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Juta's Concise Dictionary of Accounting Terms with their Afrikaans Equivalents

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Opsomming: Die derde uitgawe van die woordeboek is in 1996 saamgestel in 'n tyd toe die standaardiseringsproses van terme in die middel van 'n internasionaliseringsproses was. Die meeste van die Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk wat as riglyn vir die rekeningkunde dien, is hersien en in ooreenstemming met die Internasionale Rekeningkundige Standaardekomitee se voorskrifte gebring. Aangesien rekeningkundige terminologie bepaal word deur hierdie Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk, is 'n groot aantal van die terme in die woordeboek verouderd. Omdat enige skrywer van 'n rekenkundige handboek weerloos is teen sulke veranderinge, het die resensent probeer om terme te identifiseer wat sedertdien verander het of nie voorheen in die rekeningkunde gebruik is nie. Die woordeboek is 'n nuttige werkboek vir enigeen wat geïnteresseerd is in die terminologie wat in die rekeningkunde gebruik word, maar sal veral bruikbaar wees vir studente wat op hoogte moet kom van die vaktaal van die rekeningkunde.

Sleutelwoorde: UNIEKE POSISIE, VERKLARINGS VAN ALGEMEEN AANVAARDE REKENKUNDIGE PRAKTYK (GAAP), GEKODIFISEERDE GAAP, INTERNASIONALISERINGSPROSES, VEROUDERDE TERME, ONVOLDOENDE OMSKRYWINGS, AANGEPASTE OMSKRYWINGS, NUWE TERMINOLOGIE

Abstract: Juta's Concise Dictionary of Accounting Terms with their Afrikaans Equivalents. The third edition of the dictionary was composed in 1996 at which time the standardization process of terms was in the middle of an internationalisation process. Most of the South African Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice which serves as guideline for accounting were revised and brought into compliance with the International Accounting Standards Committee's regulations. As accounting terminology is determined by these Statements of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice, a large part of the terms in the dictionary is outdated. Because any author of an accounting text book is defenceless against such changes, the reviewer attempted to identify terms that have since been changed or not been used in accounting previously. The dictionary is a helpful tool for anybody interested in the terminology used in accounting, but will be especially useful for students who need to acquaint themselves with the technical language of accounting.

Keywords: UNIQUE POSITION, STATEMENTS OF GENERALLY ACCEPTED ACCOUNTING PRACTICE (GAAP), CODIFIED GAAP, INTERNATIONALISATION PROCESS,

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ANTIQUATED TERMS, INSUFFICIENT DESCRIPTIONS, MODIFIED DESCRIPTIONS, NEW TERMINOLOGY

1. Inleidend

1.1 Unieke posisie van rekeningkunde

Rekeningkunde beklee 'n unieke posisie in die ekonomiese en bestuurswetenskappe aangesien die vakgebied deur 'n standaardeliggaam gereguleer word. Hierdie liggaam staan as die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut van Geoktrooieerde Rekenmeesters (SAIGR) bekend. Die SAIGR kodifiseer Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk (AARP) in Suid-Afrika deur middel van Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk na goedkeuring deur die Rekeningkundige Praktykeraad. Die Rekeningkundige Praktykeraad bestaan uit 'n wye groep verteenwoordigers van alle belanghebbende institute en liggame wat belange by finansiële verslagdoening in Suid-Afrika het. Die terminologie wat in die Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk gebruik word, is dus aanvaarbaar vir 'n wye reeks belanghebbendes. Die SAIGR is ook tans besig met 'n internasionaliseringsproses deur middel waarvan Suid-Afrikaanse Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk in ooreenstemming met internasionale standaarde gebring word.

Dit behoort dus duidelik te wees dat *terminologie* in rekeningkunde tot 'n groot mate gereguleer word deur Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk deurdat die meeste rekeningkundige terme in Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk omskryf word.

1.2 Gekodifiseerde AARP as uitgangspunt

Die *Juta's Concise Dictionary of Accounting Terms* word hoofsaaklik deur studente en rekenmeesters gebruik. Daar word ook aanvaar dat gebruikers van finansiële state die woordeboek benut wanneer finansiële state bestudeer word. Indien die beperkende raamwerk van terminologie soos vasgestel in Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk in ag geneem word, behoort dit duidelik te wees dat dit sinneloos is om van hierdie vasgestelde terminologie af te wyk, aangesien voorbereiders van finansiële state juis veronderstel is om binne die gegewe raamwerk te opereer.

