



Tax Depreciation Report

2002/11 Angas St, Meadowbank NSW 2114

Harsh Chawla and Shiwali Verma 70 Belmore St RYDE, NSW 2112

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



Harsh Chawla and Shiwali Verma 70 Belmore St RYDE, NSW 2112

Tax Depreciation Report - 2002/11 Angas St, Meadowbank NSW 2114

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



November 2019

Job No: RFS2114003



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1. Property Information

Date of Report

27 November 2019

Purchaser

Harsh Chawla and Shiwali Verma

Property Address

2002/11 Angas St, Meadowbank NSW 2114

Real Property Description

LOT 60 SP91188

Property Type

Residential Unit

Date of Construction

20 April 2015

Date Available To Generate Income

18 July 2018

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 deprecating 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

Diminishing value method is often the most popular form of depreciation due to the cash-flow benefits in the early years of asset ownership.

Benefits

- Cash-flow during initial years of asset ownership
- Ability to use Low Value Pool for assets less than \$1000 (Note: unable to write off these assets)

Calculation Example

Under Diminishing Value method, the effective life is dividing by 200.

200 / 10 Years = 20% (Adjusted Value)

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
\$2,000	\$1,600	\$1,280	\$1,024	\$819.20

Prime Cost Method

Prime Cost Method of Depreciation, often referred to as straight line depreciation is depreciated at a constant rate each year.

Benefits

• Write off assets when they are demolished or disposed.

Calculation Example

Under Prime Cost method, the effective life is dividing by 100.

100 / 10 Years = 10% (Straight Line)

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
\$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 43	Eligible		ee Appendix A
		Capital Works	Total	Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative
1	30 April 15 to 30 June 15	1,340	1,340	0	0
2	1 July 15 to 30 June 16	8,018	8,018	0	0
3	1 July 16 to 30 June 17	8,018	8,018	0	0
4	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	8,018	8,018	0	0
5	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	8,018	8,018	5,978	5,978
6	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	8,018	8,018	4,705	10,684
7	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	8,018	8,018	3,767	14,451
8	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	8,018	8,018	3,547	17,998
9	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	8,018	8,018	2,509	20,507
10	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	8,018	8,018	2,037	22,543
11	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	8,018	8,018	1,452	23,995
12	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	8,018	8,018	1,061	25,056
13	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	8,018	8,018	1,010	26,066
14	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	8,018	8,018	879	26,944
15	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	8,018	8,018	592	27,536
16	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	8,018	8,018	410	27,946
17	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	8,018	8,018	293	28,239
18	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	8,018	8,018	218	28,456
19	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	8,018	8,018	168	28,625
20	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	8,018	8,018	135	28,760
21	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	8,018	8,018	113	28,873
22	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	8,018	8,018	97	28,970
23	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	8,018	8,018	85	29,055
24	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	8,018	8,018	76	29,131
25	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	8,018	8,018	368	29,499
26	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	8,018	8,018	230	29,729
27	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	8,018	8,018	144	29,872
28	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	8,018	8,018	90	29,962
29	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	8,018	8,018	56	30,018
30	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	8,018	8,018	35	30,053
31	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	8,018	8,018	22	30,075
32	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	8,018	8,018	14	30,089
33	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	8,018	8,018	9	30,098
34	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	8,018	8,018	5	30,103
35	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	8,018	8,018	3	30,106
36	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	8,018	8,018	2	30,108
37	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	8,018	8,018	1	30,110
38	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	8,018	8,018	1	30,110
39	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	8,018	8,018	1	30,111
40	2053+	14,485	14,485	1	30,112
	Totals	320,509	320,509	30,112	30,112

