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In accounting and finance, an asset represents the assets and rights that an entity owns to perform an activity, from which an economic benefit or performance is expected. This is the product of the sum between liability and capital. Liabilities are the set of debts and obligations incurred by a company in the past and expected to be settled in the future, with the aim of carrying out an activity. In the case of capital, this refers to financial resources, in money or goods, that come from the contribution of an entity's partners or shareholders, in order to generate some value or performance. Passive Asset Capital Definition Goods and rights that a company owns, from which profits are expected. Debts and obligations incurred by a company in order to carry out its activity. Financial resources provided by partners or shareholders, in order to make a profit. Features It is expected to generate future returns. It has monetary value. It is used to settle liabilities. Represents an investment. It implies an obligation that must be settled. It finances the company's activities. It becomes past events. It is key to producing goods and services. It can be money, goods, services or be intangible. It can be public or private in nature. Types Fixed asset. Circulating asset. Fixed liabilities. Current liabilities. Fixed capital. Working capital. Examples Raw materials. Customer debts. Cash. Inventory. Ground. Patent. Mortgage loans. Accounts payable. Short-term debts. Acquisition of real estate. Personnel expenses. Money for real estate. Investment in bonds and stocks. Partner investments. High quality human resources. What is an asset? Generally speaking, an asset is that element that has the potential to generate some kind of benefit for someone who owns and controls it. In accounting, assets represent the assets and rights that a company or entity owns, and from which profits are expected. These goods can be valued in economic terms, so together they can represent the value of a company, beyond the expected profits. The asset is the result of the sum between the capital and the liability. In this way, money, property, investments and other tangible assets are part of the economic value of a company. In addition, also accounts payable, products for sale and other intangible assets, as they have the potential to generate more value. Asset characteristics They are expected to generate profits (in cash or otherwise). They belong to the company and are under your control. They have a value that can be translated into monetary terms. They have a lifespan (short or long term). They represent what has been They are used to settle liabilities or acquire more assets. They are part of a company's balance sheet. Asset types Assets can be short-term or long-term, such as fixed or current assets, tangible or intangible, and classified according to their use (operational or non-operational). Fixed asset Also called non-current asset, is that asset that will not have flows for a period of at least one year. The fixed asset represents those goods that the company owns that are not intended to be sold or marketed. They have a low degree of liquidity and are used in the company's operations. It is for this reason that its lifespan must be long. However, even if they are long-term, fixed assets are susceptible to depreciation. This means that they lose value over time. Its purchase price is used as a basis in the ledgers, this being the value that is usually possible to amortize with its use. Examples of fixed assets Raw materials used in manufactures. Customer debts. Used furniture (which is not for sale). Patent. Ground. Current asset This type of asset represents those goods and rights that a company acquires and owns for a short period of time (less than 12 months). The goal is to market, sell or consume them for cash. This type of asset has a high degree of liquidity and is used in the day-to-day activities of the company. This means that they must be able to be converted into cash, relatively easily and in a short time, to cover operating expenses and other needs, before the end of a financial year. Examples of current assets Cash. Short-term investments. Advance payments made. Inventory. Payments receivable (short-term). Tangible and intangible fixed assets Tangible assets are physical material assets that have a long service life, whose value is relatively easy to measure and that are used in the operational process of the company. Its value is estimated against the initial acquisition cost, the depreciation over time and the possible amortization for its use. Machinery, land, transport vehicles and movable goods used for the operation of the company (office equipment) are tangible assets. Intangible assets are long-term assets that do not have a physical form. These assets have a long lifespan and their value is relatively difficult to calculate. Your valuation may depend on the perception of a company's consumers or customers, the brands it owns, or its ability to maintain a competitive level of quality. The lifetime of these assets can have a specific or indefinite duration. The licenses or rights of a trademark have a while the very value of a brand and the professional skills it represents are not easily determined. So sometimes they are amortized, and other times what is analyzed is their deterioration. Patents, copyrights and trademarks are intangible assets. Operational and non-operational assetsThe operating assets are those that a company owns and uses in its operations. Cash, advance payments and inventory are examples of operating current assets. The operating plant and the equipment used are fixed operating assets. Non-operating assets are those owned by the company but not used in its day-to-day operations. Short-term investments, unused land and interest on fixed deposits are examples of operating assets. See also Difference between cost and expense.What is a liability? The liability represents the debts and obligations that a company has acquired in order to carry