



Accounting model



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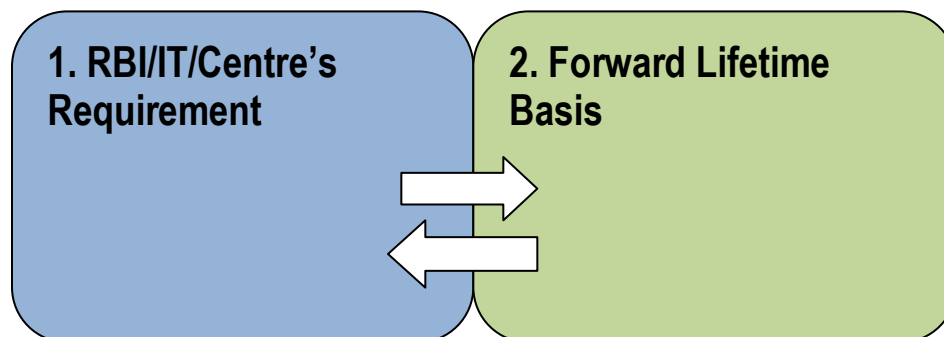
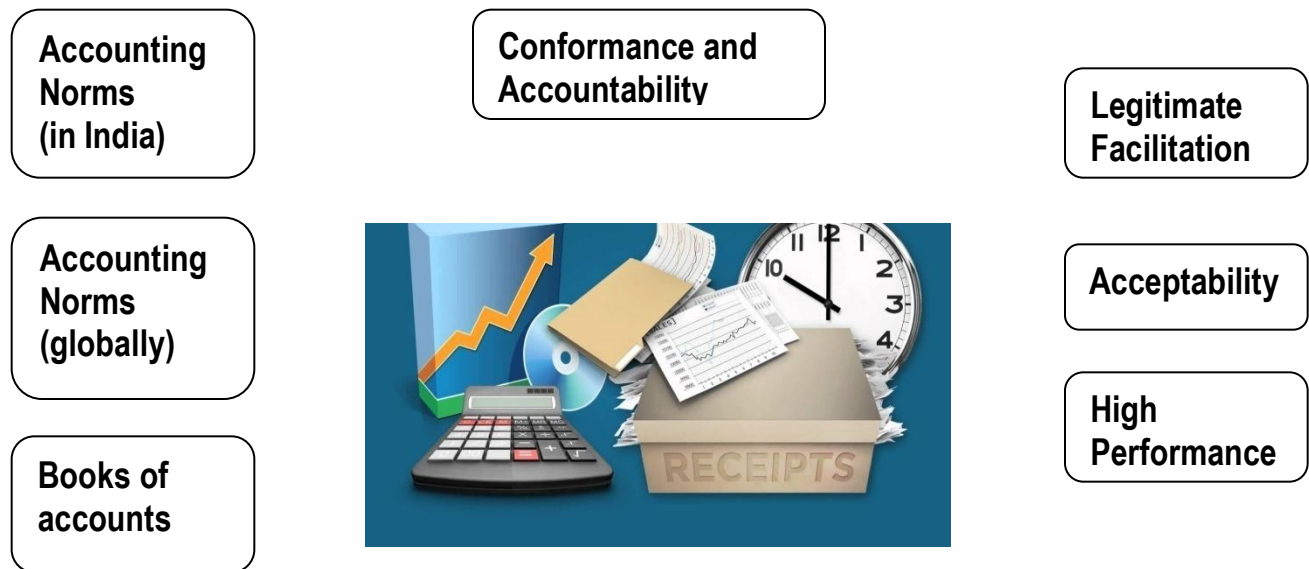
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SECURE DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION

A. Schematic**B. RBI/IT/Centre's Requirements****C. Forward Lifetime Basis**

A. Schematic when implemented



The accounting and book-keeping model will be based on 2 different areas, namely (1) RBI/IT/Centre's requirement and (2) Forward Lifetime Basis.

