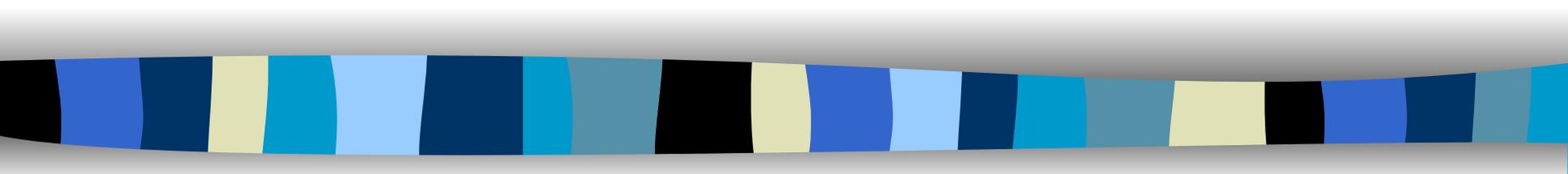


*Chapter*

7



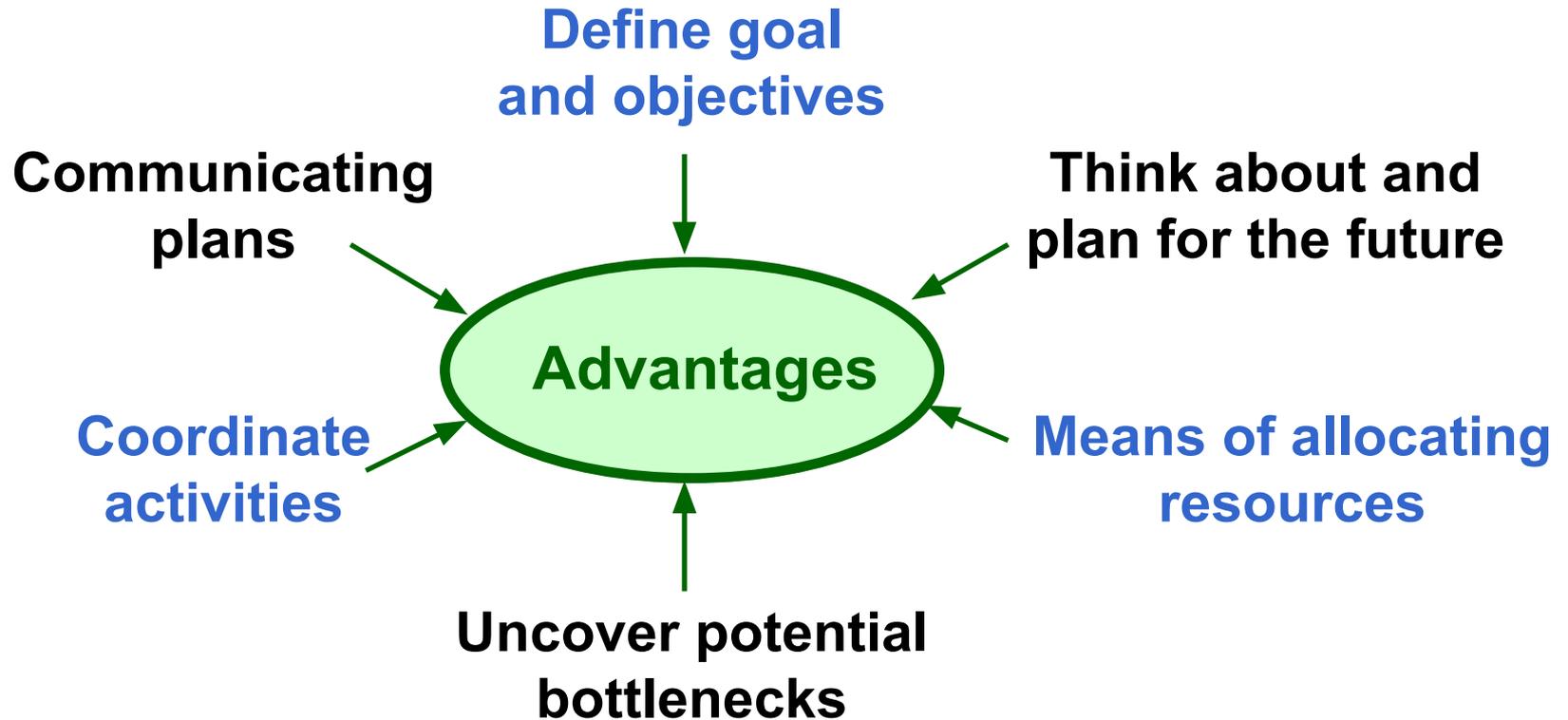
**Profit Planning**

# Planning and Control

- **Planning** -- involves developing objectives and preparing various budgets to achieve these objectives.
- **Control** -- involves the steps taken by management that attempt to ensure the objectives are attained.

