THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA

THE 2019 SOCIAL ACCOUNTING MATRIX OF MAINLAND TANZANIA

NATIONAL BUREAU OF STATISTICS
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National Bureau of Statistics

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

BOP	–	Balance of Payment
FDIS	–	Foreign Direct Investment Survey
HBS	–	Household Budget Survey
ILFS	–	Integrated Labour Force Survey
LCS	–	Living Conditions Survey
NPISHs	–	Non-Profit Institutions Serving Households
ROW	–	Rest of the World
SAM	–	Social Accounting Matrix
SBS	–	Structural Business Survey
SUT	–	Supply and Use Tables
TZS	–	Tanzanian Shillings
URT	–	United Republic of Tanzania
VAT	–	Value Added Tax
TZM	-	Mainland Tanzania

PREFACE

The 2019 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) of Mainland Tanzania was constructed based on the balanced Supply and Use Table 2019. The SAM is a comprehensive statistical tool that describes the structure of production, income generation, distribution, consumption, investment, and trade within the economy.

The construction of 2019 SAM relied on data from the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS), specifically national accounts, government finance statistics, balance of payments data, and other administrative and Census and survey data. Considerable effort was undertaken to harmonize and balance the dataset in accordance with internationally recognized statistical standards and SAM construction methodologies.

The preparation of the 2019 SAM was a response to the increasing demand for reliable and consistent economic data to support, among other issues, evidence-based decision-making and planning. In recent years, Mainland Tanzania has experienced significant structural transformation, including infrastructure development, construction, transport, and service economic activities. These changes require a strong macroeconomic tool for assessing inter-sectoral linkages in production, income distribution, and the general socio-economic effects on investment.

The SUT-based 2019 SAM for Mainland Tanzania provides a database for broad macroeconomic analysis. It ensures consistency between production, expenditure, and income generated by economic agents. The matrix is crucial for monitoring and evaluation of various socio-economic policies and strategies in Mainland Tanzania.

This undertaken mark an important milestone towards strengthening economic statistics and provision of quality statistics for policy formulation in Mainland Tanzania. The NBS expect that the 2019 SAM will serve as an analytical tool for economic modelling, researchers, policymakers, development partners, academic institutions, and other stakeholders engaged in economic planning and policy design

The enquiries and comments should be channelled to the: Statistician General, National Bureau of Statistics, Takwimu House, 64 Lusinde Road, P. O. Box 2683, 41104 Tambukareli – Dodoma, Tanzania. Tel: +255 26 – 2963822 E-mail: sg@nbs.go.tz; website: www.nbs.go.tz

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The preparation and successful completion of the 2019 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Tanzania Mainland, is the result of strong collaboration, commitment, and technical contributions from various institutions and individuals.

First and foremost, we would like to express our sincere appreciation to the management of the National Bureau of Statistics (NBS) and for the strategic guidance, institutional support, and continued commitment throughout the entire process of compiling and balancing the SAM framework. Their leadership and coordination were instrumental in ensuring the successful completion of this important national statistical undertaking.

Special recognition is also extended to the dedicated staff of the National Accounts Departments whose technical expertise, professionalism, and tireless efforts played a central role in the development of the matrix. Their commitment in compiling, validating, harmonizing, and analyzing the underlying datasets significantly contributed to the quality and consistency of the final SAM estimates.

We further extend our heartfelt gratitude to all data providers, including Ministries, Departments, and Agencies (MDAs), for generously supplying the essential data required for the compilation of the matrix. Their valuable contributions were critical in capturing production structures, household consumption patterns, labor income, government transactions, and informal sector activities within the economy.

Finally, we would like to convey our appreciation to the economic experts, statisticians, and data analysts whose rigorous technical reviews and professional insights ensured the matrix was successfully balanced in accordance with internationally accepted double-entry accounting principles. Their dedication and collaborative spirit have resulted in a robust and reliable analytical framework that will serve as an important tool for economic policy analysis, planning, and evidence-based decision-making in Tanzania.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the 2019 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) for Tanzania Mainland. The SAM provides a comprehensive economy-wide framework that captures the flow of income and expenditure among production activities, factors of production, households, enterprises, government, capital accounts, and the rest of the world.

The matrix was developed using data from multiple national statistical sources, primarily the 2019 Supply and Use Tables (SUT). Additional information was obtained from the Household Budget Surveys (HBS), Integrated Labour Force Survey (ILFS), Foreign Direct Investment Survey (FDIS), Balance of Payments (BOP), National Accounts Statistics, and other administrative data sources. These datasets were integrated to establish a consistent and balanced representation of the Tanzanian Mainland economy.

The 2019 SAM framework demonstrates the interdependence between various sectors and institutions within the economy. It highlights production structures, income distribution, household consumption patterns, government fiscal operations, savings, investment, and international trade linkages. The analysis indicates that households spend a large share of their income on consumption, enterprises receive a significant proportion of factor income, and the government plays an important role through taxation, transfers, and infrastructure investment.

The balancing of the matrix in most cases was manually done so as ensure consistency between total incomes and expenditures across all accounts while preserving the original economic structure of the data.

The findings further reveal the existence of a trade deficit, where imports exceed exports, emphasizing the need to strengthen domestic production and export-oriented policies. The report also identifies the importance of increasing household incomes, promoting savings, enhancing enterprise investment, and sustaining public infrastructure development.

