III. PROMISSORY NOTES

ACCOUNTING FOR NOTES RECEIVABLES

Sold \$2,000 worth of merchandise on credit to B. Company on November 10, 1996. On December 10, B. Company was unable to pay and signed a 9%, 90-day, \$2,000 note. If the note was paid when due, the following Journal Entries would have been recorded: Assume a 360-day year.

		DR.	CR.
Nov. 10	Accounts Receivable	2,000.00	
	Sales		2,000.00

READ FIRST --> To record sale to B. Company.

Dec. 10 Note Receivable 2,000.00

Account Receivable 2,000.00

Note Receivable accepted for trade receivable due today.

Dec. 31 Interest Receivable (\$2,000)(.09)(21/360) 10.50
Interest Earned 10.50
To adjust for interest earned.

March 10 Cash \$2,000 + (\$2,000)(.09)(90/360) 2,045.00

Interest Receivable 10.50
Interest Earned 34.50
Notes Receivable 2,000.00

Notes Receivable
Collected note plus accrued interest
from B. Company.

Hint: Interest earned was \$10.50 in 1996, and cash collected in 1997 equaled \$2,045.

REVERSING ENTRY ALTERNATIVE

Jan. 2 Interest Earned 10.50
Interest Receivable 10.50

To reverse adjusting entry.

Collected note from B. Company.

March 10 Cash 2,045.00
Interest Earned 45.00
Notes Receivable 2,000.00

Hint: Interest earned was debited \$10.50 and then credited \$45.

DISCOUNTING A NOTE RECEIVABLE

Assume the above did not happen and on January 4, Video Showcase discounted the B. Company \$2,000, 90-day Note Receivable with Z. Bank which charged 11% interest. Calculate the relative interest and make the Journal Entry necessary to discount the note. Assume a 360-day year.

DISCOUNT PERIOD DISCOUNT CHARGE

	e Term		90 days	I	=	Pin
Date	s in December e on Note	31 10			=	(\$2,045)(.11)(65/360) = \$40.62
Day	s held in Dec. s held in Jan.	21 _4	0.5			
Day	s held by Linda count Period		<u>25</u> 65	Proceeds	=	\$2,045.00 - \$40.62 = \$2,004.38

Hint: The Video Showcase had an interest expense of \$6.12 in 1997.