

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

FORM 10-Q

Quarterly report pursuant to sections 13 or 15(d)

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WAL MART STORES INC

CIK: **104169** | IRS No.: **710415188** | State of Incorpor.: **DE** | Fiscal Year End: **0131**
Type: **10-Q** | Act: **34** | File No.: **001-06991** | Film No.: **99709660**
SIC: **5331** Variety stores

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issue debt securities aggregating \$10.5 billion, in part, in contemplation of obtaining permanent financing for the acquisition of ASDA. In August 1999, the Company sold bonds subject to the shelf registration statement totaling \$5.75 billion. The bonds were sold in three tranches: \$1.25 billion at 6.150% due 2001, \$1.25 billion at 6.550% due 2004, and \$3.25 billion at 6.875% due 2009. Because the long-term bonds were issued subsequent to July 31, 1999, the company classified \$5.75 billion of the obligations for the purchase of ASDA as long-term debt. The remaining amount of the obligation is recorded in commercial paper and short-term borrowings.

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

Results of Operations

The Company had 15% and 16% sales increases for the quarter and the six months ended July 31, 1999, respectively, when compared to the same periods in fiscal 1999. These sales increases were attributable to the Company's expansion programs and domestic comparative store sales increases of 8.0% and 8.6% for the quarter and the six months ended July 31, 1999, respectively. These comparative store sales increases for the Wal-Mart stores segment were 8.3% and 8.9% for the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1999, respectively. For the Sam's Clubs segment the comparative sales increases were 6.8% and 7.5% for the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1999, respectively.

Domestic expansion activity during the first six months of fiscal 2000 included the addition of eleven new Wal-Mart stores, 13 new Supercenters, two new Sam's Clubs and the conversion of 45 Wal-Mart stores to Supercenters. International expansion during the first six months of fiscal 2000 included the addition of two units in Canada, one unit in China, one unit in Korea, 17 units in Mexico and the acquisition of 230 units in the United Kingdom.

At July 31, 1999, the Company had 1,835 Wal-Mart stores, 622 Supercenters, and 453 Sam's Clubs in the United States. Internationally, the Company operated units in Argentina(13), Brazil(14), Canada(155), Germany(95), Mexico(433), Puerto Rico(15) and the United Kingdom (230) and under joint venture agreements in China(6) and Korea(5). At July 31, 1999, the Company had 1,897 Wal-Mart stores, 480 Supercenters, and 446 Sam's Clubs in the United States. Internationally, the Company operated units in Argentina(13), Brazil(9), Canada(145), Germany(21), Mexico(404) and Puerto Rico(14) and under joint venture agreements in China(3) and Korea (4).

The International segment had 25% and 26% sales increases for the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1999, respectively, when compared to the sales in the same periods in fiscal 1999. These increases were due principally to expansion activities which included the acquisition in July 1998 of four units previously operated by Korea Makro in Korea, and the acquisition in January 1999 of the Interspar hypermarket chain in Germany. As a result of the timing of these acquisitions, sales for the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1999, are not comparable to the same period last year due to the additional sales generated by these acquisitions.

International sales accounted for 9.5% of total Company sales in the quarter and first six months of fiscal 2000, compared with 8.8% during the same periods in fiscal 1999. Sam's Clubs sales as a percentage of total Company sales fell from 16.9% in the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1998, to 16.0% for the quarter and six months ended July 31, 1999, largely as a result of more units being added in other segments.

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Operating, selling, general and administrative expenses, as a percentage of sales, were 17.08% for the second quarter of fiscal 2000, up from 16.64% in the corresponding period last year and 17.03% compared with 16.81% for the six-month period ended July 31, 1999, respectively. The Wal-Mart segment had expense improvements, while the Sam's Clubs segment was largely unchanged, and the International segment's expense control was favorable against plan, which includes integration expenses in new market countries, for the three-month and six-month periods ended July 31, 1999 when compared to the same periods of the previous year. Excluding investments in new markets, the International segment actually reduced expenses as a percentage of sales. Expenses as a percentage of sales were negatively effected in the consolidated results due to the percentage of the total volume decreasing in the Sam's Clubs segment, which has lower expenses as a percentage of sales, while the percentage of total volume increased in the International segment, which has higher expenses as a percentage of sales than Sam's Clubs.

The International segment's operating profit decreased from \$124 million in the second quarter of fiscal 1999 to \$112 million for the second quarter of fiscal 2000. Operating profit decreased \$30 million for the six-month period ended July 31, 1999 when compared to the same period of the previous year. Operating profit is below last year's performance, due primarily to the expenditures associated with the acquisitions in Germany. As noted above, the results for the first six months of fiscal 2000 includes the operating results of Korea Makro and Interspar(Germany), but are not included in comparable periods in fiscal 1999.

In fiscal 1999, Mexico was considered to operate in a highly-inflationary economy and reported its operations using United States Dollars. In fiscal 2000, Mexico is no longer considered a highly-inflationary economy and is reporting its operations in its local currency. There was no material impact on the Company's consolidated or International segment's results of operations or financial positions as a result of the change.

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Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$2,718 million for the first six months of fiscal 2000, compared with \$2,205 million for the comparable period in fiscal 1999. Operating cash flow was up for the six months ended July 31, 1999, primarily due to an increase in net income of \$497 million and a larger increase of \$914 million in accounts payable compared with an increase in accounts payable of \$731 million in fiscal 1999, and with the stabilization of inventory by the addition of \$1,126 million in inventory compared with an increase in inventory of \$1,133 million in the comparable period in fiscal 1999. Inventories for the Company were up only 7% on a sales increase of 16%. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the six-month period were up 7% or \$624 million, when compared with the end of the same period in fiscal 1999. During the first six months of fiscal 2000, the Company repurchased \$101 million of its common stock, paid dividends of \$445 million and invested \$2,351 million in capital assets.

At July 31, 1999, the Company had total assets of \$66,265 million compared with total assets of \$49,996 million at January 31, 1999. Working capital at July 31, 1999, was \$1,834 million, down \$6,204 million when compared to working capital at January 31, 1999, of \$4,370 million. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was .9 to 1.0 at July 31, 1999, 1.3 to 1.0 at July 31, 1998, and 1.3 to 1.0 at January 31, 1999. The decrease in working capital and the current ratio was primarily due to the addition of \$5 billion in commercial paper and short term borrowings to support the ASDA acquisition.

To facilitate the interim financing of the ASDA acquisition, the Company entered into agreements for committed lines of credit of \$10 billion with seven banks to support the issuance of commercial paper. At July 31, 1999, \$3 billion of commercial paper was outstanding pursuant to this commitment. Once the majority of the shares of ASDA were acquired and the permanent financing discussed below was obtained, this commitment was reduced to \$4 billion.

The Company filed a shelf registration statement under which it could issue debt securities aggregating \$10.5 billion, in part, in contemplation of obtaining permanent financing for the acquisition of ASDA. In August 1999, the Company sold bonds subject to the shelf registration statement totaling \$5.75 billion. The bonds were sold in three tranches: \$1.25 billion at 6.150% due 2001, \$1.25 billion at 6.550% due 2004, and \$3.25 billion at 6.875% due 2009. Because the long-term bonds were issued subsequent to

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