## Walmart ols

Financial presentation to
 accompany management commentary

Q3 FY2021


## Safe harbor and non-GAAP measures

This presentation contains statements that may be "forward-looking statements" as defined in, and are intended to enjoy the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements within the
 differ materially from those expressed in or implied by any of these forward-looking statements as a result of changes in circumstances, assumptions not being realized or other risks, uncertainties and

 levels; inflation or deflation, generally and in particular product categories; consumer confidence, disposable income, credit availability, spending levels, shopping patterns, debt levels and demand for


 and on our eCommerce websites; the mix of merchandise we sell, the cost of goods we sell and the shrinkage we experience; trends in consumer shopping habits around the world and in the markets in which we operate; our gross profit margins; the financial performance of Walmart and each of its segments, including the amounts of our cash flow during various periods; changes in the credit ratings assigned to our commercial paper and debt securities by credit rating agencies; the amount of our net sales and operating expenses denominated in the U.S. dollar and various foreign currencies; transportation, energy and utility costs; commodity prices and the price of gasoline and diesel fuel; supply chain disruptions and disruptions in seasonal buying patterns; the availability of goods from

 liabilities, obligations and expenses, if any, that we may incur in connection therewith; casualty and accident-related costs and insurance costs; the turnover in our workforce and labor costs, including healthcare and other benefit costs; consumer enrollment in health and drug insurance programs and such programs' reimbursement rates and drug formularies; our effective tax rate and the factors affecting our effective tax rate, including assessments of certain tax contingencies, valuation allowances, changes in law, administrative audit outcomes, impact of discrete items and the mix of earnings between the U.S. and Walmart's international operations; changes in existing tax, labor and other laws and regulations and changes in tax rates including the enactment of laws and the adoption and


 catastrophic events; and changes in generally accepted accounting principles in the United States.
 expressed or implied by any forward-looking statement in the presentations. We urge you to consider all of the risks, uncertainties and factors identified above or discussed in such reports carefully in evaluating the forward-looking statements in this release. Walmart cannot assure you that the results reflected in or implied by any forward-looking statement will be realized or, even if substantially
 of the date of this meeting. Walmart undertakes no obligation to update these forward-looking statements to reflect subsequent events or circumstances.

This presentation includes certain non-GAAP measures as defined under SEC rules, including net sales, revenue, and operating income on a constant currency basis, adjusted operating income, adjusted

 SEC, which are available at www.stock.walmart.com.

## Walmart Inc. - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions, except per share.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

| Total revenue |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$134.7 |  |  |  |
|  | Membership and Other Income | Operating income |  |
|  | \$1.0 | \$5.8 | EPS |
| Total revenue, constant currency ${ }^{1}$ | -5.3\% | +22.5\% | \$1.80 |
| \$135.8 |  |  | +56.5\% |
| +6.1\% | Gross profit rate $25.0 \%$ | Adj. operating income, constant currency ${ }^{1}$ |  |
| Net sales | +50 bps | \$5.8 | Adjusted EPS ${ }^{1}$ |
| \$133.8 |  | +16.4\% | \$1.34 |
| +5.3\% | Operating expense as a percentage of net sales | Effective tax rate ${ }^{2}$ | +15.5\% |
| Net sales, constant currency ${ }^{1}$ \$134.8 | 21.4\% | $26.9 \%$ |  |
| $+6.2 \%$ | -18 bps | +284 bps |  |

[^0]
## Walmart Inc. - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Receivables, net | Debt to capitalization ${ }^{1}$ |
| $\$ 5.8$ | $38.4 \%$ |
| $+2.8 \%$ | -650 bps |
| Inventories | Return on assets ${ }^{2}$ |
| $\$ 51.8$ | $8.2 \%$ |
| $+0.6 \%$ | +190 bps |
| Accounts payable | Return on investment ${ }^{2}$ |
| $\$ 54.2$ | $13.7 \%$ |
| $+8.8 \%$ | -bps |


${ }^{1}$ Debt to total capitalization calculated as of October 31, 2020. Debt includes short-term borrowings, long-term debt due within one year, finance lease obligations due within one year, long-term debt and long-term finance lease obligations. Total capitalization includes debt and total Walmart shareholders' equity.
${ }^{2}$ Calculated for the trailing 12 months ended October 31, 2020. For ROI, see reconciliations at the end of presentation regarding non-GAAP financial measures.

