#### AMORLINC

[Syntax](Syntax.docx):

AMORLINC ( 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.)

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 | |

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.

[Example:  
  
AMORLINC(2400,DATE(2008,8,19),DATE(2008,12,31),300,1,0.15,1) results in 360.00

end example]