# NF Model

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### Abstract

Příspěvek seznamuje se základními částmi a funkcemi modelu NF, který je vytvořen jako součást vzdělávacího projektu: "Spolupráce vysoké školy a podniků při aplikaci současných technologií v podnikovém řízení" financovaného z Evropských strukturálních fondů. Model pracuje v prostředí MS Excel a na základě zadávaných vstupních hodnot umožňuje simulaci různých manažersko-ekonomických situací. Za jeho hlavní cíl lze označit názornou ukázku integrace finančního a věcného plánu pomocí modelování vlivu věcných faktorů (objem prodeje, lhůta splatnosti, způsob fakturace, velikost pojistné zásoby) na finanční plán. Díky modelu lze také snáze pochopit vzájemnou provázanost hlavních finančních výkazů (rozvaha, výsledovka, bilance Cash - Flow) v rámci tříbilančního systému a dopady změn finančních i nefinančních (věcných) faktorů na tyto výkazy a chod celého podniku

### **1. Introduction**

In this paper I would like to introduce my NF model, which is created as a part of education project: "Cooperation between university and enterprises in application contemporary enterprise management technologies". This project is founded from European Structure Funds. Model was created in common used program MS Excel, so that makes it possible to understand principle of its function for everyone. Model simulates making annual plan of middle sized enterprise and models various technical-managerial-economical situations by changing input values.

Goal of the model is to show:

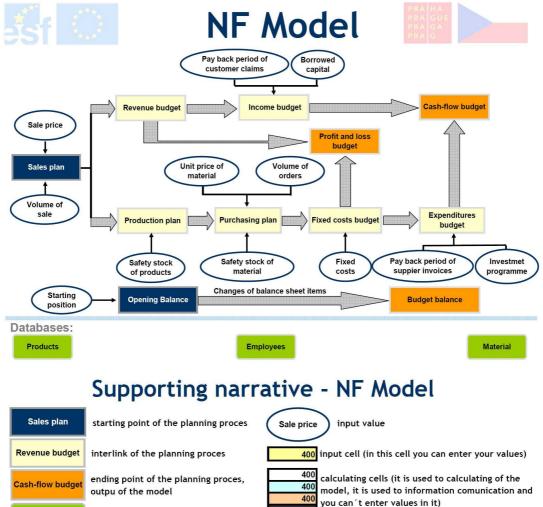
- $\blacksquare$  structure and principle of making annual plan, content of its parts and coherency with accounting.
- $\blacksquare$  structure of three-balance system and its manager interpretation.
- $\square$  entry connection in three-balance system.
- ☑ integration of natural factors (number of sold pieces, pay back periods, amount of product, material and safety stocks, oscillation of deliveries, customers number and behavior, contract formulation terms, way of invoicing, sanction...) and financial factors, relationship and conditionality between natural and financial plan: it means that change of natural value leads to changes of financial values.
- $\blacksquare$  direct and indirect way of making up cash-flow balance.
- ☑ connection to manager calculations: how model situations properly use for good decision making, which don't rely only on intuition and luck.

### 2. Creation process of the annual plan

In this part is explained creation process of the annual plan and consecutive transformation from inputs to outputs. There are described form, content and function of the model parts.

### 2.1. NF model scheme

The starting sheet of the application is the NF model scheme. It represents model structure, displays creation process of the enterprise annual plan and at the same time serves as guidepost for NF model. With hypertext links help you can get from NF scheme directly to any sheet.



Picture 2.1: NF model scheme

400

### 2.2. Sales plan

Products

source database

prodejů M	Výrobky Plán výroby Odběratel Splatnosti pohl.[dny]		>									
Odběratel			Výrobek	červenec	srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem		
		X1	Prodej [ks]	750	800		650			7650		
			Prodejní cena [Kč]	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00	500,00				
	15	15	15	X2	Prodej [ks]	500	580	500	450			554
Třída D				15	772	Prodejní cena [Kč]	700,00	700,00	700,00	700,00	700,00	700,00
Thua D	1.2	X3	Prodej [ks]	500	580	500	450	500	550	554		
		7.5	Prodejní cena [Kč]	400,00	400,00	400,00	400,00	400,00	400,00			
		X4	Prodej [ks]	500	580	500	450			554		
			Prodejní cena [Kč]	680,00	680,00	680,00	680,00	680,00	680,00			
		X1	Prodej [ks]	2850	3050	2550	2450	2350	3100	2927		
Cell	iom.	X2	Prodej [ks]	1950	2240	1900	1700	1850	2100	2114		
Cell	kem	X3	Prodej [ks]	2000	2320	2000	1800	2000	2200	2211		
		X4	Prodej [ks]	1800	2090	1750	1600	1780	1950	1942		

Picture 2.2: Sales plan

As you can see from model scheme sales plan is at the beginning of the creation process of the annual plan, it is starting plan for making profit and loss budget and cash-flow budget. Choice of sales plan input values has fundamental influence on the whole annual plan.

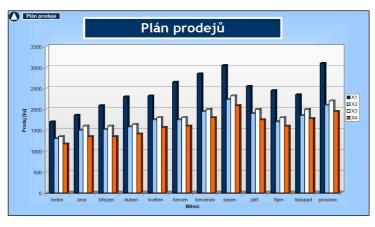
In the sales plan user enters this input values:

- ☑ Sales volume [pieces] displays number of sold products in every month. It appears from concluded future contracts or from qualified sales forecasts.
- ☑ Sale price [CZK] product price for costumers. Price can be changed during the year in the model and this way to simulate various market situations.

Graph of sales is part of sales plan; it displays products sales in every

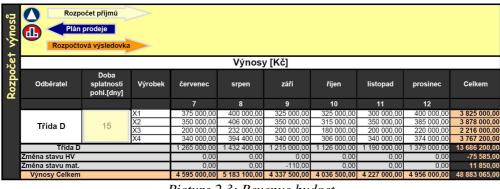
month. It makes possible to user to get information about product saleability in every month, seasonal

fluctuations...



Picture 2.2: Sales plan

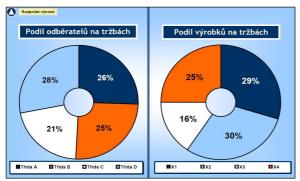
In the next step of planning process is model divided in two branches: revenue-income and cost-expenditure branch. First it will be described revenue-income branch starting with revenue budget.



## 2.3. Revenue budget



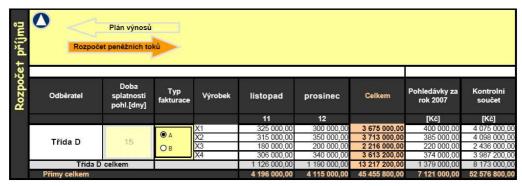
Revenue budget is left side of the profit-loss budget. It displays revenues from products sales which is possible to calculate as a sale volume multiplied by sale price in sales plan. Next there are revenues from status change of material and product stocks. They are determined from production plan and purchasing plan as change opening stock in every month. Other revenues aren't calculated in this basic model.



Revenue budget don't contain any input cells and has only information character. It contains a graph, which displays how products and customers participate in making of revenues.

Picture 2.2: Sales plan

## 2.4. Income budget



### Picture 2.3: Income budget

Next step in creation of annual plan is the income budget. It is left side of the cash-flow budget. It is derided from the revenue budget by taking in to account the time lag between revenues and incomes. Sales product incomes are the only calculated incomes in this basic model version. User enters these input values:

- $\square$  Pay back period of the customers claims it's a time, after that customer pays for goods.
- **Way of invoicing** there are two possibilities in the NF model
  - A type customer order all month as necessary, in the end of month summary invoice is issued. From this moment pay back period is count down and then good is paid. This type is proper to use for regular customers with good and long-time relationships.
  - B type invoice is issued by every order and pay back period is count down. It is proper to use for small and irregular customers.

Example: In May customer bought good for 300,000 CZK, pay back period for this customer is 15 days (½ of month).

A type – all claims are due in July.

B type – half of claims (good bought in first half of May) is due in May, second half in July.

### 2.5. Production plan

Production plan is the first interlink of the cost-expenditure branch. To find balance between production demand and production sources is the main goal of the production plan. It is necessary to ensure production sources on the basis production demand, to satisfy this demand. It is possible to find out interactions with sales plan (ensuring needed material), personal plan (ensuring human resources), investment program (ensuring needed production capacity) and possibilities of using cooperation in production.

