Fixed Assets: long-term resources

- Intangible assets: economic resources that have no physical presence.
- Current Assets: short-term economic resources that are expected to be converted into cash within one year.
- Cash
- Cash equivalents: investment securities that are convertible into cash
- Accounts receivable: amounts of money owed by customers (individuals or corporations) to another entity (the selling business) in exchange for goods or services that have been delivered or used on credit, but not yet paid for by clients.

Flow of Assets

Fixed Assets
- Cash within one year expected to be converted into cash
- Current Assets: resources that have presence
- Capital assets: investments:
  - Long-term
  - Financial Instruments: financial assets (other than equity-based financial instruments)
  - Debt security (financial instruments that have a specific maturity date)
  - Common stock: a resource with an expectation that it can be converted into cash

Current Assets
- Prepaid expenses: amounts paid for goods and services to be received in the future (e.g., insurances)
- Buildings, computer equipment, software, furniture, land, machinery and vehicles:
  - Lose value as they age

Intangible Assets
- Patent: a set of exclusive rights granted by a sovereign state or intergovernmental organization to an inventor or assignee for a limited period of time in exchange for detailed public disclosure of an invention.
- Copyright: a legal right, existing globally in many countries, that basically grants the creator of an original work exclusive rights to determine and decide whether, and under what conditions, this original work may be used by others.
- Trademark: a word, phrase, symbol, and/or design that identifies and distinguishes the source of the goods of one party from those of others.

Flow of Intangible Assets
- Intangible assets: economic resources that have no physical presence.
- Cash equivalents: investment securities that are convertible into cash
- Account receivable: amounts of money owed by customers (individuals or corporations) to another entity (the selling business) in exchange for goods or services that have been delivered or used on credit, but not yet paid for by clients.

Cash
- Investments
- Accounts receivable
- Insurances
- Prepaid expenses
- Buildings, computer equipment, software, furniture, land, machinery and vehicles
- Accounts payable

Financial Instruments
- Debt security: a financial security with a value that is reliant upon or derived from an underlying asset or group of assets.
- Preferred stock: a type of stock that has a higher claim on the assets and earnings than common stock.
- Hybrid security: a financial security that can be traded.

Equity-based instruments: options issued by the company itself that give shareholders the right to purchase stock within a certain timeframe and at a specific price.

Derivative instruments: a financial security with a value that is reliant upon or derived from an underlying asset or group of assets.

Asset: a resource with economic value that an individual, corporation or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide a future benefit.