
2024 RWANDA SOCIAL ACCOUNTS MATRIX (SAM)

1. Structure

Rwanda Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is an economy-wide database that records all economic transaction flows which include production of good and services, generation of income accounts, allocation of primary income, secondary distribution income, and use/consumption between different economic agents during 2024.

A national SAM captures the detailed economic structure of a country through Institutional sectors such Households, Government, Non-financial corporation, Depository corporation, Other financial Corporation and Non-Profit Institution serving households (NIPISH). It is a square matrix in which each account is represented by a row and a column. Each cell reflects a payment from the column account to the row account, i.e., incomes appear along rows and expenditures along columns. Double-entry accounting requires that, for each account, total revenue (row total) equals total expenditure (column total).

Activities and commodities: SAM flows are valued at producer prices in activity accounts and at market prices in commodity accounts, i.e., inclusive of indirect taxes and transactions cost margins. Commodities consist of activity output, either exported or sold domestically, and imports. In the activity columns, payments are made to commodities (intermediate demand) and factors of production (value-added, equal to operating surplus and compensation of employees). In the commodity columns, payments are made to domestic activities, the rest of the world, and various tax accounts (for domestic and import taxes).

Government unit: The government SAM is disaggregated into a core government account and various tax collection accounts. Direct payments between the government and other domestic institutions are reserved for transfers. Payments from the government to factors are captured in the government services activity. Government consumption demand is a purchase of the output from the government services activity, which in turn, pays labor.

Domestic non-government institutions: Domestic non-government institutions consist of households and enterprises. Enterprises earn factor incomes (reflecting their ownership of capital) and receive transfers from other institutions. Enterprise incomes are used for corporate taxes, enterprise savings, and transfers to other institutions. In the SAM, enterprises are an aggregation of financial (depository corporations and other financial corporations) and non-financial corporations, as defined within the System of National Accounts (SNA).

Household sector: Household consumption, which appears in the SAM as payments from household accounts to activity accounts, is valued at producer prices, i.e., without marketing margins and sales taxes that may be levied on marketed commodities. Final household consumption of marketed commodities appears as payments from household accounts to commodity accounts, valued at consumer prices including marketing margins and taxes.

2. SAM Compilation and Data Sources

The previous section provides an overview of the general structure of the SAM, including its standardized classification of accounts across institutional sectors. This section describes the information contained in each row and column entry of the SAM. The SAM was compiled using following data key data sources:

1. The 2024 Rwanda Supply and Use Table, developed following the SNA 2008 using the data from surveys on businesses, household and different administrative statistics, please see the following link (<https://statistics.gov.rw/statistical-publications/gross-domestic-product/rwanda-2024-supply-and-use-table-sut>).
2. Government Finance Statistics (GFS) database provides detailed information on government revenues and expenditures and follows a standardized accounting framework which is the 2014 GFS;
3. Detailed Balance of Payments Statistics following BPM6 Manuel;
4. Monetary and financial statistics;
5. Labor force Survey data;
6. Tax statistics;
7. Business surveys include the Integrated Business Enterprise Surveys (IBES), Foreign Private Capital (FPC) and others.

The compilation process was guided by the System of National Accounts 2008 (2008 SNA) manual. This report represents an extracted summary of the 2024 Rwanda SAM while the more granular and detailed dataset remains available for internal use and to selected users for economic surveillance and the monitoring of economic behavior across institution sectors.

3. Account within Rwanda SAM structure

3.1. Production / Goods and services accounts: records transaction in intermediate consumption to produce output across Institutional sectors. The Gross value added is the balancing Items resulted by taking output minus intermediated consumption

3.2. Generation of income account: it records the output of factors of production and sums up them to get Operating surplus/Mixed income.

3.3. Allocation Primary of income account: shows how resident institutional units and sectors receive primary incomes from production and asset ownership. The Balancing item in SAM is Gross National Income (GNI)

3.4. Secondary distribution of income accounts (SDI): in SAM SDI shows how the balance of primary incomes of a sector or economy is transformed into disposable income through the payment and receipt of current transfers. The balancing items is Gross National disposable Income (GNDI)

3.5. Use of income accounts: This account Track how money flows from production factors to institutional groups and how those groups spend for final consumption or save. The balancing item is National Saving.

Table1: Production Account (Goods and Services Accounts)

	Total	Government	Households	Non Financial corporations	Depository Corporation s	Other Financial corporations	NPISH	Taxes on products less subsidies
Intermediate consumption	17,428	2,096	5,080	9,828	49	258	117	
Value Added	19,918	1,428	8,707	7,960	207	350	280	985
Total output at market prices	37,346							
Government output at basic prices	3,523	1,428						
Household output at basic prces	13,788		8,707					
Non financial corporation output at basic prices)	17,788			7,960				
Depository Corporations output at basic prices	256				207			
Other Financial corporation output at basic prices	608					350		
NPISH/NGO output at basic prices	398						280	
Taxes - subsidies on products	985							985

Table2: Generation of Income Accounts

	Total	Government	Households	Non Financial corporations	Depository Corporation s	Other Financial corporations	NPISH	Taxes less subsidies on products
Operating/mixed Income	15,602	230	8,700	6,413	32	227	0	
Government(Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	1,428	1,428						
Household (Mixed Income, Compensation of Employees)		1,196	8,707	1,504	161	117	260	
Non financial corporation (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)				7,960				
Depository Corporations (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)					207			
Other Financial corporation (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)						350		
NPISH/NGO (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)							280	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies on production	1,020	2	8	24	0	1	0	985

Table 3: Allocation of Primary Income

	Total	Government	Households	Non Financial corporations	Depository Corporation s	Other Financial corporations	NPISH	Taxes less subsidies on products
Total Gross National Income	19,468	455	320	420	141	48	19	
Government(Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	322	230	37	1	52	2		
Household (Mixed Income, Compensation of Employees)	12,002	1,196	8,700	1,504	206	117	260	
Non financial corporation (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	6,441			6,413	28			
Depository Corporations (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	713	237	167	242	14	14	19	
Other Financial corporation (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	361		116		18	227		
NPISH/NGO (Operating Surplus,Primary Income)	12				12		0	
Taxes on production and imports less subsidies on production	1,020	2	8	24	0	1	0	985

Table4: Second Distribution of Income							
	Total	Government	Households	Non Financial corporations	Depository Corporation s	Other Financial corporations	NPISH
	GNDI						
	20,496	2,229	11,593	5,646	507	289	232
Total Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)		527	1,336	392	92	188	13
Government	2,756	887	1,025	384	70	32	0
Household	12,929	464	11,682			120	
Non financial corporation	6,038	9		6,021		8	
Depository Corporations	599	5			571	21	1
Other Financial corporation	478	8	120	8	21	313	7
NPISH/NGO	245	29	118			7	-7

Table 5: Use of Income Accounts							
	Total	Government	Households	Non Financial corporations	Depository Corporation s	Other Financial corporations	NPISH
Total Gross National Disposable Income (GNDI)	20,496	2,229	11,593	5,646	507	289	232
Final Consumption	16,357	3,333	12,679				345
Saving	4,139	-1,104	-1,087	5,646	507	289	-113