## 9. Budgeting

**(a)** 

Production Budget (in units)		
Production Budget	<u>Comfort</u>	Deluxe
Budgeted Sales (in units) Add Closing Stock (70% of Opening Stock)	13,500 <b>(3)</b> 560 <b>(3)</b>	6,200 ( <b>3</b> ) 420 ( <b>3</b> )
Less Opening Stock Budgeted Production (in units)	14,060 (800) 13,260	6,620 (600)( <b>2</b> ) <u>6,020</u>

(b)	Raw Materials Purchases B	udget (in units and €)			
	<b>Raw Materials Pure</b>	chases Budget	<u>Mat. P</u>		<u>Mat. Q</u>
	Required for Production:				
	Comfort	$(*13,260 \times 4 \text{ kgs})$	53,040 <b>(2)</b>	$(*13,260 \times 5 \text{ kgs})$	66,300 <b>(2)</b>
	Deluxe	$(*6,020 \times 6 \text{ kgs})$	36,120 (2)	$(*6,020 \times 8 \text{ kgs})$	48,160 (2)
		· · · · ·	89,160	· · · ·	114,460
	Add Closing Stock (70% of	Opening Stock)	4,900 (2)		3,500 (2)
			94,060	-	117,960
	Less Opening Stock		(7,000)(2)		(5,000)(2)
	Required Purchases of Raw	Materials (in kgs)	87,060		112,960
	Purchase Price		€5.00 ( <b>2</b> )	_	€6.50 <b>(2)</b>
	Purchases (in €)	=	€435,300	=	€734,240

\* Accept student's own figure if consistent with previous work.

(c)	) Production Cost/Manufacturing Budget				
	Production Cost / Manufacturing Budget				€
	Direct Materials Opening Stock of Raw Materials	Comfort Deluxe	(7,000 × €4.50) (5,000 × €6.00)		61,500 <b>(4)</b>
	Purchase of Raw Materials	Material P Material Q		*435,300 *734,240	<u>1,169,540</u> (2) 1,231,040
	Less Closing Stock of Raw Materials	Comfort Deluxe	(*4,900 × €5.00) (*3,500 × €6.50)		<u>(47,250)</u> ( <b>4</b> ) 1,183,790
	Cost of Labour	Comfort Deluxe	$(13,260 \times 7 \text{ hrs} \times \notin 15.00)$ $(6,020 \times 9 \text{ hrs} \times \notin 15.00)$		
	Variable Overheads	Comfort Deluxe	(*13,260 × 7 hrs ×€5.50) (*6,020 × 9 hrs ×€5.50)		
	Fixed Overheads Cost of Manufacture			*	<u>367,500 (2)</u> * <u>4,564,790 (</u> 2)

\* Accept student's own figure if consistent with previous work.\*\* Accept correct figure only.

(20)

(22)

(80) (16)

## (d) Unit cost of budgeted closing stock of both products

Budgeted Closing	g Stock per Unit	€		€
		<u>Comfort</u>		Deluxe
Material P	(4 kgs ×€5.00)	20.00 (1)	(6 kgs ×€5.00)	30.00 (1)
Material Q	(5 kgs × €6.50)	32.50 (1)	(8 kgs × €6.50)	52.00 (1)
Direct Labour	(7 hrs×€15.00)	105.00 (1)	$(9 \text{ hrs} \times 15.00)$	135.00 (1)
Variable Overheads	(7 hrs × €5.50)	38.50 (1)	(9 hrs ×€5.50)	49.50 (1)
Fixed Overheads	<b>(W1)</b> (7 hrs × *€2.50)	17.50 <b>(1)</b>	(9 hrs × *€2.50)	22.50 (1)
Cost per Unit	;	**213.50 (1)	=	**289.00 (1)

## Working:

W1 Fixed overheads per direct labour hour

$$= \frac{*367,500}{(*13,260 \times 7 \text{ hrs}) + (*6,020 \times 9 \text{ hrs})}$$
  
= \varepsilon \varepsilon 2.50 (2)

\* Accept student's own figure if consistent with previous work.

\*\* Accept correct figure only.

(e) (i) What is a favourable variance? (4)

- a favourable variance is where actual costs are less than budgeted costs
- \*\* Accept other appropriate material.
- (ii) State why favourable variances may arise in Direct Material Costs.

Any 2: (2 × 2)

- if the purchase price of materials is lower than expected //
- if the quantities of materials used are lower than expected //
- decrease in budgeted import duties //
- decrease in budgeted delivery charges // etc.
- \*\* Accept other appropriate answers.

(8)