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 43	Eligible	Capital Loss - S	ee Appendix A
. cu.		Capital Works	Total	Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative
1	30 April 15 to 30 June 15	1,340	1,340	0	0
2	1 July 15 to 30 June 16	8,018	8,018	0	0
3	1 July 16 to 30 June 17	8,018	8,018	0	0
4	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	8,018	8,018	0	0
5	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	8,018	8,018	5,531	5,531
6	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	8,018	8,018	5,393	10,924
7	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	8,018	8,018	4,688	15,612
8	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	8,018	8,018	4,484	20,096
9	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	8,018	8,018	4,276	24,372
10	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	8,018	8,018	4,276	28,648
11	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	8,018	8,018	3,829	32,477
12	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	8,018	8,018	1,619	34,097
13	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	8,018	8,018	1,482	35,579
14	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	8,018	8,018	771	36,350
15	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	8,018	8,018	536	36,886
16	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	8,018	8,018	450	37,336
17	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	8,018	8,018	202	37,538
18	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	8,018	8,018	202	37,740
19	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	8,018	8,018	202	37,942
20	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	8,018	8,018	202	38,144
21	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	8,018	8,018	192	38,337
22	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	8,018	8,018	167	38,504
23	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	8,018	8,018	167	38,671
24	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	8,018	8,018	167	38,838
25	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	8,018	8,018	167	39,005
26	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	8,018	8,018	167	39,172
27	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	8,018	8,018	161	39,332
28	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	8,018	8,018	160	39,492
29	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	8,018	8,018	160	39,652
30	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	8,018	8,018	160	39,812
31	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	8,018	8,018	127	39,940
32	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
33	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
34	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
35	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
36	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
37	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
38	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
39	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	8,018	8,018	0	39,940
40	2053+	14,485	14,485	0	39,940
	Totals	320,509	320,509	39,940	39,940

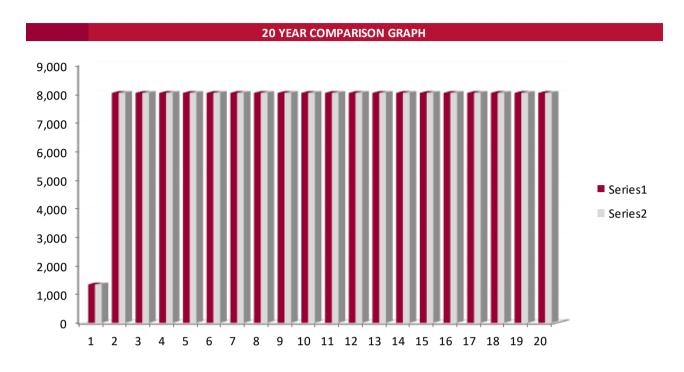
The prime cost method assumes that the item depreciates uniformly over its effective life. It is also known as straight line method and has a lower rate compared to diminishing value method. So the item depreciates at a constant rate until the written down value reaches zero.

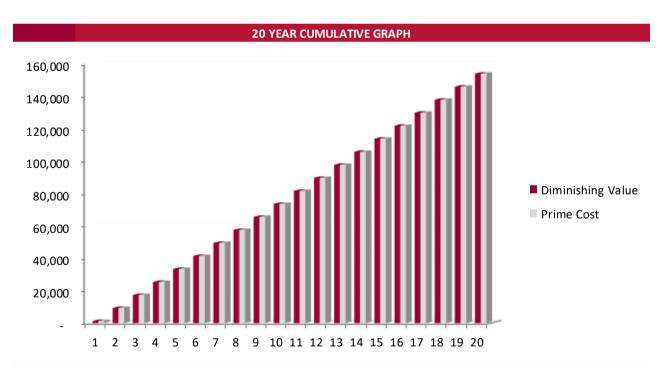
Example

	PC Rate	Opening Value	Year 1	WDV	Year 2
Carpet	10%	\$1.000	\$100	\$900	\$100



7. Comparison Graphs





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	19 October 2013
Settlement Date	30 April 2015
Available To Generate Income	18 July 2018

Expenditure Analysed	
Purchase Price	\$625,000
Legals	\$18,000
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$643,000