## Walmart Inc. - YTD 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions. Dollar changes may not recalculate due to rounding. Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

|  |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| Operating cash flow | Dividends |
| $\$ 22.9$ | $\$ 4.6$ |
| $+\$ 8.3$ | $(\$ 1.5$ in 3 Q 21$)$ |
| Capital expenditures | Share repurchases ${ }^{2}$ |
| $\$ 6.4$ | $\$ 1.2$ |
| $-\$ 1.3$ | $(\$ 0.5$ in 3 Q 21$)$ |
| Free cash flow ${ }^{1}$ | Total shareholder returns |
| $\$ 16.4$ | $\$ 5.8$ |
| $+\$ 9.7$ | $(\$ 2.0$ in 3 Q 21$)$ |



[^1]
## Walmart U.S. - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

$$
\begin{gathered}
\text { Net Sales } \\
\$ 88.4 \\
+6.2 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

## eCommerce net sales growth

+79\%
eCommerce contribution to comp ${ }^{1,2}$
~570 bps

- Robust eCommerce sales growth across channels throughout Q3 with strong traffic to Walmart.com
- Marketplace and pickup \& delivery sales up triple-digits percentage


## Comparable sales ${ }^{1,2}$

6.4\%

## Comparable transactions

$$
-14.2 \%
$$

## Comparable average ticket

## 24.0\%

- Customers continued to consolidate store shopping trips with significantly larger average baskets and shifted more purchases to eCommerce; transaction volume improved as store hours were extended
- Q3 sales accelerated in September due in part to delayed back-to-school spending and this momentum continued throughout October; grocery sales strengthened as the quarter progressed led by strong food comps


## Inventory

Comp store: +3.6\%
Total: +5.5\%

- Increase primarily reflects inventory build for holiday events that are earlier than last year
- Overall in-stock continues to improve from Q2 levels


## Format Growth

Net Store Openings: 1
Remodels: ~205 stores
Pickup: ~3,600 locations
Same-day delivery: ~2,900 stores

[^2]
## Walmart U.S. - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

## Gross profit rate +33 bps

- Strategic sourcing initiatives and fewer markdowns benefited gross profit
- The phased reopening of Auto Care Centers and Vision Centers alleviated some of the gross margin pressure experienced during the first half of the year
- Making progress on eCommerce margin rates with faster growth of marketplace sales and improved product mix
- The carryover of last year's price investments continued to negatively affect the margin rate


## Operating expense rate

 +9 bps- Expense leverage negatively affected by $\sim \$ 400$ million of incremental COVID-related associate and sanitation costs ( $\sim 50 \mathrm{bps}$ of deleverage). This was partially offset by a reduction in travel and professional services.

Operating income
\$4.6
+9.9\%

## Walmart U.S. - quarterly merchandise highlights

Category

## Comp sales

Details

- Food sales reflected broad-based strength across most categories and improved throughout the quarter; consumables sales growth was led by strength in household chemicals and paper products
- Pickup and delivery services continued to experience record high sales volumes


## Health \& wellness

+ high single-digit
- Pharmacy comp sales increased by a high single-digit percentage primarily due to mix and branded drug inflation
- The phased reopening of Vision Centers was completed during Q3
- Strong performance led by sales of home, electronics, toys and sporting goods; partially General merchandise + high single-digit offset by softer results in back-to-school stationery and apparel categories
- Year-over-year sales were negatively affected by the phased reopening of Auto Care Centers


## Walmart International - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions. Dollar changes may not recalculate due to rounding.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

Net sales
$\$ 29.6$
+1.3\%

Net sales, constant currency ${ }^{1}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 30.6 \\
+5.0 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

- Positive comp sales in $8 / 10$ markets
- Strong top line growth led by Flipkart, Canada and Mexico
- COVID related operational disruptions continued in Q3, especially in Africa and Central America
- eCommerce contributed $14 \%$ of total, with strength in omnichannel capabilities


