Republic
of Rwanda

**nisr**
NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF
STATISTICS OF RWANDA

# Rebasing GDP Estimates in Rwanda

# 2025

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# 1. Introduction

The National Institute of Statistics of Rwanda (NISR) has concluded the rebasing of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is an internationally recommended practice done to reflect changes in the economy over time[1]. The 2024 GDP rebasing is built on NISR's ongoing commitment to maintain updated and reliable national accounts. Since 2006, Rwanda has systematically updated its GDP base year on a periodic basis as follows: the base year was updated to 2006 (implemented in 2009), then to 2011(in 2014), followed by 2014 (in 2017), 2017 (in 2020) and recently to 2025 (in 2025).

# 2. The importance of GDP rebasing

## 2.1 What is GDP rebasing?

GDP rebasing refers to the process of updating the reference year used to calculate real GDP and the structure of the economy. This process ensures that GDP estimates reflect the current state of the economy rather than relying on outdated price structures and industry weights.

In Rwanda, rebasing has involved the development of Supply and use tables (SUT) for the base year. These tables provide a basis for incorporating more detailed and comprehensive data on production, trade, and consumption beyond what is available through routine collection. Further details are provided in Section B.

## 2.2 Why rebasing matters

Quarterly and annual GDP estimates are compiled by extrapolating "benchmark values" using value and quantity indicators. This approach is essential because the surveys and data required for accurate GDP estimation take time to collect and analyze, and can be costly to produce on a frequent basis. However, these indicators may gradually become less accurate over time. Therefore, the rebasing exercise should be undertaken:

– To consider structural economic changes, to reflect price changes, take into accounts shifts in the relative importance of goods and services, to include new economic activities, and shift in production technologies.

– To include into the compilation data and information that are available less frequently than on a quarterly or annual basis, such as Household budget surveys, Census etc.;

– To adopt international best practices and methodological improvements, ensuring better alignment and valuation of economic structural change (SNA).

# 3. The rebasing process

The rebasing of GDP involves constructing a Supply and Use Table (SUT), which provides a comprehensive picture of the economy's structure for a given year by indicating the supply and demand of all goods and services (products). It serves two main purposes:

– First, the SUT is fundamental for establishing the level of the GDP, which serves as a reliable basis for up to date annual and quarterly estimates of economic growth.

– Second, the SUT plays a key role in economic analysis by enabling the prediction of the effects of policy changes and external economic shocks.

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1    Note: The international best practice recommends rebasing every 5–10 years. Rwanda had established the practice of rebasing every three years. This schedule was planned to align with the availability of key survey data, notably the EICV. However, due to the Covid-19 pandemic, the planned update of the GDP base year in 2020 was hindered. Consequently, the 2024 rebasing follows the 2017 base year, resulting in an interval of seven (7) years.

## 3.1    Steps of construction of a Supply and Use Table (SUT):

**The first step** in compiling the SUT is to select an appropriate base year that most represents the structure of the economy and for which the comprehensive data are collected. Ideally, this year should be economically stable and free from significant shocks.

*Figure 1: Layout of a schematic SUT*



A **Supply and Use Table (SUT)** is a key framework within national economic accounting. It presents a comprehensive picture of the national economy's structure for a given year by detailing the supply and use of all goods and services. The SUT framework is described as having five main components:

A.   Summary **"Production Accounts":** showing, for each economic activity, total output, total inputs of goods and services (intermediate consumption) and hence **"Gross Value Added at basic prices"** (GVA).  In total, GVA plus (indirect) taxes less subsidies on products is equal to **GDP at market prices**.

B.   Summary **balances of the supply of and demand**: Also known as **commodity flow accounts,** these balances provide the supply and demand for each good and service (product).  In addition, these balances provide a solid estimate of GDP at market prices.

C.   **An intermediate consumption matrix**: this is a form of input-output table, providing detailed information of the products used in production by each industrial activity.

D.   **A make matrix:** This matrix shows the distribution of production, detailing which products are generated by each economic activity.

E.   **A detailed GVA breakdown:** This section provides a further disaggregation of the GVA for each economic activity into its essential elements: employment income, self-employment income and companies' operating surplus.

Thus, the SUT framework incorporates the three approaches to measuring GDP: the production approach (A), the expenditure approach (B) and the income approach (E).

**The Second step** involves reviewing the classifications used across different datasets and building bridge tables to align them with the main classification, the Rwandan Classification of Products and Activities (RCPA). The RCPA is a customized classification based on the **International Standard Industrial Classification** of all economic activities (ISIC Rev.4), adapted to address and reflect country's specific issues and main economic activities. These bridge tables are necessary for ensuring that all data can be integrated into the SUT framework. Once this is done, the process proceeds to the balancing of the SUT.

**The third step is the balancing of the SUT.** The balancing of SUT consist of filling the gaps and eliminating discrepancies between the estimated supply and demand for each product category.

This process requires reconciling data sources to ensure that, supply and demand for each product row are equal. In addition, key ratios such as input-to-output and margins must be economically plausible and aligned with survey estimates, while respecting the "supply chains" of each product. The 2024 SUT involved balancing 202 product rows. An SUT manual balancing tool developed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and customized for Rwanda was used for initial, preliminary balancing. Once this phase was completed, an automated balancing tool was applied for further refinement.