Explanation:

1. In-house Requirement - where the management team will design an accounting and book-keeping lifecycle based on the government's policy for facilitated business and also on the basis of self-driven FASTBIZ interest



Financial Statements when implemented

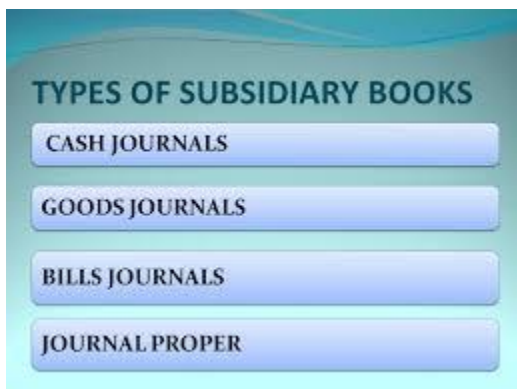


2. Forward Lifetime Basis – or unique facilitating proposition of the company. The management will design a leading edge website and forward lifetime component that facilitates right time facilitation analysis, scope for business investment or services and identifies next steps & linkups (found important for customers).



Books recommended for transactions in the FASTBIZ facilitator model

1. General Ledger
2. Trial balance
3. Subsidiary Books with FASTBIZ Facilitator-ship
4. Profit and Loss Statement for all investors



Introspection

The need in 2020 is to orchestrate a sense of growth and understanding of the law of returns.

We need to help businesses understand a Continuous Relationship Table that book-keeping has with the ability to rationalize costs.

Revisiting the use of economic models where terms like a break-even point, margin of safety, law of returns can decide how one can operate for profits, contribution and problem solving.

The law of returns decides the usefulness of a product, good or commodity but the application of this law is changing in many industries and segments, due to the need for Continuous improvement and Solution finding.

The **industries or segments** in this list are:

1. Small time businesses
2. Operate-at-or-from-site specific businesses
3. Small time manufacturers (with dedicated implementations)
4. Specific product, component or part manufacturers
5. Specific product, component or part suppliers
6. Businesses with limited capital, resources and other subsistence related problems
7. Export businesses relying on diversified local operations

The decisions maze mentioned by R.K.Hegde in his book titled “Engineering Economics’ illustrates that for any expert economist, accountant or commerce student, the fundamentals of planning, book-keeping, process merits or de-merits and least doubtful provisioning are all part of intelligent absorptivity of unforeseen failure, depreciation and/or error in operations.

The highlights from this book that can help are

1. **Defining of objectives** for any business investment
2. **Identifying of constraints in operating with this investment**
3. **Stating of alternatives** where one focuses on minimum cost analysis, equivalent outcome and break-even analysis
4. **Assuming of certainty** where one focuses on Benefit/Cost analysis, Incremental analysis for calculating worth, rate of return, payback or future state
5. **Admitting of risk** where one focuses on probabilities, acceptance criteria and principles of choice to help cash flow or estimation
6. **To be aware and involved in the objectivity of laws and taxation systems**, where a business accountant pro-actively acts for or helps the sense of growth expected by the government
7. **To be aware that failure needs re-evaluation** of fact-finding, problem conditions, information used or needed, explanations for understanding the failure, with the stand that a failure can be a problem or an opportunity to improve a business or economic model

8. To review and solve decision problems by evaluating accounting concepts, conventions, standards and processes where forward lifetime figures and financial statements are recorded with the Continuous Relationship Table of book-keeping and accounting, where different books of accounts help understand the cycle of operations.

9. To review and solve problems related to what should be used; a single entry system or a double entry system?

10. To include a Facilitator System with future adjusted (or Forward Lifetime) figures

Global, country wide or climate will **influence most subsidiary books** like the Purchases book, the Sales book, the Purchase Returns book, the Sales Returns book, the Bills Receivable book, the Bills Payable book, the Cash book, the Journal proper or even the Bank Reconciliation Statement.

Tomorrow well-known adjustments for “interest on drawings or capital, provisioning, deductions, depreciation, debt, future-next interests” will not be completely effective, there will be a need for adjustments for “climate, or disaster or 2020-specific crisis influenced purchase, sales, cash figures” where a Facilitator System bridges gaps between today and future adjusted cycles of operations,

Explanation:
