

MATERIAL FLOW ACCOUNTS

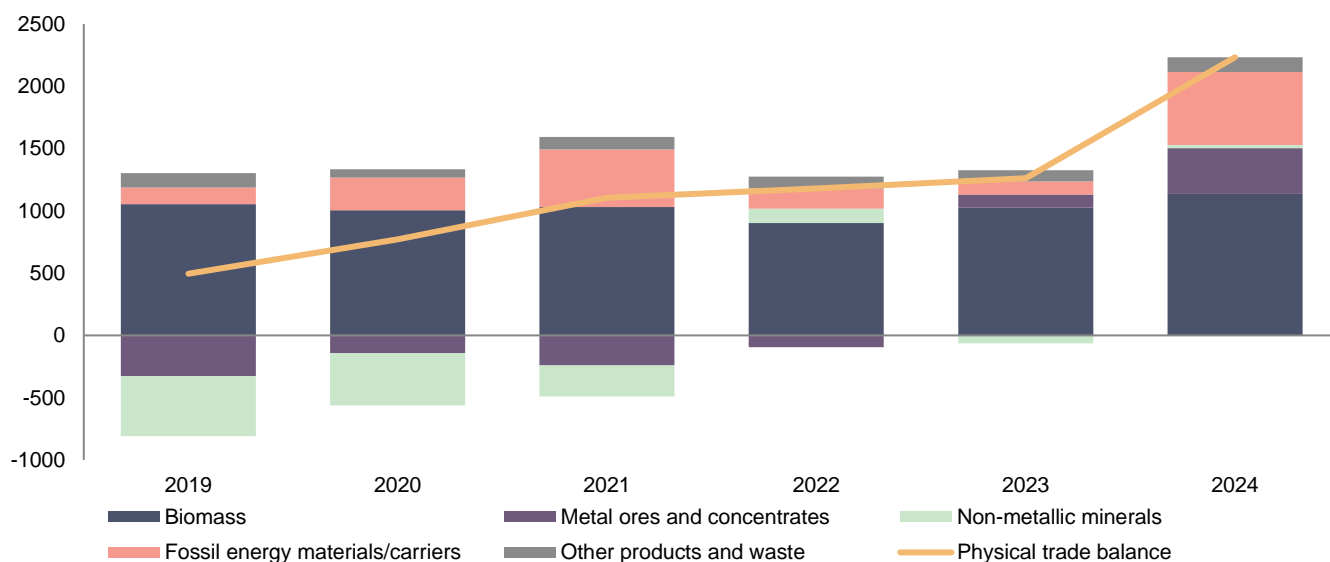
2024

In 2024, raw materials extracted from domestic natural resources, representing the total amount of materials used directly in the economy, reached 23.1 million tons, a 13.2% increase. Meanwhile, the domestic use of environmental materials reached 25.4 million tons, rising by 16.9% compared to 2023.

The structure of environmental materials remains primarily concentrated in non-metallic minerals, which account for the largest share of both domestic extraction (57.0%) and domestic consumption (52.0%). Biomass makes up approximately 30–31% of the total, while the remainder is divided between metallic minerals and fossil energy materials.

Imports of environmental materials reached 6.3 million tons (a 13.6% increase), while exports reached 4.0 million tons (a 5.2% decrease). As a result, the physical trade balance expanded to approximately 2.2 million tons, higher than the previous year.

FIG. 1 PHYSICAL TRADE BALANCE, 000 TONNES



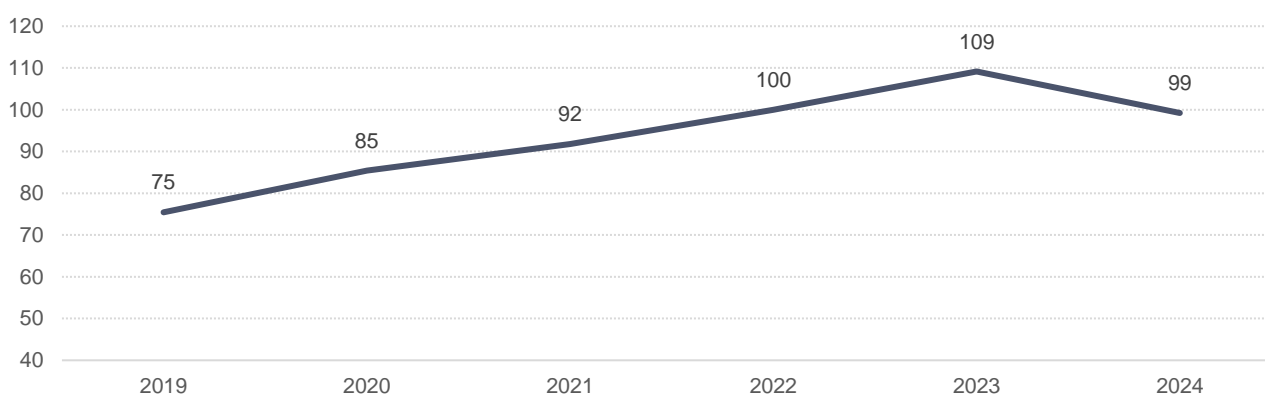
Source: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Agency of Natural Resources, Water Resources Management Agency, processed by INSTAT