2. Verbeteringe

Die woordeboek is volledig indien die datum van publikasie in ag geneem word, aangesien die woordeboek midde-in die omvattende internasionalisering van Standpunte geskryf is. Vanweë die snelontwikkelende aard van

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gekodifiseerde Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk, is die woordeboek noodwendig verouderd en het die werk met die huidige inhoud nie veel gebruiksnut nie. Hierdie situasie is heeltemal buite die outeurs se beheer en daarom is die kommentaar hoofsaaklik daarop gerig om terme wat sedert die publikasie van die woordeboek omskryf of gewysig is, te identifiseer.

3. Formaat

Die formaat van die woordeboek is baie gebruikersvriendelik. Die waarde van die werk word aansienlik verhoog deur die verskaffing van voorbeelde van waardasiemetodes vir voorraad, waardeverminderingsberekenings en finansiële state. Die voorbeelde van die finansiële state is egter verouderd, aangesien 'n nuwe standpunt 'n gewysigde formaat voorstel. Die verskaffing van Afrikaanse terme met hul Engelse ekwivalente is baie nuttig vir Afrikaanse studente en voorbereiders van finansiële state.

4. Werkswyse

Die woordeboek is noukeurig bestudeer en kommentaar word oor alle aspekte gelewer wat aandag verdien. Met inagneming van die raamwerk wat hierbo uiteengesit is, word verouderde terme uitgewys, veranderinge wat deur gewysigde Standpunte van Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk vereis word, aanbeveel en 'n lys verskaf van terme wat sedert publikasie algemeen aanvaarde rekeningkundige terme geword het en wat in die woordeboek bygevoeg behoort te word. Die woordeboek bevat slegs enkele foute wat ook geïdentifiseer word met aanbevelings ter regstelling.

5. Foutiewe of ontoereikende beskrywings

Die omskrywing van die volgende term word bevraagteken:

Account (for) Die gebruik van die term "explain" in die beskrywing "To explain, substantiate or record the effect of a transaction" is foutief. In die rekeningkunde beteken die term "account (for)" dat 'n transaksie in die boek van eerste inskrywing aangeteken word.

Die omskrywing van die volgende term behoort eerder te lui:

Accounting *Rekeningkunde.* The process of identifying, measuring, recognising, presenting and disclosing economic information to facilitate informed judgements and decision making by users of the information.

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Die volgende vertalings van terme word bevraagteken:

Accrual (adjustments, basis of accounting) en **Accrue** *Oplopingsaansuiwering, Oplopingsbeginsel* en *Oploop* behoort vervang te word met *Toevallingsaansuiwering, Toevallingsaansuiwering* en *Toeval* (verwys RE 000.22).

Assessed loss *Belastingsverlies* behoort vervang te word met *Aangeslane verlies*. Die beskrywing behoort ook gewysig te word na "The excess of tax deductible expenses over taxable income as confirmed by SARS".

Cash on delivery *Kontant by aflewering* is die meer aanvaarde term. Dit word algemeen as *KBA* afgekort.

Directors' report *Direkteursverslag* is verkieslik bo *Direkteureverslag*.

Excess of expenses over revenue *Tekort*. Nie *Oorskot* soos dit tans vertaal is nie.

Expenditure *Besteding*. Nie *Uitgawes* soos dit tans vertaal is nie.

Inflation accounting *Inflasie-rekeningkunde*. Hierdie tipe rekeningkunde verantwoord die effek van algemene prysverhogings en nie bloot die effek van stygende pryse nie. Die beskrywing "rising prices" behoort vervang te word met "general increases in prices".

Purchases journal *Aankoopjoernaal*. Nie *Aankopejoernaal* nie.

Purchases returns *Aankoopterugsendings; aankoopretoere*. Nie *Aankopeterugsendings; aankoperetoere* nie.

