



## Tax Depreciation Report

27 Norfolk Pine Circuit,  
Somerville, VIC 3912

Robin A Sharpe  
PO Box 479  
CRANBOURNE, VIC 3977

Issue Schedule	
Issue Date:	Issued by:
04 November 2019	Mark Kilroy Bsc (Hons) MRICS

Robin A Sharpe  
PO Box 479  
CRANBOURNE, VIC 3977

November 2019  
Job No: RES3912001

### **Tax Depreciation Report – 27 Norfolk Pine Circuit, Somerville, VIC 3912**

We thank you for choosing Koste Pty Ltd to prepare the attached Tax Depreciation report and schedule for the above property.

This report has been prepared to provide an independent review of Tax Depreciation entitlements available on the subject property, under The Income Tax Assessment Act 1997.

Koste Pty Ltd are a registered tax agent (24836767) who comply with the Tax Agent Services Act 2009. The attached schedule is based on an apportionment of the total expenditure, together with the Tax Commissioners current intentions in preparing this document.

As you continue to grow your portfolio, we would be pleased to provide you with free estimates of tax depreciation allowances on purchases. We can also provide updates for \$100+GST on any revised depreciation reports which may include new capital works and write-offs on disposed assets over the coming years.

The majority of our custom is based on repeat customers and from word of mouth. Testimonials are important to our business especially on social media including Google+, LinkedIn and Facebook. If you are pleased with our service and have some time to write a short testimonial on either social media or via an email, this would be greatly appreciated.

If you or your accountant require any further clarification on the contents of this report, please do not hesitate in contacting a member of our team on 1300 669 400 where they would be more than happy to assist.

Yours Sincerely

*Koste Pty Ltd*

Koste Pty Ltd  
Tax Depreciation Quantity Surveyors



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## 1. Property Information

### Date of Report

4 November 2019

### Purchaser

Robin A Sharpe

### Property Address

27 Norfolk Pine Circuit, Somerville, VIC 3912

### Real Property Description

LOT 15 PS708052

### Property Type

Residential House

### Date of Construction

30 January 2014

### Date Available To Generate Income

30 January 2014

### Property Photo



## 2. Report Details

### 2.1 Introduction

Koste Pty Ltd has prepared an independent Tax Depreciation Schedule for the purchase of the subject property under the Income Tax Act 1997.

We have evaluated and reported the allowances based on the following:

#### **Division 40 (Capital Allowances)**

Referred to as Depreciating Assets, identified as assets which can be removed with ease including; Appliances, Furnishings and the like. Koste will identify and provide an analysis using both Diminishing Value and Prime Cost methods of depreciation. All items which have a value less than \$300 will be written off in the first year.

#### **Division 40 (Capital Allowances) - Low Value Pool**

Low Cost Assets are depreciating assets which have a cost of between \$300 and \$1,000 at your purchase date. These assets are depreciated at 18.75% in the first year, and 37.5% in each subsequent year.

#### **Division 43 (Capital Works)**

Capital works often referred to as Building Allowances entitles the tax payer to a deduction on assessable income producing buildings and other capital works. The opening value of these assets will be calculated on the date of installation; typical assets may include Windows, Doors and Walls.

### **3. Capital Allowances**

#### **3.1 Entitlement**

Capital Allowances Division 40 of the Income Tax Act 1997 allows the taxpayer to a deduction of the decline in value of a depreciating asset used for income producing purpose over its effective life. A depreciating asset will deteriorate over the life and will therefore decline in value.

#### **3.2 Qualifying Expenditure Calculation**

On a property acquisition, Capital Allowances (Plant and Equipment) are based on a reasonable apportionment of the purchase price relating to qualifying plant under the Income Tax Assessment Act (ITAA) 1977 Section 40 – 195.

#### **3.3 Effective Life**

The Commissioner of Taxation provides regular tax rulings which determine the period an asset can be used to produce income. Included within this report is as new effective life rates.

#### **3.4 Immediate Write-Off Assets**

A depreciating asset which costs less than \$300 can be immediately written off under Division 40 of ITAA. Please note that this is only applicable to residential property investments.

