IPSAS® ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

GLOSSARY OF DEFINED TERMS IN IPSAS ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

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This Glossary contains all terms defined in the 51-accrual basis IPSAS Accounting Standards approved up to January 31, 2026. A list of these IPSAS Accounting Standards is located after this Glossary. This Glossary does not include terms defined in the Cash Basis IPSAS Standard, *Financial Reporting under the Cash Basis of Accounting*. Users should refer to that Cash Basis IPSAS Standard for these terms.

Definitions

References to accrual basis IPSAS Standards 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
12-month expected credit loss	The portion of lifetime expected credit losses that represent the expected credit losses that result from default events on a financial instrument that are possible within the 12 months after the reporting date.	41.9
accounting estimates Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	Monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty.	3.7
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
acquired operation	The operation that the acquirer gains control of in an acquisition.	40.5
acquirer	The entity that gains control of one or more operations in an acquisition.	40.5
acquisition	A public sector combination in which one party to the combination gains control of one or more operations, and there is evidence that the combination is not an amalgamation.	40.5
acquisition date	The date on which the acquirer gains control of the acquired operation.	40.5
active market	A market in which transactions for the asset or liability take place with sufficient frequency and volume to provide pricing information on an ongoing basis.	46.6

Term	Definition	Location
actuarial gains and losses	Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from: (a) Experience adjustments (the effects of differences between the previous actuarial assumptions and what has actually occurred); and (b) The effects of changes in actuarial assumptions.	39.8
actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits	The present value of the expected payments by a retirement benefit plan to participants attributable to service, as employees, already rendered.	49.9
agricultural activity	The management by an entity of the biological transformation and harvest of biological assets for: • 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 produce of the entity’s biological assets.	27.9
amalgamation	Gives rise to a resulting entity and is either: (a) A public sector combination in which no party to the combination gains control of one or more operations; or (b) A public sector combination in which one party to the combination gains control of one or more operations, and in which there is evidence that the combination has the economic substance of an amalgamation.	40.5
amalgamation date	The date on which the resulting entity obtains control of the combining operations.	40.5
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 the 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, for financial assets, adjusted for any loss allowance.	41.9
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

Term	Definition	Location
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 expected to flow to the entity.	1.7
asset ceiling	The present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plan or reductions in future contributions to the plan.	39.8
assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund	Assets (other than non-transferable financial instruments issued by the reporting entity) that: (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 (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: (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 (ii) The assets are returned to the reporting entity to reimburse it for employee benefits already paid.	39.8
bearer plant	A living plant that: (a) Is used in the production or supply of agricultural produce: (b) Is expected to bear produce for more than one period: and (c) Has a remote likelihood of being sold as agricultural produce, except for incidental scrap sales.	27.9
benefits	The advantages an entity obtains from its involvement with other entities. Benefits may be financial or non-financial. The actual impact of an entity's involvement with another entity can have positive or negative aspects.	35.14
binding arrangement (for a service concession arrangement)	Describes contracts and other arrangements that confer similar rights and obligations on the parties to it as if they were in the form of a contract.	32.8

Term	Definition	Location
binding arrangement (for a joint arrangement)	An arrangement that confers enforceable rights and obligations on the parties to it as if it were in the form of a contract. It includes rights from contracts or other legal rights.	35.14; 36.8
binding arrangement (for revenue transactions)	For the purposes of this Standard, an arrangement that confers both rights and obligations, enforceable through legal or equivalent means, on the parties to the arrangement.	47.4
binding arrangement asset	An entity's right to consideration for satisfying its compliance obligations in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement when that right is conditioned on something other than the passage of time (for example, the entity's future performance).	47.4
binding arrangement liability	an entity's obligation to satisfy its compliance obligation in compliance with the terms of the binding arrangement for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the resource provider.	47.4
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
budgetary basis	The accrual, cash, or other basis of accounting adopted in the budget that has been approved by the legislative body.	24.7
capital transfer (for a resource recipient)	From the perspective of a resource recipient, an inflow of cash or another asset that arises from a binding arrangement with a specification that the entity acquires or constructs a non-financial asset that will be controlled by the entity. (Paragraph AG140 provides additional guidance.)	47.4
capital transfer (for a resource provider)	From the perspective of a transfer provider, an outflow of cash or another asset that arises from a binding arrangement with a specification that the transfer recipient acquires or constructs a non-financial asset that will be controlled by the transfer recipient.	48.6
carrying amount (of an intangible asset)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses.	31.16
carrying amount (of investment property)	The amount at which an asset is recognized in the statement of financial position.	16.7

Term	Definition	Location
carrying amount (of property, plant, and equipment)	The amount at which an asset is recognized after deducting any accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.	45.5
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, 44.9
change in accounting estimate Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	Is 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
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.	45.5
class of tangible natural resources held for conservation Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	A grouping of tangible natural resources held for conservation that are of a similar nature and are shown as a single item for the purpose of disclosure in the financial statements.	51.8

Term	Definition	Location
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
collective services	Services provided by a public sector entity simultaneously to all members of the community that are intended to address the needs of society as a whole.	19.18
combining operation	An operation that combines with one or more other operations to form the resulting entity in an amalgamation.	40.5
commencement date of the lease	The date on which a lessor makes an underlying asset available for use by a lessee.	43.5
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
compliance obligation	An entity's promise in a binding arrangement to either use resources internally for distinct goods or services or transfer distinct goods or services to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary.	47.4
component of an entity	Comprises operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished, operationally and for financial reporting purposes, from the rest of the entity.	44.9
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 in which the assets, liabilities, net assets/equity, revenue, expenses and cash flows of the controlling entity and its controlled entities are presented as those of a single economic entity.	34.6
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 their ultimate purpose or use.	11.4

