



**Warm Greetings!**

Dear students this is the 42<sup>st</sup> notes for you. In this notes we are going to learn about types of Depreciation accounting.

### **Straight line method/ fixed instalment method / Original cost method**

Under this method, a fixed percentage on the original cost of the asset is charged every year by way of depreciation. Hence it is called original cost method. As the amount of depreciation remains equal in all years over the useful life of an asset it is also called as fixed instalment method. When the amount of depreciation charged over its life is plotted on a graph and the points are joined together, the graph will show a horizontal straight line. Hence, it is called straight line method.

This method is suitable for those assets the useful life of which can be estimated accurately and which do not require much expense on repairs and renewals.

Under this method, the following formulae are used for calculating the amount of depreciation and the rate of depreciation respectively.

$$\text{Amount of depreciation per year} = \frac{\text{Original cost of the asset} - \text{Estimated scrap value}}{\text{Estimated useful life of the asset in years}}$$
$$\text{Rate of depreciation} = \frac{\text{Amount of depreciation per year}}{\text{Original cost}} \times 100$$

- a) In the year of purchase, if the period of use is less than a year, the amount of depreciation will be charged proportionately for the period for which the asset has been used in the business.
- b) If depreciation is deducted from the cost of the asset at the end of useful life of the asset the amount left in the asset account will be equal to the scrap value if there is any scrap value or it will be zero if there is no scrap value.

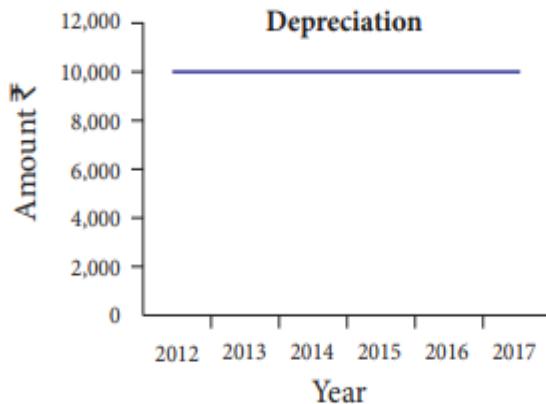


### **Example**

On 1.1.2012, a firm purchased a machine at a cost of ₹ 1,10,000. Its life was estimated to be 10 years with a scrap value of ₹ 10,000. The amount of depreciation to be charged at the end of each year is:

$$\begin{aligned}\text{Amount of depreciation per year} &= \frac{\text{Original cost of the asset} - \text{Estimated scrap value}}{\text{Estimated useful life of the asset in years}} \\ &= \frac{1,10,000 - 10,000}{10} = \frac{1,00,000}{10} = ₹ 10,000 \text{ per year}\end{aligned}$$

When it is plotted on a graph for 5 years, it appears as follows:



### **Merits**

Following are the merits of straight line method of depreciation:

(a) Simple and easy to understand

Computation of depreciation under this method is very simple and is easy to understand.

(b) Equality of depreciation burden

Under this method, equal amount of depreciation is debited to the profit and loss account each year. Hence, the burden of depreciation on the profit of each year is equal.

(c) Assets can be completely written off

Under this method, the book value of an asset can be reduced to zero if there is no scrap value or to the scrap value at the end of its useful life. Thus the asset account can be completely written off.

(d) Suitable for the assets having fixed working life



This method is appropriate for the fixed assets having certain fixed period of working life. In such cases, the estimation of useful life is easy and in turn it helps in easy determination of rate of depreciation.

### **Limitations**

Following are the limitations of straight line method of depreciation:

(a) Ignores the actual use of the asset Under this method, a fixed amount of depreciation is provided on each asset by applying the predetermined rate of depreciation on its original cost. But, the actual use of the asset is not considered in computation of depreciation.

(b) Ignores the interest factor

This method does not take into account the loss of interest on the amount invested in the asset. That is, the amount would have earned interest, had it been invested outside the business is not considered.

(c) Total charge on the assets will be more when the asset becomes older

With the passage of time, the cost of maintenance of an asset goes up. Hence, the amount of depreciation and cost of maintenance put together is less in the initial period and goes up year after year. But, this method does not consider this.

(d) Difficulty in the determination of scrap value

It may be quite difficult to assess the true scrap value of the asset after a long period say 10 or 15 years after the date of its installation.