## Gross profit rate <br> +90 bps

- Primarily due to Flipkart and reduced sales of fuel in the U.K.
- Canada margin improvement in a majority of categories


## Operating expense rate

-73 bps

- Lapping one-time non-cash trade name impairment charge last year
- COVID-related costs of approximately $\$ 65$ million were more than offset by government stimulus
Operating income
$\$ 1.1$
$+70.0 \%$
Operating income, constant
currency
$\$ 1.1$
$+79.0 \%$

Adj. operating income ${ }^{1}$

$$
\begin{gathered}
\$ 1.1 \\
+16.3 \%
\end{gathered}
$$

Adj. operating income, constant currency ${ }^{1}$
\$1.1
$+22.4 \%$

Inventory
\$10.8
-9.4\%

- Excluding currency, inventory decreased $5 \%$, primarily due to timing of The Big Billion Days event at Flipkart
${ }^{1}$ See press release located at www.stock.walmart.com and reconciliations at the end of presentation regarding non-GAAP financial measures.


## Walmart International - 3Q FY21

Results are presented on a constant currency basis. Net sales and comp sales are presented on a nominal, calendar basis and include eCommerce results. Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period.

|  | Walmex ${ }^{1}$ | China | Canada |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales growth | +4.7\% | +0.9\% | +7.7\% |
| Comparable sales | +3.4\% | +0.4\% | +7.7\% |
| Comparable transactions | -20.1\% | -12.4\% | -13.1\% |
| Comparable ticket | +29.3\% | +14.6\% | +24.0\% |
|  | - Higher growth in grocery, partially offset by softer demand for apparel | - Strong sales in Sam's Club across all categories, offset by softer traffic in Hypermarkets | - Strong growth in grocery and general merchandise |
|  | - In Mexico, comp sales increased 5.4\% | - Sam's Club delivered double digit comp sales growth | accelerated into the holiday season |
|  | - Comp sales outpaced ANTAD ${ }^{3}$ self-service and club <br> - eCommerce net sales $+201 \%$ | - eCommerce net sales $+63 \%$ | - eCommerce sales grew across all categories, led by online grocery |
|  |  |  | - eCommerce net sales $+177 \%$ |

[^3]
## Walmart International - 3Q FY21

Results are presented on a constant currency basis.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period


## China

## Decrease

- Change in mix to lower margin formats and price investment/markdowns in certain categories


## Increase

- Lapping of one-time gains on lease terminations from last year


## Canada

Increase

- Cost of goods savings initiatives
- Margin improvement in a majority of categories


## Increase

- Higher costs to operate during the COVID-19 pandemic and additional investments in customer experience

Decrease

United Kingdom

Increase

- Sharp reduction in sales of fuel and change in mix to higher margin categories


## Decrease

- Temporary property tax relief from government stimulus

Increase

[^4]
## Sam's Club-3Q FY21

Dollars in billions.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

## With Fuel

| Net sales | eCommerce net sales growth | Gross profit rate | Operating income |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \$15.8 | +41\% | +79 bps | \$0.4 |
| +8.3\% | - Strong direct-to-home performance and growing curbside contribution | - Higher fuel margins, reduced tobacco sales and better fresh sell through were partially offset by higher eCommerce fulfillment costs | +31.8\% |
| Comparable sales ${ }^{1}$ | Membership income | Operating expense rate | Inventory |
| +7.9\% | +10.4\% | +30 bps | $\$ 5.0$ |
| omparable sales strengthened hroughout the quarter with ontribution from both increased ransactions and average ticket | - Improvement in total number of members, overall renewal rates, Plus renewal rates and Plus penetration rate | - Incremental COVID-19 costs and lower tobacco and fuel sales weighed on operating expense leverage <br> - Incremental COVID-19 costs of $\sim \$ 80$ | -8.5\% <br> - Decline primarily driven by higher sales volume |
| road strength across categories, led y food and consumables | - Highest quarterly increase in more than 5 years | mil. negatively affected expense leverage by about 50 bps | - Overall in-stock continues to improve from Q2 levels |
| obacco negatively affected comp sales | - New member count increased approximately $28 \%$ |  |  |

