9.2 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade- South Africa - 2025

(million Rands)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total Exports to World	1,115,941	1,183,544	1,247,800	1,294,859	1,393,662	1,809,362	2,029,709	2,071,169	2,039,966	2,075,065
Total Imports from World	1,099,234	1,106,887	1,232,026	1,272,601	1,123,564	1,360,610	1,789,687	1,943,701	1,842,899	1,876,971
Trade Balance	16,708	76,656	15,774	22,257	270,098	448,751	240,022	127,468	197,067	198,093
Total Trade with World	2,215,175	2,290,431	2,479,826	2,567,460	2,517,226	3,169,972	3,819,396	4,014,871	3,882,864	3,952,036
Import from major trade partners										
China	199,010	202,950	226,505	235,069	233,058	284,162	368,041	404,606	398,233	420,683
India	45,643	52,181	50,943	62,489	58,538	79,035	131,257	138,434	133,630	136,680
Germany	129,796	127,537	121,792	125,695	102,254	111,504	134,470	158,458	129,855	129,498
United States	73,051	72,948	73,277	83,253	72,270	86,352	106,692	138,337	120,433	128,865
Oman	5,343	8,156	14,774	13,501	10,866	27,790	44,180	46,820	54,391	61,537
Thailand	31,764	33,117	38,468	38,489	34,949	43,814	50,100	64,464	58,916	61,477
Saudi Arabia	41,692	51,290	71,710	52,846	43,874	60,624	71,955	57,904	45,008	56,166
United Arab Emirates	15,471	14,813	19,172	31,636	19,652	28,084	68,095	73,753	54,348	46,170
Japan	37,548	37,711	37,862	40,504	31,246	38,371	46,367	49,981	42,351	43,291
Italy	27,161	29,675	34,037	32,225	28,789	38,204	40,441	44,638	45,320	43,207
Export to major trade partners										
China	101,162	115,533	113,481	139,209	164,315	198,520	187,620	226,485	219,840	221,048
Origin Of The Goods Is Unknown	70,970	72,833	77,366	71,262	110,862	109,368	87,907	117,781	152,131	174,568
Germany	82,746	83,913	94,019	107,907	114,125	155,305	172,838	166,873	154,343	165,190
United States	80,330	88,666	83,966	89,419	116,112	193,060	178,710	156,944	157,125	147,690
Japan	50,758	55,455	59,334	62,259	62,103	121,688	140,556	107,595	90,250	97,258
United Kingdom	46,489	46,377	63,924	67,756	68,879	121,574	104,019	102,157	98,924	95,297
Mozambique	33,256	37,762	42,150	52,594	49,949	63,970	95,326	114,546	119,102	94,266
India	48,196	55,154	59,168	56,677	47,151	60,461	89,848	89,134	84,342	79,955
Netherlands	28,877	37,119	41,611	42,342	54,595	61,898	97,335	78,098	77,443	77,471
Namibia	51,921	47,551	47,583	51,080	43,517	50,778	56,693	61,860	70,379	74,129
Imports by principal commodities										
Machinery & Electronic	269,561	259,542	266,628	285,785	263,792	294,362	375,112	465,159	416,745	436,732
Crude oil & Petroleum products	152,958	167,747	233,420	219,539	160,261	234,373	419,263	421,783	364,007	336,174
Chemicals	114,268	120,600	134,439	135,925	146,080	173,619	207,918	194,779	200,466	204,061
Exports by principal commodities										
Mineral Products	226,777	296,827	295,210	321,511	328,647	425,964	559,995	522,866	508,678	496,041
Precious Metal (PGMs, Gold & Diamonds)	198,736	196,246	219,615	222,192	324,156	513,255	437,889	371,985	377,301	429,887
Vehicles & accessories thereof	147,753	140,557	153,453	176,185	144,768	167,537	207,337	286,112	276,334	287,209

Source:
South African Revenue Service.
Footnote:
"Origin Of The Goods Is Unknown" refers to net gold trade as reported by the South African Reserve Bank[1]

Table 14.4.9 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2025

(million US$)

Type of transaction	Balance	Credit	Debit
Current account [1]	-1,969	151,049	153,018
Balance on goods (FOB)[2]	11,856	116,166	104,310
Services and income (net)	-11,891	30,179	42,070
Services	-3,700	18,014	21,713
Income	-8,192	12,165	20,357
Current transfers	-1,934	4,704	6,638
Capital and financial account[3][4][5]	3,277	-1,139	-4,415
Capital account[5]	14	18	4
Financial account	3,263	-1,157	-4,419
Direct investment	1,707	-2,315	-4,022
Portfolio investments	1,636	3,307	1,672
Financial derivatives	-1,419	-10,572	-9,153
Other investments	1,339	8,423	7,084
Errors and omissions[3][6]	-1,070		
Overall balance[3]	-238		238

Source:

South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:

(1) Commodity gold. Prior to 1981 net gold exports comprised net foreign sales of gold plus changes in gold holdings of the South African Reserve Bank and other banking institutions.

(2) Public customs figures adjusted for balance-of-payment purposes.

(3) Investments by foreigners in undertakings in South Africa in which they have individual or collectively in the case of affiliated organisations or persons, at least 10 percent of the voting rights.

(4) Investments by South African residents in undertakings abroad in which they have at least ten per cent of the voting rights.

(5) Transactions on the current, capital transfer and financial accounts.

(6) Liabilities related to foreign reserves include all foreign liabilities of South African Reserve bank and short term foreign loans to the central government by international organisations.

Table 14.4.9 - Balance of Payments - South Africa, 2025

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners											
China	…	42,120	48,245	38,012	40,778	39,327	51,796	67,215	…	...	...
India	…	22,594	20,232	23,067	26,735	16,470	20,876	27,277	…	...	...
United States Of America	…	25,127	23,121	20,796	19,909	16,488	16,843	21,382	…	...	...
Japan	…	13,318	13,983	13,808	12,614	9,456	10,860	12,010	…	...	...
Turkey	…	5,234	7,611	3,449	3,536	3,041	9,581	9,605	…	...	...
Saudi Arabia	…	6,221	6,903	7,577	6,845	6,476	7,378	9,344	…	...	...
Italy	…	6,818	6,811	6,649	6,559	5,541	7,979	8,675	…	...	...
Germany	…	14,865	11,882	10,941	10,074	7,273	8,299	8,512	…	...	...
Russian Federation	…	1,440	1,726	2,153	2,794	1,943	3,710	8,190	…	...	...
United Kingdom Of Great Britain And Northern Ireland	…	6,792	6,782	7,690	7,288	5,852	5,369	7,730	…	...	...
Export to major trade partners											
Saudi Arabia	…	13,271	14,664	21,672	23,993	21,821	26,564	28,099	…	...	...
India	…	13,285	14,531	12,852	14,668	11,452	23,936	24,134	…	...	...
Iraq	…	9,251	12,245	11,313	13,740	13,108	14,255	21,479	…	...	...
United States Of America	…	5,128	7,442	6,256	6,386	5,353	7,663	11,522	…	...	...
Oman	…	6,168	7,574	10,283	10,890	9,689	10,088	10,638	…	...	...
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	…	5,010	5,358	6,293	5,634	7,759	10,727	10,284	…	...	...
China	…	4,217	5,025	5,116	9,368	8,016	9,052	10,104	…	...	...
Kuwait	…	4,984	5,113	8,386	8,539	7,031	9,144	9,962	…	...	...
Switzerland	…	8,299	3,687	9,414	13,656	9,866	8,551	9,752	…	...	...
Turkey	…	3,433	5,736	4,269	3,833	5,864	3,915	7,905	…	...	...

Source:

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC (customs data).

Footnotes:

Table 14.2.10.1 - Selected Data on Merchandise Trade - UAE

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Import from major trade partners											
China	…	46,337	53,270	43,128	50,146	47,344	60,847	77,320	86,713	89,212	111,431
India	…	35,879	34,763	35,919	41,403	27,922	44,812	51,411	54,276	64,982	76,224
Switzerland	…	13,305	8,742	15,250	17,761	12,890	13,898	15,828	22,295	26,506	62,508
Saudi Arabia	…	19,491	21,567	29,249	30,839	28,297	33,942	37,443	37,335	41,246	56,129
Turkey	…	8,667	13,347	7,718	7,369	8,905	13,496	17,509	36,379	39,108	45,160
United States Of America	…	30,255	30,563	27,052	26,295	21,841	24,506	32,904	40,355	38,000	42,652
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	…	8,729	8,856	9,767	8,352	9,037	12,001	11,974	18,197	21,598	36,457
Iraq	…	11,037	12,945	11,619	15,085	14,391	16,954	25,010	28,352	38,335	34,886
Japan	…	14,572	15,803	14,774	14,637	10,873	13,396	14,736	17,299	17,451	20,417
Russian Federation	…	2,074	2,519	3,416	3,682	2,558	5,161	10,780	10,940	11,480	20,402
Export to major trade partners											
Switzerland	…	8,299	3,687	9,413	13,656	9,866	8,551	9,752	11,091	13,495	48,850
Saudi Arabia	…	13,271	14,664	21,672	23,993	21,821	26,564	28,099	29,465	32,761	45,812
India	…	13,285	14,531	12,852	14,668	11,452	23,936	24,134	23,826	31,871	38,950
China, Hong Kong Special Administrative Region	…	5,010	5,357	6,293	5,633	7,759	10,727	10,284	14,375	17,171	31,874
Iraq	…	9,251	12,245	11,313	13,740	13,109	14,255	21,479	22,701	32,993	29,513
Turkey	…	3,433	5,736	4,269	3,833	5,864	3,915	7,904	18,723	19,704	20,032
Oman	…	6,168	7,574	10,283	10,890	9,689	10,088	10,638	10,915	11,035	13,002
United States Of America	…	5,128	7,442	6,256	6,386	5,353	7,663	11,522	13,529	11,670	12,066
Kuwait	…	4,984	5,113	8,386	8,539	7,031	9,144	9,962	9,898	10,505	11,344
Qatar	…	4,742	1,980	3.0	1.4	0.5	2,523	6,017	7,888	8,616	9,626

Source:

Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC (customs data).

Table 14.2.10.2 - Selected Data on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) - UAE

(million US$)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Exports by principal commodities											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	19,322	16,646	15,717	19,113	29,303	33,787	35,626	52,829	79,550	135,335
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy	...	13,373	16,353	18,778	21,474	20,567	24,544	28,000	30,383	32,783	45,873
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal	...	12,634	14,585	15,664	16,443	6,297	9,760	13,149	14,624	16,668	22,615
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	12,793	13,874	13,503	11,557	8,673	16,583	19,691	19,305	15,772	16,054
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for Transport of Persons	...	6,765	8,397	8,663	7,740	6,018	6,785	8,693	9,757	11,621	14,515
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude	...	4,126	4,871	4,196	11,078	6,513	8,755	14,257	13,080	10,365	8,605
Cigars, Cheroots, Cigarillos and Cigarettes	...	4,012	4,773	4,220	4,284	3,991	4,424	5,117	5,721	7,060	7,708
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof	...	3,747	3,403	4,271	4,337	5,343	6,230	7,574	7,215	7,373	7,609
Unwrought Aluminium	...	4,493	5,468	5,082	4,290	3,294	6,411	6,281	6,248	5,392	7,072
Parts Of Goods Of Aircraft, spacecraft	...	2,004	3,143	4,035	3,003	1,889	1,901	2,791	3,833	5,177	6,483
Imports by principal commodities											
Gold Including Gold Plated With Platinum Unwrought or In Semimanufactured forms, or In Powder form	...	33,605	32,995	27,672	32,134	37,257	48,182	59,498	76,752	106,358	161,991
Electrical Apparatus for Line Telephony or Line Telegraphy	...	24,239	30,317	20,060	22,190	20,385	27,418	32,409	43,314	42,115	56,731
Motor Cars and Other Motor Vehicles Principally Designed for Transport of Persons	...	13,942	15,785	15,441	13,909	10,320	12,690	17,133	25,510	28,495	32,053
Articles of Jewellery and Parts thereof, of Precious Metal	...	8,527	6,212	13,385	14,869	6,082	10,103	12,735	16,786	17,115	22,601
Diamonds Whether or not Worked, But not Mounted or Set	...	13,052	13,983	11,886	10,935	8,464	14,714	17,611	18,883	16,328	19,683
Petroleum Oils and Oils Obtained From Bituminous Minerals, Other Than Crude	...	8,705	8,382	11,588	12,430	8,370	8,979	16,144	16,782	22,405	19,057
Automatic Data Processing Machines and Units thereof	...	6,306	6,732	6,024	5,754	6,798	8,359	9,949	11,097	11,106	12,740
Turbojets, Turbopropellers and Other Gas Turbines	...	5,549	5,737	6,231	5,918	4,103	4,280	6,590	7,178	8,183	10,349
Refined Copper and Copper Alloys, Unwrought	...	2,002	1,826	2,572	2,606	2,405	3,186	3,283	3,411	4,072	5,167
Medicaments	...	3,139	3,263	3,226	3,240	3,396	3,630	3,918	4,696	4,814	4,849

Source:
Federal Competitivness & Statistics Centre - FCSC (customs data).

Explanatory Notes

Brazil

Since April 2015, Brazilian Direct Investment (DI) data is presented in accordance with the sixth edition of Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual (BPM6), edited by IMF, which uses the principle of assets and liabilities instead of the directional principle. Additionaly, new sources of information enabled the inclusion of flows of reinvested earnings from 2010 onwards. As of BPM6, the expression "FDI" was replaced by "Direct Investment - Liabilities".

The title of the Table14.3.1 has been changed because the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

The Table 14.4.1 has been adjusted to the new balance of payments methodology (BPM6).

China

Foreign Trade statistics and Coverage China's official external trade statistics is implemented by General Administration of Customs of the People's Republic of China. It's compiled from the declarations, which are made to the Customs by importers, exporters or their agents and subject to verification by customs officers at the time of customs clearance. External Statistics comprise all merchandise passing through China's Customs territory (with the exceptions mentioned below). Including: goods from abroad entering customs warehouses, bonded areas or special economic zones (SEZ) and goods leaving abovementioned areas to abroad; goods for inward or outward processing or assembling and subsequent re-exportation or re-importation; goods on lease for one year or more; goods imported or exported by foreign-invested enterprises; international aid or donations, etc. Excluding: Customs statistics do not cover temporary imports or exports; goods on lease for less than one year; travellers' personal effects; ship's and aircraft' bunkers and stores obtained abroad; monetary gold and coins being legal tender; goods in transit through China.

Import and Export Valuation Imports are valued on a CIF basis, which is based on the transaction value and all freight, insurance and other charges incurred before discharging the goods at the first port of entry of China. Exports are valued on a FOB basis, which is based on the transaction value at China's port of shipment equivalent of the actual price at which the goods are sold. The statistical value is expressed in RMB and USD respectively. Any transaction value in terms of a currency other than RMB or USD shall be converted into RMB or USD at the exchange rate between issued by the State Administration of Foreign Exchange.

Trading Partner: The country of origin is recorded for imports while the country of final destination for exports. The country of origin refers to the country or region where the imported goods have been grown, mined or manufactured. If two or more countries (regions) were involved in the manufacture of the products, the place where the last substantial working or processing was carried out will be recorded as the country (region) of origin. However, the countries (regions) of origin of the imported goods are not quite clear will be recorded as "country unkown". The country of final destination refers to the country or region where the exported goods are to be consumed, utilized or further processed or manufactured. In instance where the country of final destination can not be ascertained, the exports will be credited to the final country (region) dispatched to as known at the time of exportation.

Inflows of FDI: refer to investment in China by legal or natural persons of foreign countries and of Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China, in the form of cash physical assets intangible assets and equity and others. Foreign direct investment refers to investment by investors from foreign countries and from Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan Province of China in a non-listed company, or the investment of over 10 percent or more in a listed company.

Outflows of FDI: refers to the economic activities of domestic investors focussing on controlling the operation and management of overseas enterprises. The content of overseas direct investment mainly reflects goal of lasting interest of one economic entity by investing in another economic entity.

The Balance of Payments (BOP): is a statement that summarizes economic transactions between residents and nonresidents during a specific time period.

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

India

Exports: are credited to the country of final destination as declared by exporters in the shipping bill whether that country possesses a seaport or not.

The country of final destination is defined as that to which goods exported from India are intended to pass whether by sea and land or by sea only or by air without interruption of transit, save in the course of transhipment or transfer from one means of conveyance to another.

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

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

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

Under current account of the BoP, transactions are classified into merchandise (export and imports) and invisibles. Invisible transactions are further classified into three categories, namely a) Service- travel, transportation, insurance, Government not included elsewhere (GNIE) and miscellaneous (such as, communication, construction, financial, software, news agency, royalties, management and business services); b) Income; and c) Transfers (grants, gifts, remittances, etc.) which do not have any quid pro quo. Under the Capital Account, capital inflows can be classified by instrument (debt or equity) and maturity (short or long term). The main components of the capital account include foreign investment, loans and banking capital. Foreign investment, compromising Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) & portfolio investment consisting of Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs) investment, American Depository Receipts, Global Depository receipts, Global Depository receipt (ADRs/GDRs) represents non-debt liabilities, while loans (external assistance, external commercial borrowings and trade credit) and banking capital, including non-resident Indian (NRI) deposits are debt liabilities.

