



Handout from WGF04 Winter Conference 2020



ACCOUNTING FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital vs. noncapital expenditures

Not
Capitalized

Repairs and Maintenance = Expense; don't capitalize

- Asset remains in its original or subsequent improved condition
- Costs incurred to keep the capital asset in service for its original intended purpose over its normal expected useful life

- **Example**
- Repair & Maintenance

ACCOUNTING FOR CAPITAL ASSETS

Capital vs. noncapital expenditures

Capital

Capital outlay = Capitalize the asset

- Either a new asset or an addition to a current asset
- For additions, the common driving factors of capital expenditures vs. non-capital are:
 - Does the cost significantly expand the useful life?
 - Increase capacity?
 - Improve the efficiency of the asset?

– Examples

- Infrastructure & buildings
- Building improvements

FINANCIAL STATEMENT REQUIREMENTS AND DISCLOSURES

Capital asset policies

- Help define what costs will be capitalized
- Define ranges of useful lives
- Related to capital vs. non-capital
 - Define a 'significant' extension of useful life
 - Set a floor threshold of increased efficiency
- Set capitalization threshold
 - Common example:
 - > \$5,000 for general capital assets
 - > \$20,000 for infrastructure

The following guidance could be used as suggested policy for capitalizing costs as improvements. Capital asset improvement costs should be capitalized if:

1. The costs exceed the capitalization thresholds, and
2. One of the following criteria is met:
 - a. The estimated life of the asset is extended by more than 25%, or
 - b. The cost results in an increase in the capacity of the asset, or
 - c. The efficiency of the asset is increased by more than 10%.

Otherwise, the cost should be recorded as a repair and maintenance expense within the appropriate expense function.