# 4. Rebasing results

## 4.1 Rebasing impact to the levels of GDP

*Figure 2: Summary charts illustrating the impact of rebasing on estimates GDP (Billions of Frw)*
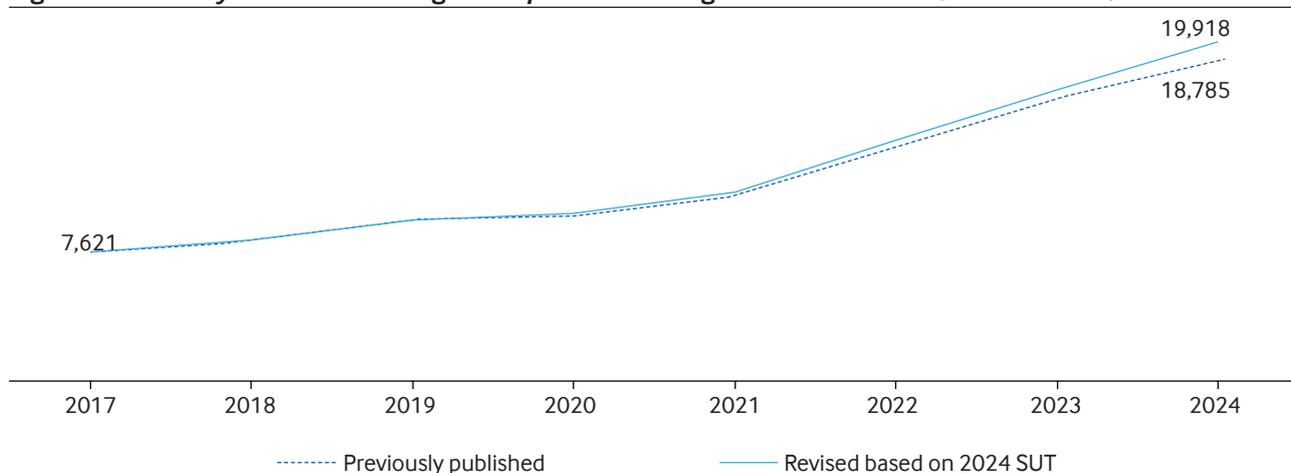


Results from the 2024 rebasing shows that the 2024 GDP was Frw 19,918 billion. This represents an increase of 6% over the previous estimates of Frw 18,785 billion, which was compiled using the 2017 base year. At the sectoral level, the Gross Value Added (GVA) for services was revised upward by 16%, followed by Industry by 12%. Conversely, the Agriculture sector's GVA was revised downward by 10% as illustrated in the figure below.

*Figure 3: Revision within sectors to the level (Billions of Frw)*

**Table 1: The impact of rebasing on estimates GDP by kind of activities (Billions of Frw)**

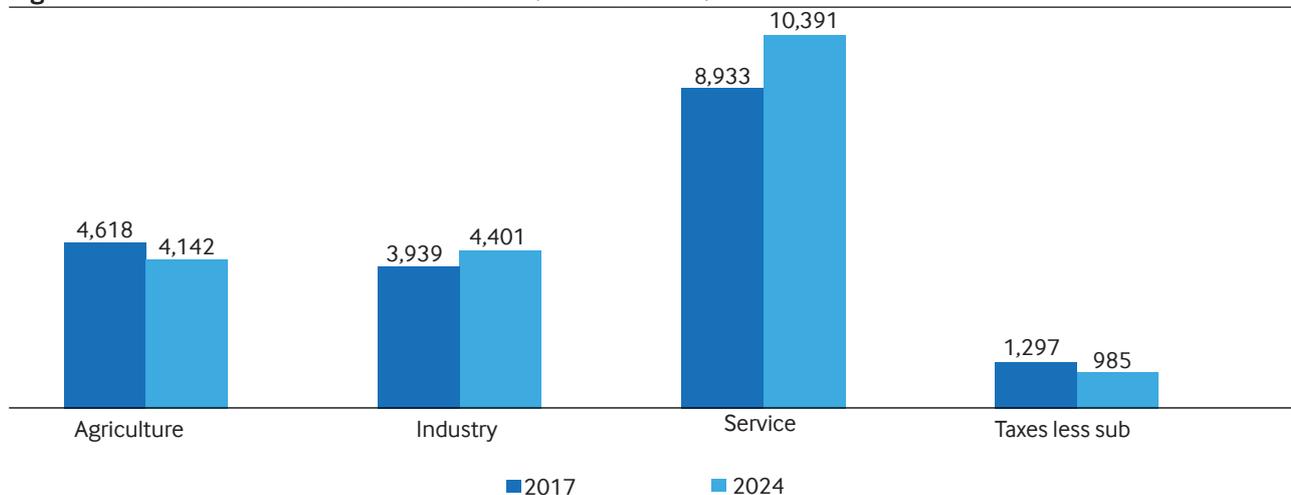| | Previously Published | Revised based on 2024 SUT | Revision to level | Contribution to total revision (percentage points) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT** | **18,785** | **19,918** | **6.0%** | **6.0** |
| **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING** | **4,618** | **4,142** | **-10%** | **-2.5** |
| Food crops | 2,628 | 2,373 | -10% | -1.4 |
| Export crops | 258 | 351 | 36% | 0.5 |
| Livestock & livestock products | 701 | 581 | -17% | -0.6 |
| Forestry | 957 | 782 | -18% | -0.9 |
| Fishing | 75 | 54 | -28% | -0.1 |
| **INDUSTRY** | **3,939** | **4,401** | **12%** | **2.5** |
| Mining & quarrying | 488 | 354 | -28% | -0.7 |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **1,680** | **1,624** | **-3%** | **-0.3** |
| Of which: Food | 616 | 439 | -29% | -0.9 |
| Beverages & tobacco | 465 | 459 | -1% | -0.0 |
| Textiles, clothing & leather goods | 154 | 135 | -12% | -0.1 |
| Wood & paper; printing | 47 | 79 | 68% | 0.2 |
| Chemicals, rubber & plastic products | 113 | 197 | 74% | 0.4 |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 87 | 122 | 40% | 0.2 |
| Metal products, machinery & equipment | 77 | 118 | 52% | 0.2 |
| Furniture & other manufacturing | 120 | 76 | -37% | -0.2 |
| Electricity | 72 | 147 | 103% | 0.4 |
| Water & waste management | 63 | 78 | 25% | 0.1 |
| Construction | 1,635 | 2,198 | 34% | 3.0 |
| **SERVICES** | **8,933** | **10,391** | **16%** | **7.8** |
| **TRADE &TRANSPORT** | **3,566** | **3,511** | **-2%** | **-0.3** |
| Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | 92 | 147 | 60% | 0.3 |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 2,350 | 1,690 | -28% | -3.5 |
| Transport | 1,124 | 1,675 | 49% | 2.9 |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **5,366** | **6,880** | **28%** | **8.1** |
| Hotels & restaurants | 266 | 577 | 117% | 1.7 |
| Information & communication | 292 | 623 | 114% | 1.8 |
| Financial services | 350 | 346 | -1% | -0.0 |
| Real estate activities | 805 | 1,362 | 69% | 3.0 |
| Professional, scientific & technical activities | 368 | 573 | 56% | 1.1 |
| Administrative & support service activities | 509 | 835 | 64% | 1.7 |
| Public administration & defence; social security | 1,032 | 826 | -20% | -1.1 |
| Education | 746 | 682 | -9% | -0.3 |
| Human health & social work activities | 163 | 279 | 71% | 0.6 |
| Cultural, domestic & other services | 838 | 776 | -7% | -0.3 |
| **Taxes less subsidies on products** | **1,297** | **985** | **-24%** | **-1.7** |

