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Which of the following lists of assets would be classified as plant assets

An intangible asset is an asset that is not physical in nature. Goodwill, brand recognition and intellectual property, such as patents, trademarks, and copyrights, are all intangible assets exist in opposition to tangible assets, which include land, vehicles, equipment, and inventory. Additionally, financial assets such as stocks and bonds, which derive their value from contractual claims, are considered tangible assets. An intangible asset is an asset that is not physical in nature, such as a patent, brand, trademark, or copyright. Businesses can create or acquire intangible assets. An intangible asset can be considered indefinite (a brand name, for example) or definite, like a legal agreement or contract. Intangible assets created by a company do not appear on the balance sheet and have no recorded book value. An intangible asset because it stays with the company for as long as it continues operations. An example of a definite intangible asset would be a legal agreement to operate under another company's patent, with no plans of extending the agreement. The agreement thus has a limited life and is classified as a definite asset. While an intangible asset doesn't have the obvious physical value of a factory or equipment, it can prove valuable for a firm and be critical to its long-term success or failure. For example, a business such as Coca-Cola wouldn't be nearly as successful if it not for the money made through brand recognition. Although brand recognition is not a physical asset that can be seen or touched, it can have a meaningful impact on generating sales. Businesses can create or acquire intangible assets. For example, a business may create a mailing list of clients or establish a patent. If a business creates an intangible asset, it can write off the expenses from the process, such as filing the patent application, hiring a lawyer, and paying other related costs. In addition, all the expenses along the way of creating the intangible asset are expensed. However, intangible assets created by a company do not appear on the balance sheet and have no recorded book value. Because of this, when a company records the purchased, often the purchased, often the balance sheet and have no recorded book value. Because of this, when a company records the premium paid as an intangible asset on its balance. sheet. Intangible assets only appear on the balance sheet if they have been acquired. If Company ABC would record a transaction for \$1 billion in intangible assets that would appear under long-term assets. The \$1-billion asset would then be written off over a number of years via amortization. Indefinite life intangible assets, such as goodwill, are not amortized. Rather, these assets are assessed each year for impairment, which is when the carrying value exceeds the asset's fair value. An asset is a resource owned or controlled by an individual, corporation Corporation Corporation is a legal entity created by individuals, stockholders, or shareholders, with the purpose of operating for profit. Corporations are allowed to enter, or government with the expectation that it will generate a positive economic benefit. Common types of assets include current, non-current, physical, intangible, operating, and non-operating. Correctly identifying and classifying the types of assets is critical to the survival of a company, specifically its solvency and associated risks. The International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS) framework defines an asset as follows: "An asset is a resource controlled by the enterprise as a result of past events and from which future economic benefits are expected to flow to the enterprise." Examples of assets include: Cash and cash equivalents Accounts Receivable Inventory Inven (Property, Plant, and Equipment) is one of the core non-current assets found on the balance sheet. PP&E is impacted by Capex, Vehicles Furniture Patents (intangible asset) Properties of an AssetThere are three key properties of a AssetThere are three key properties of a AssetThere Value: Assets have economic value and can be exchanged or soldResource: Assets are resources that can be used to generate future economic benefitsClassifying assets based on how easy it is to convert them into cash. Physical Existence: Classifying assets based on their physical existence (in other words, tangible assets). Usage: Classifying assets based on their business operation usage/purpose. Classified based on their convertibility into cash, assets are classified as either current assets or fixed assets. An alternative expression of this concept is short-term vs. long-term assets.1. Current Assets are also termed liquid assets. Non-Current Assets Non-current assets are assets that cannot be easily and readily converted into cash and cash equivalents. Non-current or fixed assets include: LandBuildingMachineryEquipmentPatentsTrademarksClassification of Assets: Physical ExistenceIf assets are classified based on their physical existence, assets are classified as either tangible assets or intangible assets or intangible assets are classified as either tangible assets are classified as either tangible assets are assets with physical existence (we can touch, feel, and see them). Examples of tangible assets include: LandBuildingMachineryEquipmentCashOffice suppliesInventoryMarketable securities2. Intangible AssetsIntangible assets are assets that lack physical existence. Examples of intangible assets are classified as either operating assets or non-operating assets. 1. Operating assets are used to generate revenue from a company's core business activities. Examples of operating assets include: CashAccounts receivableInventoryBuildingMachineryEquipmentPatentsCopyrightsGoodwill2. Non-Operating assets are assets that are not required for daily business operations but can still generate revenue. Examples of non-operating assets include: Short-term investmentsMarketable securities assets include: Short-term investments assets and short-term investments assets assets as short-term investments as shortdepositImportance of Asset ClassificationClassifying assets is important to a business. For example, understanding which assets are tangible and intangible helps to assess its solvency and risk. Determining which assets are operating assets are non-operating assets are non-operating assets are non-operating assets is important to understanding the contribution of revenue from each asset, as well as in determining what percentage of a company's revenues comes from its core business activities. Related ReadingsWe hope you've enjoyed reading CFI's guide to the different types of assets. To keep advancing your career, the additional resources below will be useful: Net Identifiable Assets Net Identifiable A Securities Marketable Securities Marketable Securities of a publicly listed company. The issuing company creates these instruments for the express purpose of raising funds to further finance business activities and expansion. Projecting Balance Sheet ItemsProjecting Balance Sheet Line It to perform financial statement analysis of the income statement,

