

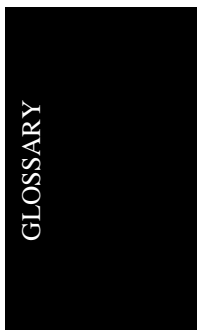
GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS

This Glossary contains all terms defined in the 31 accrual basis International Public Sector Accounting Standards (IPSASs) approved as at December 31, 2009. A list of these IPSASs is located on the inside back cover of the Glossary. This Glossary does not include terms defined in the Cash Basis IPSAS, “Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting.” Users should refer to that Cash Basis IPSAS for these terms.

Definitions

References to accrual basis IPSASs are by Standard number and paragraph number. For example, 1.7 refers users to IPSAS 1, “Presentation of Financial Statements,” paragraph 7. References set out in brackets indicate a minor variation in wording.

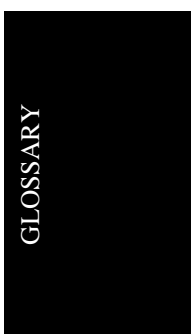
Term	Definition	Location
accounting basis	The accrual or cash basis of accounting as defined in the accrual basis IPSASs and the Cash Basis IPSAS.	24.7
accounting policies	The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules, and practices applied by an entity in preparing and presenting financial statements.	3.7
accrual basis	A basis of accounting under which transactions and other events are recognized when they occur (and not only when cash or its equivalent is received or paid). Therefore, the transactions and events are recorded in the accounting records and recognized in the financial statements of the periods to which they relate. The elements recognized under accrual accounting are assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, revenue, and expenses.	1.7
active market	A market in which all the following conditions exist: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The items traded within the market are homogeneous; (b) Willing buyers and sellers can normally be found at any time; and (c) Prices are available to the public. 	21.14
actuarial gains and losses	Comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has 	25.10



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Term	Definition	Location
	actually occurred); and (b) The effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.	
agricultural activity	The management by an entity of the biological transformation and harvest of biological assets for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sale; • Distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge; or • Conversion into agricultural produce or into additional biological assets for sale or for distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge. 	27.9
agricultural produce	The harvested product of the entity's biological assets.	27.9
amortization	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life.	31.16
amortized cost of a financial asset or financial liability	The amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured at initial recognition minus principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount, and minus any reduction (directly or through the use of an allowance account) for impairment or uncollectibility.	29.10
annual budget	An approved budget for one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7
appropriation	An authorization granted by a legislative body to allocate funds for purposes specified by the legislature or similar authority	24.7
approved budget	The expenditure authority derived from laws, appropriation bills, government ordinances, and other decisions related to the anticipated revenue or receipts for the budgetary period.	24.7
assets	Resources controlled by an entity as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits or service potential are	1.7

Term	Definition	Location
	expected to flow to the entity.	
assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund	<p>Assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that:</p> <p>(a) Are held by an entity (a fund) that is legally separate from the reporting entity and exists solely to pay or fund employee benefits; and</p> <p>(b) Are available to be used only to pay or fund employee benefits, are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in bankruptcy), and cannot be returned to the reporting entity, unless either:</p> <p>(i) The remaining assets of the fund are sufficient to meet all the related employee benefit obligations of the plan or the reporting entity; or</p> <p>(ii) The assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.</p>	25.10
associate	An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, over which the investor has significant influence, and that is neither a controlled entity nor an interest in a joint venture.	7.7
available-for-sale financial assets	Those non-derivative financial assets that are designated as available for sale or are not classified as (a) loans and receivables, (b) held-to-maturity investments or (c) financial assets at fair value through surplus or deficit.	29.10
biological asset	A living animal or plant.	27.9
biological transformation	Comprises the processes of growth, degeneration, production, and procreation that cause qualitative or quantitative changes in a biological asset.	27.9
borrowing costs	Interest and other expenses incurred by an entity in connection with the borrowing of funds.	5.5



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Term	Definition	Location
budgetary basis	The accrual, cash, or other basis of accounting adopted in the budget that has been approved by the legislative body.	24.7
carrying amount (of investment property)	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position.	16.7
carrying amount (of property, plant, and equipment)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.	17.13
carrying amount of a liability	The amount at which a liability is recognized in the statement of financial position.	10.7
carrying amount of an asset	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position, after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses thereon.	10.7
cash	Comprises cash on hand and demand deposits.	2.8
cash equivalents	Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.	2.8
cash flows	Inflows and outflows of cash and cash equivalents.	2.8
cash-generating assets	Assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return.	21.14
cash-generating unit	The smallest identifiable group of assets held with the primary objective of generating a commercial return that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets.	26.13
change in accounting estimate	An adjustment of the carrying amount of an asset or a liability, or the amount of the periodic consumption of an asset, that results from the assessment of the present status of, and expected future benefits and obligations associated with, assets and liabilities. Changes in accounting estimates result from new information or new developments and, accordingly, are not correction of errors.	3.7