Overall, the 2019 SAM provides a reliable and coherent database for economic analysis, policy formulation, planning, and simulation of economic impacts. It serves as an important analytical tool for understanding the structure of the Tanzanian economy and supporting evidence-based decision-making

1.0. Introduction

A Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) is an economy-wide data framework that captures the detailed economic structure of a country. This matrix provides an accounting framework that represents the economic flow of income and expenditure. The framework captures transactions and transfers among all economic agents (i.e. production sectors, households, government, and foreign actors) within an economy. It consists of interrelated subsystems that provide an analytical picture of an economy in a particular accounting period and serves as an instrument for assessing the effects of changes on particular flows represented by it, which might be the result of policy measures. Therefore, SAM can be used as a working instrument for quantifying flows in the economic circuit and for simulating the effects resulting from any changes in such flows.

1.2 Objectives

The main objective of Tanzania 2019 SAM construction is to develop a comprehensive, internally consistent database, which shows a detailed presentation of the economy with regard to production, income generation, consumption, trade, and institutional transactions using data derived from among other sources, the 2019 Supply and Use Tables

Specific Objectives

The specific purposes of 2019 SAM in Tanzania is to:

- Ensure consistency in national accounts statistics.
- Improve data quality and reliability, specifically for economic statistics.
- Support economic policy formulation and planning.
- Monitor structural transformation in the economy over time.
- Support development planning and policy formulation at all levels

1.3 Scope and Coverage

The 2019 SAM of Mainland Tanzania comprises 20 Economic Activities; 20 commodities/Products, three (3,) Factors; two (2) Households; one (1), Enterprise; one (1,) Government one (1) Capital), and one (1) Rest of the World account

2.0 Basic Structure of Social Accounting Matrix

A 2019 SAM is a single accounting framework that arranges income flows to institutions and sectors into an equal number of rows and columns. It records all transactions taking place during an accounting period, usually one year. SAM is comprehensive in the sense that all the economic activities covered in the framework including consumption, production, distribution and Investment are taken into account. The number of rows and columns is flexible, changing in accordance with the nature of an economy and the purpose for which the SAM is required.

This determines the degree of disaggregation and the subsequent number of rows and columns in the SAM, respectively. In a SAM, the rows and columns identify different accounts in the economic system, while the elements of the SAM itself refer to the value of transactions between these accounts for a given time and place. Each account in a SAM 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 the rows and expenditures along the columns. Double-entry accounting requires that, for each account, total revenue (row total) equals total expenditure (column total).

The 2019 SAM consists of six standard accounts, namely: activities, commodities, factors of production, institutions (Households and Enterprises), Government, rest of the world, and the capital account (Saving/Investment). The dimensions of the matrix are determined by the level of disaggregation of the standard accounts. Figure 1 shows the structure of a standard Macro SAM.

Table 1. Standard Structure of Social Accounting Matrix

		EXPENDITURES								
		1. Activities	2. Products	3. Factor income	4. Households	5. Enterprises	6. Government	7. Capital accounts	8. Rest of World	9. TOTAL INCOMES
INCOMES	1. Activities		Production Supply by industries							Total domestic production/ GO
	2. Products	Intermediate consumption by industries			Household consumption		Government consumption	Investment	Exports	Total use of products/Demand
	3. Factor income	Value added							FI from Abroad	Total factor income
	4. Households			Compensation of employees	Inter-household transfers	Distributed profits	Transfers to households		Remittances from Abroad	Household income
	5. Enterprises			Net operating surplus			Transfers to enterprises		Enterprise transfers from Abroad	Enterprise income
	6. Government	Taxes and subsidies on production	Taxes and subsidies on products		Taxes on household income	Corporate taxes			Other transfer from Abroad	Government revenue
	7. Capital account	Consumption of fixed capital			Household saving	Enterprise saving	Government saving		Capital account BOP	savings
	8. Rest of World		Imports	Factor payments to Abroad	Remittances to Abroad	Transfers to Abroad	Government payments to ROW			Payment to ROW
	9. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	Total production cost	Total product supply	Factor outlays, at factor cost	Household expenditure	Enterprise expenditure	Government expenditure	Investment	Income from earnings	

2.1 Accounts for Social Accounting Matrix

The standard Macro SAM consists of economic activities and commodities, factors of production, households, Enterprises, Capital/ Investment and some Institutional sectors, including the Rest of the World. The. following sub-sections, illustrates the features of the Accounts

2.1.1. Activities/Commodities

The SAM differentiate between “activities” and “commodities”, Activities in this case represent Industries that engaged in production of goods and services while commodities refer to the product markets for goods and services produced during the reference period. The commodities account tracks the flow of goods and services that are produced by activities and demanded by different agents in the economy, such as Corporations, Households, Government, and Exports.In the activity columns, payments are made to commodities (intermediate consumption) and factors of production (value-added) In the commodity columns, payments are made to domestic activities, the rest of the world, and various tax accounts (for domestic and import taxes

2.1.2 Factors of Production

The factors of production are the basic inputs used to produce goods and services in the economy. The factors in the SAM are broadly categorised as Land , Labor and capital, The factor account receive income mainly from production activities and transfer that income to institutional sectors. The factors income (row) show income received by each factor from production activities, including wages and salaries, rents, and profits. The factors column (Expenditures by Factors) indicate the payment of factor income in form of wages and salaries (labor), interest/dividends (owners of capital) and rent (owners of land), to institutional sectors including, Households, Government, and the Rest Of the World.