Purchases returns journal *Aankoopterugsendingsjoernaal*. Nie *Aankopeterugsendingsjoernaal* nie. Verder hoort *Aankopejoernaal*, die vertaling van *Purchases journal*, glad nie hier nie.

6. Onvolledige omskrywing van terme

Die volgende terme se omskrywings is na die skrywer se mening onvolledig:

Liquidate *Likwideer*. Daar behoort 'n verwysing te wees na *Wind up*.

Fair value *Billike waarde*. Die volgende omskrywing behoort bygevoeg te word: "The amount for which an asset could be exchanged or a liability settled between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's length transaction" (AC 123.10).

Reserve *Reserwe*. Daar behoort bygevoeg te word dat reserwes 'n onderdeel van ekwiteit is en dat dit ook ontstaan as gevolg van winste wat nie aangewend is nie.

Rights issue *Regte-uitgifte*. Daar moet vermeld word dat sodanige uitgifte plaasvind in 'n sekere verhouding tot bestaande aandelebesit.

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7. Onvoldoende vertaling van terme in Afrikaans

Die volgende Engelse terme kan aangevul word met alternatiewe vertalings:

Acceptor *Aannemer.* Dit word ook algemeen in die praktyk as *akseptant* vertaal.

Accounting date *Rekeningkundige datum.* Dit word meer algemeen as *rekenpligtige datum* vertaal.

Accounting period *Rekeningkundige tydperk.* Dit word tans as *rekenpligtige tydperk* vertaal (verwys RE 101.50).

Ageing *Debiteureveroudering.* Die term word meer algemeen met *debiteure-ontleding* vertaal.

Allocate *Toewys.* Die term word meer algemeen met *toedeel* vertaal.

Application and allotment account *Aansoek- en toekenningsrekening.* Dit kan ook vertaal word met *aansoek- en toewysingsrekening.*

Closing balance *Sluitingsaldo.* Dit word meer algemeen as *eindsaldo* vertaal. Die byvoeging van die sin "Stock is usually valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value" as deel van die verklaring van hierdie term word bevraagteken.

Credit By (1) moet *Krediet* vervang word met *Krediteer.* Die volgende moet bygevoeg word: **Crediting** *Kreditering.* The recording of a credit entry in the ledger account.

Current ratio *Bedryfsverhouding.* Dit word meer algemeen met die term *bedryfskapitaalverhouding* vertaal.

Debit *Debiet* moet vervang word met *Debiteer.* Die volgende moet bygevoeg word: **Debiting** *Debitering.* The recording of a debit entry in a ledger account.

Favourable balance *Batige saldo. Voordelige saldo* word ook algemeen gebruik.

Fixed overhead *Vaste bokoste. Vaste drakoste* is die verkieslike term ingevolge RE 108.

Flat rate of interest *Uniforme tarief; rentekoers. Bytelkoers* word die meeste in die praktyk gebruik.

Gearing *Hefboomwerking.* Die omskrywing is eerder dié van *hefboomwerking* as van *hefboomfinansiering.* (Verwys *Leverage*).

Participating preference shares *Deelnemende voorkeuraandele. Winsdelende voorkeuraandele* kan as alternatief bygevoeg word.

Pre-incorporation profits/losses *Voorinkorporasiewinste/-verliese. Voorinlywingswinste/-verliese* kan as alternatiewe bygevoeg word.

Profit-sharing ratio *Winsverdelingsverhouding.* Hiernaas kan *winsdelingsverhouding* bygevoeg word.

Subsidiary books *By-boeke.* Dié term word selde gebruik. *Hulpboeke* is meer gebruiklik.

Subsidiary ledger *Memorandumgrootboek.* Die term *hulpgrootboek* word meer algemeen gebruik.

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Work in progress *Onvoltooide werk; werk-aan-die-gang.* Die volgende kan ook bygevoeg word: *werk-in-proses; werk-in-voortgang.*

8. Verouderde terme

Die volgende terme is verouderd ingevolge Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk en behoort nie meer algemeen gebruik te word nie:

Abnormal item *Abnormale item.*

Associated company *Geassosieerde maatskappy.* Die terme word vervang met **Associate** en *Geassosieerde.*

Book value *Boekwaarde; drawaarde.* In RE 123.10 word die terme **Carrying amount** *Drabedrag* gebruik.

