



Tax Depreciation Report

20 Fig Tree Street,
Calamvale, QLD, 4116

Yee Shan Huberta Poon
10 Lexus Street
RUNCORN, QLD 4113

Issue Schedule	
Issue Date:	Issued by:
23 January 2020	Mark Kilroy Bsc (Hons) MRICS

Yee Shan Huberta Poon
10 Lexus Street
RUNCORN, QLD 4113

January 2020
Job No: RES4116014

Tax Depreciation Report – 20 Fig Tree Street, Calamvale, QLD, 4116

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

23 January 2020

Purchaser

Yee Shan Huberta Poon

Property Address

20 Fig Tree Street, Calamvale, QLD, 4116

Real Property Description

L10 SP163171

Property Type

Residential House

Date of Construction

13 August 2007

Date Available To Generate Income

14 January 2020

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				
<p>Diminishing value method is often the most popular form of depreciation due to the cash-flow benefits in the early years of asset ownership.</p>					<p>Prime Cost Method of Depreciation, often referred to as straight line depreciation is depreciated at a constant rate each year.</p>				
Benefits					Benefits				
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write off assets when they are demolished or disposed. 				
Calculation Example					Calculation Example				
<p>Under Diminishing Value method, the effective life is dividing by 200.</p> <p>200 / 10 Years = 20% (Adjusted Value)</p> <p>If an asset has a value of \$10,000 and an effective life of 10 years the following annual depreciation may be claimed.</p>					<p>Under Prime Cost method, the effective life is dividing by 100.</p> <p>100 / 10 Years = 10% (Straight Line)</p> <p>If an asset has a value of \$10,000 and an effective life of 10 years the following annual depreciation may be claimed.</p>				
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 Capital Works	Eligible Total	Capital Loss - See Appendix A	
		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40			Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative
1	31 October 17 to 30 June 18	0	0	0	4,395	4,395	0	0
2	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	0
3	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	6,973	6,973
4	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	5,095	12,068
5	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,834	15,902
6	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,100	19,003
7	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	2,480	21,483
8	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,832	23,314
9	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,380	24,695
10	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,240	25,934
11	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	910	26,844
12	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,025	27,869
13	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	915	28,784
14	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	572	29,356
15	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	358	29,713
16	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	223	29,937
17	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	140	30,077
18	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	87	30,164
19	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	55	30,218
20	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	34	30,253
21	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	21	30,274
22	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	13	30,287
23	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	8	30,296
24	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	5	30,301
25	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3	30,304
26	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	2	30,306
27	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1	30,307
28	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1	30,308
29	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	30,309
30	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	30,309
31	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	747	747	0	30,309
32	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
33	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
34	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
35	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
36	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
37	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
38	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
39	1 July 55 to 30 June 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
40	2056+	0	0	0	0	0	0	30,309
Totals		0	0	0	197,354	197,354	30,309	30,309

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	Capital Loss - See Appendix A	
		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40			Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative
1	31 October 17 to 30 June 18	0	0	0	4,395	4,395	0	0
2	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	0
3	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	4,803	4,803
4	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	4,803	9,606
5	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	4,803	14,409
6	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,951	18,360
7	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,518	21,878
8	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,069	24,948
9	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,067	28,015
10	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	3,067	31,082
11	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,968	33,049
12	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	1,413	34,462
13	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	975	35,437
14	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	625	36,062
15	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	376	36,438
16	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	145	36,583
17	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	28	36,611
18	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	28	36,639
19	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	28	36,667
20	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	28	36,695
21	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	15	36,710
22	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	2	36,712
23	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
24	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
25	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
26	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
27	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
28	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
29	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
30	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	6,628	6,628	0	36,712
31	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	747	747	0	36,712
32	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
33	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
34	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
35	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
36	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
37	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
38	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
39	1 July 55 to 30 June 56	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
40	2056+	0	0	0	0	0	0	36,712
Totals		0	0	0	197,354	197,354	36,712	36,712