**Figure 4:Shares of total Gross Value Added (percentage)**



Legend: ■ 2017 SUT   ■ 2024 SUT

| Category | 2017 SUT | 2024 SUT |
|---|---|---|
| Agriculture | 25 | 21 |
| Industry | 21 | 22 |
| Service | 48 | 52 |
| Taxes less sub | 7 | 5 |
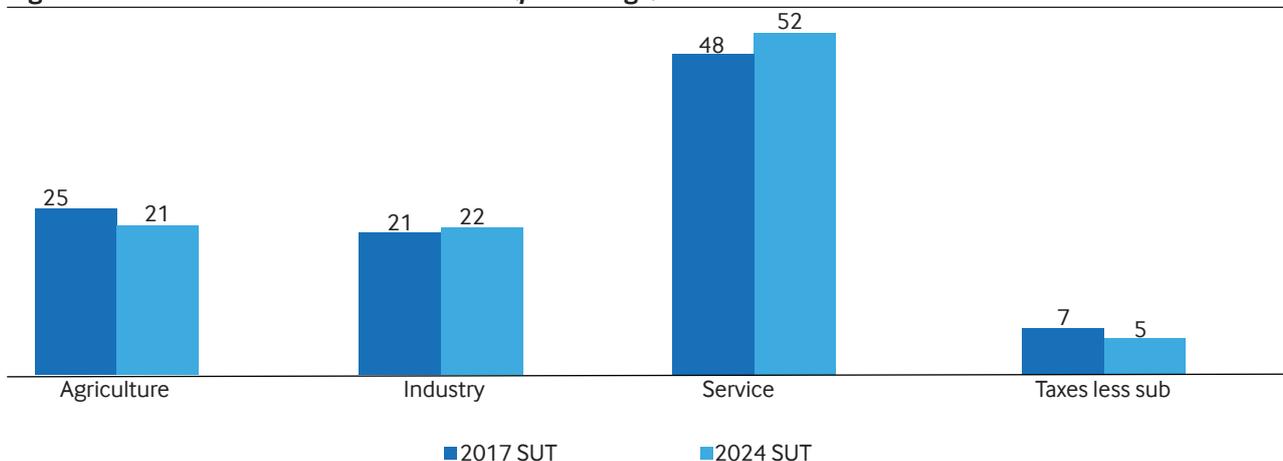
The results of the rebasing reveal a continued decline in agriculture's share of the overall GDP level, decreasing from 25% to 21%. Conversely, the services sector remains the dominant contributor to GDP. When comparing the 2024 SUT and the 2017 SUT, the share of services in GDP has increased from 48% to 52%.

*Table 2: The impact of rebasing on estimates GDP by expenditure (Billions of Frw)*

| | Published | SUT 2024 | Difference |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gross Domestic Product** | **18,785** | **19,918** | **1,134** |
| **Total final consumption expenditure** | **16,446** | **15,959** | **-487** |
| Government | 3,207 | 3,333 | 126 |
| Households and NGOs | 13,237 | 12,626 | -611 |
| **Gross capital formation** | **4,515** | **6,916** | **2,401** |
| Gross fixed capital formation | 5,462 | 6,561 | 1,098 |
| Change in inventories | -948 | 355 | 1,303 |
| **Resource balance** | **-2,175** | **-2,957** | **-782** |
| Exports of goods & services | 5,790 | 5,661 | -129 |
| Goods (fob) | 4,350 | 4,238 | -113 |
| Services | 1,440 | 1,423 | -17 |
| Imports of goods & services | 7,966 | 8,618 | 652 |
| Goods (fob) | 6,654 | 7,315 | 661 |
| Services | 1,311 | 1,303 | -8 |

## 4.2     Rebasing impact to the GDP growth rate

*Figure 5:Revision to the annual GDP growth rates in constant prices*
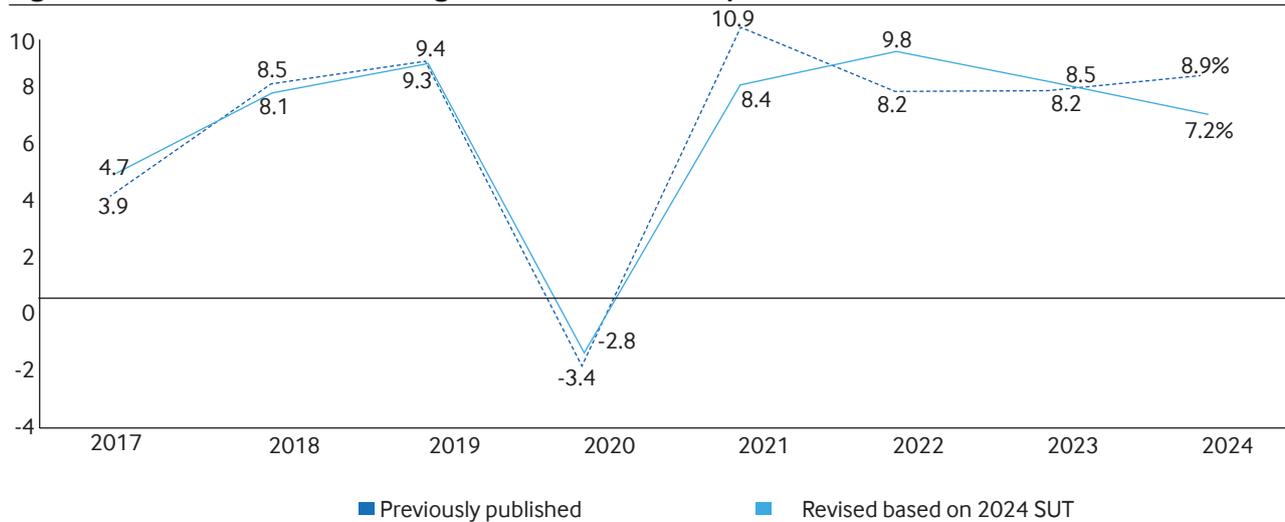