Term	Definition	Location
class of property, plant, and equipment	A grouping of assets of a similar nature or function in an entity's operations that is shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.	17.13
close members of the family of an individual	Close relatives of the individual or members of the individual's immediate family who can be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that individual in their dealings with the entity.	20.4
closing rate	The spot exchange rate at the reporting date.	4.10
commencement of the lease term	The date from which the lessee is entitled to exercise its right to use the leased asset. It is the date of initial recognition of the lease (i.e., the recognition of the assets, liabilities, revenue, or expenses resulting from the lease, as appropriate).	13.8
comparable basis	The actual amounts presented on the same accounting basis, same classification basis, for the same entities, and for the same period as the approved budget.	24.7
composite social security programs	Programs established by legislation, and <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Operate as multi-employer plans to provide post-employment benefits; as well as to (b) Provide benefits that are not consideration in exchange for service rendered by employees. 	25.10
conditions on transferred assets	Stipulations that specify that the future economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset is required to be consumed by the recipient as specified or future economic benefits or service potential must be returned to the transferor.	23.7
consolidated financial statements	The financial statements of an economic entity presented as those of a single entity.	6.7
construction contract	A contract, or a similar binding arrangement, specifically negotiated for the construction of an asset or a combination of assets that are closely interrelated or interdependent in terms of their design, technology, and function or	11.4

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Term	Definition	Location
	their ultimate purpose or use.	
constructive obligation	An obligation that derives from an entity's actions where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) By an established pattern of past practice, published policies, or a sufficiently specific current statement, the entity has indicated to other parties that it will accept certain responsibilities; and (b) As a result, the entity has created a valid expectation on the part of those other parties that it will discharge those responsibilities. 	19.18
contingent asset	A possible asset that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.	19.18
contingent liability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A possible obligation that arises from past events, and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or (b) A present obligation that arises from past events, but is not recognized because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) It is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential will be required to settle the obligation; or (ii) The amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. 	19.18
contingent rent	That portion of the lease payments that is not fixed in amount, but is based on the future amount of a factor that changes other than with the passage of time (e.g., percentage of future sales, amount of future use, future price indices, future market rates of interest).	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
contractor	An entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.	11.4
contributions from owners	<p>Future economic benefits or service potential that has been contributed to the entity by parties external to the entity, other than those that result in liabilities of the entity, that establish a financial interest in the net assets/equity of the entity, which:</p> <p>(a) Conveys entitlement both to (i) distributions of future economic benefits or service potential by the entity during its life, such distributions being at the discretion of the owners or their representatives, and to (ii) distributions of any excess of assets over liabilities in the event of the entity being wound up; and/or</p> <p>(b) Can be sold, exchanged, transferred, or redeemed.</p>	1.7
control	The power to govern the financial and operating policies of another entity so as to benefit from its activities.	2.8
control of an asset	Arises when the entity can use or otherwise benefit from the asset in pursuit of its objectives, and can exclude or otherwise regulate the access of others to that benefit.	23.7
controlled entity	An entity, including an unincorporated entity such as a partnership, which is under the control of another entity (known as the controlling entity).	6.7
controlling entity	An entity that has one or more controlled entities.	6.7
cost	The amount of cash or cash equivalents paid or the fair value of the other consideration given to acquire an asset at the time of its acquisition or construction.	16.7
cost method	A method of accounting for an investment, whereby the investment is recognized at cost. The investor recognizes revenue from the investment only to the extent that the investor is entitled to receive distributions from accumulated surpluses of the investee arising	6.7

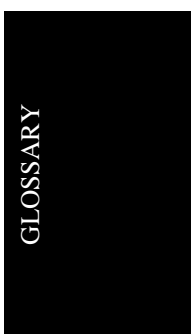
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Term	Definition	Location
	after the date of acquisition. Entitlements due or received in excess of such surpluses are regarded as a recovery of investment, and are recognized as a reduction of the cost of the investment.	
cost plus or cost-based contract	A construction contract in which the contractor is reimbursed for allowable or otherwise defined costs and, in the case of a commercially based contract, an additional percentage of these costs or a fixed fee, if any.	11.4
costs of disposal	Incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income tax expense.	21.14
costs to sell	The incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset, excluding finance costs and income taxes. Disposal may occur through sale or through distribution at no charge or for a nominal charge.	27.9
credit risk	The risk that one party to a financial instrument will cause a financial loss for the other party by failing to discharge an obligation.	30.8
currency risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.	30.8
current replacement cost	The cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date.	12.9
current service cost	The increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period.	25.10
defined benefit plans	Post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.	25.10
defined contribution plans	Post-employment benefit plans under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity (a fund), and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employee benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.	25.10

Term	Definition	Location
depreciable amount	The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.	17.13
depreciation	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.	17.13
derecognition	The removal of a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.	29.10
derivative	<p>A financial instrument or other contract within the scope of [IPSAS 29] (see paragraphs 2–6) with all three of the following characteristics:</p> <p>(a) Its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the “underlying”);</p> <p>(b) It requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and</p> <p>(c) It is settled at a future date.</p>	29.10
development	The application of research findings or other knowledge to a plan or design for the production of new or substantially improved materials, devices, products, processes, systems or services before the start of commercial production or use.	31.16
distributions to owners	Future economic benefits or service potential distributed by the entity to all or some of its owners, either as a return on investment or as a return of investment.	1.7
economic entity	A group of entities comprising a controlling entity and one or more controlled entities.	1.7
economic life	Either:	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
effective interest method	<p>(a) The period over which an asset is expected to yield economic benefits or service potential to one or more users; or</p> <p>(b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by one or more users.</p>	29.10
employee benefits	<p>All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees.</p>	25.10