Indonesia

Foreign direct investment refers to direct investment equity flows in the reporting economy. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, and other capital. Direct investment is a category of cross-border investment associated with a resident in one economy having control or a significant degree of influence on the management of an enterprise that is resident in another economy. Ownership of 10 percent or more of the ordinary shares of voting stock is the criterion for determining the existence of a direct investment relationship. Data are in current U.S. dollars.

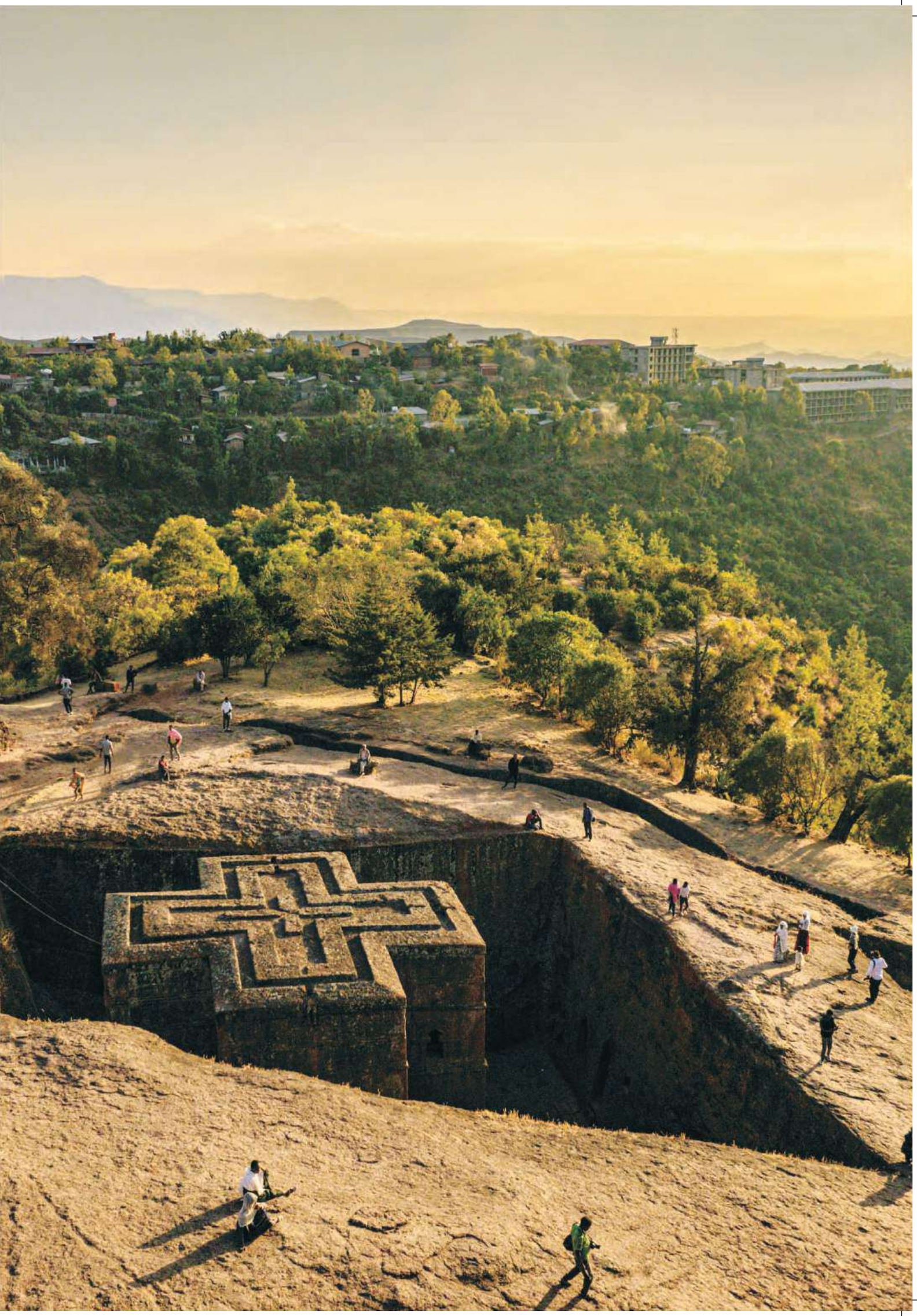
Russia

Export of goods: removal of goods (commodities) from the Russian Federation territory without of a guarantee of the return them back. Export includes the removal of domestically produced goods and reexport of goods as well. Domesticaly produced goods include also foreign manufactured goods imported into the country and significantly reprocessed and as a result changed their qualitative and technical characteristics. Re-exports - goods imported to the territory of the Russian Federation and then removed from its territory without payment of customs dues, taxes and application of embargo of economic restrictions. Recording of the good exports is realised by FOB prices or border prices of the exporting country.

Import of goods: importing of goods into the Russian Federation territory without a guarantee of the return them removed back. Imports include the brought goods for consumption in the economy and good imported into the country territory in according to the reimport system. Re-imported goods are those moved out from the Russian Federation territory and then moved in this territory without payment of custom dues, taxes and application of embargo or economic restrictions. Recording of the good import is realised by in franco-border prices of the importing country (CIF), i.e. prices of goods include expenditures on the insurance and transportation to the border of the importing country.

Balance of payments: data are presented in accordance with the 6th version of the IMF's Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual.

In the table 14.2.2.1 data on import and export of Russia are presented about the major trade partners and BRICS countries.



BRICS
INDIA 2026

15 Tourism

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents

(100 persons-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Africa											
Brazil[1]	345	814	704	646	694	143	92	338	466	553	624
China	656	5888	6291	6741	6857	…	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	498295	645860	...	...	332273	568903	981261	995466	712068	8460.61
Ethiopia	861	8,431	9620	8520	8140	8,140	2047	2047	4117	2,531	7,011
India	902	3022	3180	3512	3623	903	689	2345	3305	3386	3696
Indonesia	...	75178	91199	88766	98919	16621	2341	29682	71652	88684	103524
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	666	1254	6222	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	352	400	938	502	124	223	234	329	381	417
South Africa	...	75015	75593	77864	76008	21375	18736	42,373	64104	67707	...
UAE	...	937	1,013	1,196	1,370	502	794	...	...	...	...
America											
Brazil[1]	38,031	44,878	47,676	47,862	43,916	16,103	4,958	25,730	43,874	49,158	70,707
China	12157	33813	35454	37885	36453	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	278877	358320	...	...	172695	321729	675842	789090	6507.26	8309.11
Ethiopia	...	20,254	182,486	176,513	160,524	39,240	68,113	73,471	60,838	135,370	12147
India	4554	16929	18044	19088	19628	5439	5171	17388	21597	23720	24790
Indonesia	...	475979	537031	568398	648903	134072	25073	260095	566883	605684	615801
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	1090	1486	9539	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	3833	4685	6939	4821	313	393	237	301	386	417
South Africa	...	4737	5455	5612	5607	1199	994	3262	4559	5056	...
UAE	...	1,135	1,186	1,208	1,245	364	575	...	...	...	...
Asia											
Brazil[1]	1,257	3,048	2,558	2,551	2,910	701	165	899	1,831	2,563	3,204
China	61,015	178,600	183,267	191,207	203,186	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	412,100	601,261	...	...	179,220	141,403	316,038	626,681	783,871	9,375
Ethiopia	...	22,124	189,023	175,335	164,906	41,397	51,947	86,465	68,947	215,927	263,458
India	10,657	40,100	48,972	51,656	55,205	12,097	5,232	25,330	41,906	39,685	28,313
Indonesia	...	3,519,145	5,120,405	5,847,321	5,244,922	3,050,484	1,433,067	3,834,486	7,231,413	8,648,851	9,855,832
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	928,155	645,235	3,172,248	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	91049	90893	92544	97941	16998	17385	35743	60752	70637	61014
South Africa	...	3,279	3,172	3,110	3,114	575	437	1,179	1,993	2,077	...
UAE[3]	...	5,565	6,356	6,689	7,043	2,491	3,940	...	...	...	...
Europe											
Brazil[1]	13,057	16,065	14,515	14,607	15,313	4,302	2,222	9,017	12,344	14,822	17,656
China	24890	54,715	59,116	60,443	63,327	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	2,586,253	4,671,687	...	...	2,305,609	5,358,678	7,336,687	9,577,697	10,243,159	129,940

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Ethiopia	...	33,033	280,266	248,022	242,500	50,045	56,431	91,758	80,646	161,603	250,936
India	9257	24,354	26,065	27,097	26,349	7,928	3,780	14,882	22,942	26,574	28,207
Indonesia	...	1,767,145	1,974,215	2,010,911	2,075,864	441,179	55,906	960,410	2,000,559	2,377,798	2,456,951
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	617,523	320,466	912,317	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	141749	138485	134745	129721	40794	44202	27374	10396	9313	8166
South Africa	...	15,440	16,608	16,188	15,565	4,467	2,172	9,007	12,449	12,587	...
UAE	...	5,209	5,653	5,943	6,256	2,223	3,515	...	...	...	...
Australasia											
Brazil[1]	219	661	434	547	699	215	21	317	569	640	697
China[4]	2818	8,255	8,922	9,131	8,989	...	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	2,586,253	4,671,687	...	...	11,079	8,090	42,905	73,996	60,366	718
Ethiopia	...	861	9,620	8,520	8,140	2,047	2,047	4,117	2,531	7,011	1,215
India	676	3,489	3,861	4,126	4,389	1,050	389	4,357	5,348	6,067	6,404
Indonesia	...	164,240	2,794	2,064	2,987	297,786	35,504	722,524	1,625,760	1,956,737	2,094,440
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	841	455	7,986	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	491	552	755	660	28	11	11	20	26	30
South Africa	...	1,319	1,337	1,313	1,282	247	49	653	1,059	1,190	...
UAE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Others (not specified)											
Brazil[1]	226	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1
China	68	22	22	22	23	…	...	...	...	...	...
Egypt	...	1,596,128	1,980,228	...	...	676,042	1,599,114	2,371,332	2,843,053	3,330,441	33,284
Ethiopia	...	27,017	0	0	0	3,243	0	0	0	671	36,009
India	405	150	236	100	108	30	11	73	111	85	79
Indonesia	...	4,109,903	4,809,015	5,720,353	6,421,113	112,781	5,639	81,834	181,558	224,666	260,098
Iran	...	...	...	...	...	1,296	20,539	41	...	...	...
Russia[2]	…	8231	8885	9588	10542	5333	8584	18826	10306	9797	8550
South Africa	...	651	686	635	711	162	168	508	670	577	...
UAE[5]	...	8,049	7,598	8,056	9,368	2,504	3,960	...	...	...	...

Table 15.1 - Number of Foreign Tourists Arrivals in BRICS Countries from Different Continents

Sources:

Brazil

Ministry of Tourism.

China

1. National Bureau of Statistics of China, China Statistical Yearbooks 2000-2025. 2. Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook of Culture, Cultural Relics and Tourism 2000-2025.

Egypt

Passports and Immigration Department - Ministry of Interior

Ethiopia

Ethiopian Ministry of Tourism.

India

Ministry of Tourism.

Indonesia

BPS–Statistics Indonesia

Russia

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

South Africa

Statistics South Africa.

UAE

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

Footnotes:

The figures of Australasia pertains to a region of Oceania that includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Brazil

(1) Refers to International Tourists (includes Brazilians living abroad)

China

(4) Refer to Oceania and the Pacific Islands.

Russia

(2) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits (in 100). Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

UAE

(3) Asia including Australasia.

(5) Other including Middle East.

Table 15.2.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - Brazil

(number of visits)

Countries of origin	2000	2015	2016[1]	2017[1]	2018[1]	2019[1]	2020[1]	2021[1]	2022[1]	2023[1]	2024[1]	2025
Total	**4,772,575**	**6,305,838**	**6,546,696**	**6,588,770**	**6,621,376**	**6,353,141**	**2,146,435**	**745,871**	**3,630,031**	**5,908,341**	**6,773,619**	**9,287,196**
Argentina	1,374,461	2,079,823	2,294,900	2,622,327	2,498,483	1,954,725	887,805	67,280	1,032,762	1,882,240	1,960,182	3,386,823
United States of America	596,844	575,796	570,350	475,232	538,532	590,520	172,105	132,182	441,007	668,478	728,537	759,637
Chile	153,921	306,331	311,813	342,143	387,470	391,689	131,174	46,673	202,470	458,576	653,895	801,921
Paraguay	285,724	301,831	316,714	336,646	356,897	406,526	122,981	132,126	308,234	424,460	465,020	528,554
Uruguay	304,682	267,321	284,113	328,098	348,336	364,830	113,714	11,575	180,064	334,703	388,464	524,729
France	184,759	261,075	263,774	254,153	238,345	257,504	70,369	34,848	130,910	187,559	235,163	293,008
Germany	320,050	224,549	221,513	203,045	209,039	206,882	61,149	29,514	120,670	158,582	182,166	209,854
United Kingdom	143,626	189,269	202,671	185,858	154,586	163,425	48,595	9,809	87,909	130,239	153,754	187,396
Italy	216,038	202,015	181,493	171,654	175,763	182,587	45,646	18,907	86,766	129,447	154,495	190,342
Portugal	165,898	162,305	149,968	144,095	145,816	176,229	51,028	38,704	149,747	182,463	218,354	273,483
Colombia	50,335	118,866	135,192	140,363	131,596	126,595	27,129	27,892	84,470	118,163	129,501	194,467
Spain	126,928	151,029	147,846	137,202	147,159	145,325	32,665	22,828	83,745	114,096	132,484	160,484
Bolivia	107,664	108,149	138,106	126,781	126,253	132,069	45,449	26,330	90,694	123,803	129,992	128,494
Peru	48,405	113,078	114,276	115,320	121,326	135,880	33,895	13,077	61,634	99,353	131,368	175,418
Mexico	40,765	90,361	94,609	81,778	79,891	82,921	18,068	12,731	52,171	82,324	99,137	121,884
Others	652,475	1,154,040	1,119,358	924,075	961,884	1,035,434	284,663	121,395	516,778	813,855	1,011,107	1,350,702

Source:
1. Federal Police Department of Brazil 2. Ministry of Tourism 3. Brazilian Tourist Board – Embratur.

Footnotes:

(1) Revised Data.

Table 15.3.1 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Brazil

(number of visits)

Continents of origin	2016[1]	2017[1]	2018[1]	2019[1]	2020[1]	2021[1]	2022[1]	2023[1]	2024[1]	2025
Total	**6,546,696**	**6,588,770**	**6,621,376**	**6,353,141**	**2,146,435**	**745,871**	**3,630,031**	**5,908,341**	**6,773,619**	**9,287,196**
North America	735,062	605,961	689,583	750,484	217,123	152,990	547,430	837,393	924,214	984,684
Central and South America	3,752,756	4,161,647	4,096,589	3,641,075	1,393,175	342,832	2,025,533	3,549,991	3,991,543	6,086,011
Western Europe[2]	1,481,709	1,361,041	1,376,591	1,430,019	393,239	202,122	842,201	1,144,858	1,368,173	1,637,469
Eastern Europe[3]	108,961	76,086	84,149	101,256	36,927	20,083	59,490	89,493	113,993	128,134
Africa	81,391	70,351	64,605	69,436	14,334	9,217	33,760	46,603	55,331	62,396
South East Asia[4]	22,958	19,182	23,102	22,242	4,450	1,842	10,154	17,189	24,807	28,199
East Asia[5]	199,000	172,969	164,152	195,784	40,317	7,074	38,211	109,007	174,227	211,673
West Asia[6]	61,382	53,096	52,150	58,017	24,232	6,535	35,605	49,800	54,266	60,952
South Asia[7]	26,212	18,576	19,095	18,629	3,490	1,477	8,409	14,592	17,397	19,557
Australasia[8]	66,116	43,380	54,675	69,861	21,547	2,118	31,651	56,875	64,033	69,717
Others (not specified)	11,149	6,481	8,396	8,252	1,667	1,599	7,264	11,693	14,759	17,187

Source:

1. Ministry of Tourism 2. Federal Police Department of Brazil 3. Brazilian Tourist Board – Embratur

Footnotes:

(1) Revised Data.

(2) Includes Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Netherland, Norway, Portugal, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, U. K. and Luxembourg.

(3) Includes Hungary, Poland, CIS, Croatia, Slovakia, Slovenia, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Serbia, Romania, Czech Republic, Ukraine.

(4) Includes Indonesia, Malaysia, Myanmar, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand.

(5) Includes China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea and Taiwan.

(6) Includes Israel, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, U. A. E., Iran, Iraq, Lebanon.

(7) Includes Pakistan, Bangladesh, India.

(8) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 17 Countries or Territories - China

(1000 person-time)

	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total[(1)]	**10,160**	**28,130**	**29,170**	**30,543**	**31,883**	**…**	**…**	**…**	**13,784**	**26,940**	**35,173**
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,775	3,864	4,193	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Vietnam	1,080	2,340	2,527	3,162	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Japan	2,202	2,590	2,683	2,691	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
United States of America	896	2,249	2,313	2,485	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	…	1,977	2,357	2,415	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mongolia	399	1,581	1,865	1,916	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malaysia	441	1,165	1,233	1,291	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Philippines	364	1,135	1,169	1,205	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Singapore	399	925	941	978	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	241	799	822	864	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Canada	237	741	806	850	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Thailand	234	753	777	833	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Australia	121	675	734	752	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Germany	239	625	635	643	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
United Kingdom	284	595	592	608	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Brazil	…	93	105	119	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	…	67	75	84	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Source:
Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook of Culture, Cultural Relics and Tourism 2000-2025.

