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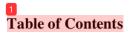
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1.0 Introduction	3
1.1 Size of companies and their employee numbers	
1.2 Company History	3
1.3 How are they similar? Why are they in the same business industry?	3
2.0 Financial performance using ratio Analysis	5
2.1 Analysis of the Profitability and liquidity ratios	8
3.0 Balanced scorecard for Costco Corporation	10
4.0 Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on financial performance	14
5.0 Summary	16

1.0 Introduction

1.1 Size of companies and their employee numbers

In the case of Costco Wholesale Corporation, the organisation operates as an international chain of membership operations. That carries quality, brand name, and merchandising strategies for substantially lower prices across the globe for retail and wholesale use (Costco, 2022). There are 585 locations in which the business is currently conducting affairs, and with its main hub being in the US, it manages responsibilities through 203000 full-time executives (Costco, 2022).

Walmart on the other hand, is comparatively larger compared to Cotsco but believes in a value more than retail distribution. This allows them to serve communities across the globe beyond the physical walls of the stores. Approximately 2.1 million workers are aiding the organisation in this pursuit, with 1.6 million in the US (Careers.walmart.com, 2022).

1.2 Company History

The first location of Costco Wholesale Corporation ran its operations in 1976, under a price club name. Ever since then, the company's general philosophy got developed that vouched to keep its costs lower and focus on quality and efficiency of production. It also managed to pass the savings to other members. That resulted in greater profits by 1997, along which time Costco's name became famous and accumulated more than \$64 billion (Costco, 2023).

Walmart opened its first store in 1962, and ever since that time, the organisation has looked to increase its profits through the usage of innovation. The company began slowly amassing features to convert its business into a digital enterprise, and this resulted in the company's first distribution centre getting launched in 1970. Whereby beyond the 1980s the company began generating a yearly \$1 billion in profits (Walmart, 2022).

1.3 How are they similar? Why are they in the same business industry?

Michael Porter's five Costco Corporation forces elements		Walmart	
Bargaining power of buyers	Suppliers conducting business with the		

	organisation have increased	from Walmart as well, which
	their prices by 2.4% which	has increased their prices by
	allows their bargaining	3-4%. Bargaining power is
	power to remain high	higher for suppliers
	(Zimmerman, 2022).	considering the above
		principle (Layne, 2015).
Bargaining power of	Price adjustment is	Due to the low-price
suppliers	demanded by Costco	leadership of Walmart, net
	customers that allows them	margins have fallen below
	to reduce prices below 12%	1.49% and this allows the
	of the markup costs. The	company to keep the
	bargaining power of	customers faithful. The
	customers is high (Carlino,	bargaining power of
	2022).	suppliers for this retailer is
		minimal (Walmart, 2022, p
		45).
Threat of substitution	Differences in products	Walmart has several
Threat of substitution	Differences in products	Walmart has several
	ramain to be near and this	substitute products eveilable
	remain to be poor, and this	substitute products available
	allows the threat of	in the market that affects
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the	in the market that affects their pricing ability for
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and
Competitive Rivalry	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains
Competitive Rivalry	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32).	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57).
Competitive Rivalry	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32). Main competitors include	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57). Amazon, Alibaba, Costco,
Competitive Rivalry	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32). Main competitors include Kroger, Amazon, Walmart,	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57). Amazon, Alibaba, Costco, Home Depot, and others. The
Competitive Rivalry	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32). Main competitors include Kroger, Amazon, Walmart, and Target which increases	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57). Amazon, Alibaba, Costco, Home Depot, and others. The competitive rivalry for this
Competitive Rivalry The threat of new entrants	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32). Main competitors include Kroger, Amazon, Walmart, and Target which increases competitive rivalry (Costco,	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57). Amazon, Alibaba, Costco, Home Depot, and others. The competitive rivalry for this retailer is far more than its
	allows the threat of substitution to grow for the company (Costco, 2022, p 32). Main competitors include Kroger, Amazon, Walmart, and Target which increases competitive rivalry (Costco, 2022, p 30).	in the market that affects their pricing ability for certain products. For instance homeware, groceries, and clothing. The threat remains high (Walmart, 2022, p 57). Amazon, Alibaba, Costco, Home Depot, and others. The competitive rivalry for this retailer is far more than its rival (Walmart, 2022, p 55).

