



The world economy indicators



The main indicators, characterizing the national economy:

- Population
- Territory
- Gross national income
- Increase in GNI
- GNI per capita
- Gross domestic product
- GDP growth
- GDP per capita



Current and potential capabilities



The country and its population characterize the potential of the country



The characteristic of the world economy size in general





Population

All residents, living on the territory of the country

No	Country	Population	Time	% world population*
1	China	1 374 440 000	22/01/2016	18.80%
2	India	1 283 370 000	22/01/2016	17.60%
3	USA	322 694 000	22/01/2016	4.42%
4	Indonesia	252 164 800	01/07/2014	3.46%
5	Brazil	205 521 000	22/01/2016	2.82%
6	Pakistan	192 094 000	22/01/2016	2.63%
7	Nigeria	173 615 000	01/01/2014	2.38%
8	Bangladesh	159 753 000	22/01/2016	2.19%
9	Russia	146 544 710	01/01/2016	2%
10	Japan	127 130 000	01/08/2014	1.74%



Rank	Country	2050 Pop.	% Change	2015 Pop.
1.	↑ India	1.620 B	+27%	1.272 B
2.	↓ China	1.384 B	+1%	1.370 B
3.	↑ Nigeria	440 M	+140%	183 M
4.	↓ USA	400 M	+25%	321 M
5.	↓ Indonesia	321 M	+26%	255 M
6.	↔ Pakistan	271 M	+43%	190 M
7.	↓ Brazil	231 M	+13%	204 M
8.	↔ Bangladesh	201 M	+27%	158 M
9.	↑ Ethiopia	187 M	+107%	90 M
10.	↑ Philippines	157 M	+55%	101 M
11.	↔ Mexico	156 M	+29%	121 M
12.	↑ Congo	148 M	+108%	71 M
13.	↑ Tanzania	129 M	+174%	47 M
14.	↑ Egypt	121 M	+38%	88 M
15.	↓ Russia	120 M	-18%	146 M
16.	↓ Japan	108 M	-14%	126 M
17.	↑ Uganda	104 M	+205%	34 M
18.	↓ Vietnam	103 M	+13%	91 M
19.	↓ Iran	100 M	+28%	78 M
20.	↓ Turkey	94 M	+22%	77 M



Territory











Land area (sq. km)

1. Russia: 17,075,200 km² (6,591,027 mi²)
2. Canada: 9,984,670 km² (3,854,082 mi²)
3. United States: 9,631,418 km² (3,717,727 mi²)
4. China: 9,596,960 km² (3,704,426 mi²)
5. Brazil: 8,511,965 km² (3,285,618 mi²)

6. Australia: 7,686,850 km² (2,967,124 mi²)
7. India: 3,287,590 km² (1,269,009 mi²)
8. Argentina: 2,766,890 km² (1,068,019 mi²)
9. Kazakhstan: 2,717,300 km² (1,048,877 mi²)
10. Algeria: 2,381,740 km² (919,352 mi²)
11. Congo: 2,345,410 km² (905,328 mi²)
12. Mexico: 1,972,550 km² (761,404 mi²)*
13. Saudi Arabia: 1,960,582 km² (756,785 mi²)
14. Indonesia: 1,919,440 km² (740,904 mi²)
15. Sudan: 1,886,068 km² (728,215 mi²)