Contingency *Gebeurlikheid.*

Contingent gain/loss *Voorwaardelike wins/verlies.*

Discontinued operation *Beëindigde bedrywigheid.* Die terme **Discontinuing** en *Eindigende* word tans in AC 117 en RE 117 gebruik.

Fixed asset *Vaste bate.* Die terme word vervang deur **Non-current asset** en *Niebedryfsbate* in AC 101 en RE 101.

Holding company *Houermaatskappy.* Hierdie terme is vervang met **Parent company** *Moedermaatskappy,* maar word nog baie in die praktyk gebruik en oorweging behoort geskenk te word aan die behoud van die ou terme in die woordeboek.

Net current assets *Netto bedryfsbates.* Ondernemings mag nie meer bates en laste teen mekaar verreken nie (RE 101.34). Dieselfde geld vir **Net monetary assets** *Netto monetêre bates.*

Net income *Netto inkomste.* Die term word nou vervang met *Netto wins.* (Verwys ook na *Net income before/after tax*).

Outside shareholders *Buite-aandeelhouers.* Hierdie terme is vervang met **Minority interest** *Minderheidsbelang* in RE 131 en AC 131, maar word nog baie in die praktyk gebruik en oorweging behoort geskenk te word aan die behoud van die ou terme in die woordeboek.

Permanent difference *Permanente verskil/Blywende verskil.* Hierdie terme word nie meer gebruik in die nuwe AC 102 en RE 102 nie.

Source and application of funds statement *Staat van bron en aanwending van fondse.* Dit is 'n staat wat nie meer voorberei word nie.

Stock Dit is in AC 108 algemeen met **Inventories** vervang.

Timing differences *Tydsberekeningsverskille.* Hierdie terme is vervang met die terme **Temporary differences** *Tydelike verskille* in AC 102 en RE 102.

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9. Wysigings vereis deur Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk

Die volgende terme se omskrywings of vertalings moet gewysig word soos aangedui, omdat die toepaslike Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk verander is:

Accounting assumptions *Rekeningkundige aannames.* Dit behoort as *Rekeningkundige veronderstellings* vertaal te word (verwys RE 000.22).

Accounting policies *Rekeningkundige beleid.* The specific principles, bases, conventions, rules and practices adopted by an enterprise in preparing and presenting financial statements. (AC 103.05)

Amortisation *Amortiseer.* Systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an intangible asset over its useful life. (AC 129.09)

Annual report *Jaarverslag.* A report for shareholders and other interested parties prepared once a year. Includes a balance sheet, an income statement, a statement showing either all changes in equity or changes in equity other than those arising from capital transactions with owners and distributions to owners, cash flow statements, accounting policies and explanatory notes. (AC 101.08)

Associate *Geassosieerde.* An enterprise in which the investor has significant influence and which is neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture of the investor. (AC 110.02)

Cash flow statement *Kontantvloeistaat.* A statement that reflects the sources and uses of cash and cash equivalents for a period.

Contingent asset *Voorwaardelike bate.* A possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise. (AC 130.11)

Contingent liability *Voorwaardelike aanspreeklikheid.* A possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or nonoccurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the enterprise, or a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability. (AC 130.11)

Cost *Koste.* 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 production. (AC 129.08)

Current asset *Bedryfsbate.* An asset that is expected to be realised in, or is held for sale or consumption in the normal course of the enterprise's operating cycle, or is held primarily for trading purposes or

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for the short term, and expected to be realised within twelve months of the balance sheet date, or is cash or a cash equivalent asset that is not restricted in its use. (AC 101.58)

Current liability *Bedryfslas.* A liability that is expected to be settled in the normal course of the enterprise's operating cycle, or is due to be settled within twelve months of the balance sheet date. (AC 101.61)

Current tax *Lopende belasting.* The amount of income tax payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period (AC 102.09)

Debtor *Debiteur.* Person who has an obligation to pay another (creditor). Also referred to as *Account receivable or receivables.* (AC 101 Appendix)