out its activity. Payment of such obligations is made in cash, services or goods. As with assets, liabilities can also be typified according to the timeframe on short-term liabilities (current or current) and long-term liabilities (fixed or non-current). Characteristics of liabilities Involve an obligation that must be settled. They are of importance to finance the company's activities. They become past events. They represent what it is financed by. They require the assets for liquidation. They are part of a company's balance sheet. Types of liabilitiesAs with assets, liabilities can be short-term or long-term, depending on the financial needs of the company. Particular cases such as potential obligations and expected obligations, which have not yet been met, are also considered liabilities. Fixed liabilitiesIs also known as non-current or long-term liabilities. These are debts and obligations that must be settled within 12 months, from the time they have been incurred. When there is a need to invest large amounts of money, a company may take on debt to an entity, to which it must pay obligations that generally include interest. These obligations mean that the company has to manage a more complex payment plan at the financial level. Such an obligation is contracted for investment in large, long-term business projects, so that the necessary finances can be met. If a company is unable to settle these debts, it may suffer solvency problems. Examples of long-term liabilities Mortgage loans. Bank loans. Credit debts with other companies. Acquisition of real estate. Current liabilitiesIt is also known as current liabilities, obligations to be due in a period of less than one year. It represents how the company is financed in the short term so that it can operate, usually through loans. To meet these obligations, the liquidity of current assets is generally used to pay these liabilities. In the event that debts cannot be settled using the assets, more loans can be borrowed, attracting more debt. This means that current liabilities can be used in order to settle obligations from other current liabilities. Examples of current liabilities Accounts Payable. Interest payable. Short-term debts. Labor obligations and personnel expenses. Deferred liabilities and contingent liabilitiesFerred liabilities refer to income charged in advance for a good or service that is not yet provided and without guarantee that it will be effective. For example, when an apartment building owner receives advance payment for a rental, the service is only completed until the end of the lease period. In the case of contingent liabilities, these relate to the possible obligations that an undertaking might face in the future. For example, in the event of a lawsuit, a company might be forced to pay some form of damage or harm, so the means to face that possibility should be considered. In economics or accounting, capital represents the financial resources (money or other assets) that have been contributed by an entity's partners or shareholders in order to generate value or obtain yields. These are money, resources or goods that make up the wealth of a company, as well as the goods, equipment and services owned by a company. It is seen as a factor of production, in conjunction with land, technology and work. Having as its general objective the generation of value (economic or otherwise), capital is a basic element for the production of other goods or services (other values). In addition, in conjunction with assets and liabilities, capital is part of a company's balance sheet. In general, individuals, companies, or other entities contribute capital in order to obtain some value or performance in return. Yields produce dividends that are distributed to each of the capital-owning (equity) elements. However, profits are not always made at the end of a fiscal year, with loss of profits. In the event of yields or profits at the end of a financial year, they can be converted back into capital, if invested in the company or other businesses. Expected capital gains may be filed in the form of investment interest, receivables, material goods, money, or other key element to produce goods and services. It can take several forms: money, goods, services or being intangible. It can be private or public in nature. It's part of the balance sheet. Capital types Capital can come from multiple sources or be presented in a variety of ways. It can be presented in the form of money, goods and even as an intangible. Fixed capital This is the long-term capital used, through several years, in the operations of a company. This capital is intended for the acquisition of machinery, real estate and implements of the production process, whose wear is gradual. Working capitalIt is the short-term capital that is constantly used and consumed, which is obtained from the difference between the current asset and liability. It is a long-term fund (permanent capital) that finances day-to-day operating costs, also known as maneuvering funds. Book capitalEs the difference between the asset and the liability or equity held by shareholders in a company. It includes equity and is part of the balance sheet. Financial capitalEs the capital that represents the money invested by someone to obtain yields. The investment is made in stocks, savings, bonds and deposits, through different markets, national and international. Equity Is the set of assets or money contributed by the partners or shareholders of a company. Members have rights divided through actions that represent each member's contribution. In addition, it ensures that the company can deal with any situation of duties. If a company goes bankrupt, the share capital can be used to settle the remaining obligations. Human capitalThe acquisition of workers and collaborators with extensive experience or high-level training, in areas relevant to the operating field of a company, can be considered as human capital. In addition, when a company has staff training programs, job performance can increase, causing the company's human capital to grow. Grow.