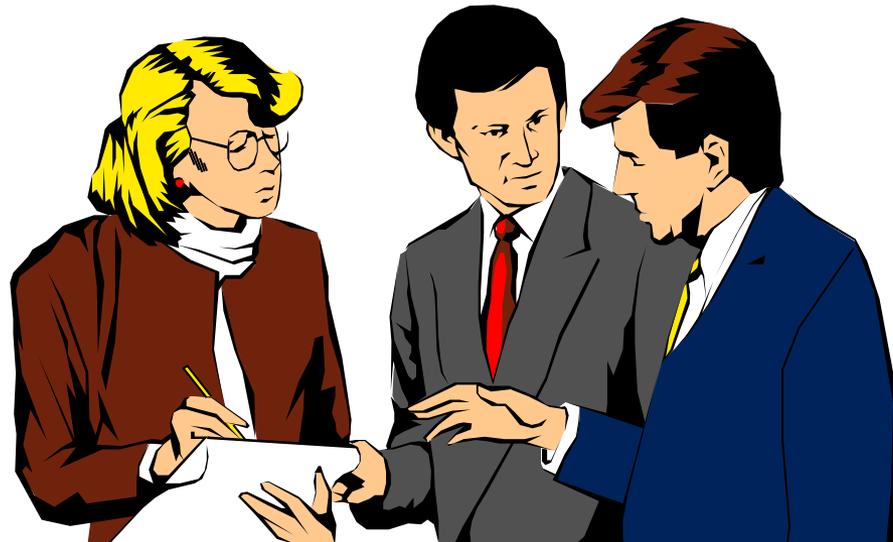


# Advantages of Budgeting

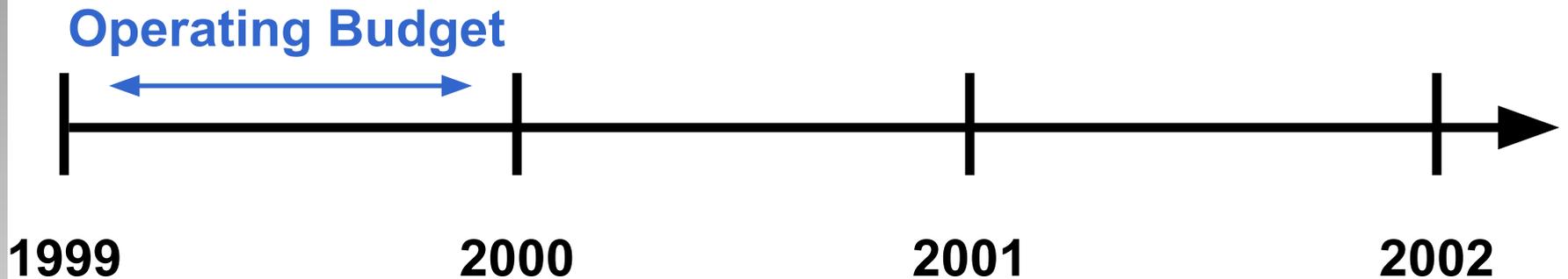


# Responsibility Accounting

Managers should be held responsible for those items — and **only** those items — that the manager can actually control to a significant extent.