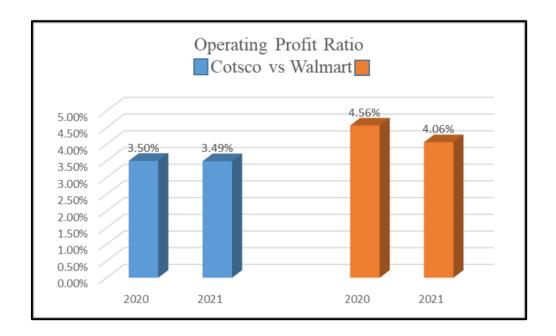
create a problem for the create the same brand value company. Although, the issue remains non-existent remains negligible for this for Cotsco Corporation (Barr, 2023).

as Walmart. The threat reason (Walmart, 2022, p 55).

2.0 Financial performance using ratio analysis

Costco Corporation (In millions)		Walmart (In millions)		
Data input for profitability ratios	2022	2021	2022	2021
Net Sales	222,730	192,052	567,762	555,233
Operating profit	7793	6708	25942	22548
Net profit	5844	5007	13673	13510
Profitability Ratios				
Operating profit Ratio=Operati ng profit/ Net Sales*100	7793/222730*100= 3.50%	6708/192052*100= 3.49%	25942/567762*100= 4.56%	22548/555233*100= 4.06%
Net profit Ratio=Net profit/ Net Sales*100	5844/222730*100= 2.62%	5007/192052*100= 2.60%	13673/567762*100= 2.41%	13510/555233*100= 2.43%
Liquidity Current Assets	32696	29505	81070	90067

Current Liabilities	31998	29441	87379	92645
Current Ratio=Current Assets/Current Liabilities	32696/31998= <mark>1.02</mark>	29505/29441=1.00	81070/87379=0.92	90067/92645=0.97
Inventories	17907	14215	56511	44949
Acid-Test Ratio=Current Assets- Inventories/Cu rrent Liabilities=	32696- 17907/31998=0.46	29505- 14215/29441=0.52	81070- 56511/87379=0.28	90067- 44949/92645=0.48



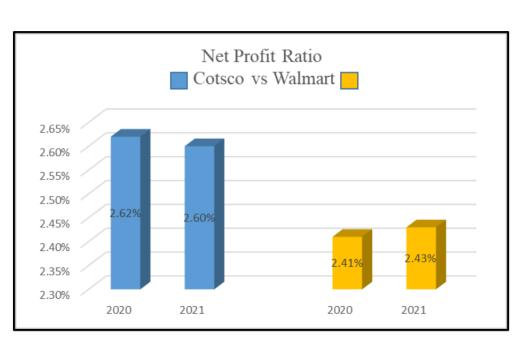
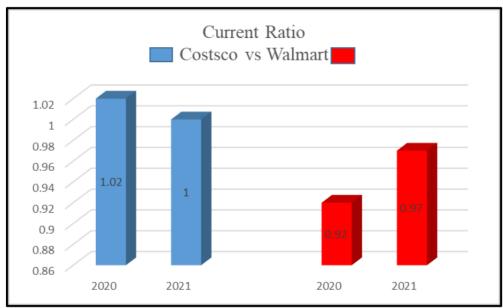


Figure 1: Profitability Ratios

(Source: Excel)



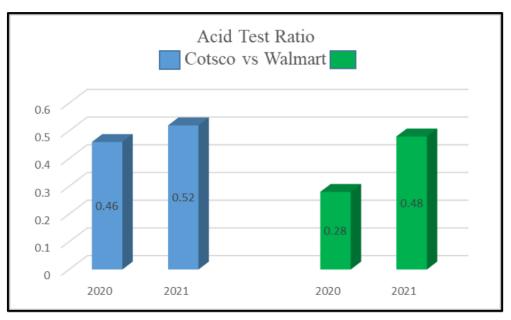


Figure 1: Liquidity Ratios

(Source: Excel)

