Appendix C
Definitions of Measurement Basis Candidates

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms
	PAST	
1. Past entry price	a. Without related costs	
	 Asset: A price paid in the past in exchange for purchasing an asset, ignoring prices paid for acquisition-related goods or services. Example: The amount paid in the past to purchase an office computer; sales tax or VAT, and delivery or shipping charges were either non-existent or excluded. 	Historical cost Past purchase price
	<i>Liability:</i> A price received in the past in exchange for incurring a liability, ignoring prices paid for incurrence-related goods or services, or an amount imposed in the past for incurring a non-exchange liability.	Historical cost Historical proceeds
	<i>Example: The proceeds received in the past from the issuance of a corporate bond; underwriting costs were excluded.</i>	
	b. With related costs	
	<i>Asset:</i> The sum of a price paid in the past in exchange for purchasing an asset, plus prices paid for acquisition-related goods or services.	Historical cost
	Example: The amount paid in the past to purchase a production machine; sales tax or VAT, and delivery and installation charges were added.	
	<i>Liability:</i> The net of a price received in the past in exchange for incurring a liability, less prices paid for incurrence-related goods or services.	Historical cost Historical proceeds
	Example: The proceeds received in the past from the issuance of a corporate bond, less	

underwriting costs that were paid.

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms
	PAST	
2. Modified past entry amount	a. Accumulated	
	Asset: The sum of all prices paid in the past to assemble, construct, or augment an asset over an extended period of time, including prices paid for acquisition-related goods or services. Example: The accumulation of all amounts that were paid over a three-year period to	Historical cost
	 <i>construct an office building.</i> <i>Liability:</i> The sum of all prices received in the past in exchange for incurring multiple obligations within a single liability or incrementally increasing an existing single-obligation liability over an extended period of time, net of prices paid for incurrence-related goods or services. <i>Example: The total amount that was drawn down on a construction loan over a three-year period, less loan origination fees that were paid.</i>	Historical cost Historical proceeds
	 b. Allocated Asset: The amount assigned to an asset after allocating a past entry price to multiple items. <i>Example: The amount that was assigned to land in the past purchase of land and a building for a single price.</i> Liability: The amount assigned to a liability after allocating a past entry price to multiple items. <i>Example: The amount that was assigned to a bond in the past issuance of the bond and detachable stock purchase warrants for a single proceeds amount.</i> 	Historical cost Historical proceeds

