## UNIT 6 MERCHANDISING

A merchandising company is a Retailer. Retailers buy merchandise from manufacturers and/or wholesalers, mark the merchandise up enough to cover operating expenses and make a profit. Merchandise bought for re-sale is charged to Purchases. Cost of merchandise sold is calculated by subtracting Ending Inventory from Beginning Inventory plus Net Purchases (including
transportation costs). Sales Discounts and Purchase Discounts are given to those who pay early. An example of discount terms would be $2 / 10, \mathrm{n} 30$ which means $2 \%$ is taken off if paid within 10 days, otherwise pay within 30 days. Unsatisfactory goods are accounted for by charging Sales Returns and Allowance or Purchase Returns and Allowance.

## I. LOGIC OF MERCHANDISING DEBITS AND CREDITS



Note: Sales and Purchases are opposites and therefore have opposite normal balances. Their return and discount accounts also have opposite balances.

## DARIN'S MUSIC EMPORIUM

Darin Jones graduated in December of 1994, and after a brief vacation, took the accumulation from his Laundry business and invested $\$ 10,000$ in Darin's Music Emporium, a retailer of computerized musical instruments. Sample Journal Entries and 1995 statements along with Closing Entries appear below. Please read transaction descriptions first.

## II. JOURNAL ENTRIES

| Jan. 3 <br> READ FIRST--> <br> Jan. 7 <br> Jan. 11 | Purchases 4000 <br> Accounts Payable  <br> Merchandise purchased for $\$ 4,000$ on credit  <br> from L. Co. invoice dated $1 / 1$, terms $2 / 10, n 30$. 500 <br> Accounts Payable  <br> Purchase Returns and Allowances  <br> Returned \$500 of merchandise purchased $1 / 1$. 3500 <br> Accounts Payable  <br> Purchase Discount  <br> Cash  <br> Paid I. Co. for purchase of $1 / 1$ less return  | $\begin{array}{r} 4000 \\ \\ 500 \\ \\ 70 \\ 3430 \end{array}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Jan. 12 |  | 2000 |
| Jan. 14 <br> Jan. 18 <br> Jan. 24 | Accounts Receivable 5000 <br> Sales  <br> Recorded credit sale of $\$ 5,000$ to M. Co.  <br> terms $2 / 10, n 30$. 100 <br> Sales Returns and Allowances  <br> Accounts Receivable  <br> M. Co. returned $\$ 100$ of merchandise purchased $1 / 14$. <br> Cash 4802 <br> Sales Discount 98 <br> Accounts Receivable  <br> Received payment from M. Co. less return,  <br> less discount.  | 5000 $100$ <br> 4900 |
| Feb. 2 <br> Feb. 28 | ```Purchases Accounts Payable Merchandise purchased from Z Co. with a value of $4,000, terms 1/10,n30 - Net Method. Accounts Payable Lost  Cash Paid Z Co. for purchase of 2/2 plus discount lost.``` | 3960 |
| Feb. 28 | ```Transportation-In Cash Paid Transportation charges of $50 for merchandise purchased 2/2.``` | 50 |

Note: Related transactions have been boxed.

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## III. LOGIC OF INCOME STATEMENT

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Excel Internet Library has learning materials classified by user type.



## VI. CLOSING ENTRIES

|  | DR. | CR. |  |  | DR. | CR. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Dec. 31 | Income Summary 82,000 |  | Dec. 31 E | Ending Inventory | 21,000 |  |
|  | Beginning Inventory | 10,000 |  | Sales | 98,000 |  |
|  | Sales Returns and |  |  | Purchase Returns and |  |  |
|  | Allowances | 1,000 |  | Allowances | 1,000 |  |
|  | Sales Discounts | 2,000 |  | Purchase Discounts | 2,000 |  |
|  | Purchases | 38,000 |  | Income Summary |  | 122,000 |
|  | Transportation-In | 1,000 | Dec. 31 I | Income Summary | 40,000 |  |
|  | Selling Expenses | 22,500 |  | Capital, Darin Jones |  | 40,000 |
|  | General and Administrative Expenses | 7,500 | Dec. 31 | Capital, Darin Jones Withdrawals, Darin Jones | 36,000 | 36,000 |

Note: When the list price of an item does not represent its true price and a discount is stated, said discount, called a trade discount, is used to lower the historical cost of the item.

Note: An alternative method to closing Beginning Inventory with a $\$ 10,000$ credit and creating the Ending Inventory with a $\$ 21,000$ debit would be to adjust inventory with an \$11,000 debit. Either adjusts for all purchases being treated as an expense.

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[^0]:    Note: The net method of recording purchases assumes the Purchase Discount will be taken. If it is not taken, a Purchase Discount Lost is recorded. Purchase Discounts Lost are not considered an operating expense and are reported after operating income in an Income Statement section entitled Other Revenue and Expenses.

