

Capital Consumption



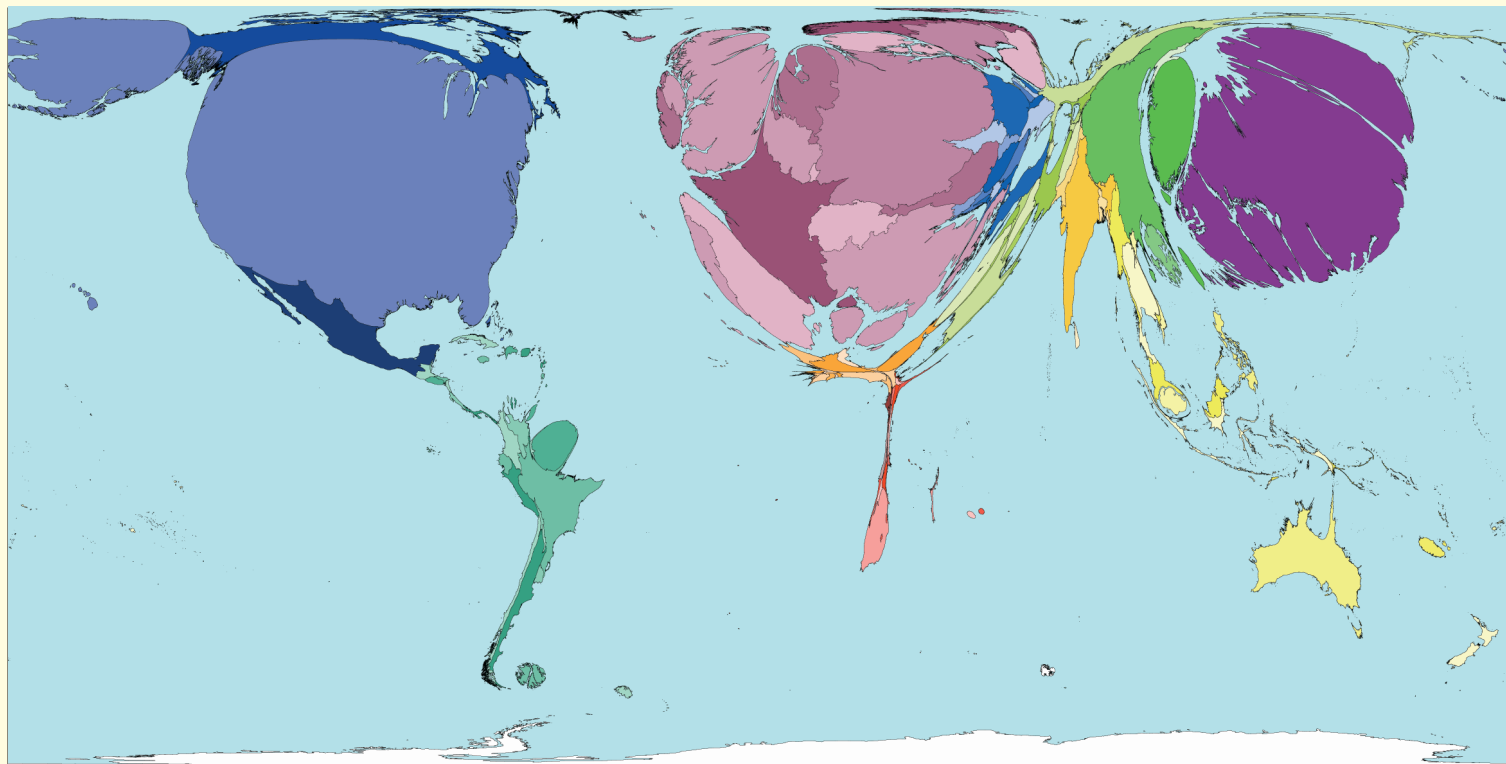
The University of Sheffield.



The Leverhulme Trust



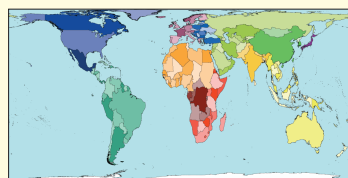
Produced by the SASI group (Sheffield) and Mark Newman (Michigan)



Shown here is the cost of maintaining fixed assets and replacing them when necessary. Fixed assets include buildings, vehicles, communication and transport infrastructures. Deterioration occurs due to use, time, and becoming outdated. Fixed capital consumption is the cost of preventing this deterioration.

Large, technologically advanced infrastructures are likely to cost more to maintain than those that are small and simple. The United States, Japan, Germany and France have the highest absolute costs of fixed capital consumption. Costs per person are high in Norway, Switzerland and Denmark - roughly one thousand times higher than in Nepal, Ethiopia and Burundi.

Territory size shows the proportion of all fixed capital consumption that occurred there.



Land area

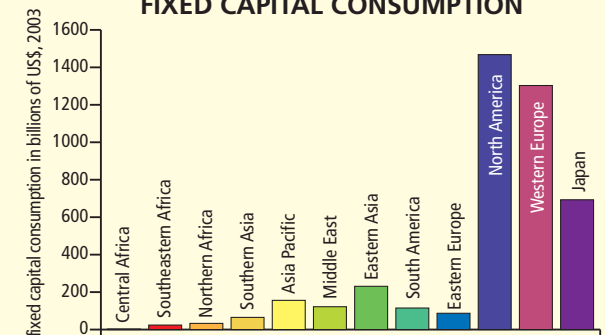
Technical notes
 • Data are from the World Bank's 2005 World Development Indicators.
 • See website for further information.

HIGHEST AND LOWEST FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	7.0	191	Eritrea	0.0126
2	Switzerland	6.2	192	Sierra Leone	0.0112
3	Japan	5.4	193	Malawi	0.0101
4	Denmark	5.1	194	Guinea-Bissau	0.0099
5	United States	4.5	195	Liberia	0.0091
6	Finland	4.4	196	Haiti	0.0072
7	Sweden	4.0	197	Democratic Republic Congo	0.0070
8	Netherlands	4.0	198	Nepal	0.0058
9	Austria	3.9	199	Ethiopia	0.0055
10	Germany	3.8	200	Burundi	0.0054

Fixed Capital Consumption in thousands of US\$ per person per year, 2003

FIXED CAPITAL CONSUMPTION



“... it will be more expensive in the long run if we let existing infrastructure become so run down, that it must eventually be replaced at great costs.”

Education and Training Unit (South Africa), 2007