Footnotes:

Top 15 (rank for 2018 year) and BRICS countries other than China.

(1) The data for Total include all foreign tourist arrivals in China.

Table 15.3.2 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents and Countries - China

(1000 persons-times)

Continents and countries of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**10,160**	**28,130**	**29,170**	**30,543**	**31,883**	**…**	**…**	**…**	**13,784**	**26,940**	**35,173**
Asia	6,102	17,860	18,327	19,131	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, DPR	76	210	230	251	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
India	121	799	822	864	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Indonesia	221	634	683	712	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Japan	2,202	2,590	2,683	2,691	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Malaysia	441	1,165	1,233	1,291	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Mongolia	399	1,581	1,865	1,916	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Philippines	364	1,135	1,169	1,205	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Singapore	399	925	941	978	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Korea, Rep.	1,345	4,775	3,864	4,193	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Thailand	241	753	777	833	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Africa	66	589	629	674	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Africa	…	67	75	84	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Europe	2,489	5,472	5,912	6,044	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
United Kingdom	284	595	592	608	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Germany	239	625	635	643	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
France	185	504	495	500	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Italy	78	267	281	278	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Netherlands	76	200	194	196	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Portugal	23	55	56	56	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Sweden	54	115	112	110	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Switzerland	31	73	72	74	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Russia	1,080	1,977	2,357	2,415	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Latin America	83	390	426	454	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Brazil	…	93	105	119	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
North America	1,133	2,991	3,119	3,335	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Canada	237	741	806	850	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
United States	896	2,250	2,313	2,485	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Oceania and the Pacific Islands	282	825	892	913	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Australia	234	675	734	752	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
New Zealand	38	136	144	146	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
Others	7	2	2	2	…	…	…	…	…	…	…

Source:
Ministry of Culture and Tourism of the People's Republic of China, China Statistical Yearbook of Culture, Cultural Relics and Tourism 2000-2025.

Table 15.2.3 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Egypt

(number of arrivals)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
North America	…	245,760	298,175	373,166	442,337	147,565	278,502	539,166	637,838	532,155	676,193
Central and South America	…	33,117	60,145	83,145	105,816	25,130	43,227	136,676	151,252	118,571	154,718
Western Europe	…	1,763,360	2,872,484	4,132,777	4,720,124	967,255	1,311,867	4,310,150	5,629,306	5,566,467	6,924,337
Eastern Europe	…	822,893	1,799,203	2,814,878	3,660,735	1,338,354	4,046,811	3,026,537	3,948,391	4,676,692	6,069,622
Africa	…	498,295	645,860	801,186	911,345	332,273	568,903	981,261	995,466	712,068	846,061
South East Asia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
East Asia	…	209,577	335,601	297,042	298,557	71,467	38,426	83,760	274,044	427,656	513,527
West Asia	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…	…
South Asia	…	202,523	265,660	326,167	334,306	107,753	102,977	232,278	352,637	356,215	423,943
Australasia	…	27,291	34,970	46,220	55,226	11,079	8,090	42,905	73,996	60,366	71,772
Others (not specified)	…	1,596,128	1,980,228	2,471,808	2,497,995	676,042	1,599,114	2,371,332	2,843,053	3,330,441	3,328,417

Table 15.2.4 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - Ethiopia

(number of arrivals)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Africa	33,526	262,486	281,568	249,252	243,674	136,694	341,708	644,861	827,337	719,625	448,020
America	20,254	171,737	182,486	176,513	160,524	39,240	68,113	73,471	60,838	135,370	297,776
Asia	22,124	175,206	189,023	175,335	164,906	41,397	51,947	86,465	68,947	215,927	263,458
Europe	33,033	261,168	280,266	248,022	242,500	50,045	56,431	91,758	80,646	161,603	249,171
Australasia	861	8,431	9,620	8,520	8,140	2,047	2,047	4,117	2,531	7,011	5,105
Others (not specified)	27,017	0	0	0	0	3,243	0	0	0	671	32,669

Source:
Ethiopian Ministry of Toursim.

Table 15.2.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries - India

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**2,537,282**	**8,804,411**	**10,035,803**	**10,557,976**	**10,930,355**	**2,744,766**	**1,527,144**	**6,437,467**	**9,520,928**	**9,951,722**	**9,148,766**
United States	329,147	1,296,939	1,376,919	1,456,678	1,512,032	394,092	429,860	1,403,399	1,691,498	1,804,586	1,841,772
Bangladesh	431,312	1,380,409	2,156,557	2,256,675	2,577,727	549,273	240,554	1,277,557	2,119,826	1,750,165	468,621
United Kingdom	405,472	941,883	986,296	1,029,757	1,000,292	291,874	164,143	641,051	920,591	1,022,587	1,084,310
Australia	52,691	293,625	324,243	346,486	367,241	86,758	33,864	376,898	456,167	518,205	545,438
Canada	88,600	317,239	335,439	351,040	351,859	122,868	80,437	289,259	385,938	476,273	544,326
Malaysia	57,869	301,961	322,126	319,172	334,579	69,897	6,628	126,192	262,458	307,526	336,832
Sri Lanka	112,813	297,418	303,590	353,684	330,861	68,646	25,989	183,459	280,327	281,827	306,421
Germany	80,011	265,928	269,380	274,087	264,973	72,558	33,772	141,425	223,575	256,348	273,526
France	102,434	238,707	249,620	261,653	247,238	74,243	30,374	120,282	188,981	206,855	216,937
Singapore	42,824	163,688	175,852	183,581	190,089	33,747	13,407	132,668	183,772	205,383	218,002
Nepal	41,135	161,097	164,018	174,096	164,040	40,822	52,544	138,203	195,445	202,501	218,641
Japan	80,634	208,847	222,527	236,236	238,903	48,191	15,358	64,196	150,521	194,875	219,174
Russian Federation	15,154	227,749	278,904	262,309	251,319	102,166	17,567	97,911	164,125	160,188	171,453
Italy	41,351	95,417	111,915	126,931	128,572	31,186	13,659	62,226	116,031	142,239	151,933
Thailand	18,623	119,663	140,087	166,293	169,956	52,626	4,668	54,367	116,060	140,489	128,881
Others	637,212	2,493,841	2,618,330	2,759,298	2,800,674	705,819	364,320	1,328,374	2,065,613	2,281,675	2,422,499

Source:

Ministry of Tourism

Table 15.3.5 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Continents - India

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2001	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**2,537,282**	**8,804,411**	**10,035,803**	**10,557,976**	**10,930,355**	**2,744,766**	**1,527,114**	**6,437,467**	**9,520,928**	**9,951,722**	**9,148,766**
North America	417,747	1,614,178	1,712,358	1,807,718	1,863,892	516,960	510,299	1,692,659	2,077,440	2,299,267	2,404,444
Central and South America	21,925	78,730	92,067	101,085	98,926	26,968	6,798	46,157	82,329	72,791	74,582
Western Europe	819,973	2,029,412	2,133,673	2,243,635	2,178,441	624,615	334,850	1,300,210	1,942,098	1,841,669	1,859,552
Eastern Europe	38,863	406,002	472,872	466,049	456,481	168,145	43,114	187,964	352,105	815,772	781,673
Africa	90,962	302,164	318,023	351,198	362,308	90,296	68,914	234,483	330,503	338,605	388,070
West Asia	96,424	451,842	457,760	449,548	431,943	97,651	52,174	260,346	351,698	295,511	388,088
South Asia	672,133	2,194,555	2,951,665	3,104,422	3,375,819	750,061	398,722	1,723,016	2,762,763	2,409,812	1,244,408
South East Asia	139,975	746,069	824,575	887,088	930,540	231,622	38,474	412,780	764,230	867,210	922,181
East Asia	130,464	617,563	663,295	724,568	782,225	130,383	33,762	136,852	311,923	395,930	437,850
Australasia [1]	66,104	348,908	386,059	412,628	438,939	105,047	38,865	4,235,674	534,783	606,711	6,403,830
Others	42,712	14,988	23,456	10,037	10,841	3,018	1,142	7,326	11,056	8,444	7,538

Source:

Ministry of Tourism

Footnotes:

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.6 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Indonesia

(thousand)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Africa	...	75,178	91,199	88,766	98,919	16,621	2,341	29,682	71,652	88,684	103,524
America	...	475,979	537,031	568,398	648,903	134,072	25,073	260,095	566,883	605,684	615,801
Asia	...	3,519,145	5,120,405	5,847,321	5,244,922	3,050,484	1,433,067	3,834,486	7,231,413	8,648,851	9,855,832
Europe	...	1,767,145	1,974,215	2,010,911	2,075,864	441,179	55,906	960,410	2,000,559	2,377,798	2,456,951
Australasia	...	164,240	2,794	2,064	2,987	297,786	35,504	722,524	1,625,760	1,956,737	2,094,440
Others (not specified)	...	4,109,903	4,809,015	5,720,353	6,421,113	112,781	5,639	81,834	181,558	224,666	260,098

Source:

1. BPS–Statistics Indonesia 2. Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Indonesia (Directorate General of Immigration) 3. Mobile Positioning Data

Table 15.2.7 - Number of Incoming Tourists and country of origin - Iran

Year	Total	First country		Second country		Third country		Fourth country		Fifth country	
2017	4,480,918	Iraq	1,356,185	Azerbaijan	959,653	Afghanistan	860,079	Turkiye	573,849	Pakistan	273,273
2018	5,439,151	Iraq	2,598,230	Azerbaijan	1,829	Afghanistan	1,034,275	Turkiye	947,033	Pakistan	304,677
2019	8,333,675	Iraq	3,165,839	Azerbaijan	1,879,935	Afghanistan	1,265,291	Turkiye	1,002,268	Pakistan	411,353
2020	608,412	Afghanistan	363,850	Türkiye	84,268	Iraq	45,345	Azerbaijan	30,284	Russia	28,627
2021	1,641,752	Iraq	672,526	Afghanistan	405,745	Turkiye	258,502	Azerbaijan	100,389	Pakistan	53,259
2022	3,978,948	Iraq	1,837,441	Afghanistan	812,723	Turkiye	573,635	Pakistan	220,722	Azerbaijan	183,137
2023	5,950,986	Iraq	2,709,146	Afghanistan	1,288,428	Turkiye	792,143	Pakistan	354,791	Turkmenistan	195,799
2024	6937504	Iraq	3427850	Afghanistan	1685821	Turkiye	586585	Pakistan	284971	Turkmenistan	262710

Year	Total	Sixth country		Seventh country		Eighth country		Ninth country		Tenth country	
2017	...	Turkmenistan	149,949	Bahrain	88,012	Kuwait	78,140	India	72,809	China	68,969
2018	...	Turkmenistan	170,984	Armenia	163,693	Bahrain	78,986	Kuwait	71,261	India	68,183
2019	...	Armenia	193,706	Turkmenistan	177,929	Oman	85,432	Bahrain	78,942	Kuwait	72,980
2020	...	Armenia	20,941	India	13,863	Oman	9,307	Pakistan	7,682	Syria	4,245
2021	...	Oman	43,045	Armenia	30,240	Russia	29,694	Bahrain	26,980	Kuwait	21,372
2022	...	Armenia	102,823	Oman	84,787	Kuwait	60,049	Bahrain	59,011	India	44,620
2023	...	Armenia	181,693	Azerbaijan	166,582	Bahrain	96,056	Oman	84,702	Kuwait	81,646
2024	...	Armenia	226695	Azerbaijan	222214	Bahrain	97839	Kuwait	72061	india	70758

Table 15.2.8 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 18 Countries or Territories - Russia[1]

(number of visits)

Countries of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total[2]	**...**	**24,570,518**	**24,390,002**	**24,550,910**	**24,418,749**	**6,358,959**	**7,079,810**	**8,242,510**	**8,210,405**	**9,054,084**	**7,859,392**
China	...	1,288,720	1,478,212	1,690,186	1,882,820	81,924	18,225	29,713	477,052	1,212,353	1,147,327
Georgia	...	65,336	78,817	73,366	68,985	16,970	18,640	34,152	117,268	176,072	154,880
Estonia	...	414,147	414,905	477,915	523,186	93,935	17,927	54,153	106,516	69,010	58,248
Germany	...	566,434	580,366	645,157	689,966	52,897	91,765	60,510	97,894	116,019	114,647
Turkey	...	42,658	79,749	83,835	86,708	36,901	58,456	48,734	81,945	101,594	101,335
Finland	...	1,319,030	1,016,738	949,796	895,931	165,268	26,957	55,229	66,225	5,498	5,663
Latvia	...	288,682	260,858	286,914	299,633	56,907	14,834	29,032	48,189	47,163	46,095
United Arab Emirates	...	2,178	2,874	4,124	25,593	2,785	27,517	5,767	44,757	68,813	64,001
Lithuania	...	249,095	225,674	215,654	229,549	42,384	13,619	23,935	34,954	34,520	30,957
Israel	...	179,152	182,234	224,842	256,838	30,929	13,570	19,484	33,912	34,779	35,074
India	...	59,311	70,551	85,709	90,872	10,491	38,830	27,807	32,363	41,071	57,568
Italy	...	191,828	188,981	205,460	231,637	21,881	22,025	13,391	17,782	20,246	22,162
Serbia	...	50,498	55,065	58,297	51,741	11,608	17,631	11,035	13,139	14,458	15,234
France	...	176,855	185,093	207,306	222,726	31,735	22,041	12,364	12,492	15,120	16,213
United States of America	...	238,633	282,188	326,127	289,951	16,801	24,322	12,018	12,099	14,219	15,694
United Kingdom	...	177,080	178,496	197,472	176,750	16,615	12,821	6,273	5,403	6,294	6,482
Brazil	...	27,177	35,067	68,925	40,311	3,812	2,718	2,618	4,224	5,991	5,969
South Africa	...	7,277	10,874	15,414	13,557	1,493	1,135	1,106	2,675	3,749	3,701

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

Top 18 (rank for 2024 year) and BRICS countries.

(1) Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

(2) Number of foreign (inbound) tourist visits from all countries.

Table 15.3.8 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - Russia[1]

Countries of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**...**	**24,570,518**	**24,390,002**	**24,550,910**	**24,418,749**	**6,358,959**	**7,079,810**	**8,242,510**	**8,210,405**	**9,054,084**	**7,859,392**
North America	...	279,044	333,086	384,625	344,525	19,815	26,915	13,830	14,749	17,436	19,106
Central and South America	...	104,256	135,371	309,279	137,595	11,522	12,355	9,878	15,362	21,159	22,572
Western Europe	...	935,092	964,950	1,077,109	1,133,351	111,003	144,405	86,687	125,233	148,542	148,981
Eastern Europe	...	10,251,989	10,236,063	9,634,865	9,076,745	3,521,042	4,115,617	2,436,322	598,404	558,159	453,222
Northern Europe	...	2,560,507	2,214,740	2,274,084	2,251,896	393,946	97,564	177,558	270,174	171,554	156,222
Southern Europe	...	427,320	432,714	488,400	510,073	53,423	62,662	36,806	45,807	53,092	58,157
Africa	...	35,225	40,036	93,844	50,232	12,368	22,299	23,380	32,929	38,107	41,701
South East Asia	...	96,057	125,906	155,095	179,424	26,034	7,690	16,008	30,856	52,561	71,306
East Asia	...	2,070,537	2,249,046	2,571,305	2,838,735	176,868	33,992	199,285	784,156	1,588,381	1,426,616
West Asia	...	1,812,358	1,838,731	1,903,648	1,948,780	389,124	458,777	567,045	949,865	1,164,268	1,017,061
South Asia	...	5,125,919	4,875,591	4,624,316	4,827,121	1,107,751	1,238,006	2,791,955	4,310,330	4,258,453	3,586,429
Australasia(2)	...	49,109	55,208	75,462	66,043	2,829	1,092	1,121	1,978	2,648	2,988
Others	...	823,105	888,560	958,878	1,054,229	533,234	858,436	1,882,635	1,030,562	979,724	855,031

Source:

Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

Names and composition of geographical regions are given according to Standard Country or Area Codes for Statistical use by United Nations.

(1) Data are presented according to the official statistical methodology adopted by Rosstat in 2019 year.

