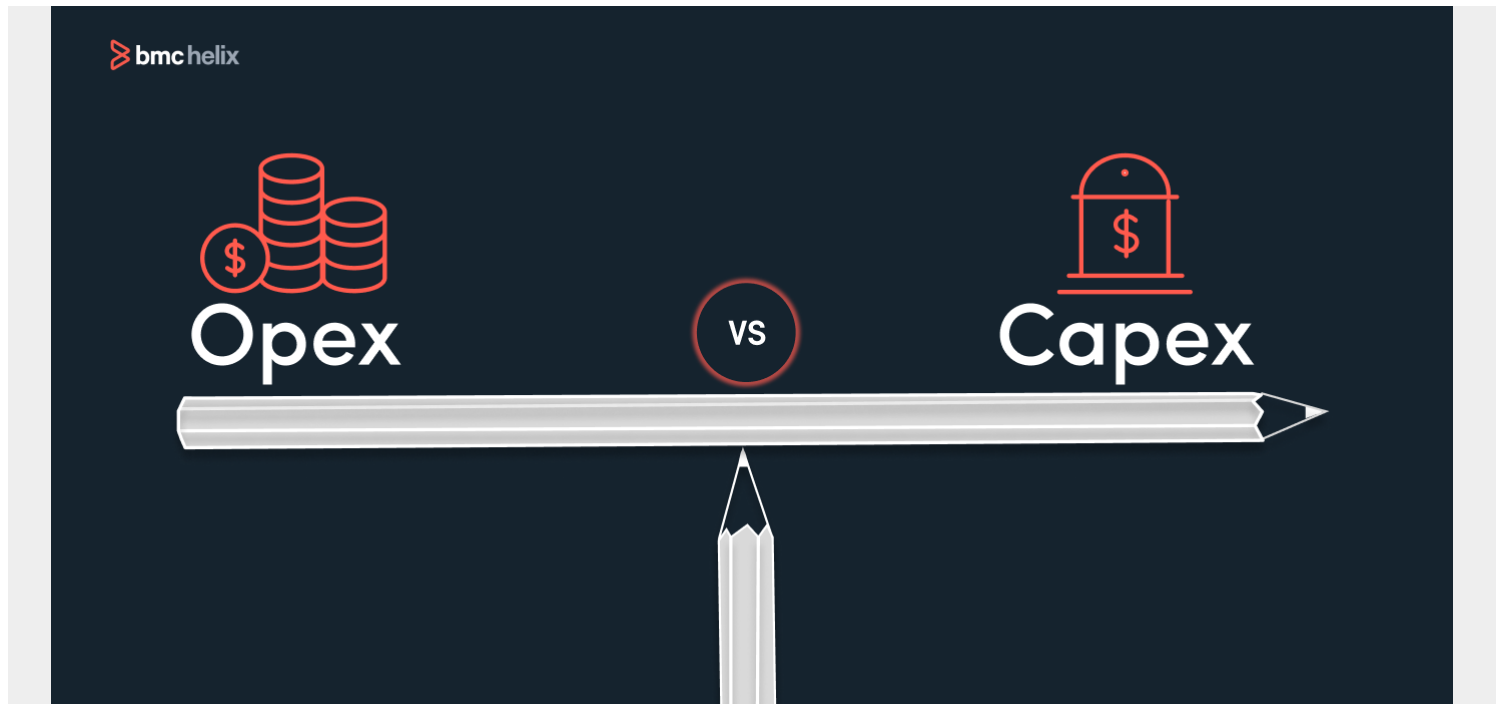


CAPEX VS. OPEX IN IT & BUSINESS OPERATIONS



When it comes to procuring new equipment, capabilities, and software, IT professionals generally have two options:

- Obtaining new capabilities and equipment as a capital expenditure (CapEx).
- Obtaining them as an operating expense (OpEx).

As many companies shift from traditional hardware and software ownership to as-a-service models, IT and finance departments must reconcile how best to classify cloud costs.