[^5]
## Sam's Club - 3Q FY21

Dollars in billions.
Change is calculated as the change versus the prior year comparable period

## Without Fuel

|  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Net sales | Gross profit rate | Comparable sales, |
| $\$ 14.6$ |  |  |
| $+11.6 \%$ | +41 bps | $+11.1 \%$ |

eCommerce contribution
~230 bps

Average comparable ticket

$$
+4.0 \%
$$

## Sam's Club - quarterly financial highlights

Category Comp sales Details

Fresh / Freezer / Cooler

+ high teens
- Fresh meat, frozen and produce performed well

Grocery and beverage

+ mid teens
- Dry grocery, juice, snacks and soda performed well

Consumables

+ low 20\%
- Broad-based strength, including laundry, paper goods and beauty aids

Home and apparel

+ low double-digit
- Kitchen, apparel and toys performed well

Technology, office and entertainment

+ mid single-digit
- TVs and office electronics performed well
+ high teens
- OTC performed well


## Non-GAAP measures - ROI

We include Return on Assets ("ROA"), which is calculated in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") as well as Return on Investment ("ROI") as measures to assess returns on assets. Management believes ROI is a meaningful measure to share with investors because it helps investors assess how effectively Walmart is deploying its assets. Trends in ROI can fluctuate over time as management balances long-term strategic initiatives with possible short-term impacts. We consider ROA to be the financial measure computed in accordance with GAAP that is the most directly comparable financial measure to our calculation of ROI.

ROA was 8.2 percent and 6.3 percent for the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2020 and 2019, respectively. The increase in ROA was primarily due to the increase in consolidated net income primarily driven by the change in fair value of the investment in JD.com, partially offset by the loss on sale of Walmart Argentina. ROI was flat at 13.7 percent for each of the trailing twelve month periods ended October 31, 2020 and 2019.
We define ROI as operating income plus interest income, depreciation and amortization, and rent expense for the trailing twelve months divided by average invested capital during that period. We consider average invested capital to be the average of our beginning and ending total assets, plus average accumulated depreciation and average amortization, less average accounts payable and average accrued liabilities for that period. For the trailing twelve months ended October 31, 2019, lease related assets and associated accumulated amortization are included in the denominator at their carrying amount as of that balance sheet date, rather than averaged, because they are not directly comparable to the prior year calculation which included rent for the trailing 12 months multiplied by a factor of 8 . A two-point average was used for leased assets beginning in fiscal 2021, after one full year from the date of adoption of the new lease standard.

Our calculation of ROI is considered a non-GAAP financial measure because we calculate ROI using financial measures that exclude and include amounts that are included and excluded in the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure. For example, we exclude the impact of depreciation and amortization from our reported operating income in calculating the numerator of our calculation of ROI. As mentioned above, we consider ROA to be the financial measure computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles most directly comparable to our calculation of ROI. ROI differs from ROA (which is consolidated net income for the period divided by average total assets for the period) because ROI: adjusts operating income to exclude certain expense items and adds interest income; adjusts total assets for the impact of accumulated depreciation and amortization, accounts payable and accrued liabilities to arrive at total invested capital. Because of the adjustments mentioned above, we believe ROI more accurately measures how we are deploying our key assets and is more meaningful to investors than ROA. Although ROI is a standard financial measure, numerous methods exist for calculating a company's ROI. As a result, the method used by management to calculate our ROI may differ from the methods used by other companies to calculate their ROI.

## Non-GAAP measures - ROI (cont.)

The calculation of ROA and ROI, along with a reconciliation of ROI to the calculation of ROA, is as follows:

