

A Study of Merchandise Trade Pattern among BRICS Nations

**AMBIKA SANGWAN¹ & *PROF. SANJIV KUMAR²*

¹ Research Scholar, Department of Commerce, M.D.University, Rohtak-124001, Haryana, India ambikasangwan@gmail.com, +919729485642 (M)

² Professor, Department of Commerce, M.D.University, Rohtak-124001, Haryana, India, sanjivkmdu@gmail.com + 9255459062 (M)

Abstract:

The term "BRIC" was coined in 2001 by then-chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, Jim O'Neill. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs. The BRICS member countries together have largely taken the form of a political organization with periodic summits and declarations on issues concerning the global economy and foreign policy. The purpose of this paper is to study the merchandise trade pattern within the BRICS member countries. The paper includes a conceptual discussion of the economic indicators of BRICS nations. To achieve the objective of the study secondary data were collected from UN COMTRADE, UNCTAD and World Bank databases for the period 2005-2015. The study found that the major share of exports

of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa) goes to china that clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS exports. But only a small percentage of China's total merchandise exports went to Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. It was also found that major share of intra-BRICS imports of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa) comes from China during the study period that clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS imports. But in case of China, it imports more from Russia than Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa.

KEY WORDS: BRICS, Intra-BRICS Exports and Imports, FDI Flows, GDP.

Introduction

The term "BRIC" was coined in 2001 by then-chairman of Goldman Sachs Asset Management, Jim O'Neill. BRICS is the acronym for a group of five major emerging nations: Brazil, Russia,

India, China and South Africa. The grouping was originally known as "BRIC" before the inclusion of South Africa in 2010. The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs; all five are G-20 members.

Thus far, however, the BRICS have largely taken the form of a political organization with periodic summits and declarations on issues concerning the global economy and foreign policy. The group cannot be termed an economic or trade bloc. Since 2009, the BRICS nations have met annually at formal summits. Russia hosted the group's seventh summit in July 2015.

Table 1: Economic and Other Important Indicators For The BRICS Nations, 2010

	GDP Current (US \$ million)	GDP growth (%)	Population (million)	Total merchandise exports (US \$ million)	Total service exports (US \$ million)	Total export in merchandise and services (US \$ million)	Trade balance (% of GDP)	FDI inflows (US \$million)	FDI inflows/ GDP (%)	FDI outflows in million	FDI outflows as percent of GDP
Brazil	1,772,591	-3.8	207,848	191,126	33,778	224,904	-1.11	64,647.88	3.65	3,071.67	0.2
Russia	1,326,016	-3.73	143.457	343,907	51,791	395,698	8.63 (e)	9,824.93	.74	26,558.11	2.0
India	2,116,239	7.56	1,311.051	264,381	155,840 (e)	420,221	-4.71	44,208.02	2.09	7,501.43	0.3%
China	11,158,457	6.90	1,376.049	2,273,468	286,540	2,560,008	3.45	135,610.00	1.21	127,560.00	1.1%
South Africa	314,571	1.26	54.490	69,631	15,054	84,685	-1.01	1,772.41 (asset/liability basis)	0.56	5,348.89 (asset/liability basis)	1.7

Source: UNCTAD and UN COMTRADE

Note: Value of India's total service exports is based on estimation of UNCTAD. FDI inflows and outflows of South Africa are based on asset/liability basis.

Table 1 exhibits the main economic indicators for the BRICS economies for the year 2015. It indicates the scale of their

GDP, trade, FDI, and population of all these economies. It shows the dominance of China within this group in almost all

respects. India recorded the highest GDP growth rate in the group, while Brazil and Russia experienced negative GDP growth rate in year 2015. On Population front, China and India have large population base in BRICS group while South Africa has the lowest population base. Russia had the highest Trade balance (as a percentage of GDP) in year 2015. When FDI Inflows were compared with their respective GDP, it was found that Brazil's FDI Inflows were 3.65% of its GDP which was highest recorded percentage of GDP within the group and South Africa FDI inflows contributes only 0.56% of GDP in 2015 which constitutes the lowest percentage of FDI inflows to the GDP of country. In case of FDI Outflows, Russia outflows were 2% percent of its GDP which is the highest in the group, while the FDI outflows of Brazil were lowest i.e., only 0.2% of its GDP.

Economists Dominic Wilson and Roopa Purushothaman predicted that BRICS would become the world's principal "engine of new demand growth and spending power," which could "offset the impact of greying populations and slower growth in the advanced economies".

