#### AMORDEGRC

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

AMORDEGRC ( cost , date-purchased , first-period , salvage , period ,
rate [ , [ basis ] ] )

Description: Computes the depreciation for each accounting period. (This function is provided for the French accounting system. If an asset is purchased in the middle of the accounting period, the prorated depreciation is taken into account. The function is similar to [AMORLINC](AMORLINC.docx) (§), except that a depreciation coefficient is applied in the calculation depending on the life of the assets.)

Arguments:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Name | Type | Description |
| cost | number | The cost of the asset. |
| date-purchased | number | The date of the purchase of the asset. |
| first-period | number | The date of the end of the first period. |
| salvage | number | The salvage value at the end of the life of the asset. |
| period | number | The period. |
| rate | number | The rate of depreciation. |
| basis | number | The truncated integer type of day count basis to use, as follows:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Value | Day Count Basis |
| 0 or omitted | US (NASD) 30/360 |
| 1 | Actual/actual |
| 2 | Actual/360 |
| 3 | Actual/365 |
| 4 | European 30/360 |

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Return Type and Value: number – The depreciation for each accounting period.

However, if

* cost, salvage, period, or rate < 0, #NUM! is returned.
* date-purchased or first-period is out of range for the current date base value, #NUM! is returned.
* basis < 0 or basis > 4, #NUM! is returned.
* The life of the assets is between 0 and 1, 1 and 2, 2 and 3, or 4 and 5, #NUM! is returned.

This function returns the depreciation until the last period of the life of the assets or until the cumulated value of depreciation is greater than the cost of the assets minus the salvage value.

The depreciation coefficients are:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Life of assets (1/rate) | Depreciation Coefficient |
| Between 3 and 4 years | 1.5 |
| Between 5 and 6 years | 2 |
| More than 6 years | 2.5 |

The depreciation rate grows to 50 percent for the period preceding the last period, and grows to 100 percent for the last period.

[Example:

AMORDEGRC(2400,DATE(2008,8,19),DATE(2008,12,31),300,1,0.15,1) results in 776.00

end example]