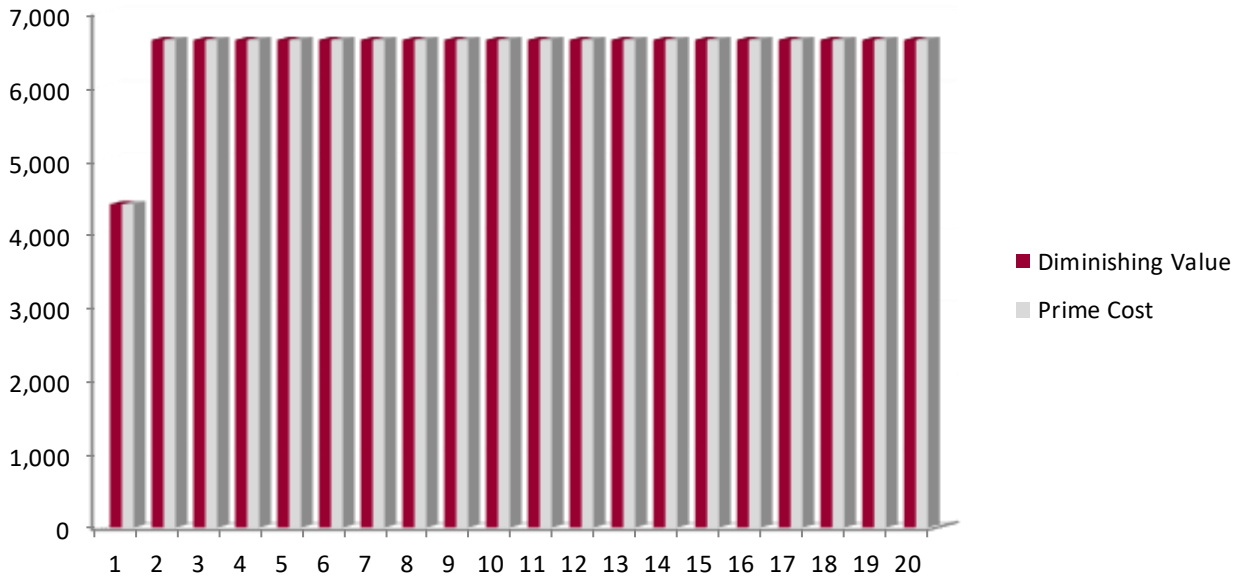
The prime cost method assumes that the item depreciates uniformly over its effective life. It is also known as straight line method and has a lower rate compared to diminishing value method. So the item depreciates at a constant rate until the written down value reaches zero.

Example

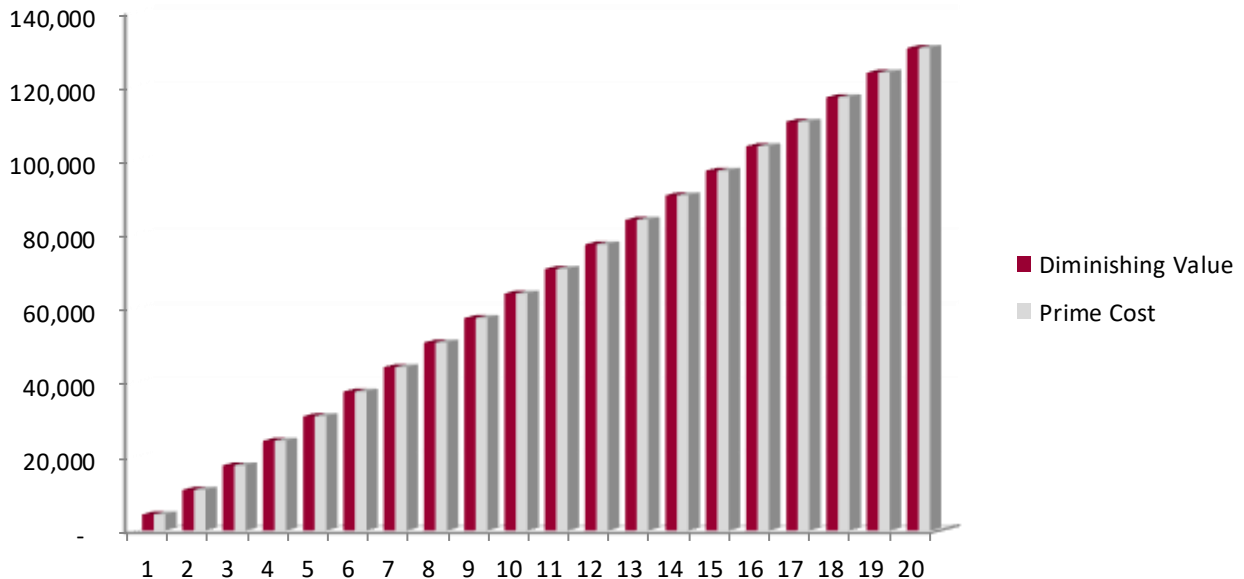
	PC Rate	Opening Value	Year 1	WDV	Year 2
Carpet	10%	\$1,000	\$100	\$900	\$100

