

Question 9

80

(a)

Production Budget

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May
Sales	7,000 [1]	8,000 [1]	10,000 [1]	9,000 [1]	10,500
+ Closing Stock	<u>5,600 [1]</u>	<u>7,000 [1]</u>	<u>6,300 [1]</u>	<u>7,350 [1]</u>	<u>7,700</u>
	12,600	15,000	16,300	16,350	18,200
- Opening Stock	<u> </u>	<u>(5,600) [1]</u>	<u>(7,000) [1]</u>	<u>(6,300) [1]</u>	<u>(7,350)</u>
Required for production	12,600	9,400	9,300	10,050	10,850

(b)

Raw Materials Purchases Budget

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	May
Units of Production	12,600 [½]	9,400 [½]	9,300 [½]	10,050 [½]	10,850
Materials per unit	<u>x 5 [½]</u>	<u>x 5</u>	<u>x 5</u>	<u>x 5</u>	<u>x 5</u>
Required for production	63,000 [½]	47,000 [½]	46,500 [½]	50,250 [½]	54,250
Add closing stock	<u>9,400 [½]</u>	<u>9,300 [½]</u>	<u>10,050 [½]</u>	<u>10,850 [1]</u>	
	72,400	56,300	56,550	61,100	
Less Opening stock	<u>-</u>	<u>(9,400) [½]</u>	<u>(9,300) [½]</u>	<u>(10,050) [½]</u>	
Required for purchases	72,400 [½]	46,900 [½]	47,250 [½]	51,050 [½]	
Price per Kg	<u>€2.00 [½]</u>	<u>€2.00</u>	<u>€2.00</u>	<u>€2.00</u>	
Cost of raw materials	€144,800 [½]	€93,800 [½]	€94,500 [½]	€102,100 [½]	€435,200

(c)

Cash Budget – January to April

	Jan	Feb	Mar	April	Total
Receipts	€	€	€	€	
Cash sales received	84,000 [1]	96,000 [1]	120,000 [1]	108,000 [1]	
Credit Sales one month		63,000 [1]	72,000 [1]	90,000 [1]	
Credit Sales two months			63,000 [1]	72,000 [1]	
	<u>84,000</u>	<u>159,000</u>	<u>255,000</u>	<u>270,000</u>	
Payments					
Purchases		144,800 [1]	93,800 [1]	94,500 [1]	
Wages	25,000 [1]	25,000 [1]	25,000 [1]	25,000 [1]	100,000
Variable Overhead	63,000 [1]	47,000 [1]	46,500 [1]	50,250 [1]	206,750
Fixed overhead	29,250 [1]	29,250 [1]	29,250 [1]	29,250 [1]	117,000
Equipment	45,000 [1]	-	-	-	
Interest	250 [1]	250 [1]	250 [1]	250 [1]	1,000
	<u>162,500</u>	<u>246,300</u>	<u>194,800</u>	<u>199,250</u>	
Net Monthly Cash Flow	(78,500) [1]	(87,300) [1]	60,200 [1]	70,750 [1]	
Bank Loan	30,000 [1]	-	-	-	
Opening Balance		<u>(48,500) [1]</u>	<u>(135,800) [1]</u>	<u>(75,600) [1]</u>	
Closing Balance	<u>(48,500)</u>	<u>(135,800)</u>	<u>(75,600)</u>	<u>(4,850)</u>	

(d)

Budgeted Profit and Loss Account for the 4 months ending 30/4/2012

	€	€	€
Sales			1,020,000 [1]
Less Cost of Sales			
Opening stock		-	
Add Purchases		<u>435,200</u> [1]	
		435,200	
Closing stock – Finished goods	183,750 [1]		
Raw Materials	<u>21,700</u> [1]	<u>(205,450)</u>	<u>(229,750)</u>
Gross Profit			790,250
Less Expenses			
Wages		100,000 [3]	
Variable overhead [41,350 x 5]		206,750 [1]	
Fixed overhead		117,000 [1]	
Depreciation – Equipment		<u>3,000</u> [1]	<u>(426,750)</u>
Operating Profit			363,500
Less interest			<u>(1,000)</u> [1]
Net Profit			<u>362,500</u> [4]

(e) [4]

(i)

Murray Ltd will be able to see in which months there will be a deficit of cash which will enable it to make arrangements for a loan or overdraft.

It will see which months will have a surplus of cash and will be able to arrange short term investments.

There was a surplus of cash in March and April.

The trend of cash shortages is getting smaller- [normal for new business].

Overdraft facilities will be required each month up to a maximum of €135,800 in any month

Closing cash shortage is €4,850.

(ii)

The Capital Budget deals with planned capital expenditure for example the purchase of a fixed asset and planned capital receipts for example the sale of a fixed asset.

Decisions regarding capital items are the responsibility of the Board of Directors.

Carrying out of the capital budget is the responsibility of the Financial Controller.