## 9. Production Budgeting

Keogh Ltd has recently completed its sales forecast for the year to 31 December 2011.
It expects to sell two products - Minor at $€ 130$ and Major at $€ 175$.
All stocks are to be increased by $30 \%$ from their opening levels by the end of 2011 and are valued using the FIFO method.

|  | Minor | Major |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sales demand is expected to be: | 12,500 units | 8,750 units |

Both products use the same raw materials and skilled labour but in different quantities per unit as follows:
Material X
Material Y
Skilled labour

| Minor | Major |
| :--- | :--- |
| 4 kg | 6 kg |
| 3 kg | 4 kg |
| 3 hours | 5 hours |

Stocks of raw materials on 1 January 2011 are expected to be:
Material X $\quad 800 \mathrm{~kg} @ € 4.50$ per kg
Material Y $600 \mathrm{~kg} @ € 2.50$ per kg
The expected prices for raw materials during 2011 are:
Material X
$€ 5.00$ per kg
Material Y € $€ .00$ per kg

The skilled labour rate is expected to be $€ 15$ per hour.
The company's production overhead costs are expected to be:
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Variable } & € 2 \text { per skilled labour hour } \\ \text { Fixed } & € 323,835 \text { per annum }\end{array}$

You are required to prepare, for the year to 31 December 2011, Keogh Ltd's:
(a) Production Budget (in units).
(b) Raw Materials Purchases Budget (in units and €).
(c) Production Cost/Manufacturing Budget.
(d) Budgeted Trading Account (if the budgeted cost of a unit of Minor and Major is $€ 95$ and $€ 152$ respectively).
(e) Outline three advantages of budgeting to a business.

