



Tax Depreciation Report

11 Ray Street, Seville East VIC 3139

Roxanne and Thomas Cannors 10 Reece Ct LILYDALE, VIC 3140

	Issue Schedule
Issue Date:	Issued by:
14 July 2020	Mark Kilroy BSC (Hons) MRICS



10 Reece Ct

Roxanne and Thomas Cannors LILYDALE, VIC 3140

July 2020 Job No: RES3139010

Tax Depreciation Report – 11 Ray Street, Seville East VIC 3139

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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Property Information 1.

Date of Report 14 July 2020

Purchaser

Roxanne and Thomas Cannors

Property Address

11 Ray Street, Seville East VIC 3139

Real Property Description

LOT 2 SP34241

Property Type Residential House

Date of Construction

Pre 1985

Date Available To Generate Income

7 April 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	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							
 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) 	 Write off assets when they are demolished or disposed. 							
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.							
200 / 10 Years = 20% (Adjusted Value)	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.	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

Voor	Einancial Voar	Division 40	- Capital Allowance	(Eligible)	Division 43	Eligible	Capital Loss - See Appendix		
real		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40	Capital Works	Total	Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative	
1	25 November 16 to 30 June 17	0	0	0	1,180	1,180	0	0	
2	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	0	0	0	2,059	2,059	4,598	4,598	
3	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	0	0	0	2,059	2,059	3,553	8,151	
4	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	928	745	1,673	2,101	3,774	5,643	13,794	
5	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	1,144	466	1,610	2,120	3,730	1,753	15,547	
6	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	908	291	1,199	2,120	3,319	1,415	16,963	
7	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	286	910	1,196	2,120	3,316	1,376	18,339	
8	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	238	569	807	2,120	2,927	1,070	19,409	
9	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	199	355	554	2,120	2,674	849	20,257	
10	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	0	595	595	2,120	2,715	888	21,145	
11	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	0	372	372	2,120	2,492	893	22,038	
12	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	0	233	233	2,120	2,353	617	22,655	
13	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	0	145	145	2,120	2,265	437	23,092	
14	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	0	91	91	2,120	2,211	317	23,409	
15	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	0	57	57	2,120	2,177	236	23,645	
16	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	0	35	35	2,120	2,155	397	24,043	
17	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	0	22	22	2,120	2,142	248	24,291	
18	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	0	14	14	2,120	2,134	155	24,446	
19	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	0	9	9	2,120	2,129	97	24,542	
20	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	5	5	2,120	2,125	61	24,603	
21	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	3	3	2,120	2,123	38	24,642	
22	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	2	2	2,120	2,122	24	24,665	
23	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	1	1	2,120	2,121	15	24,681	
24	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	1	1	1,972	1,973	9	24,690	
25	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	1	1	1,704	1,705	5	24,695	
26	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	4	24,699	
27	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	2	24,701	
28	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	2	24,703	
29	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	1	24,704	
30	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	1	24,704	
31	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	24,705	
32	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	24,705	
33	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	24,705	
34	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	1,131	1,131	0	24,705	
35	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	24,705	
36	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	24,705	
37	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	24,705	
38	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	24,705	
39	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	24,705	
40	2055+	0	0	0	1,015	1,015	0	24,705	
	Totals	3,703	4,922	8,625	72,458	81,083	24,705	24,705	

