



Tax Depreciation Report

29 Bolton Street,
Melton South, VIC 3338

Ram Babu Matta & Savitri Matta
4 John Campbell Parade
BUNGARRIBEE, NSW 2767

Issue Schedule	
Issue Date:	Issued by:
24 July 2020	Mark Kilroy Bsc (Hons) MRICS

Ram Babu Matta & Savitri Matta
4 John Campbell Parade
BUNGARRIBEE, NSW 2767

July 2020
Job No: RES3338017

Tax Depreciation Report – 29 Bolton Street, Melton South, VIC 3338

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



TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. Property Information	2
2. Report Details	3
3. Capital Allowances	4
4. Capital Works	6
5. Summary of Entitlements – Diminishing Value Method	7
6. Summary of Entitlements – Prime Cost Method	8
7. Comparison Graphs	9
8. Capital Expenditure Analysed	10
9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure	10
10. Diminishing Value Depreciation Schedule	11
11. Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule	13
12. Division 43 Capital Works Schedule	15
13. Definition of Terms	16
14. Contact Details	17
15. Disclaimer	18

1. Property Information

Date of Report

24 July 2020

Purchaser

Ram Babu Matta & Savitri Matta

Property Address

29 Bolton Street, Melton South, VIC 3338

Real Property Description

LOT 434 PS648257

Property Type

Residential House

Date of Construction

31 July 2019

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	Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40	Division 43	Totals
1	31 July 19 to 30 June 20	4,360	2,686	7,046	5,210	12,256
2	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	3,391	4,728	8,119	5,692	13,811
3	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	2,559	3,256	5,815	5,692	11,507
4	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	1,823	2,656	4,479	5,692	10,171
5	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	1,407	1,987	3,394	5,692	9,086
6	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	1,203	1,242	2,445	5,692	8,137
7	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	1,031	776	1,808	5,692	7,500
8	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	755	853	1,608	5,692	7,300
9	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	470	868	1,339	5,692	7,031
10	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	416	543	959	5,692	6,651
11	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	368	339	708	5,692	6,400
12	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	326	212	538	5,692	6,230
13	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	169	470	639	5,692	6,331
14	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	152	294	446	5,692	6,138
15	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	137	183	320	5,692	6,012
16	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	123	115	238	5,692	5,930
17	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	111	72	183	5,692	5,875
18	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	0	419	419	5,692	6,111
19	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	0	262	262	5,692	5,954
20	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	0	164	164	5,692	5,856
21	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	0	102	102	5,692	5,794
22	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	64	64	5,692	5,756
23	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	40	40	5,692	5,732
24	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	25	25	5,692	5,717
25	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	16	16	5,692	5,708
26	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	10	10	5,692	5,702
27	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	6	6	5,692	5,698
28	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	4	4	5,692	5,696
29	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	2	2	5,692	5,694
30	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	1	1	5,692	5,693
31	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	1	1	5,692	5,693
32	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	1	1	5,692	5,693
33	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
34	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
35	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
36	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
37	1 July 55 to 30 June 56	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
38	1 July 56 to 30 June 57	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
39	1 July 57 to 30 June 58	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
40	2058+	0	0	0	6,179	6,179
Totals		18,804	22,397	41,201	227,685	268,886

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	Effective Life	Pooled Plant	Total Div 40	Division 43	Totals
1	31 July 19 to 30 June 20	2,398	2,686	5,084	5,210	10,294
2	1 July 20 to 30 June 21	2,145	4,364	6,509	5,692	12,201
3	1 July 21 to 30 June 22	2,145	2,728	4,873	5,692	10,565
4	1 July 22 to 30 June 23	2,145	1,705	3,850	5,692	9,542
5	1 July 23 to 30 June 24	2,145	1,066	3,211	5,692	8,903
6	1 July 24 to 30 June 25	2,145	666	2,811	5,692	8,503
7	1 July 25 to 30 June 26	2,088	416	2,504	5,692	8,196
8	1 July 26 to 30 June 27	1,908	260	2,168	5,692	7,860
9	1 July 27 to 30 June 28	1,908	163	2,071	5,692	7,763
10	1 July 28 to 30 June 29	1,908	102	2,010	5,692	7,702
11	1 July 29 to 30 June 30	1,028	64	1,092	5,692	6,784
12	1 July 30 to 30 June 31	951	40	991	5,692	6,683
13	1 July 31 to 30 June 32	819	25	844	5,692	6,536
14	1 July 32 to 30 June 33	803	16	819	5,692	6,511
15	1 July 33 to 30 June 34	803	10	813	5,692	6,505
16	1 July 34 to 30 June 35	331	6	337	5,692	6,029
17	1 July 35 to 30 June 36	297	4	301	5,692	5,993
18	1 July 36 to 30 June 37	297	2	299	5,692	5,991
19	1 July 37 to 30 June 38	297	1	298	5,692	5,990
20	1 July 38 to 30 June 39	297	1	298	5,692	5,990
21	1 July 39 to 30 June 40	18	1	19	5,692	5,711
22	1 July 40 to 30 June 41	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
23	1 July 41 to 30 June 42	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
24	1 July 42 to 30 June 43	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
25	1 July 43 to 30 June 44	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
26	1 July 44 to 30 June 45	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
27	1 July 45 to 30 June 46	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
28	1 July 46 to 30 June 47	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
29	1 July 47 to 30 June 48	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
30	1 July 48 to 30 June 49	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
31	1 July 49 to 30 June 50	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
32	1 July 50 to 30 June 51	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
33	1 July 51 to 30 June 52	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
34	1 July 52 to 30 June 53	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
35	1 July 53 to 30 June 54	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
36	1 July 54 to 30 June 55	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
37	1 July 55 to 30 June 56	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
38	1 July 56 to 30 June 57	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
39	1 July 57 to 30 June 58	0	0	0	5,692	5,692
40	2058+	0	0	0	6,179	6,179
Totals		26,876	14,325	41,201	227,685	268,886

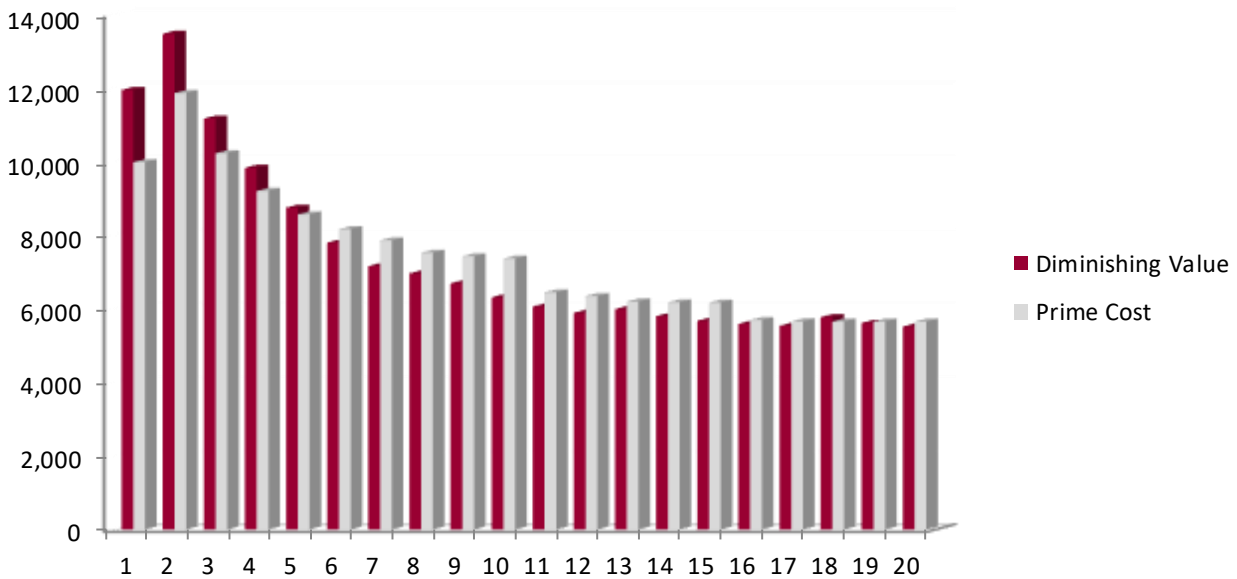
The prime cost method assumes that the item depreciates uniformly over its effective life. It is also known as straight line method and has a lower rate compared to diminishing value method. So the item depreciates at a constant rate until the written down value reaches zero.