Term	Definition	Location
constructive obligation	An obligation that derives from an entity's actions where: (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 consideration	Usually an obligation of the acquirer to transfer additional assets or equity interests to the former owners of an acquired operation as part of the exchange for control of the acquired operation if specified future events occur or conditions are met. However, contingent consideration also may give the acquirer the right to the return of previously transferred consideration if specified conditions are met.	40.5
contingent liability	(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: (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
contract	For the purpose of this Standard, is an agreement between two or more parties that creates enforceable rights and obligations.	43.5
contractor	An entity that performs construction work pursuant to a construction contract.	11.4
contributions from owners	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: (a) Conveys entitlement both to (i) distributions of future economic benefits or service potential by the entity during its life, such distributions	1.7

Term	Definition	Location
	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 (b) Can be sold, exchanged, transferred, or redeemed.	
control	An entity controls another entity when the entity is exposed, or has rights, to variable benefits from its involvement with the other entity and has the ability to affect the nature or amount of those benefits through its power over the other entity.	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 that is controlled by another entity.	35.14
controlling entity	An entity that controls one or more entities.	35.14
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 approach	A measurement technique that reflects the amount that would be required currently to replace the service capacity of an asset (often referred to as current replacement cost).	46.6
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
cost of fulfillment	The costs that the entity will incur in fulfilling the obligations represented by the liability, assuming that it does so in the least costly manner.	46.6
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
costs to sell	The incremental costs directly attributable to the disposal of an asset (or disposal group), excluding finance costs and income tax expense.	44.9

Term	Definition	Location
credit-adjusted effective interest rate	The rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the amortized cost of a financial asset that is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset. When calculating the credit-adjusted effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial asset (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) and expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see [IPSAS 41] paragraphs AG156–AG158), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the remaining life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).	41.9
credit-impaired financial asset	A financial asset that is credit-impaired when one or more events that have a detrimental impact on the estimated future cash flows of that financial asset have occurred. Evidence that a financial asset is credit-impaired include observable data about the following events: (a) Significant financial difficulty of the issuer or the borrower; (b) A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event; (c) The lender(s) of the borrower, for economic or contractual reasons relating to the borrower's financial difficulty, having granted to the borrower a concession(s) that the lender(s) would not otherwise consider; (d) It is becoming probable that the borrower will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganization; (e) The disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulties; or (f) The purchase or origination of a financial asset at a deep discount that reflects the incurred credit losses. It may not be possible to identify a single discrete event—instead, the combined effect of several events may have caused financial assets to become credit-impaired.	41.9
credit loss	The difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to an entity in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). An entity shall estimate cash flows	41.9

Term	Definition	Location
	by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument. The cash flows that are considered shall include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms. There is a presumption that the expected life of a financial instrument can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the expected life of a financial instrument, the entity shall use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.	
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
credit risk rating grades	A rating of credit risk based on the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument	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 asset	An entity shall classify an asset as a current asset when: (a) It expects to realize the asset, or intends to sell or consume it, in its normal operating cycle; (b) It holds the asset primarily for the purpose of trading; (c) It expects to realize the asset within twelve months after the reporting period; or (d) The asset is cash or a cash equivalent (as defined in IPSAS 2, *Cash Flow Statements*) unless the asset is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.	44.9
current replacement cost Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	Is the cost the entity would incur to acquire the asset on the reporting date	12.9
current operational value	The amount the entity would pay for the remaining service potential of an asset at the measurement date.	46.6
customer	A party that has contracted with an entity to obtain goods or services that are an output of the entity's activities in exchange for consideration.	47.4
date of adoption of IPSAS	The date an entity adopts accrual basis IPSAS for the first time, and is the start of the reporting period in which the first-time adopter adopts accrual basis IPSAS and for which the entity presents its first transitional IPSAS	33.9

Term	Definition	Location
Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	financial statements or its first IPSAS financial statements.	
date of adoption of IPSAS Standards Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.		33.8 (issued in 2025)
decision maker	An entity with decision-making rights that is either a principal or an agent for other parties.	35.14
deemed cost	An amount used as a surrogate for transaction price at the measurement date.	46.6
deficit or surplus	Is: (a) The present value of the defined benefit obligation less (b) The fair value (as defined in IPSAS 46, *Measurement*) of plan assets (if any).	39.8
defined benefit plans	Post-employment benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.	39.8
defined benefit plans	For the purposes of this Standard, retirement benefit plans other than defined contribution plans.	49.9
defined contribution obligations	The amounts owed to participants under the terms of a defined contribution plan.	49.9
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.	39.8
defined contribution plans	For the purposes of this Standard, retirement benefit plans under which amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by contributions to a fund together with investment earnings thereon.	49.9
depreciable amount	The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its residual value.	45.5
depreciation	The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life.	45.5

Term	Definition	Location
derecognition	The removal of a previously recognized financial asset or financial liability from an entity's statement of financial position.	41.9
derivative	A financial instrument or other contract within the scope of this Standard with all three of the following characteristics. (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'). (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. (c) It is settled at a future date.	41.9
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
disposal group	A group of assets to be disposed of, by sale or otherwise, together as a group in a single transaction, and liabilities directly associated with those assets that will be transferred in the transaction. The group includes goodwill acquired in a public sector combination if the group is a cash-generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated in accordance with the requirements of paragraphs 90A–90H of IPSAS 26, Impairment of Cash-Generating Assets or if it is an operation within such a cash-generating unit.	44.9
discontinued operation	A component of an entity that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale and: (a) Represents a separate major operation or geographical area of operations; (b) Is part of a single coordinated plan to dispose of a separate operation or geographical area of operations; or (c) Is a controlled entity acquired exclusively with a view to resale.	44.9