(2) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.9 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals by Top 15 Countries or Territories - South Africa

(person-time)

Countries of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**...**	**10,044,163**	**10,285,197**	**10,472,105**	**10,228,593**	**2,802,320**	**2,255,699**	**5,698,062**	**8,483,333**	**8,919,370**	**10,498,506**
Zimbabwe	...	2,028,881	2,039,932	2,208,930	2,258,794	684,546	410,730	1,233,790	2,106,940	2,183,260	2,307,196
Lesotho	...	1,757,058	1,747,211	1,739,188	1,563,448	448,745	355,255	835,921	1,163,826	974,369	1,395,346
Mozambique	...	1,268,258	1,339,245	1,360,896	1,333,195	422,537	522,866	944,308	1,341,037	1,591,751	2,078,635
Swaziland	...	893,618	876,992	883,735	917,631	214,947	177,650	403,762	733,949	842,318	958,716
Botswana	...	679,828	681,379	688,566	668,315	129,467	103,158	262,232	363,025	395,965	418,474
United Kingdom	...	447,840	447,901	430,708	436,559	132,384	45,777	283,031	356,160	349,883	403,714
United States of America	...	345,013	370,747	376,892	373,694	71,959	82,020	262,183	353,975	372,362	391,939
Germany	...	311,832	349,211	343,229	322,720	106,092	44,388	173,146	245,259	254,992	290,795
Namibia	...	214,664	208,747	200,367	184,431	54,511	91,471	137,388	160,078	164,716	175,588
Zambia	...	174,767	173,033	165,968	152,064	46,486	68,669	116,076	145,244	154,921	175,165
Malawi	...	154,017	175,014	197,317	199,079	53,365	56,313	114,352	138,918	163,726	230,640
From BRICS											
India	...	95,377	97,921	93,428	95,621	18,892	17,662	55,506	79,774	75,541	69,680
China	...	116,946	97,069	96,915	93,171	15,592	6,577	12,187	37,164	41,418	37,902
Brazil	...	38,814	67,797	70,539	77,261	19,388	5,366	14,727	25,672	49,855	63,848
Russian Federation	...	8,307	12,532	16,783	16,276	6,494	10,625	16,234	28,357	30,734	41,708
Others	...	1,508,943	1,600,466	1,598,644	1,536,334	376,915	257,172	821,032	1,203,955	1,273,559	1,459,160

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Table 15.3.9 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - South Africa

(person-time)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**...**	**10,044,163**	**10,285,197**	**10,472,105**	**10,228,593**	**2,802,320**	**2,255,699**	**5,698,062**	**8,483,333**	**8,919,370**	**10,498,506**
North America	...	406,192	437,903	444,671	440,271	89,504	89,514	297,684	409,031	430,419	457,683
Central and South America	...	67,546	107,582	116,516	120,380	30,368	9,889	28,516	46,870	75,160	94,635
Western Europe	...	1,489,005	1,598,622	1,553,701	1,492,909	425,085	195,103	857,929	1,178,024	1,188,328	1,328,897
Eastern Europe	...	55,021	62,226	65,061	63,543	21,568	22,138	42,774	66,853	70,378	88,675
Africa	...	7,501,512	7,559,342	7,786,357	7,600,843	2,137,524	1,873,609	4,237,261	6,410,392	6,770,664	8,095,168
South East Asia	...	36,869	40,664	39,930	42,398	7,211	5,577	15,179	29,665	32,936	37,786
East Asia	...	169,121	153,301	152,390	148,909	23,339	9,919	24,405	64,728	75,998	76,707
West Asia	...	1,147	1,036	1,221	1,141	311	356	784	1,254	1,251	1,627
South Asia	...	120,753	122,180	117,441	118,923	26,594	27,802	77,484	103,661	97,533	100,103
Australasia [1]	...	131,856	133,713	131,348	128,153	24,651	4,932	65,288	105,888	119,036	144,972
Others (not specified)	...	65,141	68,628	63,469	71,123	16,165	16,860	50,758	66,967	57,667	72,253

Source:

Statistics South Africa.

Footnotes:

(1) Includes Australia, New Zealand, the Island of New Guinea, and neighboring islands in the Pacific Ocean.

Table 15.2.10 - Foreign Tourists Arrivals in the Country from Different Macrogeographical Regions - UAE

(thousand)

Continents of origin	2000	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Total	**...**	**20,894**	**21,805**	**23,092**	**25,282**	**8,084**	**12,784**	**...**	**...**	**...**	**...**
Africa	...	937	1,013	1,196	1,370	502	794	...	...	...	...
Americas	...	1,135	1,186	1,208	1,245	364	575	...	...	...	...
Europe	...	5,209	5,653	5,943	6,256	2,223	3,515	...	...	...	...
East Asia and the Pacific	...	1,882	2,203	2,263	2,474	551	871	...	...	...	...
MIddle East	...	8,049	7,598	8,056	9,368	2,504	3,960	...	...	...	...
South Asia	...	3,683	4,152	4,425	4,568	1,941	3,069	...	...	...	...
Not specified	...	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.04	0.03	0.05	...	...	...	...

Source:

Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre - FCSC.

Explanatory Notes

General Notes

Tourism, Rome 1963:

International Visitor: An international visitor to a country is any person visiting that country on a foreign passport and the main purpose of whose visit is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the country or establishment of residence in the country. This definition covers two segments of visitors: "Tourists" and "Same Day Visitors".

Brazil

Foreigner Tourist Arrival: Arrivals of non-residents persons across international borders of Brazil classified as a tourist (or overnight visitors), and with a stay for less than a year for any main purpose : 1- Personal (Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, education and training, health and medical care, religion and pilgrimages, shopping and others) and Business and professional.

They are not counted as visitors/tourist: employed by a resident entity, border workers, seasonal workers, other short and long term workers, nomads and refugees, transit passengers not entering the economic and legal territory, crews on a public modes of transport, persons entering the country to establish there their country of residence, long- term students and patients and their family, diplomats, consular staff, military personnel and their dependants, armed forces on maneuver.

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.

UAE

An "International tourist" is a person visiting UAE on a foreign passport, staying at least twenty four hours in the country, the purpose of whose journey can be classified under one of the following headings:

(I) Leisure (recreation, holiday, family, health, study, religion & sport);

(ii) Business, conferences , mission, meeting investment purposes.

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Annexures



ANNEXURE I. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Brazil

Coordination of the National Statistical System

The National Statistical System is coordinated by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE), pursuant to Law No. 5,878 of May 11, 1973, and Decree-Law No. 11,177 of August 18, 2022. The IBGE is linked to the Ministry of Planning and Budget and is the main producer of official statistics in Brazil.

Official Brazilian statistics are produced by the IBGE, the Central Bank, ministries, and state and municipal statistical agencies. The IBGE is the official statistical body responsible for the production, analysis, and dissemination of demographic, economic, and social statistical information, as well as geographic, cartographic and geodetic data, and information related to natural resources and the environment.

In addition to its role in the National Statistical System, the IBGE is the main producer of geoscientific information and coordinates the National Cartographic System. One of the primary activities in geoscientific information production is the construction of the National Spatial Data Infrastructure (INDE). The IBGE is responsible for building, providing, and operating the Brazilian Geospatial Data Portal, as well as managing the Brazilian Directory of Geospatial Data. It is also responsible for preparing proposals to obtain the necessary resources for the implementation and maintenance of INDE.

Obligation and Confidentiality

Law No. 5,534 of November 14, 1968, which addresses the obligation to provide statistical information, also guarantees the confidentiality of the information provided. Responses from individuals or legal entities to IBGE surveys are strictly confidential and are used exclusively for statistical purposes. Every IBGE official, including temporary staff, commits to statistical confidentiality, and all institutional systems and procedures are designed with this rule in mind.

Organizational Structure of the IBGE

The IBGE operates nationwide, with headquarters in Rio de Janeiro, and its administrative structure is as follows:

- Collegiate governing bodies: Technical Council, Board of Trustees, and Board of Directors;
- Bodies directly assisting the President: Office of the President and General Coordination of Social Communication;
- Sectional bodies: Internal Audit, Ombudsman, Federal Attorney's Office, and Executive Directorate;
- Specific singular bodies: Directorate of Surveys, Directorate of Geosciences, Directorate of Information Technology, Centre for Information Documentation and Dissemination, and National School of Statistical Sciences;
- Decentralized bodies: Superintendencies.

There are state superintendencies in all 27 Federation Units (26 states and the Federal District) and 566 branches across the country for data collection.

The technical directorates are responsible for planning surveys, analysing results, and coordinating teams operating at the national level. The Directorate of Surveys handles the production of social, economic and demographic statistics, as well as the synthesis of the System of National Accounts and Social Indicators. The Directorate of Geosciences produces geographic, geodetic, and cartographic information, as well as data related to environmental and natural resources, and coordinates the Fundamental Geodetic and Basic Cartography Plans. These directorates are supported by the Directorate of Information Technology, which provides the necessary IT infrastructure.

In the academic sphere, the IBGE has the National School of Statistical Sciences, offering the following programs: Bachelor's Degree in Statistics, Specialization Course in Environmental Analysis and Territorial Management, Master's and Doctoral programs in Population, Territory, and Public Statistics, open courses for the general public, and training programs for IBGE staff.

The Centre for Information Documentation and Dissemination is responsible for disseminating the results of all surveys and geoscientific information produced by the institution, publishing them online free of charge.

The Executive Directorate is responsible for the planning, budgeting, and overall coordination of the IBGE's work.

The IBGE Superintendencies are responsible for collecting, reviewing, and sending primary statistical data to the technical directorates. These units also carry out field activities related to geodesy and cartography.

Statistical Production

Statistical production is included in the IBGE's work program. The program and its schedules are discussed by the technical and infrastructure areas before being consolidated in the IBGE Strategic Plan. This plan is submitted to the Board of Directors, composed of the IBGE President and Directors, for evaluation and approval. The IBGE Strategic Plan supports the preparation of the Federal Government's Multi-Year Plan (PPA) for the same period. The PPA covers all government areas and describes the main objectives and targets for various agencies and ministries.

Institutional goals to be achieved each semester are defined at the beginning of the semester. These goals cover the entire set of publications planned for the period and are widely publicized internally and externally. They are part of the objective performance evaluation of the institution in fulfilling its mission.

The IBGE work program is presented to several Advisory Committees, composed of renowned members in their fields, who discuss methodological issues and assist in defining priorities. These Advisory Committees cover the following areas: Population Census, Census of Agriculture, National Consumer Price Index, Life Tables, Planning, Control and Evaluation of Agricultural Statistics, and Brazilian Regional Accounts.

When demands for information not included in the original work program cannot be met with available resources, they are addressed through agreements with interested government agencies, which fund additional surveys. Examples include surveys requested by the Ministries of Health, Education, and Social Development.

The IBGE also cooperates with several ministries, such as the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, in preparing National Accounts, and the Ministry of Labor and Employment, which provides the IBGE with the Annual Social Information Report and the General Register of Employed and Unemployed.

To define its long-term work lines, the IBGE holds periodic meetings with producers and users of social, economic, and territorial information. These meetings aim to prepare the review and expansion of the General Plan of Statistical and Geographic Information, mobilizing and consulting information producers and users, including governmental institutions, research institutes, non-governmental organizations, scientific associations, and interested technicians and researchers. This process enables conducting a diagnosis of information production within public services, mapping gaps and identifying both opportunities for improvement and demands for new information.

The IBGE operates in accordance with the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics. Beyond its commitment to confidentiality, expressed in “Principle 6: Confidentiality,” its production aligns with Principle 1: Relevance, impartiality, and equal access; Principle 2: Professional standards, scientific principles and professional ethics; Principle 3: Accountability and transparency; Principle 4: Prevention of misuse of data; Principle 5: Sources of official statistics; Principle 7: Legislation; Principle 8: National coordination; Principle 9: Use of international standards; and Principle 10: International cooperation.

Coordination with Other Government Agencies

The IBGE coordinates the production of social and economic statistics with the following government bodies: Ministry of Education, Ministry of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Health, Institute for Applied Economic Research (IPEA), Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira (INEP), Central Bank of Brazil, and National Treasury Secretariat. A main objective of this partnership is to integrate various social and economic information databases collected through surveys and administrative records to foster effective coordination and governance of the national statistical system.

Technical Cooperation

The IBGE has technical cooperation agreements with the following government bodies: Ministry of Planning and Budget, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Education, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Supply, Ministry of Women, Ministry of Development and Social Assistance, Family and Fight Against Hunger, Ministry of Justice and Public Security, Ministry of Human Rights and Citizenship, Ministry of Culture, and National Justice Council (CNJ).

Internationally, the IBGE cooperates with peers in BRICS, MERCOSUR, and the Community of Portuguese Language Countries. The IBGE is highly active in the international statistical and geospatial communities through partnerships with the United Nations Statistics Division, Statistical Conference of the Americas, Conference of European Statisticians, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Tourism Organization, International Labour Organization, Food and Agriculture Organization, World Bank, and Inter-American Development Bank, among others.

Democratization of Access to Statistical Information

The information produced by the IBGE is freely available to society in various formats, both on the IBGE website and in bookstores and libraries in all Brazilian capitals. Digital products containing data on population, economy, cartography, geodesy, natural resources, and the environment are the most widely consumed by the general public.

In addition to electronic publications, the IBGE website has two key tools for data access: the IBGE System of Automatic Retrieval (SIDRA), a database with information aggregated at the territorial level that allows users to build their own tables and compare data with selected information; and the Multidimensional Statistics Database (BME), a database with microdata that enables users to construct tables according to selected information while respecting confidentiality restrictions.

Over the last two decades, the IBGE has expanded its role in communication and media engagement as an alternative way to publicize its work and build its image and credibility with the public. At press conferences, the press release is made available to participants at the beginning of the event. Concurrently, indicators and commentary on survey results are published on the IBGE website. In addition to structural surveys, the IBGE publishes about ten monthly current data points, holding approximately 100 press conferences per year.

The publication of current data is regulated by Ordinance No. 355 of November 5, 2007, issued by the Ministry of Planning and Budget. According to this ordinance, survey results must be sent to public officials at 7:00 a.m., two hours before public access to the data (at 9:00 a.m.) Regarding information access, the IBGE discloses on its website a list of state public officials who have priority over the public, ensuring the transparency of the procedure.

Statistical Literacy

The IBGE has several statistical literacy initiatives directed at the general public, teachers and students in basic education, journalists, and public managers. To reach the general public, the IBGE produces materials on social media and YouTube, highlighting the product IBGEexplica (https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uHYgh89B67w&list=PLAvMMJyHZEaE_gzGaoD5RkmCxO6rBexl6) and trains librarians as multipliers, offering ongoing training in information and statistical literacy skills such as source curation, intellectual property awareness and proper citation, information analysis, and awareness of data reuse and preservation policies.

Through its academic branch, the National School of Statistical Sciences (ENCE), the IBGE produces classroom games and materials applied in school interventions and hosts the annual ENCE Open Doors event for teachers and students. The IBGE has coordinated the Brazilian round of the ISLP/IASE poster competition since 2024 and maintains the IBGE Educa educational portal (https://educa.ibge.gov.br/), delivering content in a wide range of formats, including videos, maps, e-books, graphs, journalistic releases in simple and playful language, games and theatre performances, children's magazines and books, digital instructional brochures explaining concepts and surveys, and a "Did You Know?" section, in addition to holding workshops and conducting school visits.

The IBGE maintains the News Agency portal (https://agenciadenoticias.ibge.gov.br/en/agency-home.html?lang=en-GB), which provides journalists with explanatory material on concepts and methods used in IBGE surveys. Additionally, it has developed workshops specifically for journalists. This work is multiplied across Brazil through the State Superintendencies, which provide special support to local media. The IBGE offers free learning paths and courses that help promote evidence-based public management for public managers and provide literacy training to legislative, municipal, and state bodies and other public management entities.



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 Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China stipulates that the State shall establish a centralized and unified statistical system, with a statistical administrative structure under unified leadership and with each level assuming responsibility for its own work. The Statistical System of Chinese Government organizes and undertakes statistical surveys, collects, compiles and releases statistical data, and provides high-quality statistical services for economic and social development based on laws.

Government Statistical System

The government statistical system comprises the government comprehensive statistical system and the government departmental statistical system. The government comprehensive statistical system consists of the statistical institutions established through a top-down model and relevant statistical staff from all the administrative levels. The National Bureau of Statistics is established under the Central Government, and independent Bureaus of Statistics are established in local governments at and above the county level. Governments of townships and towns are staffed with full-time or part-time statisticians, who are responsible for the statistical work.

National Bureau of Statistics of China

As an organ directly under the State Council, the National Bureau of Statistics of China (NBS) is responsible for directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country. In the entire national statistical system, the NBS is a main provider of national statistical data and an organizer, leader and coordinator of the government departmental statistics and local statistics. Pursuant to the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China and other national regulations, the main function of the NBS is to be responsible for organizing, directing and coordinating the statistical work throughout the country, to formulate statistical policy and plan, basic national statistical programmes and statistical standards, approve the statistical standards of departments; to draw up a plan or scheme for important general surveys of the national conditions and strength jointly with the government departments concerned; to organize and conduct the major surveys on national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Economic Census and Agricultural Census; to organize and conduct statistical surveys of key industries of the economy, collect, aggregate, collate and provide the statistical data related to the surveys, and synthetically collate and provide the basic national statistical data; and to check, administer and publish the basic national statistical data, and administer the departmental and local statistical survey programs by law.

The NBS internally sets up 18 functional departments and 12 institutions directly under the NBS, responsible for integrated coordination, construction of statistical laws and regulations, formulation of statistical programmes and standards, organization and implementation of statistical surveys, national accounts, economic analysis, data dissemination and development, and statistical supervision, etc.