# **Production plan**

Production need	<b>Production sources</b>
⇔sales plan	⇔human resources plan
-	⇔investment program
	(purchase, sale of
	production facilities)
	⇔using of cooperation
	- costs budget

### Picture 2.5: Production plan - balance

Volume of production isn't the same thing as volume of sale. It is necessary to increase it by safety stock, which defends against backlog of demand. Safety stock is the input value. It is necessary to choose its size in dependence on reliability of production system, supplies fluctuation and contract conditions with costumers (sanctions, demand on reliability of supplies ...). It is necessary to realize, that holding of the high level stocks is very expensive and means high fixture of capital.

## 2.6. Purchasing plan

pu	C	Plán výroby Rozpočet fixních náklad	ů	Výrobky Materiál												
nákupu		Materiál		<u>Dodavatel</u>				ł	orosin	ec		t.	[Kč]	[jedn.	Kčj	
Plán ná	<u>Číslo materiálu</u>	Název	<u>Jednotka</u>	Jméno	<u>Lhúta splatnosti</u> faktur [den]	Poč. stav mat.[jedn.]	Změna stavu mat.[Kč]	Pojistná zásoba [jedn.]	Třeba nakoupit [jedn.]	Cena [Kč/jedn.]	Cena œlkem [Kő]	Konc.zústatek mat. [jedn.]	Konc.zůstatek mat. [	Nakoupeno celkem []	Nakoupeno celkem [Kč]	<u>Číslo materiálu</u>
	15	lopatka levá	ks	Treboplast s.r.o.	30	110	0,00	110	0	56.00	0,00	110	6 160,00	10	560,00	15
	16	lopatka pravá	ks	Treboplast s.r.o.	30	110	0,00	110	0	54.00	0,00	110	5 940,00	10	540,00	16
	17	<u>elektromotor</u>	ks	Treboplast s.r.o.	30	110	0,00	110	0	210.00	0,00	110	23 100,00	10	2 100,00	17
	31	Ostatní př. variabilní nákla	ady		30			5 5	25		368 900,00				3 619 110,00	31
	Celke	m					0,00	# 			1 076 640,00		131 450,00		10 670 458,00	

### Picture 2.6: Purchasing plan

Purchasing plan is applied to variable items like material costs or direct cooperation. Size of costs consists in production volume. It appears from production plan and from the product specification. Type and volume of material needed to production of the product is specified here.

Ŕ		eriál výroby									
3	Výrobe	k		Materiál				led	len		
< Yr	Název výrobku Číslo výrobku		ev výrobku Číslo <u>Číslo</u> výrobku <u>materiálu</u> <u>Název materiá</u>		<u>Jednotka</u>	Potřebné množství	<u>Cena mat.</u>	Př. mat. náklady	Př. mat. celkem	Ostat. př. náklady	Př. náklady celkem
						[Jedn.]	[Kč/Jedn.]	[Kč]	[Kč]	[Kč]	[Kč]
	X2	102	16	lopatka pravá	ks ks ks	2 2 1	<u>56.00</u> <u>54.00</u> 210.00	112,00 108,00 210,00	517,00	35,00	552,00

#### Picture 2.6: Products

Integration between technical solution and economics: change of construction means changes in total costs.

### 2.7. Fixed costs budget

Except variable costs there are fixed costs in the NF model. This type of cost isn't depend on volume of production. It is possible to find its height in budgets of sections.

Rozpočet fixních	Plán nákupu Rozpočet výdajů Zaměstnanci Rozpočtová výsledovka					
fix	Druh nákladu	Splatnost nákladu	Vý	íše fixních	nákladů [K	[č]
		[dny]	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
Osobní	(personální) náklady	30	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	22 380 300,
Režijní r	nateriál	30	240 000,00	250 000,00	260 000,00	2 880 000,
Odpisy I	hmotného a nehmotného majetku	c .	280 000,00	280 000,00	280 000,00	3 770 000,
Leasing	ové splátky hmotného a nehmotného majetku	0	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	2 010 000,
Údržba a	a opravy	30	100 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00	1 330 000,
Nakupo	vané služby (úklid, IT služby, ostraha, …)	30	110 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	1 175 000,
Náklady	na prostory	30	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	2 400 000,
Finančn	í náklady	30	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	580 000,
Školení,	vzdělávací kurzy	30	8 000,00	12 000,00	16 000,00	154 000,
Náklady	na cestovné	30	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	395 000,
Ostatní	režijní náklady	30	220 000,00	280 000,00	250 000,00	2 700 000,
Celkem		1	3 331 650,00	3 405 650,00	3 389 650,00	39 774 300,