Term	Definition	Location
entity-specific value	The present value of the cash flows an entity expects to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life or expects to incur when settling a liability.	17.13
equity instrument Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.	15.9
equity instrument Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.	28.9
equity method (relating to investments in associates)	A method of accounting whereby the investment is initially recognized at cost, and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the investor's share of net assets/equity of the investee. The surplus or deficit of the investor includes the investor's share of the surplus or deficit of the investee.	7.7
equity method (relating to interests in joint ventures)	A method of accounting whereby an interest in a jointly controlled entity is initially recorded at cost, and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition change in the venturer's share of net assets/equity of the jointly controlled entity. The surplus or deficit of the venturer includes the venturer's share of the surplus or deficit of the jointly controlled entity.	8.6
events after the reporting date	Those events, both favorable and unfavorable, that occur between the reporting date and the date when the financial statements are authorized for issue. Two types of events can be identified: (a) Those that provide evidence of conditions that existed at the reporting date (adjusting events after the reporting date); and (b) Those that are indicative of conditions that arose after the reporting date (non-	14.5



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Term	Definition	Location
	adjusting events after the reporting date).	
exchange difference	The difference resulting from translating a given number of units of one currency into another currency at different exchange rates.	4.10
exchange rate	The ratio of exchange for two currencies.	4.10
exchange transactions	Transactions in which one entity receives assets or services, or has liabilities extinguished, and directly gives approximately equal value (primarily in the form of cash, goods, services, or use of assets) to another entity in exchange.	9.11
executory contracts	Contracts under which neither party has performed any of its obligations, or both parties have partially performed their obligations to an equal extent.	19.18
expenses	Decreases in economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period in the form of outflows or consumption of assets or incurrences of liabilities that result in decreases in net assets/equity, other than those relating to distributions to owners.	1.7
expenses paid through the tax system	Amounts that are available to beneficiaries regardless of whether or not they pay taxes.	23.7
fair value	The amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.	9.11
fair value less costs to sell	The amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal.	21.14
final budget	The original budget, adjusted for all reserves, carry-over amounts, transfers, allocations, supplemental appropriations, and other authorized legislative or similar authority, changes applicable to the budget period	24.7
finance lease	A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incident to ownership of an asset. Title may or may not eventually be	13.8

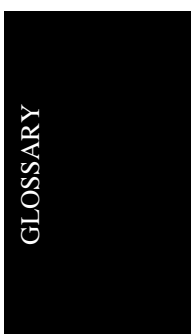
Term	Definition	Location
financial asset Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	transferred. Any asset that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cash; (b) A contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; (c) A contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable; or (d) An equity instrument of another entity. 	15.9
financial asset Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any asset that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Cash; (b) An equity instrument of another entity; (c) A contractual right: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To receive cash or another financial asset from another entity; or (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favorable to the entity; or (d) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or (ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with 	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
financial asset or financial liability at fair value through surplus or deficit	<p data-bbox="743 163 1089 541">paragraphs 15 and 16, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.</p> <p data-bbox="602 558 1089 617">A financial asset or financial liability that meets either of the following conditions.</p> <p data-bbox="602 625 1089 1570"> (a) It is classified as held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="672 726 1089 848">(i) It is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; <li data-bbox="672 856 1089 1079">(ii) On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or <li data-bbox="672 1087 1089 1247">(iii) It is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument). (b) Upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through surplus or deficit. An entity may use this designation only when permitted by paragraph 13 or when doing so results in more relevant information, because either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li data-bbox="672 1478 1089 1570">(i) It eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency </p>	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
financial guarantee contract	<p>(sometimes referred to as “an accounting mismatch”) that would otherwise arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognizing the gains and losses on them on different bases; or</p> <p>(ii) A group of financial assets, financial liabilities or both is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with a documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the group is provided internally on that basis to the entity’s key management personnel (as defined in IPSAS 20, “Related Party Disclosures”), for example the entity’s governing body and chief executive officer.</p> <p>A contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payment when due in accordance with the original or modified terms of a debt instrument.</p>	29.10
financial instrument Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	<p>Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.</p> <p>Commodity-based contracts that give either party the right to settle in cash or some other financial instrument should be accounted for as if they were financial instruments, with the exception of commodity contracts that (a) were entered into and continue to meet the entity’s expected purchase, sale, or usage requirements, (b) were designated for that purpose at their inception, and (c) are expected to be settled by delivery.</p>	15.9

Term	Definition	Location
financial instrument Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.	28.9
financial liability Applicable up to periods ending on or before December 31, 2012.	Any liability that is a contractual obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (b) To exchange financial instruments with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable. <p>An entity may have a contractual obligation that it can settle either by payment of financial assets or by payment in the form of its own equity securities. In such a case, if the number of equity securities required to settle the obligation varies with changes in their fair value so that the total fair value of the equity securities paid always equals the amount of the contractual obligation, the holder of the obligation is not exposed to gain or loss from fluctuations in the price of its equity securities. Such an obligation should be accounted for as a financial liability of the entity.</p>	15.9
financial liability Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2013.	Any liability that is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A contractual obligation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) To deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity; or (ii) To exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavorable to the entity; or (b) A contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the 	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>entity's own equity instruments; or</p> <p>(ii) A derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 15 and 16, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 17 and 18, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.</p> <p>As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraph 15 and 16 or paragraphs 17 and 18.</p>	
financing activities	Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed capital and borrowings of the entity.	2.8
finés	Economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by public sector entities, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws or regulations.	23.7
firm commitment	A binding agreement for the exchange of a specified quantity of resources at a specified price on a specified future date or dates.	29.10
fixed price contract	A construction contract in which the contractor agrees to a fixed contract price, or a	11.4