The NBS of China also establishes Survey Offices in each province (autonomous region, municipality) and a survey team in each city (prefecture, autonomous prefecture and league) and in one-third of counties (cities at county level, districts and banners), which are as agents detached by the NBS and vertically administrated under the NBS, and are mainly responsible for the surveys of key statistical data required for the macroeconomic control and national accounts assigned by the NBS mainly through sampling surveys.

Local Bureau of Statistics

Independent Statistical institutions are established in local governments at and above the county level, and statistical stations are established or statisticians are staffed in governments of townships and towns, who are responsible for carrying out tasks of national statistical surveys and for organizing, guiding and coordinating the statistical work in their respective administrative areas. The statistical institutions of local governments at various levels are subordinated to the dual leadership of the governments at their level and the statistical institutions at higher level, in terms of statistical work, mainly under the leadership of the statistical institutions at higher level.

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.

Statistical Laws

The Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China was initially formulated in 1983 and revised three times in 1996, 2009 and 2024 respectively by the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China. Based on the realities of the economic and social development and statistical practices, the Statistics Law also embodies the basic spirits of the Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics of the United Nations and is the basic guidance for undertaking statistical work.

Government agencies (mainly statistical agencies) and statistical respondents must comply with the Statistics Law, and organize or support statistical surveys according to the statistical standards and statistical survey methodologies formulated based on the Law.

In order to implement the Statistics Law, a series of statistical laws and regulations were formulated, such as Regulations for the Implementation of the Statistics Law of the People's Republic of China, Regulations for National Economic Censuses, Regulations for National Population Census and Measures for Survey Programs of Departmental Statistics, etc. Statistical surveys are categorized as national, departmental and local surveys as per the Statistics Law, and strict approval and management procedures are formulated accordingly.

Statistical Surveys

The NBS collects statistical data mainly through periodical censuses and regular statistical surveys, and sorts out statistical data through ad hoc surveys, administrative records and other methods. At present, the NBS organizes and conducts major statistical investigation on national conditions and strength such as Population Census, Agricultural Census and Economic Census; around more than 40 regular statistical investigation and over 40 special investigation are also undertaken in areas like agriculture, industry, energy, investment, construction, trade and external economy, services, urban and rural households, price, society and science and technology, labour force, wages and salaries, etc. The contents of both the censuses and surveys basically cover all the aspects concerned with economy, society, population, environment and resources.

The government departmental statistics involve traffic, tourism, finance, banking, import and export in customs, utilization of foreign capital, culture, education, health, science and technology, household registrations, social development, etc.

Release of Statistics and Provision of Statistical Products

In order to provide the official statistics and products on China to the whole society more in quantity, shorter in time lag, and better in quality, the NBS releases statistical survey data and provides processed statistical products via various channels and forms. For the time being, a mechanism of regular releases of statistical information has been established, with forms like press conference, internet, public database, "Statistics Info" through WeChat, official mobile information service platform, and paper publications (mainly yearbooks) combining and complementing each other. This mechanism ensures that the release and provision of statistical data and products is more efficient in time, richer in contents and available to wider users. The NBS has set up micro data laboratories for the development and utilization of micro data by users from government departments under the State Council, relevant institutions of higher learning and research institutions. In addition, the statistical institutions in 31 provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities (excluding Hong Kong Special Administrative Region, Macao Special Administrative Region and Taiwan Province), as well as in many cities and counties have also established their own mechanism for regular data release, which contributes to forming a hierarchical and widely covered layout for statistical data release and products provision in China.

The Reform and Development of China's Statistics

China's economy is at an important stage of structural transformation and upgrade. The fast development and profound change in China's society and economy have posed newer and higher demands on the statistical system in China. Since 2012, with its great efforts on reform of the statistical production modes, the NBS has basically established a business register of establishments featuring authenticity, completeness and timeliness, a standardized and uniform questionnaires system for business surveys, the convenient and applicable software for data collection and processing, and a safe and efficient online reporting platform for business statistics across China. With the open attitude and courage to innovative, the National Statistical System of China is actively seeking reform on national accounts, exploring and promoting statistical monitoring on the new economy (new industries, new business forms and new business models), and developing and improving relevant statistical standards to better serve the socio-economic development. Meanwhile, the National Statistical System in China is also actively advancing interdepartmental information sharing, tapping the potential of big data by taking advantage of administrative records and survey data from other departments, and gradually enhancing the role of big data in terms of assessment, supplement and substitution of regular statistics. In 2021, the NBS formulated the Reform Plan for Statistical Modernization during the 14th Five-Year Plan Period, to accelerate the reform of statistical modernization. Since the implementation of the Plan, China's statistical work has achieved important progress, with data quality continuously improved, statistical programmes and methods gradually perfected, statistical survey capability enhanced, and quality and efficiency of statistical analysis services improved. The statistical system and mechanisms have been continuously refined, and the rule of statistical laws and statistical supervision have been further advanced. The construction of a modern statistical survey system that meets the modernization requirements of the national governance system and governance capability has taken effects.



ANNEXURE III. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Egypt

1. Geopolitical Context and the Evolving Data Ecosystem

Egypt has entered a highly transformative strategic era, characterized by an exponential surge in demand for high-quality, disaggregated, and timely socio-economic and environmental statistics. This shift is fundamentally driven by the execution of the updated version of Egypt Vision 2030 alongside critical regional and international commitments.

As an active member of the BRICS bloc and a key participant in the African Union's STATAFRIC priority framework and Agenda 2063, Egypt's statistical architecture is undergoing a major paradigm shift. Furthermore, the successful completion of the first phase of the OECD Country Programme has laid a solid foundation for formalizing data governance, national compliance, and international benchmarking.

2. Data stewardship

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) is the official entity, the primary source of national statistics, and the supreme coordinator of the National Statistical System (NSS) CAPMAS now acts as a National Data Steward.

Its modern mandate focuses on establishing a unified, interoperable, and secure national data infrastructure that ensures absolute statistical synchronization across all state ministries, administrative registers, and strategic sectors.

3. Legislative Framework and Methodological framework

To maintain absolute data and statistical integrity, the NSS is anchored on clear, modernized legal regulations that mandate swift, legally enforced responses to data requests while strictly guaranteeing the confidentiality of data.

In line with international best practices, CAPMAS is driving comprehensive modernization across the NSS by implementing the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM v5.1). This model standardizes the 8-phase statistical production cycle (from specifying needs to final evaluation), ensuring systematic documentation, concurrent archiving, and robust metadata management. This legislative and technical modernization guarantees absolute compliance with the African Charter on Statistics and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics, mitigating institutional risks and eliminating data fragmentation.

4. Strategic Priorities and Sustainable Governance

The National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) actively embraces an evolving, technologically advanced data ecosystem. However, it is currently under finalization, taking into consideration the move of the Governmental entities to the new Capital. This national strategy aims to respond to the main challenges, including the increasing demands for data, as well as to satisfy the growing needs of various stakeholders and to fulfil the requirements of national, regional, and international reports. Also looking beyond immediate historical data to anticipate future trends through integration of AI applications and Data Science into statistical production cycle, which represents a major milestone in the National statistical production process to manage the increasing number of data producers and the various types of data sources. This supports high-level state decisions regarding sustainable development transitions. The NSDS extends until the end of 2030. The scope of the strategy covers the entire national statistical system and highlights the importance of strengthening the coordination role of CAPMAS to ensure that various data producers are adopting the fundamental principles for official statistics and standards and methods endorsed by the International Statistical Commission. CAPMAS leads the NSS to remain strictly responsive to the following strategic milestones:

- Updating the legislative framework of the national statistical system.
- Introducing a national quality framework for data and official statistics.
- Strengthening the integration of user needs in the production of official statistics.
- Increasing the use of administrative data and alternative new data sources.
- Enhancing the dissemination of statistical reports and data.
- Transforming raw data into actionable, evidence-based insights and predictive analytics to support high-level state decisions on national security, sustainable development transitions.
- Geospatial and Gender Integration by Merging socio-economic indicators with Geographic Information Systems (GIS) for high-precision, localized poverty, employment, and vulnerability mapping.
- Mainstreaming the gender dimension across all thematic domains as prioritized by regional and global frameworks.

Building upon this CAPMAS has initiated the modernization of its statistical legislation to ensure its alignment with international standards on Official Statistics. Whereas the new statistical law covers the entire national statistical system and aims to clarify the roles and responsibilities of CAPMAS and other producers of official statistics, within the context of the data ecosystem. This draft law represents the first stage in the legislative process. it contains sufficient provisions to enable access to all administrative and other data sources needed to produce official statistics, including microdata for the development and maintenance of statistical registers, this integration of statistical and

administrative data, is a strategic priority for CAPMAS for moving away from traditional, paper-based or costly full-field methods, this system is evolving toward a Hybrid Census Model for the upcoming 2027 population & housing census by Access to administrative microdata which could facilitate using administrative data and Leveraging Self-Enumeration through Digital Channels. Relying on recent technological infrastructures & self-enumeration mechanisms (where citizens securely input their own data via digital platforms) can reduces the heavy reliance on fieldwork, decreases logistical risks, and enhances data accuracy collected directly from respondents. That should give a strong boost to data integrating from multiple sources reducing costs and the burden on respondents and increase the analytical value of official statistics.



ANNEXURE IV. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Ethiopia

The Ethiopian National Statistical System (NSS) is currently undergoing a significant transition from a traditional, survey-driven toward a modern, integrated, and digitally enabled data ecosystem. While the system benefits from a clear institutional mandate and a legal framework that is currently being reviewed to facilitate modernization, it faces systemic challenges including fragmented data systems with less interoperability, institutional and human capacity constraints, and a low uptake of innovative technologies like big data analytics.

To achieve a higher level of maturity, the Ethiopian Statistical Development Program (ESDP) for 2023–2026 mandates a shift toward institutional and technological transformation. This required state involves the integration of administrative data and new data sources, the modernization of statistical business processes, and sustained investments in human capacity and digital infrastructure. By aligning with the Ten-Year Development Plan and fostering transparent leadership and effective coordination across government organs, the NSS aims to move toward an integrated national data system that provides high-quality, comprehensive, and timely statistics to support the country's evolving policy and development needs.



ANNEXURE V. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of India

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, Livestock Census and minor irrigation census, various socio-economic sample surveys including the Annual Survey of Industries are centrally conducted. Compilation of National Accounts, preparation of all-India Industrial Production Indices and Consumer Price Indices for State/UT are also centrally undertaken. The State statistical organizations collect and generate data on a number of subjects focusing on the State Government's priorities. Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MoSPI) at Central level and State Directorates of Economics and Statistics (DES) at State level coordinate the overall statistical activities in their respective domains.

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 Statistics Office (NSO), commonly called 'Statistics Wing' and the 'Programme Implementation (PI) Wing'.

2. National Statistics Office (NSO)

The NSO is headed by the Secretary, assisted by Principal Director General and Director Generals. The National Statistics Office is responsible for coordination of statistical activities in the country, and evolving and maintaining statistical standards and has various Divisions like National Accounts Division (NAD), Economic Statistics Division (ESD), Price Statistics Division (PSD), Social Statistics Division (SSD), Administrative Statistics and Policy Division (ASPD), Coordination and International Cooperation Division (CICD), Data Informatics and Innovation Division (DIID), Capacity Development Division (CDD), Research and Analysis Division (RAD), Media and Publicity Unit (MPU), Coordination and Quality Control Division (C&QCD), Household Survey Division (HSD), Enterprise Survey Division (EnSD), and Field Operations Division (FOD).

NSO has a premier training institute called the National Statistical Systems Training Academy (NSSTA), which has been conducting national/international statistical training programmes since its inauguration in February 2009 for capacity building in the area of official statistics and related disciplines.

3. Programme Implementation Wing

The Programme Implementation Wing has two divisions viz. Infrastructure Project Monitoring Division (IPMD) and Member of Parliament Local Area Development Scheme (MPLADS). IPMD monitors the implementation status of ongoing Central Sector Projects costing more than Rs. 150 crores of over 17 Ministries based on the information reported by different line Ministries/ Departments on the PAIMANA (Project Assessment Infrastructure Monitoring and Analytics for Nation-Building) portal 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 (DES) in the States/UTs act as the nodal agencies for coordination of all statistical activities in the States/UTs. Most of the States/UTs have District Statistical Offices (DSOs) which act as the field offices for collection and compilation of statistical data for the districts. The DES perform almost the same functions in the States/UTs as the NSO at the Centre, viz., bringing out some key statistics, coordination with the Central and State statistical agencies, dissemination of statistics, etc.

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.



ANNEXURE VI. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Indonesia

The Statistical System of Indonesia

Indonesia's statistical system holds an increasingly pivotal role in enabling evidence-based policymaking and supporting the country's development planning. Formally designated the National Statistical System (NSS), it encompasses the full framework of institutions responsible for collecting, processing, analyzing, and disseminating official statistics, whilst coordinating the broader national data ecosystem. Its primary objective is to produce comprehensive, accurate, and timely statistical data in service of national development agendas—goals sustained by a well-established legal and institutional foundation.

The NSS's institutional mandate derives from Law No. 16 of 1997 on Statistics, under which Indonesia's statistical activities are organized into three distinct categories: (i) Core Statistics, collected and managed by BPS-Statistics Indonesia and covering foundational indicators such as population, labor, poverty, inflation, and national accounts; (ii) Sectoral Statistics, compiled by relevant ministries and agencies to reflect data needs in specific domains such as health and education; and (iii) Special Statistics, produced by public or private entities for particular purposes, including customer satisfaction surveys and market research. Under the same legislation, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is authorized to organize core statistics, coordinate sectoral and special statistics, and ensure national data integration in support of development planning, implementation, monitoring, and evaluation—a mandate elaborated further in Government Regulation No. 51 of 1999, which designates BPS-Statistics Indonesia as the principal implementing agency for core statistics, the national coordinator of all statistical activities, the technical supervisor of statistical operations across the country, and the central provider of national statistical data.

Organizational Landscape of the National Statistical System in Indonesia

Effective functioning of the NSS relies heavily on a range of stakeholders. BPS-Statistics Indonesia, the central authority for official statistics, promotes coordination, integration, synchronization, and standardization to align methodologies and outputs across government agencies, ensuring consistency in classification, data collection, processing, and dissemination. Ministries, agencies, and local government offices produce sectoral statistics within their respective mandates and must notify BPS-Statistics Indonesia and obtain its recommendations before conducting any surveys, adhering to BPS-Statistics Indonesia 's technical guidance when data are intended for publication. Public and non-governmental entities, including civil society organizations, research institutions, and academia, may additionally produce special statistics.

Furthermore, the Central Bank of Indonesia (Bank Indonesia) plays a significant complementary role, tasked with maintaining financial system stability and producing official statistics for the monetary and financial sectors—most notably the Balance of Payments (BoP), which records all economic transactions between residents and non-residents across key accounts: goods and services, primary and secondary income, capital, and financial flows. This underscores the necessity of robust inter-agency collaboration within Indonesia's NSS.

Organizational Structure of BPS-Statistics Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia is led by the Chief Statistician and Vice Chief Statistician, who together oversee the institution's strategic direction and the coordination of national statistical activities. Directly under their leadership sit several key first-echelon structural units (Echelon I): the Principal Secretary, the Principal Inspector, and five Deputy Chief Statisticians, each responsible for a major statistical domain—Statistical Methodology and Information; Social Statistics; Production Statistics; Distribution and Services Statistics; and National Accounts and Statistical Analysis.

Under these Deputy Chief Statisticians are second-echelon units (Echelon II), known as ‘directorates’, alongside units specialized in statistical human capacity development known as ‘bureau chiefs’ under Principal Secretary, ‘inspectors’ under Principal Inspector, and decentralized regional offices operating at the provincial and municipal levels. This tiered structure reflects Indonesia's broader decentralized administrative arrangement: directorates at headquarters set statistical standards, methodologies, pre-collection activities, and national-level coordination, while regional offices implement surveys and censuses, compile local statistics, and engage with regional and local stakeholders—while working in close collaboration with governments at those levels. This approach hence produces a unified yet context-sensitive NSS, in which data production remains responsive to national priorities and local development needs.

Sectoral Statistics Capacity Building and Evaluation

As the national statistical coordinator, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is responsible for establishing statistical data and metadata standards, issuing statistical recommendations, conducting capacity building for sectoral statistics, and evaluating statistical implementation across ministries, agencies, and local governments. Through these functions, BPS-Statistics Indonesia continuously promotes coordination, integration, synchronization, and standardization to strengthen the National Statistical System (NSS). Meanwhile, ministries, agencies, and local government institutions serve as sectoral statistics producers. They carry out statistical activities in close coordination with BPS-Statistics Indonesia and designate internal data custodians and data producers to manage and oversee their respective data responsibilities. As the main entities subject to BPS-Statistics Indonesia monitoring and evaluation, they are directly accountable for the quality and implementation of their statistical activities.

The Cycle of Sectoral Statistics unfolds through three interconnected phases designed to strengthen the implementation of statistics across government institutions. It begins with Sectoral Statistics Capacity Building, led by BPS-Statistics Indonesia, to improve understanding, competency, and implementation quality among ministries, agencies, and local governments. The process then advances into the implementation phase, in which these institutions produce sectoral statistics to support governmental functions and national development needs. Finally, the cycle concludes with the Evaluation of Sectoral Statistical Implementation (EPSS), through which BPS-Statistics Indonesia measures implementation maturity and identifies areas for further improvement.