Literature Review

1. **Orgaz, L., Molina, L., & Carrasco, C. (2011)** examined the relevance of emerging and developing economies for the global economy, paying special attention to the BRIC (Brazil, Russia, India and China). The paper also reviewed the participation of these countries in some key multilateral institutions for global governance, and compared it to its actual economic weight. The authors elaborated the role of BRIC nations in issues like international reserves accumulation, international trade and climate change negotiations in which their collective interests are vested.
2. **Atale, N. (2012)** conducted the study to identify and discuss the role of BRIC countries as the economic pillar of global economy. The author analysed the GDP growth and equity market returns from BRIC markets. The author argued that the initial hype, with which BRIC countries were portrayed, was definitely not valid. However, he asserted that collectively BRICs countries accounted sizable portion

of global economic activities. The paper identified and recommended key economic roadblocks that BRIC countries should overcome so as to sustain their economic growth over future.

3. **Pant, M. (2013)** examined the nature and sustainability of the increase in BRICS trade. The study also focused upon the complementarity and substitutability in the commodity trade of the members of BRICS and on the possible methods of technical collaboration between BRICS countries in case of FDI. The author collected the required data from UNCOMTRADE data base using the SITC, Rev.3 definitions of commodities for the study period 1995-2007. The results showed that the trade had become increasingly asymmetric for almost half of the set of bilateral pairs of BRICS countries. The study also suggested that asymmetry has apparently declined in 2007 relative to 1995. The study used measures of Revealed Comparative Advantage (RCA) to address the issues of complementarity and substitutability among products exported by the BRICS countries. There were very few set of

commodity groups where intra-BRICS trade was important or had become increasingly important between 2000 and 2007. In fact, those few commodities largely belong to the set of resource based commodities like iron ores and pellets (Brazil, India and South Africa), manganese ores (South Africa), cotton (India), non-coniferous wood (Russia), and soya and soya oil (Brazil). To address the issues of technology and cooperation in case of FDI, data were taken from the World Investment Reports of the UNCTAD and other studies on these issues. The analysis indicated that with the exception of China and Brazil, the pattern of FDI from BRICS countries was not conducive to promote intra-BRICS trade but promoted regional trade. For India, FDI was oriented towards the developed countries.

4. **Chatterjee, B., Jena, P. C., & Singh, S. (2014)** used a series of analytical tools, to study the trends in trade and competitiveness between the BRICS countries as well as its implications for India. The required data were collected for the study period 2009-2013. The results explained a

complementarity in export and import of products with low levels of competition, which could provide opportunities for enhanced intra-BRICS trade. The study indicated that greater openness between the BRICS countries would yield gains for all five of the member countries. The authors suggested that India which enjoyed a comparative advantage in certain products, should re-orient its Focused Market and Focused Product initiatives in light of its “new trade policy”, which aimed to achieve greater and closer trade with its fellow BRICS members.

Objective of the study

Analysis

Through this study the merchandise trade pattern within the BRICS member countries are analysed. An attempt is made to compare the intra-BRICS merchandise trade with the total trade of BRICS countries with the rest of the world.

Research Methodology

To achieve the research objective, secondary data related to important economic indicators and merchandise trade of BRICS member countries were collected from UN COMTRADE, UNCTAD and World Bank databases for the year 2005, 2010 and 2015. Percentage method was used for the analysis of the data.

Table: 2 Merchandise Trade of BRICS Nations, 2014

Export			Import		
Countries	Rank	Share	Countries	Rank	Share
China	1	12.3%	China	2	10.3%
Russia	11	2.6%	India	12	2.4%
India	19	1.7%	Russia	17	1.6%
Brazil	25	1.2%	Brazil	22	1.3%
South Africa	40	0.5%	South Africa	33	0.6%

Source: International Trade Statistics 2015 of WTO

The above table shows the share of BRICS nations in world merchandise trade for the financial year 2014. Global export and import of merchandise amounted to 19002 billion dollars and 19091 billion dollars for

the year 2014. From the above table it was found that BRICS economies share in total merchandise exports and imports of world was 18.3% and 16.2% respectively.