2.1.3 Households

The household account in SAM record provides detailed information on income and expenditure of individuals within an economy. During SAM construction, households are generally organized into various representative groups depending on the data available.

The Household row accounts records various sources of income, including income from factors of production (as owners of labour, capital, land), transfers from enterprises (such as distributed profits/dividends),direct transfers from the Government, transfers from the Rest of the World (labour services and remittances) and intra-Household transfers.

The columns of household account represent detailed expenditure by household for purchases of commodities, direct taxes payment to the Government, intra-Household transfers (both domestic and foreign), as well as household Investiment/saving

2.1.4 Enterprises

Enterprises in SAM are firms/ businesses that own or control productive activities. In the enterprise accounts, the rows represent incomes received from ownership of assets such as capital, land and other incomes in the form of transfers from other institutions. The enterprise columns record payments made to other institutional sectors, including transfers to households in the form of dividends, tax payments, and investments or savings. Depending on data availability, enterprises can be further disaggregated into financial and non-financial corporations.

2.1.5 Government

Within the SAM framework, the Government institutional sector captures all economic transactions involving the central government, local government, social security funds, extra-budgetary units, and other government institutions, in line with the Government Finance Statistics Manual (GFSM 2014). Government revenue is recorded in rows, which primarily comprise tax revenues, institutional transfers, and compensation for factors of production. Conversely, government expenditure is recorded in columns and categorized into the consumption of goods and services, transfers to other institutions, and payments to the Rest of the World (ROW), such as debt service payments.

2.1.6 Capital Account

The capital account in a SAM tracks savings and investment across the economy, showing how income that is not consumed or transferred is saved, and how those savings are used to finance investment and development projects. The rows of this account represent savings generated by all domestic institutions, including households, enterprises, and the government, as well as the capital account balance with the Rest of the World (ROW). On the other hand, columns of this account present details of capital investment in goods and services, including Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) and changes in inventories.

2.1.7 Rest of the World

The ROW sector comprises the economic interaction between the residents and non-residents of the country under analysis. The accounts can be represented as a single account depending on the level of analysis. Among other variables, it captures imports and exports, factor payments to and from the rest of the world, and transfers, including remittances.

3.0 Construction of 2019 SAM for Mainland Tanzania

The Mainland Tanzania 2019 SAM was constructed by extending the balanced 2019 Supply and Use Tables into a more comprehensive economy-wide accounting framework. The extra accounts were incorporated using data from Household, Government, Trade on goods and services and National Accounts Statistics. Detailed data sources, methodology and simple analysis of the Macro- SAM is presented below.

3.1 Data Sources

The construction of SAM 2019 involves data collected from various sources. including Supply and Use Tables and Input Output Tables 2019 Additional information were obtained from Household Budget Survey 2017/18, which provided information on household consumption, real estate and renting; and self-employment. The 2018 Foreign Direct Investment Survey 2018 for Tanzania Mainland. Integrated Labour Force Surveys (ILFS) 2020/21 which provide information on employment and compensation of employee can also indirectly provide information on the informal economy. Balance of Payment, National accounts statistics, internal taxes (income taxes and Value Added Taxes), exports, imports, and related taxes (import duty, excise duty.

4.0. Methodology

The methodology for 2019 SAM construction follows internationally recognized national accounting principles. The matrix is constructed such that every account satisfies the accounting identity that row totals (total income) equal column totals (total expenditures), hence, consistency is maintained throughout the economy during the reference year

The Social Accounting Matrix for Mainland Tanzania highlights the interaction of various institutions, including Households, Enterprises, Government, and the Rest of the World, in production, income generation, consumption, savings, and investment. The six (6) SAM Accounts are presented in **Figure 2** below:

Table 2. Mainland Tanzania 2019 Social Accounting Matrix

(Million Tsh)

		EXPENDITURES								
		1. Activities	2. Products	3. Factor income	4. Households	5. Enterprises	6. Government	7. Capital accounts	8. Rest of World	**9. TOTAL INCOMES**
INCOMES	1. Activities		221 419 764				1 144 796			**222 564 560**
	2. Products	93 051 978			77 482 290		13 229 874	49 647 162	22 032 683	**255 443 987**
	3. Factor income	119 610 899								**119 610 899**
	4. Households			35 010 656	643 685	41 168 880	961 733		991 948	**78 776 903**
	5. Enterprises			84 600 243					643 684	**85 243 927**
	6. Government	585 892	10 767 426		230 914	5 816 478			219 601	**17 620 312**
	7. Capital account	9 315 792			220 452	37 887 739	2 223 180			**49 647 162**
	8. Rest of World		23 256 797		199 562	370 829	60 728			**23 887 917**
	9. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**222 564 560**	**255 443 987**	**119 610 899**	**78 776 903**	**85 243 927**	**17 620 312**	**49 647 162**	**23 887 917**	

4.1 Production Activities

Gross Output, and Intermediate Inputs and value added were obtained from SUT 2019 of Mainland Tanzania. The value added was allocated to Factors (labour and capital) The values of taxes on production and subsidies were extracted from Government Statistics

In 2019 the value of income generated from production (Gross Output) amounted to TZS Million 222,564,560, primarily from marketed goods and services (TZS Million 221,419,764) equivalent to 99.5 percent of total income received by this account.