Sectoral Statistics Capacity Building refers to the activities carried out by BPS-Statistics Indonesia to deepen ministries', agencies', and local government offices' understanding of statistical implementation by strengthening personnel competency, improving implementation quality, and ensuring the reliable production of high-quality sectoral statistics at all administrative levels. The process consists of four stages: (i) preparation, including identification of target participants, development of instruments and materials, and training of the BPS-Statistics Indonesia facilitation team; (ii) implementation, covering coordination with the target institution, preparation of work plans, and delivery of training activities; (iii) reporting, ensuring comprehensive documentation of all activities; and (iv) monitoring and evaluation, conducted periodically to assess program effectiveness. These initiatives may be initiated proactively by BPS-Statistics Indonesia or requested directly by ministries, agencies, and local governments, and may take the form of training sessions, seminars, exhibitions, coordination meetings, consolidations, or dedicated technical assistance. Sectoral Statistics Capacity Building is also undertaken to reinforce understanding and consistent implementation of the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) in statistical activities across ministries, agencies, and local governments.

Following the capacity-building and implementation stages, BPS-Statistics Indonesia conducts the Evaluation of Sectoral Statistical Implementation (EPSS) as a systematic mechanism to assess the maturity and quality of statistical implementation across central and local government institutions. The evaluation process involves verifying and validating institutional information against self-assessment results to measure implementation progress and identify improvement priorities. The final output of EPSS is the Statistical Development Index (IPS), which serves not only as an indicator of statistical maturity but also as a basis for actionable recommendations and future capacity-building efforts. Through this process, EPSS contributes to strengthening statistical practices and improving the quality of public statistical services nationwide.

Global Cooperation

BPS-Statistics Indonesia actively engages in international collaboration to enhance statistical quality, align with global standards, and support international development agendas. BPS-Statistics Indonesia maintains bilateral and regional cooperation with National Statistical Offices (NSOs) from various countries through knowledge sharing, technical exchanges, study visits, joint training program, and the exchange of best practices in official statistics. These collaborations contribute to strengthening institutional capacity, improving statistical methodologies, and promoting statistical harmonization at both regional and global levels.

In addition, BPS-Statistics Indonesia participates in multilateral statistical forums, including BRICS statistical cooperation, and collaborates with international organizations such as the International Labor Organization (ILO), Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), United Nations Statistical Division (UNSD), United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, and the Asian Development Bank. These partnerships support knowledge exchange, capacity building, and contributions to international statistical development initiatives.

Through the Polytechnic of Statistics–Institute of Statistics, BPS-Statistics Indonesia also serves as the Regional Hub for Big Data and Data Science in Asia and the Pacific—a center of excellence facilitating training, resource sharing, and pilot projects that apply big data and data science methods to the production of official statistics, keeping Indonesia's statistical practices both relevant and internationally recognized.

In addition, BPS-Statistics Indonesia through its Training and Education Center (Pusdiklat) actively promotes global cooperation by organizing and facilitating various training and capacity-building initiatives to strengthen statistical competencies in areas including statistical methodology, data science, digital transformation, and international statistical standards. Pusdiklat also regularly promotes and encourages participation of BPS staff in international training programs and short courses conducted by partner countries, international organizations, and universities, allowing them to broaden global perspectives, adopt international best practices, and enhance professional networks in official statistics.

Transformation in BPS-Statistics Indonesia

BPS-Statistics Indonesia is undertaking a comprehensive institutional transformation to modernize its statistical production system and governance. This transformation aims to shift statistical activities from fragmented and silo-based practices toward a more integrated, collaborative, and efficient statistical system. Through this effort, BPS-Statistics Indonesia seeks to improve the quality, consistency, and timeliness of statistical data while strengthening coordination both internally and across government institutions. To guide this transformation, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has developed the Statistical Business Framework Architecture (SBFA), a strategic blueprint for redesigning statistical business processes in line with internationally recognized frameworks, including the Generic Statistical Business Process Model (GSBPM) and the Generic Activity Model for Statistical Organizations (GAMSO).

Several advancements are already underway. In 2020, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has implemented a combined-method population census, integrating traditional enumeration with administrative data from the civil register—consistent with the UN's recommendation to move gradually toward register-based censuses. Data collection activities are now conducted through multiple digital modes, including Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI), Computer-Assisted Web Interviewing (CAWI), and Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI). These approaches are supported by FASIH (Fasilitas Statistik Terintegrasi dan Handal), an integrated statistical data collection platform that has been adopted across ministries and government agencies to improve the efficiency, consistency, and reliability of data collection processes.

At the same time, BPS-Statistics Indonesia continues to strengthen the integration and utilization of administrative data through enhanced data-sharing mechanisms and closer collaboration with line ministries and other strategic stakeholders. Furthermore, BPS-Statistics Indonesia is planning to implement Registered Based Census (RBC) for population census in 2030. These efforts support the production of more efficient, cost-effective, and high-quality statistics to meet both national and international data needs.

BPS-Statistics Indonesia Work Program

For the 2025–2029 period, BPS-Statistics Indonesia has outlined six strategic directions to strengthen its role as the national statistical authority. First, BPS-Statistics Indonesia aims to reinforce its contribution to national development through stronger governance of key development indicators, enhanced international statistical cooperation, improved public statistical literacy, and wider implementation of statistical standards, including village-level capacity building through the Desa Cinta Statistik program. Second, BPS-Statistics Indonesia seeks to modernize statistical business processes by leveraging artificial intelligence, developing adaptive statistical methodologies, transitioning to the SNA 2025 framework, and integrating multiple data sources into a secure and interoperable national data ecosystem. Third, BPS-Statistics Indonesia continues to improve statistical services by enhancing data availability, accessibility, and service infrastructure, while also incorporating AI-driven personalization and user feedback mechanisms.

Fourth, BPS-Statistics Indonesia prioritizes the development of human resources and organizational culture through digital literacy initiatives, structured career development, strengthened performance management, and the promotion of a balanced and productive work environment. Fifth, BPS-Statistics Indonesia aims to strengthen institutional governance through organizational restructuring, digital transformation, regulatory improvement, and enhanced accountability systems, including risk management and internal audit mechanisms. Finally, BPS-Statistics Indonesia seeks to expand collaboration and public communication by strengthening partnerships with various stakeholders and reinforcing its reputation as an independent and trustworthy provider of official statistics.

Indonesia's NSS therefore remains the cornerstone of evidence-based policymaking. Operating within a structured legal and governance framework, NSS continues adapting to national and global data demands through modernization, capacity building, and inter-agency collaboration. Looking ahead to 2025–2029, BPS-Statistics Indonesia remains focus on improving the quality, coherence, and accessibility of official statistics to support inclusive, transparent, and informed development planning within a broader global context.



ANNEXURE VII. Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Iran

The Statistical System of the Islamic Republic of Iran has undergone continuous modernization over the past decades to respond to the increasing demand for high-quality official statistics and evidence-based policymaking. As the country's central authority for official statistics, the Statistical Centre of Iran (SCI) plays a leading role in coordinating statistical activities, developing national statistical standards, and producing comprehensive and reliable statistics that support sustainable socio-economic development.

The legal foundation of Iran's official statistical system is established through the Statistical Centre of Iran Act, the National Development Plans, and related legislative provisions. According to these laws, the Statistical Centre of Iran serves as the national coordinator of official statistics and is responsible for ensuring coherence, consistency, comparability, and quality across the National Statistical System (NSS). The SCI also develops statistical standards, classifications, methodologies, and quality frameworks that are implemented by governmental organizations producing official statistics.

Iran's National Statistical System consists of the Statistical Centre of Iran together with ministries, governmental agencies, public institutions, the Central Bank of Iran, and other organizations that produce sectoral official statistics. Cooperation among these institutions is coordinated through established legal and institutional mechanisms to avoid duplication, promote harmonization, and improve the efficiency of statistical production.

The High Council of Statistics, chaired at the national level, provides strategic guidance for the development of official statistics and facilitates coordination among data-producing organizations. The Council approves major statistical programs, national strategies, standards, classifications, and methodological frameworks that strengthen the country's statistical infrastructure and ensure alignment with national development priorities.

The Statistical Centre of Iran conducts a broad range of statistical programs covering demographic, social, economic, agricultural, industrial, environmental, labour, housing, and service-sector statistics. These statistics are produced through censuses, sample surveys, administrative records, and integrated statistical systems. The SCI continuously reviews and modernizes its statistical methodologies in accordance with internationally recognized recommendations and standards.

One of the SCI's most important responsibilities is conducting the National Population and Housing Census. The 2016 Census represented a significant milestone in the modernization of Iran's statistical system, as it introduced a large-scale Internet-based self-enumeration process combined with tablet-assisted field data collection. Nearly half of Iranian households participated through online self-enumeration, placing Iran among the leading countries in applying digital technologies in census operations. This experience created valuable technical and organizational capacity for future register-based census implementation.

In recent years, the Statistical Centre of Iran has increasingly shifted from traditional survey-based statistical production towards greater utilization of administrative data sources. This transformation is supported by government directives requiring executive government agencies to provide statistical data to the SCI while maintaining strict confidentiality and data protection principles. The development of integrated administrative registers has substantially improved the timeliness, consistency, and cost-effectiveness of official statistics and forms the cornerstone of Iran's long-term modernization strategy. The modernization process has been guided through successive National Strategies for the Development of Statistics (NSDS). These strategic programs have focused on strengthening the legal framework of official statistics, improving institutional coordination, enhancing statistical quality management, expanding the use of administrative registers, developing statistical information technologies, promoting statistical literacy, and reinforcing public trust in official statistics. The transition toward a register-based statistical system remains one of the principal strategic objectives of the National Statistical System.

Quality assurance represents a fundamental principle of statistical production in Iran. The Statistical Centre of Iran applies internationally accepted statistical methodologies and continuously improves data collection, processing, validation, and dissemination procedures. Considerable efforts have been devoted to enhancing data accuracy, coherence, comparability, accessibility, and transparency while safeguarding the confidentiality of individual information in accordance with national legislation and internationally accepted statistical principles.

The SCI also places considerable emphasis on digital transformation. Advanced information technologies are widely utilized throughout the statistical production process, including electronic questionnaires, computer-assisted interviewing, geographic information systems (GIS), integrated databases, automated validation systems, and modern dissemination platforms. These technologies have significantly improved production efficiency while reducing response burden and operational costs.

Official statistics produced by the SCI are disseminated through various publication channels, including statistical yearbooks, thematic reports, electronic databases and online dissemination systems. The Centre continuously expands public access to official statistics to support evidence-based decision-making by government institutions, researchers, universities, businesses, media organizations, and the general public.

International cooperation constitutes another important component of Iran's statistical development. The Statistical Centre of Iran actively cooperates with the United Nations Statistical Commission, the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific (UNESCAP), the Statistical, Economic and Social Research and Training Centre for Islamic Countries (SESRIC), the Economic Cooperation Organization (ECO), BRICS statistical cooperation mechanisms, and other regional and international organizations. These collaborations facilitate the exchange of knowledge, adoption of international statistical standards, capacity building, and implementation of best practices in official statistics.

Looking ahead, the Statistical Centre of Iran continues to pursue a modernization agenda focused on strengthening administrative data integration, implementing register-based statistical production, expanding the application of big data and geospatial information, enhancing digital statistical services, improving statistical quality management, and promoting data-driven governance. These efforts are intended to further strengthen the country's statistical capacity and provide timely, reliable, and internationally comparable official statistics for monitoring national development.

Through sustained institutional reforms, technological innovation, and close collaboration among all members of the National Statistical System, the Islamic Republic of Iran remains committed to producing high-quality official statistics that effectively serve policymakers, researchers, businesses, and society while contributing to regional and international statistical cooperation.



ANNEXURE VIII. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of Russia

Since 2017, according to the decree of the President of the Russian Federation, the Federal State Statistics Service (Rosstat) has been subordinated to the Ministry of Economic Development of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat is the authority responsible for production of the official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of society.

The national statistical system in the Russian Federation is based on the principles of centralized structure. The main task of the national statistical system is to provide timely, comprehensive and objective information on the socio-economic development of Russia, its regions and economic sectors to the governmental authorities at all levels, media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations. In order to achieve this aim, the Federal Statistical Workplan has been developed. It defines the main directions of statistical monitoring of socio-economic and demographical processes in the country. The Federal Statistical Workplan is worked out by Rosstat in cooperation with other governmental agencies and adopted by the Government of the Russian Federation.

Rosstat main functions:

- To submit the official statistics in accordance with the established regulations to the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, Federal Assembly of the Russian Federation, other governmental entities, including regional authorities, media, legal entities and individuals, and also to international organizations;
- To develop and approve within its power the official statistical methodology for the federal statistical observation and official statistics production in accordance with the established regulations; to ensure that methodology complies with international standards and the UN Fundamental Principles of Official Statistics;
- To approve federal statistical observation forms and instructions on their completion;
- To coordinate activities in the field of official statistics while developing the Federal Statistical Workplan and 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 obtained through the membership of the Russian Federation in international organizations.

Statistical system: Principles of organization

The national statistical system is a network of interacting governmental entities and bodies that collect, process and disseminate statistics, describing the pace of socio-economic and demographic development of the country.

The system is developed in accordance with the administrative territorial division of the country in order to ensure provision of comprehensive and objective statistics on socio-economic development of the Russian Federation, its regions, industries and economic sectors to the public authorities and all levels of government, the media, scientific community, business entities, public and international organizations.

The system comprises two organizational levels: federal, represented by Rosstat Head Office, and regional level, represented by Rosstat regional offices.

Federal level of the state statistics

The federal level of the state statistics involves Rosstat Head Office, Main interregional center for processing and dissemination of statistical information, and Rosstat Research and Development Institute of Social and Economic Statistics.

Regional level of state statistics

Rosstat has its regional offices in 70 constituent entities, 12 of which are interregional.

Rosstat's regional and interregional offices collect and process statistics, providing information to the republic, provincial and regional authorities and other users.

Legal basis of the official statistical activities

Federal State Statistical Service activities are regulated by the Constitution of the Russian Federation, federal laws, Decrees of the President and the Government of the Russian Federation, and international treaties of the Russian Federation.

The basis of the statistical activities in Russia is the Federal Law "On official statistical production and the system of national statistics in the Russian Federation" of 2007 (as amended). The conduct of major statistical surveys, such as the population and agricultural censuses, is supported by special federal laws.

In order to provide Rosstat with all necessary data aimed at creating national information resources, the Government of the Russian Federation issued an act on obligatory provision of primary statistical and administrative data.

Emerging challenges

Timely, accurate, reliable official statistics on social, economic, demographic, ecological and other dimensions of the society is vital for the country's socio-economic development and governance.

Nowadays the Russian statistical system is being developed in the environment of significant socio-economic changes, implementation of international standards of data reporting. This transition defines the demand for new approaches in official statistics as well as creation of a flexible statistical information system, responding to changes occurring in the society.

Development of the statistical system is conditioned by transformation of the needs and utilization of official statistics by the state and society, changes in capabilities and methods for collecting and processing data by producers of official statistics and non-governmental organizations as well as transformation of the National Statistical System due to the impact of geopolitical factors and the need to reduce burden on the economy.

The key drivers of Russian statistics modernization are growing demand for quick, diverse and disaggregated statistics, increasing the number of official statistics users. decline in demand for outdated statistical indicators and rise in demand for new ones

At the end of 2024, Russian government approved the Strategy for Development of National Statistical System and Rosstat until 2030.The Strategy is aimed at the development of official statistics, which ensures government decision making. It also focuses on establishing a common standard of data quality for official statistics. The Strategy defines the main goals, priorities, directions and measures for the improvement of the performance of Rosstat and the development of statistics in the Russian Federation.

The Strategy key priorities are:

- To increase user satisfaction level
- To enhance reliability and credibility of official statistics
- To reduce timing for providing official statistics to users
- To reduce respondent burden while collecting primary data;
- To strengthen the role of the National Statistical System and its authority among national statistical offices
- To increase human resources capacity of the National Statistical System

The strategic objectives for the development of the National Statistical System for the period up to 2030 are:

- To ensure the basic needs of the state and society in official statistics for decision-making
- To develop data quality standard and to ensure its implementation by all producers of official statistics
- To reduce respondent burden by eliminating duplicated data collection and expanding the use of administrative data and Big Data
- To speed up provision of statistics through improved methodology and the use of modern data processing technologies, including AI tools
- To provide official statistics to users in modern and user-friendly formats using the Government Information System "Digital Analytical Platform of Statistical Data Provision"
- To strengthen the role of the Russian Federation in the global statistical system



ANNEXURE IX. 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.

The Statistics Amendment Act, 2024 (Act No. 29 of 2024), further strengthens this mandate by enhancing coordination across organs of state, enabling greater data sharing, and formalising the National Statistics System through mechanisms such as statistical units, annual statistical plans, and a Statistical Clearing House.

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.

Continuous Population Survey (CPS)

The Continuous Population Survey – Household Survey Programme Redesign (CPS-HSPR) integrates key household surveys into a continuous system to produce timely statistics at sub-provincial level.

