**Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.**

**Calculation of Return on Investment and Return on Assets**

Management believes return on investment ("ROI") is a meaningful metric 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 potential strategic initiatives with any possible short-term impacts.

ROI was 17.9 percent and 18.1 percent for the trailing twelve months ended July 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. The decline was primarily the result of acquisitions, along with an increase in fixed assets within our base business.

We define ROI as adjusted operating income (operating income plus interest income, depreciation and amortization, and rent expense) for the fiscal year 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 accumulated depreciation and amortization less accounts payable and accrued liabilities for that period, plus a rent factor equal to the rent for the fiscal year multiplied by a factor of eight. When we have discontinued operations, we exclude the impact of the discontinued operations.

Our calculation of ROI is considered a non-GAAP financial measure under the SEC's rules 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. Our calculation of ROI also incorporates a factor of eight for rent expense that estimates the hypothetical capitalization of our operating leases. We consider return on assets ("ROA") to be the financial measure computed in accordance with GAAP that is the most directly comparable financial measure to ROI as we calculate that financial measure. 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; and incorporates a factor of rent to arrive at total invested capital.

Although ROI is a standard financial metric, numerous methods exist for calculating a company's ROI. As a result, the method used by Walmart's management to calculate ROI may differ from the methods other companies use to calculate their ROI. We urge you to understand the methods used by other companies to calculate their ROI before comparing our ROI to that of such other companies.

The calculation of ROI, along with a reconciliation to the calculation of ROA, the most comparable GAAP financial measure, is as follows:

**Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.**

**Return on Investment and Return on Assets**

| | Trailing Twelve Months Ended July 31, | |
|---|---|---|
| *(Dollars in millions)* | **2013** | **2012** |
| **CALCULATION OF RETURN ON INVESTMENT** | | |
| **Numerator** | | |
| Operating income | $ 27,965 | $ 27,364 |
| + Interest income | 179 | 185 |
| + Depreciation and amortization | 8,685 | 8,336 |
| + Rent | 2,664 | 2,570 |
| Adjusted operating income | $ 39,493 | $ 38,455 |
| **Denominator** | | |
| Average total assets[1] | $ 198,315 | $ 194,767 |
| + Average accumulated depreciation and amortization[1] | 54,993 | 50,314 |
| - Average accounts payable[1] | 36,384 | 35,492 |
| - Average accrued liabilities[1] | 18,197 | 17,810 |
| + Rent x 8 | 21,312 | 20,560 |
| Average invested capital | $ 220,039 | $ 212,339 |
| **Return on investment (ROI)** | 17.9% | 18.1% |
| **CALCULATION OF RETURN ON ASSETS** | | |
| **Numerator** | | |
| Consolidated net income | $ 17,861 | $ 16,994 |
| **Denominator** | | |
| Average total assets[1] | $ 198,315 | $ 194,767 |
| **Return on assets (ROA)** | 9.0% | 8.7% |

| | As of July 31, | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Certain Balance Sheet Data** | **2013** | **2012** | **2011** |
| Total assets | $ 200,969 | $ 195,661 | $ 193,872 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | 57,855 | 52,131 | 48,497 |
| Accounts payable | 36,701 | 36,067 | 34,917 |
| Accrued liabilities | 18,616 | 17,777 | 17,843 |

[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 prior period and dividing by 2.