NAME OF THE ARTICLE

Name Surname1, Name Surname 2

1 First author´s working compartment

2 Second author´s working compartment

**Abstract**

Abstract contains less than 200 words. Abstract should contain: focus of the research, used research methods, research results and overall conclusion and recommendations. Abstract contains less than 200 words. Abstract should contain: focus of the research, used research methods, research results and overall conclusion and recommendations. Abstract contains less than 200 words. Abstract contains less than 200 words. Abstract should contain: focus of the research, used research methods, research results and overall conclusion and recommendations. Abstract contains less than 200 words.

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**Keywords:** keyword, keyword, keyword, keyword (3-6 keywords)

**Introduction**

Financial planning is deciding on a way of funding (obtaining capital sources) and investing funds into company property (Gazda and Ivanic, 2009). The compilation of such a plan has a crucial influence on competition strategy (Vrchota, 2013, p. 85). According to Stehel and Vochozka (2016) it is the **key to business success**. The output of the plan are financial statements – the planning balance sheet, profit and loss sheet and cash flow plan sheet. They are compiled for the whole planned period and are elaborated in individual accounting periods and expanded even further in individual months (Vochozka et al., 2016).

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## Headline of second level

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**Methodics**

We will therefore search for the dependence of sales of a commercial enterprise on production factors, or the expenditure of which. Profit and loss statements for the years 1999-2015 are available, a total of 17 entries for each item of a profit and loss account.

For the purpose of fulfilling the objectives of the article, we will be interested in these profit and loss entries:

1. sales of goods,
2. the cost of goods sold,
3. personnel expenses
4. depreciation of tangible and intangible fixed assets.

**Results**

We have obtained the five best neuron networks by generation as described in the methodics of the study. They are listed in the table numbered 1.

Table 1: Name of the table

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Index** | **Profile** | **Train Perf.** | **Select Perf.** | **Test Perf.** | **Train Error** | **Select Error** | **Test Error** | **Training/ Members** |
| 1 | RBF 2:2-4-1:1 | 0,036897 | 0,155233 | 0,235495 | 0 | 0 | 0 | KM,KN,PI |
| 2 | RBF 3:3-3-1:1 | 0,096987 | 0,049225 | 0,272203 | 0 | 0 | 0 | KM,KN,PI |
| 3 | RBF 3:3-5-1:1 | 0,046234 | 0,119551 | 0,222529 | 0 | 0 | 0 | KM,KN,PI |
| 4 | RBF 3:3-4-1:1 | 0,091352 | 0,079881 | 0,261555 | 0 | 0 | 0 | KM,KN,PI |
| 5 | RBF 1:1-4-1:1 | 0,030387 | 0,019384 | 0,035051 | 0 | 0 | 0 | KM,KN,PI |

Source: name of the source

The neural structures are composed of three layers: the input layer, hidden layer and output layer of neurons. The first neural network works with two entrances. The second, third and fourth work with all factors of production. The fifth, on the contrary, assumes the use of a single factor of production for prediction.

* sales of goods,
* the cost of goods sold,
* personnel expenses.

Indicator find the following formula:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | $$ROE=\frac{Earning After Tax (EAT)}{Total Equity}\*100$$ | (1) |

The neural structures are composed of three layers: the input layer, hidden layer and output layer of neurons. The first neural network works with two entrances. The second, third and fourth work with all factors of production. The fifth, on the contrary, assumes the use of a single factor of production for prediction.

**Discussion**

The neural structures are composed of three layers: the input layer, hidden layer and output layer of neurons. The first neural network works with two entrances. The second, third and fourth work with all factors of production. The fifth, on the contrary, assumes the use of a single factor of production for prediction. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances. The first neural network works with two entrances.

Figure 2: Name of the figure



Source: name of the source

**Conclusion**

The aim of this paper was to find a suitable RBF neural network for predicting sales on the example of a particular company.

The aim of the paper has been met. Top five neural structures have been generated and retained. There have been no fundamental differences identified among the predicted values of individual networks. All generated networks are usable for the evaluated the company. The sensitivity analysis subsequently found that it is possible to estimate future revenues based primarily on the cost of goods sold and personnel costs. The depreciation of fixed assets was seen as an irrelevant variable to calculate revenue.

**Acknowledgement**

The aim of this paper was to find a suitable RBF neural network for predicting sales on the example of a particular company.

**References**

**HARVARD REFERENCING STYLE – EXAMPLES**

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