Table: 3 Merchandise exports of BRICS nations to other member countries of BRICS in percentage of total exports to other member countries of BRICS)

Exporting Country	Year	Total Merchandise Exports to other member countries of BRICS(in \$)	Merchandise Exports to Partner Country (in percentage of total exports to other member countries of BRICS)				
			Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Brazil	2005	14,04,10,01,366	-	20.78	20.78	48.68	9.77
	2010	39,74,02,71,949	-	10.45	8.79	77.47	3.30
	2015	43,04,31,74,512	-	5.73	8.40	82.73	3.15
Russia	2005	15,99,26,24,293	3.79	-	14.47	81.59	0.16
	2010	26,95,80,55,505	6.39	-	20.05	73.38	0.17
	2015	35,08,21,28,458	5.48	-	12.97	80.77	0.78
India	2005	10,26,33,89,904	9.45	6.88	-	69.99	13.68
	2010	26,15,28,31,072	14.03	5.33	-	66.68	13.96
	2015	18,10,19,84,789	17.12	8.90	-	52.90	21.07
China	2005	30,79,87,34,852	15.67	42.90	29.01	-	12.42
	2010	1,05,78,65,45,907	23.12	27.99	38.68	-	10.21
	2015	1,36,25,50,51,714	20.12	25.51	42.73	-	11.64
South Africa	2005	2,92,69,51,241	10.86	2.40	39.98	46.76	-
	2010	12,11,60,60,029	5.86	2.29	25.03	66.81	-
	2015	9,69,70,70,961	5.10	2.60	32.45	59.84	-

Source: UN COMTRADE and Researchers' Calculation

The above table shows the percentage share of merchandise exports of member countries of BRICS to other BRICS countries. Major share of exports of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa) goes to China that

clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS exports. But in case of China's exports, major exporting destination of its goods was Russia.

Table: 4 Percentage Shares of Intra-BRICS Exports to Total Country Exports, 2005 -2015

Exporting Country	Year	Total Exports to World (in \$)	Exports to Partner Country (in % age of total exports to World)				
			Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Brazil	2005	1,18,52,86,88,118	-	2.46	2.46	5.77	1.16
	2010	2,01,91,51,03,285	-	2.06	1.73	15.25	0.65
	2015	1,91,12,68,85,834	-	1.29	1.89	18.63	0.71
Russia	2005	2,41,45,16,56,882	0.25	-	0.96	5.40	0.01
	2010	3,97,06,75,20,996	0.43	-	1.36	4.98	0.01
	2015	3,43,90,76,51,828	0.56	-	1.32	8.24	0.08
India	2005	1,00,35,26,36,503	0.97	0.70	-	7.16	1.40
	2010	2,20,40,84,95,991	1.66	0.63	-	7.91	1.66
	2015	2,64,38,10,03,631	1.17	0.61	-	3.62	1.44
China	2005	761,953,409,531	0.63	1.73	1.17	-	0.50
	2010	15,77,763,750,888	1.55	1.88	2.59	-	0.68
	2015	22,73,468,224,113	1.21	1.53	2.56	-	0.70
South Africa	2005	46,99,10,46,533	0.68	0.15	2.49	2.91	-
	2010	82,62,55,56,546	0.86	0.34	3.67	9.80	-
	2015	69,63,10,82,608	0.71	0.36	4.52	8.33	-

Source: UN COMTRADE and Researchers' Calculation

The above table shows the exports of member countries of BRICS to other BRICS countries as a percentage of their respective total exports to the world. 5.77 percent of total Merchandise exports of Brazil exported to China in year 2005 which significantly increased to 18.63% in year 2015. In case of Russia's merchandise exports, 5.40% of total exports of country went to China in 2005 which increased to 8.24% in year 2015. India's merchandise exports to other BRICS nations increased in 2010 in comparison to year 2005, but reversed trend was experienced in year 2015. In year 2005, India's merchandise exports to China were 7.16 percent of its total merchandise exports but in year 2015, it was only 3.62% of total merchandise

exports of India. The table also shows that only a small percentage of China's total merchandise exports went to Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. But merchandise exports of China to other BRICS nations in year 2015 increased in comparison to year 2005. Merchandise exports of South Africa to other BRICS nations witnessed a progressive trend between 2005, 2010 and 2015, except in case of South Africa's exports to Brazil and China in Year 2015. In context of Intra- BRICS exports, China and India were the major destinations of South Africa's merchandise trade. In year 2005, South Africa exported 2.91% of its total merchandise exports to china and it increased to 8.33% in year 2015.