The 2024 GDP growth was revised downward to 7.2%, compared to 8.9% previously published. Furthermore, the quarterly GDP growth rate have been adjusted, as illustrated in the chart below.

## Figure 6: Revision to the quarterly GDP growth rates in constant prices



Figure 6: Revision to the quarterly GDP growth rates in constant prices

## Table 3: Rebasing impact to the GDP growth rate

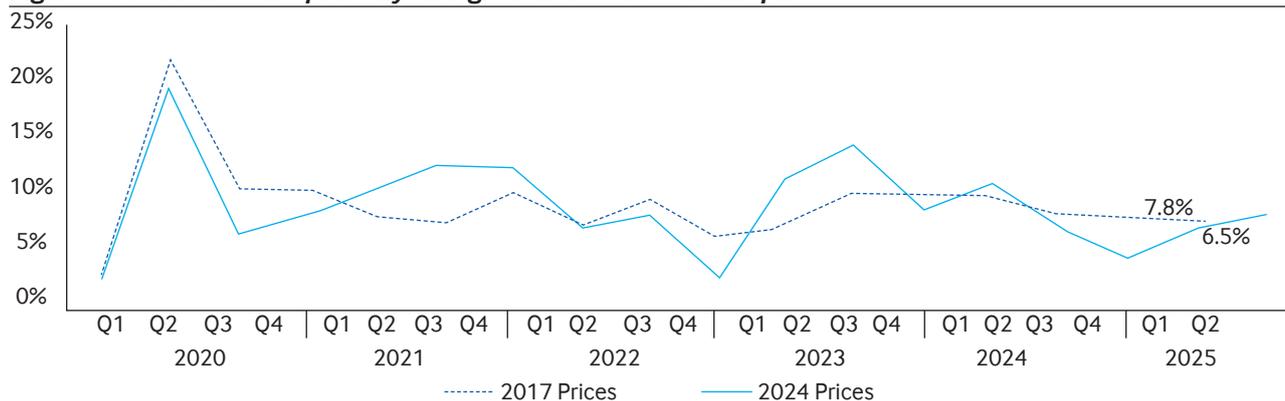| | Annual growth rate | | Quarterly growth rate | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Previously Published | Revised based on 2024 SUT | Quarter 1 on 2017 SUT | Quarter 1 on 2024 SUT | Quarter 2 on 2024 SUT |
| **GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT** | **8.9%** | **7.2%** | **7.8%** | **6.5%** | **7.8%** |
| **AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING** | **5%** | **3%** | **2%** | **4%** | **8%** |
| Food crops | 5% | 0% | -1% | 1% | 3% |
| Export crops | -1% | 2% | 3% | 0% | 42% |
| Livestock & livestock products | 7% | 14% | 8% | 11% | 13% |
| Forestry | 6% | 6% | 6% | 5% | 6% |
| Fishing | 3% | -1% | 4% | 22% | 18% |
| **INDUSTRY** | **10%** | **8%** | **9%** | **5%** | **7%** |
| Mining & quarrying | 12% | 8% | -3% | -1% | 12% |
| **MANUFACTURING** | **7%** | **6%** | **7%** | **9%** | **8%** |
| Of which: Food | 2% | 2% | 2% | 5% | 10% |
| Beverages & tobacco | 5% | 6% | 7% | 3% | -4% |
| Textiles, clothing & leather goods | 10% | 9% | -4% | 0% | -9% |
| Wood & paper; printing | 13% | 18% | 10% | 11% | 17% |
| Chemicals, rubber & plastic products | 15% | 9% | 15% | 21% | 24% |
| Non-metallic mineral products | 15% | -4% | 21% | 37% | 23% |
| Metal products, machinery & equipment | 20% | 20% | 22% | 16% | 19% |
| Furniture & other manufacturing | 6% | 6% | 8% | 12% | 5% |
| Electricity | 19% | 21% | 20% | 23% | 14% |
| Water & waste management | 4% | 5% | 5% | 8% | 5% |
| Construction | 12% | 8% | 13% | 2% | 5% |
| **SERVICES** | **10%** | **9%** | **9%** | **8%** | **9%** |
| **TRADE &TRANSPORT** | **15%** | **9%** | **10%** | **9%** | **10%** |
| Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | -1% | 13% | 5% | 35% | 34% |
| Wholesale & retail trade | 18% | 11% | 14% | 13% | 13% |
| Transport | 9% | 6% | 4% | 2% | 5% |
| **OTHER SERVICES** | **9%** | **9%** | **9%** | **8%** | **8%** |
| Hotels & restaurants | 11% | 11% | 5% | 5% | -7% |
| Information & communication | 25% | 21% | 19% | 12% | 11% |
| Financial services | 7% | 12% | 8% | 9% | 8% |
| Real estate activities | 1% | 4% | 2% | 2% | 3% |
| Professional, scientific & technical activities | 3% | 14% | 16% | 20% | 15% |
| Administrative & support service activities | 8% | 14% | 0% | 3% | 7% |
| Public administration & defence; social security | 10% | 10% | 14% | 14% | 16% |
| Education | 5% | 4% | 5% | 5% | 5% |
| Human health & social work activities | 15% | 18% | -1% | 0% | 10% |
| Cultural, domestic & other services | 7% | -4% | 14% | 16% | 16% |
| **Taxes less subsidies on products** | **7%** | **8%** | **11%** | **7%** | **5%** |

# 5.    Improvement in methodology

## 5.1    Agriculture production

The National Institute of Statistics Rwanda (NISR) conducts the Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS) following the country's three principal agricultural seasons. Season A runs from September to February of the following year, Season B from March to June, while Season C runs from July to September. The SAS serves as the main data source for estimating the agricultural sector's contribution to GDP, specifically for food crops.