CALCULATION OF RETURN ON ASSETS

|  |  |  | Trailing Twelve Months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| (Dollars in millions) |  |  |  | 2020 |  | 2019 |
| Numerator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Consolidated net income |  |  | \$ | 20,008 | \$ | 14,720 |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Average total assets ${ }^{1}$ |  |  | \$ | 245,347 | \$ | 233,207 |
| Return on assets (ROA) |  |  |  | 8.2 \% |  | 6.3 \% |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | ctober 31, |  |  |
| Certain Balance Sheet Data |  | 2020 |  | 2019 |  | 2018 |
| Total assets | \$ | 250,863 | \$ | 239,830 | \$ | 226,583 |
| Leased assets, net |  | NP |  | 21,099 |  | 6,991 |
| Total assets without leased assets, net |  | NP |  | 218,731 |  | 219,592 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization |  | 99,576 |  | 91,697 |  | 85,827 |
| Accumulated amortization on leased assets |  | NP |  | 4,140 |  | 5,701 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization, without leased assets |  | NP |  | 87,557 |  | 80,126 |
| Accounts payable |  | 54,152 |  | 49,750 |  | 49,729 |
| Accrued liabilities |  | 24,995 |  | 20,973 |  | 22,795 |

CALCULATION OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT

| (Dollars in millions) | Trailing Twelve Months |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Ended |  | tober 31, |
|  | 2020 |  | 2019 |  |
| Numerator |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income | \$ | 22,383 | \$ | 21,313 |
| + Interest income |  | 132 |  | 212 |
| + Depreciation and amortization |  | 11,161 |  | 10,889 |
| + Rent |  | 2,646 |  | 2,733 |
| ROI operating income | \$ | 36,322 | \$ | 35,147 |
| Denominator |  |  |  |  |
| Average total assets ${ }^{1,2}$ | \$ | 245,347 | \$ | 240,261 |
| + Average accumulated depreciation and amortization ${ }^{1,2}$ |  | 95,637 |  | 87,982 |
| - Average accounts payable ${ }^{1}$ |  | 51,951 |  | 49,740 |
| - Average accrued liabilities ${ }^{1}$ |  | 22,984 |  | 21,884 |
| Average invested capital | \$ | 266,049 | \$ | 256,619 |
| Return on investment (ROI) |  | 13.7 \% |  | 13.7 \% |

${ }^{1}$ The average is based on the addition of the account balance at the end of the current period to the account balance at the end of the corresponding prior period and dividing by 2. Average total assets as used in ROA includes the average impact of the adoption of ASU 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842).
${ }^{2}$ For the twelve months ended October 31, 2019, as a result of adopting ASU 2016-02, average total assets is based on the average of total assets without leased assets, net plus leased assets, net as of October 31, 2019. Average accumulated depreciation and amortization is based on the average of accumulated depreciation and amortization, without leased assets plus accumulated amortization on leased assets as of October 31, 2019.

## Non-GAAP measures - free cash flow

We define free cash flow as net cash provided by operating activities in a period minus payments for property and equipment made in that period. We had net cash provided by operating activities of $\$ 22.9$ billion for the nine months ended October 31, 2020, which increased when compared to $\$ 14.5$ billion for the nine months ended October 31 , 2019 primarily due to the impact of the global health crisis which accelerated inventory sell-through, as well as the timing and payment of inventory purchases, incremental COVID-19 related expenses and certain benefit payments. We generated free cash flow of $\$ 16.4$ billion for the nine months ended October 31,2020 , which increased when compared to $\$ 6.8$ billion for the nine months ended October 31, 2019 due to the same reasons as the increase in net cash provided by operating activities, as well as $\$ 1.3$ billion in decreased capital expenditures due to impacts from the COVID-19 pandemic which impacted the timing of store remodeling and front-end technology transformation activities in Walmart U.S..

Free cash flow is considered a non-GAAP financial measure. Management believes, however, that free cash flow, which measures our ability to generate additional cash from our business operations, is an important financial measure for use in evaluating the company's financial performance. Free cash flow should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, consolidated net income as a measure of our performance and net cash provided by operating activities as a measure of our liquidity. Additionally, Walmart's definition of free cash flow is limited, in that it does not represent residual cash flows available for discretionary expenditures, due to the fact that the measure does not deduct the payments required for debt service and other contractual obligations or payments made for business acquisitions. Therefore, we believe it is important to view free cash flow as a measure that provides supplemental information to our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. Although other companies report their free cash flow, numerous methods may exist for calculating a company's free cash flow. As a result, the method used by Walmart's management to calculate our free cash flow may differ from the methods used by other companies to calculate their free cash flow.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of free cash flow, a non-GAAP financial measure, to net cash provided by operating activities, which we believe to be the GAAP financial measure most directly comparable to free cash flow, as well as information regarding net cash used in investing activities and net cash used in financing activities.