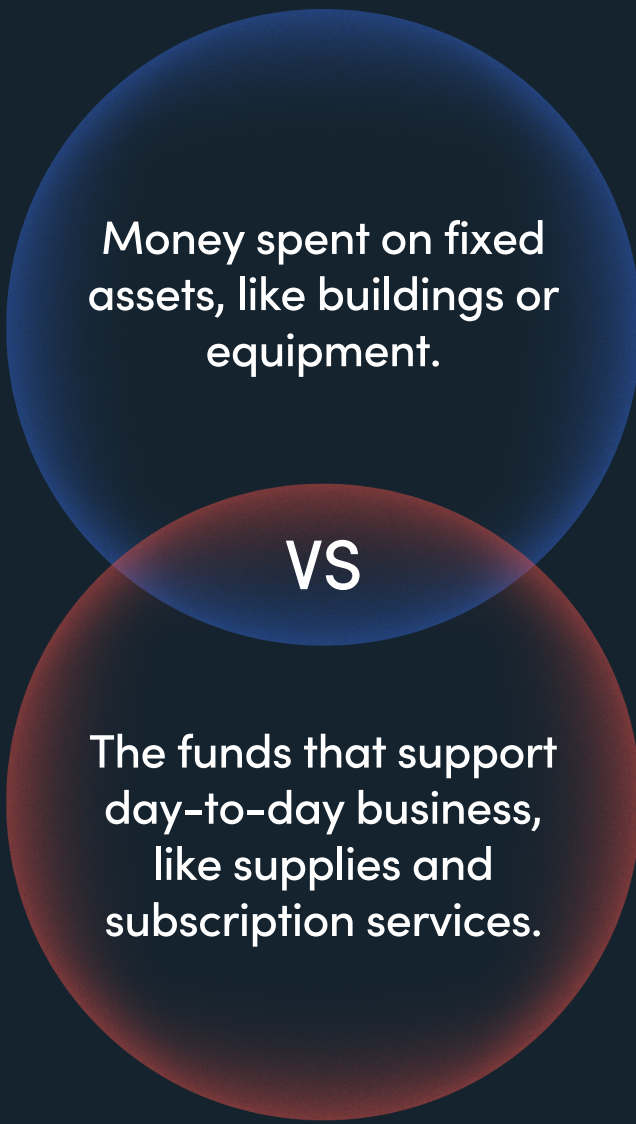
Spending on IT worldwide is surging by 9.3% in 2025, according to [Gartner](#). The total global IT outlay is expected to top \$5.74 trillion.

In other words, IT spending is big business. The way companies think about it may deserve new consideration. In this article, we will:

- Define CapEx and OpEx in relation to IT spending
- Compare when to use each
- See how CapEx & OpEx plays out in a real IT purchase
- Explore recent changes that seem to favor OpEx
- Share additional resources

(Note: This article discusses CapEx and OpEx purchasing in the United States. The points and ideas discussed may be different in other countries.)

Capex vs Opex



Money spent on fixed assets, like buildings or equipment.

VS

The funds that support day-to-day business, like supplies and subscription services.

(This article is part of our [IT Cost Management Guide](#). Use the right-hand menu to navigate.)

The difference between OpEx and CapEx

Business investment spending falls into two categories: CapEx and OpEx. Spending on assets meant to last a long time, such as on buildings and equipment, is classified as capital expenditures, or CapEx for short. The day-to-day costs of keeping your business functioning, from the paper for your copier and the salaries of your workers to the utilities that keep the lights on, are all operational

expenses, or OpEx spending. An expenditure is money spent as a long-term investment, while an expense is money paid to cover ongoing needs.

Knowing what is a CapEx vs. OpEx item isn't always clear. In many cases, the expenditure can be either. For example, with CapEx, you can pay cash and own the item outright. With OpEx, you can lease the item or sign a hosting contract with a [managed services provider \(MSP\)](#) for a monthly fee.

