Depreciation

Factors include:

- Cost → all expenditure to acquire the asset and make it ready for intended use
- Useful Life → estimate of expected life based on intended use, need for repair, vulnerability to obsolescence and legal life
- ullet Residual Value ullet estimate of the assets value at the end of its useful life Methods
 - 1. Straight Line
 - Expense is consistent every year as it is consumed at a constant rate $annual\ Depreciation\ Expense = \frac{Cost\ of\ Asset Residual\ Value}{Useful\ Life\ of\ the\ Asset}$
 - In the journal, it is recorded as Dr Dep Exp, Cr Accumulated Dep
 - 2. Diminishing-Balance Method
 - Depreciation expense decreases each year as greater benefits are consumed earlier in assets life

Depreciation Rate =
$$1 - \sqrt[n]{r/c}$$

- 3. Units-of-Production Method
 - Useful life is expressed in terms of total units of production or use expected from the asset

$$Cost\ per\ Unit = \frac{Total\ Cost\ of\ Asset - Residual\ Value}{Useful\ Life\ in\ Terms\ of\ Units}$$

$$Annual\ Epense = Cost\ per\ Unit\ \times\ Number\ of\ Units\ Produced$$

Intangible Assets

Types of Intangible Assets

- 1. Patents
 - Exclusive right granted by IP Australia enabling recipient to manufacture, sell or otherwise control an invention
- 2. Research and Development Costs
 - Expenditure that may lead to patents, copyrights, new processes and new products
- 3. Copyright
 - Gives the owner exclusive rights to reproduce and sell an artistic or published work
- 4. Trademarks and Brand Names
 - Words, phrases, jingles or symbols that distinguish or identify a particular business or product
- 5. Franchises and Licenses
 - A contractual arrangement under the franchisee is granted certain rights
- 6. Goodwill
 - Represents all favourable attributes that relate to an entity and is defined as future benefits from unidentifiable assets

Analysing and Decision Making

$$Average\ Useful\ Life\ of\ PPE\ Assets = \frac{Average\ cost\ of\ PPE\ Assets}{Depreciation\ Expense}$$