- Capital expenditure has long-term advantages and is not limited to the year in which it is incurred. It is derived over a period of more than 12 months, whereas the advantage derived from working expenditure is normally limited to the year in which it is incurred, ie 12 months or less.

- This resource is managed by the Body Corporate and will ensure long-term financial advantages.

- Capital expenditure must stem from a historic occurrence of which the future financial benefits of service potential will flow back to the Complex.

- Capital expenditure entails ie. the following:
  - Fixed assets such as land, buildings and property like machinery, implements and equipment, new infrastructure ie. sewerage, pipelines and roads.
  - All expenditure which, during everyday circumstances does not qualify as normal working or running expenditure.

- This is a broad definition by which expenditure is tested. Should there still be doubt as to whether expenditure is a capital expenditure or running cost, such cases should be discussed in-depth to classify it correctly.

REV N°.	STATUS / CHANGE	DATE