Deferred tax *Uitgestelde belasting.* The amount of taxation expense, the amount of which has been postponed or prepaid as a result of temporary differences. If the deferred tax has a cumulative credit balance, income tax will be payable in future periods. Where a cumulative debit balance exists income tax will be recoverable in future. (AC 102)

Depreciable amount *Afskryfbare bedrag.* The cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost in the financial statements, less its residual amount which is to be depreciated over its useful life. (AC 123.10)

Depreciation *Depresiasie; waardevermindering.* The systematic allocation of the depreciable amount of an asset over its useful life. (AC 123.10)

Earnings per share *Verdienste per aandeel.* Die omskrywing van *P* moet soos volg gewysig word:

P = Profit, including equity profit from associate and extraordinary item, before tax.

Equity *Ekwiteit.* Die omskywing wat gegee word, verskil van die omskrywing verskaf in RE 000, daarom moet die verwysing na AC 000 verkieslik uitgelaat word, of die omskrywing moet aangevul word met die volgende:

"the residual interest in the assets of the enterprise after deducting all its liabilties". (AC 000.49)

Equity basis/method of accounting *Ekwiteitsbasis/-metode van verantwoording.* Investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the postacquisition change in the investor's share of net assets of the investee. The income statement reflects the investor's share of the results of operations of the investee. (AC 110.02)

Financial statements *Finansiële state.* Die gekursiveerde gedeelte moet bygevoeg word: "Financial statements of a company comprise a balance sheet, an income statement, *a statement showing changes in equity,* a cash flow statement, ..."

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Income statement *Inkomstestaat.* Hierdie staat bevat nie meer aanwendings van netto wins indien die vereistes van RE 101 nagevolg word nie. Die beskrywing is egter steeds korrek indien toegepas op eenmansake en vennootskappe.

Intangible asset *Ontasbare bate.* An identifiable nonmonetary asset without physical substance held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, for rental to others, or for administrative purposes. (AC 129.08)

Joint ventures *Gesamentlike ondernemings.* A contractual arrangement whereby two or more parties undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control. (AC 119.02)

Lease *Huur.* An agreement whereby the lessor conveys to the lessee in return for a payment or series of payments the right to use an asset for an agreed period of time. (ED 128.04)

Minority interest *Minderheidsbelang.* That part of the net results of operations and of net assets of a subsidiary attributable to interests that are not owned, directly or indirectly through subsidiaries, by the parent. (AC 131.09)

Monetary item *Monetêre item.* Money held, and assets and liabilities to be received or paid, in fixed or determinable amounts of money. (AC 112.08)

Net realisable value *Netto realiseerbare waarde.* The estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. (AC 108.04)

Offset *Verrekening.* To deduct one amount from another where a Statement of Generally Accepted Accounting Practice requires it or where gains, losses and related expenses arising from the same or similar transactions and events are not material. (AC 101.35)

Overhead costs *Bo-koste.* Die term *Drakoste* word vereis deur RE 108.

Parent *Moedermaatskappy.* An enterprise that has one or more subsidiaries. (AC 131.09)

Provision *Voorsiening.* A liability of uncertain timing or amount. (AC 130.11)

Reducing balance method *Verminderdesaldo-metode.* A method of calculating depreciation by applying the rate to the carrying amount (nie "book value" nie).

Residual value *Reswaarde.* The net amount that the enterprise expects to obtain for an asset at the end of its useful life after deducting the expected costs of disposal. (AC 123.10)

Revenue *Inkomste.* The gross inflow of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an enterprise when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than

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increases relating to contributions from equity participants. (AC 111.09)

Taxable profit/loss *Belasbare wins/verlies.* The profit/loss for a period, determined in accordance with the rules established by the taxation authorities, upon which income taxes are payable (recoverable). (AC 102.09)

Revenue *Inkomste.* The gross inflows of economic benefits during the period arising in the course of the ordinary activities of an enterprise when those inflows result in increases in equity, other than increases relating to contributions from equity participants. (AC 111. 09).

