## Lori Perez Matos

Final- Open To Buy Project

|  | Planned sales | On order | Employee Discount | MD\$ | Shortages | EOM | BOM |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Feb. | \$300,000 | \$125,000 | 2\% | \$8,000 | 2\% | \$200,000 | \$160,000 |
| Mar. | \$200,000 | \$15,000 | 3\% | \$12,000 | 4\% | \$80,000 | \$200,000 |
| Apr. | \$300,000 | \$145,000 | 4\% | \$4,000 | 5\% | \$110,000 | \$80,000 |
| May | \$200,000 | \$35,000 | 0\% | \$3,000 | 7\% | \$90,000 | \$110,000 |
| June | \$400,000 | \$170,000 | 5\% | \$18,000 | 2\% | \$210,000 | \$90,000 |
| July | \$250,000 | \$24,000 | 7\% | \$25,000 | 3\% | \$70,000 | \$210,000 |

(Instructors are encouraged to change the above figures periodically)

| Months | Feb | Marc | April | May | June | July |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Planned <br> Sales | 300,000 | 200,000 | 300,000 | 200,000 | 400,000 | 250,000 |
| + Planned <br> Reduction | 20,000 | 26,000 | 31,000 | 17,000 | 46,000 | 50,000 |
| +Planned <br> EOM Stock | 200,000 | 80,000 | 110,000 | 90,000 | 210,000 | 70,000 |
| = Total <br> Monthly <br> Need | 520,000 | 306,000 | 441,000 | 307,000 | 670,000 | 370,000 |
| - BOM <br> Stock | 160,000 | 200,000 | 80,000 | 110,000 | 90,000 | 210,000 |
| =Planned <br> Purchases | 360,000 | 106,000 | 361,000 | 197,000 | 580,000 | 160,000 |
| -Merchandis <br> e Order | 125,000 | 15,000 | 145,000 | 35,000 | 170,000 | 24,000 |
| = Open To <br> Buy ® <br> (divided by <br> 2 to get cost) | 235,000 | 91,000 | 216,000 | 162,000 | 410,000 | 136,000 |
| Open to Buy <br> (C) | 117,500 | 45,500 | 108,000 | 81,000 | 205,000 | 68,000 |

## Planned Reduction

Feb : 300,000-2\%(6,000) Shortage /// 300,000-2\% $(6,000)$ Emply. Dis.
$6,000+6,000+8,000=20,0000$

March : 200,000-4\% ( 8,000) Short. /// 200,000-3\%(6,000)
$8,000+6,000+12,000=26,000$

April : 300,000-5\% (15,000) // 300,000-4\% (12,000)
$15,000+12,000+4,000=31,000$

May : 200,000-7\% $(14,000) \quad / / 0 \%=0$
$14,000+0+3,000=17,000$

June : 400,000-2\% $(8,000) / / 400,000-5 \%(20,000)$
$8,000+20,000+18,000=46,000$

July : 250,000-3\% $(7,500) / / / 25,000-7 \%(17,500)$
$7,500+17,500+25,000=50,000$

## B2) Average monthly sales

$300,000+200,000+300,000+200,000+400,000+250,000=1,650,000$
$1,650,000 / 6=275,000$
Average monthly sales $=275,0000$

## B3) Average Monthly Order

$125,000+15,000+145,000+35,000+170,000+24,000=514,000$
514,000/6=85,666.66667
Average Monthly Order $=85,666.67$

## B4) Markdown for each month

Month $=$ MD $/$ Planned Sales $=\quad$ Answers
$\mathrm{Feb}=8,000 / 300,000=.0266 \sim 2.6 \%$
March $=12,000 / 200,000=.06 \sim 6 \%$
April $=4,000 / 300,000=.01333 \sim 1.33 \%$
May $=3,000 / 200,000=.015 \sim 1.5 \%$
June $=18,000 / 400,000=.045 \sim 4.5 \%$
July $=25,000 / 250,000=0.1 \sim 10 \%$

## Part C

Question 1c New Project sale for next year
$1,650,000+6.2 \%(102,300)=\$ 1,752,300$
The New Project sale is $\$ 1,752,300$

Question 2C Suggest increase/decrease of sales period
$1,820,000$-Retail $1,236,000=584,000$
$584,000 / 1,236,000=47.2 \%$ increase in sales

Essay is on the next page

## Why Retailers experience an Increase of Sales

As the Nation moves further and further from the pandemic leaving fear behind the market begins to bloom once again. Consumers get ready for summer events such as Labor day, 4Th of July and Juneteenth. Retailers make the most profit in the summer as marketers advertise sales to draw in consumers.

Holidays are huge for retailers, for instance stores like Walmart, Target and Macy's are optimistic for the new year as they reported strong holiday earnings welcoming the new year (Repko 2022). With most places running at full capacity and events such as graduation, prom and senior trips being allowed back in school, consumers are increasing their spending. ThredUp research even states the possibility of fashion resales doubling up to 77 Billion dollars by 2025 ( Erdly 2021). Having dealt with a pandemic for the last two years and having less restrictions than before, more events like summer festivals such as Coachelle, Summer Jam and many more give retailers the chance to market to their target audience of young adults to purchase different items for these days long trips. Increase money circulation.

Russia's War on Ukraine has also caused prices to rise even more though inflation as oil shortages generate high gas prices. It is reported that piped gas has increased $22.7 \%$ and $48 \%$ since the start of the year. However the FERC Federal Energy Regulatory Commission expects prices to go up 54\% ( Ginsburg 2022). Places New York and Florida have prices in the high $\$ 4$ per gallon and are expected to reach $\$ 5$ dollars a gallon. Out in the West coast Califional has already set their average prices to $5 \$$ a gallon. (Sommer 2022). With this raise in transportation cost, retailers are forced to increase prices in order to earn profit.

In conclusion the increase of retailers sales generated from both inflation and the pandemic. As inflation increases due to the shortages this causing retailers to increase price points. Also the 2 year pandemic effect also causes consumers the desire to be more free as they get ready to finally let loose.

## References

Ginsburg, R. (2022, June 14). Inflation in retail: Everything you need to know (2022). Shopify. Retrieved June 22, 2022, from https://www.shopify.com/retail/inflation-in-retail

Erdly, C. (2021, December 30). Four trends that will shape retail in 2022. Forbes. Retrieved June 22, 2022, from https://www.forbes.com/sites/catherineerdly/2021/12/28/four-trends-that-will-shape-retail -in-2022/?sh=4a43ccbc519a

Sommer, J. (2022, March 10). Russia's war is raising gas prices and roiling financial markets. The New York Times. Retrieved June 18, 2022, from https://www.nytimes.com/2022/03/10/business/russia-ukraine-war-gas-prices.html