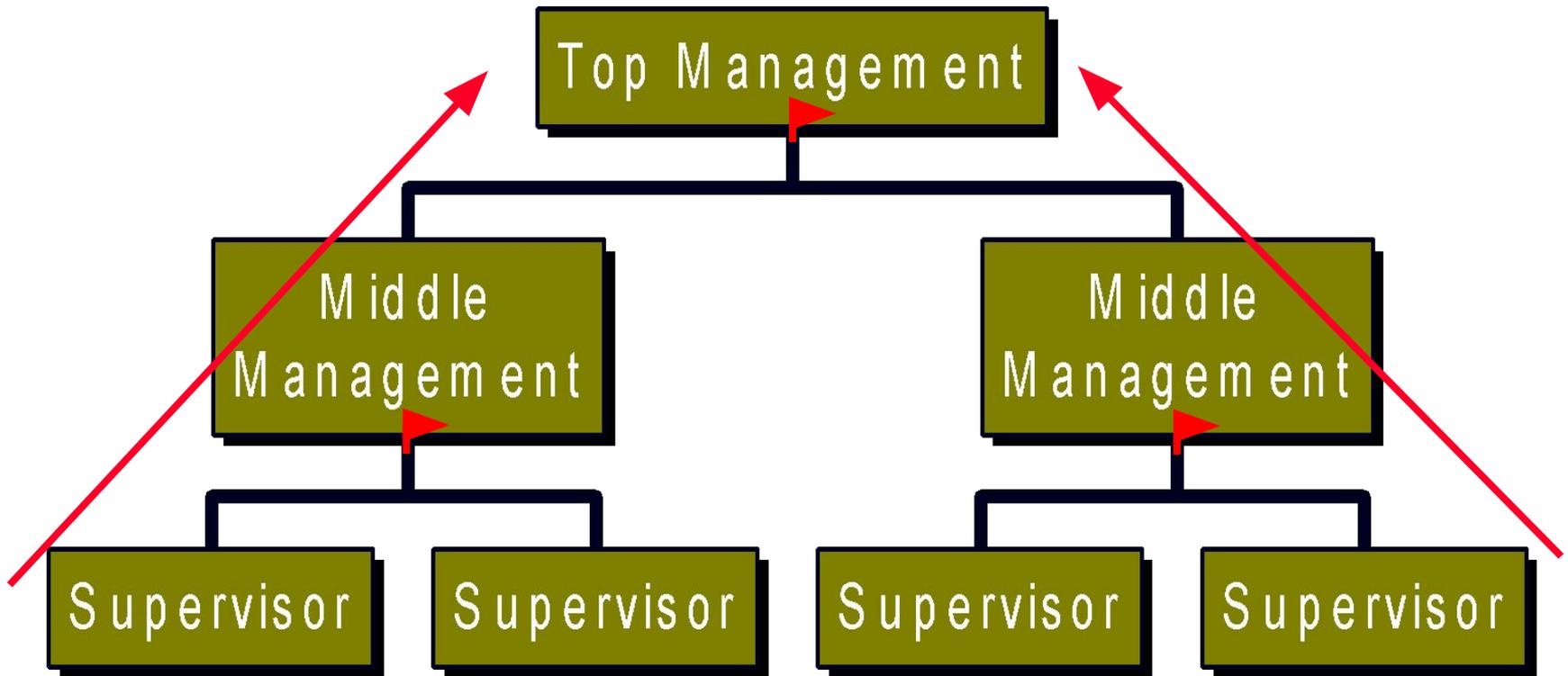


# Choosing the Budget Period



**The annual operating budget  
may be divided into quarterly  
or monthly budgets.**

# Participative Budget System



## Flow of Budget Data

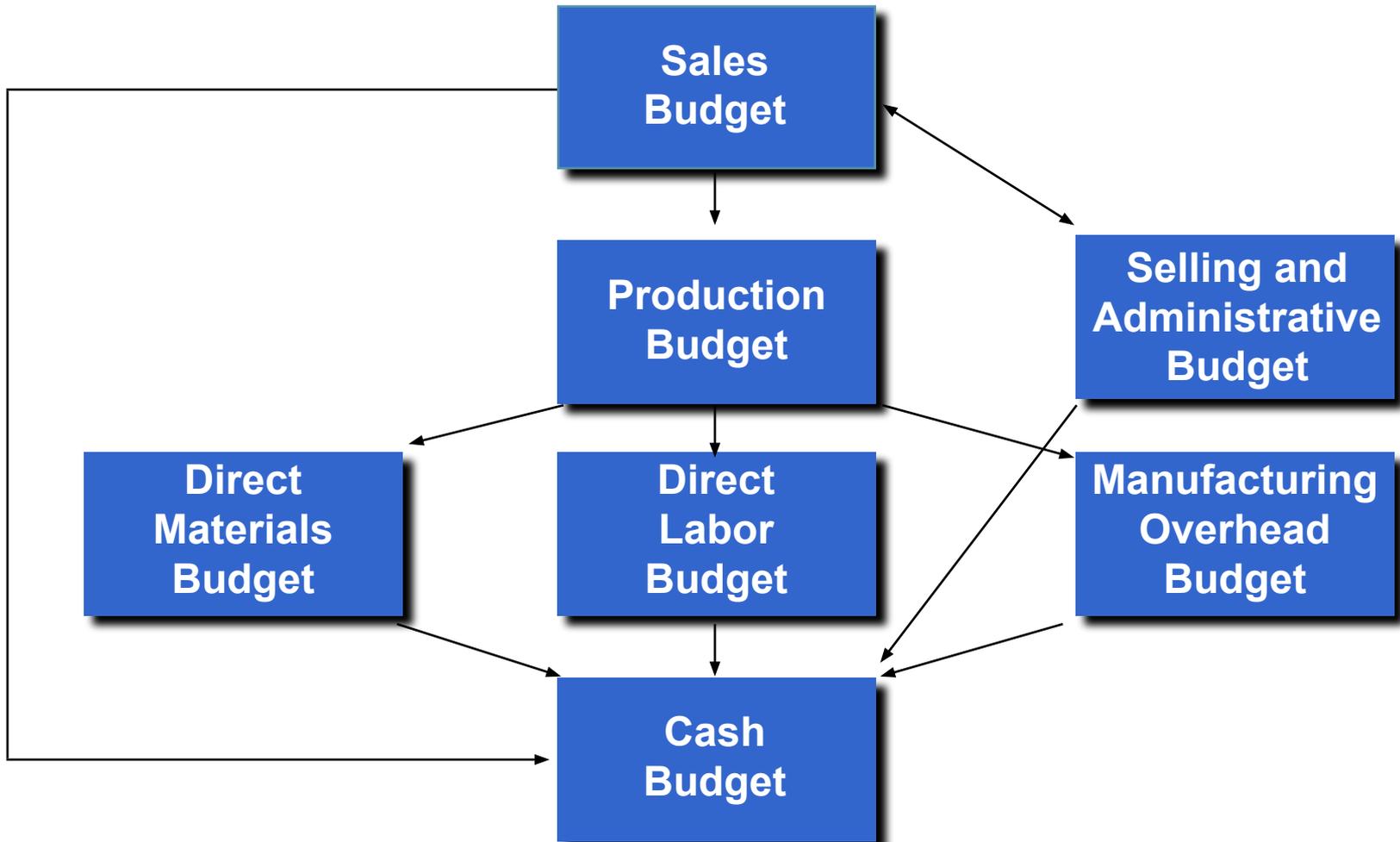
# The Budget Committee

A standing committee responsible for

- ❖ overall policy matters relating to the budget
- ❖ coordinating the preparation of the budget



# The Master Budget



**Budgeted Financial Statements**

# The Sales Budget

Detailed schedule showing expected sales for the coming periods expressed in units and dollars.



# Budgeting Example

- ① Royal Company is preparing budgets for the quarter ending June 30.
- ② Budgeted sales for the next five months are:
  - **April**      **20,000 units**
  - **May**        **50,000 units**
  - **June**        **30,000 units**
  - **July**         **25,000 units**
  - **August**    **15,000 units.**
- ③ The selling price is \$10 per unit.

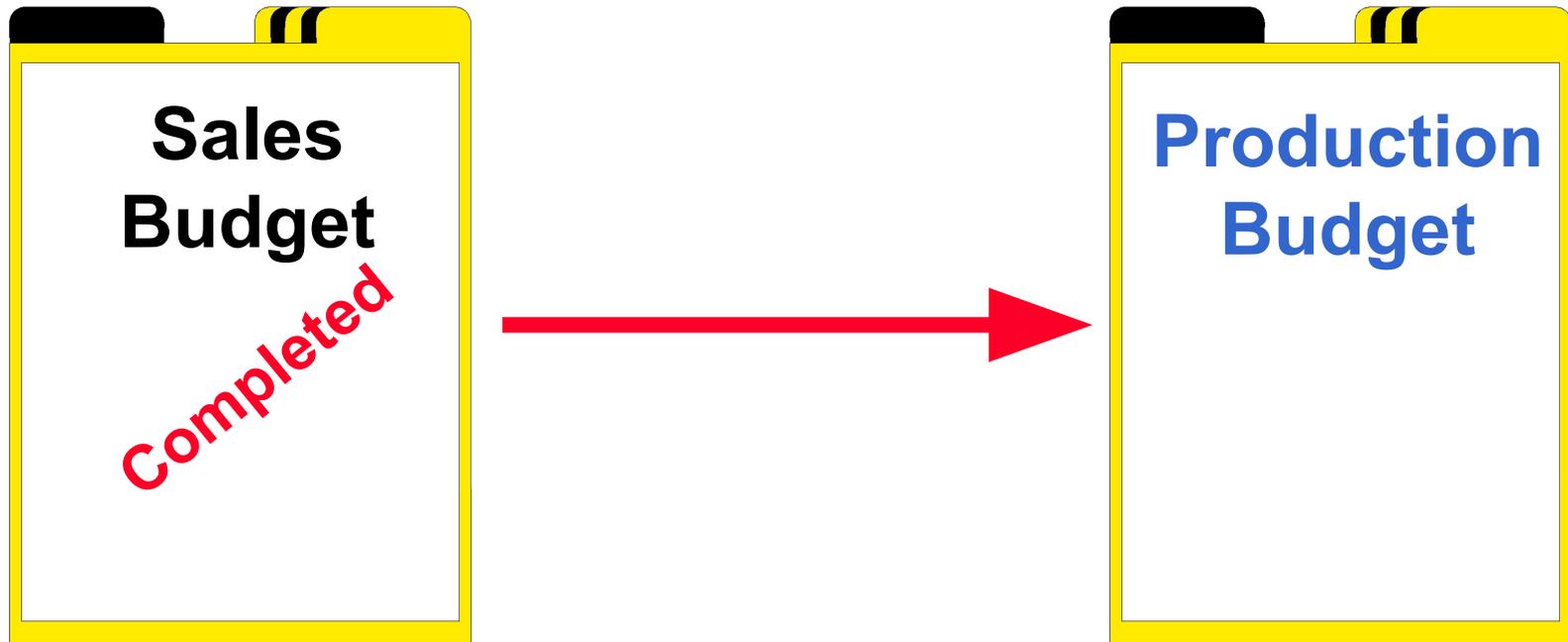
# The Sales Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Budgeted sales (units)	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Selling price per unit	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total sales	=====	=====	=====	=====