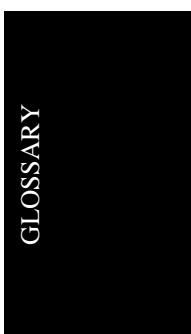
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Term	Definition	Location
	fixed rate per unit of output, which in some cases is subject to cost escalation clauses.	
forecast transaction	An uncommitted but anticipated future transaction.	29.10
foreign currency	A currency other than the functional currency of the entity.	4.10
foreign operation	An entity that is a controlled entity, associate, joint venture, or branch of a reporting entity, the activities of which are based or conducted in a country or currency other than those of the reporting entity.	4.10
functional currency	The currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates.	4.10
general government sector	Comprises all organizational entities of the general government as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting	22.15
Government Business Enterprise	An entity that has all the following characteristics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Is an entity with the power to contract in its own name; (b) Has been assigned the financial and operational authority to carry on a business; (c) Sells goods and services, in the normal course of its business, to other entities at a profit or full cost recovery; (d) Is not reliant on continuing government funding to be a going concern (other than purchases of outputs at arm's length); and (e) Is controlled by a public sector entity. 	1.7
gross investment in the lease	The aggregate of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The minimum lease payments receivable by the lessor under a finance lease; and (b) Any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor. 	13.8
group of biological assets	An aggregation of similar living animals or plants.	27.9

Term	Definition	Location
guaranteed residual value	<p>(a) For a lessee, that part of the residual value that is guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee (the amount of the guarantee being the maximum amount that could, in any event, become payable); and</p> <p>(b) For a lessor, that part of the residual value that is guaranteed by the lessee, or by a third party unrelated to the lessor, that is financially capable of discharging the obligations under the guarantee.</p>	13.8
harvest	The detachment of produce from a biological asset or the cessation of a biological asset's life processes.	27.9
hedged item	An asset, liability, firm commitment, highly probable forecast transaction or net investment in a foreign operation that (a) exposes the entity to risk of changes in fair value or future cash flows and (b) is designated as being hedged ([IPSAS 29] paragraphs 87–94 and Appendix A paragraphs AG131–AG141 elaborate on the definition of hedged items).	29.10
hedge effectiveness	The degree to which changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedged item that are attributable to a hedged risk are offset by changes in the fair value or cash flows of the hedging instrument (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraphs AG145–AG156).	29.10
hedging instrument	A designated derivative or (for a hedge of the risk of changes in foreign currency exchange rates only) a designated non-derivative financial asset or non-derivative financial liability whose fair value or cash flows are expected to offset changes in the fair value or cash flows of a designated hedged item ([IPSAS 29] paragraphs 81–86 and Appendix A paragraphs AG127–AG130 elaborate on the definition of a hedging instrument).	29.10
held-to-maturity investments	Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments and fixed maturity	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
impairment	<p>that an entity has the positive intention and ability to hold to maturity (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraphs AG29–AG38) other than:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through surplus or deficit; (b) Those that the entity designates as available for sale; and (c) Those that meet the definition of loans and receivables. <p>An entity shall not classify any financial assets as held to maturity if the entity has, during the current financial year or during the two preceding financial years, sold or reclassified more than an insignificant amount of held-to-maturity investments before maturity (more than insignificant in relation to the total amount of held-to-maturity investments) other than sales or reclassifications that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Are so close to maturity or the financial asset's call date (e.g., less than three months before maturity) that changes in the market rate of interest would not have a significant effect on the financial asset's fair value; (b) Occur after the entity has collected substantially all of the financial asset's original principal through scheduled payments or prepayments; or (c) Are attributable to an isolated event that is beyond the entity's control, is non-recurring and could not have been reasonably anticipated by the entity. 	21.14
impairment loss of a cash-generating	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.	17.13

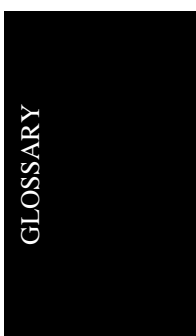
Term	Definition	Location
asset		
impairment loss of a non-cash-generating asset	The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable service amount.	17.13
impracticable (1)	Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so.	1.7
impracticable (2)	Applying a requirement is impracticable when the entity cannot apply it after making every reasonable effort to do so. For a particular prior period, it is impracticable to apply a change in an accounting policy retrospectively or to make a retrospective restatement to correct an error if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The effects of the retrospective application or retrospective restatement are not determinable; (b) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires assumptions about what management's intent would have been in that period; or (c) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Provides evidence of circumstances that existed on the date(s) as at which those amounts are to be recognized, measured, or disclosed; and (ii) Would have been available when the financial statements for that prior period were authorized for issue <p style="text-align: center;">from other information.</p>	3.7
inception of the lease	Is the earlier of the date of the lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal provisions of the lease. As at this date: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A lease is classified as either an 	13.8



GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	operating or a finance lease; and (b) In the case of a finance lease, the amounts to be recognized at the commencement of the lease term are determined.	
initial direct costs	Are incremental costs that are directly attributable to negotiating and arranging a lease, except for such costs incurred by manufacturer or trader lessors.	13.8
insurance contract	A contract that exposes the insurer to identified risks of loss from events or circumstances occurring or discovered within a specified period, including death (in the case of an annuity, the survival of the annuitant), sickness, disability, property damage, injury to others and interruption of operations.	15.9
intangible asset	An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.	31.16
interest cost	The increase during a period in the present value of a defined benefit obligation that arises because the benefits are one period closer to settlement.	25.10
interest rate implicit in the lease	The discount rate that, at the inception of the lease, causes the aggregate present value of: (a) The minimum lease payments; and (b) The unguaranteed residual value to be equal to the sum of (i) fair value of the leased asset, and (ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.	13.8
interest rate risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.	30.8
inventories	Assets: (a) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed in the production process; (b) In the form of materials or supplies to be consumed or distributed in the rendering of services; (c) Held for sale or distribution in the ordinary course of operations; or (d) In the process of production for sale or	12.9

Term	Definition	Location
	distribution.	
investing activities	The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.	2.8
investment property	Property (land or a building – or part of a building – or both) held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both, rather than for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes; or (b) Sale in the ordinary course of operations. 	16.7
joint control	The agreed sharing of control over an activity by a binding arrangement.	8.6
joint venture	A binding arrangement whereby two or more parties are committed to undertake an activity that is subject to joint control.	8.6
key management personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) All directors or members of the governing body of the entity; and (b) Other persons having the authority and responsibility for planning, directing and controlling the activities of the reporting entity. Where they meet this requirement, key management personnel include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Where there is a member of the governing body of a whole-of-government entity who has the authority and responsibility for planning, directing, and controlling the activities of the reporting entity, that member; (ii) Any key advisors of that member; and (iii) Unless already included in (a), the senior management group of the reporting entity, including the chief executive or permanent head of the reporting entity. 	20.4
lease	An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee, in return for a payment or series of	13.8



GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	payments, the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time.	
lease term	The non-cancelable period for which the lessee has contracted to lease the asset, together with any further terms for which the lessee has the option to continue to lease the asset, with or without further payment, when at the inception of the lease it is reasonably certain that the lessee will exercise the option.	13.8
legal obligation	An obligation that derives from: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) A contract (through its explicit or implicit terms); (b) Legislation; or (c) Other operation of law. 	19.18
lessee's incremental borrowing rate of interest	The rate of interest the lessee would have to pay on a similar lease or, if that is not determinable, the rate that, at the inception of the lease, the lessee would incur to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to purchase the asset.	13.8
liabilities	Present obligations of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits or service potential.	1.7
liquidity risk	The risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.	30.8
loans and receivables	Non-derivative financial assets with fixed or determinable payments that are not quoted in an active market other than: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Those that the entity intends to sell immediately or in the near term, which shall be classified as held for trading, and those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as at fair value through surplus or deficit; (b) Those that the entity upon initial recognition designates as available for 	29.10

Term	Definition	Location
	sale; or	
	(c) Those for which the holder may not recover substantially all of its initial investment, other than because of credit deterioration, which shall be classified as available for sale.	
loans payable	Financial liabilities, other than short-term trade payables on normal credit terms.	30.8
market risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk, and other price risk.	30.8
market value	The amount obtainable from the sale, or payable on the acquisition, of a financial instrument in an active market.	15.9
material	Omissions or misstatements of items are material if they could, individually or collectively, influence the decisions or assessments of users made on the basis of the financial statements. Materiality depends on the nature and size of the omission or misstatement judged in the surrounding circumstances. The nature or size of the item, or a combination of both, could be the determining factor.	1.7
minimum lease payments	The payments over the lease term that the lessee is, or can be, required to make, excluding contingent rent, costs for services and, where appropriate, taxes to be paid by and reimbursed to the lessor, together with: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) For a lessee, any amounts guaranteed by the lessee or by a party related to the lessee; or (b) For a lessor, any residual value guaranteed to the lessor by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The lessee; (ii) A party related to the lessee; or (iii) An independent third party unrelated to the lessor that is financially capable of discharging the obligations 	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
	under the guarantee. However, if the lessee has an option to purchase the asset at a price that is expected to be sufficiently lower than the fair value at the date the option becomes exercisable for it to be reasonably certain, at the inception of the lease, that the option will be exercised, the minimum lease payments comprise the minimum payments payable over the lease term to the expected date of exercise of this purchase option and the payment required to exercise it.	
minority interest	That portion of the surplus or deficit and net assets/equity of a controlled entity attributable to net assets/equity interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly, through controlled entities, by the controlling entity.	6.7
monetary items	Units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable number of units of currency.	4.10
monetary financial assets and financial liabilities (also referred to as monetary financial instruments)	Financial assets and financial liabilities to be received or paid in fixed or determinable amounts of money.	15.9
multi-employer plans	Defined contribution plans (other than state plans and composite social security programs) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Pool the assets contributed by various entities that are not under common control; and (b) Use those assets to provide benefits to employees of more than one entity, on the basis that contribution and benefit levels are determined without regard to the identity of the entity that employs the employees concerned. 	25.10
multi-year budget	An approved budget for more than one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond	24.7

