

## GLOSSARY

<b>Accumulated Amortization</b>	The total to date of the periodic amortization charges relating to tangible capital assets since they were placed in use.
<b>Accumulated Surplus</b>	The combined amount of net financial resources and non-financial assets; which is also expressed as the difference between assets and liabilities. It is the cumulative excess of revenues over expenses. Since non-financial assets, including tangible capital assets, provide resources that the Government of Yukon can use in the future to accomplish its objectives, non-financial assets form part of the accumulated surplus.
<b>Amortization</b>	The systematic process of allocating the cost of tangible capital assets to expense for the periods in which they provide benefits. For the purpose of tangible capital asset accounting in the Government of Yukon, amortization is calculated using the straight-line method, which reflects a constant charge for the service over the asset's estimated useful life. This term is used interchangeably with depreciation and is generally understood to mean the same thing.
<b>Deferred Capital Contribution</b>	A contribution or funding received from a third party for the acquisition, development, construction or betterment of a tangible capital asset. A contribution includes tangible capital assets transferred from a third party to the Government of Yukon.
<b>Disposals</b>	Disposals of tangible capital assets may occur by sale, destruction, loss or abandonment. Upon disposal, the net book value of the asset is removed from the accounts.
<b>Financial Assets</b>	Assets that could be used to discharge existing liabilities or finance future operations and are not for consumption in the normal course of operations, e.g., cash, investments, accounts receivable, loans receivable, land held for sale, etc.
<b>Liabilities</b>	Financial obligations to outside organizations and individuals arising as a result of past transactions and events, e.g., accounts payable, long term debt, deferred revenues, and post-employment benefits.
<b>Net Book Value</b>	The cost of a tangible capital asset, less both accumulated amortization and the amount of any write-down.
<b>Net Financial Resources</b>	The difference between financial assets and liabilities.
<b>Non-financial Assets</b>	Non-financial assets include tangible capital assets, prepaid expenses and inventories of supplies. These assets are resources that the Government of Yukon can use in the future to deliver government services or can be consumed in the normal course of operations.

**Tangible Capital Assets**

Physical assets that are acquired, constructed, or developed and:

- are held for use in the production or supply of goods or delivery of services;
- have useful lives extending beyond one fiscal year and are intended to be used on a continuing basis; and
- are not intended for sale in the ordinary course of operations.
- The major categories of tangible capital assets are:
  - Land
  - Buildings
  - Heavy Equipment
  - Operating Equipment
  - Vehicles
  - Computer hardware and software
  - Transportation infrastructure (including highways, bridges and airstrips)

Tangible capital assets do not include:

- assets acquired by Right, such as Crown lands, forests, water and mineral resources;
- works of art, historical treasures or heritage assets; and
- feasibility studies.

**Tangible Capital Assets in Service**

Assets currently being used in the production or supply of goods or the delivery of services.

**Useful life**

The estimate of the period over which a tangible capital asset is expected to be used by the Government. The useful life of a tangible capital asset, other than land, is finite and is normally the shortest of the physical, technological, commercial, and legal life. The life of a tangible capital asset may extend beyond the useful life of the tangible capital asset.

**Work-in-Progress**

Consists of construction or development of a tangible capital asset in progress that is not yet in use.

**Write-down**

A reduction in the cost of a tangible capital asset made when the value of future economic benefits associated with the asset is less than its net book value.