Choosing between [accounting for](#) CapEx and OpEx in IT affects your taxes. Generally, you can deduct only a portion of the money for a CapEx each year, spread over several years. With OpEx, you can usually deduct the whole amount in the year you incur the expense, potentially lowering your taxes. Buying equipment for your IT systems used to be a CapEx. Now, paying monthly for cloud capabilities, you can deduct the outlay as an ongoing expense that is fully and immediately deductible.

What does CapEx mean?

Capital expenditures (CapEx) are made up of assets you will use over a long period of time, typically more than a year. Examples include buildings, vehicles, equipment, or land. You might also hear these expenditures called PP&E, short for property, plant, and equipment.

When do you classify a purchase as CapEx?

Classify an outlay as a CapEx if it meets these criteria:

- You will use the asset for more than a year.
- It will produce financial gains or advantages throughout its useful life.
- Acquiring the asset incurs a cost that is consequential.

Examples of CapEx in IT

In the IT world, CapEx examples may include:

- IBM Power systems
- Intel-based Windows servers
- Other high-dollar items
- A variety of supporting items such as Universal Power Systems (UPS), line printers, air conditioners, scanners, and generators
- Additional procurement costs

(Explore [IT infrastructure & components](#) that might fall into this category.)

CapEx in accounting

CapEx spending affects the finances and tax liabilities of your company. Because you have to come up with cash to acquire an asset upfront, the purchase can take all of your cash, leaving you with poor cash flow. Alternatively, you can finance it, but the monthly, quarterly, or annual payments can also burden cash flow.

Another issue to consider is how much of the expenditure you can deduct from your income every year. The IRS [spreads the deductible cost of acquiring a long-term asset](#) across its useful life. If you buy a device for \$1,000 and it has a ten-year useful life, you can deduct \$100 a year for ten years.

Real estate typically has a longer useful life than equipment — the IRS allows you to deduct the cost of it over the span of 20 years.

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What is OpEx?

Operating expenses (OpEx) encompass the money you spend to operate your business on a daily basis. The value of an OpEx is used up within the year of purchase.

When do you classify an expense as OpEx?

When your business spends money on short-term and disposable items, you generally classify each one as an OpEx. Classify spending as an OpEx if:

- It is used up quickly, either immediately or within a year.
- It does not create economic benefits when used.
- It is not a "big ticket" item.

Examples of OpEx in IT

OpEx examples include:

- Consumables such as printer cartridges, paper, electricity, and other supplies
- Contract items such as yearly service or maintenance agreements, website hosting, and web domain registrations

OpEx in accounting

OpEx purchases cover pay-as-you-go items that show up on an organization's profit and loss statement, and they are deducted from income as they occur.

When material goods or services are purchased as an OpEx item, the workflow is this:

1. Costs are assigned to the operating expense budget.
2. The expense is tracked in your profit and loss statement
3. The equipment's monthly expenses are tracked and deducted from the bottom line as they are incurred (instead of being depreciated over several years).

Management is often tasked with decreasing OpEx spending without blunting the firm's ability to compete or produce.

Unlike the depreciation of CapEx, OpEx are fully tax-deductible in the year they are made.