# The Sales Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Budgeted sales (units)	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Selling price per unit	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>	<u>\$ 10</u>
Total sales	<u><u>\$200,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$500,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$300,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$1,000,000</u></u>

# The Production Budget



**Production must be adequate to meet budgeted sales and provide for sufficient ending inventory.**

# The Production Budget

- Royal Company wants ending inventory to be equal to 20% of the following month's budgeted sales in units.
- On March 31, 4,000 units were on hand.
- Let's prepare the production budget.

# The Production Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Budgeted sales</b>	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	10,000			
<b>Total needed</b>	30,000			
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	<u>4,000</u>			
<b>Required production</b>	<u><u>26,000</u></u>			

<b>Budgeted sales</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Desired percent</b>	<u>20%</u>
<b>Desired inventory</b>	<u>10,000</u>

# The Production Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Budgeted sales	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Add desired ending inventory	10,000			
Total needed	30,000			
Less beginning inventory	4,000			
Required production	<u>26,000</u>	<u>?</u>		

**March 31  
ending inventory**

# Quick Check ✓

What is the required production for May?

- a. 56,000 units
- b. 46,000 units
- c. 62,000 units
- d. 52,000 units

# Quick Check ✓

What is the required production for May?

a. 56,000 units

b. 46,000 units

c. 62,000 units

d. 52,000 units

# The Production Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Budgeted sales</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>6,000</b>		
<b>Total needed</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>56,000</b>		
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	<b>4,000</b>			
<b>Required production</b>	<b><u>26,000</u></b>			

# The Production Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Budgeted sales</b>	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	10,000	6,000		
<b>Total needed</b>	30,000	56,000		
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	4,000	10,000		
<b>Required production</b>	<u>26,000</u>	<u>46,000</u>		

# The Production Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Budgeted sales	20,000	50,000	30,000	100,000
Add desired ending inventory	10,000	6,000	5,000	5,000
Total needed	30,000	56,000	35,000	105,000
Less beginning inventory	4,000	10,000	6,000	4,000
Required production	<u>26,000</u>	<u>46,000</u>	<u>29,000</u>	<u>101,000</u>

Assumed

# Expected Cash Collections

- All sales are on account.
- Royal's collection pattern is:
  - 70% collected in the month of sale,
  - 25% collected in the month following sale,
  - 5% is uncollectible.
- The March 31 accounts receivable balance of \$30,000 will be collected in full.

# Expected Cash Collections

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts rec. - 3/31	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
<b>Total cash collections</b>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>	<u>                    </u>

# Expected Cash Collections

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts rec. - 3/31	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
April sales				
70% x \$200,000	140,000			140,000
25% x \$200,000		\$ 50,000		50,000
<b>Total cash collections</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 170,000</u></u></b>			<b><u><u>?</u></u></b>

# Quick Check ✓

What will be the total cash collections for the quarter?

- a. \$700,000
- b. \$220,000
- c. \$190,000
- d. \$905,000

# Quick Check ✓

What will be the total cash collections for the quarter?

a. \$700,000

b. \$220,000

c. \$190,000

d. \$905,000

# Expected Cash Collections

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts rec. - 3/31	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
April sales				
70% x \$200,000	140,000			140,000
25% x \$200,000		\$ 50,000		50,000
May sales				
70% x \$500,000		350,000		350,000
25% x \$500,000			\$ 125,000	125,000
<b>Total cash collections</b>	<b><u><u>\$ 170,000</u></u></b>	<b><u><u>\$ 400,000</u></u></b>		

# Expected Cash Collections

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts rec. - 3/31	\$ 30,000			\$ 30,000
April sales				
70% x \$200,000	140,000			140,000
25% x \$200,000		\$ 50,000		50,000
May sales				
70% x \$500,000		350,000		350,000
25% x \$500,000			\$ 125,000	125,000
June sales				
70% x \$300,000			210,000	210,000
Total cash collections	<u>\$ 170,000</u>	<u>\$ 400,000</u>	<u>\$ 335,000</u>	<u>\$ 905,000</u>

# The Direct Materials Budget

- At Royal Company, five pounds of material are required per unit of product.
- Management wants materials on hand at the end of each month equal to 10% of the following month's production.
- On March 31, 13,000 pounds of material are on hand. Material cost is \$0.40 per pound.

Let's prepare the direct materials budget.

