2 Depreciation may be thought of as the difference between the cost of an asset and the amount received from it on disposal.

The following extract from the schedule of non-current (fixed) assets applies to the year ended 30 April 2009.

Non-current (fixed) assets	Machinery \$000	Motor vehicles \$000
Cost at 1 May 2008	4200	3200
Additions during year	1200	800
Disposals during year	(700)	(<u>1000</u>)
Cost at 30 April 2009	<u>4700</u>	<u>3000</u>
Depreciation at 1 May 2008	1560	840
Add charge for year	470	750
Less disposals for year	(520)	(800)
Depreciation at 30 April 2009	<u>1510</u>	<u>790</u>
Net book value at 30 April 2009	3190	2210

During the year ended 30 April 2010 the following took place:

- 1 New machinery costing \$900000 was purchased on 1 November 2009. Machinery, which had cost \$400000 on 1 July 2005, was sold for \$200000 in December 2009.
- Three new motor vehicles were purchased on 1 April 2010 for \$280 000 each. Two motor vehicles, which had been purchased on 1 March 2007, for \$200 000 each, were taken in part-exchange. The part-exchange allowance for each vehicle was \$60 000.
- 3 One vehicle which had been purchased for \$360 000 on 31 January 2009 was involved in an accident on 2 December 2009. The insurance company decided that it could not be repaired and gave compensation of \$210 000.

Depreciation is charged for the full year on all non-current (fixed) assets held at the year-end, using the straight-line method.

No depreciation is charged on a non-current (fixed) asset in the year of disposal.

Rates of depreciation have remained constant since the business began trading.

REQUIRED

(a)	(i)	Calculate the profits or losses on disposals during the year ended 30 April 2010.

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(b)	(i)	State three causes of depreciation.
		[3]
	(ii)	Give an example of a non-current (fixed) asset for which each cause given in (b)(i) above might be appropriate.
		[3]
(c)	Stat dep	te four factors which must be taken into account when deciding how much reciation to charge.
		[4]