Picture 2.7: Fixed costs budget

There are this cost types in the NF model:

## **Personal costs:**

It is sum of employee wages and social and health insurance. Its height is impressed with number of employees, which can be set in the human resources plan. It is simply displayed in database employees.

				listo	pad				prosi			
Zamēstnanci		Počet [zam.]	Měsiční hrubá mzda zaměstnanc e [Kč/zam.]	SZP(35%) [Kč/zam.]	Náklady na zaměstnanc e [Kč/zam.]	Osobní nákl. Celkem [Kč]	Počet [zam.]	Měsiční hrubá mzda zaměstnanc e [Kč/zam.]	SZP(35%) [Kč/zam.]	Náklady na zaměstnanc e [Kč/zam.]	Osobní nákl. Celkem [Kč]	Celkem [Kč]
Dělníci 🕜	) 🚯	40	17 000,00	5 950,00	22 950,00	918 000,00	40	17 000,00	5 950,00	22 950,00	918 000,00	11 016 000
Seřizovačí a údržbáři  😰	) 🚯	7	22 000,00	7 700,00	29 700,00	207 900,00	7	22 000,00	7 700,00	29 700,00	207 900,00	2 494 800
Konstruktéři 📀 🕐	) 🚯	3	30 000,00	10 500,00	40 500,00	121 500,00	3	30 000,00	10 500,00	40 500,00	121 500,00	1 174 500
Technologové 🛛 🔞		4	28 000,00	9 800,00	37 800,00	151 200,00	4	28 000,00	9 800,00	37 800,00	151 200,00	1 814 400
Vedení společnosti 🛛 🔞		4	50 000,00	17 500,00	67 500,00	270 000,00	4	50 000,00	17 500,00	67 500,00	270 000,00	3 240 000
Střední management  🔞	) 👔	3	25 000,00	8 750,00	33 750,00	101 250,00	3	25 000,00	8 750,00	33 750,00	101 250,00	1 215 000
Administrativa 🕜	) 🚯	4	22 000,00	7 700,00	29 700,00	118 800,00	4	22 000,00	7 700,00	29 700,00	118 800,00	1 425 600
Zaměstnanci celkem		65				1 888 650,00	65				1 888 650,00	22 380 300

Picture 2.7: Employees

It is possible to change numbers of employees and height of their wages in agreement with demand for human resources.

Next cost types in the NF model are (input values):

Indirect material – this material costs couldn't be assigned to concrete product.

**Depreciation of corporeal and incorporeal asset** 

## Leasing payments of corporeal and incorporeal asset

**Repairs and maintenance** 

**Purchasing services** – IT service, cleaning, security, market research, studies, audit, projects **Premises costs** – rent, insurance...

**Financial costs** 

## Training and education course

## Travelling costs

Other indirect costs



Picture 2.7: Costs structure

User can clearly see the structure of costs in a graph. Number one in cost types are personal costs in our model, second are direct material costs. That corresponding with present evolution: part of fixed indirect costs growing at the expense of direct costs.

## 2.8. Expenditures budget

Expenditures budget creates right part of balance cash-flow budget and is deduced from cost budget with taking into account the time lag between costs and revenues. Costs become expenditure after expiry of a pay back period which is input value. In this moment money will be paid. In basic version only operational cost are calculated and investment expenditure aren't.

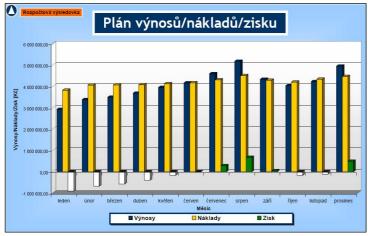
Now we have both balance sides and we can make budget balance and cash-flow balance.