# The Direct Materials Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
<b>Production</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>Materials per unit</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Production needs</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total needed</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Materials to be purchased</b>	=====	=====	=====	=====

From production budget

# The Direct Materials Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Production</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>Materials per unit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Production needs</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Total needed</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
<b>Materials to be purchased</b>	=====	=====	=====	=====

# The Direct Materials Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Production</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>Materials per unit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Production needs</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	<b>23,000</b>			
<b>Total needed</b>	<b>153,000</b>			
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>				
<b>Materials to be purchased</b>				

10% of the following month's production

# The Direct Materials Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Production</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>Materials per unit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Production needs</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Add desired ending inventory</b>	<b>23,000</b>			
<b>Total needed</b>	<b>153,000</b>			
<b>Less beginning inventory</b>	<b>13,000</b>			
<b>Materials to be purchased</b>	<b>140,000</b>	<b>?</b>		

**March 31 inventory**

# Quick Check ✓

How much materials should be purchased in May?

- a. 221,500 pounds
- b. 240,000 pounds
- c. 230,000 pounds
- d. 211,500 pounds

# Quick Check ✓

How much materials should be purchased in May?

- a. 221,500 pounds
- b. 240,000 pounds
- c. 230,000 pounds
- d. 211,500 pounds

# The Direct Materials Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Production</b>	<b>26,000</b>	<b>46,000</b>	<b>29,000</b>	<b>101,000</b>
<b>Materials per unit</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Production needs</b>	<b>130,000</b>	<b>230,000</b>	<b>145,000</b>	<b>505,000</b>
<b>Add desired</b>				
<b>ending inventory</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>	<b>11,500</b>
<b>Total needed</b>	<b>153,000</b>	<b>244,500</b>	<b>156,500</b>	<b>516,500</b>
<b>Less beginning</b>				
<b>inventory</b>	<b>13,000</b>	<b>23,000</b>	<b>14,500</b>	<b>13,000</b>
<b>Materials to be purchased</b>	<b><u>140,000</u></b>	<b><u>221,500</u></b>	<b><u>142,000</u></b>	<b><u>503,500</u></b>

Assumed

# Expected Cash Disbursement for Materials

- Royal pays \$0.40 per pound for its materials.
- One-half of a month's purchases are paid for in the month of purchase; the other half is paid in the following month.
- The March 31 accounts payable balance is \$12,000.
  - Let's calculate expected cash disbursements.

# Expected Cash Disbursement for Materials

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Accounts pay. 3/31</b>	<b>\$ 12,000</b>			<b>\$ 12,000</b>
<b>April purchases</b>				
<b>May purchases</b>				
<b>June purchases</b>				
<b>Total cash disbursements</b>	_____	_____	_____	_____
	=====	=====	=====	=====

# Expected Cash Disbursement for Materials

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts pay. 3/31	\$ 12,000			\$ 12,000
April purchases				
50% x \$56,000	28,000			28,000
50% x \$56,000		\$ 28,000		28,000
May purchases				
June purchases				
Total cash disbursements	<u>\$ 40,000</u>			<u>?</u>

$$140,000 \text{ lbs.} \times \$ .40/\text{lb.} = \$56,000$$

# Quick Check ✓

What are the total cash disbursements for the quarter?

- a. \$185,000
- b. \$ 68,000
- c. \$ 56,000
- d. \$201,400

# Quick Check ✓

What are the total cash disbursements for the quarter?

- a. \$185,000
- b. \$ 68,000
- c. \$ 56,000
- d. \$201,400

# Expected Cash Disbursement for Materials

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Accounts pay. 3/31</b>	<b>\$ 12,000</b>			<b>\$ 12,000</b>
<b>April purchases</b>				
50% x \$56,000	28,000			28,000
50% x \$56,000		\$ 28,000		28,000
<b>May purchases</b>				
50% x \$88,600		44,300		44,300
50% x \$88,600			\$ 44,300	44,300
<b>June purchases</b>				
<b>Total cash disbursements</b>	<u><u>\$ 40,000</u></u>	<u><u>\$ 72,300</u></u>		

# Expected Cash Disbursement for Materials

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Accounts pay. 3/31	<b>\$ 12,000</b>			<b>\$ 12,000</b>
<b>April purchases</b>				
50% x \$56,000	<b>28,000</b>			<b>28,000</b>
50% x \$56,000		<b>\$ 28,000</b>		<b>28,000</b>
<b>May purchases</b>				
50% x \$88,600		<b>44,300</b>		<b>44,300</b>
50% x \$88,600			<b>\$ 44,300</b>	<b>44,300</b>
<b>June purchases</b>				
50% x \$56,800			<b>28,400</b>	<b>28,400</b>
<b>Total cash disbursements</b>	<b><u>\$ 40,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 72,300</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 72,700</u></b>	<b><u>\$ 185,000</u></b>

# The Direct Labor Budget

- At Royal, each unit of product requires 0.05 hours of direct labor.
- The Company has a “no layoff” policy so all employees will be paid for 40 hours of work each week.
- In exchange for the “no layoff” policy, workers agreed to a wage rate of \$10 per hour regardless of the hours worked (No overtime pay).
- For the next three months, the direct labor workforce will be paid for a minimum of 1,500 hours per month.
  - **Let's prepare the direct labor budget.**

# The Direct Labor Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Production	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Direct labor hours	_____	_____	_____	_____
Labor hours required	_____	_____	_____	_____
Guaranteed labor hours	_____	_____	_____	_____
Labor hours paid	_____	_____	_____	_____
Wage rate	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total direct labor cost	_____	_____	_____	_____

From production budget

# The Direct Labor Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Production	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Direct labor hours	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>
Labor hours required	1,300	2,300	1,450	5,050
Guaranteed labor hours	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	
Labor hours paid				
Wage rate	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>
Total direct labor cost	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>	<u>          </u>

# The Direct Labor Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Production	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Direct labor hours	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>	<u>0.05</u>
Labor hours required	1,300	2,300	1,450	5,050
Guaranteed labor hours	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	
Labor hours paid	1,500	2,300	1,500	5,300
Wage rate				
Total direct labor cost				

Higher of labor hours required or labor hours guaranteed.

