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Recd. Apr 5/16

VALUATION OF CARS.

SECRETARY'S NO. 1 SCHEME.

Standard Car.-

Assumed Facts -

- (a) Estimated "Cost New" 1916..... £ 210.
- (b) Total useful life..... 60 years.
- (c) Cable system to be discarded in 10 years.
- (d) Scrap or Residual value... £ 20.

CONSIDERATIONS.-

In valuing the cars, regard should be paid to both Depreciation and Supersession (Obsolescence), but the method of giving effect to these principles is entirely different.

DEPRECIATION.- Assuming a useful life of 60 years, an annual depreciation of $1\frac{2}{3}\%$ per annum should be written off the "use" value viz. £190 each year = £3.167 per annum.

For example - A Standard Car which has been in use 30 years

Cost new.....	£ 210.
Deduct £3.167 x 30.....	<u>95.01</u>
<i>Leaving a Present use value of</i>	<u>£ 114.99</u>

This is on the assumption that the cable system will continue for 30 years longer. The "Straight line" method of depreciation has been adopted.

SUPERSESSSION.- The present value of this Car is thus £114.99 provided the tramways continue to be worked as cable tramways for 30 years longer. As however, it is assumed that the system will be scrapped at the expiration of 10 years, it is necessary to ascertain the Present Value of an asset worth £114.99 in 1916, the value of which will, in 1926, be reduced to £20. I think ~~this should~~ this should be determined by estimating the "present value of its future 'use' value, plus present value "of its scrap or residual value".

The future "use" value of a car is approximately equal to the Interest and Depreciation on the sum required to manufacture

or purchase a new car; because unless a car can earn the Interest and Depreciation on its Capital cost, it will not pay to acquire it.

The Annual Interest at 5% and Depreciation at 1 $\frac{2}{3}$ % on the present value of the Car viz. £114.99 is £7.666 which represents the approximate annual Capital cost of the car.

As the Company's lease of the tramways did not expire until 1916 Supersession may be ignored until that date.

The value of the Car, allowing for depreciation and supersession will therefore be the present value of an annuity of £7.666 for 10 years, plus the present value of £20 Scrap or Residual value due 10 years hence.

The present value of £1 per annum for 10 years @ 5%
is £7.721 x £7.666 = £ 59.189

The present value of £20 payable 10 years hence is 12.278

Present value of the Car £ 71.467

Under this scheme the Company will not require to compensate the Board for repairs accrued to date.

It may be urged that the "annual/^{use}Value" £7.666 ignores the fact that the car will earn a large profit. This is so.

A Tramway Manager in considering the question of building or purchasing new cars would not allow for profit. He would argue that in order to meet Public convenience and to prevent competition he must provide cars to carry the passengers desiring to travel. He would only be guided by the fact that his new cars should ^{earn} interest on Capital expended and provide a fund for Amortisation.

In purchasing cars from the Melbourne Tramway & Omnibus Co. the Good will or profit earning capacity of the Board's tramways should be excluded. It is true that these cars when worked with the Board's tramways may earn large profits, but it is also the fact that if another cable system were to purchase them they might be run at a loss, or simply used as "Stand-by's to provide for emergencies.

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<u>0 years.-</u> (Period Car has been in Use)		<u>10 years.-</u>	Cost..	210.
Cost new 1916.....	210.	Less Depreciation	<u>31.666</u>	
Less Depreciation $3.167 \times 30..$	<u>95.010</u>		<u>178.334</u>	
	<u>114.990</u>	Capital Charges		
Annual Capital Charges on this Car.		11.888×7.721	91.787	
Interest 5% Depreciation $1\frac{2}{3}\%$		Present value of £20	<u>12.278</u>	
on £114.990 = £7.666 per		Present value of Car	£ <u>104.065</u>	
annum x Present value £7.721	59.189			
Present Value of £20 Residual				
Value payable in 1926..	<u>12.278</u>			
Present Value of Car.....	£ <u>71.467.</u>			
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<u>25 years.-</u>		<u>5 years.-</u>	Cost	210.
Cost..	210.	Less Depreciation	<u>15.835</u>	
Less Depreciation 3.167×25	<u>79.175</u>		<u>194.165</u>	
	<u>130.825</u>	12.944×7.721	99.940	
Capital charges $6\frac{2}{3}\%$ on		Present value of £20	<u>12.278</u>	
£130.825 = $\frac{2}{3} \times 28.721$		Present value of Car	£ <u>112.218</u>	
x £7.721	67.334			
Present value of £20..	<u>12.278</u>			
Present Value of Car..	£ <u>79.612</u>			
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<u>20 years.-</u>		<u>1 year.-</u>	Cost	210
Cost	210.	Less Depreciation	<u>3.167</u>	
Less Depreciation	<u>63.340</u>		<u>206.833</u>	
	<u>146.660</u>	13.788×7.721	106.457	
Capital Charges 9.777×7.721	75.480	Present value of £20	<u>12.278</u>	
Present value of £20...	<u>12.278</u>	Present value of Car	£ <u>118.735</u>	
Present Value of Car..	£ <u>87.766</u>			
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<u>15 years.-</u>		<u>0 Years.</u>	Cost	210.
Cost	210.	14×7.721	108.094	
Less Depreciation	<u>47.505</u>	Present value of £20	<u>12.278</u>	
	<u>162.495</u>	Present value of Car	£ <u>120.372</u>	
Capital Charges				
10.833×7.721	83.641			
Present value of £20	<u>12.278</u>			
Present value of Car..	£ <u>95.919</u>			