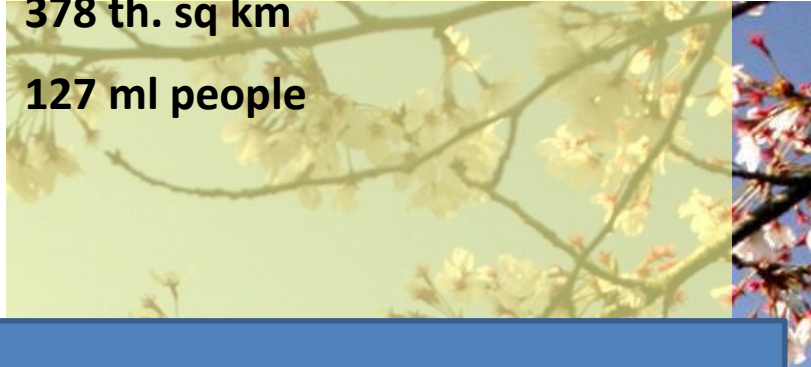
- Giant (more than 3 million km²);
- Large (1.3 million km²);
- Significant (0.5-1 million km²);
- Medium (0.1 to 0.5 million km²);
- Small (10-100 thousand km²);
- Very Small (1-10 thousand km²);
- The dwarfs countries (less than 1000 km²).



Japan

378 th. sq km

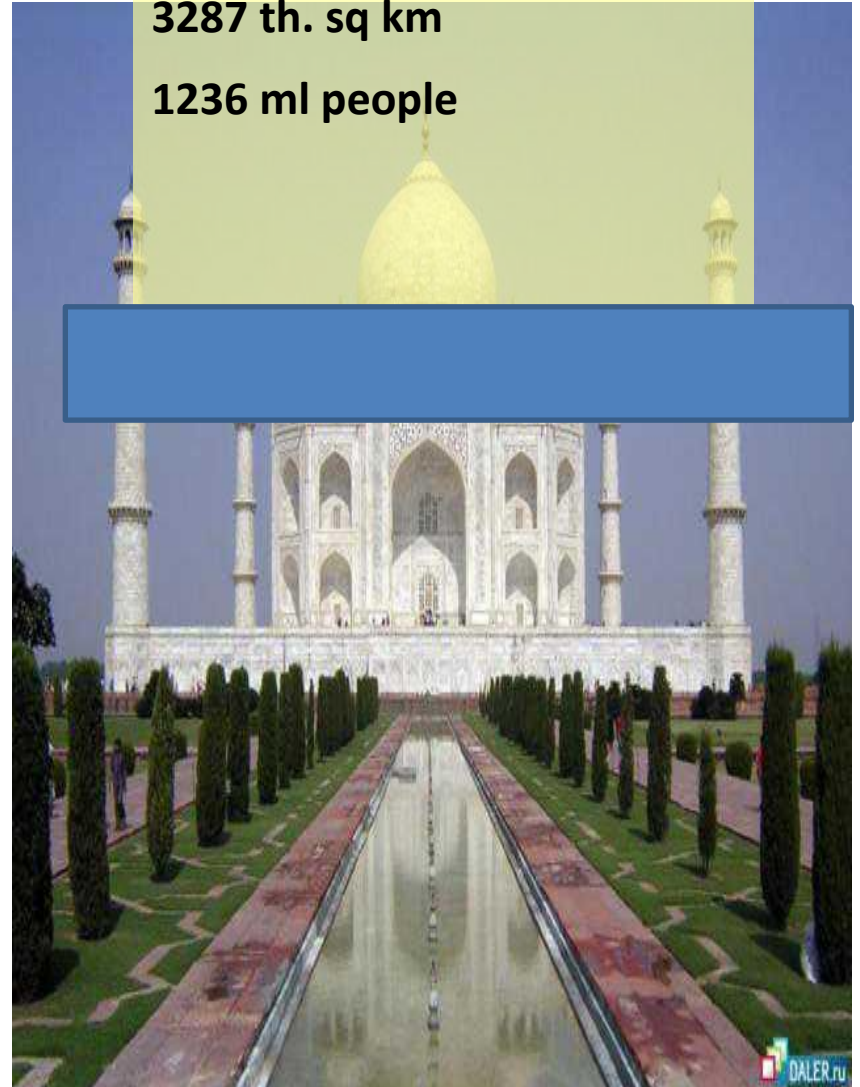
127 ml people



India

3287 th. sq km

1236 ml people





Current and potential capabilities

System of national accounts

Functions of the SNA

The history of SNA

The 1930s – an Attempt to create accounts (A. Marshall, J. Keynes)
1953 - Richard Stone, 1st SNA adopted by the UN
2008 – present version, all sectors except household services