Term	Definition	Location
dividends or similar distributions	Distributions to holders of equity instruments in proportion to their holdings of a particular class of capital	41.9
economic entity	A controlling entity and its controlled entities.	1.7, 35.14
economic life	Either: (a) The period over which an asset is expected to be economically usable by one or more users; or (b) The number of production or similar units expected to be obtained from an asset by one or more users.	43.5
effective date of the modification	The date when both parties agree to a lease modification	43.5
effective interest method	The method that is used in the calculation of the amortized cost of a financial asset or a financial liability and in the allocation and recognition of the interest revenue or interest expense in surplus or deficit over the relevant period.	41.9
effective interest rate	The rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial asset or financial liability to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset or to the amortized cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, an entity shall estimate the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses. The calculation includes all fees and points paid or received between parties to the contract that are an integral part of the effective interest rate (see [IPSAS 41] paragraphs AG156–AG158), transaction costs, and all other premiums or discounts. There is a presumption that the cash flows and the expected life of a group of similar financial instruments can be estimated reliably. However, in those rare cases when it is not possible to reliably estimate the cash flows or the expected life of a financial instrument (or group of financial instruments), the entity shall use the contractual cash flows over the full contractual term of the financial instrument (or group of financial instruments).	41.9
employee benefits	All forms of consideration given by an entity in exchange for service rendered by employees or for the termination of employment.	39.8
entry price	The price paid to acquire an asset or received to assume a liability in an exchange transaction.	46.6
equity interests	For the purposes of this Standard, is used broadly to mean ownership	40.5

Term	Definition	Location
	interests of investor-owned entities and owner, member or participant interests of mutual entities.	
equity instrument	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 interests in other entities)	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 the investee's net assets/equity of the associate or joint venture. The investor's surplus or deficit includes its share of the investee's surplus or deficit and the investor's net assets/equity includes its share of changes in the investee's net assets/equity that have not been recognized in the investee's surplus or deficit.	36.8
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-adjusting events after the reporting date).	14.5
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
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	12.9
exit price	The price received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability.	46.6
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

Term	Definition	Location
expected cash flow	The probability-weighted average (i.e., mean of the distribution) of possible future cash flows.	46.6
expected credit loss	The weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of a default occurring as the weights.	41.9
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, 47.4
exploration and evaluation assets Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.	Exploration and evaluation expenditures recognized as assets in accordance with the entity's accounting policy	50.6
exploration and evaluation expenditures Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.	Expenditures incurred by an entity in connection with the exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources before the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting a mineral resource are demonstrable.	50.6
exploration for and evaluation of mineral resources Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.	The search for mineral resources, including minerals, oil, natural gas, and similar non-regenerative resources after the entity has obtained legal rights to explore in a specific area, as well as the determination of the technical feasibility and commercial viability of extracting the mineral resource.	50.6
fair value	For the purpose of applying the lessor accounting requirements in this Standard, is the amount for which an asset could be exchanged, or a liability settled, between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction.	43.5
fair value	The price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.	46.6
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

Term	Definition	Location
Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.		
fair value less costs to sell Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	The price that would be received to sell the asset in an orderly transaction between market participants 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 incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.	43.5
financial asset	Any asset that is: (a) Cash; (b) An equity instrument of another entity; (c) A contractual right: (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: (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 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.	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
financial guarantee contract	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.	41.9
financial instrument	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	Any liability that is: (a) A contractual obligation: (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: (i) A non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver 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, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with [IPSAS 28] 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. 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 paragraphs 15 and 16 or paragraphs 17 and 18.	28.9

Term	Definition	Location
financial liability at fair value through surplus or deficit	A financial liability that meets one of the following conditions: (a) It meets the definition of held for trading. (b) Upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with [IPSAS 41] paragraph 46 or 51. (c) It is designated either upon initial recognition or subsequently as at fair value through surplus or deficit in accordance with [IPSAS 41] paragraph 152.	41.9
financing activities	Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the contributed capital and borrowings of the entity.	2.8
fines Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2025.	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
fines	Economic benefits or service potential received or receivable by the entity, as determined by a court or other law enforcement body, as a consequence of the breach of laws and/or regulations.	47.4
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.	41.9
firm purchase commitment	An agreement with an unrelated party, binding on both parties and usually legally enforceable, that (a) specifies all significant terms, including the price and timing of the transactions, and (b) includes a disincentive for non-performance that is sufficiently large to make performance highly probable.	44.9
first IPSAS financial statements Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	The first annual financial statements in which an entity complies with the accrual basis IPSAS and can make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with those IPSAS because it adopted one or more of the transitional exemptions in this IPSAS that do not affect the fair presentation of the financial statements and its ability to assert compliance with accrual basis IPSAS.	33.9
first IPSAS financial statements Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	Are the first financial statements that fairly present transactions and balances for the reporting period in compliance with the accrual basis IPSAS, and for which an entity can make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with those IPSAS Standards.	33.9 (issued in 2025)
first-time adopter	An entity that adopts accrual basis IPSAS for the first time and presents its	33.9

Term	Definition	Location
Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	first transitional IPSAS financial statements or its first IPSAS financial statements.	
first-time adopter Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	An entity that adopts accrual basis IPSAS Standards for the first time	33.8 (issued in 2025)
fixed payments	Payments made by a lessee to a lessor for the right to use an underlying asset during the lease term, excluding variable lease payments	43.5
fixed price contract	A construction contract in which the contractor agrees to a fixed contract price, or a fixed rate per unit of output, which in some cases is subject to cost escalation clauses.	11.4
forecast transaction	An uncommitted but anticipated future transaction.	41.9
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
funding	The transfer of assets to an entity (the retirement benefit plan) separate from the employer/sponsor to meet future obligations for the payment of retirement benefits.	49.9
general government sector	Comprises all organizational entities of the general government as defined in statistical bases of financial reporting	22.15
goodwill	An asset representing the future economic benefits arising from other assets acquired in an acquisition that are not individually identified and separately recognized.	40.5
grantor (in a service concession arrangement)	The entity that grants the right to use the service concession asset to the operator.	32.8
gross carrying amount of a financial asset	The amortized cost of a financial asset, before adjusting for any loss allowance.	41.9