Term	Definition	Location
	the budget period.	
net assets/equity	The residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities.	1.7
net investment in a foreign operation	The amount of the reporting entity's interest in the net assets/equity of that operation.	4.10
net investment in the lease	The gross investment in the lease discounted at the interest rate implicit in the lease.	13.8
net realizable value	The estimated selling price in the ordinary course of operations, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale, exchange or distribution.	12.9
non-cancelable lease	A lease that is cancelable only: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Upon the occurrence of some remote contingency; (b) With the permission of the lessor; (c) If the lessee enters into a new lease for the same or an equivalent asset with the same lessor; or (d) Upon payment by the lessee of such an additional amount that, at the inception of the lease, continuation of the lease is reasonably certain. 	13.8
non-cash-generating assets	Assets other than cash-generating assets.	21.14
non-exchange transactions	Transactions that are not exchange transactions. In a non-exchange transaction, an entity either receives value from another entity without directly giving approximately equal value in exchange, or gives value to another entity without directly receiving approximately equal value in exchange.	9.11
non-monetary items	Items that are not monetary items.	10.7
notes	Contain information in addition to that presented in the statement of financial position, statement of financial performance, statement of changes in net assets/equity and cash flow statement. Notes provide narrative descriptions or disaggregations of items disclosed in those statements and information	1.7

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Term	Definition	Location
	about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements.	
obligating event	An event that creates a legal or constructive obligation that results in an entity having no realistic alternative to settling that obligation.	19.18
onerous contract	A contract for the exchange of assets or services in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits or service potential expected to be received under it.	19.18
operating activities	The activities of the entity that are not investing or financing activities.	2.8
operating lease	A lease other than a finance lease.	13.8
original budget	The initial approved budget for the budget period.	24.7
other long-term employee benefits	Employee benefits (other than post-employment benefits and termination benefits) that are not due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.	25.10
other price risk	The risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market.	30.8
oversight	The supervision of the activities of an entity, with the authority and responsibility to control, or exercise significant influence over, the financial and operating decisions of the entity.	20.4
owner-occupied property	Property held (by the owner or by the lessee under a finance lease) for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes.	16.7
past due	A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment	30.8

Term	Definition	Location
	when contractually due.	
past service cost	The change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting in the current period from the introduction of, or changes to, post-employment benefits or other long-term employee benefits. Past service cost may be either positive (when benefits are introduced or changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation increases) or negative (when existing benefits are changed so that the present value of the defined benefit obligation decreases).	25.10
plan assets	Comprise: (a) Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund; and (b) Qualifying insurance policies.	25.10
post-employment benefit plans	Formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.	25.10
post-employment benefits	Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) which are payable after the completion of employment.	25.10
present value of a defined benefit obligation	The present value, without deducting any plan assets, of expected future payments required to settle the obligation resulting from employee service in the current and prior periods.	25.10
presentation currency	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.	4.10
prior period errors	Omissions from, and misstatements in, the entity's financial statements for one or more prior periods arising from a failure to use, or misuse of, reliable information that: (a) Was available when financial statements for those periods were authorized for issue; and (b) Could reasonably be expected to have been obtained and taken into account in the preparation and presentation of those financial statements.	3.7

GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
	Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and fraud.	
property, plant, and equipment	Tangible items that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Are held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes; and (b) Are expected to be used during more than one reporting period. 	17.13
proportionate consolidation	A method of accounting whereby a venturer's share of each of the assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses of a jointly controlled entity is combined on a line by line basis with similar items in the venturer's financial statements or reported as separate line items in the venturer's financial statements.	8.6
prospective application	Prospective application of a change in accounting policy and of recognizing the effect of a change in an accounting estimate, respectively, are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Applying the new accounting policy to transactions, other events and conditions occurring after the date as at which the policy is changed; and (b) Recognizing the effect of the change in the accounting estimate in the current and future periods affected by the change 	3.7
provision	A liability of uncertain timing or amount.	19.18
puttable instrument	A financial instrument that gives the holder the right to put the instrument back to the issuer for cash or another financial asset or is automatically put back to the issuer on the occurrence of an uncertain future event or the death or retirement of the instrument holder.	28.9
qualifying asset	An asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.	5.5

Term	Definition	Location
qualifying insurance policy	An insurance policy ¹ issued by an insurer that is not a related party (as defined in IPSAS 20) of the reporting entity, if the proceeds of the policy: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Can be used only to pay or fund employee benefits under a defined benefit plan; and (b) Are not available to the reporting entity's own creditors (even in bankruptcy) and cannot be paid to the reporting entity, unless either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The proceeds represent surplus assets that are not needed for the policy to meet all the related employee benefit obligations; or (ii) The proceeds are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid. 	25.10
recoverable amount (of an asset or a cash-generating unit)	The higher of an asset's or a cash-generating unit's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	26.13
recoverable amount (of property, plant, and equipment)	The higher of a cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	17.13
recoverable service amount	The higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	21.14
regular way purchase or sale	A purchase or sale of a financial asset under a contract whose terms require delivery of the asset within the time frame established generally by regulation or convention in the marketplace concerned.	29.10
related party	Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to (a) control the other party, or (b) exercise significant influence	20.4

¹ A qualifying insurance policy is not necessarily an insurance contract (see the relevant international or national standard dealing with insurance contracts).