4.2 Products

The central product market is where all goods and services are exchanged. In 2019 a significant payment to this account were mainly from Activities (intermediate demand TZS 93,051,978), equivalent to 36.4 percent, Households (TZS 77,482,290) as Household Final Consumption Expenditure (30.3 percent), capital account (TZS 49,647,162), as Gross Capital Formation (19.2 percent).

4.3. Factors

Factor income (Value-added) comprises returns from factors of production during the production process. It comprises wages and salaries, land rents, and capital profits. Note that Land and capital include gross operating surplus The third row of Mainland Tanzania. The SAM 2019 presents a total factor income received amounted to TZS Million (119 610 899 of which Households and Enterprises received TZS 35,010,656.2 and TZS 84,600,242.8 as compensation of employees and operating surplus respectively. However, adjustment to taxes, subsidies and Consumption of fixed capital is necessary for estimation of Gross value added at basic prices, consistent to SUT 2019.

4.4. Households

The sector represents individuals or families who participate in production and consumption of goods. In the SAM, the sources of income are wages and salaries; returns to capital, as well as transfers from other institutional sectors including Government, Enterprises, and ROW. Households use the income earned to purchase goods and services, pay taxes, make transfers, and save the balance. The value of products purchased in markets and consumed by the Households are regarded as Household Final Consumption Expenditure The 2019 SAM Mainland Tanzania indicate that sources of Household are mainly enterprises (TZS Mill 41,168,880) and factor income (TZS 35,010,656).

In 2019, Households spent TZS 77,482,290 for final consumption expenditure. This amount is 98.4 percent of total income earned by Households (SAM 2019). Other payments were made to other institutional units in form of transfer

4.5 Enterprises

The enterprise received more income from factor income account (TZS Mill. 84,600,243) in form of operating surplus and transfers from ROW (TZS Mill. 643 684). The SAM 2019, indicate that income was mostly distributed to households (TZS Million 41,168,880, 48.3%) and Capital Account (TZS Million 37 887 739, 44.4%). The remaining was transfer payment to Govt and ROW

4.6 Government

Government revenue is mainly driven by taxes, generating TZS Mill.5,816,478 from enterprises and TZS Mill. 10,767,426 from products. Meanwhile, government spending includes TZS Mill.13,229,874 on products and TZS Mill. 2,223,180 on investment. This revenue and expenditure cycle allows the government to collect taxes, provide transfers to households, and invest in essential infrastructure and development projects.

4.7 Capital Account

In 2019, the account received income from savings generated by enterprises (TZS 37,887,739 million) and recorded capital expenditures of TZS 49,647,162 million through investments into the economy. Overall, the capital account reflects strong domestic investment, which was primarily financed by enterprise and household savings

4.8. Rest of the World

Mainland Tanzania exports a diverse range of products, led by minerals such as gold, key agricultural commodities including coffee, cotton, cashew nuts, and tobacco, horticultural products, and essential services like tourism and transport. These exports serve as a vital source of foreign currency and a key driver of economic growth. Sourced from Balance of Payments (BOP) Statistics, the data reveals that in 2019, imports of goods and services exceeded exports, resulting in a negative trade balance. The country's import structure heavily comprises consumer, intermediate, and capital goods, including machinery, equipment, and petroleum products.

In 2019, the Rest of the World (ROW) account of the SAM recorded exports of goods and services amounting to TZS 22,032,683 million, against an import value of TZS 23,256,797 million. Consequently, a trade deficit of approximately TZS 1,224,114 million was registered during the year under review

SAM Balancing

Several SAM balancing techniques such as RAS, and cross-entropy are commonly used but manual balancing remains suitable especially when the intention is to retain detailed sectoral relationships derived from frameworks such as balanced SUT. The SAM 2019 of Mainland Tanzania in most cases adopted manual balancing technique so as to ensure accounting consistency while maintaining the structure of the economy reflected in the original data derived from SUT 2019. The SUTs are among the widely recognized framework for deriving SAMs as they provide a comprehensive illustration of production, expenditure and investment linkages within an economy.

5.0 Construction of 2019 Social Account Matrix of the URT

The 2019 SAM for the United Republic of Tanzania (URT), was developed based on the balanced 2019 SUTs for Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar. Note that the two SAM's (Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar were constructed using the same conceptual, Classification and methodological Framework. The two separate SUT 's were therefore used as building blocks for developing a consolidated SUT and IOT which were then used to derive the URT SUT. The methodology follows the 2008 SNA guidelines. The URT 2019 SAM maintains accounting consistency for every account whereby for the balanced SAM Total income (Row totals) equals to the expenditure totals (Column totals):

5.1 Data Sources

The main data sources for the URT 2019 SAM include: Balanced 2019 Mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar Supply Tables; Published National Accounts statistics; Harmonised Government Finance Statistics; Balance of Payments statistics of Tanzania 2019. Household survey data

Table 3. The 2019 Social Accounting Matrix of the United Republic of Tanzania

TZS Million

		EXPENDITURES								
		1. Activities	**2. Products**	**3. Factor income**	**4. Households**	**5. Enterprises**	**6. Government**	**7. Capital accounts**	**8. Rest of World**	**9. TOTAL INCOMES**
INCOMES	**1. Activities**		228 390 964				1 144 796			**229 535 761**
	2. Products	95 191 338			81 619 601		13 957 325	50 474 037	22 101 293	**263 343 594**
	3. Factor income	124 092 899								**124 092 899**
	4. Households			36 266 361	803 744	43 450 310	1 281 064		1 392 349	**83 193 829**
	5. Enterprises			87 826 538			308 624		659 378	**88 794 540**
	6. Government	612 105	11 146 433		286 807	6 293 783			727 618	**19 066 746**
	7. Capital account	9 639 419			223 298	38 359 443	2 251 878			**50 474 037**
	8. Rest of World		23 806 197		260 378	691 004	123 058			**24 880 638**
	9. TOTAL EXPENDITURES	**229 535 761**	**263 343 594**	**124 092 899**	**83 193 829**	**88 794 540**	**19 066 746**	**50 474 037**	**24 880 638**	