#### **3.5 Low Value Pool**

Assets which have a starting value of between \$300 and \$1000 have been included within the Low Value Pool. These assets are depreciated at 18.75% in the first year and 37.5% for all subsequent years on a diminishing basis.

An asset that has a written down value under \$1000 in following years will be allocated to the low value pool and depreciated at 37.5% using diminishing value method. This method does not apply to assets that were depreciated using the prime cost method in any previous years.

### 3.6 Method of Depreciation

We provide you with a choice to calculate the decline in value for depreciating assets. Your choice on whether to use Diminishing Value or Prime Cost method of depreciation should be discussed with your accountant. Once a depreciation method is chosen for an asset this cannot be changed.

Diminishing Value Method					Prime Cost Method				
Diminishing value method is often the most popular form of depreciation due to the cash-flow benefits in the early years of asset ownership.					Prime Cost Method of Depreciation, often referred to as straight line depreciation is depreciated at a constant rate each year.				
Benefits					Benefits				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cash-flow during initial years of asset ownership</li> <li>• Ability to use Low Value Pool for assets less than \$1000 (Note: unable to write off these assets)</li> </ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Write off assets when they are demolished or disposed.</li> </ul>				
Calculation Example					Calculation Example				
Under Diminishing Value method, the effective life is dividing by 200.					Under Prime Cost method, the effective life is dividing by 100.				
<b>200 / 10 Years = 20% (Adjusted Value)</b>					<b>100 / 10 Years = 10% (Straight Line)</b>				
If an asset has a value of \$10,000 and an effective life of 10 years the following annual depreciation may be claimed.					If an asset has a value of \$10,000 and an effective life of 10 years the following annual depreciation may be claimed.				
Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5
\$2,000	\$1,600	\$1,280	\$1,024	\$819.20	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000

## **4. Capital Works**

### **4.1 Entitlement**

Capital Works Division 43 of the Income Tax Act 1997 allows the taxpayer to a deduction of the decline in value of a depreciating asset used for income producing purpose over its effective life.

### **4.2 Method of Depreciation**

Capital Works allowances under Division 43 are based on the historical construction costs and are not based on an apportionment of the purchase price. Where construction costs are not available, a qualified Quantity Surveyor will establish costs in accordance with the Tax Ruling TR97/25.

Capital Works are depreciated by Prime Cost method only, which may vary dependant on the date the construction works commenced and the property usage. Where a property has been updated over the years, capital works expenditure may be allocated in different periods. Clients must make any construction periods clear wherever possible to ensure your claim is maximised.

### **4.3 Method of Depreciation**

Structural improvements such as fencing, paths and other hard landscaping can also be written off at 2.5% per annum if construction started after 27 February 1992.



## 5. Summary of Entitlements – Diminishing Value Method

Year	Financial Year	Division 40 - Capital Allowance (Eligible)			Division 43	Eligible
		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40	Capital Works	Total
1	30 January 14 to 30 June 14	2,492	0	2,492	2,224	4,716
2	1 July 14 to 30 June 15	5,414	0	5,414	5,376	10,790
3	1 July 15 to 30 June 16	4,114	0	4,114	5,376	9,490
4	1 July 16 to 30 June 17	3,175	0	3,175	5,376	8,551
5	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	1,508	1,680	3,188	5,376	8,564
6	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	1,232	1,050	2,282	5,376	7,658
7	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	847	958	1,804	5,376	7,180
8	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	315	1,312	1,628	5,376	7,004
9	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	268	820	1,088	5,376	6,464
10	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	228	513	740	5,376	6,116
11	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	194	320	514	5,376	5,890
12	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	164	200	365	5,376	5,741
13	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	0	475	475	5,376	5,851
14	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	0	297	297	5,376	5,673
15	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	0	185	185	5,376	5,561
16	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	0	116	116	5,376	5,492
17	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	0	72	72	5,376	5,448
18	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	0	45	45	5,376	5,421
19	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	0	28	28	5,376	5,404
20	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	0	18	18	5,376	5,394
21	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	0	11	11	5,376	5,387
22	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	0	7	7	5,376	5,383
23	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	4	4	5,376	5,380
24	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	3	3	5,376	5,379
25	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	2	2	5,376	5,378
26	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	1	1	5,376	5,377
27	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	1	1	5,376	5,377
28	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
29	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
30	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
31	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
32	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
33	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
34	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
35	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
36	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
37	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
38	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
39	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
40	2052+	0	0	0	8,507	8,507
<b>Totals</b>		<b>19,950</b>	<b>8,120</b>	<b>28,070</b>	<b>215,019</b>	<b>243,089</b>