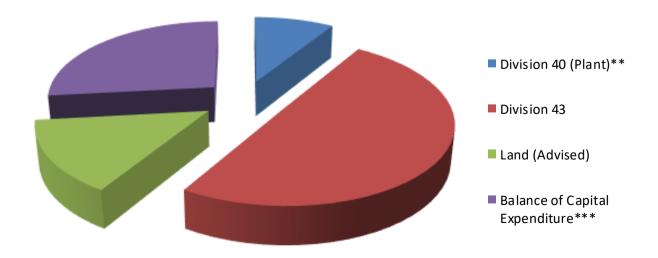
Historical Construction Details	
Construction Start Date	1 November 2014
Construction Completion Date	20 April 2015
Historical Construction Cost (Estimated)*	\$359,143

9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure

Apportionment of cost relating to:	
Division 40 (Plant)**	\$57,457
Division 43	\$320,509
Land (Advised)	\$93,100
Balance of Capital Expenditure***	\$171,934
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$643,000

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 Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	Eligibility For Depreciat	Diminishing ion Value 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
Division 40 - Flant and Equipment	For Depreciat	non value kate	Start Date	Opening value	real I	Teal Z	rears	real 4	rear 5	rear o	Year 7	rearo	real 9	rear 1
Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes & vents)														
Mini split system upto 20KW	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	13,877	464	2,683	2,146	1,717	1,373	1,099	879	703	563	45
Bathroom assets														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	925	31	179	143	114	172	107	67	42	26	16
Blinds Residential	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	2,398	80	464	371	297	237	356	223	139	87	54
Computer systems														
Building management system	NO	40.00%	30-Apr-15	272	18	102	61	37	21	13	8	5	3	2
Door closers	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	436	15	84	67	54	81	51	32	20	12	8
Electrical Machinery & Equipment :														
Motors	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	11	0	2	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	О
Fire control assets														
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	443	7	44	39	35	119	74	46	29	18	11
Detection & alarm systems, fire indicator panel	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	340	9	55	46	38	72	45	28	18	11	
Emergency warning & intercommunication system	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	394	11	64	53	44	83	52	32	20	13	
Hoses and nozzles	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	152	5	29	24	19	28	18	11	7	4	
Pumps, diesel & electric	NO	8.00%	30-Apr-15	177	2	14	13	12	51	32	20	12	8	9
Fire extinguishers	NO	15.00%	30-Apr-15	20	1	3	3	2	5	3	2	1	1	C
Fire sprinklers - pumps only	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	116	2	11	10	9	31	19	12	8	5	3
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Carpets	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	3,420	114	661	529	423	339	271	217	325	203	127
Floating timber	NO	13.33%	30-Apr-15	4,385	98	572	495	429	372	322	279	242	210	182
Furniture	NO	15.00%	30-Apr-15	3,690	93	540	459	390	331	282	239	203	173	367
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	2,775	77	450	375	312	260	217	181	339	212	132
Kitchen assets														
Cooktops	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	2,359	66	382	319	265	221	184	346	216	135	84
Dishwashers	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	3,330	111	644	515	412	330	264	211	316	198	124
Ovens	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	3,053	85	495	412	344	286	239	199	373	233	146
Rangehoods	NO	16.67%	30-Apr-15	1,249	35	202	169	141	263	165	103	64	40	25
Laundry assets														
Clothes dryers	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	1,804	60	349	279	223	335	209	131	82	51	32
Lifts (including hydraulic & tractions lifts)	NO	6.67%	30-Apr-15	4,794	53	316	295	275	257	240	224	209	195	182
Carried	l forward		968,852	50,421	1,438	8,343	6,824	5,594	5,269	4,262	3,490	3,374	2,401	



Diminishing Value Depreciation Schedule (cont.)