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

Vear Einancial Vear		Division 40	- Capital Allowance	e (Eligible)	Division 43	Eligible	Capital Loss - See Appendix A		
		Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40	Capital Works	Total	Div 40 Yearly	Cumulative	
1	25 November 16 to 30 June 17	0	0	0	1,180	1,180	0	0	
2	1 July 17 to 30 June 18	0	0	0	2,059	2,059	2,525	2,525	
3	1 July 18 to 30 June 19	0	0	0	2,059	2,059	2,525	5,050	
4	1 July 19 to 30 June 20	482	389	871	2,101	2,972	6,398	11,448	
5	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	695	243	938	2,120	3,058	1,980	13,428	
6	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	695	152	847	2,120	2,967	1,816	15,244	
7	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	695	95	790	2,120	2,910	1,456	16,700	
8	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	695	59	754	2,120	2,874	1,253	17,953	
9	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	695	37	732	2,120	2,852	1,252	19,205	
10	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	695	23	718	2,120	2,838	1,252	20,457	
11	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	695	14	709	2,120	2,829	1,191	21,648	
12	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	695	9	704	2,120	2,824	1,138	22,786	
13	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	695	6	701	2,120	2,821	1,138	23,924	
14	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	397	4	401	2,120	2,521	1,063	24,987	
15	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	266	2	268	2,120	2,388	867	25,854	
16	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	109	1	110	2,120	2,230	350	26,204	
17	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	33	1	34	2,120	2,154	0	26,204	
18	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	33	1	34	2,120	2,154	0	26,204	
19	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	15	0	15	2,120	2,135	0	26,204	
20	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	0	0	0	2,120	2,120	0	26,204	
21	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	0	0	2,120	2,120	0	26,204	
22	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	0	0	2,120	2,120	0	26,204	
23	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	0	0	2,120	2,120	0	26,204	
24	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	0	0	1,972	1,972	0	26,204	
25	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
26	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
27	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
28	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
29	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
30	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
31	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
32	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
33	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	1,704	1,704	0	26,204	
34	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	1,131	1,131	0	26,204	
35	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	26,204	
36	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	26,204	
37	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	26,204	
38	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	26,204	
39	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	1,065	1,065	0	26,204	
40	2055+	0	0	0	1,015	1,015	0	26,204	
	Totals	7,592	1,036	8,628	72,458	81,086	26,204	26,204	

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	23 October 2016
Settlement Date	25 November 2016
Available To Generate Income	7 April 2018
Expenditure Analysed	
Purchase Price	\$450,000
Stamp Duty	\$17,900
Legals	\$1,500
Post Expenditure	\$14,049
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$483,449
Historical Construction Details	
Construction Start Date	Pre 1985
Construction Completion Date	Pre 1985
Historical Construction Cost (Estimated)*	N/A



9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure

Apportionment of cost relating to:	
Division 40 (Plant)**	\$36,333
Division 43	\$72,458
Land (Advised)	\$259,944
Balance of Capital Expenditure***	\$114,714
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$483,449