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	1 October 2017
Settlement Date	31 October 2017
Available To Generate Income	14 January 2020

Expenditure Analysed

Purchase Price	\$693,000
Stamp Duty	\$23,163
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$716,163

Historical Construction Details

Construction Start Date	14 February 2007
Construction Completion Date	13 August 2007
Historical Construction Cost (Estimated)*	\$313,573

9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure

Apportionment of cost relating to:

Division 40 (Plant)**	\$44,700
Division 43	\$197,354
Land (Advised)	\$403,035
Balance of Capital Expenditure***	\$71,074
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$716,163

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 Depreciation	Diminishing 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
Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes & vents)														
Mini split system upto 20KW	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	8,833	1,171	1,532	1,226	981	785	628	502	402	321	257
Bathroom assets														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	999	132	173	260	162	102	63	40	25	15	10
Blinds Residential														
	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	3,287	436	570	456	365	292	234	350	219	137	86
Ceiling Fans														
	NO	40.00%	31-Oct-17	1,314	349	386	217	136	85	53	33	21	13	8
Fire control assets														
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	463	31	43	146	91	57	36	22	14	9	5
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Floating timber	NO	13.33%	31-Oct-17	5,220	461	634	550	477	413	358	310	269	233	202
Furniture														
	NO	15.00%	31-Oct-17	4,985	496	673	572	487	414	351	299	254	216	183
Garage doors, automatic														
Controls	NO	40.00%	31-Oct-17	168	45	49	28	17	11	7	4	3	2	1
Motors	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	1,262	167	219	328	205	128	80	50	31	20	12
Garbage disposal														
Garbage bins	NO	30.00%	31-Oct-17	168	33	40	35	22	14	9	5	3	2	1
Garden watering system														
	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	105	7	10	33	21	13	8	5	3	2	1
Garden sheds, freestanding														
	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	526	70	91	137	86	53	33	21	13	8	5
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	NO	16.67%	31-Oct-17	4,172	461	618	515	429	358	298	249	207	173	324
Kitchen assets														
Cooktops	NO	16.67%	31-Oct-17	894	99	133	248	155	97	61	38	24	15	9
Dishwashers	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	1,262	167	219	328	205	128	80	50	31	20	12
Garbage disposal units	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	368	49	64	96	60	37	23	15	9	6	4
Ovens	NO	16.67%	31-Oct-17	2,313	256	343	286	238	198	372	233	145	91	57
Rangehoods	NO	16.67%	31-Oct-17	578	64	86	161	100	63	39	25	15	10	6
Lights														
Shades, removable	NO	40.00%	31-Oct-17	4,942	1,311	1,453	872	523	294	184	115	72	45	28
Security systems & equipment														
Electronic	NO	30.00%	31-Oct-17	2,839	565	682	478	334	293	183	114	71	45	28
Pooled Plant Total							2,018	1,261	1,375	1,232	1,120	700	438	597
Effective Life Plant Total					6,369	8,021	4,955	3,834	2,459	1,869	1,360	1,132	943	642
Total Division 40				44,700	6,369	8,021	6,973	5,095	3,834	3,100	2,480	1,832	1,380	1,240

Diminishing Value Depreciation Schedule (cont.)

Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance													
	Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10
Building Works - Completed 2007	2.50%	31-Oct-17	178,321	3,971	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989
Structural Improvements - Completed 2007	2.50%	31-Oct-17	19,033	424	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639
Total Division 43			197,354	4,395	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628
Total Depreciation			242,054	10,764	14,649	13,601	11,723	10,462	9,728	9,108	8,460	8,008	7,868

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	
Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting, pipes & vents)															
Mini split system upto 20KW	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	8,833	586	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	883	
Bathroom assets															
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	999	66	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	
Blinds Residential															
	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	3,287	218	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	329	
Ceiling Fans															
	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	1,314	174	263	263	263	263	88					
Fire control assets															
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	NO	5.00%	31-Oct-17	463	15	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	23	
Floor coverings (removable without damage)															
Floating timber	NO	6.67%	31-Oct-17	5,220	231	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	
Furniture															
	NO	7.50%	31-Oct-17	4,985	248	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	374	
Garage doors, automatic															
Controls	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	168	22	34	34	34	34	10					
Motors	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	1,262	84	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	
Garbage disposal															
Garbage bins	NO	15.00%	31-Oct-17	168	17	25	25	25	25	25	25	2			
Garden watering system															
	NO	5.00%	31-Oct-17	105	3	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	
Garden sheds, freestanding															
	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	526	35	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	53	
Hot water systems (excluding piping)															
Gas or electric	NO	8.33%	31-Oct-17	4,172	230	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	348	
Kitchen assets															
Cooktops	NO	8.33%	31-Oct-17	894	49	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	74	
Dishwashers	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	1,262	84	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	126	
Garbage disposal units	NO	10.00%	31-Oct-17	368	24	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	
Ovens	NO	8.33%	31-Oct-17	2,313	128	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	193	
Rangehoods	NO	8.33%	31-Oct-17	578	32	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	48	
Lights															
Shades, removable	NO	20.00%	31-Oct-17	4,942	655	988	988	988	988	335					
Security systems & equipment															
Electronic	NO	15.00%	31-Oct-17	2,839	282	426	426	426	426	426	426	1			
Pooled Plant Total															
Effective Life Plant Total					3,185	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,803	3,951	3,518	3,069	3,067	3,067	
Total Division 40					44,700	3,185	4,803	4,803	4,803	4,803	3,951	3,518	3,069	3,067	3,067

Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule (cont.)

Division 43 - Capital Works Allowance													
	Rate		Opening Value	Year 1	Year2	Year 3	Year4	Year5	Year6	Year7	Year8	Year9	Year10
Building Works - Completed 2007	2.50%	31-Oct-17	178,321	3,971	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989	5,989
Structural Improvements - Completed 2007	2.50%	31-Oct-17	19,033	424	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639	639
Total Division 43			197,354	4,395	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628	6,628
Total Depreciation			242,054	7,580	11,431	11,431	11,431	11,431	10,579	10,146	9,697	9,695	9,695

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 2007	14 Feb 07 to 13 Aug 07	239,555	2.50%	5,989	178,321
Sub-total		239,555		5,989	178,321

Qualifying Structural Improvements

Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate	Annual Claim	Opening Value
Structural Improvements - Completed 2007	14 Feb 07 to 13 Aug 07	25,569	2.50%	639	19,033
Sub-total		25,569		639	19,033
Totals		265,124		6,628	197,354

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.

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.

Further information regarding the legislation please refer to Schedule 2 of Treasury Laws Amendment Act 2017 at <https://www.legislation.gov.au/Details/C2017A00126>