## **2.9. Profit and loss budget**

	srpen	září	řijen	listopad	prosinec	Celker
			Výn	iosy		
Tržby za prodané výrobky	5 183 100,00	4 337 500,00	4 036 500,00	4 227 000,00	4 956 000,00	48 946 80
Změna stavu hotové výroby	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	-75 58
Změna stavu materiálu	0,00	-110,00	0,00	0,00	0,00	11 85
Výnosy celkem	5 183 100,00	4 337 500,00	4 036 500,00	4 227 000,00	4 956 000,00	48 883 06
			Nák	lady		
Náklady na materiál	1 125 405,00	952 395,00	872 255,00	934 265,00	1 076 640,00	10 670 45
Osobní personální náklady	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	22 380 30
Režijní materiál	240 000,00	230 000,00	240 000,00	250 000,00	260 000,00	2 880 00
Odpisy hmotného a nehmotného majetku	320 000,00	280 000,00	280 000,00	280 000,00	280 000,00	3 770 00
Leasingové splátky hmotného a nehmotného majetku	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	2 010 00
Údržba a opravy	200 000,00	120 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00	1 330 00
Nakupované služby (úklid, IT služby, ostraha, …)	70 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	1 175 00
Náklady na prostory	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	2 400 00
Finanční náklady	55 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	580 00
Školení, vzdělávací kurzy	5 000,00	8 000,00	8 000,00	12 000,00	16 000,00	154 00
Náklady na cestovné	15 000,00	25 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	395 00
Ostatní režijní náklady	180 000,00	220 000,00	220 000,00	280 000,00	250 000,00	2 700 00
Náklady celkem	4 509 055,00	4 289 045,00	4 203 905,00	4 339 915,00	4 466 290,00	50 444 75
Zisk před zdaněním	674 045.00	48 455.00	-167 405,00	-112 915.00	489 710.00	-1 561 693

Picture 2.9: Profit and loss budget

Together with cash-flow budget and budget balance is profit and loss budget one of



outputs of the financial plan and of the NF model at all. This balance compares cost on the one hand and revenues on the second hand from profit and loss budget. The result can be profit or loss. We can say that profit loss budget and represents effectiveness of enterprise economy. There is graph where development of monitored quantities in all the year round is shown in profit and loss budget.

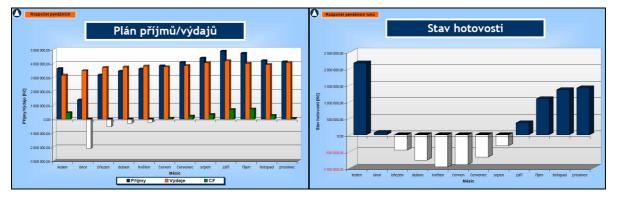
Picture 2.9: Profit and loss budget - graph

## 2.10. Cash-Flow budget - direct method

Cash-flow budget represents planned cash-flows in enterprise and direct method means that difference in incomes and expenditure is calculated (see revenue and exposures budget). This result can be glut of money or a capital need. It is possible to cover the capital need from own or foreign resources. Some funding possibilities will be processed in extended version of NF model.

	Rozpočet příjmů Rozpočet výdajů						
ŝ		srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
				Příj	my		
•=	Počáteční stav hotovosti	-670 518,00	-330 983,00	360 362,00	1 086 517,00	1 358 612,00	
Ť	Příjmy za prodané výrobky	4 388 000,00	4 880 400,00	4 735 200,00	4 196 000,00	4 115 000,00	45 455 800,00
5	Hotovost k dispozici celkem	3 717 482,00	4 549 417,00	5 095 562,00	5 282 517,00	5 473 612,00	
îch				Výc	laje		
N	Výdaje na materiál	990 315,00	1 125 405,00	952 395,00	872 255,00	934 265,00	9 705 003,00
Ĩ	Osobní (personální) výdaje	1 848 150,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	1 888 650,00	22 499 100,00
å	Režijní materiál	250 000,00	240 000,00	230 000,00	240 000,00	250 000,00	2 840 000,00
*	Leasingové splátky hmotného a nehmotného majetku	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	210 000,00	2 130 000,00
۶ğ	Údržba a opravy	210 000,00	200 000,00	120 000,00	100 000,00	100 000,00	1 305 000,00
A.	Nakupované služby (úklid, IT služby, ostraha, …)	75 000,00	70 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	110 000,00	1 175 000,00
2	Výdaje na prostory	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	200 000,00	2 288 000,00
	Finanční výdaje	55 000,00	55 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	45 000,00	580 000,00
	Školení, vzdělávací kurzy	5 000,00	5 000,00	8 000,00	8 000,00	12 000,00	160 000,00
	Výdaje na cestovné	25 000,00	15 000,00	25 000,00	30 000,00	30 000,00	400 000,00
_	Ostatní výdaje	180 000,00	180 000,00	220 000,00	220 000,00	280 000,00	2 660 000,00
	Potřeba hotovosti celkem	4 048 465,00	4 189 055,00	4 009 045,00	3 923 905,00	4 059 915,00	45 742 103,00
_	CF	339 535,00	691 345,00	726 155,00	272 095,00	55 085,00	-286 303,00
	Konečný stav hotovosti	-330 983,00	360 362,00	1 086 517,00	1 358 612,00	1 413 697,00	