| (Dollars in millions) | Nine Months Ended October 31, 2020 |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 |  | 2019 |  |
| Net cash provided by operating activities | \$ | 22,880 | \$ | 14,539 |
| Payments for property and equipment (capital expenditures) |  | $(6,438)$ |  | $(7,765)$ |
| Free cash flow | \$ | 16,442 | \$ | 6,774 |
|  |  |  |  |  |
| Net cash used in investing activities ${ }^{1}$ | \$ | $(6,507)$ | \$ | $(6,285)$ |
| Net cash used in financing activities |  | $(11,340)$ |  | $(7,213)$ |

[^6]
## Non-GAAP measures - constant currency

In discussing our operating results, the term currency exchange rates refers to the currency exchange rates we use to convert the operating results for countries where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar into U.S. dollars or for countries experiencing hyperinflation. We calculate the effect of changes in currency exchange rates as the difference between current period activity translated using the current period's currency exchange rates and the comparable prior year period's currency exchange rates. Additionally, no currency exchange rate fluctuations are calculated for non-USD acquisitions until owned for 12 months. Throughout our discussion, we refer to the results of this calculation as the impact of currency exchange rate fluctuations. When we refer to constant currency operating results, this means operating results without the impact of the currency exchange rate fluctuations. The disclosure of constant currency amounts or results permits investors to better understand Walmart's underlying performance without the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations. The table below reflects the calculation of constant currency for total revenues, net sales and operating income for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020.

|  | Three Months Ended October 31, 2020 |  |  |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended October 31, 2020 |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 2020 |  | Percent Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2020 |  | Percent Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2020 |  | Percent Change ${ }^{1}$ | 2020 |  | Percent Change ${ }^{1}$ |
| (Dollars in millions) | Walmart International |  |  | Consolidated |  |  | Walmart International |  |  | Consolidated |  |  |
| Total revenues: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As reported | \$ | 29,835 | 1.2 \% | \$ | 134,708 | 5.2 \% | \$ | 87,293 | -0.8 \% | \$ | 407,072 | 6.5 \% |
| Currency exchange rate fluctuations |  | 1,075 | N/A |  | 1,075 | N/A |  | 4,801 | N/A |  | 4,801 | N/A |
| Constant currency total revenues | \$ | 30,910 | 4.8 \% | \$ | 135,783 | 6.1 \% | \$ | 92,094 | 4.6 \% | \$ | 411,873 | 7.7 \% |
| Net sales: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As reported | \$ | 29,554 | 1.3 \% | \$ | 133,752 | 5.3 \% | \$ | 86,487 | -0.7 \% | \$ | 404,248 | 6.6 \% |
| Currency exchange rate fluctuations |  | 1,067 | N/A |  | 1,067 | N/A |  | 4,766 | N/A |  | 4,766 | N/A |
| Constant currency net sales | \$ | 30,621 | 5.0 \% | \$ | 134,819 | 6.2 \% | \$ | 91,253 | 4.8 \% | \$ | 409,014 | 7.8 \% |
| Operating income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| As reported | \$ | 1,078 | 70.0 \% | \$ | 5,778 | 22.5 \% | \$ | 2,696 | 19.0 \% | \$ | 17,061 | 11.9 \% |
| Currency exchange rate fluctuations |  | 57 | N/A |  | 57 | N/A |  | 193 | N/A |  | 193 | N/A |
| Constant currency operating income | \$ | 1,135 | 79.0 \% | \$ | 5,835 | 23.7 \% | \$ | 2,889 | 27.5 \% | \$ | 17,254 | 13.2 \% |

[^7]
## Non-GAAP measures - adjusted operating income

Adjusted operating income is considered a non-GAAP financial measure under the SEC's rules because it excludes certain charges included in operating income calculated in accordance with GAAP. Management believes that adjusted operating income is a meaningful measure to share with investors because it best allows comparison of the performance with that of the comparable period. In addition, adjusted operating income affords investors a view of what management considers Walmart's core earnings performance and the ability to make a more informed assessment of such core earnings performance as compared with that of the prior year.