Russia - 1991, 4-s standard 2008



The main indicators of system of national accounts:

Gross domestic product

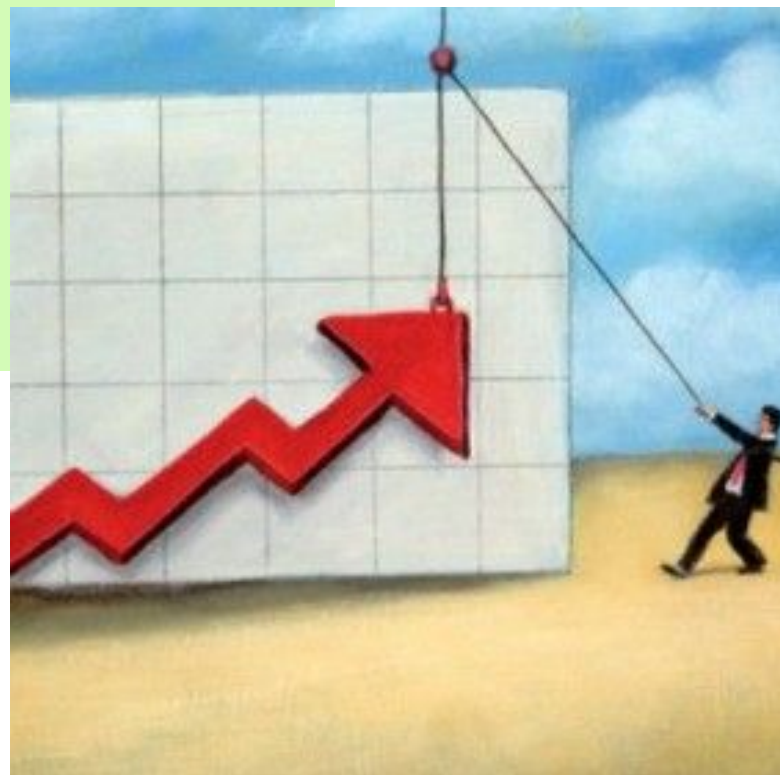
Gross national income

Gross national disposable income

Final consumption

Gross capital formation

National savings



GO = Goods + Services

GDP = GO - IC

NDP = GDP - CFC

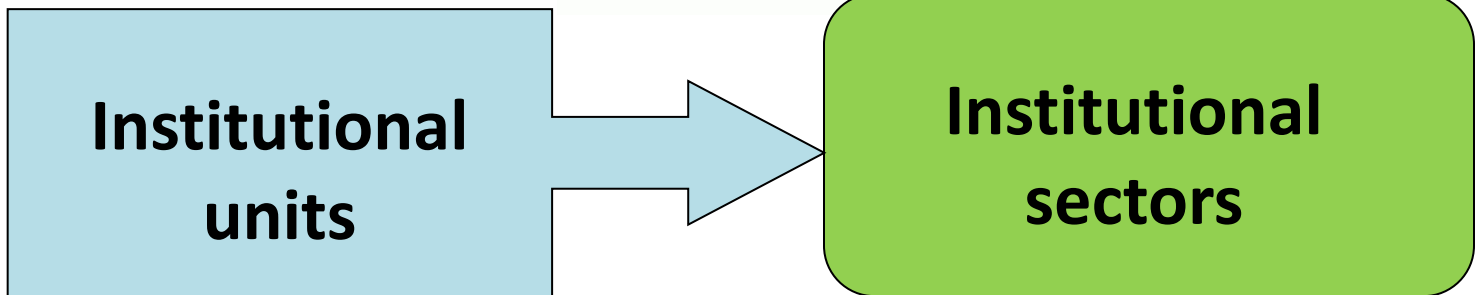