Previously, the methodology allocated Season A production across the first two quarters of the year (January–June), while production from Seasons B and C was allocated to the last two quarters (July–December). This approach has been refined to better reflect actual agricultural activities on the ground. The improved methodology now allocates production as follows: Season A production is distributed from October to March, Season B production is allocated from March to June, and Season C from June to September.

*Table 4: Trend in agriculture food crops Gross Value Added (Billions of Frw)*
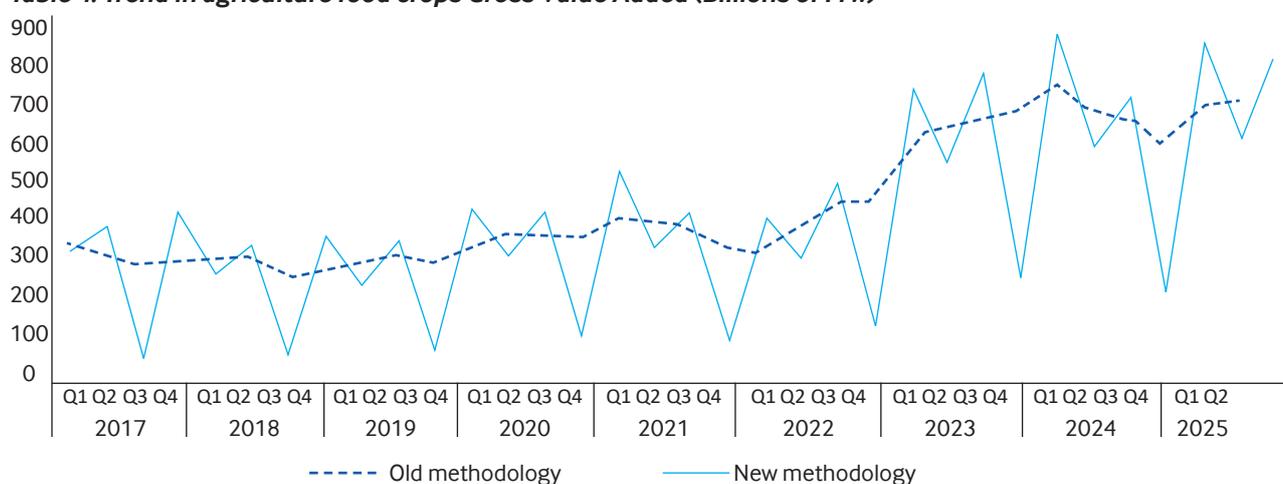


## 5.2    Trade statistics

In line with the recommendations of the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA), the 2024 SUT and the GDP compilation have shifted to the General Trade System. This represents a change from the previous methodology, which was based on a hybrid approach that combined elements of both the General and Special Trade Systems.

# Data sources

| Source | Datasets | Uses | Comment |
|---|---|---|---|
| **NISR:** Enquête Intégrale sur les Conditions de Vie des Ménages 2024 (EICV7) | Household purchases, imputed rents and consumption of own produce | • Household final consumption expenditure;<br>• Non-market output;<br>• Valuing food crop production | Adjusted to account for under recording in key categories |
| | Household expenditure on construction | Fixed capital formation & output | |
| | Animal stocks | Growth rates between surveys | |
| **NISR:** Seasonal Agricultural Survey (SAS) | Crop areas and yields; value of seed and fertilizer inputs | Output of food crops (2024); intermediate consumption | |
| | Animal stocks and changes over last six months | Output of livestock activity | |
| NISR Population Census (2022) | Animal stocks | Benchmark for livestock estimates | |
| NISR Integrated business enterprise survey (IBES) | Business accounting data | Input/output ratios;<br>Trade margins;<br>NGOs' Final consumption | Ratios were applied to known totals and modified during the SUT balancing process. NGO data grossed up based on employment figures |
| NISR 2023 Establishments Census of business | Employment in NGOs | Grossing up NGO data | |
| NISR: Price Statistics | Consumer Price Index (CPI) and Producer Price Index (PPI) | Converting different quantity into values | |
| NISR/BNR Informal cross border trade survey | Value of trade by product | Imports and exports | |
| MINECOFIN | IFMS database: Expenditure by economic category, chart of accounts (COA) item, separately for education, health and other | Output; Govt. final consumption expenditure and capital formation | New data by COA were used to classify expenditure into national accounting categories and inputs to products |
| | Public sector enterprises financial accounts | Subsidies, output & inputs | |
| Rwanda Revenue Authority (RRA) | Customs system: Customs values, duties and VAT by product | Imports and exports of goods; taxes on products | CIF/FOB adjustments made by NISR |
| | VAT system: Total turnover, output and input VAT by activity | Output; taxes on product | NISR estimated input VAT by product. No adjustment was made to account for changes in the stock of finished goods or WIP |
| | Business income tax; Total turnover | Output for those not covered by VAT | |
| | Non-tax revenue | Govt. final consumption expenditure | |
| | Pay As You Earn | | |
| RURA | Transport and Information and Communication | Output of the sector | |
| NISR, BNR, RDB & DGIE: Travel Expenditure Survey | Survey of departing visitors and their spending | Classify travel credits by product | |
| NISR & BNR | Trade in services credits and debits Electricity | Imports and exports of services | |
| BNR | Banks' profit and loss accounts | Output and inputs of banks | |
| BNR | Insurance profit and loss accounts | Insurance output and inputs | |
| Big company data | Sales and cost structure | Output; | |