Progress to date:

- CPS redesign launched in 2024 following Census 2022 and IES 2022/23;
- Multi-year implementation plan established;
- Integration and harmonisation of surveys underway;
- Development of a new Master Sample and geo-statistical frame;

Computer Assisted Web Interviewing System (CAWIS)

CAWIS is a web-based platform enabling business respondents to complete surveys online, with automated capture, validation and improved data security.

Progress to date:

- Project initiated in 2025 with implementation to 2028;
- Governance and business case approved;
- System development, testing and piloting completed;
- Integration with statistical systems underway;
- Phased rollout planned from 2027.

Stats SA's Strategic Plan for 2025–2030 builds on the previous strategy and reinforces its vision of "Improving lives through data ecosystems." The plan responds to increasing demand for statistics, rapid technological change, fiscal constraints, and the need for stronger coordination across the National Statistics System (NSS).

The strategy continues to position Stats SA as a central driver of evidence-based decision-making by modernising its business model, strengthening partnerships, and leveraging alternative data sources within an evolving data ecosystem.

Four strategic outcomes guide this transformation:

- Insightful data: Delivering user-centric, high-quality and timely data that respond to growing and diverse information needs. The focus is on narrowing data gaps, integrating multiple data sources, and providing deeper insights to support policy development, planning, monitoring and evaluation.
- Agile operating model: Transforming business operations to be efficient, flexible and technology-enabled. This includes modernising the statistical value chain, adopting innovative methodologies, and implementing a digital transformation roadmap to improve responsiveness and reduce the cost of production.

- Interconnected statistical systems: Strengthening the National Statistics System through enhanced coordination, data governance and partnerships. The rollout of the Statistics Amendment Act and development of a National Strategy for the Development of Statistics (NSDS) will enable integrated, interoperable and collaborative statistical systems across government and the broader data ecosystem.
- Transformed capability: Building a future-ready organisation through investment in human capital, digital skills, and modern technology. This includes developing a versatile workforce, strengthening ICT infrastructure, and fostering a culture that supports innovation, change and continuous improvement.

Collectively, these outcomes aim to transform the statistical system to better meet South Africa's development priorities. The strategy emphasises sustaining the quality of national indicators, driving statistical reform, and advancing a transformation and change agenda that optimises operations and expands capability within the data ecosystem.

South Africa's statistical system is undergoing a decisive transformation driven by legislative reform, digital innovation and evolving user needs. The implementation of the Statistics Amendment Act, CPS and CAWIS positions Stats SA to deliver more timely, relevant and trusted statistics, strengthening its role within a modern, integrated data ecosystem.



ANNEXURE X. A Brief Overview of the Statistical System of United Arab Emirates

The Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC), under the Ministry of Cabinet Affairs, is the UAE's national authority for official statistics, competitiveness, and sustainable development data. The Centre leads the development of integrated statistical systems, supports evidence-based policymaking, and enhances the UAE's global competitiveness through data-driven insights and international partnerships. FCSC also oversees national SDGs reporting and represents the UAE at the United Nations Statistical Commission (UNSC) for the 2025–2028 term, contributing to the advancement of global statistical cooperation and innovation.



Sustainable Development Goals



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, interconnected and indivisible and hence necessitate comprehensive and participatory approaches in bringing everybody together so that no one is left behind. Countries are primarily responsible for following up and reviewing the progress made in implementing the goals and targets at the national level until 2030.

The Sustainable Development Goals provide an international framework to move by 2030 towards more equitable, peaceful, resilient, and prosperous societies – while living within sustainable planetary boundaries. The SDGs are not legally binding, but have become de-facto international obligations and have the potential to reorient domestic spending priorities of the countries up to 2030. Countries are expected to take ownership and establish a national framework for achieving these goals. Implementation and success will depend on countries' own sustainable development policies, plans and programmes. The 2030 Agenda also underscored the fact that quality, reliable and disaggregated data would be needed for measurement of progress on the targets and for ensuring that "No One is Left Behind".

Brazil

The Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) has been working at different levels for the SDG Global and National Frameworks. The SDG Team has been coordinating the production of the Brazilian indicators to monitor the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development.

Regarding the national coordination mechanisms to produce the SDG Global Indicators, the IBGE Presidency is responsible for the coordination of the Project. There are two coordinators for each SDG and people collaborating with them. Recently, the General Coordination of the SDG Project included more participants who work in the State Units of the IBGE aiming to strengthen teams and promote the dissemination and mainstreaming of the SDGs within IBGE. Currently, around 70 staff members are involved across IBGE's 27 State Units. The Institute has 18 interinstitutional working groups created for each SDG under the guidance and coordination of IBGE (Brazil has the SDG 18 – Ethnic-Racial Equality). This coordination operates closely with other institutions that produce official data and ensures the use of high-quality, up-to-date, reliable and disaggregated data. So far, along with the production of SDG indicators, roughly 30 entities of the National Public Administration have collaborated, taking part in working groups. More than 50% of the indicators were calculated by other national information producers in collaboration with IBGE.

At the national level, IBGE also participates as a permanent technical advisory body of the National Commission for the Sustainable Development Goals, created through Decree nº 11.704/2023. The Commission is a parity collegiate body, of an advisory nature, responsible for supporting the internalization and implementation of the 2030 Agenda throughout the country (governments at all levels and civil society). As the coordinator of national official geoscientific data and statistics, IBGE responsibilities include providing technical guidance on discussions related to global indicators, subsidies for discussions about the definition and monitoring of the national indicators, assessing and producing data, and supporting the preparation of reports. IBGE contributed to the preparation of the Voluntary National Report (VNR), which will be presented in July 2026 at the High-Level Political Forum (HLPF 2026). We also participate in the Commission Thematic Chambers "SDG 18" and “Strategies, Partnerships, Means of Implementation, Financing and Inclusion”.

Following the nationalization of the targets of the 2030 Agenda, coordinated by the Institute of Applied and Economic Research (IPEA), IBGE organized the National Information Producers Workshop in collaboration with the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic with a view to defining the National Indicators Framework for the SDGs, as well as promoting the strengthening and inter-institutional articulation among official information producers, favoring the qualification of the production, integration and use of indicators. Thus, the Workshop promoted the continuity of the technical-institutional dialogue on the SDG indicators, focusing on methodologies, data sources and challenges for their production, harmonization and use in monitoring the 2030 Agenda. Also, it allowed the discussion of methodologies applied to SDG indicators, the sharing of institutional experiences in the production and use of data, the identification of data gaps and methodological challenges, the strengthening of the articulation between producing institutions and providing inputs for the improvement of the national SDG monitoring system. As a result of the Meeting, a preliminary list of indicators for each of the SDGs was defined.

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 is composed of two main components: 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 provides access to the global SDG indicators and their methodology sheets through a user-friendly interface. The Platform integrates different IBGE applications (SIDRA Database, Interactive Geographic Platform for geospatial information analysis and the IBGE Statistical Metadata System for the SDG metadata).

More than 100 global indicators using national official data are available on the SDG Platform. Forty-seven indicators are available at a subnational level (by Federation Units). IBGE and the public administration partners employ different data sources, mainly a combination of administrative data and survey data. Also, some indicators use geospatial data, monitoring data and non-statistical data. A total of 54% of the indicators have some form of disaggregation (by sex, color/race, age, education level, geographic location, for example).

In addition to the Brazil SDG Platform, other products of the project are the series ‘Creating Synergies between the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and the G20’, with four modules: Inequalities, Environment, Maps and Health, in Portuguese and English versions. In 2025, IBGE launched the publication "Reflections on the 2030 Agenda – 10 Years of the Sustainable Development Goals" that presents the knowledge generated and the history of IBGE's coordination work with collaborating institutions for the production of monitoring indicators, as well as reflections on the multiple dimensions of analysis of the Agenda, the challenges faced, and the lessons learned for some selected SDGs.

At the regional level, IBGE has been participating in the Statistical Coordination Group for the 2030 Agenda, under the leadership by ECLAC – Economic Commission of Latin America and Caribbean. IBGE also participates in the SDG Project of the National Statistical Systems Capacity Building Program of the Community of Portuguese-Speaking Countries (CPLP).

At the global level, the Institute is a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs), representing Brazil and Mercosur countries continuously since 2015. In 2024, IBGE became co-chair of the group. Also, the Institute has been taking part in the IAEG-SDGs Task Team on Lessons Learned from Monitoring the SDG, having contributed to the preparation of the first Report, presented in

the 57th Session of the Statistical Commission (https://unstats.un.org/UNSDWebsite/statcom/session_57/documents/BG-3k-Lessons_from_a_Decade_of_Sustainable_Development_Goal_Monitoring-E.pdf). IBGE's work is publicized on the UN Good Practices and Resources on the SDG Monitoring Website (https://unstats.un.org/wiki/spaces/sdgGoodPractices/overview). 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 serves as Brazil's focal point for communication with the Custodian Agencies.

10. While introducing new surveys or incorporating additional thematic modules into existing surveys is a significant undertaking, the SDG Agenda has created important opportunities to strengthen national statistical system, foster innovation, improve data integration and enhance cooperation among institutions. IBGE remains committed to strengthening the national SDG monitoring framework through the production of high-quality official statistics, the promotion of institutional partnerships and the dissemination of evidence to support sustainable development policies and the implementation of the 2030 Agenda in Brazil.

China

Since the establishment of the "Inter-ministerial Coordination Work Mechanism for 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development" in 2016, with the promotion of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of China, annual statistical monitoring results such as China's National Plan on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's VNR Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, China's Progress Report on Implementation of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, and Big Earth Data in Support of Sustainable Development Goals(SDGs) have been successively developed and released, especially the Global Development Report released in 2022. Increasingly rich and detailed data are used to display the progress made by China in implementing the sustainable development goals, and present the typical cases and successful experiences of China's implementation of SDGs in areas of targeted poverty alleviation, innovation leadership, ecological civilization, and rural revitalization. Meanwhile, the NBS attaches great importance to capacity building for SDGs statistical monitoring. With the China-United Nations Trust Fund Project on Statistical Capacity Development, the NBS promotes national statistical capacity building and statistical systems modernization, and makes positive contributions to statistical capacity building of countries in the Asia-Pacific region and other developing countries. At the end of 2020, the United Nations Global Platform for Big Data China Hub (Hereinafter referred to as the Regional Hub) was established to explore new ideas and methods for applying innovative technologies and new data resources in advancing SDGs statistical monitoring.

In 2024, the Global Development Report 2024, with the theme "A World of Turbulence and Change: Cooperation to Address Global Common Challenges", analyzes the challenges facing the world today and their causes in areas such as climate change, industrial and supply chains, digitization, poverty reduction, food security, health, and financing for development, and proposes solutions to address them. It aims to analyze and explain a series of major challenges in global development today, and calls on the international community to build consensus, overcome difficulties, and move towards a more equitable and sustainable future.In 2025, the Global Development Report 2025, themed "Joining Hands to Inject Stability and Certainty into Global Development", explores approaches to advancing global stability and sustainable development in areas such as global trade, climate change, public health, food security and poverty reduction, industrialization in developing countries, digital and intelligent technologies, deepening development cooperation among the Global South, and safeguarding the UN-centered international system.

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". In June 2024, United Nations Global Platform for Big Data China Hub was officially renamed as United Nations Global Hub on Big Data and Data Science for Official Statistics (UNBDC). In the future, it will make more active contributions in promoting the common development of global statistics, advancing the statistical monitoring for the implementation of 2030 Sustainable Development Goals, and building a global data governance system.

Egypt

Egypt was one of the first countries to set a national agenda for sustainable development (Egypt's Vision 2030) and update it to keep pace with global changes such as climate change, water scarcity, geopolitical events, and high population growth.

In 2017, the National Committee for Monitoring the Implementation of Sustainable Development Goals was established by a decision of the Prime Minister. This committee works to coordinate between various government departments, the private sector, and civil society to achieve sustainable development goals.

Egypt submitted three Voluntary National Reviews (VNR) on sustainable development in 2016, 2018 and 2021, and is currently preparing its

fourth voluntary report, which will be presented at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF) scheduled to be held In July 2026 in New York. The report includes a brief overview of the progress made in achieving the Sustainable Development Goals and the challenges that hinder their achievement, as the report is largely based on data issued by CAPMAS.

At the global level, Egypt, represented in CAPMAS, was a member of the Inter-Agency Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) during 2017-2025, Egypt represented North African countries by contributing to enriching international consultations and the 2025 comprehensive review of the global Sustainable Development Goals indicators framework.

Subsequently, Egypt joined the High-level Group for Partnership, Coordination and Capacity-Building for statistics for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. This group aims to develop a global action plan that provides strategic leadership for monitoring sustainable development goals, promotes national ownership of monitoring systems, organizes the World Data Forum, and operates under the auspices of the United Nations Statistical Commission and its Statistical Division.

At the level of the African agenda, Egypt submitted three reports to monitor progress made in implementing the African agenda during the First Ten-Year Implementation Plan (FTYIP) 2013-2023. Egypt participates in the Second Ten-Year Implementation Plan (STYIP) 2024-2033 as presented its first progress report on the implementation of the agenda for the second plan in 2025.

In light of Egypt's continuous efforts to localize the sustainable development goals (SDGs) at the local level, three Egyptian governorates (Fayoum, Port Said, and Behera) within the initial phase of governorates launched their Voluntary Local Reviews with the support of the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP), which were presented at the High-Level Political Forum for Sustainable Development (HLPF) at the United Nations in New York in July 2023.

Egypt pays special attention to regional and international cooperation in the field of sustainable development. It actively participates in the regional and international forums and workshops to exchange experiences and best practices in implementing the SDGs and seeks to strengthen partnerships with international organizations and stakeholders.

In 2021, the Egyptian government, represented by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Development, in partnership with the United Nations Population Fund, prepared a report on the localization of the Sustainable Development Goals for each governorate, with a total of 27 reports covering all governorates. These reports aim to provide an overview of the status of some Sustainable Development Goal indicators, Targets were set for 32 indicators at the governorate level, based on data availability and comparison with the 2030 targets. The second edition of the localization reports was then launched at the governorate level, with a total of 50 indicators to enable each governorate to analyze the extent of progress or decline in various indicators, compare its performance with other governorates, and assess its position within the national context.

The Central Agency for Public Mobilization and Statistics (CAPMAS) seeks to be the main supporter and partner in the decision-making process by providing high-quality and accurate data that represents the cornerstone for making future policies. As it is the official source of statistics in Egypt, all the reports announced about Egypt depend on the data provided by CAPMAS.

In 2016, CAPMAS formed the "Sustainable Development Unit" to build an integrated system for monitoring and following up SDGs indicators in accordance with the SDGs 2030 Agenda, Egypt Vision 2030, and the African Agenda 2063.

The main responsibilities of the Sustainable Development Unit are to monitor and calculate the SDGs indicators, issue periodic national statistical reports for monitoring and following up the SDGs indicators, and identify the most important challenges and gaps facing the production of indicators.

The national statistical reports on SDGs indicators 2030 issued by CAPAMS present the current situation of the indicators for which data are available, highlighting some gaps and challenges related to some indicators that require further study so that they can be obtained in an accurate, systematic, and comparable manner.

CAPMAS has published three statistical reports for monitoring the SDGs indicators. The first report was issued in 2018 with the indicator availability of 43%, the second report was in 2019 with availability of 47.5%, and the third report was in 2023 with the indicator availability of 56.8%.

Ethiopia

Ethiopia is currently driving a strategic alignment of its national development agenda with the global Sustainable Development Goals, embedding these objectives directly into its long-term policy frameworks. At present, the Ethiopian Statistical Service generates approximately 40% of the necessary data through formal censuses and surveys, with the remaining data sourced from administrative systems. While the country has achieved notable milestones in localizing global indicator frameworks and completing foundational baseline studies, there remains significant opportunity to overcome existing data voids and methodological constraints; currently, the national capacity for comprehensive SDG data production is evaluated at a moderate level.

To reach the required standard for high-level international reporting, the nation is committed to evolving into a more integrated monitoring landscape that seamlessly aligns global standards with domestic operational realities. This necessary transformation focuses on closing critical indicator gaps and aggressively upgrading the technical expertise required to synthesize and disseminate granular, dis-aggregated data across all 2030 Agenda objectives. By accelerating these improvements, Ethiopia is positioning itself to not only enhance the

precision of its own development tracking but also to serve as a high-performing, collaborative partner within the BRICS framework, contributing to shared reporting excellence and collective development progress.

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 (2026) consists of 277 indicators and data is available on more than 98% 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. In pursuance of the provision of MoU, MoSPI has set up a Data for Development Coordination Forum (DDCF) on SDGs for developing the data plan, assisting in the development of a sound measurement; improving the indicator framework after a thorough review with all stakeholders etc. . MoSPI also provides technical support to the States/UTs for developing the Sub-National Level Indicator Framework considering their priorities. In this context, MoSPI developed the "Guidelines for Development of SDGs State Indicator Framework (SIF)" in July 2019 and further updated these guidelines in March 2022 in its publication "Guidance on Monitoring Framework for SDGs at Sub National Level". This publication is aimed to facilitate and assist State Governments in the development and refinement of the sub-national level monitoring framework by providing comprehensive guidance.