When we refer to adjusted operating income in constant currency this means adjusted operating results without the impact of the currency exchange rate fluctuations. The disclosure of constant currency amounts or results permits investors to better understand Walmart's underlying performance without the effects of currency exchange rate fluctuations. The tables below reflect the calculation of adjusted operating income and adjusted operating income in constant currency for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020.

|  | Three Months Ended October 31, |  |  |  | Nine Months Ended October 31, |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Walmart International |  | Consolidated |  | Walmart US |  | Walmart International |  | Consolidated |  |
|  | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 | 2020 | 2019 |
| Operating income: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Operating income, as reported | 1,078 | 634 | 5,778 | 4,718 | 13,948 | 12,977 | 2,696 | 2,265 | 17,061 | 15,246 |
| Business restructuring charge ${ }^{1}$ | - | 293 | - | 293 | 380 | - | - | 293 | 380 | 293 |
| Discrete tax item | - | - | - | - | - | - | 77 | - | 77 | - |
| Adjusted operating income | 1,078 | 927 | 5,778 | 5,011 | 14,328 | 12,977 | 2,773 | 2,558 | 17,518 | 15,539 |
| Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | 16.3 \% | NP | 15.3 \% | NP | 10.4 \% | NP | 8.4 \% | NP | 12.7 \% | NP |
| Currency exchange rate fluctuations | 57 | - | 57 | - | - | - | 211 | - | 211 | - |
| Adjusted operating income, constant currency | 1,135 | 927 | 5,835 | 5,011 | 14,328 | 12,977 | 2,984 | 2,558 | 17,729 | 15,539 |
| Percent change ${ }^{2}$ | 22.4 \% | NP | 16.4 \% | NP | 10.4 \% | NP | 16.7 \% | NP | 14.1 \% | NP |

${ }^{1}$ Includes a business restructuring charge resulting from changes to Walmart U.S. support teams to better support its omni-channel strategy recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2021 as well as a non-cash impairment charge on the Jabong.com trade name recorded in the third quarter of fiscal 2020.
${ }^{2}$ Change versus prior year comparable period.
NP - not provided

## Non-GAAP measures - adjusted EPS

Adjusted diluted earnings per share attributable to Walmart (Adjusted EPS) is considered a non-GAAP financial measure under the SEC's rules because it excludes certain amounts included in the diluted earnings per share attributable to Walmart calculated in accordance with GAAP (EPS), the most directly comparable financial measure calculated in accordance with GAAP. Management believes that Adjusted EPS is a meaningful measure to share with investors because it best allows comparison of the performance with that of the comparable period. In addition, Adjusted EPS affords investors a view of what management considers Walmart's core earnings performance and the ability to make a more informed assessment of such core earnings performance with that of the prior year.

We adjust for the unrealized gains and losses on our equity investments (primarily JD.com) each quarter because although the investments are strategic decisions for the Company's retail operations, management's measurement of each strategy is primarily focused on the respective market's operational results rather than the fair value of such investments. Additionally, management does not forecast changes in the fair value of its equity investments. Accordingly, management adjusts EPS each quarter for the unrealized gains and losses related to those equity investments.

We have calculated Adjusted EPS for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020 by adjusting EPS for the following: (1) unrealized gains and losses on the company's equity investments and (2) the loss on sale of Walmart Argentina classified as held for sale as of October 31, 2020. For the nine months ended October 31, 2020 we also adjusted EPS for (3) a business restructuring charge resulting from changes to corporate support teams to better support the Walmart U.S. omni-channel support strategy and (4) a discrete tax item.

## Non-GAAP measures - adjusted EPS (cont.)



[^8]
## Non-GAAP measures - adjusted EPS (cont.)

As previously disclosed in our third quarter ended October 31, 2019 press release, we have calculated Adjusted EPS for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2019 by adjusting EPS for the following: (1) unrealized gains and losses on the company's equity investment in JD.com and (2) a non-cash impairment charge related to the Jabong.com trade name.