## Picture 2.10: Cash-Flow budget



Picture 2.10: Revenues/expenditures/CF budget

Picture 2.10: Cash on hand

In cash-flow budget there is a graph with calculated incomes, expenditures and cashflow. In the graph development of monitored quantities in all the year round is shown. There is graph of cash on hand too, which shows if enterprise has enough capital for its function. It can alert to need for capital (from March to August in our example).

## 2.11. Opening balance

Výchozí stav Rozpočtová r	ozvaha		
Aktiva		Pasiva	1
Stálá aktiva	<u>18 000 000,00</u>	<u>Vlastní kapitál</u>	<u>18 000 000,</u>
Dlouhodobý hmotný majetek	18 000 000,00	Základní kapitál	18 000 000,
Oběžná aktiva	<u>5 565 055,00</u>	<u>Cizí zdroje</u>	3 043 635,
Materiál	<u>119 600,00</u>	Krátokodobé závazky	<u>3 043 635,</u>
Hotové výrobky	<u>115 455,00</u>		
Pohledávky	3 630 000,00		
Hotovost	<u>1 700 000,00</u>	Zisk	2 521 420,
Aktiva celkem	23 565 055,00	Pasiva celkem	23 565 055,

Picture 2.11: Opening balance

Opening balance represents structure of assets and its capital covering on the beginning of calculating process. There are only items from upper picture calculated in the NF model.

### 2.12. Budget balance

vaha	Počáteční rozvaha			
R	Aktiva		Pasiva	
ģ	Stálá aktiva	14 230 000,00	Vlastní kapitál	20 521 420,00
ν,α	Dlouhodobý hmotný a nehmotný majetek	14 230 000,00	Základní kapitál	18 000 000,00
>			Nerozdělený zisk z minulých období	2 521 420,00
5	Oběžná aktiva	8 706 017,00	Cizí zdroje	3 976 290,00
Š	Materiál	131 450,00	Krátokodobé závazky	3 976 290,00
d	Hotové výrobky	39 870,00		
Ö	Pohledávky	7 121 000,00		
a	Hotovost	1 413 697,00	Zisk	-1 561 693,00
	Aktiva celkem	22 936 017,00	Pasiva celkem	22 936 017,00

Picture 2.12: Budget balance

Budget balance is deduced form the opening balance by inclusion of balance entry changes. As we can see in the upper picture there is a depreciation of the long-term corporeal and incorporeal assets. We can also see changes in the stocks (material stocks growth, product stocks drop). Expressive growth of customer claims and drop of cash on hand was noted. Just these two balance entries are direct connection to the cash-flow budget. There is also a small company commitments growth on the liability side. Our enterprise got 1 561 693 CZK loss. This balance entry is direct connection to the profit and loss budget. As we can see, all three balances are linked each other.

## 2.13. Cash-Flow budget - indirect method

q		
ě,	Počáteční stav hotovosti	1 700 000,00
ပ် ဖွ	Zisk	-1 561 693,00
5 <u>`</u>	Odpisy	3 770 000,00
<u>,5</u> <u>'9</u>	Změna stavu materiálu	-11 850,00
にに	Změna stavu hotové výroby	75 585,00
<u>g</u>	Změna stavu pohledávek pohledávek	-3 491 000,00
ž	Změna závazků	932 655,00
	Koncový stav hotovosti	1 413 697,00

Picture 2.12: Cash – Flow – indirect method

3. Exam of NF model use

Enterprise supposes to get a new customer. It means approximately 4% sales growth. Result is revenue increase. We can see variable costs growth on the other hand. Production growth was managed within of current capacity; it means that fixed costs are unchanged. Changes of concrete values displays following tables:



There is an expressive cash growth in balance. Customer claims and company commitments grow gently up.

