

With 8 'Scientific Perfections'

8 Scientific Perfections

No. 1 NPV (Net Present Value) and IRR (Internal Rate of Return)

No. 2 Criticism of all depreciation methods in literature

No. 3 'Ideal complex' is not ideal

No. 4 Economic Life Cycle_Determined SUC is currently set too low

No. 5 Divergent AC and DC calculations

No. 6 Budgeting and Budgetary Control

No. 7 (SSUF) Statement of Source and Use of Funds

No. 8 Period Profit Measurement, exactly, quickly and easily

1. The NPV / IRR method does not take into account any necessary backlog depreciation; the investment is only settled on the basis of the historical cost price. The method can select in the negative sense but usually not positive. Do NOT do it, i.e. declare a project UN-acceptable, that is possible with NPV / IRR. But to prioritize two or more acceptable projects is usually not possible with NPV / IRR. Re Appendix 10.2 The 'Go/No Go' Decision Regarding Strategic Investments from the book *The Profit Formula*[®] ISBN 9781086333992 available at www.amazon.nl

2. Criticism about all depreciation methods in the literature:

- They are not flexible
- Extra exercises are sometimes required (e.g. backlog depreciations)
- The way of financing is often not taken into account.

3. The name 'ideal complex'; for each complex of resources where the age structure is such that the number of working-units put out of service each year is exactly the same as the annually purchased number of new working-units. Only at 100 % equity no backlog depreciations; that can be called ideal, but unfortunately it hardly ever applies. In any other financial structure, the depreciations have to be determined exactly, taking into account that particular financial structure. Then there is nothing what is obvious. Almost always with a so-called ideal complex the depreciations (all value differences) have to be calculated precisely.

4. SUC is Standard Unit Cost; it is the minimum price of a working-unit, calculated in accordance with the economic life cycle. Audit calculation, NPV of the cash flows at s (sales price) identical to SUC (Standard Unit Cost). **The NPV appears to be NEGATIVE!** The old algorithm turns out to be correct only when tax rate is zero. In the real world there is always a tax rate. The old algorithm does not provide for this. The old calculation of the economic life cycle has to be superseded by the NEW algorithm. The NEW algorithm meets all audit calculations.

5. Many textbooks present a variety of DC and AC calculations. For DC and AC, one simple calculation scheme is sufficient, a single formula and then easy to make illustrative drawings. An easy to learn formula. Just one formula. For both AC and DC. And for everything that one can think off around breakeven analysis and iso profit lines.

6. No Greek word has to be used in elaborations Budgeting & Budgetary Control, and although factual formulas have indeed been used, everything is automatically drawn up along the lines of logic so that everyone can also understand the analysis made. There is no need for difference analysis rather just common sense. Remember, every analysis must be clear and transparent.

This is a main topic in business economics, and available at amazon websites is my book 'Budgetary Control', ISBN 9798708341112 Paperback and e-book.

7. About ICF, FCF and OCF. Every cent, in and out. Easy to set up, not by starting from the bottom line – but from the top of the profit and loss account. Not the profit plus the depreciations, with which so many theory books start, because then a lot disappears outside the field of view. Add the invoiced turnover (top of the profit and loss account) to what the debtors (see previous balance sheet) were. Suppose that no debtor has paid even one cent, the debtors must now be the total sum. However, the debtors are (see current balance sheet) what they are. Subtract that from the sum and the difference is the payments apparently received on the part of the debtors; if necessary, debits can still be settled on non-paying debtors. Idem, all those other items. Look what it was. Suppose there is not a penny moving. What should it be now? And it is? Ergo, the actual cash flow must be the difference, apart from complications. It is about clearly showing the flows of money. With regard to investment and financing activities, there is often no dispute; but with regard to operational activities (OCF) there happens to be a lot of difference of opinion. While OCF follows from an exact calculation, according to ICF and FCF.

8. Period Profit Measurement, Exactly, Quickly and Easily.
The Profit Formula® i.e. The Way to Easy Profit Measurement.

This is also a main topic in business economics, and available at amazon websites is my book 'The Profit Formula'®, ISBN 9781086333992 Paperback and e-book.

These 8 'Scientific Perfections' are fully explained in 'Business Economics VI Groundbreaking' ISBN 9789464026405 Ook Nederlandstalig ISBN 9789463236409

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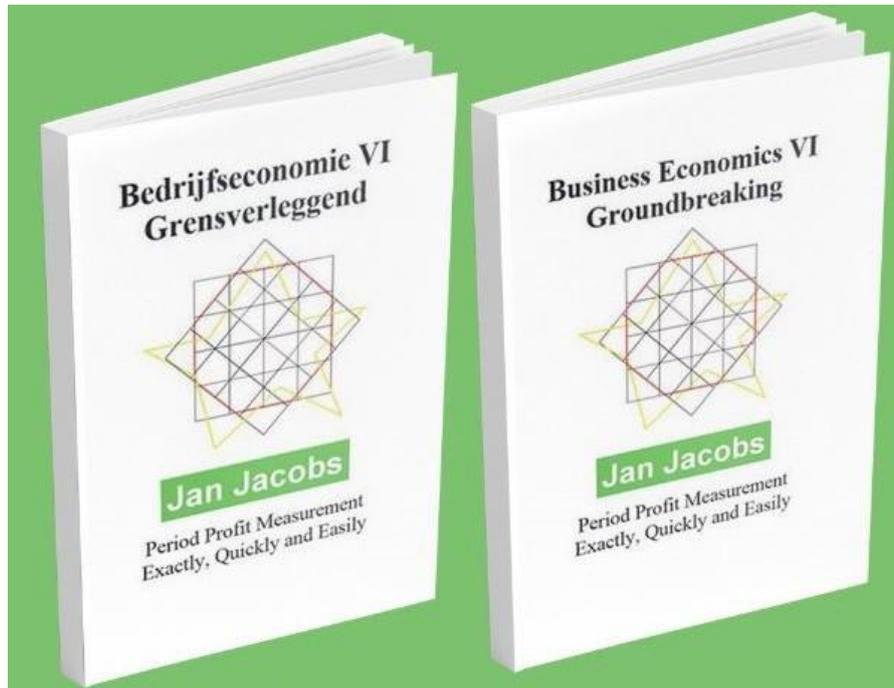
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This book harshly criticizes out-of-date Business Economics textbooks.

***The Profit Formula*[®] i.e. The Way to Easy Profit Measurement (EXACTLY, QUICKLY and EASILY) is 1 of 8 'Scientific Perfections' completely explained in 'Business Economics VI Groundbreaking'. Schools / Universities ignoring this book, they train students totally wrong in Business Economics.**

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