

Chapter 1: Economic and Social Indicators Comparison of BRICS Countries Chapter 2: General Chapter 3: Population Chapter 4: Economically Active Population

# **Chapter 5: National Accounts**

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Graph 5.1 (a) Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)

Graph 5.1 (b) Share of GDP in Different Sectors (2010)



	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP (Current Prices)										
Brazil	billion US\$	645	664	882	1 089	1 367	1648	1625	2143	2481
Russia	billion US\$	260	591	764	990	1 300	1 661	1223	1487	1850
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	billion US\$	421	661	766	873	1 139	1 150	1 293	1603	
China	billion US\$	1 198	1 932	2 258	2 713	3 496	4 522	4 991	5 931	7301
South Africa	billion US\$	133	219	247	261	285	274 <sub>(10)</sub>	284 <sub>(9)</sub>	364	375
Per Capita GDP (Current Prices)										
Brazil <sub>(1)(2)</sub>	US\$	3 766	3 665	4 812	5 867	7 283	8690	8 346	10 812	12726
Russia	US\$	1 772	4 109	5 339	6 948	9 145	11 700	8616	10409	12945
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	US\$	414	607	692	778	1 000	997	1115	1325	
China	US\$	949	1 490	1 732	2 070	2 652	3 414	3 749	4434	5432
South Africa	US\$	3 034	4697	5215	5444	5886	5583	5727 <sub>(9)</sub>	7250	
GDP Growth Rate										
Brazil <sub>(1)(2)</sub>	%	4.3	5.7	3.2	4.0	6.1	5.2	-0.3	7.5	2.7
Russia	%	10.0	7.2	6.4	8.2	8.5	5.2	-7.8	4.3	4.3
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	%		19.73	15.77	14.00	30.44	1.03	12.44	23.95	
China	%	8.4	10.1	11.3	12.7	14.2	9.6	9.2	10.4	9.2
South Africa	%	4.2	4.6	5.3	5.6	5.5	3.6	-1.5 <sub>(9)</sub>	2.9	3.1
Share of Primary Industry to GDP										
Brazil <sub>(1)(2)</sub>	%	5.6	6.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.3	5.5
Russia	%		5.6	5.0	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.0	4.3
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	%	27	21.9	21.8	20.9	21	20.3	20.3	21.6	
China	%	15.1	13.4	12.1	11.1	10.8	10.7	10.3	10.1	10.1
South Africa	%	10.8	10.3	10.2	11.3	11.8	12.6	12.0 <sub>(9)</sub>	11.8	12.1
Share of Secondary Industry to GDP										
Brazil <sub>(1)(2)</sub>	%	27.7	30.1	29.3	28.8	27.8	27.9	26.8	28.1	27.5
Russia	%		36.4	38.0	37.2	36.4	35.9	33.7	35.4	37.2
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	%	21.4	25.1	25.3	26.2	26.3	25.6	24.5	23.7	
China	%	45.9	46.2	47.4	47.9	47.3	47.4	46.2	46.7	46.8
South Africa	%	24.2	24.1	23.6	22.7	22.5	22.6	22.0 <sub>(9)</sub>	21.0	20.8
Share of Tertiary Industry to GDP										
Brazil <sub>(1)(2)</sub>	%	66.7	63.0	65.0	65.8	66.6	66.2	67.5	66.6	67
Russia	%		58.0	57.0	58.2	59.2	59.7	61.7	60.6	58.5
India <sub>(3)(4)(5)</sub>	%	51.6	53	52.9	52.9	52.7	54.2	55.3	54.7	
China	%	39	40.4	40.5	40.9	41.9	41.8	43.4	43.2	43.1
South Africa	%	64.9	65.6	66.2	66.0	65.7	64.8	66.0 <sub>(0)</sub>	67.2	67

# **Table 5.1- Summary of National Accounts**

#### Sources:

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

Russia : Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

India : Central Statistics Office.

China: National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts, Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2011 National Economic and Social Development.