Term	Definition	Location
related party transaction	<p>over the other party in making financial and operating decisions, or if the related party entity and another entity are subject to common control. Related parties include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Entities that directly, or indirectly through one or more intermediaries, control, or are controlled by, the reporting entity; (b) Associates (see IPSAS 7, “Investments in Associates”); (c) Individuals owning, directly or indirectly, an interest in the reporting entity that gives them significant influence over the entity, and close members of the family of any such individual; (d) Key management personnel, and close members of the family of key management personnel; and (e) Entities in which a substantial ownership interest is held, directly or indirectly, by any person described in (c) or (d), or over which such a person is able to exercise significant influence. 	20.4
remuneration of key management personnel	Any consideration or benefit derived directly or indirectly by key management personnel from the reporting entity for services provided in their capacity as members of the governing body, or otherwise as employees of the reporting entity.	20.4
reporting date	The date of the last day of the reporting period to which the financial statements relate.	2.8
research	Original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or	31.16

Term	Definition	Location
	technical knowledge and understanding.	
residual value (of an asset)	The estimated amount that an entity would currently obtain from disposal of the asset, after deducting the estimated costs of disposal, if the asset were already of the age and in the condition expected at the end of its useful life.	17.13
restrictions on transferred assets	Stipulations that limit or direct the purposes for which a transferred asset may be used, but do not specify that future economic benefits or service potential is required to be returned to the transferor if not deployed as specified.	23.7
restructuring	A program that is planned and controlled by management, and materially changes either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The scope of an entity's activities; or (b) The manner in which those activities are carried out. 	19.18
retrospective application	Applying a new accounting policy to transactions, other events, and conditions as if that policy had always been applied.	3.7
retrospective restatement	Correcting the recognition, measurement and disclosure of amounts of elements of financial statements as if a prior period error had never occurred.	3.7
return on plan assets	The interest, dividends and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realized and unrealized gains or losses on the plan assets, less any costs of administering the plan (other than those included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the defined benefit obligation) and less any tax payable by the plan itself.	25.10
revenue	The gross inflow of economic benefits or service potential during the reporting period when those inflows result in an increase in net assets/equity, other than increases relating to contributions from owners.	1.7
segment	A distinguishable activity or group of activities of an entity for which it is appropriate to separately report financial information for the purpose of (a) evaluating	18.9

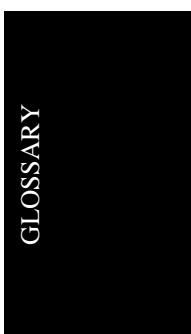
GLOSSARY

Term	Definition	Location
segment accounting policies	<p>the entity’s past performance in achieving its objectives and (b) making decisions about the future allocation of resources.</p> <p>Accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the consolidated group or entity as well as those accounting policies that relate specifically to segment reporting.</p>	18.27
segment assets	<p>Are those operating assets that are employed by a segment in its operating activities, and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>If a segment’s segment revenue includes interest or dividend revenue, its segment assets include the related receivables, loans, investments, or other revenue-producing assets.</p> <p>Segment assets do not include income tax or income tax-equivalent assets that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.</p> <p>Segment assets include investments accounted for under the equity method only if the net surplus (deficit) from such investments is included in segment revenue. Segment assets include a joint venturer’s share of the operating assets of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8, “Interests in Joint Ventures.”</p> <p>Segment assets are determined after deducting related allowances that are reported as direct offsets in the entity’s statement of financial position.</p>	18.27
segment expense	<p>An expense resulting from the operating activities of a segment that is directly attributable to the segment, and the relevant portion of an expense that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to the segment, including expenses relating to the provision of goods and services to external parties and expenses</p>	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
segment liabilities	<p>relating to transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment expense does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Interest, including interest incurred on advances or loans from other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; (b) Losses on sales of investments or losses on extinguishment of debt, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; (c) An entity's share of net deficit or losses of associates, joint ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method; (d) Income tax or income tax-equivalent expense that is recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents; or (e) General administrative expenses, head office expenses, and other expenses that arise at the entity level and relate to the entity as a whole. However, costs are sometimes incurred at the entity level on behalf of a segment. Such costs are segment expenses if they relate to the segment's operating activities and they can be directly attributed or allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. <p>Segment expense includes a joint venturer's share of the expenses of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8.</p> <p>For a segment's operations that are primarily of a financial nature, interest revenue and interest expense may be reported as a single net amount for segment reporting purposes only if those items are netted in the consolidated or entity financial statements.</p> <p>Those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment, and that</p>	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
	<p>either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis.</p> <p>If a segment's segment expense includes interest expense, its segment liabilities include the related interest-bearing liabilities.</p> <p>Segment liabilities include a joint venturer's share of the liabilities of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8.</p> <p>Segment liabilities do not include income tax or income tax equivalent liabilities that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.</p>	
segment revenue	<p>Is revenue reported in the entity's statement of financial performance that is directly attributable to a segment, and the relevant portion of entity revenue that can be allocated on a reasonable basis to a segment, whether from budget appropriations or similar, grants, transfers, fines, fees, or sales to external customers or from transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment revenue does not include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Interest or dividend revenue, including interest earned on advances or loans to other segments, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature; or (b) Gains on sales of investments or gains on extinguishment of debt, unless the segment's operations are primarily of a financial nature. <p>Segment revenue includes an entity's share of net surplus (deficit) of associates, joint ventures, or other investments accounted for under the equity method, only if those items are included in consolidated or total entity revenue.</p> <p>Segment revenue includes a joint venturer's share of the revenue of a jointly controlled entity that is accounted for by proportionate</p>	18.27