Three Months Ended October 31, 2019
Nine Months Ended October 31, $2019^{3}$

|  |  | ee | M | Snd | d | , |  |  |  | , | , |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Diluted earnings per share: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Reported EPS |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 1.15 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 3.74 |
| Adjustments: | Pre-Tax Impact |  | Tax Impact ${ }^{1}$ |  | NCI Impact ${ }^{2}$ |  | Net Impact |  | Pre-Tax Impact |  | Tax Impact ${ }^{1}$ |  | NCI Impact ${ }^{2}$ |  | Net Impact |  |
| Unrealized (gains) and losses on JD.com investment | \$ | (0.06) | \$ | 0.01 | \$ | - | \$ | (0.05) | \$ | (0.32) | \$ | 0.07 | \$ | - | \$ | (0.25) |
| Non-cash impairment charge on Jabong.com trade name |  | 0.10 |  | (0.03) |  | (0.01) |  | 0.06 |  | 0.10 |  | (0.03) |  | (0.01) |  | 0.06 |
| Net Adjustments |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 0.01 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | (0.19) |
| Adjusted EPS |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 1.16 |  |  |  |  |  |  | \$ | 3.55 |

[^9]
## Additional resources at stock.walmart.com

- Unit counts \& square footage
- Comparable store sales, including and excluding fuel
- Terminology


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ See press release located at www.stock.walmart.com and reconciliations at the end of presentation regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
    ${ }^{2}$ The increase in effective tax rate for the third quarter of fiscal 2021 is primarily due to the loss related to the sale of Walmart Argentina as it provided minimal

[^1]:    ${ }^{1}$ See press release located at www.stock.walmart.com and reconciliations at the end of this presentation regarding non-GAAP financial measures.
    ${ }^{2} \$ 4.5$ billion remaining of $\$ 20$ billion authorization approved in October 2017. The company repurchased approximately 3 million shares during the third quarter of fiscal 2021.

[^2]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comp sales for the 13 -week period ended October 30, 2020 compared to the 13 -week period ended October 25, 2019, and excludes fuel
    ${ }^{2}$ The results of new acquisitions are included in our comp sales metrics in the 13th month after acquisition.

[^3]:    ${ }^{1}$ Walmex includes the consolidated results of Mexico and Central America
    ${ }^{2}$ Comp sales for the United Kingdom are presented excluding fuel
    ${ }^{3}$ ANTAD - Asociacion Nacional de Tiendas de Autoservicio y Departamentales; The National Association of Supermarkets and Department Stores

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ Walmex includes the consolidated results of Mexico and Central America

[^5]:    ${ }^{1}$ Comp sales for the 13 -week period ended October 30, 2020 compared to the 13 -week period ended October 25, 2019.

[^6]:    ${ }^{1}$ "Net cash used in investing activities" includes payments for property and equipment, which is also included in our computation of free cash flow.

[^7]:    ${ }^{1}$ Change versus prior year comparable period.

[^8]:    ${ }^{1}$ Change versus prior year comparable period.
    ${ }^{2}$ Calculated based on nature of item, including any realizable deductions, and statutory rate in effect for relevant jurisdictions. The loss on sale of Walmart Argentina provided minimal realizable tax benefit.
    ${ }^{3}$ The reported effective tax rate was $26.9 \% \%$ and $25.7 \%$ for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020, respectively. When adjusted for the above items, the effective tax rate was $25.2 \%$ and $25.0 \%$ for the three and nine months ended October 31, 2020, respectively.
    ${ }^{4}$ Calculated based on the ownership percentages of our noncontrolling interests.
    ${ }^{5}$ Quarterly adjustments or adjusted EPS may not sum to YTD adjustments or YTD adjusted EPS due to rounding.

[^9]:    ${ }^{1}$ Calculated based on nature of item, including any realizable deductions, and statutory rate in effect for relevant jurisdictions.
    ${ }^{2}$ Calculated based on the ownership percentages of the noncontrolling interest at Flipkart.
    ${ }^{3}$ Quarterly adjustments or adjusted EPS may not sum to YTD adjustments or YTD adjusted EPS due to rounding.

