Assignment-1

Assets

An asset is anthing that has current or future economic value to business. Asset can include tarible items like cash, propery, invetory, financial sevrities etc

Non current Asset

Non-current assets also known as long-term assets or fixed assets that a company or entity ours and expects to use for more than one year

Examples:

Property, plat and equipment, intangible assets investments etc.

Property, equipment: This catery include buildings, lands, machiens, vehicles and other equipment used in the production or distribution for goods or services

Intagible assets:

These assets that lack physical substance but have value to the company examples include patents trademarks copyright and will ry intellectual property

Financial Assets

Financial asset is a liquid asset that gets its value from a contractual right or ownership claim. Cash stocks bonds mutual funds bank deposits are all are example of financial assets.

Right of use assets

Right of use assets in an intangible asset representing the right to use the assets by use one securing the right to use a truck) impact e for ex: The right to use a truck) in asset of the actual asset itself.

Deferred tax Asset (Not)

a deferred asset loss or expenditure that have been made in the current period but will not be charged against income until a later period ~~become recognize~~

Non-current ~~those~~ Assets

typically refers to deferred tax assets that a company expects to realize beyond the current accounting period. ex. cash, inventory, accounts receivable.

Capital work - in - progress.

Capital work in process that includes expenses like construction costs equipment purchases and other expenditures related to ongoing projects industry like sol of the state infrastructure or manufacturing

Current Assets

Current assets refers to asset that are expected to be converted into cash used within a year or within the normal operating cycle of a business, which includes such as cash inventory, accounts receivable and short term investments

Investments

An access in several ways of Common or preferred shares, mutual funds or rentals, sometimes they are made funds and some other times they are used more of other over long period

Trade Receivables

Is the amount that customers owe to a business when buying a goods or service on credit

cash and cash equivalents

are the most liquid current assets found on a business balance sheet include bank accounts and some type of market securities such as commercial paper and short term government bonds

Loans:

A Loan is a sum of money that one or more individuals or companies borrow from banks or other financial institutions

Equity and Liabilities

-> Equity represent the ownership interest in a company
-> it consists of the funds contributed by shareholders
-> equity represent the net assets of the company belonging to its owners

Liabilities

These represent the obligations company owes to external parties. They can include accounts payable, loans, bonds and other financial obligations that must be paid in the future

Non-controlling interests

is an ownership position in which a shareholder owns less that 50% of outstanding shares and has no control over decisions

Non-current liabilities

is also known as long term liabilities are obligations of a company ~~that~~ are not expected to be settled within the normal for the business typically less than one year

Borrowings

generally refer to funds that a company has borrowed from external sources in the form of loans or debt instruments

Trade payables

Trade payables arise when a company purchases of goods or services on credit from suppliers or vendors. It represents the amounts owed to those suppliers for goods or services