10. Nuwe terminologie vereis deur Standpunte van Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk

Die volgende terme wat algemeen gebruik word of deur nuwe Standpunte oor Algemeen Aanvaarde Rekeningkundige Praktyk gebruik word, is uitgelaat en oorweging behoort geskenk te word aan hul insluiting in die werk:

Absorption *Absorpsie.*

Accounting profit *Rekeningkundige wins.* The net profit or loss for a period before deducting tax expenses. (AC 102.09)

Borrowing costs *Leenkoste.* Interest and other costs incurred by an enterprise in connection with the borrowing of funds. (AC 114.04)

Carrying amount *Drabedrag.* The amount at which an asset is recognised in the balance sheet after deducting any accumulated depreciation (amortisation) and accumulated impairment losses thereon. (AC 128.06)

Cash *Kontant.* Comprises cash on hand and demand deposits. (AC 118.07)

Cash equivalents *Kontantekwivalente.* Short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value. (AC 118.07)

Charge *Debiteer.*

Control *Beheer.* The power to govern the financial and operating policies of an economic activity so as to obtain benefits from it. (AC 119.02)

Defined benefit plan *Omskrewevoordeel-plan.* Retirement benefit plan under which amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to a formula, usually based on employees' remuneration and/or years of services. (AC 116.06)

Defined contribution plan *Omskrewebydrae-plan.* Retirement plans under which amounts to be paid as retirement benefits are determined by reference to contributions to a fund, together with the investment earnings thereon. (AC 116.06)

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Equity instrument *Ekwiteitsinstrument.* Any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an enterprise after deducting all of its liabilities. (AC 125.07)

Financial instrument *Finansiële instrument.* Any contract that gives rise to both a financial asset of one enterprise and a financial liability or equity instrument of another enterprise. (AC 125.07)

Financial asset *Finansiële bate.* Any asset that is cash, a contractual right to receive cash or another financial instrument, a contractual right to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are potentially favourable, or any equity instrument of another enterprise. (AC 125.07)

Financial liability *Finansiële las.* Any liability that is a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another enterprise, or to exchange financial instruments with another enterprise under conditions that are potentially unfavourable. (AC 125.07)

Financing acitvities *Finansieringsaktiwiteit.* Activities that result in changes in the size and composition of the equity capital and borrowings of the enterprise. (AC 118.07)

Forward cover *Termyndekking.*

Fundamental error *Fundamentele fout.* Errors discovered in the current period that are of such significance that the financial statements of one or more prior periods can no longer be considered to have been reliable at the date of their issue. (AC 103.05)

Impairment loss *Waardedalingsverlies.* The amount by which the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. (AC 128.06)

Interim period *Tussentydperk.* A financial reporting period shorter than a full financial year. (AC 127.05)

Investing activities *Beleggingsaktiwiteite.* The acquisition and disposal of long-term assets and other investments, not included in cash equivalents. (AC 118.07)

Joint control *Medebeheer.* The contractually agreed sharing of control over an economic activity. (AC 119.02)

Onerous contract *Beswarende kontrak.* A contract in which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligation under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received under it. (AC 130.11)

Ordinary activities *Gewone bedrywighede.* Any activities that are undertaken by an enterprise as part of its business and such related activities in which the enterprise engages in furtherance of, incedental to, or arising from these activities. (AC 103.05)

Ordinary shares *Gewone aandele.* An equity instrument that is subordinate to all other classes of equity instruments. (AC 104.07)

Payables Die term word in AC 101 gebruik. Daar bestaan nie 'n algemeen aanvaarde Afrikaanse term daarvoor nie.

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Potential ordinary shares *Potensiële gewone aandele.* A financial instrument or other contract that may entitle its holder to ordinary shares. (AC 104.07)

Proportionate consolidation *Eweredige konsolidasie.* A method of accounting and reporting whereby a venturer's share of each of the assets, liabilities, income and expenses of a jointly controlled entity is combined on a line-by-line basis with similar items in the venturer's financial statements, or reported as separate line items in the venturer's consolidated financial statements. (AC 119.02)

Receivables Die term word in AC 101 gebruik. Daar bestaan nie 'n algemeen aanvaarde Afrikaanse term daarvoor nie.

