

Assets inventory

What is an asset?

Since the RAI activity is about inventory assets it is important that every participant is familiar with what an asset is.

An asset in an RAI activity is defined as a resource that is owned or controlled by an individual researcher, a research group, the department, the faculty, the university, a corporation, an organization, a non-governmental organization, the government, or any other stakeholder, which has a value (does not have to be a monetary value) to someone and can be used for achieving a purpose (for instance some sort of knowledge transfer from academia to society).

In an RAI activity we mainly have two types of assets; tangible assets and intangible assets.

Tangible assets are assets that have a physical existence (we can touch, feel, and see it). Examples of tangible assets include:

- Machinery, equipment (measuring, surgical, processing, etc.), prototypes, compounds and liquids.
- Physical creations, manuscripts, teaching material (written, audio, pictures, movies) and documentation.
- Software programs, data, meta data, patient data, client lists and financial data.
- Materials, plants, vehicles and office supplies.
- Buildings, laboratories, rooms, teaching rooms, auditoriums, library, research facilities (ex. Max IV and ESS).
- Etc.

Intangible assets are assets that do not have a physical existence. Examples of intangible assets include:

- Goodwill and reputation.
- IP such as patents, copyrights, trademarks (brands), design rights.
- Trade secrets, know-how and skills (research & teaching skills).
- Collaborations, people and relations.
- Different types of grants, research money and donations.
- Permits and agreements (collaboration, license, research, etc.).
- Awards

This is not in any way an exhausted list of possible types of assets, but just a few examples.

Find assets

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