South Africa : Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

Footnotes:	
Brazil	The annual average exchange rates used are available in Tables 14.2.1 and 15.1.
	(1) Data for 2009 and 2010 are derived from quarterly GDP results.
	(2) Data of 2009 and 2010 are preliminary estimation.
India	(3) Data are by fiscal year which is from April 1 of the current year through March 31 of the next year.
	(4) Data for the years 2000-2001 to 2003-2004 relate to old base year 1999-2000 prices.
	(5) Data for the year 2004-2005 and onwards relate to new base year 2004-2005 prices.
China	(6) GDP and per Capita GDP in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates
	(7) GDP is calculated at producer's price.
	(8) Data of 2011 are preliminary estimation.
South Africa	(9) Data for 2009 and 2010 are preliminary.
	(10) Data for the year 2008 are provisional estimates.

	Unit	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	<b>2010</b> (1)(	<sub>2)</sub> <b>2011</b> (1)(2)
GDP(current prices)	billion R\$	1179	1302	1478	1700	1941	2147	2369	2661	3032	3239	3770	4143
Indices of GDP(preceding year=100)	%	104.3	101.3	102.7	101.1	105.7	103.2	104.0	106.1	105.2	99.7	107.5	102.7
GDP Deflator(preceding year=100)	%	106.2	109.0	110.6	113.7	108.0	107.2	106.1	105.9	108.3	107.2	108.2	107.0
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.8	-0.2	1.2	-0.2	4.3	1.9	2.7	4.9	4.1	-1.3	6.5	1.8
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital													
Formation(preceding year=100)	%	105.0	100.4	94.8	95.4	109.1	103.6	109.8	113.9	113.6	93.3	121.3	104.7
Components of GDP by													
Production Approach (3)	billion R\$	1179	1302	1478	1700	1941	2147	2369	2661	3032	3239	3770	4143
Primary Industry	billion R\$	57	67	84	109	115	105	112	127	153	157	171	193
Secondary Industry	billion R\$	283	301	344	410	502	539	585	636	720	750	906	972
Tertiary Industry	billion R\$	681	751	844	952	1049	1198	1338	1524	1708	1887	2150	2366
Net taxes on products	billion R\$	158	184	205	229	275	305	335	373	452	445	543	612
Components of GDP by													
Expenditure Approach (3)	billion R\$	1179	1302	1478	1700	1941	2147	2369	2661	3032	3239	3770	4143
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion R\$	985	1085	1216	1382	1534	1722	1904	2133	2399	2667	3046	3356
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion R\$	198	222	242	260	313	342	389	464	580	585	734	799
Inventory	billion R\$	17	13	-3	8	20	6	8	24	48	-7	29	19
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion R\$	-21	-17	22	49	75	77	69	40	6	-5	-39	-30
Final Consumption Rate	%	83.5	83.3	82.3	81.3	79.0	80.2	80.3	80.2	79.1	82.3	80.8	81.0
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.3	18.0	16.2	15.8	17.1	16.2	16.8	18.3	20.7	17.8	20.2	19.7

# Table 5.2.1 - Selected data on National Accounts - Brazil

## Source:

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

## Footnotes:

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

(1) Data for 2010 and 2011 are derived from quartely GDP results.

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

(3) current prices

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rouble	7 306	17 027	21 610	26 917	33 248	41277	38809	45166	54369
Indices of GDP (Preceding Year=100)	%	110.0	107.2	106.4	108.2	108.5	105.2	92.2	104.3	104.3
GDP Deflator (Preceding Year=100)	%	137.6	120.3	119.3	115.2	113.8	118.0	102.0	111.6	115.4
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP(1)	%	110.5	107.7	106.9	108.6	108.8	105.4	92.2	103.5	104.3
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital										
Formation(Preceding Year =100)	%	118.1	112.6	110.6	118	121	111	86	106	106
Components of GDP by Production Approach <sub>(2)</sub>	billion Rouble		14 859	18 518	22 977	28 485	35183	33833	38864	46094
Primary Industry	billion Rouble		835	920	1 039	1 256	1549	1585	1555	1972
Secondary Industry	billion Rouble		5 398	7 051	8 554	10 381	12708	11381	13755	17119
Tertiary Industry	billion Rouble		8 626	10547	13 384	16 848	20925	20867	23555	27003
Components of GDP by Expenditure Approach										
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rouble	4 477	11 478	14 438	17 810	21 969	27543	29270	32071	37036
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rouble	1 232	3 131	3 837	4 981	6 980	9201	8536	9829	11398
Inventory	billion Rouble	134	428	502	718	1 054	1325	-1191	464	2451
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rouble	1 463	2 087	2 959	3 426	2 867	3813	2888	3716	4737
Final Consumption Rate	%	61.3	67.0	66.3	66.1	66.8	65.9	74.1	69.5	66.5
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	18.6	20.9	20.1	21.2	24.4	22.0	21.7	21.4	20.6