6.0. Economic Overview and Policy Recommendations

6.1. Economic Overview

In the 2019 Social Accounting Matrix (SAM), trade with the rest of the world is represented through export and import accounts, showing the links of domestic production to international markets. The SAM indicates that Mainland Tanzania relied considerably on imports of goods and services while earning substantial revenue from exports, particularly from services and primary commodity exports. Understanding export and import flows is therefore essential for analysing the country's economic structure, trade balance, and development prospects.

6.2. Policy Recommandations

- **Strengthen Domestic Production and Export Competitiveness**

  Given the trade deficit revealed by the SAM, the Government should promote domestic production and increase the value of exports by encouraging local processing of raw materials before export. Policies should also reduce dependence on imported goods by supporting local industries and expanding the production of import substitutes. In addition, efforts should focus on diversifying exports by strengthening high-potential sectors such as agro-processing, tourism, transport, and other export-oriented services.

- **Increase Household Income through Productive Participation and Asset Ownership**

  The SAM indicates that households rely heavily on transfers while contributing very little to savings and investment. The Government should enhance labour productivity and earnings through skills development and better employment opportunities, expand household ownership of productive assets such as land and capital, and promote savings and investment so that households become more active participants in economic growth.

- **Promote Financial Inclusion and Household Savings**

  Since investment is largely financed by enterprise savings, with minimal contributions from households, policies should strengthen financial inclusion and encourage formal savings. This includes improving access to affordable financial services, particularly for farmers, small businesses, and informal sector workers, providing incentives for household savings, and ensuring that financial resources are channelled into productive investments across the economy.

- **Increase Public and Private Investment to Drive Economic Growth**

  The Government should increase the share of public expenditure allocated to productive investment, particularly in infrastructure such as transport, energy, and ICT, while creating a more conducive environment for private investment. At the same time, foreign direct investment (FDI) should be strategically targeted toward sectors with strong linkages to the domestic economy, ensuring technology transfer, job creation, and greater use of local inputs to support sustainable and inclusive economic growth.

7.0 Conclusion

The SAM based on the 2019 SUT for Mainland Tanzania is detailed enough to illustrate economic flows in terms of production, income generation and distribution, consumption expenditures, savings/Investment and international trade position. The matrix provides a highlight on significant share of Agricultural activities, expansion of service activities and the multiplier effect of growth in one industry/sector due to existing linkages among economic activities and institutions in the economy. The SAM therefore is an important I tool for social economic planning and policy formulation in Tanzania.