GNI = GDP + BFI =

NNI = GNI - CFC

NDI = NNI + NCT

GNS = NDI - FC

Institutional unit



Non-financial corporations

Households

Financial corporations



Non-profit institutes

Government sector

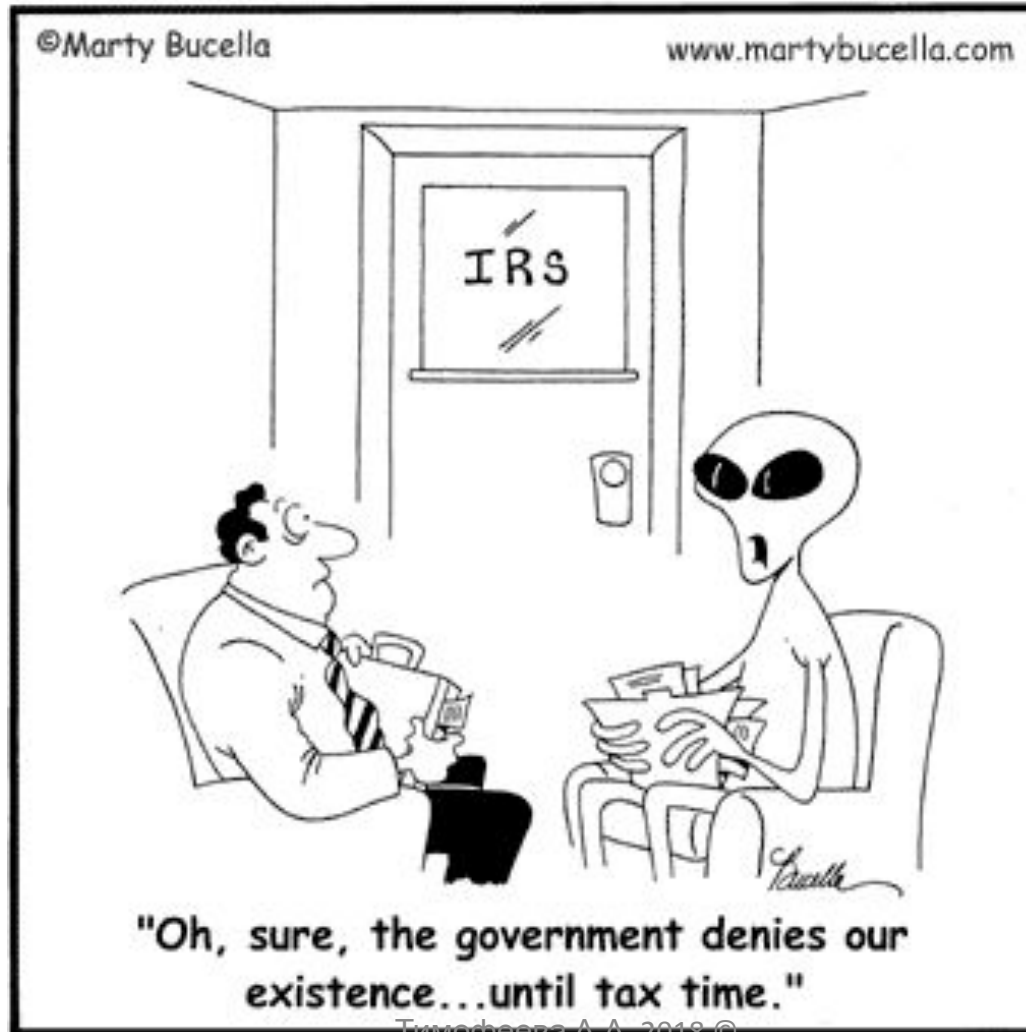
Non-financial corporations



Financial corporations



Government sector



Non-profit institutes



Households