The diminishing value method involves multiplying the remaining amount (or also known as the written down value) of the item by the depreciation rate each year. Hence the term diminishing value method as it diminishes in value each year never quite reaching zero.

### Example

	DV Rate	Opening Value	Year 1	WDV	Year 2
Carpet	20%	\$1,000	\$200	\$800	\$160

## 6. Summary of Entitlements – Prime Cost Method

Year	Financial Year	Division 40 - Capital Allowance (Eligible)			Division 43 Capital Works	Eligible Total
		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40		
1	30 January 14 to 30 June 14	1,246	0	1,246	2,224	3,470
2	1 July 14 to 30 June 15	3,012	0	3,012	5,376	8,388
3	1 July 15 to 30 June 16	3,012	0	3,012	5,376	8,388
4	1 July 16 to 30 June 17	3,012	0	3,012	5,376	8,388
5	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	3,012	0	3,012	5,376	8,388
6	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	2,673	0	2,673	5,376	8,049
7	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	2,201	0	2,201	5,376	7,577
8	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	2,167	0	2,167	5,376	7,543
9	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	2,155	0	2,155	5,376	7,531
10	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	2,155	0	2,155	5,376	7,531
11	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	1,579	0	1,579	5,376	6,955
12	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	727	0	727	5,376	6,103
13	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	608	0	608	5,376	5,984
14	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	417	0	417	5,376	5,793
15	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
16	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
17	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
18	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
19	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
20	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	14	0	14	5,376	5,390
21	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	9	0	9	5,376	5,385
22	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
23	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
24	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
25	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
26	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
27	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
28	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
29	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
30	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
31	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
32	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
33	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
34	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
35	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
36	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
37	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
38	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
39	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	5,376	5,376
40	2052+	0	0	0	8,507	8,507
<b>Totals</b>		<b>28,070</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>28,070</b>	<b>215,019</b>	<b>243,089</b>

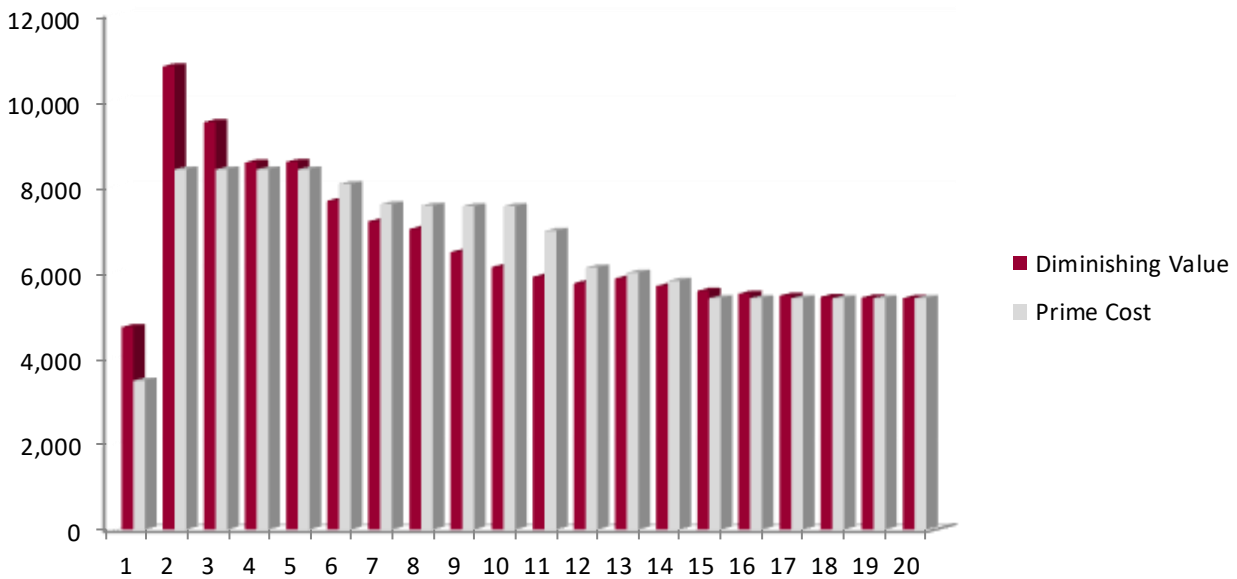
The prime cost method assumes that the item depreciates uniformly over its effective life. It is also known as straight line method and has a lower rate compared to diminishing value method. So the item depreciates at a constant rate until the written down value reaches zero.

