



METHODOLOGICAL EXPLANATION

Matevž Meze

GROSS FIXED CAPITAL FORMATION BY REGION

This methodological explanation relates to the data releases:

- Gross fixed capital formation by region, Slovenia, annually (First Release)



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1 PURPOSE

The purpose of the data publication is to present gross fixed capital formation (GFCF) by region, by selected institutional sectors and by activity. Key statistics are the amount of GFCF at current prices and as a share of regional GDP, the structural shares of the cohesion and statistical regions (Slovenia = 100%) and the shares by activities of the Standard Classification of Activities (SKD) (region = 100%).

2 LEGAL FRAMEWORK

- [Annual Programme of Statistical Surveys \(LPSR\) \(only in Slovene\)](#)
- [National Statistics Act \(OJ RS, No. 45/95 and 9/01\)](#)
- European System of National and Regional Accounts – ESA 2010 (Commission 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 unit described by the published data is the gross fixed capital formation, which we observe in terms of activity of the investor and the location of the investment. The data are broken down by individual economic activity and by groups of economic activities according to NACE Rev. 2 and by statistical territorial units, i.e. statistical and cohesion regions.

4 SELECTION OF OBSERVATION UNIT

Observation units are all institutional units performing economic activity on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia in economic activities following the concept of production by the European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010).

Full coverage; the calculation covers all business entities performing economic activity on the territory of the Republic of Slovenia in activities defined (according to the concept of production) with the 2008 System of National Accounts (SNA 2008) and the 2010 European System of National and Regional Accounts (ESA 2010) (i.e. the activities defined by NACE classification of economic activities (NACE Rev. 2) and Slovenian counterpart SKD 2008).

5 SOURCES AND METHODS OF DATA COLLECTION

Data are collected annually.

The primary source of data used as a basis for calculating gross fixed capital formation by region is the Annual Statistical Survey on Gross Investments (INV-1, INV-2 questionnaires). The primary data are collected with two web questionnaires, INV-1 and INV-2.

In addition, we use other statistical sources such as national accounts data, construction statistics, agricultural census, the Statistical Register of Employment and data produced by other institutions (e.g. Slovenian Infrastructure Agency, Ministry of Defence, Police).

Data from other institutions are also used to compile regional GFCF:

- The Financial Administration of the Republic of Slovenia (FURS): data from VAT reports
- Agency of the Republic of Slovenia for Public Legal Records and Related Services (AJPES): data from the income statement and balance sheet of legal units
- Ministry of Finance: Annual Financial Statement of the Budget of the Republic of Slovenia – Development programmes plan

6 DEFINITIONS

Gross capital formation (P.5) (ESA 2010) includes gross fixed capital formation (P.51g), changes in inventories (P.52) and acquisitions less disposals of valuables (P.53).

Gross fixed capital formation (P.51g) consists of new or existing fixed assets purchased, less disposals of fixed assets during a given period plus certain additions to the value of non-produced assets realised by the productive activity of producer or institutional units.

Fixed assets are produced non-financial assets which are used repeatedly or continuously in production for more than one year. They consist of dwellings, other buildings and structures, machinery and equipment, weapons systems, cultivated biological resources and intellectual property products.

Intellectual property products consist of research and development, mineral exploration, computer software and databases, entertainment, literary or artistic originals and other intellectual property products.

Non-financial assets are divided into produced non-financial assets (AN.1) and non-produced non-financial assets (AN.2).

Produced non-financial assets (AN.1) include fixed assets, inventories and valuables. Inventories and valuables are not included in the calculation of gross fixed assets – inventories are used up in production as intermediate consumption, sold or otherwise disposed of; and valuables are not used primarily for production or consumption, but are instead acquired and held as stores of value.

Non-produced non-financial assets (AN.2) come into existence other than through processes of production. They are grouped into three categories: 1) natural resources, 2) contracts, leases and licences, and 3) goodwill and market assets. In the gross fixed capital formation only major improvements of land and the costs associated with the transfer of ownership of non-produced assets are involved. Major improvements to existing fixed assets are recorded as acquisition of new fixed assets of the same kind. The costs of the ownership transfer for fixed assets and non-produced non-financial assets are included in gross fixed capital formation by the new owner.

7 EXPLANATIONS

7.1 CLASSIFICATIONS

The Common Classification of Territorial Units for Statistics ([NUTS](#)) and the Slovenian Standard Classification of Territorial Units ([SKTE](#)) are used for regional distribution. For distribution by activities the Standard Classification of Activities ([SKD](#)) is used and for distribution by sector the Standard Classification of Institutional Sectors ([SKIS](#)) is used.

Data on GFCF are published:

- At NUTS 1 (Slovenia), NUTS 2 (two cohesion regions) and NUTS 3 (12 statistical regions) levels (Commission Regulation (EU) No. 1319/2013 of 9 December 2013 – NUTS 2013),
- By groups of activities of SKD at the A10 level (Commission 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), and
- By institutional sectors in accordance with SKIS, i.e. general government (S.13) and its subsectors.