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms
	PAST	
2. Modified past	c. Amortized	
entry amount		
(continued)	<i>Asset:</i> The amount of original past entry price of an asset that remains after assigning some of that price to subsequent accounting periods according to an accounting rule for amortization or depreciation.	Historical cost Depreciated cost Amortized cost
	Example: The depreciated cost of a vehicle using straight-line depreciation.	
	<i>Liability:</i> The amount of original past entry price of a liability that remains after assigning some of that price to subsequent accounting periods according to an accounting rule for amortization.	Amortized cost Amortized proceeds
	<i>Example: The amortized proceeds of a corporate bond issue that was sold at a premium, using straight-line amortization.</i>	
	d. Combined	
	<i>Asset:</i> The amount assigned to an asset through a combination of accumulation, allocation, and/or amortization of past entry prices.	Historical cost
	<i>Example:</i> The amount assigned to an asset that was constructed over time, where allocations of overhead costs were made to the asset and the asset has been depreciated using straight-line depreciation.	
	<i>Liability:</i> The amount assigned to a liability through a combination of accumulation, allocation, and/or amortization of past entry prices.	Historical cost Historical proceeds
	Example: The amortized proceeds of a corporate bond issue that was sold at a premium, using straight-line amortization, where the bond had been sold with warrants and some of the proceeds were allocated to the warrants.	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Now Used As Synonyms
	PAST	
3. Past exit price	a. Without related costs	
	 Asset: A price received in the past in exchange for selling an asset, ignoring any prices paid for disposition-related goods and services. <i>Example: The amount received in the past for selling a stock investment, ignoring the broker</i> 	Past selling price
	 <i>commission that was paid.</i> <i>Liability:</i> A price paid in the past in exchange for extinguishing a liability, ignoring any prices paid for extinguishment-related goods and services. <i>Example: The amount paid in the past to settle an account payable, ignoring a fee for late payment.</i>	Past settlement amount
	b. With related costs	
	 Asset: The net of a price received in the past in exchange for selling an asset, less any prices paid for disposition-related goods and services. <i>Example: The amount received in the past for selling a stock investment, net of the broker</i> 	Past exit value
	 <i>Liability:</i> The sum of a price paid in the past in exchange for extinguishing a liability, plus any prices paid for extinguishment-related goods and services. 	Past settlement amount
	<i>Example: The amount paid in the past to settle an account payable, net of a fee for late payment.</i>	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms	
	PRESENT		
4. Current entry price	a. Without related costs		
	Asset: A price paid currently in exchange for purchasing an asset, ignoring any prices paid for acquisition-related goods or services.	Current cost Market price Market value	
	<i>Example: The amount paid currently to purchase a building, ignoring attorney fees and closing costs.</i>		
	<i>Liability:</i> A price received currently in exchange for incurring a liability, ignoring any prices paid for incurrence-related goods or services, or an amount imposed currently for incurring a non-exchange liability.	Consideration amount Current equivalent proceeds Current proceeds	
	<i>Example: The amount received currently from a depositor opening a certificate of deposit at a bank, ignoring the price of the gift given to the depositor by the bank for opening the account.</i>		
	b. With related costs		
	<i>Asset:</i> The sum of a price paid currently in exchange for purchasing an asset, plus any prices paid for acquisition-related goods or services.	Current cost	
	<i>Example: The amount paid currently to purchase a building, including attorney fees and closing costs.</i>		
	i. Identical replacement The current entry price of replacing an existing asset with an identical one by purchase.	Replacement cost	
	ii. Identical reproduction The current entry price of replacing an existing asset with an identical one by reproduction.	Reproduction cost	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms
	PRESENT	
4. Current entry	iii. Equivalent replacement	
price (continued)	The current entry price of replacing an existing asset with an equivalent asset.	Replacement cost
	<i>Example:</i> The current entry price to replace a used Nikon microscope with a used Leica microscope with the same power and features.	Replacement cost
	iv. Productive capacity replacement The current entry price of replacing the productive capacity of an existing asset with the most current technology available.	Replacement cost
	<i>Liability:</i> The net of a price paid currently in exchange for incurring a liability, less any prices paid for incurrence-related goods or services.	Current proceeds Net proceeds
	<i>Example: The amount received currently from a depositor opening a certificate of deposit at a bank, net of the price of the gift given to the depositor by the bank for opening the account.</i>	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms	
	PRESENT		
5. Current exit price	a. Without related costs		
-	Asset:		
	A price received currently in exchange for selling an asset, ignoring any prices paid for disposition-related goods or services.	Fair value Market price Market value	
	Example: The amount received currently from selling a parcel of land, ignoring an appraisal fee and a real estate transfer tax paid.		
	<i>Liability:</i> A price paid currently in exchange for extinguishing a liability, ignoring any prices paid for extinguishment-related goods or services.	Current proceeds	
	<i>Example: The amount paid currently to pay off a mortgage loan, ignoring an early payment penalty.</i>		
	b. With related costs		
	<i>Asset:</i> The net of a price received currently in exchange for selling an asset, less any prices paid for disposition-related goods or services.	Current cash equivalent Current exit value Current market value	
	Example: The amount received currently from selling a parcel of land, net of an appraisal fee and a real estate transfer tax paid.	(Net) realizable value	
	<i>Liability:</i> The sum of a price paid currently in exchange for extinguishing a liability, plus any prices paid for extinguishment-related goods or services.	Cost of release Settlement value	
	<i>Example: The amount paid currently to pay off a mortgage loan, including an early payment penalty.</i>		