### Example

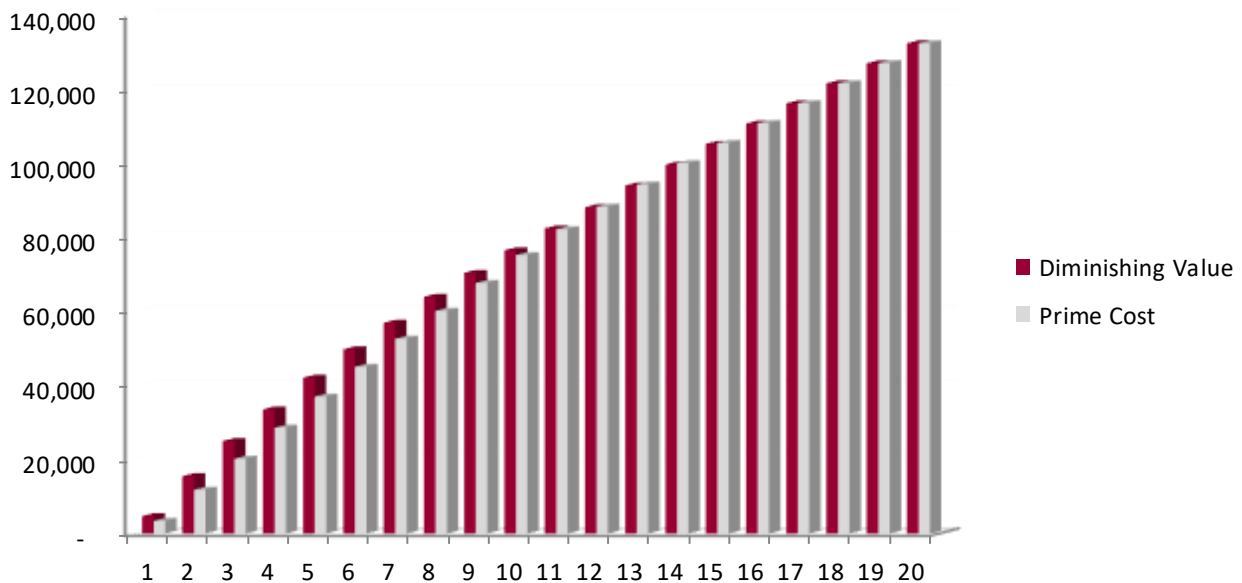
	PC Rate	Opening Value	Year 1	WDV	Year 2
Carpet	10%	\$1,000	\$100	\$900	\$100

## 7. Comparison Graphs

20 YEAR COMPARISON GRAPH



20 YEAR CUMULATIVE GRAPH



Advantages of using diminishing value method over prime cost method, as can be seen in the 20 year comparison graph, diminishing value method has higher deductions in the first few years. Prime cost method has lower deductions over the first few years, but around the 5-6 year mark starts to give higher deductions and in later years. However cumulatively they equal out at about the 10 year mark. It comes down to whether you want the higher deductions in the first few years or the more evenly spread out deductions approach.