ANNEX

Annex 1: Detailed Social Accounting Matrix for Mainland Tanzania, 2019

SAM For Tanzania Mainland				ACTIVITIES																				PRODUCTS																				FACTOR INCOME				HOUSEHOLD		ENTERPRISES
				Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific and technical activities	Administrative and support service activities	Public administration and defence; compulsory	Education	Human health and social work activities	Arts entertainment and recreation	Other service activities	Domestic services	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufactured products	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and	Constructions and construction works	Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles	Transportation and storage services	Accommodation and food services	Information and communication services	Financial and insurance services	Real estate services	Professional, scientific and technical services	Administrative and support services	Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	Education services	Human health and social work services	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	Other services	Services of households as employers	unskilled	semi skilled	skilled	Operating surplus, net	Urban household	Rural household	Operating surplus, net
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T							
				01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	01	02	03	04	02	03	
ACTIVITIES	A	Agriculture forestry and fishing	01																					41 220 905		1 172 254																								
	B	Mining and quarrying	02																						9 827 788																									
	C	Manufacturing	03																					1 381		31 495 637							6 395																	
	D	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	04																								2 024 131																							
	E	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	05																									1 079 350																						
	F	Construction	06																						242 453				43 005 992																					
	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07																							1 561 102				17 304 637																				
	H	Transportation and storage	08																												20 034 517				6 480		293 795													
	I	Accommodation and food service activities	09																													8 577 933			1 530		22 995													
	J	Information and communication	10																							18 952							3 837 939																	
	K	Financial and insurance activities	11																															6 479 913	51 304															
	L	Real estate activities	12																																4 494 939															
	M	Professional scientific and technical activities	13																																	989 005														
	N	Administrative and support service activities	14																					14 307												200 739	5 134 826													
	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15																							13 064												9 463 677												
	P	Education	16																													332 236					31 560		4 822 842											
	Q	Human health and social work activities	17																																12 623					3 988 303										
	R	Arts entertainment and recreation	18																																						665 014									
	S	Other service activities	19																							71 524																2 601 946								
	T	Domestic services	20																																								315 780							
PRODUCTS	A	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	2 931 116	92 436	6 759 499			961 719	9 356	803	1 804 489	247	134	5 981	105	20 618	8 751	23 480	10 064	629	111 266																										16 737 901	9 899 179	
	B	Mining and quarrying	02		57 802	2 953 343	341 817	1 630	1 346 192		179	85																																				340	132	
	C	Manufactured products	03	2 849 822	847 595	6 399 438	224 442	155 222	7 886 172	1 206 719	4 401 731	2 212 697	528 849	156 605	120 290	67 961	434 754	861 489	426 799	1 071 572	19 967	286 737																										17 919 851	7 147 513	
	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	04	23 074	185 228	517 761	38 064	79 575	210 276	151 023	50 489	87 659	62 321	13 828	14 651	8 187	35 240	52 860	46 563	17 700	11 792	26 491																										458 767	18 216	
	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services	05	61 335	58 994	150 728	1 543	33 571	167 863	75 536	41 177	23 460	5 546	3 748	16 450	1 956	23 963	20 779	20 240	12 658	12 328	16 343																										308 236	32 522	
	F	Constructions and construction works	06																																															
	G	Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07	639 128	163 303	2 071 986	65 966	25 241	2 041 626	229 985	863 006	552 153	87 847	26 047	22 938	11 846	79 823	154 785	75 475	173 412	3 717	58 547																										6 026 250	1 001 913	
	H	Transportation and storage services	08	517 460	259 150	1 163 220	394 966	22 834	6 178 237	1 425 439	1 418 758	104 274	120 703	58 250	27 293	26 045	340 838	218 949	171 961	63 031	21 141	103 514																										2 803 544	1 004 019	
	I	Accommodation and food services	09	27 508	174 082	52 865	110 385	10 466	426 623	1 056 884	985 175	325	121 582	79 231	58 801	73 434	247 846	239 231	216 177	53 381	27 282	35 415																										1 653 497	717 100	
	J	Information and communication services	10	379 696	224 017	175 503	18 694	23 643	766 368	414 718	209 989	22 535	345 019	184 861	47 518	48 190	261 166	206 632	129 212	75 107	15 465	36 541																										546 500	203 833	
	K	Financial and insurance services	11	218 791	232 007	357 926	82 926	14 536	2 313 595	494 946	534 392	19 233	95 520	683 347	142 541	26 805	165 589	118 552	108 231	32 819	5 864	35 613																										652 095	194 179	
	L	Real estate services	12	14 812	21 350	67 175	29 442	6 173	508 345	579 088	156 860	15 608	64 235	129 568		32 048	209 805	33 567	66 149	13 511	4 396	66 043																										2 044 677	557 821	
	M	Professional, scientific and technical services	13	32 067	20 016	27 520	9 390	968	112 859	550 498	25 355	771	80 019	48 244	16 876	47 525	66 734	101 574	4 743	7 029	1 866	5 257																										27 180	6 322	
	N	Administrative and support services	14	120 015	94 804	630 607	119 909	17 133	1 398 635	199 961	959 097	42 816	82 661	55 234	14 589	56 487	57 641	504 610	229 391	43 869	38 375	65 724																										462 407	85 641	
	O	Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	15															707 052																														257 708	182 718	
	P	Education services	16																34 572																													1 277 374	471 827	
	Q	Human health and social work services	17																																													995 393	1 397 398	
	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	18																																													582 295	29 963	
	S	Other services	19	46 586	14 033	52 201	44 854	7 703	37 287	209 759	118 203	107 871	95 879	16 937	44 834	12 242	172 347	61 006	34 370	16 789	4 154	74 958																										897 328	564 871	
	T	Services of households as employers	20																																													231 310	84 470	
FACTOR INCOME		unskilled		5 451 261	576 468	1 771 660	63 647	99 954	2 622 324	1 407 056	1 517 133	224 348	85 909	212 006	144 394	42 616	41 959	306 835	452 451	258 901	11 540	209 200	233 868																											
		semi skilled		1 613 279	251 408	990 790	119 876	71 088	1 060 428	547 689	922 679	184 310	123 645	576 020	192 378	48 837	172 141	1 101 372	635 697	444 566	25 818	174 659	49 909																											
		skilled		1 265 057	88 576	447 514	43 887	29 042	621 050	547 689	335 415	77 840	70 459	840 371	120 380	48 837	151 995	2 975 148	1 438 950	629 267	45 072	161 984	32 004																											
		Operating surplus, net		25 655 562	5 139 697	5 897 545	1 311 438	436 718	12 819 207	9 455 589	6 321 663	3 062 778	1 635 454	2 877 366	3 475 601	364 052	2 727 929		1 010 105	871 204	411 717	1 126 619																												
HOUSEHOLDS		Urban household																																										11 438 195	6 672 437	7 148 461		126 652	48 910	27 744 765
		Rural household																																										4 295 335	2 634 151	2 822 076		340 323	127 800	13 424 115
ENTERPRISES																																															84 600 243			
GOVERNMENT				9 412	28 936	216 500	11 848	3 517	7 279	6 903	107 065	6 893	8 214	34 179	8 250	4 753	22 294	53 976	22 629	22 760	1 750	8 733		623 651	20 522	8 393 209	85 889	24 793		50 065	334 575	381 223	411 073	141 756	53 797	4 572	24 434		60 131	91 307	28 682	37 749						152 034	78 880	5 816 478
CAPITAL				537 179	1 297 886	799 633	11 386	40 336	1 762 360	296 903	1 415 505	52 312	258 863	551 517	21 172	67 079	117 191	1 749 573	39 442	225 491	2 139	69 826																										220 452		37 887 739
RoW																								654 278	50 078	20 082 949	44	15 875	76 546	175 091	292 220	953 938	147 763	56 472		13 160	484 951	237 331		1 446	14 651	2						145 081	54 482	370 829
TOTAL EXPENDITURES				**42 393 159**	**9 827 788**	**31 503 412**	**3 044 482**	**1 079 350**	**43 248 444**	**18 865 738**	**20 384 675**	**8 602 457**	**3 872 972**	**6 547 494**	**4 494 939**	**989 005**	**5 349 872**	**9 476 741**	**5 186 637**	**4 043 130**	**665 014**	**2 673 471**	**315 780**	**42 514 522**	**10 140 841**	**62 808 691**	**2 110 065**	**1 120 018**	**43 082 538**	**17 529 792**	**20 661 312**	**10 245 330**	**4 403 169**	**6 678 140**	**4 620 673**	**1 207 476**	**5 992 560**	**9 701 008**	**4 882 972**	**4 081 056**	**708 347**	**2 639 698**	**315 780**	**15 733 530**	**9 306 588**	**9 970 538**	**84 600 243**	**54 867 194**	**23 909 709**	**85 243 927**

