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,n30 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

READ	Jan.	3 ->	Purchases Accounts Payable Merchandise purchased for \$4,000 on credit from L. Co. invoice dated 1/1, terms 2/10,n30.	4000	4000
	Jan.	7	Accounts Payable Purchase Returns and Allowances Returned \$500 of merchandise purchased 1/1.	500	500
	Jan.	11	Accounts Payable Purchase Discount Cash Paid L. Co. for purchase of 1/1 less return and discount.	3500	70 3430
	Jan.	12	Cash Sales Recorded Cash Sales of \$2,000.	2000	2000
	Jan.	14	Accounts Receivable Sales Recorded credit sale of \$5,000 to M. Co. terms 2/10,n30.	5000	5000
	Jan.	18	Sales Returns and Allowances Accounts Receivable M. Co. returned \$100 of merchandise purchased 1	100	100
	Jan.	24	Cash Sales Discount Accounts Receivable Received payment from M. Co. less return, less discount.	4802 98	4900
	Feb.	2	Purchases Accounts Payable Merchandise purchased from Z Co. with a value of \$4,000, terms 1/10,n30 - Net Method.	3960	3960
	Feb.	28	Accounts Payable Purchase Discount Lost Cash Paid Z Co. for purchase of 2/2 plus discount lo	3960 40 ost.	4000
	Feb.	28	Transportation-In Cash Paid Transportation charges of \$50 for merchandise purchased 2/2.	50	50

Note: Related transactions have been boxed.

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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.

LOGIC OF INCOME STATEMENT TTT.

Free Quick Notes books provide help for accounting, economics, statistics, and basic mathematics.

Gross Sales - Cost of Goods Sold Gross Profit - Operating Expenses

Income from Operations

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INCOME STATEMENT

Darin's Music Emporium Income Statement For the Year Ended December 31, 1995

Sales Revenue: \$98,000 Gross Sales \$1,000 Sales Returns and Allowances 2,000 3,000 Sales Discounts Net Sales \$95,000 Cost of Goods Sold: Merchandise Inventory, January 1, 1995 \$10,000 \$38,000 Purchases

Purchase Returns \$1,000 and Allowances 3,000 \$35,000 Purchase Discounts 2,000 Net Purchases Plus Transportation-In 1,000 36,000 Cost of Goods Purchased Goods Available for Sale \$46,000 Merchandise Inventory, December 31, 1995 21,000 25,000

Cost of Goods Sold Gross Profit \$70,000 Operating Expenses: Selling Expenses
General and Administrative \$22,500 7,500 Expenses Total Operating Expenses \$40,000 Income from Operations

Note: Being a Sole Proprietorship, no federal income tax is owed by the business. Darin will file an individual return.

BALANCE SHEET Darin's Music Emporium

Balance Sheet December 31, 1995

ASSETS Current Assets: \$4,000 Cash Accounts Receivable 1,000 250 Office Supplies Merchandise Inventory 21,000 Prepaid Rent 350 Total Current Assets

Plant and Equipment: 6,000 Store Equipment

600 \$5,400 5,000 Less Accumulated Depreciation Office Equipment Less Accumulated Depreciation 1,000 4,000 \$36,000 Total Assets

LIABILITIES

Current Liabilities: Accounts Payable Total Liabilities

\$22,000 \$22,000

OWNER'S EQUITY

Darin Jones Capital, January 1, 1995 \$10,000 \$40,000 Net Income Withdrawals 36,000 4.000

Increase in Capital
Darin Jones Capital, December 31, 1995 Total Liabilities and Owner's Equity

14,000 \$36,000

\$26,600

9,400

VI. CLOSING ENTRIES

30,000

	DR	. CR.		DR.	CR.
Dec. 3	1 Income Summary 82,00		Dec. 31 Ending Inventory	21,000	
	Beginning Inventory Sales Returns and	10,000	Sales Purchase Returns and	98,000	
	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 Income Summary	40,000	
	Selling Expenses	22,500	Capital, Darin Jones		40,000
	General and Administrative	7,500	Dec. 31 Capital, Darin Jones	36,000	
	Expenses		Withdrawals, Darin Jones		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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