

Ans 2

## Cost of Capital

Different persons perceive different meaning of cost of capital. Some theorists define it as a measurement of the sacrifice made by an investor in order to generate capital formation, while some theorists define it as the cost of obtaining funds the price which a firm pays for the use of funds obtained or borrowed by it.

Meaning of cost of capital - For an Investor

A investor hopes to get a suitable return on his investment in any business firm since he postpones his present consumption, therefore cost of capital for an investor is the measurement of disutility of funds in present times as compared to the future rate of return.

Thus, cost of capital may be defined as a measurement of the sacrifice made by an investor in order

to generate capital formation."  
Thus cost of capital for an investor is the measurement of disutility of funds in present times as compared to the future rate of return.

Definition of cost of capital.

1. According to Ezra Solomon :- "Cost of capital is the minimum required rate of earning or the cut off rate for capital expenditure"

2. According to Milton H. Spencer :-  
"The cost of capital is the minimum rate of return which firm requires as a condition for undertaking an investment."

# Scope of Finance Function :-

(i) Mobilization of Funds :- Finance is concerned with planning for and mobilizing the required funds

from various sources when they are required and at an acceptable cost.

2) Development of Funds :- There are many competing needs for the allocation of funds. In consultation with various departments such as production, marketing, R & D etc.

3) Control over the uses of Funds :-

Finance dept's concerned with monitoring of the use of funds allocated and procured according to plan.

4) Risk-Return Trade off :- while making decision regarding investment and financing the risk return trade off is sought to be achieved.

5) Dividend Policy Decision - The last major decision area of financial management

is the decision relating to the dividend policy. The dividend decision should be analysed in relation to the financing decision of a firm. Two alternatives are available in dealing with profits of a firm

(i) They can be distributed to the shareholders in the form of dividends or

(ii) They can be retained in the business itself.