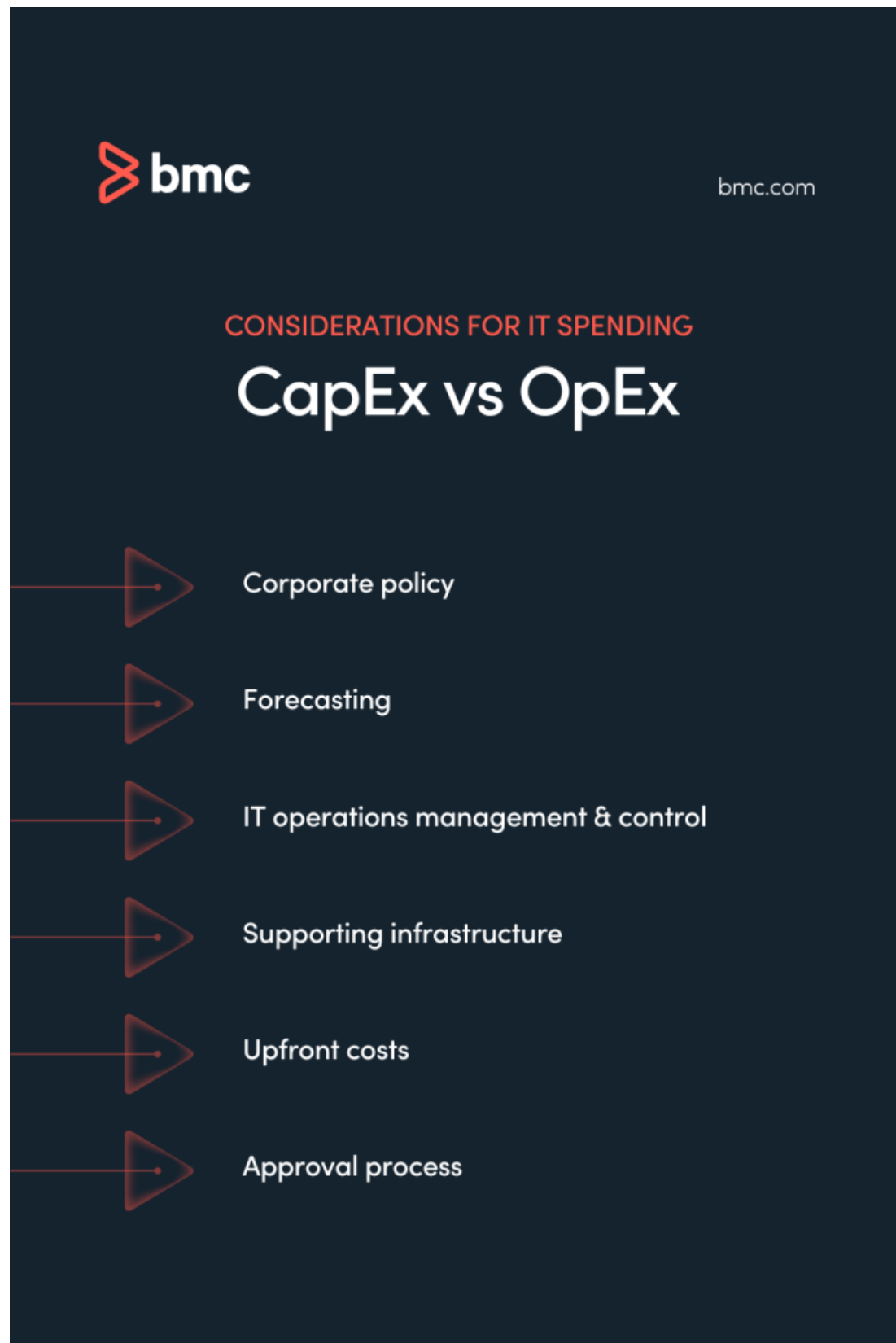
Determining CapEx vs. OpEx: IBM power system example

Outside of the tax and payment treatments, there are several advantages and disadvantages to

procuring major IT capabilities as either CapEx or OpEx items.

Let's look at an example of upgrading or purchasing a new IBM Power system, and how the process differs when procuring it as either a capital expenditure or as an operating expense.

Here are different components to consider when deciding between CapEx and OpEx:



Approval process

CapEx and OpEx items go into different budgets, with different approval processes:

- Capital items generally must be approved through several layers of management (including executive management), which will hold up purchasing until approval is received, which could slow you down significantly.
- Adding the IBM Power system as an OpEx item is generally an easier process, as long as the item is covered through and budgeted for in the operating expense budget.

Upfront costs

For a capital purchase, all money must be paid up-front.

Purchasing IBM Power capability on lease or from a hosting company as an OpEx item allows you to pay as you go, on a monthly or quarterly basis. This can free up budget dollars for more bottom-line revenue producing projects.