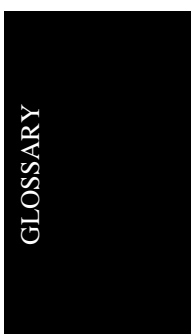
Term	Definition	Location
	consolidation in accordance with IPSAS 8.	
separate financial statements	Those financial statements presented by a controlling entity, an investor in an associate, or a venturer in a jointly controlled entity, in which the investments are accounted for on the basis of the direct net assets/equity interest rather than on the basis of the reported results and net assets of the investees.	6.7
short-term employee benefits	Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service.	25.10
significant influence (relating to interests in joint ventures)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an activity but is not control or joint control over those policies.	8.6
significant influence (relating to investments in associates)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but is not control or joint control over those policies.	7.7
significant influence (relating to related party transactions)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of an entity, but not control those policies. Significant influence may be exercised in several ways, usually by representation on the board of directors or equivalent governing body but also by, for example, participation in (a) the policy making process, (b) material transactions between entities within an economic entity, (c) interchange of managerial personnel, or (d) dependence on technical information. Significant influence may be gained by an ownership interest, statute, or agreement. With regard to an ownership interest, significant influence is presumed in accordance with the definition contained in IPSAS 7.	20.4
spot exchange rate	The exchange rate for immediate delivery.	4.10
state plans	Plans other than composite social security programs established by legislation that operate as if they are multi-employer plans for	25.10



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Term	Definition	Location
	all entities in economic categories laid down in legislation.	
stipulations on transferred assets	Terms in laws or regulation, or a binding arrangement, imposed upon the use of a transferred asset by entities external to the reporting entity.	23.7
tax expenditures	Preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.	23.7
taxable event	The event that the government, legislature, or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.	23.7
taxes	Economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to public sector entities, in accordance with laws and/or regulations, established to provide revenue to the government. Taxes do not include fines or other penalties imposed for breaches of the law.	23.7
termination benefits	Employee benefits payable as a result of either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) An entity's decision to terminate an employee's employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) An employee's decision to accept voluntary redundancy in exchange for those benefits. 	25.10
transaction costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability (see [IPSAS 29] Appendix A paragraph AG26). An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.	29.10
transfers	Inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.	23.7
unearned finance revenue	The difference between: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The gross investment in the lease; and (b) The net investment in the lease. 	13.8

Term	Definition	Location
unguaranteed residual value	That portion of the residual value of the leased asset, the realization of which by the lessor is not assured or is guaranteed solely by a party related to the lessor.	13.8
useful life (of a lease)	The estimated remaining period, from the commencement of the lease term, without limitation by the lease term, over which the economic benefits or service potential embodied in the asset are expected to be consumed by the entity.	13.8
useful life (of a non-cash-generating asset)	Either: (a) The period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by the entity; or (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by the entity.	21.14
useful life (of property, plant, and equipment)	Either: (a) The period over which an asset is expected to be available for use by an entity; or (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an entity.	17.13
value in use of a cash-generating asset	The present value of the estimated future cash flows expected to be derived from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life	26.13
value in use of a non-cash-generating asset	The present value of the asset's remaining service potential.	21.14
venturer	A party to a joint venture and has joint control over that joint venture.	8.6
vested employee benefits	Employee benefits that are not conditional on future employment.	25.10



Accrual IPSASs on Issue at January 2010

Accrual International Public Sector Accounting Standards on issue as at January 31, 2010 are:

- IPSAS 1 “Presentation of Financial Statements”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 2 “Cash Flow Statements”
(May 2000)
- IPSAS 3 “Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 4 “The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates”
(April 2008)
- IPSAS 5 “Borrowing Costs”
(May 2000)
- IPSAS 6 “Consolidated and Separate Financial Statements”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 7 “Investments in Associates”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 8 “Interests in Joint Ventures”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 9 “Revenue from Exchange Transactions”
(June 2001)
- IPSAS 10 “Financial Reporting in Hyperinflationary Economies”
(June 2001)
- IPSAS 11 “Construction Contracts”
(June 2001)
- IPSAS 12 “Inventories”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 13 “Leases”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 14 “Events after the Reporting Date”
(December 2006)
- IPSAS 15 “Financial Instruments: Disclosure and Presentation”
(December 2001)
- IPSAS 16 “Investment Property”
(December 2006)

Accrual IPSASs on Issue at January 2010

IPSAS 17	“Property, Plant, and Equipment” (December 2006)
IPSAS 18	“Segment Reporting” (June 2002)
IPSAS 19	“Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets” (October 2002)
IPSAS 20	“Related Party Disclosures” (October 2002)
IPSAS 21	“Impairment of Non-Cash-Generating Assets” (December 2004)
IPSAS 22	“Disclosure of Financial Information about the General Government Sector” (December 2006)
IPSAS 23	“Revenue from Non-Exchange Transactions (Taxes and Transfers)” (December 2006)
IPSAS 24	“Presentation of Budget Information in Financial Statements” (December 2006)
IPSAS 25	“Employee Benefits” (February 2008)
IPSAS 26	“Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets” (February 2008)
IPSAS 27	“Agriculture” (December 2009)
IPSAS 28	“Financial Instruments: Presentation” (January 2010)
IPSAS 29	“Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement” (January 2010)
IPSAS 30	“Financial Instruments: Disclosures” (January 2010)
IPSAS 31	“Intangible Assets” (January 2010)