Term	Definition	Location
gross investment in the lease	The sum of: (a) The lease payments receivable by the lessor under a finance lease; and (b) Any unguaranteed residual value accruing to the lessor.	43.5
group of biological assets	An aggregation of similar living animals or plants.	27.9
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
hedge ratio	The relationship between the quantity of the hedging instrument and the quantity of the hedged item in terms of their relative weighting.	41.9
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 for trading	A financial asset or financial liability that: (a) Is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term; (b) On initial recognition 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 (c) Is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument).	41.9
highest and best use	The use of a non-financial asset by market participants that would	46.6

Term	Definition	Location
	maximize the value of the asset or the group of assets and liabilities (e.g., an operation) within which the asset would be used.	
highly probable	Means significantly more likely than probable.	44.9
historical cost	The consideration given to acquire, construct, or develop an asset plus transaction costs, or the consideration received to assume a liability minus transaction costs, at the time the asset is acquired, constructed or developed, or the liability is incurred.	46.6
identifiable	An asset is identifiable if it either: (a) Is separable, i.e., is capable of being separated or divided from the entity and sold, transferred, licensed, rented, or exchanged, either individually or together with a related binding arrangement, identifiable asset or liability, regardless of whether the entity intends to do so; or (b) Arises from binding arrangements (including rights from contracts or other legal rights), regardless of whether those rights are transferable or separable from the entity or from other rights and obligations.	40.5
impairment	A loss in the future economic benefits or service potential of an asset, over and above the systematic recognition of the loss of the asset's future economic benefits or service potential through depreciation.	21.14
impairment gain or loss	Recognized in surplus or deficit in accordance with [IPSAS 41] paragraph 80 and that arises from applying the impairment requirements in [IPSAS 41] paragraphs 73–93.	41.9
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: (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	3.7

Term	Definition	Location
	(c) The retrospective application or retrospective restatement requires significant estimates of amounts and it is impossible to distinguish objectively information about those estimates that: (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; from other information.	
income approach	A measurement technique that converts future amounts (e.g., cash flows or revenue and expenses) to a single current (i.e., discounted) amount.	46.6
inception date of the lease	The earlier of the date of a lease agreement and the date of commitment by the parties to the principal terms and conditions of the lease.	43.5
individual services	Goods and services provided to individuals and/or households by a public sector entity that are intended to address the needs of society as a whole.	19.18
initial direct costs	Incremental costs of obtaining a lease that would not have been incurred if the lease had not been obtained.	43.5
Inputs	The assumptions used when pricing the asset or liability, including assumptions about risk, such as the following: (a) The risk inherent in a particular measurement technique used to estimate a measurement in accordance with a measurement basis (such as a pricing model); and (b) The risk inherent in the inputs to the measurement technique. Inputs may be observable or unobservable.	46.6
intangible asset	An identifiable non-monetary asset without physical substance.	31.16
interest in another entity	Refers to involvement by way of binding arrangements or otherwise that exposes an entity to variability of benefits from the performance of the other entity. An interest in another entity can be evidenced by, but is not limited to, the holding of equity or debt instruments as well as other forms of involvement such as the provision of funding, liquidity support, credit enhancement and guarantees. It includes the means by which an entity has control or joint control of, or significant influence over, another entity. An entity does not necessarily have an interest in another entity solely because of a typical funder/recipient or customer/supplier relationship.	37.7

Term	Definition	Location
interest rate implicit in the lease	The rate of interest that causes the present value of (a) the lease payments and (b) the unguaranteed residual value to equal the sum of (i) the fair value of the underlying asset and (ii) any initial direct costs of the lessor.	43.5
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 distribution.	12.9
investing activities	The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments not included in cash equivalents.	2.8
investment entity	An entity that: (a) Obtains funds from one or more investors for the purpose of providing those investor(s) with investment management services; (b) Has the purpose of investing funds solely for returns from capital appreciation, investment revenue, or both; and (c) Measures and evaluates the performance of substantially all of its investments on a fair value basis.	35.14
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: (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 arrangement	An arrangement of which two or more parties have joint control.	36.8
joint control	The agreed sharing of control of an arrangement by way of a binding arrangement, which exists only when decisions about the relevant activities require the unanimous consent of the parties sharing control.	36.8
joint operation	A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the assets, and obligations for the liabilities, relating to the arrangement.	37.7

Term	Definition	Location
joint operator	A party to a joint operation that has joint control of that joint operation.	37.7
joint venture	A joint arrangement whereby the parties that have joint control of the arrangement have rights to the net assets of the arrangement.	36.8
joint venturer	A party to a joint venture that has joint control of that joint venture.	36.8
key management personnel	(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: (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	A contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.	43.5
lease incentives	Payments made by a lessor to a lessee associated with a lease, or the reimbursement or assumption by a lessor of costs of a lessee.	43.5
lease modification	A change in the scope of a lease, or the consideration for a lease, that was not part of the original terms and conditions of the lease (for example, adding or terminating the right to use one or more underlying assets, or extending or shortening the contractual lease term).	43.5
lease payments	Payments made by a lessee to a lessor relating to the right to use an underlying asset during the lease term, comprising the following: (a) Fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives; (b) Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate; (c) The exercise price of a purchase option if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (d) Payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.	43.5

Term	Definition	Location
lease term	The non-cancellable period for which a lessee has the right to use an underlying asset, together with both: (a) Periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and (b) Periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the lessee is reasonably certain not to exercise that option.	43.5
legal obligation	An obligation that derives from: (a) A contract (through its explicit or implicit terms); (b) Legislation; or (c) Other operation of law.	19.18
lessee	An entity that obtains the right to use an underlying asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.	43.5
lessee's incremental borrowing rate	The rate of interest that a lessee would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, the funds necessary to obtain an asset of a similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment.	43.5
lessor	An entity that provides the right to use an underlying asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.	43.5
level 1 inputs	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.	46.6
level 2 inputs	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.	46.6
level 3 inputs	Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.	46.6
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
lifetime expected credit losses	The expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.	41.9
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

Term	Definition	Location
loans payable	Financial liabilities, other than short-term trade payables on normal credit terms.	30.8
loss allowance	The allowance for expected credit losses on financial assets measured in accordance with paragraph 40, lease receivables, the accumulated impairment amount for financial assets measured in accordance with [IPSAS 41] paragraph 41 and the provision for expected credit losses on loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts.	41.9
market approach	A measurement technique that uses prices and other relevant information generated by market transactions involving identical or comparable (i.e., similar) assets, liabilities or a group of assets and liabilities.	46.6
market participants	Are buyers and sellers in the principal (or most advantageous) market for the asset or liability that have all of the following characteristics: (a) They are independent of each other, i.e., they are not related parties as defined in IPSAS 20, *Related Party Disclosures*, although the price in a related party transaction may be used as an input to a fair value measurement if the entity has evidence that the transaction was entered into at market terms. (b) They are knowledgeable, having a reasonable understanding about the asset or liability and the transaction using all available information, including information that might be obtained through due diligence efforts that are usual and customary. (c) They are able to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability. (d) They are willing to enter into a transaction for the asset or liability, i.e., they are motivated but not forced or otherwise compelled to do so.	46.6
market-corroborated inputs	Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by observable market data by correlation or other means.	46.6
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
material Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2026.	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

Term	Definition	Location
material Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2027.	Information is material if omitting, misstating or obscuring it could reasonably be expected to influence the discharge of accountability by the entity, or the decisions that primary users make on the basis of the entity's general purpose financial statements prepared for that reporting period.	1.7
modification gain or loss	The amount arising from adjusting the gross carrying amount of a financial asset to reflect the renegotiated or modified contractual cash flows. The entity recalculates the gross carrying amount of a financial asset as the present value of the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the renegotiated or modified financial asset that are discounted at the financial asset's original effective interest rate (or the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets) or, when applicable, the revised effective interest rate calculated in accordance with [IPSAS 41] paragraph 139. When estimating the expected cash flows of a financial asset, an entity shall consider all contractual terms of the financial asset (for example, prepayment, call and similar options) but shall not consider the expected credit losses, unless the financial asset is a purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset, in which case an entity shall also consider the initial expected credit losses that were considered when calculating the original credit-adjusted effective interest rate.	41.9
monetary items	Units of currency held and assets and liabilities to be received or paid in a fixed or determinable number of units of currency.	4.10
most advantageous market	The market that maximizes the amount that would be received to sell the asset or minimizes the amount that would be paid to transfer the liability, after taking into account transaction costs and transport costs.	46.6
multi-employer plans	Defined contribution plans (other than state plans) or defined benefit plans (other than state plans) that: (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.	39.8
multi-year budget	An approved budget for more than one year. It does not include published forward estimates or projections for periods beyond the budget period.	24.7
mutual entity	An entity, other than an investor-owned entity, that provides dividends, lower costs or other economic benefits directly to its owners, members or participants. For example, a mutual insurance company, a credit union and	40.5

Term	Definition	Location
	a co-operative entity are all mutual entities.	
net assets/equity	The residual interest in the assets of the entity after deducting all its liabilities. The components of net assets/equity are contributed capital, accumulated surpluses or deficits, reserves, and non-controlling interests. Types of reserves include: (a) Changes in revaluation surplus (see IPSAS 17, *Property, Plant, and Equipment* and IPSAS 31, *Intangible Assets*); (b) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans (see IPSAS 39, *Employee Benefits*); (c) Gains and losses arising from translating the financial statements of a foreign operation (see IPSAS 4, *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates*); (d) Gains and losses from investments in equity instruments designated at fair value through net assets/equity in accordance with paragraph 106 of IPSAS 41, *Financial Instruments*; (e) Gains and losses on financial assets measured at fair value through net assets/equity in accordance with paragraph 41 of IPSAS 41; (f) The effective portion of gains and losses on hedging instruments in a cash flow hedge and the gains and losses on hedging instruments that hedge investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through net assets/equity in accordance with paragraph 106 of IPSAS 41 (see paragraphs 113–155 of IPSAS 41); (g) For particular liabilities designated as at fair value through surplus or deficit, the amount of the change in fair value that is attributable to changes in the liability's credit risk (see paragraph 108 of IPSAS 41); (h) Changes in the value of the time value of options when separating the intrinsic value and time value of an option contract and designating as the hedging instrument only the changes in the intrinsic value (see paragraphs 113–155 of IPSAS 41); and (i) Changes in the value of the forward elements of forward contracts when separating the forward element and spot element of a forward contract and designating as the hedging instrument only the changes in the spot element, and changes in the value of the foreign currency basis spread of a financial instrument when excluding it from the designation of that financial instrument as the hedging instrument (see paragraphs 113–155 of IPSAS 41).	1.7
net assets available for benefits	Are:	49.9

Term	Definition	Location
	(a) For defined benefit plans – the assets of a plan less liabilities other than the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits and, in a hybrid plan, the defined contribution obligation to participants; and (b) For defined contribution plans – the assets of a plan less liabilities other than the defined contribution obligations to participants.	
net defined benefit liability (asset)	The deficit or surplus, adjusted for any effect of limiting a net defined benefit asset to the asset ceiling.	39.8
net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset)	The change during the period in the net defined benefit liability (asset) that arises from the passage of time.	39.8
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.	43.5
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-cash-generating assets	Assets other than cash-generating assets.	21.14
non-controlling interest	The net assets/equity in a controlled entity not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a controlling entity.	35.14
non-current asset	An asset that does not meet the definition of a current asset.	44.9
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-exchange transactions	Transactions that are not exchange transactions, where 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.	12.9

Term	Definition	Location
non-monetary items	Items that are not monetary items.	10.7
non-performance risk	The risk that an entity will not fulfill an obligation. Non-performance risk includes, but may not be limited to, the entity’s own credit risk.	46.6
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 about items that do not qualify for recognition in those statements.	1.7
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
observable inputs	Inputs that are developed using market data, such as publicly available information about actual events or transactions, and that reflect the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.	46.6
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
opening statement of financial position Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	A first-time adopter’s statement of financial position at the date of adoption of IPSAS Standards	33.8 (issued in 2025)
operating activities	The activities of the entity that are not investing or financing activities.	2.8
operating lease	A lease that does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an underlying asset.	43.5
operation	An integrated set of activities and related assets and/or liabilities that is capable of being conducted and managed for the purpose of achieving an entity’s objectives, by providing goods and/or services.	40.5
operator (in a service concession arrangement)	The entity that uses the service concession asset to provide public services subject to the grantor’s control of the asset.	32.8
optional lease payments	Payments to be made by a lessee to a lessor for the right to use an underlying asset during periods covered by an option to extend or terminate a lease that are not included in the lease term.	43.5

Term	Definition	Location
orderly transaction	A transaction that assumes exposure to the market for a period before the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities; it is not a forced transaction (e.g., a forced liquidation or distress sale).	46.6
original budget	The initial approved budget for the budget period.	24.7
other compulsory contributions and levies	Cash or another asset, paid or payable to the entity, in accordance with laws and/or regulations, established to provide revenue that is to be used in the provision of specified government programs.	47.4
other long-term employee benefits	All employee benefits other than short-term employee benefits, post-employment benefits and termination benefits.	39.8
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 by 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
owners	For the purposes of this Standard, is used broadly to include any party with quantifiable ownership interests in an operation. This includes, but is not limited to, holders of equity interests of investor-owned entities and owners or members of, or participants in, mutual entities.	40.5
participants	The members of a retirement benefit plan and others who are entitled to benefits under the plan.	49.9
party to a joint arrangement	An entity that participates in a joint arrangement, regardless of whether that entity has joint control of the arrangement.	37.7
past due	A financial asset is past due when a counterparty has failed to make a payment when that payment was contractually due.	41.9
period of use	The total period of time that an asset is used to fulfill a contract with a customer (including any non-consecutive periods of time).	43.5

Term	Definition	Location
plan assets	Comprise: (a) Assets held by a long-term employee benefit fund; and (b) Qualifying insurance policies.	39.8
post-employment benefit plans	Formal or informal arrangements under which an entity provides post-employment benefits for one or more employees.	39.8
post-employment benefits	Employee benefits (other than termination benefits and short-term employee benefits) that are payable after the completion of employment.	39.8
power	Consists of existing rights that give the current ability to direct the relevant activities of another entity.	35.14
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.	39.8
presentation currency	The currency in which the financial statements are presented.	4.10
previous basis of accounting Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	The basis of accounting that a first-time adopter used immediately before adopting accrual basis IPSAS Standards.	33.8 (issued in 2025
principal market	The market with the greatest volume and level of activity for the asset or liability.	46.6
probable	Means more likely than not	44.9
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, faithfully representative 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. Such errors include the effects of mathematical mistakes, mistakes in applying accounting policies, oversights or misinterpretations of facts, and	3.7

Term	Definition	Location
	fraud.	
property, plant, and equipment	Tangible items that: (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.	45.5
prospective application	Prospective application of a change in accounting policy and of recognizing the effect of a change in an accounting estimate, respectively, are: (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
protective rights	Rights designed to protect the interest of the party holding those rights without giving that party power over the entity to which those rights relate.	35.14
provision	A liability of uncertain timing or amount.	19.18
public sector combination	The bringing together of separate operations into one public sector entity.	40.5
public sector combination under common control	A public sector combination in which all of the entities or operations involved are ultimately controlled by the same entity both before and after the public sector combination.	40.5
purchased or originated credit-impaired financial asset	Credit-impaired on initial recognition.	41.9
purchaser	A resource provider that provides a resource to the entity in exchange for goods or services that are an output of an entity’s activities under a binding arrangement for its own consumption.	47.4
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: (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: (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.	39.8
reclassification date	The first day of the first reporting period following the change in management model that results in an entity reclassifying financial assets.	41.9
recoverable amount	The higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.	44.9
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 of disposal and its value in use.	26.13
recoverable service amount Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	The higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its value in use.	21.14
recoverable service amount Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	The higher of a non-cash-generating asset's fair value less costs to sell and its current operational value.	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.	41.9
related party	Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to (a) control	20.4

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

Term	Definition	Location
	the other party, or (b) exercise significant influence 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: (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.	
related party transaction	A transfer of resources or obligations between related parties, regardless of whether a price is charged. Related party transactions exclude transactions with any other entity that is a related party solely because of its economic dependence on the reporting entity or the government of which it forms part.	20.4
relevant rights	Activities of the potentially controlled entity that significantly affect the nature or amount of the benefits that an entity receives from its involvement with that other entity.	35.14
remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability (asset)	Comprise: (a) Actuarial gains and losses; (b) The return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset); and (c) Any change in the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (asset).	39.8
removal rights	Rights to deprive the decision maker of its decision-making authority.	35.14
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

Term	Definition	Location
research	Original and planned investigation undertaken with the prospect of gaining new scientific or technical knowledge and understanding.	31.16
residual value (of property, plant, and equipment or an intangible 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.	45.5
residual value guarantee	A guarantee made to a lessor by a party unrelated to the lessor that the value (or part of the value) of an underlying asset at the end of a lease will be at least a specified amount.	43.5
resource provider	The party that provides a resource to the entity.	47.4
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: (a) The scope of an entity's activities; or (b) The manner in which those activities are carried out.	19.18
resulting entity	The entity that is the result of two or more operations combining in an amalgamation	40.5
retirement benefit obligations	Are: (a) For defined benefit plans – the actuarial present value of promised retirement benefits; and (b) For defined contribution plans – the defined contribution obligations.	49.9
retirement benefit plans	Arrangements whereby an employer/sponsor provides benefits for participants on or after termination of service as employee (either in the form of an annual income and/or as a lump sum) when such benefits, or the contributions towards them, can be determined or estimated in advance of retirement from the provisions of a document or from the employer's/sponsor's practices.	49.9
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	3.7

Term	Definition	Location
	elements of financial statements as if a prior period error had never occurred.	
return on plan assets	The interest, dividends or similar distributions and other revenue derived from the plan assets, together with realized and unrealized gains or losses on the plan assets, less: (a) Any costs of managing the plan assets; and (b) Any tax payable by the plan itself, other than tax included in the actuarial assumptions used to measure the present value of the defined benefit obligation.	39.8
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
revenue from a structured entity	Includes, but is not limited to, recurring and non-recurring fees, interest, dividends or similar distributions, gains or losses on the remeasurement or derecognition of interests in structured entities and gains or losses from the transfer of assets and liabilities to the structured entity.	38.7
right-of-use asset	An asset that represents a lessee's right to use an underlying asset for the lease term.	43.5
risk premium	The compensation sought by risk-averse market participants for bearing the uncertainty inherent in the cash flows of an asset or a liability. Also referred to as a 'risk adjustment'.	46.6
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 the entity's past performance in achieving its objectives and (b) making decisions about the future allocation of resources.	18.9
segment accounting policies	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.	18.27
segment assets	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. 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. Segment assets do not include income tax or income tax-equivalent assets	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
	that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents. 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 are determined after deducting related allowances that are reported as direct offsets in the entity's statement of financial position.	
segment expense	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 relating to transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment expense does not include: (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. 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.	18.27
segment liabilities	Those operating liabilities that result from the operating activities of a segment, and that either are directly attributable to the segment or can be allocated to the segment on a reasonable basis. If a segment's segment expense includes interest expense, its segment liabilities include the related interest-bearing liabilities. Segment liabilities do not include income tax or income tax equivalent	18.27

Term	Definition	Location
	liabilities that are recognized in accordance with accounting standards dealing with obligations to pay income tax or income tax equivalents.	
segment revenue	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 the provision of goods or services to other parties or from transactions with other segments of the same entity. Segment revenue does not include: (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. 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.	18.27
separate financial statements	Those presented by an entity, in which the entity could elect, subject to the requirements in this Standard, to account for its investments in controlled entities, joint ventures and associates either at cost, in accordance with IPSAS 29, *Financial Instruments: Recognition and Measurement* or using the equity method as described in IPSAS 36, *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures*.	34.6
separate vehicle	A separately identifiable financial structure, including separate legal entities or entities recognized by statute, regardless of whether those entities have a legal personality.	37.7
service concession arrangement	A binding arrangement between a grantor and an operator in which: (a) The operator uses the service concession asset to provide a public service on behalf of the grantor for a specified period of time; and (b) The operator is compensated for its services over the period of the service concession arrangement.	32.8
service concession asset	An asset used to provide public services in a service concession arrangement that: (a) Is provided by the operator which: (i) The operator constructs, develops, or acquires from a third party; or (ii) Is an existing asset of the operator; or	32.8

Term	Definition	Location
	(b) Is provided by the grantor which: (i) Is an existing asset of the grantor; or (ii) Is an upgrade to an existing asset of the grantor.	
service cost	Comprises: (a) Current service cost, which is the increase in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from employee service in the current period; (b) Past service cost, which is the change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation for employee service in prior periods, resulting from a plan amendment (the introduction or withdrawal of, or changes to, a defined benefit plan) or a curtailment (a significant reduction by the entity in the number of employees covered by a plan); and (c) Any gain or loss on settlement.	39.8
settlement	A transaction that eliminates all further legal or constructive obligations for part or all of the benefits provided under a defined benefit plan, other than a payment of benefits to, or on behalf of, employees that is set out in the terms of the plan and included in the actuarial assumptions.	39.8
short-term employee benefits	Employee benefits (other than termination benefits) that are due to be settled wholly before twelve months after the end of the reporting period in which the employees render the related service.	39.8
short-term lease	A lease that, at the commencement date, has a lease term of 12 months or less. A lease that contains a purchase option is not a short-term lease.	43.5
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 36.	20.4
significant influence (relating to interests in other entities)	The power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of another entity but is not control or joint control of those policies.	36.8

Term	Definition	Location
social benefits	Are cash transfers provided to: (a) Specific individuals and/or households who meet eligibility criteria; (b) Mitigate the effect of social risks; and (c) Address the needs of society as a whole	42.5
social risks	Events or circumstances that: (a) Relate to the characteristics of individuals and/or households – for example, age, health, poverty and employment status; and (b) May adversely affect the welfare of individuals and/or households, either by imposing additional demands on their resources or by reducing their income.	42.5
spot exchange rate	The exchange rate for immediate delivery.	4.10
stand-alone consideration	The amount that an entity intends to compensate the transfer recipient for satisfying each of its obligations in a binding arrangement.	48.6
stand-alone value (of a good or service)	the price of a good or service that is required to be used internally, or provided separately to a purchaser or third-party beneficiary.	47.4
state plans	Plans established by legislation that operate as if they are multi-employer plans for all entities in economic categories laid down in legislation.	39.8
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
structured entity	Is: (a) In the case of entities where administrative arrangements or legislation are normally the dominant factors in deciding who has control of an entity, an entity that has been designed so that administrative arrangements or legislation are not the dominant factors in deciding who controls the entity, such as when binding arrangements are significant to determining control of the entity and relevant activities are directed by means of binding arrangements; or (b) In the case of entities where voting or similar rights are normally the dominant factor in deciding who has control of an entity, an entity that has been designed so that voting or similar rights are not the dominant factor in deciding who controls the entity, such as when	38.7

