

Depreciation Menu

This menu allows the calculation of depreciation values and remaining depreciable values (RDV) one year at a time. The depreciation methods available are:

- Declining balance (DB).
- Sum-of-the-years'-digits (SOYD).
- Straight line (SL)
- Accelerated Cost Recovery System (ACRS)

To show it, touch “**FIN**” button in the main menu, and select the “**DEPRC**” tab.



Depreciation Menu Buttons	
[Basis]	Inputs the depreciable cost basis of the asset.
[Salv]	Inputs the salvage value of the asset at the end of its useful life.
[Life]	Inputs the expected useful life of the asset in whole years.
[Acrs%]	Inputs the appropriate Accelerated Cost Recovery System percentage of the asset.

Depreciation Menu Buttons	
[Yr#]	Inputs number of the year for which depreciation will be calculated (must be an integer).
[Fact%]	Inputs the declining-balance factor as a percentage of the straight-line rate.
[DB]	Calculates the declining-balance depreciation and the remaining depreciable value for the year.
[SOYD]	Calculates the sum-of-years-digits depreciation and the remaining depreciable value for the year.
[SL]	Calculates the straight-line depreciation and the remaining depreciable value for the year.
[ACRS]	Calculates the ACRS deduction based on BASIS and ACRS% values.
[Table]	Opens a view with depreciation schedule for all years.

Example: Depreciation Methods

An asset purchased in \$10,000, is depreciated over 5 years. Its salvage value is \$500. Find the depreciation and remaining value for the first 2 years using all three depreciation methods (in the DB method use a declining factor of 200).ç

Solution: First **[Shift] [CLEAR DATA]** to reset all the variables, then follow the next sequence:

Keystroke	Description
10000 [Basis]	Input the original asset value. BASIS = 10,000.00
500 [Salv]	Input the salvage value of the asset. SALV = 500.00
5 [Life]	Input the useful life of the asset. LIFE = 5.00
200 [Fact%]	Input the DB factor.
1 [Yr#]	Set the first year to calculate depreciation.
[DB]	Calculates DB for year #1: RDV = 5,500.00; DB = 4,000.00
[SOYD]	Calculates SOYD for year #1: RDV = 6,333.33; SOYD = 3,166.67
[SL]	Calculate the SL for year #1: RDV = 7,600.00; SL = 1,900.00
2 [Yr#]	Set the year #2 to calculate depreciation.
[DB]	Calculate the DB for year #2: RDV = 3,100.00; DB = 2,400.00
[SOYD]	Calculate the SOYD for year #2: RDV = 3,800.00; SOYD = 2,533.33
[SL]	Calculate the SL for year #2: RDV = 5,700.00; SL = 1,900.00
[Table]	Shows the following view

Depreciation Schedule	
Year:	0
DPN =	+0.00
RDV =	+9,500.00
RBV =	+10,000.00
Year:	1
DPN =	+1,900.00
RDV =	+7,600.00
RBV =	+8,100.00
Year:	2
DPN =	+1,900.00
RDV =	+5,700.00
RBV =	+6,200.00
Year:	3
DPN =	+1,900.00
RDV =	+3,800.00
RBV =	+4,300.00
Year:	4
DPN =	+1,900.00
RDV =	+1,900.00
RBV =	+2,400.00

Period of Depreciation

Depreciation Value

Remaining Dep. Value

Remaining Book Value

Select depreciation method

Close the view

Email the table

Print the table

SL

SOYD

DB



Done