Table: 5 Merchandise Imports of BRICS nations to other member counties of BRICS in percentage of total imports from other member countries of BRICS)

Importing Country	Year	Total Imports from other members of BRICS (In \$)	Partner Country				
			Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Brazil	2005	7,62,11,11,867.00	-	9.48	15.78	70.26	4.48
	2010	32,50,16,65,039.00	-	5.88	13.05	78.75	2.32
	2015	37,87,44,65,450.00	-	5.86	11.33	81.11	1.70
Russia	2005	10,54,14,78,273.00	22.25	-	7.44	68.91	1.39
	2010	45,64,48,50,776.00	8.91	-	4.70	85.36	1.037
	2015	40,97,57,43,008.00	7.15	-	5.52	85.90	1.43
India	2005	15,77,06,51,857.00	5.60	12.92	-	64.47	17.02
	2010	54,97,38,43,651.00	5.86	6.53	-	75.03	12.57
	2015	76,51,51,53,014.00	5.37	5.92	-	80.51	8.20
China	2005	39,09,17,35,220	25.56	40.65	24.98	-	8.81

	2010	99,75,61,76,677	38.19	25.98	20.90	-	14.93
	2015	1,20,86,79,84,835	36.48	27.52	11.06	-	24.95
South Africa	2005	7,45,65,93,233.00	17.57	1.323	14.79	66.33	-
	2010	15,79,54,62,028.00	8.67	0.667	17.99	72.68	-
	2015	20,20,02,79,586.00	6.34	1.860	19.51	72.29	-

Source: UN COMTRADE and Researchers' Calculation

The above table shows the trend of Intra-BRICS imports of merchandise. It shows the percentage share of imports of member countries of BRICS from other BRICS countries. Major share of intra-BRICS imports of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and

South Africa) comes from China that clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS imports. But in case of China, it imports more from Russia than Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa.

Table: 6 Percentage Shares of Intra-BRICS Imports to Total Country Imports, 2005 -2015

Importing Country	Year	Total Imports from World (in \$)	Imports from Partner Country (in % age of total imports from World)				
			Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa
Brazil	2005	73,60,03,75,464.00	-	0.98	1.63	7.28	0.46
	2010	1,81,76,84,24,090.00	-	1.05	2.33	14.08	0.42
	2015	1,71,44,62,11,662.00	-	1.30	2.50	17.92	0.38
Russia	2005	98,70,72,55,772.00	2.38	-	0.79	7.36	0.15
	2010	2,28,91,16,58,149.00	1.78	-	0.94	17.02	0.21
	2015	1,82,78,19,64,814.00	1.60	-	1.24	19.26	0.32
India	2005	1,40,86,16,66,918	0.63	1.45	-	7.22	1.91
	2010	3,50,02,93,86,927	0.92	1.03	-	11.78	1.97
	2015	3,90,74,47,31,405	1.05	1.16	-	15.77	1.61
China	2005	6,59,95,27,62,119	1.51	2.41	1.48	-	0.52
	2010	13,96,00,15,65,258	2.73	1.86	1.49	-	1.07
	2015	16,79,56,43,24,560	2.63	1.98	0.80	-	1.80
South Africa	2005	55,03,26,38,723.00	2.38	0.179	2.00	8.99	-
	2010	82,94,87,18,452.00	1.65	0.127	3.43	13.84	-
	2015	79,59,09,45,314.00	1.61	0.472	4.95	18.35	-

Source: UN COMTRADE and Researchers' Calculation

The above table shows the merchandise imports of member countries of BRICS from other BRICS countries as a percentage of their respective total imports from the world. 7.28 percent of total Merchandise imports of Brazil came from China in year 2005 which significantly increased to 17.92% in year 2015. In case of Russia's merchandise imports, 7.36% of total imports of country came from China in 2005 which increased to 19.26% in year 2015. In year 2005, India's merchandise imports from China were 7.22 percent of its total merchandise imports but in year 2015, it increased to 15.77% of total merchandise imports of India. The table also shows that only a small percentage of China's total merchandise imports came from Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa. But merchandise imports of China from South Africa increased and imports from Russia and India decreased between year 2005 and 2015. Merchandise imports of South Africa from other BRICS nations witnessed a progressive trend between 2005 and 2015, except in case of South Africa's imports from Brazil. In context of Intra- BRICS imports, China was the major source of South Africa's merchandise imports. In year 2005, South Africa imported 8.99% of its total merchandise imports from china and it increased to 18.35% in year 2015.