## 8. Capital Expenditure Analysed

### Purchase Details

Contract Date	11 April 2013
Settlement Date	30 January 2014
Available To Generate Income	30 January 2014

### Expenditure Analysed

Purchase Price	\$355,000
Stamp Duty	\$16,370
<b>Total Expenditure Analysed</b>	<b>\$371,370</b>

### Historical Construction Details

Construction Start Date	3 August 2013
Construction Completion Date	30 January 2014
Historical Construction Cost (Estimated)*	\$245,789

## 9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure

### Apportionment of cost relating to:

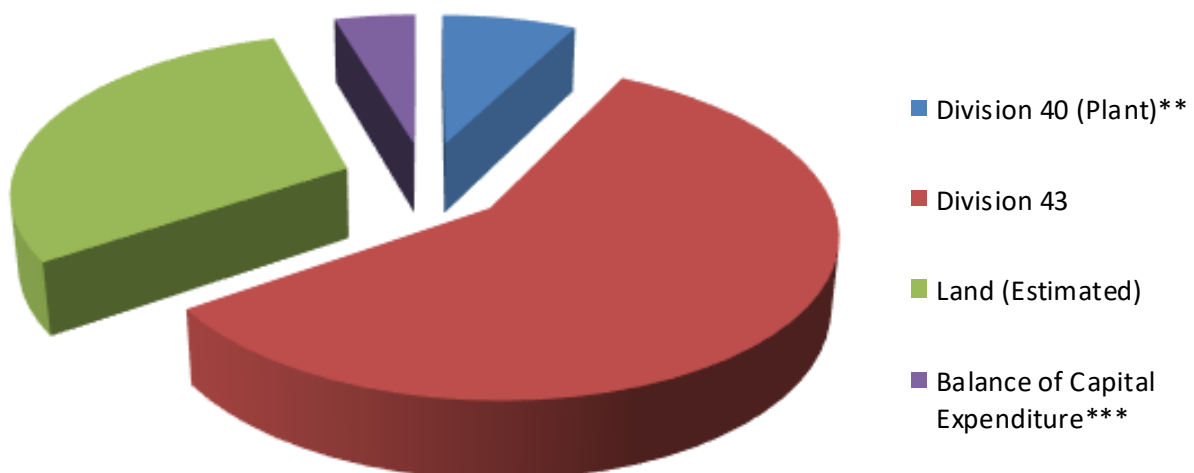
Division 40 (Plant)**	\$28,070
Division 43	\$215,019
Land (Estimated)	\$111,411
Balance of Capital Expenditure***	\$16,870
<b>Total Expenditure Analysed</b>	<b>\$371,370</b>

### Notes

\* The historical construction has been calculated and the eligible qualifying expenditure for the purposes of calculating the Division 43 deductions capital works has been taken from this total by excluding the plant (Division 40) and any non eligible expenditure items

\*\* Some assets in Division 40 (Plant) may not be eligible for yearly depreciation claim but for capital gain deduction only. Please go to Summary of Entitlements and detailed schedules for more information

\*\*\* Balance of capital expenditure comprises the apportionment of all capital works which are ineligible for depreciation or capital allowances