Example

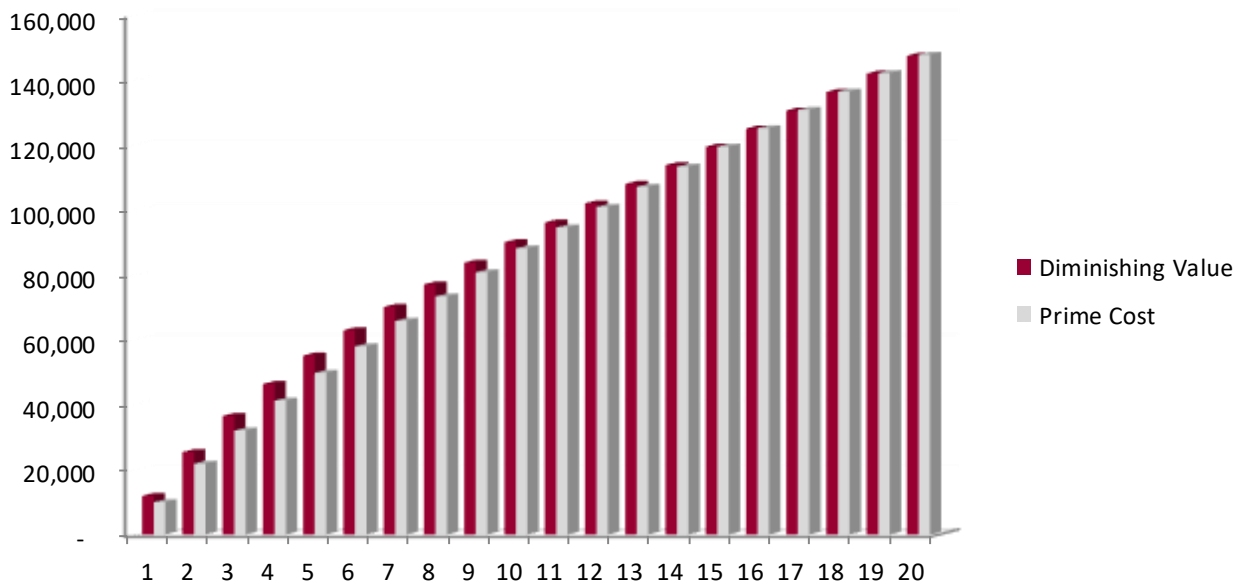
	PC Rate	Opening Value	Year 1	WDV	Year 2
Carpet	10%	\$1,000	\$100	\$900	\$100

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

Construction Details

Contract Date	1 February 2019
Handover Date	31 July 2019

Expenditure Analysed

Construction Cost	\$260,000
Post Expenditure	\$13,500
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$273,500

Historical Construction Details

Construction Start Date	1 February 2019
Construction Completion Date	31 July 2019
Historical Construction Cost (Estimated)*	\$260,000