# Supply and Use Table: Rwanda 2024, FRW billions

| RCPA | Product | Domestic Production | Imports of Goods & Services | Margins | Taxes on products less Subsidies on products | Total Supply | Intermediate Demand | Household Final Consumption Expenditure | General Government and NGO Final Consumption Expenditure | Gross Capital Formation | Exports of Goods & Services | Total Demand |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Total** | **36,361** | **8,618** | **-** | **985** | **45,964** | **17,428** | **12,281** | **3,678** | **6,916** | **5,661** | **45,964** |
| A1 | Food crops | 3,161 | 336 | 52 | - | 3,549 | 1,275 | 2,179 | - | -7 | 102 | 3,549 |
| A2 | Export crops | 402 | 13 | 2 | - | 417 | 240 | 17 | - | 33 | 127 | 417 |
| A3 | Livestock & livestock products | 626 | 7 | 1 | - | 634 | 171 | 99 | - | 290 | 74 | 634 |
| A4 | Forestry | 798 | 21 | - | - | 820 | 71 | 725 | - | 15 | 8 | 820 |
| A5 | Fishing | 75 | 0 | - | - | 75 | 2 | 73 | - | -0 | 0 | 75 |
| B0 | Mining & quarrying | 717 | 31 | - | 0 | 748 | 436 | 0 | - | -2 | 314 | 748 |
| C1 | Manufacturing of food | 1,881 | 1,174 | 374 | 252 | 3,680 | 697 | 2,234 | - | 4 | 746 | 3,680 |
| C2 | Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco | 985 | 213 | 289 | 249 | 1,736 | 723 | 930 | - | -2 | 85 | 1,736 |
| C3 | Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods | 388 | 288 | 212 | 91 | 980 | 395 | 488 | - | -2 | 98 | 980 |
| C4 | Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing | 316 | 135 | 91 | 18 | 560 | 422 | 113 | - | 6 | 19 | 560 |
| C5 | Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products | 597 | 1,743 | 521 | 215 | 3,076 | 2,015 | 731 | - | -0 | 331 | 3,076 |
| C6 | Manufacturing of non-metalic mineral products | 410 | 263 | 117 | 10 | 799 | 697 | 6 | - | 18 | 78 | 799 |
| C7 | Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment | 466 | 3,901 | 1,211 | 145 | 5,723 | 1,175 | 382 | - | 1,955 | 2,211 | 5,723 |
| C8 | Furniture & other manufacturing | 426 | 298 | 264 | 32 | 1,020 | 538 | 274 | - | 165 | 43 | 1,020 |
| D0 | Electricity | 284 | 20 | - | -30 | 274 | 242 | 31 | - | - | 2 | 274 |
| E0 | Water & waste management | 172 | - | - | 3 | 175 | 85 | 90 | - | - | - | 175 |
| F0 | Construction | 7,289 | 31 | - | - | 7,321 | 2,813 | 58 | - | 4,443 | 6 | 7,321 |
| G1 | Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | 229 | - | - | 9 | 238 | 185 | 52 | - | - | - | 238 |
| G2 | Wholesale & retail trade | 3,133 | - | -3,133 | - | -0 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H1 | Land transport | 1,475 | -433 | - | 22 | 1,064 | 760 | 133 | - | - | 171 | 1,064 |
| H2 | Air transport | 689 | 71 | - | -294 | 466 | 205 | 15 | - | - | 246 | 466 |
| H3 | Other transport & postal services | 270 | 0 | - | 1 | 271 | 266 | 3 | - | - | 2 | 271 |
| I0 | Hotels & restaurants | 1,476 | 330 | - | 83 | 1,889 | 246 | 1,147 | - | - | 496 | 1,889 |
| J1 | Publishing & broadcasting activities | 211 | 9 | - | 14 | 235 | 110 | 125 | - | - | 0 | 235 |
| J2 | Telecommunication | 314 | 32 | - | 21 | 368 | 287 | 35 | - | - | 45 | 368 |
| J3 | Information technology services | 187 | - | - | - | 187 | 187 | - | - | - | - | 187 |
| K0 | Financial services | 864 | -10 | - | 7 | 861 | 650 | 107 | 60 | - | 44 | 861 |
| L0 | Real estate activities | 1,416 | 25 | - | 34 | 1,475 | 318 | 1,077 | - | - | 80 | 1,475 |
| M0 | Professional, scientific & technical activities | 945 | 0 | - | 3 | 948 | 926 | 21 | - | - | 1 | 948 |
| N0 | Administrative & support service activities | 1,224 | 27 | - | 25 | 1,275 | 1,025 | 244 | - | - | 6 | 1,275 |
| O0 | Public administration & defence; compulsory social security | 2,440 | - | - | - | 2,440 | - | 49 | 2,190 | - | 201 | 2,440 |
| P0 | Education | 1,074 | - | - | 21 | 1,095 | 1 | 206 | 889 | - | - | 1,095 |
| Q0 | Human health & social work activities | 523 | - | - | 8 | 532 | 7 | 79 | 446 | - | - | 532 |
| R0 | Arts, entertainment & recreation | 327 | 92 | - | 16 | 436 | 94 | 215 | - | 0 | 126 | 436 |
| S0 | Other service activities | 508 | - | - | 30 | 539 | 165 | 281 | 93 | - | - | 539 |
| T0 | Domestic services | 62 | - | - | - | 62 | - | 62 | - | - | - | 62 |
| V0 | Travel debits & credits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