## 10. Diminishing Value Depreciation Schedule

Assets Generally	Diminishing	Start Date	Opening Value	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10
Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	Value Rate												
<b>Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes &amp; vents)</b>													
Mini split system upto 20KW	20.00%	30-Jan-14	3,834	317	703	563	450	360	288	230	346	216	135
<b>Bathroom assets</b>													
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	20.00%	30-Jan-14	639	53	117	94	75	113	70	44	27	17	11
<b>Blinds Residential</b>													
	20.00%	30-Jan-14	4,081	338	749	599	479	383	307	245	368	230	144
<b>Ceiling Fans</b>													
	40.00%	30-Jan-14	1,598	264	533	320	192	108	67	42	26	16	10
<b>Fire control assets</b>													
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	10.00%	30-Jan-14	281	12	27	24	22	74	46	29	18	11	7
<b>Floor coverings ( removable without damage)</b>													
Carpets	20.00%	30-Jan-14	2,674	221	491	392	314	251	201	301	188	118	74
<b>Furniture</b>													
	15.00%	30-Jan-14	5,940	369	836	710	604	513	436	371	315	268	228
<b>Garage doors, automatic</b>													
Controls	40.00%	30-Jan-14	204	34	68	41	25	14	9	5	3	2	1
Motors	20.00%	30-Jan-14	1,534	127	281	225	180	270	169	106	66	41	26
<b>Garbage disposal</b>													
Garbage bins	30.00%	30-Jan-14	307	38	81	56	39	35	22	13	8	5	3
<b>Kitchen assets</b>													
Cooktops	16.67%	30-Jan-14	1,086	75	169	140	117	219	137	86	54	33	21
Dishwashers	20.00%	30-Jan-14	1,534	127	281	225	180	270	169	106	66	41	26
Ovens	16.67%	30-Jan-14	1,406	97	218	182	151	284	178	111	69	43	27
Rangehoods	16.67%	30-Jan-14	703	48	109	91	76	142	89	55	35	22	14
<b>Lights</b>													
Shades, removable	40.00%	30-Jan-14	2,249	372	751	451	270	152	95	59	37	23	15
<b>Pooled Plant Total</b>								1,680	1,050	958	1,312	820	513
<b>Effective Life Plant Total</b>								1,508	1,232	847	315	268	228
<b>Total Division 40</b>			28,070	2,492	5,414	4,114	3,175	3,188	2,282	1,804	1,628	1,088	740
<b>Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance</b>													
	Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10
<b>Building Works - Completed 2014</b>													
	2.50%	30-Jan-14	205,473	2,125	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137
<b>Structural Improvements - Completed 2014</b>													
	2.50%	30-Jan-14	9,546	99	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
<b>Total Division 43</b>			215,019	2,224	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376
<b>Total Depreciation</b>			243,089	4,716	10,790	9,490	8,551	8,564	7,658	7,180	7,004	6,464	6,116

## 11. Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule

Assets Generally	Prime Cost													
Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	Rate	Start Date	Opening Value	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Year 8	Year 9	Year 10	
<b>Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes &amp; vents)</b>														
Mini split system upto 20KW	10.00%	30-Jan-14	3,834	159	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	383	
<b>Bathroom assets</b>														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	10.00%	30-Jan-14	639	26	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	64	
<b>Blinds Residential</b>														
	10.00%	30-Jan-14	4,081	169	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	408	
<b>Ceiling Fans</b>														
	20.00%	30-Jan-14	1,598	132	320	320	320	320	185					
<b>Fire control assets</b>														
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	5.00%	30-Jan-14	281	6	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	14	
<b>Floor coverings ( removable without damage)</b>														
Carpets	10.00%	30-Jan-14	2,674	111	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	
<b>Furniture</b>														
	7.50%	30-Jan-14	5,940	184	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	446	
<b>Garage doors, automatic</b>														
Controls	20.00%	30-Jan-14	204	17	41	41	41	41	24					
Motors	10.00%	30-Jan-14	1,534	63	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
<b>Garbage disposal</b>														
Garbage bins	15.00%	30-Jan-14	307	19	46	46	46	46	46	46	12			
<b>Kitchen assets</b>														
Cooktops	8.33%	30-Jan-14	1,086	37	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	91	
Dishwashers	10.00%	30-Jan-14	1,534	63	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	153	
Ovens	8.33%	30-Jan-14	1,406	48	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	117	
Rangehoods	8.33%	30-Jan-14	703	24	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	59	
<b>Lights</b>														
Shades, removable	20.00%	30-Jan-14	2,249	186	450	450	450	450	263					
<b>Pooled Plant Total</b>														
<b>Effective Life Plant Total</b>					1,246	3,012	3,012	3,012	3,012	2,673	2,201	2,167	2,155	2,155
<b>Total Division 40</b>			28,070	1,246	3,012	3,012	3,012	3,012	2,673	2,201	2,167	2,155	2,155	
<b>Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance</b>														
	Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10	
<b>Building Works - Completed 2014</b>				2.50%	30-Jan-14	205,473	2,125	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137	5,137
<b>Structural Improvements - Completed 2014</b>				2.50%	30-Jan-14	9,546	99	239	239	239	239	239	239	239
<b>Total Division 43</b>			215,019	2,224	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	5,376	
<b>Total Depreciation</b>			243,089	3,470	8,388	8,388	8,388	8,388	8,049	7,577	7,543	7,531	7,531	

## 12. Division 43 Capital Works Schedule

The table below outlines the amount of Division 43 building write-off available for this property. The building write-off is claimed over forty years from the construction date of the works completed and is the remaining value after plant and equipment has been taken out.