# Table 5.2.2 Selected Data on National Accounts -Russia

**Source:** Federal State Statistics Service of the Russian Federation.

Footnotes:

(1) Preceding year=100.(2) Gross value added by economic activity at basic prices.

Industry		2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	<sub>3)</sub> 09-10 <sub>(4)</sub>
Private Final Consumption Expenditure	('Rs. billion)	13456	14703	1553	17035	19175	21526	24764	28404	32578	37820
Government Final Consumption Expenditure	('Rs. billion)	2651	2818	2910	3103	3545	4016	4434	5130	6164	7854
Price Indices of Private Final Consumption Expenditure			106.8	109.8	113.8	100.0	103.4	109.9	115.4	122.8	132.9
Price Indices of Government Final Consumption Expenditure		103.9	108.0	111.9	116.4	100.0	103.6	109.1	114.7	123.2	129.3
Quantum Indices of private Final Consumption Expenditure		103.4	109.5	112.4	119.0	100.0	108.4	117.6	128.3	138.1	148.4
Quantum Indices of Government Final Consumption	n Expenditure	100.9	103.2	102.9	105.5	100.0	108.9	112.9	123.6	136.9	159.3
Gross fixed Capital Formation	('Rs. billion)	5118	5207	6180	7593	9310	11203	13438	16415	17888	20162
Price indices of Gross Fixed capital formation		104.7	109.8	111.8	115.7	100.0	103.6	109.1	114.7	123.2	129.3
Quantum Indices of Gross Fixed capital Formation		100.0	107.4	114.5	130.1	100.0	116.2	132.2	153.7	156.0	167.5
Gross Domestic savings	('Rs. billion)	4990	5349	6480	8207	7308	8716	10674	13529	12351	15517

# Table 5.2.3 Selected Data on National Accounts- India

Source : Central Statistics Office, Ministry of Statistics and programme Implementation.

(1) Data for the year 2000-01 to 2003-04 relates to the base year 1999-2000=100

(2) Data for the year 2004-05 and onwards relates to the base year 2004-05=100

(3) Provisional estimates

(4) Quick estimate

Note :

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	<b>2011</b> (1)
GDP (Current Prices)	billion RMB	9 921	15 988	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	40151	47156
GNI (Current Price) <sub>(3)</sub>	billion US\$			2242	2708	3504	4540	4998	5957	
Indices of GDP										
(Constant Prices, Preceding Year=100	)	108.4	110.1	111.3	112.7	114.2	109.6	109.2	110.3	109.2
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	7.6	9.4	10.7	12.0	13.6	9.1	8.7	9.9	8.7
Components of GDP by										
Production Approach <sub>(2)</sub>	billion RMB	9 921	15 988	18 494	21 631	26 581	31 405	34 090	40151	47156
Primary Industry	billion RMB	1 494	2 141	2 242	2 404	2 863	3 370	3 523	4053	4771
Secondary Industry	billion RMB	4 556	7 390	8 760	10 372	12 583	14 900	15 764	18738	22059
Industry	billion RMB	4 003	6 521	7 723	9 131	11 053	13 026	13 524	16072	18857
Construction	billion RMB	552	869	1 037	1 241	1 530	1 874	2 240	2666	3202
Tertiary Industry	billion RMB	3 871	6 456	7 492	8 855	11 135	13 134	14 804	17360	20326
Transport, Storage and Post	billion RMB	616	930	1 067	1 218	1 460	1 636	1 673	1913	2180
Wholesale and Retail Trades	billion RMB	816	1 245	1 397	1 653	2 094	2 618	2 898	3575	4362
Hotels and Catering Services	billion RMB	215	366	420	479	555	662	712	807	929
Financial Intermediation	billion RMB	409	539	609	810	1 234	1 486	1 777	2098	2408
Real Estate	billion RMB	415	717	852	1037	1381	1474	1865	2278	2637
Others	billion RMB	1 401	2 657	3 149	3 658	4 412	5 258	5 879	6689	7809
Components of GDP by										
Expenditure Approach	billion RMB	9 875	16 080	18 713	22 224	26 583	31 490	34632	40293	46547
Final Consumption Expenditure	billion RMB	6 152	8 755	9 905	11 263	13 151	15 235	16682	19361	22417
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion RMB	3 384	6 512	7 423	8 795	10 395	12 808	15 668	18362	21520
Change in Inventories	billion RMB	100	405	362	500	699	1 024	778	999	1391
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion RMB	239	408	1 022	1 665	2 338	2 423	1 503	1571	1220
Final Consumption Rate	%	62.3	54.4	52.9	50.7	49.5	48.4	48.2	48.1	48.2
Capital Formation Rate	%	35.3	43.0	41.6	41.8	41.7	43.9	47.5	48.0	49.2