# The Direct Labor Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Production	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Direct labor hours	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
Labor hours required	1,300	2,300	1,450	5,050
Guaranteed labor hours	1,500	1,500	1,500	
Labor hours paid	1,500	2,300	1,500	5,300
Wage rate	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10	\$ 10
Total direct labor cost	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 23,000</u>	<u>\$ 15,000</u>	<u>\$ 53,000</u>

# Quick Check ✓

What would be the total direct labor cost for the quarter if the company follows its no lay-off policy, but pays \$15 (time-and-a-half) for every hour worked in excess of 1,500 hours in a month?

- a. \$79,500
- b. \$64,500
- c. \$61,000
- d. \$57,000

# Quick Check ✓

What would be the total direct labor cost for the quarter if the company follows its no lay-off policy, but pays \$15 (time-and-a-half) for every hour worked in excess of 1,500 hours in a month?

a. \$79,500

b. \$64,500

c. \$61,000

d. \$57,000

	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>Quarter</i>
Labor hours required	1,300	2,300	1,450	
Regular hours paid	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,500</u>	4,500
Overtime hours paid	-	800	-	800
Total regular hours	4,500	\$10	\$45,000	
Total overtime hours	800	\$15	<u>\$12,000</u>	
Total pay			<u>\$57,000</u>	

# Manufacturing Overhead Budget

- Royal Company uses a variable manufacturing overhead rate of \$1 per unit **produced**.
- Fixed manufacturing overhead is \$50,000 per month and includes \$20,000 of noncash costs (primarily depreciation of plant assets).
  - **Let's prepare the manufacturing overhead budget.**

# Manufacturing Overhead Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Production in units	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Variable mfg. OH rate	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Variable mfg. OH costs	\$ 26,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 101,000
Fixed mfg. OH costs				
Total mfg. OH costs				
Less noncash costs				
Cash disbursements for manufacturing OH				

From production budget

# Manufacturing Overhead Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Production in units	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Variable mfg. OH rate	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Variable mfg. OH costs	\$ 26,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 101,000
Fixed mfg. OH costs	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Total mfg. OH costs	76,000	96,000	79,000	251,000
<b>Less</b> noncash costs				
Cash disbursements for manufacturing OH				

# Manufacturing Overhead Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Production in units	26,000	46,000	29,000	101,000
Variable mfg. OH rate	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$ 1
Variable mfg. OH costs	\$ 26,000	\$ 46,000	\$ 29,000	\$ 101,000
Fixed mfg. OH costs	50,000	50,000	50,000	150,000
Total mfg. OH costs	76,000	96,000	79,000	251,000
<b>Less noncash costs</b>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>20,000</u>	<u>60,000</u>
Cash disbursements for manufacturing OH	<u>\$ 56,000</u>	<u>\$ 76,000</u>	<u>\$ 59,000</u>	<u>\$ 191,000</u>

**Depreciation is a noncash charge.**

# Ending Finished Goods Inventory Budget

- Now, Royal can complete the ending finished goods inventory budget.
- At Royal, manufacturing overhead is applied to units of product on the basis of direct labor hours.
- **Let's calculate ending finished goods inventory.**

# Ending Finished Goods Inventory Budget

<u>Production costs per unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct materials	5.00 lbs.	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.00
Direct labor			
Manufacturing overhead			
<u>Budgeted finished goods inventory</u>			
Ending inventory in units			
Unit product cost			
Ending finished goods inventory			

Direct materials  
budget and information

# Ending Finished Goods Inventory Budget

<u>Production costs per unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct materials	5.00 lbs.	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.00
Direct labor	0.05 hrs.	\$10.00	0.50
Manufacturing overhead			
<hr/>			
<hr/>			
<u>Budgeted finished goods inventory</u>			
Ending inventory in units			
Unit product cost			
Ending finished goods inventory			
<hr/>			
<hr/>			

Direct labor budget

# Ending Finished Goods Inventory Budget

<u>Production costs per unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct materials	5.00 lbs.	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.00
Direct labor	0.05 hrs.	\$ 10.00	0.50
Manufacturing overhead	0.05 hrs.	\$ 49.70	2.49
			<u>\$ 4.99</u>
<u>Budgeted finished goods inventory</u>			
Ending inventory in units			
Unit product cost			\$ 4.99
Ending finished goods inventory			<u>?</u>

= \$49.70 per hr.\*

Total mfg. OH for quarter    \$251,000  
Total labor hours required    5,050 hrs.

\*rounded

# Quick Check ✓

What is the value of the ending finished goods inventory?

- a. \$ 9,980
- b. \$24,950
- c. \$57,385
- d. \$49,900

# Quick Check ✓

What is the value of the ending finished goods inventory?

a. \$ 9,980

b. \$24,950

c. \$57,385

d. \$49,900

# Ending Finished Goods Inventory Budget

<u>Production costs per unit</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Total</u>
Direct materials	5.00 lbs.	\$ 0.40	\$ 2.00
Direct labor	0.05 hrs.	\$10.00	0.50
Manufacturing overhead	0.05 hrs.	\$49.70	2.49
			<u>\$ 4.99</u>

## Budgeted finished goods inventory

Ending inventory in units

**5,000**

Unit product cost

\$ 4.99

Ending finished goods inventory

\$24,950

**Production  
Budget**

# Selling and Administrative Expense Budget

- At Royal, variable selling and administrative expenses are \$0.50 per unit **sold**.
- Fixed selling and administrative expenses are \$70,000 per month.
- The fixed selling and administrative expenses include \$10,000 in costs – primarily depreciation – that are not cash outflows of the current month.

**Let's prepare the company's selling and administrative expense budget.**

# Selling and Administrative Expense Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
Budgeted sales	20,000			
Variable selling and admin. rate	\$ 0.50			
Variable expense	\$ 10,000			
Fixed selling and admin. expense	70,000			
Total expense	80,000			
Less noncash expenses	10,000			
Cash disbursements for selling & admin.	<u>\$ 70,000</u>			<u>?</u>

# Quick Check ✓

What are the total cash disbursements for selling and administrative expenses for the quarter?