9. Reconciliation of Capital Expenditure

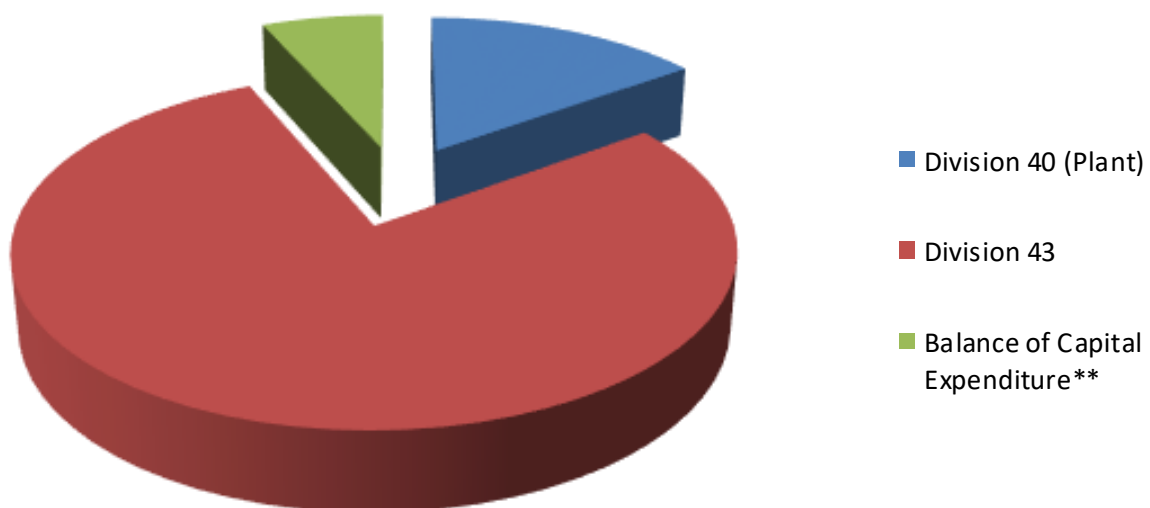
Apportionment of cost relating to:

Division 40 (Plant)	\$41,201
Division 43	\$227,685
Balance of Capital Expenditure**	\$4,614
Total Expenditure Analysed	\$273,500

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

** 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	Diminishing Value Rate	Install 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)	18.75%	31-Jul-19	659	124	201	126	78	49	31	19	12	7	5
Blinds Residential													
Blinds Residential	20.00%	31-Jul-19	1,187	217	364	227	142	89	55	35	22	14	8
Blinds Residential	18.75%	31-Jul-19	2,439	457	743	464	290	181	113	71	44	28	17
Computer systems													
General	18.75%	31-Jul-19	461	87	141	88	55	34	21	13	8	5	3
Fire control assets													
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	18.75%	31-Jul-19	870	163	265	166	104	65	40	25	16	10	6
Floor coverings (removable without damage)													
Carpets	20.00%	31-Jul-19	5,215	955	852	682	545	436	349	279	223	335	209
Furniture													
Furniture	18.75%	31-Jul-19	6,157	1,154	1,876	1,172	733	458	286	179	112	70	44
Garage doors, automatic													
Motors	20.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	290	258	207	310	194	121	76	47	30	18
Heating units													
Gas ducted central heating	10.00%	31-Jul-19	5,933	543	539	485	437	393	354	318	286	258	232
Hot water systems (excluding piping)													
Solar	13.33%	31-Jul-19	4,944	603	579	502	435	377	327	283	245	213	184
Kitchen assets													
Dishwashers	20.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	290	258	207	310	194	121	76	47	30	18
Ovens	16.67%	31-Jul-19	1,780	272	251	209	175	327	205	128	80	50	31
Rangehoods	18.75%	31-Jul-19	857	161	261	163	102	64	40	25	16	10	6
Stoves	13.33%	31-Jul-19	2,637	322	309	268	232	201	174	151	368	230	144
Lights													
Shades, removable	18.75%	31-Jul-19	2,881	540	878	549	343	214	134	84	52	33	20
Security systems & equipment													
Electronic	30.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	434	344	301	188	118	74	46	29	18	11
\$300 items													
\$300 items	100.00%	31-Jul-19	435	435									
Pooled Plant Total				2,686	4,728	3,256	2,656	1,987	1,242	776	853	868	543
Effective Life Plant Total				4,360	3,391	2,559	1,823	1,407	1,203	1,031	755	470	416
Total Division 40			41,201	7,046	8,119	5,815	4,479	3,394	2,445	1,808	1,608	1,339	959