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	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
Bathroom assets														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	20.00%	25-Nov-16	382	45	126	79	49	31	19	12	8	5	3
		20.000/	25.11 46	745		252	450		C2	20		45	2	ć
Blinds Residential	NU	20.00%	25-INOV-16	705	91	253	158	99	62	39	24	15	9	6
		22.224	25.11 46	2.470		662			207	420			22	20
Curtains and drapes	NU	33.33%	25-NOV-16	2,478	491	662	441	331	207	129	81	51	32	20
Floor countings (computed without domage)														
Carnets	NO	20.00%	25-Nov-16	3 5 3 7	421	673	199	1 995						
Califieds	NO	12 22%	25-Nov-16	7 102	570	023	455	1,555	575	409	422	274	224	291
rioating timber	NO	13.3376	25-1000-10	7,152	570	885	705	003	575	458	432	574	524	201
Furniture	NO	15.00%	25-Nov-16	3.609	322	493	419	356	303	257	219	186	158	336
				-,										
Garbage disposal														
Garbage bins	NO	30.00%	25-Nov-16	245	44	75	47	29	18	12	7	4	3	2
Heating units														
Freestanding	NO	13.33%	25-Nov-16	3,823	303	469	407	353	306	265	229	199	172	149
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	NO	16.67%	25-Nov-16	2,294	227	344	287	1,435						
Kitchen assets														
Stoves	NO	13.33%	25-Nov-16	1,988	158	244	212	183	159	138	336	210	131	82
Lights														
Shades, removable	NO	40.00%	25-Nov-16	1,392	331	424	239	149	93	58	36	23	14	9
Additional Manage (Death Fundad diama)	FIL-IL-IL-				¥4	¥ 2	¥ 2	X 4	¥ 5	Norm C	X7	¥0	X0	X10
Additional items (Post Expenditure)	Eligibility				rear 1	Year 2	rear 3	Year 4	rear 5	rear 6	fear /	rear 8	rear 9	Year 10
Air-conditioning assets (excl. ducting. nines & vents)														
Mini split system upto 20KW	YES	20.00%	20-0ct-19	1 800				250	310	248	372	233	145	91
	125	2010070	20 000 15	1,000				250	510	210	572	200	115	51
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Carpets	YES	25.00%	20-Oct-19	2,040				354	422	316	356	222	139	87
Floating timber	YES	13.33%	20-Oct-19	500				188	117	73	46	29	18	11
Furniture	YES	18.75%	20-Oct-19	588				220	138	86	54	34	21	13
Garden sheds, freestanding	YES	20.00%	20-Oct-19	450				169	105	66	41	26	16	10
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	YES	16.67%	20-Oct-19	2,800				324	413	344	287	239	199	373
Kitchen assets														
Rangehoods	YES	18.75%	20-Oct-19	450				169	105	66	41	26	16	10
Pooled Plant Total						454	523	1 403	877	548	1 406	879	549	1 052
Effective Life Plant Total					3.003	4.144	3.030	5.913	2.486	2.066	1.167	998	854	430
Total Division 40				36 333	3 003	4 598	3 553	7 316	3 363	2 614	2 572	1 877	1 403	1 483
				00,000	0,000	1,000	0,000	1,010	0,000			1,011	2,100	1,103



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 2000	2.50%	25-Nov-16	7,206	184	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
Building Works - Completed 2009	2.50%	25-Nov-16	15,459	281	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473
Building Works - Completed 2016	2.50%	25-Nov-16	28,771	436	733	733	733	733	733	733	733	733	733
Building Works - Completed 2018	2.50%	30-Jun-18	3,000		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Structural Improvements - Completed 2000	2.50%	25-Nov-16	2,461	63	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Structural Improvements - Completed 2009	2.50%	25-Nov-16	5,435	99	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
Structural Improvements - Completed 2016	2.50%	25-Nov-16	7,705	117	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	2.50%	20-Oct-19	2,421				42	61	61	61	61	61	61
Total Division 43			72,458	1,180	2,059	2,059	2,101	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120



11. Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule

Assets Generally	Eligibility	Prime Cost												
Division 40 - Plant and Equipment	For Depreciation	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
Bathroom assets														
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	NO	10.00%	25-Nov-16	382	23	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38	38
Blinds Residential	NO	10.00%	25-Nov-16	765	45	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76	76
Curtains and drapes	NO	16.67%	25-Nov-16	2,478	245	413	413	413	413	413	167			
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Carpets	NO	10.00%	25-Nov-16	3,537	210	354	354	2,619						
Floating timber	NO	6.67%	25-Nov-16	7,192	285	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479	479
Furniture	NO	7.50%	25-Nov-16	3,609	161	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271
Garbage disposal														
Garbage bins	NO	15.00%	25-Nov-16	245	22	37	37	37	37	37	37	1		
Heating units														
Freestanding	NO	6.67%	25-Nov-16	3,823	152	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255	255
Hot water systems (excluding nining)														
Gas or electric	NO	8.33%	25-Nov-16	2,294	114	191	191	1,798						
Vitabaa aaaata														
Kitchen assets	N/2	C C 70/	25 Nov 16	1 000	70	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122	122
Stoves	NU	0.07%	25-INOV-16	1,988	/9	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133	133
Lights														
Shades, removable	NO	20.00%	25-Nov-16	1,392	165	278	278	278	278	114				
Additional Items (Post Expenditure)	Eligibility				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	YES	10.00%	20-Oct-19	1,800				125	180	180	180	180	180	180
Floor coverings (removable without damage)														
Carpets	YES	10.00%	20-Oct-19	2,040				142	204	204	204	204	204	204
Floating timber	YES	6.67%	20-Oct-19	500				23	33	33	33	33	33	33
Furniture	YES	18.75%	20-Oct-19	588				220	138	86	54	34	21	13
Garden shads freestanding	VES	10.00%	20-Oct-19	450				31	45	45	45	45	45	45
Garden sneds, neestanding	125	10.0070	20 000 15	450				51						
Hot water systems (excluding piping)														
Gas or electric	YES	8.33%	20-Oct-19	2,800				162	233	233	233	233	233	233
Kitchen assets														
Rangehoods	YES	18.75%	20-Oct-19	450				169	105	66	41	26	16	10
Pooled Plant Total								389	243	152	95	59	37	23
Effective Life Plant Total					1,501	2,525	2,525	6,880	2,675	2,511	2,151	1,948	1,947	1,947
Total Division 40				36,333	1,501	2,525	2,525	7,269	2,918	2,663	2,246	2,007	1,984	1,970



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 2000	2.50%	25-Nov-16	7,206	184	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310	310
Building Works - Completed 2009	2.50%	25-Nov-16	15,459	281	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473	473
Building Works - Completed 2016	2.50%	25-Nov-16	28,771	436	733	733	733	733	733	733	733	733	733
Building Works - Completed 2018	2.50%	30-Jun-18	3,000		75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75
Structural Improvements - Completed 2000	2.50%	25-Nov-16	2,461	63	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106	106
Structural Improvements - Completed 2009	2.50%	25-Nov-16	5,435	99	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166	166
Structural Improvements - Completed 2016	2.50%	25-Nov-16	7,705	117	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196	196
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	2.50%	20-Oct-19	2,421				42	61	61	61	61	61	61
Total Division 43			72,458	1,180	2,059	2,059	2,101	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120	2,120



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.

Start and Completion	Historical	Rate	Annual	Opening
Dates	Cost		Claim	Value
8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00	12,384	2.50%	310	7,206
15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09	18,903	2.50%	473	15,459
21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16	29,331	2.50%	733	28,771
31 May 18 to 30 Jun 18	3,000	2.50%	75	3,000
	Start and Completion Dates 8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00 15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09 21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16 31 May 18 to 30 Jun 18	Start and Completion Historical Dates Cost 8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00 12,384 15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09 18,903 21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16 29,331 31 May 18 to 30 Jun 18 3,000	Start and Completion Historical Rate Dates Cost 8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00 12,384 2.50% 15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09 18,903 2.50% 21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16 29,331 2.50% 31 May 18 to 30 Jun 18 3,000 2.50%	Start and Completion Historical Rate Annual Dates Cost Claim 8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00 12,384 2.50% 310 15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09 18,903 2.50% 473 21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16 29,331 2.50% 733 31 May 18 to 30 Jun 18 3,000 2.50% 75

Sub-total		63,618		1,591	54,436
Qualifying Structural Improvements					
Description	Start and Completion	Historical	Rate	Annual	Opening
	Dates	Cost		Claim	Value
Structural Improvements - Completed 2000	8 Feb 00 to 9 Mar 00	4,229	2.50%	106	2,461
Structural Improvements - Completed 2009	15 Jul 09 to 14 Aug 09	6,646	2.50%	166	5,435
Structural Improvements - Completed 2016	21 Jan 16 to 20 Feb 16	7,855	2.50%	196	7,705
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	7 Jul 19 to 20 Oct 19	2,421	2.50%	61	2,421

Sub-total	21,151	529	18,022
Totals	84,770	2,120	72,458

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.





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

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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