Assets Generally	Eligibility	Diminishing												
Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	For Depreciation	Value 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
	Brought forward		968,852	50,421	1,438	8,343	6,824	5,594	5,269	4,262	3,490	3,374	2,401	
Lights														
Fittings (excluding hardwired)	NO	40.00%	30-Apr-15	3,946	264	1,473	884	530	298	186	117	73	46	28
MATV - amplifiers & modulators	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	204	7	39	32	25	38	24	15	9	6	4
Security systems & equipment														
Electronic	NO	30.00%	30-Apr-15	2,749	138	783	548	384	336	210	131	82	51	32
Ventilating plant														
Ventilation plant - fans only	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	138	2	14	12	11	37	23	14	9	6	4
Pooled Plant Total									1,971	1,588	1,338	2,189	1,368	1,223
Effective Life Plant Total					1,849	10,652	8,300	6,545	4,007	3,117	2,429	1,358	1,140	814
Total Division 40				57,457	1,849	10,652	8,300	6,545	5,978	4,705	3,767	3,547	2,509	2,037
Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance														
		Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10
Building Works - Completed 2015		2.50%	30-Apr-15	319,754	1,337	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999
Structural Improvements - Completed 2015		2.50%	30-Apr-15	755	3	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Total Division 43				320,509	1,340	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018
Total Depreciation				377,966	3,189	18,670	16,318	14,563	13,996	12,723	11,785	11,565	10,527	10,055



11. Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule

Assets Generally Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	Eligibility For Depreciation	Prime Cost 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
11														
Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes & vents)														
Mini split system upto 20KW	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	13,877	232	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388	1,388
Bathroom assets														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	925	15	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93	93
Blinds Residential	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	2,398	40	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240	240
Computer systems														
Building management system	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	272	9	54	54	54	54	47				
buttuting management system	NO	20.00%	30-Api-13	212	3	34	34	34	34	47				
Door closers	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	436	7	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	44
Electrical Machinery & Equipment :														
Motors	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	11	0	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Fire control assets														
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	NO	5.00%	30-Apr-15	443	4	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
Detection & alarm systems, fire indicator panel	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	340	5	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28	28
Emergency warning & intercommunication system	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	394	5	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33	33
Hoses and nozzles	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	152	3	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15
Pumps, diesel & electric	NO	4.00%	30-Apr-15	177	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	
Fire extinguishers	NO	7.50%	30-Apr-15	20	0	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Fire sprinklers - pumps only	NO	5.00%	30-Apr-15	116	1	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Carpets	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	3,420	57	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342	342
	NO NO	6.67%	30-Apr-15	4,385	49	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
Floating timber	NO	0.07%	50-Apr-15	4,363	49	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292	292
Furniture	NO	7.50%	30-Apr-15	3,690	46	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277	277
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	2,775	39	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231	231
				·										
Kitchen assets														
Cooktops	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	2,359	33	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197	197
Dishwashers	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	3,330	56	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333	333
Ovens	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	3,053	43	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254	254
Rangehoods	NO	8.33%	30-Apr-15	1,249	17	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104	104
Laundry assets														
Clothes dryers	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	1,804	30	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180	180
Lifts (including hydraulic & tractions lifts)	NO	3.33%	30-Apr-15	4,794	27	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160	160
Carrie	d forward		968,852	50,421	719	4,303	4,303	4,303	4,303	4,296	4,249	4,249	4,249	



Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule (cont.)