Conclusion:

The BRICS members are all developing or newly industrialised countries, but they are distinguished by their large, fast-growing economies and significant influence on regional and global affairs; all five are G-20 members. The purpose of the paper is to study the merchandise trade pattern within the BRICS member countries. It was found that major share of exports of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa) goes to China that clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS exports. Merchandise exports of South Africa to other BRICS nations witnessed a progressive trend between 2005, 2015 and 2015, except in case of South Africa's exports to Brazil and China in Year 2015. India's exports to China considerably decrease from year 2010 to 2015. It was also found that expect Brazil other member countries' exports to India increases during the period 2005-2015. The study also exhibits that major share of intra-BRICS imports of BRIS (Brazil, Russia, India and South Africa) comes from China that clearly shows the dominance of China in Intra-BRICS imports. But in case of China, it imports more from Russia than Brazil,

Russia, India and South Africa. The study depicts that merchandise trade between BRICS nations considerably experienced progressive trends but some exceptions were also witnessed during the period under study. . The possibilities for greater economic engagement between BRICS nations are many and member countries should make favourable trade policies and agreements to harness these possibilities especially in case of merchandise trade.

References:

1. Goldman Sachs. 2005. How Solid are the BRICS? Global Economics Paper No. 134. December 2005.
2. Goldman Sachs. 2007. The N-11: More Than an Acronym. Global Economics Paper No. 153. March 28, 2007
Available at:
<http://www.chicagobooth.edu/alumni/clubs/pakistan/docs/next11dream-march%20'07-goldmansachs.pdf>/(accessed on July 18, 2016).
3. Orgaz, L., Molina, L., & Carrasco, C. (2011). The Growing Weight of the Emerging Economies in the

World Economy and Governance: The Case of the BRICs.

4. Atale, N. (2012). A Decade of BRICS: Prospects and Challenges for Next Decade. Indian Journal of Management, Forthcoming. Available at
SSRN: <https://ssrn.com/abstract=2208920>
 5. Pant, M. (2013). India and the BRIC's countries: Issues of Trade and Technology. *BRICS Trade Policies, Institutions and Areas of deepening Cooperation. Centre for WTO Studies. Pg. 163-191.*
 6. Chatterjee, B., Jena, P. C., & Singh, S. (2014). Intra-BRICS Trade & Its Implications for India.
 7. International Trade Centre; Investment Map, <http://www.investmentmap.org/> (accessed on February 6, 2016).
- #### WEBSITES AND DATABASES
8. UNCTAD database: Foreign direct investment report (Accessed: July 25, 2016)
<http://unctadstat.unctad.org/>
 9. UNCTAD database: International trade in merchandise and services



-
- report (Accessed: 15 March, 2016) February, 2016)
<http://unctadstat.unctad.org/> <http://unctadstat.unctad.org/>
10. UNCTAD database: International trade in services report (Accessed: 12 June, 2016) 12. <https://www.cia.gov/>
<http://unctadstat.unctad.org/> 13. UN statistics. (Accessed: 20 March, 2016) <http://unstats.un.org/>
11. UNCTAD database: Population and labour force report (Accessed: 3 June, 2016). 14. World Bank database (Accessed: 5 June, 2016).
<http://data.worldbank.org/>

APPENDICES:

Appendix: 1

Exporting Country	Exports to Partner Country (in\$)							
	Year	Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa	Total BRICS	World
Brazil	2005	0	2,91,74,34,647	2,91,74,34,647	6,83,49,96,980	1,37,11,35,092	14,04,10,01,366	1,18,52,86,88,118
	2010	0	4,15,20,40,877	3,49,23,50,604	30,78,59,06,442	1,30,99,74,026	39,74,02,71,949	2,01,91,51,03,285
	2015	0	2,46,44,30,326	3,61,74,49,354	35,60,75,23,612	1,35,37,71,220	43,04,31,74,512	1,91,12,68,85,834
Russia	2005	60,56,33,978	0	2,31,40,04,306	13,04,77,44,851	2,52,41,158	15,99,26,24,293	2,41,45,16,56,882
	2010	1,72,29,40,972	0	5,40,62,99,079	19,78,30,43,493	4,57,71,961	26,95,80,55,505	3,97,06,75,20,996
	2015	1,92,29,22,679	0	4,54,99,40,902	28,33,49,54,570	27,43,10,307	35,08,21,28,458	3,43,90,76,51,828
India	2005	96,98,11,754	70,56,85,224	0	7,18,37,92,308	1,40,41,00,618	10,26,33,89,904	1,00,35,26,36,503
	2010	3,66,95,58,111	1,39,32,23,349	0	17,43,99,91,278	3,65,00,58,334	26,15,28,31,072	2,20,40,84,95,991
	2015	3,09,91,48,015	1,61,18,93,266	0	9,57,65,78,798	3,81,43,64,710	18,10,19,84,789	2,64,38,10,03,631
China	2005	4,82,72,09,396	13,21,12,83,269	8,93,42,77,108	0	3,82,59,65,079	30,79,87,34,852	761,953,409,531
	2010	24,46,06,51,866	29,61,20,73,703	40,91,39,58,297	0	10,79,98,62,041	1,05,78,65,45,907	15,77,763,750,888
	2015	27,41,22,25,426	34,75,68,77,250	58,22,80,27,086	0	15,85,79,21,952	1,36,25,50,51,714	22,73,468,224,113
South Africa	2005	31,77,26,531	7,01,65,287	1,17,03,35,203	1,36,87,24,220	0	2,92,69,51,241	46,99,10,46,533
	2010	\$71,02,09,156	27,80,61,257	3,03,24,60,796	8,09,53,28,820	0	12,11,60,60,029	82,62,55,56,546
	2015	49,48,80,298	25,25,74,340	3,14,67,68,783	5,80,28,47,540	0	9,69,70,70,961	69,63,10,82,608

