



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

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INVESTMENT IN FIXED ASSETS

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Investment in fixed assets, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of publishing data on investment in fixed assets (INV) is to show the investment activity of the economy.

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\)](#) (only in Slovene)
- [National Statistics Act](#) (OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01)
- Regulation (EU) No 2019/2152 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 November 2019 on European business statistics, repealing 10 legal acts in the field of business statistics (CELEX: 32019R2152)
- Regulation (EU) No 549/2013 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 21 May 2013 on the European system of national and regional accounts in the European Union (CELEX: 32013R0549)

3 UNIT DESCRIBED BY THE PUBLISHED DATA

The observation unit described by the published data is the investment in fixed assets by enterprise registered for performing its activity on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia. In the statistical survey on investment in fixed assets all activities of the Standard Classification of Activities 2008 are covered, except Section T (Activities of households as employers; undifferentiated goods- and services-producing activities of households for own) and Section U (Activities of extraterritorial organisations and bodies).

Data in tables are shown according to two principles:

- organisational principle: data are classified by the predominant activity of the investor, which is defined with registration into the Statistical Business Register kept by the Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, and territorially by the location of the investor;
- classification by territory: investment by regions are classified by place of creation.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are enterprises in Slovenia classified in all activities of the national Standard Classification of Activities - SKD 2008: all enterprises that have 20 or more employees (INV-1a) and all the units in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (INV-2).

Observation units are chosen in the survey INV based on threshold coverage. The criteria for the definition of units included in the survey are the number of

employees and the value of their investment, according to the value added tax (VAT). The survey covers all enterprises that have 20 or more employees and those units that have fewer than 20 employees, but their investment, according to the VAT, exceeded EUR 1 million (approximately 3,000 units in the INV-1a). Included are all municipalities (S.13131) and all the units in public administration, defence and compulsory social security (approximately 2,000 units in the INV-2).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

Data are collected with the statistical survey »Investment in fixed assets« (INV-1a in INV-2). Data are reported electronically via web portal.

We collect data with the questionnaire Investment in fixed assets (INV-1a).

We collect data with the questionnaire Investment in fixed assets (INV-2). INV-2 is intended to collect data on the government sector (S.13) and public companies.

Annual accounting reports of companies, services of general economic interest, medium-sized and large sole proprietors and all others doing business in line with the Companies Act that are for statistical purposes gathered by AJPES.

Annual accounting reports of small sole proprietors doing business in line with the Companies Act that are for statistical purposes gathered by AJPES.

Annual accounting reports of indirect budget users and other public law entities managing accounting records in line with the Accounting Act that are for statistical purposes gathered by AJPES.

Annual accounting reports of co-operatives managing accounting records in line with the Cooperatives Act that are for statistical purposes gathered by Ajpes.

Annual accounting reports of persons of private law managing accounting records in line with the Accounting Act that are for statistical purposes gathered by Ajpes.

Value added tax (source: FURS).

6 DEFINITIONS

Value of investment (paid and unpaid) in fixed assets is:

- purchase of own assets and the acquisition of these (new and used) without paying (transfer from other enterprises). For fixed assets under construction or in completion (investments in progress) the amount of investment in the observed year is considered;

- modernisation, reconstruction and renovation of existing fixed assets;
- fixed assets in own-account construction or manufacture (value in observed year);
- purchase value of fixed assets acquired under a financial lease (new lease contracts in the observed year);
- investment property;
- small tools classified as fixed assets.

Fixed assets are produced assets that are used continuously in the production process for more than a year. In accordance with ESA 2010 and valid accounting standards, fixed assets are divided into two large groups:

- **tangible fixed assets** (construction work and premises, machinery and equipment, transport equipment and biological assets) and
- **intangible assets** (computer software and databases, entertainment, literary and other artistic originals, studies, projects).

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

The Standard Classification of Activities SKD 2008 is the national version of the European statistical classification of economic activities NACE. Rev. 2.

The classifications and codes on SURS's website are available at <https://www.stat.si/StatWeb/en/Methods/Classifications>

More information is available on the tab Economic classification.

NUTS (Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics) was established for the statistical purposes and it is based on territorial, government and institutional breakdown by unified criteria.

More information is available on the tab Territorial code lists.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data were edited by using appropriate systematic and individual corrections.

For more, see the general methodological explanations [Statistical data editing](#).

WEIGHTING

With weighting adjustment we want to achieve representativeness of the sample, so that the weighted data give us as good population estimates as possible. The process of weighting depends on the sampling design, the unit

non-response rate and available auxiliary variables used for calibration.