### Qualifying Building Allowance

Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate	Annual Claim	Opening Value
Building Works - Completed 2014	3 Aug 13 to 30 Jan 14	205,473	2.50%	5,137	205,473
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>205,473</b>		<b>5,137</b>	<b>205,473</b>

### Qualifying Structural Improvements

Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate	Annual Claim	Opening Value
Structural Improvements - Completed 2014	3 Aug 13 to 30 Jan 14	9,546	2.50%	239	9,546
<b>Sub-total</b>		<b>9,546</b>		<b>239</b>	<b>9,546</b>
<b>Totals</b>		<b>215,019</b>		<b>5,376</b>	<b>215,019</b>

The table below demonstrates the various property types and the depreciation rates for Capital expenditure deductions. Eligibility is based on the date of construction commencement.

	Today - 27 Feb 92	26 Feb 92 - 16 Sept 87	15 Sept 87 - 18 Jul 85	17 Jul 85 - 22 Aug 84	21 Aug 84 - 20 Jul 82	19 Jul 82 - 21 Aug 79
Traveller Accommodation	4%	2.5%	4%	4%	2.5%	2.5%
Non Residential	2.5%	2.5%	4%	4%	2.5%	N/A
Manufacturing	4%	2.5%	4%	4%	2.5%	N/A
Residential	2.5%	2.5%	4%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Structural Improvement	2.5%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

### 13. Definition of Terms

<b>Adjusted Value</b>	This is the value of an asset after a period of decline often referred to as the written down value or WDV.
<b>Balancing Adjustment</b>	The balancing adjustment amount is the difference between the termination value and the adjustable value of a depreciating asset at the time of a balancing adjustment event.
<b>Decline in Value</b>	Deductions for the cost of a depreciating asset are based on the decline in value between any two dates. This report includes both methods of the decline in value of a depreciating asset; the prime cost method and diminishing value method.
<b>Depreciating Assets</b>	Assets with limited effective life that are reasonably expected to decline in value.
<b>Diminishing Value Method</b>	This is the method of calculating the decline in value which uses the opening adjusted value as the basis for the calculation.
<b>Effective Life</b>	The effective life of a depreciating asset is how long it can be used by any entity for a taxable income producing purpose.
<b>Immediate WriteOff</b>	A depreciating asset which costs less than \$300 can be immediately written off at 100% of the total cost. This is only available where the asset is not part of a set e.g. table and chairs.
<b>Installed Costs</b>	This is the total cost of installing the asset inclusive of fees and labour etc.
<b>Low Value Pool</b>	Low cost assets which have a value between \$300 and \$1000. These assets are depreciated at 18.75% in the first year and 37.5% in each subsequent years.
<b>Low Cost Asset</b>	A depreciable asset with an installed cost of less than \$1000.
<b>Low Value Asset</b>	A depreciable asset that has an adjusted value of less than \$1000.
<b>Non Eligible</b>	This may include a proportion of the purchase price that is not claimable due to the age of the building or asset type.
<b>Prime Cost Method</b>	This is a method of calculating depreciation using a constant opening cost base often referred to as the "Straight Line" method.



## 14. Contact Details

COMPANY DETAILS	
Company Name	Koste Pty Ltd
Postal Address	Suite 1, L12/133 Mary Street, Brisbane, Qld 4000
Office Number	1300 669 400
Office Email	info@koste.com.au

## **15. Disclaimer**

This report has been prepared for the exclusive use of the parties named within this report, Koste Pty Ltd does not accept any contractual, tortious or other form of liability for any consequences that may arise from any other person acting upon or using this valuation.