# Table 5.2.4 Selected Data on National Accounts -China

## Source:

National Bureau of Statistics of China, China System of National Accounts, Statistical Communique of the People's Republic of China on the 2011 National Economic and Social Development.

## Footnotes:

(1) Data of 2011 are preliminary estimation.

(2) The components of GDP by production approach are calculated at producer's price.

(3) GNI in US dollars are converted using the annual average exchange rates in table 15.1 (Chapter 15).

	Unit	2000	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
GDP (Current Prices)	billion Rand	922	1 415	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 263	2 398	2 661	2964
Indices of GDP (2005=100)	%	82.9	95.0	100.0	105.6	111.5	115.5	113.7	117	120.7
GDP Deflator (2005=100)	%	70.8	94.8	100.0	106.5	115.1	124.7	134.2	144.8	156.4
Growth Rate of per Capita GDP	%	2.1	3.1	3.9	4.2	4.3	2.4	-2.7	1.5	1.5
Indices of Gross Fixed Capital										
Formation(2005 =100)	billion US\$	68	90	100	112	128	146	143		
Components of GDP by Production Approach	billion Rand	922	1 415	1 571	1 767	2 016	2 263	2 398	2 661	2964
Primary Industry	billion Rand	91	131	143	178	211	257	260	286	324
Secondary Industry	billion Rand	203	306	331	358	403	459	479	507	557
Tertiary Industry	billion Rand	544	834	927	1037	1178	1317	1436	1620	1789
Components of GDP by Expenditures Approach	billion Rand	922	1415	1571	1767	2016	2263	2398	2 661	2964
Final Consumption Expenditures	billion Rand	752	1 165	1 297	1 464	1 645	1 827	1 962		
Gross Fixed Capital Formation	billion Rand	138	226	264	324	406	525	532		
Inventory	billion Rand	7	30	18	24	22	-12	-62		
Net Exports of Goods and Services	billion Rand	27	-4	-7	-43	-55	-69	-21		
Final Consumption Rate	%	81.5	82.3	82.5	82.8	81.6	80.3	81.9		
Gross Capital Formation Rate	%	15.7	18.1	18.0	19.7	21.2	22.5	19.6		

# Table 5.2.5 Selected Data on National Accounts - South Africa

## Source:

Statistics South Africa and South African Reserve Bank.

#### Footnotes:

1. Base year 2005=100

- 2. Primary industries = Agriculture, forestry and fishing and Mining and quarrying
- 3. Secondary industries = Manufacturing; Electricity, gas and water and Construction
- 4. Tertiary industries = Wholesale, retail and motor trade, catering and accommodation; Transport, storage and communication; Finance, real estate and business services; General government and Personal services

## **Explanatory Notes:**

#### General

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

### Gross National Income (GNI)

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

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

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

#### Government final consumption expenditure

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

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

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

Tertiary Industry The other industries of national economy.

#### Russia

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

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

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

#### China

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

Three Strata of Industry In China economic activities are categorized into the following three strata of industry: Primary industry refers to agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry and fishery and services in support of these industries. Secondary industry refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, production and supply of electricity, water and gas, and construction. Tertiary industry refers to all other economic activities not included in the primary or secondary industries.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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