Import dependency for environmental materials, calculated in the Albanian economy as the ratio between environmental material imports and direct material inputs, remained almost at the same level, at 21.3% in 2024. This dependency is higher for fossil energy materials (51.8%) and metallic minerals (41.0%), while it is lower for biomass and non-metallic minerals.

Domestic consumption of environmental materials in relation to the population reached 10.7 tons per capita, marking an increase of 1.64 tons per capita compared to 2023, when this value was approximately 9.0 tons per capita.

Resource productivity in the Albanian economy is calculated as the ratio between the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and the domestic consumption of environmental materials. This ratio represents the amount of ALL generated for every kilogram of environmental material entering the country's economy. In 2024, resource productivity reached 99 ALL/kg, marking a decrease of 10 ALL/kg compared to the previous year.

FIG. 2 RESOURCE PRODUCTIVITY 2019– 2024, ALL / KG



Source of data: Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development, National Agency of Natural Resources, Water Resources Management Agency, processed by INSTAT

Note to users: Detailed monthly and annual data by groups are available in INSTAT's statistical database: [Material Flow Accounts](#)

Methodology

The Material flow Accounts (MFA) are one of the modules of the Environmental Accounts which collects complementary data on environment in line with the concept used to compile the System of National Accounts (SNA)

The Material Flow Accounts (MFA) have the main objective to describe the relationship between the domestic economy and its natural environment. It includes the total amount of natural resources and products used in the economy, either directly in the production and distribution of products and services, or indirectly by extracting the materials that will be used for production.

These data are subject to revision. For more information refer to: <http://instat.gov.al/en/documentation/quality-in-statistics/>

Definitions

Biomass

Biomass includes organic non-fossil materials. According to the definitions of the MFA, the materials extracted from natural resources includes all agricultural products, wild fish and hunting animals. Livestock and livestock products (such as milk, meat, eggs) are not included.

Metal ores and non-metallic minerals

Metal ores and non-metallic minerals are two main material groups of the MFA. According to the definitions of the Material Flow Accounts (MFA), those categories consist of minerals obtained in the mining and construction industry.

Fossil energy materials/carriers

Include sources of oil and other fossil energy materials that have been formed in the geological past from biomass. They include solid substances, liquids and gases.

Domestic extraction (DE)

The domestic extraction (DE) includes the amount of materials (excluding water and air) extracted from the environment for the use of economic purposes.

Domestic material consumption (DMC)

The domestic material consumption (DMC) measures the annual amount of materials extracted and used in the national economy, plus all physical imports, excluding all physical exports.

Physical trade balance (PTB)

The physical balance of trade is equal to physical imports minus physical exports.

Material import dependency (ID): is calculated as the ratio of imports over direct material inputs (DMI) in percentage. The term 'material import dependency' shows the extent to which an economy relies upon imports in order to meet its material needs. Material import dependency cannot be negative or higher than 100%. Values equal to 100% indicate that there are no domestic extractions during the reference year.

$$ID = \frac{Imports}{(Domestic\ extraction + Imports)}$$

Resource productivity designates an indicator that reflects the GDP generated per unit of resources used by the economy.

Data sources

The data used to compile the Material Flow Accounts are administrative data received from the Ministry of Agriculture and Rural Development (MARD), the National Agency of Natural Resources (NANR) Water Resources Management Agency (WRMA) and the Institute of Statistics (INSTAT)

The methodology used for the calculation complies with the Regulation (EU) No. 691/2011 on Material Flow Accounts and Eurostat manuals.