Supporting infrastructure capabilities

Purchasing an IBM Power machine as a CapEx item may also require you to buy several other supporting capabilities, including:

- Redundant power supplies
- UPS systems
- Generators
- Air conditioning
- Insurance
- Maintenance
- Data center access, in order to run it all

Procuring the same capability as an OpEx item under a hosting contract will usually include all the infrastructure items that go along with your hardware. This allows you to pay for the infrastructure along with the hardware, in one regular payment.

Shifting IT operations to an outside vendor

When purchasing an IBM Power system, you as the purchaser are responsible for all [IT Operations management \(ITOps\)](#) capabilities, including backups, operating system upgrades, and repairs.

- In a CapEx environment, you need to provide these capabilities. All IT Ops capabilities remain with you—the buyer.
- In a hosted OpEx environment, you can include these items in your contract, so that the provider will handle them as part of your monthly service.

Forecasting

Purchasing a capital item requires a certain amount of forecasting. IBM Power systems may be purchased on a four-year lifecycle, with the intent of replacing or upgrading the machine every four years.

That means when you purchase the machine you would need to buy it with all the capabilities you believe you'll need for a number of years into the future. You'll need to either:

- Overbuy the machine with capabilities you may not use until the 4th year.
- Purchase additional capabilities as you need them.

If you have a cyclical business where you have significantly busier months than others (think Christmas rush for retail), then you must size your machine to have the capability to always run at peak performance, even during the slow times of your year.

With OpEx hosting, you may be able to:

- Contract for additional CPU and memory on an as needed basis.
- Run with lower capabilities the rest of the year, possibly reducing your costs.

Hardware control

In a CapEx situation, you own the hardware and have total control over its use, location, and disposition.

If you are procuring an IBM Power system as an operating expense item in the cloud, you are dependent on the hardware, operating system software, and maintenance the cloud service is providing.

You may have problems if your cloud provider:

- Has an outage
- Doesn't have sufficient capability to meet your needs
- Is unable to meet your [service level agreements \(SLAs\)](#)
- Goes out of business

In OpEx situations—especially with cloud providers—you introduce a third-party into the provisioning of your IT capabilities, which can affect your performance and deliverables.

(Understand whether [vendor lock-in](#) applies to your vendor relationships.)

Corporate policy

Many organizations specify that all major IT goods or services be purchased, and they cannot be leased or “rented” through an MSP. Other organizations may specify the opposite.

The point here isn't whether one is better than the other. Instead, it's that you may not even have a choice on CapEx vs. OpX. A particular procurement method may be mandatory depending on your organization's rules.

Changes in IT spending that favor OpEx

Traditionally, CapEx has two significant benefits, aside from the financial positives:

- A company will own the product outright, so you can alter and tweak it as you need—once owned, you don't continue paying for it.
- Owning assets such as hardware and software may be seen as prestigious.

Despite these benefits, [three complaints](#) of CapEx continually rise to the top:

- High-cost items require well-forecast budget estimates and long processes for approval, which can slow down purchase of the equipment.
- Age is a significant factor. Once you own the hardware or software, you're likely stuck with it for a long time, in order to extend its ROI.
- Estimating future capacity needs for static hardware or software can be tricky and complicated.

As IT is imperative for any business operating today, two major changes have affected both hardware and software.

Today, hardware is frequently significantly cheaper to purchase than it once was, which we expect with time.

Further, though you might need highly specialized (expensive) machines in certain areas/departments, many employees can perform their daily functions on basic, low-cost computers like Dell laptops or Chromebooks, since so much work has shifted to the cloud.

So, what does this mean for OpEx? In the cloud era, companies who used to avoid significant operational expenses might be embracing them, particularly for these benefits:

- More cost-effective & flexible
- Less red tape
- Scalability

More cost-effective & flexible

The internet makes software a lot nimbler—and more cost-effective.

Instead of purchasing expensive licenses to own and alter software in a CapEx model, companies can shift towards as-a-service options in the OpEx model, including [SaaS](#), [IaaS](#), [PaaS](#), [AlaaS](#), and even [IT as a service](#).