Source: UN COMTRADE

Appendix: 2

Importing Country	Year	Imports from Partner Country (in \$)						
		Brazil	Russia	India	China	South Africa	BRICS	World
Brazil	2005	0	72,21,31,034.00	1,20,29,14,200.00	5,35,45,19,158.00	34,15,47,475.00	7,62,11,11,867.00	73,60,03,75,464.00
	2010	0	1,91,03,46,832.00	4,24,24,65,822.00	25,59,54,19,050.00	75,34,33,380.00	32,50,16,65,039.00	1,81,76,84,24,090.00
	2015	0	2,22,08,90,482.00	4,28,95,80,025.00	30,71,94,05,022.00	64,45,89,921.00	37,87,44,65,450.00	1,71,44,62,11,662.00
Russia	2005	2,34,57,35,089.00	0	78,43,94,105.00	7,26,45,82,912.00	14,67,66,167.00	10,54,14,78,273.00	98,70,72,55,772.00
	2010	4,06,72,39,395.00	0	2,14,33,34,813.00	38,96,09,30,340.00	47,33,46,534.00	45,64,48,50,776.00	2,28,91,16,58,149.00
	2015	2,92,82,93,772.00	0	2,26,30,52,815.00	35,19,92,63,948.00	58,51,32,473.00	40,97,57,43,008.00	1,82,78,19,64,814.00
India	2005	88,31,62,565.00	2,03,69,52,426.00	0	10,16,70,61,141.00	2,68,34,75,725.00	15,77,06,51,857.00	1,40,86,16,66,918
	2010	3,22,09,88,263.00	3,59,15,53,188.00	0	41,24,91,15,786.00	6,91,21,86,414.00	54,97,38,43,651.00	3,50,02,93,86,927
	2015	4,10,77,96,561.00	4,52,70,90,538.00	0	61,60,44,26,747.00	6,27,58,39,168.00	76,51,51,53,014.00	3,90,74,47,31,405
China	2005	9,99,25,24,117.00	15,88,99,42,926.00	9,76,62,16,269.00	0	3,44,30,51,908.00	39,09,17,35,220	6,59,95,27,62,119
	2010	38,09,94,47,351.00	25,91,39,93,644.00	20,84,63,13,421.00	0	14,89,64,22,261.00	99,75,61,76,677	13,96,00,15,65,258
	2015	44,08,93,58,062.00	33,25,86,62,857.00	13,36,85,53,464.00	0	30,15,14,10,452.00	1,20,86,79,84,835	16,79,56,43,24,560
South Africa	2005	1,30,98,05,709.00	9,86,28,289.00	1,10,25,47,761.00	4,94,56,11,474.00	0	7,45,65,93,233.00	55,03,26,38,723.00
	2010	1,36,88,30,033.00	10,53,73,796.00	2,84,11,06,815.00	11,48,01,51,384.00	0	15,79,54,62,028.00	82,94,87,18,452.00
	2015	1,28,08,64,380.00	37,57,56,490.00	3,94,04,60,670.00	14,60,31,98,046.00	0	20,20,02,79,586.00	79,59,09,45,314.00

Source: UN COMTRADE