*Source: NISR 2024 Supply & Use Table*

## 2.    Summary Input Output ratios by economic activity: Rwanda 2024, RWF billions

| RCPA | Activity | Domestic output | Intermediate Consumption | I/O ratio |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Total | 36,361 | 17,428 | 48% |
| A1 | Food crops | 3,161 | 789 | 25% |
| A2 | Export crops | 402 | 50 | 13% |
| A3 | Livestock & livestock products | 626 | 45 | 7% |
| A4 | Forestry | 798 | 16 | 2% |
| A5 | Fishing | 75 | 21 | 28% |
| B0 | Mining & quarrying | 715 | 361 | 50% |
| C1 | Manufacturing of food | 2,116 | 1,677 | 79% |
| C2 | Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco | 907 | 448 | 49% |
| C3 | Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods | 388 | 254 | 65% |
| C4 | Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing | 319 | 239 | 75% |
| C5 | Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products | 621 | 424 | 68% |
| C6 | Manufacturing of non-metalic mineral products | 410 | 288 | 70% |
| C7 | Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment | 471 | 354 | 75% |
| C8 | Furniture & other manufacturing | 267 | 191 | 72% |
| D0 | Electricity | 284 | 138 | 48% |
| E0 | Water & waste management | 173 | 94 | 55% |
| F0 | Construction | 7,294 | 5,096 | 70% |
| G1 | Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | 260 | 114 | 44% |
| G2 | Wholesale & retail trade | 2,907 | 1,217 | 42% |
| H1 | Land transport | 1,390 | 353 | 25% |
| H2 | Air transport | 689 | 274 | 40% |
| H3 | Other transport & postal services | 400 | 178 | 44% |
| I0 | Hotels & restaurants | 1,371 | 793 | 58% |
| J1 | Publishing & broadcasting activities | 226 | 174 | 77% |
| J2 | Telecommunication | 533 | 100 | 19% |
| J3 | Information technology services | 187 | 49 | 26% |
| K0 | Financial services | 653 | 307 | 47% |
| L0 | Real estate activities | 1,402 | 40 | 3% |
| M0 | Professional, scientific & technical activities | 926 | 354 | 38% |
| N0 | Administrative & support service activities | 1,220 | 385 | 32% |
| O0 | Public administration & defence; compulsory social security | 2,440 | 1,615 | 66% |
| P0 | Education | 1,086 | 403 | 37% |
| Q0 | Human health & social work activities | 590 | 311 | 53% |
| R0 | Arts, entertainment & recreation | 327 | 156 | 48% |
| S0 | Other service activities | 663 | 120 | 18% |
| T0 | Domestic services | 62 | - | 0% |
| | | | | |