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 2019	2.50%	31-Jul-19	181,947	4,164	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	2.50%	31-Jul-19	45,738	1,046	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143
Total Division 43			227,685	5,210	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692
Total Depreciation			268,886	12,256	13,811	11,507	10,171	9,086	8,137	7,500	7,300	7,031	6,651

11. Prime Cost Depreciation Schedule

Assets Generally	Prime Cost	Install 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	Rate												
Bathroom assets													
Exhaust fans (including light/heating)	18.75%	31-Jul-19	659	124	201	126	78	49	31	19	12	7	5
Blinds Residential													
Blinds Residential	10.00%	31-Jul-19	1,187	109	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119	119
Blinds Residential	18.75%	31-Jul-19	2,439	457	743	464	290	181	113	71	44	28	17
Computer systems													
General	18.75%	31-Jul-19	461	87	141	88	55	34	21	13	8	5	3
Fire control assets													
Detection & alarm systems, detectors	18.75%	31-Jul-19	870	163	265	166	104	65	40	25	16	10	6
Floor coverings (removable without damage)													
Carpets	10.00%	31-Jul-19	5,215	477	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522	522
Furniture													
Furniture	18.75%	31-Jul-19	6,157	1,154	1,876	1,172	733	458	286	179	112	70	44
Garage doors, automatic													
Motors	10.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	145	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Heating units													
Gas ducted central heating	5.00%	31-Jul-19	5,933	272	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297	297
Hot water systems (excluding piping)													
Solar	6.67%	31-Jul-19	4,944	302	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330	330
Kitchen assets													
Dishwashers	10.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	145	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158	158
Ovens	8.33%	31-Jul-19	1,780	136	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148
Rangehoods	18.75%	31-Jul-19	857	161	261	163	102	64	40	25	16	10	6
Stoves	6.67%	31-Jul-19	2,637	161	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176	176
Lights													
Shades, removable	18.75%	31-Jul-19	2,881	540	878	549	343	214	134	84	52	33	20
Security systems & equipment													
Electronic	15.00%	31-Jul-19	1,582	217	237	237	237	237	237	180			
\$300 items													
\$300 items	100.00%	31-Jul-19	435	435									
Pooled Plant Total				2,686	4,364	2,728	1,705	1,066	666	416	260	163	102
Effective Life Plant Total				2,398	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,145	2,088	1,908	1,908	1,908
Total Division 40			41,201	5,084	6,509	4,873	3,850	3,211	2,811	2,504	2,168	2,071	2,010

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 2019	2.50%	31-Jul-19	181,947	4,164	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549	4,549
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	2.50%	31-Jul-19	45,738	1,046	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143	1,143
Total Division 43			227,685	5,210	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692	5,692
Total Depreciation			268,886	10,294	12,201	10,565	9,542	8,903	8,503	8,196	7,860	7,763	7,702

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 2019	1 Feb 19 to 31 Jul 19	181,947	2.50%	4,549	181,947
Sub-total		181,947		4,549	181,947

Qualifying Structural Improvements

Description	Start and Completion Dates	Historical Cost	Rate	Annual Claim	Opening Value
Structural Improvements - Completed 2019	1 Feb 19 to 31 Jul 19	45,738	2.50%	1,143	45,738
Sub-total		45,738		1,143	45,738
Totals		227,685		5,692	227,685

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	
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

LEAD SURVEYOR DETAILS	
Surveyors Name	Mark Kilroy
Tax Agent Number	24370523
Contact Number	1300 669 400
Email	mark@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.