

13. FIXED ASSETS

Methodological notes

This chapter provides information on fixed assets according to the ESA 2010.

Fixed assets (capital assets) data cover the value of the assets of all legal entities. They do not include the value of fixed assets of population and fixed assets owning by churches in case that the legal procedure and pricing has not been finished. The data on fixed assets for 2019 are presented for the economy in total in the summary table containing basic indicators.

Branch classification is given according to main economic activity of reporting units. Ownership is an aggregation of included owners of fixed assets into particular groups according to the main kind of ownership.

In line with ESA 2010 methodology the fixed assets at replacement prices express the price, for which the fixed assets would be acquired as new in time of accounting.

Definitions

Fixed assets consist of all assets of intangible and tangible character on which an economic subject has the right of ownership or right of management. Fixed assets consist of two groups of assets: intangible and tangible.

Intangible fixed assets consist of the costs of the research and development, software and other intangible fixed assets with the service life longer than 1 year.

Tangible fixed assets are the real estates and separate movables or sets of movable things and the operational and technological function is longer than one year.

Fixed assets at purchasing price express the value of their acquisition including costs spend for their acquisition. It can be a purchase of new or fixed assets used before by another subject, own-account production, restitution of property based on legal regulations (restitution, legal decisions), dedication, transfers between corporations. The change is, on the other hand, influenced by disposals of fixed assets occurring during the year, e.g. a sale, transfers by legal regulations, liquidation of fixed assets caused by full depreciation or dedication of fixed assets to another corporation or subject.

Consumption of fixed assets represents the value of accumulated depreciation for individual years.

Gross fixed assets are the value of assets hold by producers before deducting of depreciation.

Net fixed assets for national accounts purposes are derived from gross fixed assets by deducting of the fixed assets consumption.

Source

All published data are the result of the survey and calculations of the SO SR. Selected data on fixed capital and its consumption are also available on the SO SR website in the section Macroeconomic statistics – National account as well as in the public database of the SO SR DATAcube.