All the units were selected with certainty (threshold survey) so we have weights due to nonresponse and correction with the ratio estimator, using data on value added tax from the Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia. The final weight is the product of the nonresponse weight and the calibration factor.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Data that are statistically protected to respect the confidentiality of reporting units are replaced with the letter »z«.

Some totals do not add up due to rounding.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [Enterprises](#) – Enterprise structure and performance; survey results are shown in absolute numbers. Survey results are at the level of Slovenia shown by activity classification NACE Rev. 2 (SKD 2008) to the level 2. They are shown by statistical regions by NUTS classification.
- First Release (Enterprises, Enterprise Structure and Performance): »Investment in fixed assets, Slovenia, annually«
- EUROSTAT (Statistical Office of the European Union)

9 REVISION OF THE DATA

9.1 PUBLISHING OF PRELIMINARY AND FINAL DATA

Provisional data are not disseminated. Only final data are published.

9.2 FACTORS INFLUENCING COMPARABILITY OVER TIME

CLASSIFICATION

On 1 January 2008 the new classification of activities of business entities NACE Rev. 2, which replaced NACE Rev 1.1, came into force in all EU Member States. In the Republic of Slovenia the national version of the standard classification, called SKD 2008, came into force on the mentioned date.

The data for 2008 are published according to the new classification of activities (SKD 2008). The data for 2007 are published according to the old (SKD 2002) and the new classification of activities (SKD 2008). Population estimates of investment according to NACE Rev. 1 (SKD 2002) and NACE Rev. 2 (SKD 2008) classifications are slightly different due to the different ratio estimation procedures used.

COVERAGE

Data on investment from 1996 to 1999 were collected at all major legal persons with 10 or more persons in paid employment and thus cover about 90% of total investment.

In collecting data on investment from 2000 to 2003 we included all reporting units that had more than 10 persons in paid employment. In the government sector we covered all reporting units.

Observation units for 2004 are enterprises, companies and organisations having 20 or more persons in paid employment. Although the sampling method was changed, in 2004 there are still, in comparison with 2003, more than 87% of all units observed. These units covered about 95% of total investment.

In 2005, DARS (Motorway Company in the Republic of Slovenia) was reclassified from section L (Public administration and defense, compulsory social security) into section I (Transport, storage and communications) due to statistical purposes. Due to the reclassification the share of investment was changed in sections L and I.

In 2012, the sampling frame included all business entities that have 20 or more persons in paid employment and those businesses that have fewer than 20 persons in paid employment, but their investment, according to the VAT (variable NAB_VRED_OPR_SRED) exceeded EUR 1 million. The sample for the INV-1 included all business entities within the INV-1 frame (full coverage), so both the frame and the sample had 3,321 units.

A novelty in 2012 was that we excluded from the INV-1 the government sector (S.13) and public companies that have S.11001, S.12100, S.12201, S.12301, S.12401 and S.12501. They were included in the frame for INV-3. The INV-3 sample covered business entities above the threshold (a minimum of 20 persons in paid employment), so the frame had 2,517 units and the sample 1,819 units.

From the reference year 2013 on we have been collecting data with the INV-1 and INV-2 questionnaires. INV-2 is intended to collect data on the government sector (S.13) and public companies.

A novelty in 2014 was that we eliminated from the INV-1 business entities that have fewer than 20 persons in paid employment. These business entities were included in the sample for the INV-1b, which is not published in this survey.

WEIGHTING

The data for 1996–1999 are not weighted.

For non-response for 2000, 2001 and 2002, we performed recalculation to the total population with the ratio estimator, using depreciation of fixed assets from annual accounts or the number of persons employed.

Since 2003 for non-response, we performed recalculation to the total population with the ratio estimator, using data on value added tax from the Tax Administration of the Republic of Slovenia.

From the reference year 2020 on we publish only investment by statistical regions. We no longer collect investment by municipalities. We also no longer publish investment per inhabitant.

Methodological explanation on revision of statistical data is available on <https://www.stat.si/dokument/5299/RevisionOfStatisticalDataMEgeneral.pdf>.

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

Methodological materials on SURSs website are available at <https://www.stat.si/statweb/en/Methods/QuestionnairesMethodologicalExplanationsQualityReports>.

- Questionnaire (only in Slovene):
 - Questionnaire Investment in fixed assets (INV-1a) (Before: INV-1)
 - Questionnaire Investment in fixed assets (INV-2)

Theme: Enterprises, Subtheme: Enterprise Structure and Performance.

- Quality report for the survey:
 - Investment in fixed assets (INV)

theme: Enterprises, SubTheme: Enterprise Structure and Performance.