Annex 2 Detailed Social Accounting Matrix for the URT 2019

SAM For URT, 2019				Activities																			
				Agriculture forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufacturing	Electricity gas steam and air conditionin	Water supply; sewerage waste	Construction	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor	Transportation and storage	Accommodation and food service activities	Information and communication	Financial and insurance activities	Real estate activities	Professional scientific and	Administrative and support service	Public administration and defence;	Education	Human health and social work	Arts entertainment and recreatio	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
				01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Activities	A	fishing	01																				
	B	Mining and quarrying	02																				
	C	Manufacturing	03																				
	D	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	04																				
	E	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	05																				
	F	Construction	06																				
	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07																				
	H	Transportation and storage	08																				
	I	Accommodation and food service activities	09																				
	J	Information and communication	10																				
	K	Financial and insurance activities	11																				
	L	Real estate activities	12																				
	M	Professional scientific and technical activities	13																				
	N	Administrative and support service activities	14																				
	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15																				
	P	Education	16																				
	Q	Human health and social work activities	17																				
	R	Arts entertainment and recreation	18																				
	S	Other service activities	19																				
	T	Domestic services	20																				
Products	A	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	01	2 976 914	92 499	6 868 832		13	962 709	9 374	804	1 944 995	248	134	6 027	105	20 632	8 869	23 591	10 089	630	111 285	
	B	Mining and quarrying	02		62 043	2 965 700	343 330	1 635	1 398 675		183	319											
	C	Manufactured products	03	2 875 188	853 263	6 454 348	224 655	155 752	7 973 466	1 223 087	4 459 678	2 424 514	531 695	156 978	121 829	67 991	440 357	889 892	435 103	1 079 622	20 100	291 026	
	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	04	23 234	185 445	519 446	38 083	80 104	210 769	152 160	50 582	109 680	62 615	13 867	14 818	8 190	35 477	54 749	47 090	17 825	11 867	26 839	
	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services	05	61 525	59 056	151 641	1 544	34 031	168 237	76 318	41 296	29 233	5 556	3 762	16 752	1 957	24 559	21 716	20 518	12 770	12 429	16 626	
	F	Constructions and construction works	06	105	2	15		2	5 526	110	6	338	30	2	160		29	193	12	7		30	
	G	Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07	647 497	164 997	2 095 154	66 234	25 333	2 065 534	232 851	873 696	599 523	88 381	26 111	23 207	11 852	80 802	160 275	76 874	174 627	3 746	59 352	
	H	Transportation and storage services	08	524 924	260 689	1 169 677	395 457	23 096	6 216 744	1 444 524	1 440 776	117 645	121 804	58 455	29 301	26 070	348 428	252 933	176 042	64 480	21 946	106 106	
	I	Accommodation and food services	09	29 602	174 799	53 352	110 578	10 727	430 376	1 073 215	989 211	5 165	124 591	79 782	59 835	73 669	250 900	259 928	222 554	55 714	27 707	36 031	
	J	Information and communication services	10	381 878	225 478	176 738	18 719	24 023	773 706	423 631	211 034	38 527	387 462	186 207	49 400	48 244	265 184	223 212	132 759	76 448	15 790	37 894	
	K	Financial and insurance services	11	233 748	236 234	369 014	83 286	15 306	2 376 622	518 669	547 957	42 779	101 393	701 026	157 277	26 883	171 747	161 506	117 877	34 982	6 092	39 233	
	L	Real estate services	12	15 178	21 578	67 667	29 489	6 383	512 539	595 683	157 658	25 846	64 750	130 747		32 083	211 880	37 504	67 447	14 713	4 487	66 849	
	M	Professional, scientific and technical services	13	32 223	20 030	27 560	9 395	975	113 057	553 684	25 379	922	80 427	48 371	17 066	47 541	66 885	105 175	4 793	7 078	1 878	5 311	
	N	Administrative and support services	14	121 755	96 874	648 606	121 731	20 192	1 425 502	226 645	1 118 966	106 589	98 494	56 416	15 599	58 317	59 836	549 801	247 890	44 617	38 804	66 618	
	O	Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	15	9	2	35	1	1	50	345	8	230	31	6	16	1	14	707 874	15	18	7	5	
	P	Education services	16																34 664				
	Q	Human health and social work services	17																				
	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	18																		38		
	S	Other services	19	46 763	14 044	52 311	44 871	7 750	37 357	210 950	118 626	121 228	96 689	16 993	45 234	12 248	173 991	65 089	35 106	17 022	4 172	76 079	
	T	Services of households as employers	20																				
Factor Income		unskilled		5 622 138	577 065	1 817 734	70 768	103 560	2 673 806	1 432 000	1 562 539	277 862	87 359	228 075	155 741	42 980	44 123	324 723	464 146	263 198	11 627	214 973	238 857
		semi skilled		1 663 849	251 668	1 016 557	133 287	73 653	1 081 246	557 398	950 294	228 274	125 731	619 677	207 496	49 254	181 019	1 165 582	652 128	451 943	26 012	179 479	50 973
		skilled		1 304 712	88 668	459 152	48 797	30 090	633 243	557 398	345 453	96 407	71 648	904 065	129 840	49 254	159 834	3 148 599	1 476 144	639 709	45 411	166 455	32 687
		Operating surplus, net	02	26 197 922	5 170 782	6 077 529	1 332 844	453 378	13 063 633	9 689 231	6 679 060	3 768 464	1 669 486	3 094 532	3 748 735	367 158	3 020 071		1 036 194	884 910	414 812	1 157 797	
Households		Urban household																					
		Rural household																					
Enterprises																							
Government				9 953	29 089	224 757	12 919	3 639	7 421	7 082	111 872	8 891	8 320	36 798	8 899	4 794	23 430	57 123	23 216	23 137	1 763	9 000	
Capital				567 275	1 304 762	822 987	12 414	41 842	1 796 958	302 574	1 455 512	56 822	264 588	593 263	22 836	67 652	134 862	1 851 574	40 473	229 234	2 156	71 635	
RoW																							
Total Expenditures				43 336 393	9 889 068	32 038 814	3 098 402	1 111 485	43 927 178	19 286 930	21 140 590	10 004 254	3 991 299	6 955 266	4 830 068	996 241	5 714 059	10 046 317	5 334 636	4 102 144	671 475	2 738 624	322 517