At the A10 level the activities are grouped into fifteen categories:

- A10 – Total
- A – Agriculture, forestry and fishing
- B+C+D+E – Mining and quarrying; manufacturing; electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply; water supply; sewerage, waste management and remediation activities
- C – Manufacturing
- F – Construction

- G+H+I+J – Wholesale and retail trade; transport; accommodation and food service activities; information and communication
- G+H+I – Wholesale and retail trade, transport, accommodation and food service activities
- J – Information and communication
- K+L+M+N – Financial and insurance activities; real estate activities; professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
- K – Financial and insurance activities
- L – Real estate activities
- M+N – Professional, scientific and technical activities; administrative and support service activities
- O+P+Q+R+S+T – Public administration and defence; compulsory social security; education; human health and social work activities; other service activities
- O+P+Q – Public administration, defence, education, human health and social work activities
- R+S+T – Other service activities.

7.2 DATA PROCESSING

DATA EDITING

Data editing was not performed.

WEIGHTING

Weighting was not performed.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

Seasonal adjustment is not applicable.

DATA PROCESSING OTHER

Regional accounts are a regional specification of the corresponding accounts of the total economy. The regional accounts make use of the concepts used for the accounts of the total economy unless indicated otherwise. A full set of accounts at the regional level implies treating each region as a separate economic entity.

In general, the regionalisation can be done by using bottom-up methods, top-down methods or mixed methods. **The bottom-up methods** of estimation involve the use of information on units that are resident in the region, and ascending by addition until the regional value of the aggregate is established. The regional values must add up to the corresponding national value. **The top-down methods** involve the distribution of a national figure among regions, without attempting to single out resident units, by means of a distribution key which reflects as closely as possible the feature to be estimated. The methods

are called top-down because the aggregate is allocated to a region and not to a single unit. **Mixed methods**, combined from both described methods, are also often used. Besides the mentioned methods, also »pseudo bottom-up methods« are used when there are no data on LKAU (but instead on enterprise or local unit) and »pseudo top-down methods« when the distribution key is not based upon data on resident units.

The majority of gross fixed capital formation by region in this publication is calculated by using the pseudo bottom-up methods where the location of the investment or legal unit is used.

7.3 INDICES

Indices are not published.

7.4 PRECISION

The precision is not calculated.

7.5 OTHER EXPLANATIONS

Data on regional accounts are published in October and are always in line with annual data on national accounts published in August, which include first estimate for the previous year and also revisions of data published in previous years. Revisions of national accounts data are therefore included also in regional accounts. Revisions of regional accounts data are also possible due to changes in the regional data.

Published data on GFCF by region are not indicated with the status (provisional or final data) due to the specificity of national and regional accounts data.

8 PUBLISHING

- SiStat Database: [GDP and National Accounts](#) – [Regional Accounts](#); absolute figures expressed in million EUR, as a share of regional GDP (%), structural shares by regions (Slovenia = 100) and by activities of SKD (region = 100), regional level NUTS1 (Slovenia), NUTS2 (cohesion regions) and NUTS3 (statistical regions) and SKD A10 level.
- First Release (GDP and National Accounts, Regional Accounts): »Gross fixed capital formation by region, Slovenia, annually«.
- [Statobook](#)
- 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

There are no breaks in time series, so all points in time are comparable.

Since 2011 the data have been published according to the new version of the Standard Classification of Activities, SKD 2008. The data series were backwards revised and have been published since 2000.

Data on GFCF are prepared in line with the European System of National and Regional Accounts – ESA 2010, which came into force in the beginning of September 2014. In line with the requirements of ESA 2010 the data for the 2000–2012 period were revised.

In 2015 the classification NUTS 2013 entered into force. With the requirements set out in ESA 2010 data for the 2000–2014 period were recalculated according to NUTS 2013.

In 2022 the data on GFCF for 2018-2020 were published for the first time at the level of statistical regions (NUTS 3) and by institutional sectors (general government / other sectors).

10 OTHER METHODOLOGICAL MATERIALS

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

- Questionnaire:
 - Investment in fixed assets (INV-1, INV-2)

Theme: Enterprises, Subtheme: Enterprise Structure and Performance

- Methodological explanations:
 - Investment in fixed assets

Theme: Enterprises, Subtheme: Enterprise Structure and Performance

- [Regional Accounts Inventory](#), Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, 2011
- [Slovenian Regional Accounts Inventory](#), Statistical Office of the Republic of Slovenia, Ljubljana, 2021
- [Manual on regional accounts methods](#). 2013 edition. Statistical Office of the European Union, Luxembourg, 2013
- [European System of National and Regional Accounts – ESA 2010](#) (Commission 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)
- [System of National Accounts 2008](#), EC – IMF – OECD – UN – WB, New York, 2009