Indirect method is based on revenue – cost principal. Starting value is profit and to this value we add/subtract corrections:

- + depreciation (cost, not expenditure)
- + assets drop
- assets increase
- + liabilities increase
- liabilities drop

Rozpočet výnosů Rozpočet nákladů								
	červen	červenec	srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
👲 💑 Výnosy celkem	4 166 500,00	4 595 000,00	5 183 100,00	4 337 500,00	4 036 500,00	4 227 000,00	4 956 000,00	48 883 065,00
Náklady celkem	4 167 237,00	4 308 465,00	4 509 055,00	4 289 045,00	4 203 905,00	4 339 915,00	4 466 290,00	50 444 758,00
Zisk před zdaněním	-737,00	286 535,00	674 045,00	48 455,00	-167 405,00	-112 915,00	489 710,00	-1 561 693,00

Picture 3: Profit-loss budget - before

Rozpočet výnosů Rozpočet nákladů								
	červen	červenec	srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
👌 Výnosy celkem	4 290 500,00	4 798 000,00	5 347 700,00	4 451 500,00	4 150 500,00	4 346 000,00	5 095 000,00	50 511 865,00
Náklady celkem	4 192 770,00	4 352 160,00	4 543 327,00	4 312 940,00	4 227 800,00	4 364 629,00	4 494 280,00	50 788 045,00
Zisk před zdaněním	97 730,00	445 840,00	804 373,00	138 560,00	-77 300,00	-18 629,00	600 720,00	-276 180,00

Picture 3: Profit-loss budget – after

There is a revenues and costs growth in profit and loss budget. We can suppose only the variable costs increase. Fixed costs are dissolved in bigger sales volume. It results expressive improvement of operating results.

Rozpočet výdajú Rozpočet přijmú								
	červen	červenec	srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
Počáteční stav hotovosti	-967 885,00	-894 781,00	-670 518,00	-330 983,00	360 362,00	1 086 517,00	1 358 612,00	
Příjmy za prodané výrobky	3 829 400,00	4 071 500,00	4 388 000,00	4 880 400,00	4 735 200,00	4 196 000,00	4 115 000,00	45 455 800,00
Hotovost k dispozici celkem	2 861 515,00	3 176 719,00	3 717 482,00	4 549 417,00	5 095 562,00	5 282 517,00	5 473 612,00	
Potřeba hotovosti celkem	3 756 296,00	3 847 237,00	4 048 465,00	4 189 055,00	4 009 045,00	3 923 905,00	4 059 915,00	45 742 103,00
CF	73 104,00	224 263,00	339 535,00	691 345,00	726 155,00	272 095,00	55 085,00	-286 303,00
Konečný stav hotovosti	-894 781,00	-670 518,00	-330 983,00	360 362,00	1 086 517,00	1 358 612,00	1 413 697,00	

Picture 3: Cash-Flow budget - before

Rozpočet výdajů								
	červen	červenec	srpen	září	říjen	listopad	prosinec	Celkem
Počáteční stav hotovosti	-551 674,00	-382 874,00	-60 144,00	438 696,00	1 260 369,00	2 076 629,00	2 438 829,00	
Příjmy za prodané výrobky	3 948 400,00	4 195 500,00	4 591 000,00	5 045 000,00	4 849 200,00	4 310 000,00	4 234 000,00	46 945 600,00
Hotovost k dispozici celkem	3 396 726,00	3 812 626,00	4 530 856,00	5 483 696,00	6 109 569,00	6 386 629,00	6 672 829,00	
Potřeba hotovosti celkem	3 779 600,00	3 872 770,00	4 092 160,00	4 223 327,00	4 032 940,00	3 947 800,00	4 084 629,00	46 057 400,00
CF	168 800,00	322 730,00	498 840,00	821 673,00	816 260,00	362 200,00	149 371,00	888 200,00
Konečný stav hotovosti	-382 874,00	-60 144,00	438 696,00	1 260 369,00	2 076 629,00	2 438 829,00	2 588 200,00	

*Picture 3: Cash-Flow budget – after* 

We can also see expressive improvement in cash-flow budget.

### 4. Conclusion

NF model was created as a tool for support in education program which is focused in improvement technical-managerial-economical knowledge and skills. It makes possible clearly simulate various market situations which helps user to notify relationships between plans and financial and natural factors. Thanks the NF model it is easy to understand threebalance system, its subentries and relationships between subentries. Basic version of the model is working now and is ready for using in education. Other goal of extended version is definition examples and proper integrating into teaching.