- a. \$180,000
- b. \$230,000
- c. \$110,000
- d. \$ 70,000

# Quick Check ✓

What are the total cash disbursements for selling and administrative expenses for the quarter?

a. \$180,000

b. \$230,000

c. \$110,000

d. \$ 70,000

# Selling and Administrative Expense Budget

	<u>April</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>Quarter</u>
<b>Budgeted sales</b>	<b>20,000</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>	<b>100,000</b>
<b>Variable selling and admin. rate</b>	<b>\$ 0.50</b>	<b>\$ 0.50</b>	<b>\$ 0.50</b>	<b>\$ 0.50</b>
<b>Variable expense</b>	<b>\$10,000</b>	<b>\$25,000</b>	<b>\$15,000</b>	<b>\$ 50,000</b>
<b>Fixed selling and admin. expense</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>70,000</b>	<b>210,000</b>
<b>Total expense</b>	<b>80,000</b>	<b>95,000</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>260,000</b>
<b>Less noncash expenses</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>10,000</b>	<b>30,000</b>
<b>Cash disbursements for selling &amp; admin.</b>	<b><u>\$70,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$85,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$75,000</u></b>	<b><u>\$230,000</u></b>

# The Cash Budget

## Royal:

- Maintains a 16% open line of credit for \$75,000.
- Maintains a minimum cash balance of \$30,000.
- Borrows on the first day of the month and repays loans on the last day of the month.
- Pays a cash dividend of \$49,000 in April.
- Purchases \$143,700 of equipment in May and \$48,300 in June paid in cash.
- Has an April 1 cash balance of \$40,000.

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000			
Add cash collections	170,000			
Total cash available	210,000			
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000			
Direct labor				
Mfg. overhead				
Selling and admin.				
Equipment purchase				
Dividends				
Total disbursements				
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements				

Schedule of Expected Cash Disbursements

Schedule of Expected Cash Collections

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000			
Add cash collections	170,000			
Total cash available	210,000			
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000			
Direct labor	15,000			
Mfg. overhead	56,000			
Selling and admin.	70,000			
Equipment purchase				
Dividends				
Total disbursements				
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements				

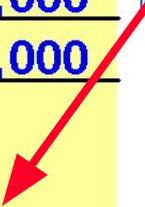
The diagram illustrates the integration of three sub-budgets into the cash budget. Three callout boxes are connected to the table by red arrows:

- Direct Labor Budget**: Points to the \$15,000 value for Direct labor in the April column.
- Manufacturing Overhead Budget**: Points to the \$56,000 value for Mfg. overhead in the April column.
- Selling and Administrative Expense Budget**: Points to the \$70,000 value for Selling and admin. in the April column.

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000			
Add cash collections	170,000			
Total cash available	210,000			
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000			
Direct labor	15,000			
Mfg. overhead	56,000			
Selling and admin.	70,000			
Equipment purchase	-			
Dividends	49,000			
Total disbursements	230,000			
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements	<b>\$(20,000)</b>			

Because Royal maintains a cash balance of \$30,000, the company must borrow on its line-of-credit



# Financing and Repayment

	April	May	June	Quarter
Excess (deficiency) of Cash available over disbursements	\$ (20,000)			
Financing:				
<b>Borrowing</b>	50,000			
Repayments	-			
Interest	-			
Total financing	50,000			
Ending cash balance	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ 30,000</u>	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ -</u>

Ending cash balance for April  
is the beginning May balance.

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000		
Add cash collections	170,000	400,000		
Total cash available	210,000	430,000		
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000	72,300		
Direct labor	15,000	23,000		
Mfg. overhead	56,000	76,000		
Selling and admin.	70,000	85,000		
Equipment purchase	-	143,700		
Dividends	49,000	-		
Total disbursements	230,000	400,000		
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements	\$(20,000)	\$ 30,000		

# Financing and Repayment

	April	May	June	Quarter
<b>Excess (deficiency) of Cash available over disbursements</b>	<b>\$(20,000)</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>		
<b>Financing:</b>				
<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-		
<b>Repayments</b>	-	-		
<b>Interest</b>	-	-		
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>50,000</b>	-		
<b>Ending cash balance</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>		

**Because the ending cash balance is exactly \$30,000, Royal will not repay the loan this month.**

# Quick Check ✓

What is the excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements for June?

- a. \$ 85,000
- b. \$(10,000)
- c. \$ 75,000
- d. \$ 95,000

# Quick Check ✓

What is the excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements for June?

- a. \$ 85,000
- b. \$(10,000)
- c. \$ 75,000
- d. \$ 95,000

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000
Add cash collections	170,000	400,000	335,000	905,000
Total cash available	210,000	430,000	365,000	945,000
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000	72,300	72,700	185,000
Direct labor	15,000	23,000	15,000	53,000
Mfg. overhead	56,000	76,000	59,000	191,000
Selling and admin.	70,000	85,000	75,000	230,000
Equipment purchase	-	143,700	48,300	192,000
Dividends	49,000	-	-	49,000
Total disbursements	230,000	400,000	270,000	900,000
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements	\$(20,000)	\$ 30,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 45,000

# The Cash Budget

	April	May	June	Quarter
Beginning cash balance	\$ 40,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 40,000
Add cash collections	170,000	400,000	335,000	905,000
Total cash available	210,000	430,000	365,000	945,000
Less disbursements				
Materials	40,000	72,300	72,700	185,000
Direct labor	15,000	23,000	15,000	53,000
Mfg. overhead	56,000	76,000	59,000	191,000
Selling and Equipment Dividends				
Total disbursements	230,000	400,000	270,000	900,000
Excess (deficiency) of cash available over disbursements	\$(20,000)	\$ 30,000	\$ 95,000	\$ 45,000

At the end of June, Royal has enough cash to repay the \$50,000 loan plus interest at 16%.