Assets Generally Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	Eligibility For Depreciation	Prime Cost 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
Brou	ight forward		968,852	50,421	719	4,303	4,303	4,303	4,303	4,296	4,249	4,249	4,249	
Lights														
Fittings (excluding hardwired)	NO	20.00%	30-Apr-15	3,946	132	789	789	789	789	658				
MATV - amplifiers & modulators	NO	10.00%	30-Apr-15	204	3	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
Security systems & equipment														
Electronic	NO	15.00%	30-Apr-15	2,749	69	412	412	412	412	412	412	208		
Ventilating plant														
Ventilation plant - fans only	NO	5.00%	30-Apr-15	138	1	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
Pooled Plant Total														
Effective Life Plant Total					924	5,531	5,531	5,531	5,531	5,393	4,688	4,484	4,276	4,276
Total Division 40				57,457	924	5,531	5,531	5,531	5,531	5,393	4,688	4,484	4,276	4,276
Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance														
		Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10
Building Works - Completed 2015		2.50%	30-Apr-15	319,754	1,337	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999	7,999
Structural Improvements - Completed 2015		2.50%	30-Apr-15	755	3	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19
Total Division 43				320,509	1,340	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018	8,018
Total Depreciation				377,966	2,264	13,549	13,549	13,549	13,549	13,411	12,706	12,502	12,294	12,294



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.

Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate		Annual Claim	Opening Value
Building Works - Completed 2015	1 Nov 14 to 20 Apr 15	319,973	2.50%		7,999	319,754
				7		
				÷		
				•		
				•		
Sub-total		319,973			7,999	319,754
Qualifying Structural Improvements						
Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate		Annual Claim	Opening Value
Structural Improvements - Completed 2015	1 Nov 14 to 20 Apr 15	756	2.50%	_	19	<i>755</i>
				7		
				•		
Sub-total		756			19	755
Totals		320.729			8.018	320.509

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

Adjusted Value	This is the value of an asset after a period of decline often referred to as the written down value or WDV.
Balancing Adjustment	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.
Decline in Value	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.
Depreciating Assets	Assets with limited effective life that are reasonably expected to decline in value.
Diminishing Value Method	This is the method of calculating the decline in value which uses the opening adjusted value as the basis for the calculation.
Effective Life	The effective life of a depreciating asset is how long it can be used by any entity for a taxable income producing purpose.
Immediate WriteOff	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.
Installed Costs	This is the total cost of installing the asset inclusive of fees and labour etc.
Low Value Pool	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.
Low Cost Asset	A depreciable asset with an installed cost of less than \$1000.
Low Value Asset	A depreciable asset that has an adjusted value of less than \$1000.
Non Eligible	This may include a proportion of the purchase price that is not claimable due to the age of the building or asset type.
Prime Cost Method	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						
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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.



Appendix A: ATO's New Legislations on Post 9 May Purchased and Capital Loss A1. Post 9 May 2017

The amendments to the ITAA 1997 recently limited the income tax deductions for the decline in value of previously used plant and equipment in rental premises used for residential accommodation. The changes apply to any second-hand property purchasers who contracts after 7.30 pm on 9 May 2017, and to any property owners who convert their main occupancies into investment properties after 1 July 2017.

This may give rise to a capital loss due to the difference between an asset's original - cost/value and its termination value at the time of a balancing adjustment event. This capital loss may be used to be offset against any future capital gains. Koste has taken into consideration of the legislation changes and identify both the eligible depreciation each year and the capital loss that will be applied.

A2. Capital Gain / Capital Loss

If you sell a capital asset, such as your investment property, the difference between what it cost you to acquire the asset and what you receive when you dispose of it will become your capital gain or capital loss. When you make a capital gain, it is added to your assessable income and may significantly increase the tax you need to pay. If you make a capital loss, you cannot claim it against your other income but you can use it to reduce a capital gain in current or future years.

Further information regarding the legislation please refer to ATO website – www.ato.gov.au

A3. Capital Loss on Plant and Equipment (Division 40)

When you dispose a depreciating asset, a balancing adjustment event will occur and you need to work out a balancing adjustment amount to include in your assessable income or to claim as a deduction by comparing the asset's termination value (such as the proceeds from the sale of the asset) and its adjustable value at the time of the balancing adjustment event. However, from 1 July 2017, if a balancing adjustment event happens to a depreciating asset to which the new rules about deductions for decline in value of second-hand depreciating assets in residential rental properties apply, then a capital gain or capital loss might arise.