These options:

- Run via internet connection, generally eliminating any manual install or upgrade.
- Require small, monthly subscriptions, often per user.
- Offer [transparency](#), letting companies pay only for pieces they use.
- Fall under the OpEx procurement model, with all its inherent benefits.

Less red tape

With low monthly costs, budget approval of OpEx procurement can be a lot speedier, reducing the time needed to achieve business goals.

The monthly payment model of software as a service (SaaS) and related services can help streamline business cash flow over time: there's no long-term commitment. That's good for:

- Turning off services when you don't need them
- Switching to a new product when one product stops fitting your needs.

The minute one SaaS option doesn't work, a department could—realistically, easily—switch to

another one that better suits their needs. This flexibility is key for emerging opportunities.

Scalable

Not every operating expense is scalable, but SaaS sure is! If you need to add many users only for a month, SaaS is still cheaper than outright owning software for that many users.

Importantly, SaaS and similar solutions make it much easier to measure ROI—is the cost justifying the benefits? It's usually harder to track ROI on a lump-sum purchase of a product that continues to age than it is on a monthly payment under a SaaS arrangement.

With these changes in cost and use of hardware and software options, the traditional benefits of CapEx may not carry their weight. Using an OpEx solution like SaaS allows organizations to unlock money that was formerly frozen in CapEx purchases on other business needs.

Will OpEx outpace CapEx?

Still, the complaints of CapEx do not mean that OpEx is the ultimate solution for every company or every purchase.

Some companies worry that they don't know what to expect and instead wind up budgeting their IT needs on a month-to-month basis. If use is low one month, but skyrockets the next, long-term forecasting is complicated.

Justifying a switch from CapEx to OpEx can also be difficult, as [CIOs, CTOs](#), and the finance department appreciate the tax benefits of CapEx. Many C-level execs and financial departments prefer stable payments over fluctuating monthly payments.

Fortunately, more SaaS providers are addressing these OpEx concerns. When the cloud first became feasible, a giant hindrance was the lack of transparency into costs. Forgetting to turn off an AWS instance, for example, could cost you dearly.

Fortunately, SaaS and other cloud providers are adjusting to these concerns. Increasingly, cloud environments can predict or limit—often automatically—these costs.

As cloud technology continues to develop, it will get smarter in its usage predictions, ensuring that monthly costs don't go through the roof.

| | Capital Expenditures  | Operating Expenses  |
|--------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Purpose | Assets purchased with a useful life beyond the current year | Ongoing costs to support day-to-day business |
| When paid | Upfront lump sum | Recurring monthly or annual |
| When accounted for | Over 3-20 year lifespan while asset depreciates | In the current month or year |
| Listed as | Property and equipment | Operating cost |
| Tax treatment | Deducted over time as asset depreciates | Deducted in current tax year |

CapEx, OpEx: which is right for you?

The good news is that selecting CapEx or OpEx is not an either/or situation.

Companies need to choose which areas to bucket under CapEx and which to bucket in OpEx, understanding the trade-offs. Perhaps some enterprise systems must be owned outright and in-house, while other applications can come and go as the need and staff change.

- Proper forecasting can help a company invest as necessary in CapEx, while accurately estimating OpEx.
- Experts also recommend considering the non-monetary cost of the transaction. This can include the friction users feel when switching from one type of technology to another, common in a CapEx/OpEx tradeoff.

Keeping in mind the pains of forecast and change, remember that the benefit of considering CapEx/OpEx for IT spending is about shifting money spending to better benefit overall business needs.

Regardless of what expense model you choose, having the visibility and control of your

infrastructure—whether in a CapEx model on premises or an OpEx model in public or private clouds—gives you the ability to make decisions that will impact your overall business success.

Related reading

- [BMC Business of IT Blog](#)
- [What Is An IT Vendor Management Office \(VMO\)?](#)
- [Innovation and R&D in the Enterprise](#)
- [What Is XaaS? Everything as a Service Explained](#)
- [Get Started with ITAM: IT Asset Management Explained](#)
- [SaaS Today: Growth Trends & Statistics](#)