*Source: NISR 2024 Supply & Use Table*

# 3: Intermediate Demand Matrix : Rwanda 2024, RWF billions

| RCPA | Product | Total | Agriculture, Forestry and Fishing | Mning & Quarrying | Manufacturing | Electricity | Water & waste management | Construction | Wholesale & retail trade and Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | Transportation Services | Hotels & restaurants | Telecoms, IT and Publishng services | Financial services | Real estate activities | Professional, scientific & technical activities | Administrative & support service activities | Public administration & defence; compulsory social security | Education | Human health & social work activities | Arts, entertainment & recreation | Other service activities | Domestic services |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
|  |  |  | A | B | C | D | E | F | G | H | I | J | K | L | M | N | O | P | Q | R | S | T |
|  | Total | 17,427.6 | 921.3 | 360.8 | 3,874.8 | 137.8 | 94.1 | 5,095.8 | 1,330.6 | 804.6 | 793.3 | 323.2 | 306.6 | 40.4 | 353.6 | 384.8 | 1,614.6 | 403.4 | 311.3 | 156.3 | 120.1 | - |
| A1 | Food crops | 1,274.8 | 184.8 | - | 989.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 83.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 5.5 | 11.5 | - | - | - |
| A2 | Export crops | 239.6 | 30.7 | - | 208.7 | - | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| A3 | Livestock & livestock products | 171.4 | 15.9 | - | 148.5 | - | - | - | - | - | 6.9 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.1 | - |
| A4 | Forestry | 71.0 | - | - | 34.3 | - | - | 28.9 | - | - | 3.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2.8 | 2.1 | 0.0 | - |
| A5 | Fishing | 2.5 | - | - | 0.1 | - | - | - | - | - | 2.4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| B0 | Mining & quarrying | 435.7 | - | 5.1 | 56.5 | - | - | 374.1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C1 | Manufacturing of food | 697.2 | 26.3 | 1.1 | 298.7 | - | - | - | 0.0 | 5.6 | 176.4 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 0.9 | 49.7 | 132.9 | - | 1.3 | 0.5 | - |
| C2 | Manufacturing of beverages & tobacco | 723.1 | - | 0.4 | 107.8 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 20.8 | 123.4 | 2.2 | 430.0 | 3.7 | 3.0 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 16.6 | 5.4 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.1 | - |
| C3 | Manufacturing of textiles, clothing & leather goods | 395.1 | - | 0.2 | 244.1 | 1.8 | 0.3 | 65.0 | 28.9 | 4.3 | 2.1 | 1.9 | - | - | - | 3.8 | 41.1 | 0.8 | - | 0.4 | 0.5 | - |
| C4 | Manufacturing of wood & paper; printing | 421.5 | - | 0.7 | 151.9 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 140.4 | 10.7 | 0.1 | 0.0 | 30.0 | 24.8 | 1.0 | 30.6 | 2.4 | 0.6 | 3.9 | 8.2 | 8.7 | 0.1 | - |
| C5 | Manufacturing of chemicals, rubber & plastic products | 2,014.7 | 574.9 | 160.7 | 259.0 | 13.0 | 17.5 | 215.6 | 373.0 | 263.3 | 0.5 | 6.6 | 6.8 | 0.2 | 35.5 | 10.7 | 35.1 | 0.5 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 11.2 | - |
| C6 | Manufacturing of non-metalic mineral products | 696.6 | - | - | 78.6 | 3.5 | 0.0 | 614.5 | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - |
| C7 | Manufacturing of metal products, machinery & equipment | 1,175.1 | - | 0.3 | 251.0 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 619.1 | 156.4 | 57.7 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 11.8 | - | - | 12.7 | 41.7 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.2 | - |
| C8 | Furniture & other manufacturing | 537.9 | - | 19.7 | 212.0 | 27.5 | 20.1 | 70.3 | 0.0 | 11.2 | 2.7 | 11.7 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 8.4 | 25.5 | 1.3 | 9.2 | 101.4 | 0.9 | 12.4 | - |
| D0 | Electricity | 241.8 | 1.0 | 16.4 | 74.2 | 0.3 | 0.0 | 36.1 | 4.8 | 1.1 | 5.0 | 42.2 | 5.2 | 0.6 | 4.7 | 2.3 | 9.8 | 9.7 | 7.6 | 18.1 | 2.7 | - |
| E0 | Water & waste management | 84.6 | 1.5 | 1.0 | 9.1 | 0.5 | 1.3 | 1.5 | 6.3 | 0.2 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 16.0 | 2.9 | 0.3 | 1.7 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 7.5 | 0.4 | 1.4 | - |
| F0 | Construction | 2,813.2 | 62.1 | 26.3 | 29.6 | 35.6 | 1.3 | 1,817.6 | 0.0 | 4.6 | 34.5 | 10.7 | - | 25.0 | - | 88.1 | 638.1 | 0.1 | 0.8 | 14.1 | 24.6 | - |
| G1 | Maintenance & repair of motor vehicles | 185.5 | - | 2.0 | 20.2 | - | 5.9 | 14.8 | 15.4 | 54.5 | 3.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 4.1 | 18.9 | 22.6 | 1.8 | 8.4 | 0.4 | 9.7 | - |
| G2 | Wholesale & retail trade | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| H1 | Land transport | 759.6 | 10.1 | 0.1 | 122.7 | 1.0 | 4.1 | 66.0 | 63.0 | 153.4 | 2.2 | 23.2 | 20.6 | 3.1 | 15.8 | 65.0 | 122.0 | 31.7 | 27.1 | 27.2 | 1.2 | - |
| H2 | Air transport | 205.4 | - | 0.6 | 14.5 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 84.2 | 32.0 | 10.6 | 0.8 | 11.2 | 1.0 | - | 9.8 | 12.1 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 1.2 | 0.8 | 14.0 | - |
| H3 | Other transport & postal services | 265.6 | - | 13.8 | 94.3 | - | - | 1.7 | 96.7 | 16.8 | 2.7 | 4.2 | 19.8 | - | 4.3 | 3.6 | 6.8 | 0.5 | 0.4 | - | - | - |
| I0 | Hotels & restaurants | 245.5 | - | 0.9 | 2.8 | 2.4 | 8.2 | 26.5 | 0.1 | 10.3 | - | 1.5 | 16.2 | 0.5 | 1.2 | 12.7 | 79.8 | 34.5 | 39.9 | 4.6 | 3.5 | - |
| J1 | Publishing & broadcasting activities | 109.7 | 2.1 | - | 26.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 35.4 | 5.8 | 6.2 | 0.9 | 0.1 | 2.9 | 0.1 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 6.6 | 10.5 | 5.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | - |
| J2 | Telecommunication | 287.4 | 6.2 | 2.0 | 41.9 | 5.1 | 1.7 | 4.9 | 0.1 | 15.2 | 0.8 | 63.8 | 27.1 | 0.5 | 5.1 | 11.8 | 58.2 | 13.0 | 8.6 | 19.2 | 2.3 | - |
| J3 | Information technology services | 186.7 | 0.6 | 23.3 | 66.3 | 15.7 | 4.1 | 0.6 | 10.9 | 7.3 | 0.2 | 14.0 | 10.3 | - | 16.1 | 4.0 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 9.3 | 1.0 | - |
| K0 | Financial services | 649.6 | - | 39.5 | 131.1 | 8.7 | 8.0 | 36.7 | 140.1 | 51.9 | 2.1 | 22.5 | 47.9 | 0.4 | 52.9 | 38.1 | 35.9 | 2.5 | 8.1 | 17.6 | 5.7 | - |
| L0 | Real estate activities | 318.2 | - | 1.8 | 13.5 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 10.9 | 104.4 | 6.8 | 6.8 | 8.9 | 29.2 | 1.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 73.4 | 35.7 | 6.4 | 2.0 | 11.0 | - |
| M0 | Professional, scientific & technical activities | 926.5 | 5.1 | 19.6 | 90.7 | 3.4 | 4.4 | 143.0 | 80.4 | 75.0 | 2.9 | 41.1 | 33.6 | 2.4 | 107.8 | 35.2 | 158.3 | 58.6 | 50.8 | 6.8 | 7.5 | - |
| N0 | Administrative & support service activities | 1,025.4 | - | 13.0 | 43.7 | 5.4 | 0.6 | 624.2 | 76.5 | 43.8 | 5.1 | 1.1 | 23.7 | 0.8 | 6.9 | 10.4 | 145.4 | 14.4 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 3.1 | - |
| O0 | Public administration & defence; compulsory social security | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| P0 | Education | 0.5 | - | 0.1 | 0.1 | - | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | 0.0 | - | - | - | - | 0.2 | 0.1 | - | - |
| Q0 | Human health & social work activities | 6.7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 6.1 | - | 0.6 | - |
| R0 | Arts, entertainment & recreation | 93.9 | - | 12.2 | 13.4 | - | 1.8 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 2.4 | 8.9 | 10.1 | 1.3 | - | 3.7 | 5.2 | 12.6 | 5.9 | 7.2 | - | 6.9 | - |
| S0 | Other service activities | 165.4 | - | - | 39.3 | - | - | 41.9 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 5.1 | 5.7 | 1.0 | - | 35.3 | 14.0 | 20.9 | 1.2 | 0.5 | - | - | - |
| V0 | Travel debits & credits | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |

*Source: NISR 2024 Supply & Use Table*