Record *Verantwoord.*

Recoverable amount *Verhaalbare bedrag.* The higher of an asset's set selling price and its value in use. (AC 128.06)

Redemption premium *Aflossingspremie.*

Related parties *Verwante partye.* Parties are considered to be related if one party has the ability to control the other party or exercise significant influence over the other party in making financial and operating decisions. (AC 126.05)

Reorganisation *Reorganisasie.*

Reporting period *Verslagdoeningstydperk.*

Restructuring *Herstrukturering.* A programme that is planned and controlled by management, and materially changes either the scope of a business undertaken by an enterprise, or the manner in which that business is conducted. (AC 130.11)

Retirement benefit plans *Aftreevoordeelplanne.* Arrangements whereby an enterprise provides benefits for its employees on or after termination of service (either in the form of an annual income or as a lump sum) when such benefits, or the empoyer's contributions towards them, can be determined or estimated in advance of retirement from the provisions of a document or from the enterprise's practices. (AC 116.06)

Significant control *Beduidende invloed.* The power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of an economic activity, but without control or joint control over those policies. (AC 119.02)

Temporary differences *Tydelike verskille.* Differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. (AC 102.09)

Tax base *Belastingbasis.* The amount attributable to an asset or liability for tax purposes. (AC 102.09)

Trade mark *Handelsmerk.* The book value of a trade mark is regarded as a noncurrent asset.

Useful life *Nutsduur.* Either the period of time over which an asset is expected to be used by an enterprise, or the number of production

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or similar units expected to be obtained from the asset by an enterprise. (AC 128.06)

Value in use *Gebruikswaarde.* The present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. (AC 128.06)

Warrants/options *Bewyse/opsies.* Financial instruments that give the holder the right to purchase ordinary shares. (AC 104.07)

11. Gevolgtrekking

Die woordeboek is 'n baie bruikbare hulpmiddel vir alle gebruikers van finansiële state, maar veral vir studente wat die eerste keer met rekeningkundige terme te doen kry. Die outeurs van enige tegniese navorsings- of handboek oor rekeningkunde is egter uitgelewer aan die snelle verandering as gevolg van die internasionaliseringsproses wat tans steeds aan die gang is. Die proses het egter alreeds ver gevorder en enige veranderinge wat aan die woordeboek aangebring word, behoort 'n redelike lewensduur te hê.

Bronnelys

(Al die dokumente is deur die Suid-Afrikaanse Instituut van Geoktrooieerde Rekenmeesters, Kengray, Suid-Afrika gepubliseer.)

1. Afrikaanse dokumente

Jaar	Verwysingsnr.	Naam van dokument
1990	RE 000	Raamwerk vir die opstel en aanbieding van finansiële state
1999	RE 101	Aanbieding van finansiële state
1999	RE 102	Inkomstebelasting
1995	RE 108	Voorraad
1999	RE 117	Eindigende bedrywighede
1999	RE 123	Eiendom, aanleg en toerusting
1999	RE 131	Besigheidsamevoegings

2. Engelse dokumente

Jaar	Verwysingsnr.	Naam van dokument
1990	AC 000	Framework for the preparation and presentation of financial statements
1998	AC 101	Presentation of financial statements

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1999	AC 102	Income taxes
1995	AC 103	Net profit or loss for the period, fundamental errors and changes in accounting policies
1998	AC 104	Earnings per share
1995	AC 108	Inventories
1999	AC 110	Accounting for investments in associates
1994	AC 111	Revenue
1998	AC 112	Accounting for the effects of changes in foreign exchange rates
1995	AC 114	Borrowing costs
1996	AC 116	Retirement benefit costs
1999	AC 117	Discontinuing operations
1996	AC 118	Cash flow statements
1999	AC 119	Financial reporting of interests in joint ventures
1999	AC 123	Property, plant and equipment
1997	AC 125	Financial instruments: disclosure and presentation
1997	AC 126	Related party disclosure
1997	AC 126	Interim financial reporting
1999	AC 128	Impairment of assets
1999	AC 129	Intangible assets
1999	AC 130	Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets
1999	AC 131	Business combinations
1999	AC 132	Consolidated financial statements and accounting for investments in subsidiaries
1998	ED 128	Leases

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