## BHARAT SCHOOL OF BANKING Capital and Assets

## <u>Assets</u>

Assets are those tangible and intangible things that you own. You can sell them in the market to get money, or you can retain those for your personal enjoyment. Also, there are some assets which you cannot directly sell to get the money, or the value of the asset cannot be properly assessed.

- **Tangible Assets** land, building, machinery and equipment, goods, raw materials, factory, cash in bank accounts, etc.
- Intangible Assets patents, copyrights, goodwill, etc. Monetary value of these intangible assets is hard to assess. S

Assets can also be classified depending on liquidity -

- **Fixed assets** (property, plant and equipment, i.e., **PP&E**, which cannot be easily converted into **cash**)
- **Current assets** (liquid assets like **cash** or **bank accounts**, which are easily convertible into **cash**)

## **Capital**

**Capital** is the **fund** that is required to run a **business**, like buying machinery and equipment, etc., to produce **goods** and **services**. Generally, **funds** are arranged from the **investors** and the **lenders**.

Only those assets, which are used to make money, or to run business, or to produce goods and services, are considered as Capital.

Now, consider the following **example** -Suppose you have bought a **van** which is used in your **business** to make **profit**, then this **asset** can be considered as **Capital Asset**, whereas if you have bought a **luxury car**, which is for your **personal use** only, but of **no-value** for your **business**, then it will be your **Asset**, not a **Capital Section Capital Asset**.

Now, don't confuse Capital Assets with Capital. Capital is only fund, taken from the investors or lenders to run business. Funds taken as loans from banks or bonds from investors will be liabilities of the business, which need to pay back, but is the Capital for the business. Funds taken from shareholders are also Capital, but is not a liability for the business.