Indonesia

Executive Summary

- Indonesia has reinforced its commitment to the 2030 Agenda by integrating the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) into national and subnational planning through Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022. Despite disruptions caused by geopolitical pressures, economic uncertainty, and the impacts of climate change, Indonesia has achieved 62.7% of its 2024 SDG targets, with strong progress in the Environmental Development pillar. However, 24.2% of indicators remain at risk, requiring urgent acceleration.
- Key monitoring instruments - including the National SDGs Roadmap, Annual Implementation Report, SDGs Dashboard, and Voluntary National Review (VNR) - ensure transparency, accountability, and evidence-based policy. The 2025 VNR highlights Indonesia's focus on health, gender equality, decent work, life below water, and partnerships.
- Indonesia's approach is guided by the principle of Leaving No One Behind, ensuring inclusiveness for vulnerable groups and reaffirming its leadership in global sustainable development.

Indonesia has entered the decade of implementing the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) with reinforced commitment to achieving the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The enactment of Presidential Regulation No. 111 of 2022 underscores this commitment by integrating SDG targets and indicators into the National Development Plan, contextualizing them at the subnational level, and establishing a comprehensive roadmap toward 2030. In addition, the SDGs serve as the overarching framework for Indonesia's economic transformation strategy, Build Forward Better, aimed at accelerating progress toward the vision of Golden Indonesia 2045. This framework reflects Indonesia's recognition that effective monitoring and evaluation are essential for ensuring progress, identifying gaps, and guiding evidence-based policy interventions across diverse socio-economic and geographic contexts.

1. Institutional Framework

SDGs implementation involves multi-stakeholders, including governmental and non-governmental institutions, as well as society. To ensure coherence and comparability, Indonesia has established the National SDGs Metadata, which provides a common reference for all stakeholders. The metadata is structured into four interrelated pillars:

- Social Development
- Economic Development
- Environmental Development
- Legal and Governance Development

This structure enables both international benchmarking and subnational assessments, ensuring that SDG implementation is inclusive and regionally contextualized.

2. Indonesia SDGs' Progress

In the global landscape, progress toward the SDGs continues to face slowdowns due to geopolitical pressures, economic uncertainty, and the impacts of climate change. Amid these challenges, Indonesia has maintained a relatively positive trajectory, reflected in the strengthened integration of SDGs into development policies and measurable improvements across several indicators. Out of a total of 289 indicators in the national SDGs metadata, 244 have been assessed. Meanwhile, 40 indicators remain unavailable, and 5 indicators cannot yet be assigned a status due to limited data availability, specifically where only one year of data exists and the target classification is "PM" (indicator 4.2.1*, 5.6.2*, 5.a.2*, 9.1.2(c), and 11.3.1(a)).” Figure 1 illustrates Indonesia's progress based on 244 indicators assessed in 2024:

- 62.7% (153 indicators) have achieved their targets.
- 13.1% (32 indicators)showed improving trends and are projected to meet their targets.
- 24.2% (59 indicators) remain at risk and require urgent acceleration.

Across the four pillars, the Environmental Development pillar recorded the highest achievement, while the Legal and Governance pillar requires targeted intervention. These findings underscore the need for adaptive strategies and bold actions to accelerate progress.

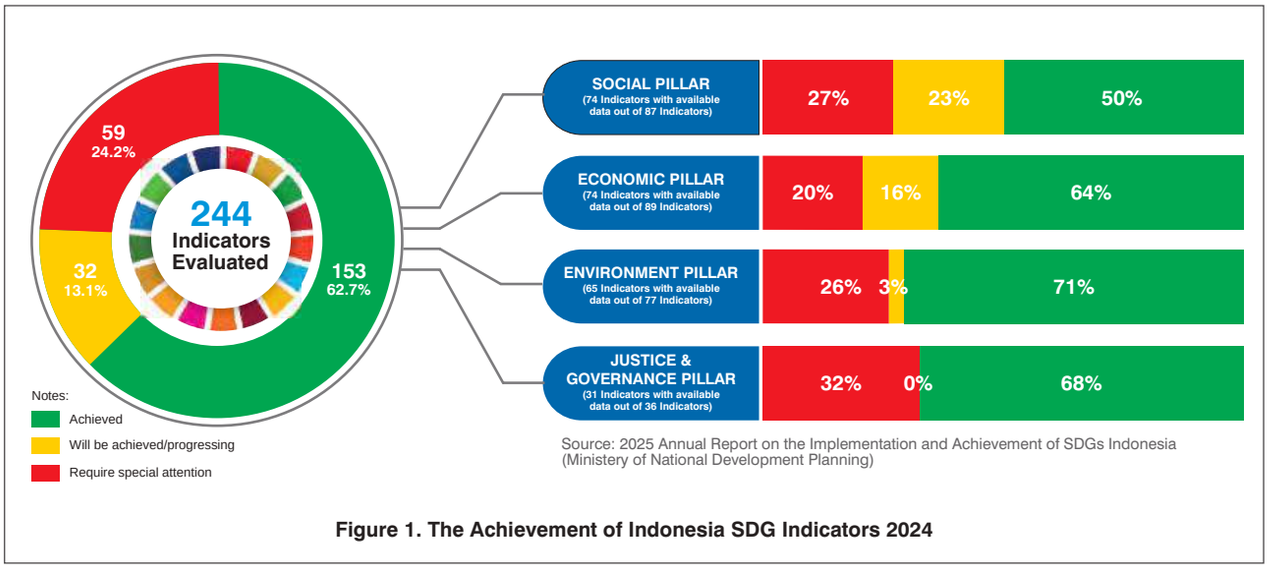


Figure 1. The Achievement of Indonesia SDG Indicators 2024

Comprehensive information on Indonesia's SDGs progress and achievements of each indicator can be accessed through the link Buku-Capaian-SDGs-Indonesia-2025.pdf.

3. Monitoring and Evaluation Instruments

Indonesia employs a robust set of monitoring and evaluation instruments to ensure transparency, accountability, and evidence-based decision-making. These instruments serve to track progress, identify challenges, and guide policy formulation at national and subnational levels. The main instruments include the following:

a. National SDGs Roadmap

The SDGs 2030 Roadmap is a strategic framework updated to reflect disruptions, including COVID-19, guiding policies and programs toward 2030. It serves as a strategic reference for governments, institutions, and stakeholders at all levels to coordinate their efforts toward sustainable development. Initially published by the Ministry of National Development Planning in 2017, the roadmap is updated to accommodate various disruptions, including those brought about by the COVID-19 pandemic. This revision process involves both governmental and non-governmental actors.

b. The Annual Report on SDGs Implementation

The SDGs Implementation Report is an annual publication prepared by the National Secretariat for the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), presenting the progress of indicators across the 17 SDGs. The report Provides in-depth analysis of indicator trends, challenges, and future directions, with attention to vulnerable groups. Furthermore, to offer a more comprehensive overview of SDG implementation, the report includes analyses based on regional, demographic, social, and economic dimensions. This approach aims to identify and address key issues in greater depth, particularly those affecting vulnerable groups that require targeted interventions.

c. The Indonesia SDGs Dashboard

The Indonesia SDGs Dashboard is a digital platform developed to provide visualization and analysis of Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) achievements in Indonesia. Since its initial launch in 2019, the platform has undergone continuous development, incorporating updated data on SDGs indicators and enhancing its analytical features to be more comprehensive and interactive, thereby better serving the needs of various stakeholders. Furthermore, the dashboard is integrated with a repository of SDGs best practices from both governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, aimed at inspiring and disseminating practical learning to accelerate SDGs progress. As such, the SDGs Dashboard is expected to reinforce the implementation of the SDGs during this Decade of Action by promoting data-driven, evidence-based policy formulation.

d. Voluntary National Review (VNR)

As part of global monitoring and evaluation efforts, Indonesia has also prepared a Voluntary National Review (VNR). In 2015, Indonesia was among the 39 countries that committed to developing and presenting a VNR on the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) at the High-Level Political Forum on Sustainable Development (HLPF). The 2025 VNR marks Indonesia's fourth submission, following previous reports in 2017, 2019, and 2021. The theme for the 2025 VNR is "Advancing Sustainable, Inclusive, Science- and Evidence-Based Solutions for the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development and its Sustainable Development Goals to Leave No One Behind." This report will prioritize five SDGs:

- Goal 3: Good Health and Well-being,
- Goal 5: Gender Equality,
- Goal 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth,
- Goal 14: Life Below Water, and
- Goal 17: Partnerships for the Goals.

4. Inclusiveness and Accountability

The government has consistently engaged stakeholders, including governmental institutions, civil society, academia, and the private sector in the monitoring and implementation process. Special attention is given to vulnerable groups such as children, youth, women, the elderly, workers, and persons with disabilities, ensuring full adherence to the principle of Leaving No One Behind.

5. Conclusion

Indonesia's SDGs Monitoring Framework reflects a strong institutional commitment, resilience in the face of global disruptions, and a clear pathway toward achieving the 2030 Agenda. While significant progress has been made, urgent acceleration is required for indicators at risk. Through innovation, inclusiveness, and evidence-based policy, Indonesia reaffirms its leadership in advancing sustainable development and strengthening global partnerships.77

Russia

I. SDG Monitoring at the National Level

Active work on monitoring the SDGs at the national level began in 2016 when Rosstat joined the Interdepartmental Working Group on Climate Change and Sustainable Development under the Presidential Executive Office of the Russian Federation (IWG), which is chaired by the Aide to the President.

In February 2017, a special Expert Group on Information and Statistical Support for Monitoring SDGs was established within the IWG for a detailed elaboration of the SDG indicators. This group is chaired by Rosstat and includes representatives of more than twenty ministries and federal agencies, as well as the Bank of Russia and the Accounts Chamber of the Russian Federation. Representatives of various Russian scientific institutions and the expert community also participate in the expert group's work.

In line with international recommendations for national statistical offices to lead in coordination of data flows for SDG reporting at the national level, Rosstat was authorized by Order of the Government of the Russian Federation of June 6, 2017, No. 1170-r to coordinate the activities on SDG indicators.

In 2017, a dedicated Section 2.8 for SDGs, consisting of 87 indicators from the global SDGs list, was integrated into the Federal Statistical Workplan(FSW) – the main document in the Russian Federation, which contains the list of works in the production of official statistical information. As of 2026, Section 2.8 of the FSW contains 134 global SDGs indicators, 56 of which are disaggregated by regions of Russia. Along with Rosstat, 25 ministries and federal agencies provide data on SDGs. Further development and increase of the number of global indicators provided to users is one of the most important areas of Rosstat's work.

In accordance with international recommendations and in order to track progress in achieving the SDGs at the national level, a national set of SDG indicators was approved in 2020, which initially consisted of 160 indicators (88 disaggregated by regions of Russia), distributed across all 17 SDGs. Recognizing the tasks defined by strategic documents of the Government, one of Rosstat's priorities was to create a national set that reflects national characteristics, local conditions, and statistical capacity. Since the national set of SDG indicators is a flexible tool for tracking progress in achieving the SDGs, it is regularly updated, and as of 2026 the number of indicators is 156 (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 both English and Russian. Every edition includes data for all 17 SDGs, as well as some indicators with regional disaggregation (since 2020) and a section of international comparisons. Extended Statistical annex to the Yearbook is also published on the website. From year to year, the number of indicators in the Yearbook is growing, including through the new indicators with regional disaggregation. The 8th edition of the Yearbook will be published on the Rosstat website in December 2026.

To provide informational support for SDG monitoring process at the national level, a special section was launched on the official Rosstat website. It contains general information on the SDGs, a detailed list of indicators with their current development status, metadata for all indicators translated into Russian language, up-to-date information on activities at the national and international levels, publications on the SDGs, and references to useful international resources.

II. Participation in SDG Monitoring at the International Level

From the very beginning (2015–2021) Russia was a member of the Inter-agency and Expert Group on SDG Indicators (IAEG-SDGs) and its Working Group on Measurement of Development Support (2020–2021), and actively participated in the preparation of international documents related to SDGs, including reviews of indicator methodologies, documents, and pilot projects developed by the Group. Following the mandatory rotation of group members, in 2022-2024 Rosstat representatives continued to take an active part in open meetings and consultations. And in 2025 Rosstat resumed its status as a member of the IEAG-SDGs. In 2026, as part of its membership in the IAEG-SDGs, Rosstat also joined the Task Team on Lessons Learned from Monitoring the Sustainable Development Goals.

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 also continues to be a member of the IAEG-SDGs Working group on SDMX, which brings together representatives from 12 countries and 10 international organizations. SDMX is an international initiative that aims to standardize and modernize the mechanisms and processes for the exchange of statistical data and metadata among international organizations and their member countries. The number of SDG indicators sent and successfully validated by the UN via SDMX increased from 53 in 2019 to 115 in 2025.

III. Initiatives to Fill the Data Gaps

Identification and elimination of SDG data gaps remain a key priority for Rosstat. To increase the availability and comparability of SDG data at the international level and build statistical capacity, Rosstat actively participates in international consultations and the exchange of experience on the development of SDG indicators and introduction of new data collection tools.

Since accurate, high-quality, and timely data are necessary to monitor progress towards achieving the SDGs, Rosstat regularly organizes an internal process of validating the SDG data published for the Russian Federation in the global databases. Based on the results of the validation, inconsistencies and data gaps in both global and national data are identified, and updated statistical information is provided to the custodian agencies.

Furthermore, because regional data is critical to upholding the 2030 Agenda's principle of "Leaving no one behind", Rosstat strives to provide more detailed statistical information on SDG indicators disaggregated by regions of Russia and to fill gaps in regional data.

Rosstat continues to work on capacity building in the field of monitoring the SDGs, more than 20 ministries and federal agencies are involved in this work. All information about the monitoring process is publicly available on the official Rosstat website for the convenience of users. Rosstat is always open to cooperation, the exchange of experience, and the implementation of best practices.

South Africa

The Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) Country report reflects the country's enduring commitment to building a more inclusive, equal, and sustainable future. It aligns not only with the global 2030 agenda, but also with the African Union's Agenda 2063 and our development engagements within the BRICS and the G20. Over the years, South Africa promoted inclusive governance and multilateral cooperation through its participation in BRICS and the G20, where we advocate for fairer international finance, sustainable growth and strong global solidarity.

As mentioned in the previous report, South Africa assumed the G20 presidency in December 2024 and went on to host the G20 in 2025. This was a first on African soil and it placed Africa's growth and development at the heart of the G20's agenda. South Africa hosted a series of successful G20 meetings throughout the year, ending with the G20 Leaders' Summit and the adoption of The Leaders' Declaration. In the declaration, the Leaders of the G20 addressed major global challenges and discussed ways to promote solidarity, equality and sustainability as key pillars of inclusive growth. They reaffirmed their commitment to ensure that no one is left behind through multilateral cooperation, macro policy coordination, global partnerships for sustainable development and solidarity. South Africa's hosting of the G20 was instrumental in demonstrating the challenges that will need to be overcome for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030.

The 2025 SDG Country Report demonstrates South Africa's unwavering commitment to transparency, evidence-based policymaking and collaborative governance. The report uses the latest available data to assess progress against each of the 17 Goals. South Africa's Medium-Term Development Plan (2024 – 2029) is the main instrument through which the government of South Africa have prioritised fighting unemployment and driving inclusive economic growth, eliminating poverty, and reducing the cost of living.

South Africa has made measurable progress in several key areas. Poverty has declined steadily over time, although the pace of improvement remains unsatisfactory to achieve 2030 targets set out in the SDGs and the National Development Plan (NDP). South Africa has made progress in the provision of basic services, strengthened social protection systems, continued investment in education and healthcare and advancement of South Africa's Just Energy Transition. Our public institutions have taken important steps toward improving data systems, governance and service delivery.

United Arab Emirates

UAE's Role in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development

The United Arab Emirates has played an active role in shaping and advancing the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. The UAE participated in the United Nations negotiations that led to the development of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), representing the Asia-Pacific region and the Arab Group, and contributed to discussions on key areas including energy, education, health, water, global partnerships, and women's empowerment. Since the adoption of the 2030 Agenda in 2015, the UAE has remained committed to accelerating sustainable development nationally and internationally through partnerships, innovation, and evidence-based policymaking, while championing the principle of "Leaving No One Behind".

UAE's National Committee on Sustainable Development Goals

The UAE's National Committee on SDGs was established by Cabinet decree and is chaired by Her Excellency Hanan Mansour Ahli, Managing Director of the Federal Competitiveness and Statistics Centre (FCSC). Comprising seven federal entities, the Committee oversees the national implementation of the SDGs, monitors and reports progress, and facilitates stakeholder engagement to support integrated implementation and information exchange. To strengthen delivery, the Committee has established supporting platforms, including the UAE Private Sector Advisory Council, the SDG Young Leaders Programme, and the Global Councils on SDGs, which help advance sustainable development efforts nationally and internationally.

The Committee is supported by a robust national SDG governance and monitoring framework coordinated by FCSC. Aligned with the UN Global SDG Indicator Framework and international statistical methodologies, the framework brings together national custodian agencies responsible for producing, validating, and reporting SDG data. Through the National SDG Data Action Plan, 251 indicators are mapped to relevant entities, enabling coordinated monitoring, evidence-based policymaking, and continuous enhancement of the UAE's SDG data ecosystem. This approach strengthens institutional collaboration, improves data quality, and ensures the UAE's reporting contributes directly to global SDG monitoring and international comparability.

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