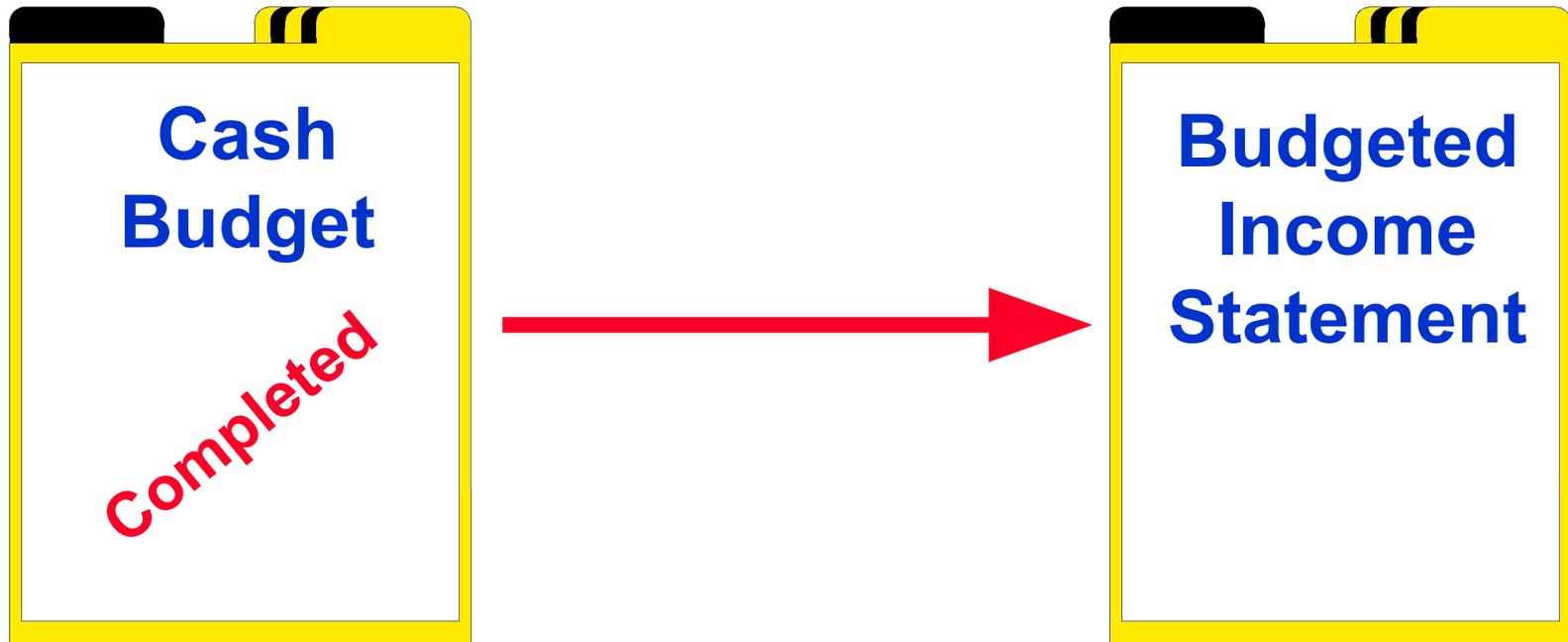
# Financing and Repayment

	April	May	June	Quarter
<b>Excess (deficiency) of Cash available over disbursements</b>	<b>\$(20,000)</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$95,000</b>	<b>\$45,000</b>
<b>Financing:</b>				
<b>Borrowing</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>50,000</b>
<b>Repayments</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>	<b>(50,000)</b>
<b>Interest</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>
<b>Total financing</b>	<b>50,000</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>(52,000)</b>	<b>(2,000)</b>
<b>Ending cash balance</b>	<b>\$ 30,000</b>	<b>\$30,000</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>	<b>\$43,000</b>

$$\underline{\$50,000 \times 16\% \times 3/12 = \$2,000}$$

**Borrowings on April 1 and  
repayment of June 30.**

# The Budgeted Income Statement



**After we complete the cash budget, we can prepare the budgeted income statement for Royal.**

# The Budgeted Income Statement

**Royal Company**  
**Budgeted Income Statement**  
**For the Three Months Ended June 30**

<b>Sales (100,000 units @ \$10)</b>	<b>\$1,000,000</b>
<b>Cost of goods sold (100,000 @ \$4.99)</b>	<b>499,000</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Gross margin</b>	<b>501,000</b>
<b>Selling and administrative expenses</b>	<b>260,000</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>241,000</b>
<b>Interest expense</b>	<b>2,000</b>
	<hr/>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 239,000</b>
	<hr/> <hr/>

# The Budgeted Balance Sheet

Royal reported the following account balances prior to preparing its budgeted financial statements:

- ❖ Land - \$50,000
- ❖ Common stock - \$200,000
- ❖ Retained earnings - \$146,150

**Royal Company**  
**Budgeted Balance Sheet**  
**June 30**

**Current assets**

Cash	\$	43,000
Accounts receivable		75,000
Raw materials inventory		4,600
Finished goods inventory		24,950
<b>Total current assets</b>		<b>147,550</b>

**Property and equipment**

Land		50,000
Equipment (assumed)		367,000
<b>Total property and equipment</b>		<b>417,000</b>

**Total assets** \$ 564,550

Accounts payable	\$	28,400
Common stock		200,000
Retained earnings		336,150
<b>Total liabilities and equities</b>		<b>\$ 564,550</b>

**25% of June sales of \$300,000**

**11,500 lbs. at \$0.40/lb.**

**5,000 units at \$4.99 each**

**50% of June purchases of \$56,800**

**Royal Company**  
**Budgeted Balance Sheet**  
**June 30**

**Current assets**

**Cash**

**\$**

**Accounts receivable**

**Raw materials inventory**

**Finished goods inventory**

**Total current assets**

**Property and equipment**

**Land**

**Equipment (assumed)**

**Total property and equipment**

**Total assets**

**Accounts payable**

**Common stock**

**Retained earnings**

**Total liabilities and equities**

**50,000**

**367,000**

**417,000**

**\$ 564,550**

**\$ 28,400**

**200,000**

**336,150**

**\$ 564,550**

Beginning balance	\$146,150
Add: net income	239,000
Deduct: dividends	<u>(49,000)</u>
Ending balance	<u>\$336,150</u>



# End of Chapter 7