SAM For URT, 2019				Products																
				Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	Mining and quarrying	Manufactured products	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	Water supply; sewerage, waste	Constructions and construction works	Wholesale and retail trade services;	Transportation and storage services	Accommodation and food services	Information and communication services	Financial and insurance services	Real estate services	Professional, scientific and technical	Administrative and support services	Public administration and defence services;	Education services	Human health and social work services
				A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q
				01	02	03	04	05	06	07	08	09	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Activities	A	fishing	01	42 101 826		1 234 567														
	B	Mining and quarrying	02		9 889 068															
	C	Manufacturing	03	1 381	352	32 030 568							6 513							
	D	Electricity gas steam and air conditioning supply	04				2 078 051													
	E	Water supply; sewerage waste management and remediation activities	05					1 111 485												
	F	Construction	06		246 258				43 680 920											
	G	Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07			1 595 692				17 669 518			21 720							
	H	Transportation and storage	08								20 781 896				6 483		302 327			
	I	Accommodation and food service activities	09			4 515						9 950 023			3 101		46 615			
	J	Information and communication	10			19 014							3 956 204							
	K	Financial and insurance activities	11											6 884 483	54 507					
	L	Real estate activities	12												4 830 068					
	M	Professional scientific and technical activities	13													996 241				
	N	Administrative and support service activities	14	14 543												204 057	5 495 459			
	O	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security	15			13 849												10 032 468		
	P	Education	16									341 923					32 480		4 960 233	
	Q	Human health and social work activities	17												12 810					4 047 130
	R	Arts entertainment and recreation	18																	
	S	Other service activities	19			73 549							268							
	T	Domestic services	20																	
Products	A	Products of agriculture, forestry and fishing	01																	
	B	Mining and quarrying	02																	
	C	Manufactured products	03																	
	D	Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning	04																	
	E	Water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation services	05																	
	F	Constructions and construction works	06																	
	G	Wholesale and retail trade services; repair services of motor vehicles and motorcycles	07																	
	H	Transportation and storage services	08																	
	I	Accommodation and food services	09																	
	J	Information and communication services	10																	
	K	Financial and insurance services	11																	
	L	Real estate services	12																	
	M	Professional, scientific and technical services	13																	
	N	Administrative and support services	14																	
	O	Public administration and defence services; compulsory social security services	15																	
	P	Education services	16																	
	Q	Human health and social work services	17																	
	R	Arts, entertainment and recreation services	18																	
	S	Other services	19																	
	T	Services of households as employers	20																	
Factor Income		unskilled																		
		semi skilled																		
		skilled																		
		Operating surplus, net	02																	
Households		Urban household																		
		Rural household																		
Enterprises																				
Government				644 560	21 469	8 571 211	90 683	25 852	4 963	54 127	384 804	473 876	417 264	147 753	57 336	4 663	25 012	137	62 091	92 568
Capital																				
RoW				674 582	55 288	20 379 549	46	16 540	81 906	187 346	365 008	1 020 710	146 009	75 126		13 160	518 892	254 861		1 547
Total Expenditures				43 436 892	10 212 436	63 922 515	2 168 781	1 153 877	43 767 789	17 910 991	21 531 707	11 786 533	4 547 978	7 107 362	4 964 305	1 218 121	6 420 784	10 287 466	5 022 324	4 141 246