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms	
	PRESENT		
6. Current equilibrium price	<i>Asset:</i> The single equilibrium price for which an asset could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction conducted in an efficient, complete, and perfect market.	Fair value	
	<i>Example:</i> The price at which a security could be purchased or sold currently if the securities' markets were efficient, complete, and perfect.		
	<i>Liability:</i> The single equilibrium price for which a liability could be exchanged between knowledgeable, willing parties in an arm's-length transaction conducted in an efficient, complete, and perfect market.	Fair value	
	Example: The price at which an insurance obligation could be incurred or eliminated currently if the market for insurance contracts were efficient, complete, and perfect.		
7. Value in use	Asset: The amount of discounted net cash flow expected to be received from using an asset, including cash flow from the asset's eventual disposition. Example: The forecast future cash flows from using a printing press (including cash inflows from printing revenues and the sale of the press at the end of its use, as well as cash outflows for supplies, repairs, and maintenance) discounted at a rate equal to the firm's cost of capital and netted.	Discounted value of future cash flows Fair value Present value Present value of future cash flows	
	Liability: The amount of discounted net cash flow expected to be paid for carrying a liability, including cash flow for the liability's eventual extinguishment. Example: The forecast future cash flows for carrying a pension liability (including cash outflows for pension administration and payments to pensioners) discounted at a rate equal to the firm's cost of capital.	Discounted value of future cash flows Fair value Present value Present value of future cash flows	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms
	FUTURE	
8. Future entry price	a. Without related costs	
-	<i>Asset:</i> A price expected to be paid in the future in exchange for purchasing an asset, ignoring any acquisition-related goods or services.	Future cost
	Example: The amount forecast to be paid to purchase a replacement jet airplane eight years in the future, ignoring licenses and taxes.	
	<i>Liability:</i> A price expected to be received in the future in exchange for incurring a liability, ignoring any incurrence-related goods or services, or an amount expected to be imposed for incurring a non-exchange liability.	Future proceeds
	Example: The amount of premium forecast to be received for issuing a life insurance policy three years from now, ignoring the forecast sales commission.	
	b. With related costs	
	<i>Asset:</i> The sum of a price expected to be paid in the future in exchange for purchasing an asset, plus any prices expected to be paid for acquisition-related goods or services.	Future cost Future entry value
	Example: The amount forecast to be paid to purchase a replacement jet airplane eight years in the future, including licenses and taxes.	
	<i>Liability:</i> The net of a price expected to be received in the future in exchange for incurring a liability, less any prices expected to be paid for incurrence-related goods or services.	Future entry value Future proceeds
	Example: The amount of premium forecast to be received for issuing a life insurance policy three years from now, net of the forecast sales commission.	

Measurement Basis	Definition	Terms Used As Synonyms	
_	FUTURE		
9. Future exit price	a. Without related costs		
	<i>Asset:</i> A price expected to be received in the future in exchange for selling an asset, ignoring any prices expected to be paid for disposition-related goods or services.	Future selling price	
	Example: The amount forecast as proceeds from the sale of a patent five years from now, ignoring legal fees and an intangibles transfer tax.		
	<i>Liability:</i> A price expected to be paid in the future in exchange for extinguishing a liability, ignoring any prices expected to be paid for extinguishment-related goods or services.	Future proceeds Best estimate	
	Example: The amount forecast as payment to satisfy a court judgment next year in a lawsuit that a firm expects to lose, ignoring court and attorneys' fees.	Expected outcome Most likely amount Undiscounted expected amount	
	b. With related costs		
	<i>Asset:</i> The net of a price expected to be received in the future in exchange for selling an asset, less any prices expected to be paid for disposition-related goods or services.	Future exit value Net market value Net realizable value	
	Example: The amount forecast as proceeds from the sale of a patent five years from now, net of legal fees and an intangibles transfer tax.	Net selling value	
	<i>Liability:</i> The sum of a price expected to be paid in the future in exchange for extinguishing a liability, plus any prices expected to be paid for extinguishment-related goods or services.	Expected value Expected value in due course of business	
	Example: The amount forecast as payment to satisfy a court judgment next year in a lawsuit that a firm expects to lose, including court and attorneys' fees.	Non-discounted amount of expected cash outlay	