Term	Definition	Location
	any voting rights relate to administrative tasks only and the relevant activities are directed by means of binding arrangements.	
sublease	A transaction for which an underlying asset is released by a lessee (‘intermediate lessor’) to a third party, and the lease (‘head lease’) between the head lessor and lessee remains in effect.	43.5
tangible natural resource held for conservation Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	For the purposes of this Standard, is a naturally occurring tangible asset that is managed to prevent its degradation.	51.8
tax expenditures	Preferential provisions of the tax law that provide certain taxpayers with concessions that are not available to others.	23.7, 47.4
taxable event	The event that the government, legislature, or other authority has determined will be subject to taxation.	23.7, 47.4
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
taxes	Economic benefits or service potential compulsorily paid or payable to the entity, 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 laws and/or regulations.	47.4
termination benefits	Employee benefits provided in exchange for the termination of an employee’s employment as a result of either: (a) An entity’s decision to terminate an employee’s employment before the normal retirement date; or (b) An employee’s decision to accept an offer of benefits in exchange for the termination of employment.	39.8
third-party beneficiary	An entity, household or individual who will benefit from a transaction made between other parties by receiving resources.	47.4
transaction consideration	For the purposes of this Standard, the amount of resources to which an entity expects to be entitled	47.4
transaction costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, issue or disposal of a financial asset or financial liability (see [IPSAS 41] paragraph AG163). An incremental cost is one that would not have been incurred if	41.9

Term	Definition	Location
	the entity had not acquired, issued or disposed of the financial instrument.	
transaction costs	Incremental costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction, development or disposal of an asset, or incurrence of a liability, and would not have been incurred if the entity had not acquired, constructed, developed or disposed of the asset, or incurred the liability.	46.6
transaction price	The consideration given to acquire, construct or develop an asset or received to assume a liability.	46.6
transfer	A transaction, other than taxes, in which an entity receives a resource from a resource provider (which may be another entity or an individual) without directly providing any good, service, or other asset in return.	47.4
transfer consideration	For the purposes of this Standard, represents the total amount of resources which an entity expects to transfer.	48.6
transfer expense	An expense arising from a transaction, other than taxes, in which an entity provides a good, service, or other asset to another entity (which may be an individual) without directly receiving any good, service, or other asset in return	48.6
transfer obligation	An entity's obligation in a binding arrangement to transfer resources in a specified manner.	48.6
transfer obligation liability	The liability recognized for the existence of one or more transfer obligations arising from a binding arrangement.	48.6
transfer provider	An entity that provides a good, service, or other asset to another entity without directly receiving any good, service or other asset in return.	48.6
transfer recipient	An entity that receives a good, service, or other asset from another entity without directly providing any good, service or other asset to that entity.	48.6
transfer right	An entity's enforceable right to have the transfer recipient satisfy its obligation in a manner as specified in a binding arrangement or face the consequences as specified in the binding arrangement.	48.6
transfer right asset	The asset recognized for the existence of one or more transfer rights arising from a binding arrangement.	48.6
transfers	Inflows of future economic benefits or service potential from non-exchange transactions, other than taxes.	23.7
transition period	The period during which a first-time adopter applies one or more of the	33.8

Term	Definition	Location
Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	exemptions in this Standard before it complies with the accrual basis IPSAS Standards in full, and before it is able to make an explicit and unreserved statement of such compliance with IPSAS Standards.	(issued in 2025)
transitional IPSAS financial statements Applicable for periods beginning on or after January 1, 2028.	Are the financial statements prepared in accordance with this Standard where a first-time adopter cannot make an explicit and unreserved statement of compliance with accrual basis IPSAS Standards because it adopted one or more of the transitional exemptions in this Standard that affect the fair presentation of the financial statements and its ability to assert compliance with accrual basis IPSAS Standards.	33.8 (issued in 2025)
transport costs	The costs that would be incurred to transport an asset from its current location to its principal (or most advantageous) market.	46.6
underlying asset	An asset that is the subject of a lease, for which the right to use that asset has been provided by a lessor to a lessee.	43.5
unearned finance revenue	The difference between: (a) The gross investment in the lease; and (b) The net investment in the lease.	43.5
unguaranteed residual value	That portion of the residual value of the underlying asset, the realization of which by a lessor is not assured or is guaranteed solely by a party related to the lessor.	43.5
unit of account	The level at which an asset or a liability is aggregated or disaggregated in an IPSAS for recognition purposes.	46.6
unobservable inputs	Inputs for which market data are not available and that are developed using the best information available about the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability.	46.6
useful life (of a non-cash-generating asset) Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	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 or an intangible asset)	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.	45.5

Term	Definition	Location
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 Applicable up to periods beginning on or before December 31, 2027.	The present value of the asset's remaining service potential.	21.14
variable lease payments	The portion of payments made by a lessee to a lessor for the right to use an underlying asset during the lease term that varies because of changes in facts or circumstances occurring after the commencement date, other than the passage of time.	43.5
vested benefits	Benefits, the rights to which, under the conditions of a retirement benefit plan, are not conditional on continued employment.	49.9