2.1 Analysis of the Profitability and liquidity ratios

The operating profit ratio tries to measure the earnings generated by an organisation, through its core business operations for a given period. That is excluding the deduction for administrative and selling and distribution costs. Comparing both organisations, the primary company Costco Wholesale Corporation has shown a decline in its operating profitability. There has also been negligible change in one year for the company, with a 0.1% dip experienced in the operating profit ratio. This clarifies that operating expenditure has been growing for the firm that is resulting in lesser sales that can be converted into profits. The company has to manage this ratio, in such a manner whereby their operating expenditure does not lead them to a loss (Costco, 2022, p 60-64). Whereas, in the case of Walmart the operating profit ratio has also shown a decline that is more than Costco. However, their operating profit ratio in overall comparison to the latter company is more. This is seen by a 4.56% operating profit ratio for the year 2020 (Chen *et al.*, 2016). The operating profit ratio diminished by 0.50% which is comparatively more than Cotsco, and in that case, operating expenditure has been growing for some time. It could also indicate that the operating expenditure has been directly associated with the company operations of Walmart (Walmart, 2022, p 78-87). This

unprecedented growth in the operating expenses needs to be stemmed for bringing more operating profit into the company.

The net profit ratio is the percentage of net profit extracted through the net sales, after excluding taxes and other factors. The net profitability ratio for Cotsco has grown by 0.06% within one year. This is inclusive from 2020 to 2021. It shows that the revenue is growing for the company which is getting converted to net profits. The net profit ratio for the retailer shows that it has not surpassed expectations about a rise in profitability. For Walmart, the year 2020 to 2021 shows that the net profit ratio has been considerably lower in one year (Costco, 2022, p 60-64). A 0.02% net profit ratio has seen to have grown for Walmart. This is extensively poor considering the stature of the organisation, along with its market reputation. It shows that overall expenditure management is still improper for the company of Walmart which is generating poor net sales. Concerns related to such net sales, need to be addressed especially about net profit generation.

The current ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures the organisational capability for meeting short-term obligations. These obligations might get due within a year. In the case of Costco Wholesale Corporation, the current ratio is at an ideal position i.e. above 1. This shows that with financial resources wise the company is solvent, and it has the resources to pay up its obligations (Chen *et al.*, 2016). Meanwhile, the current ratio for 2021 represented by Costco saw a -0.02 decline that further indicated that the enterprise is losing its ability to meet its short-term obligations. In comparison, Walmart has a current ratio below 1 (Walmart, 2022, p 78-87). That shows that it is not solvent, and is experiencing difficulties to come up with its short-term obligations. This needs to be changed over a period. However, long-term solvency-related problems might be addressed, but before that short-term matters need to be resolved within a period.

Through the acid-test ratio, short-term assets need to be configured for reducing their short-term liabilities. Considering the same feature, the years 2020 to 2021 show that Costco Warehouse Corporation experienced a decline of 0.06, with the ratio also below 1. This diminishes its capability to amass enough short-term assets for mitigating its short-term liabilities (Costco, 2022, p 61). Furthermore, Walmart saw a decline in the current ratio by 0.20 within one year. Meanwhile, Walmart's acid-test ratio was also below 1, which shows their ability to meet their immediate obligations using short-term assets is problematic. The short-term assets are not converting net sales that can create better fund consolidation, resulting in obligation management.

3.0 Balanced scorecard for Costco Corporation

Balanced	Objectives	Measures	Targets (Goals)	Initiatives
scorecard				
dimensions				
Financial	Selling fewer branded items	Firstly, evaluating the progress of sales	Firstly, increasing the sales volume by	-Developing new streams of revenue,
	increases sales	volume for a few	more than 10% to	especially through
	volume over time	branded products	give stern	the branded
	directly driving	including	competition to the	products that are
	discounts and	toothpaste brands.	likes of Walmart,	popular within
	contributing to the	tootiipaste orangs.	Target, and others.	Costco
	revenue of Costco	Secondly, reducing	ranger, and omers.	Corporation.
	Warehouse	the operating	Secondly, reducing	Corporation
	corporation. For	expenses in such a	the operating	-Organising
	instance, Costco	manner, allows the	expenditure by 7%	meetings with the
	deals in a limited	sales to get	at least directly gets	shareholders, by
	number of brands,	maximised over a	generated from the	involving the
	especially	period (Lutz, 2014).	sale of non-popular	financial manager
	considering		retail items (Lutz,	in deliberating ways
	toothpaste as well	Thirdly, ensuring a	2014).	of mitigating the
	(Lutz, 2014).	few of the brands		rising operating
		available in limited	Thirdly, increasing	expenditures.
		volumes are	discounts for	
		discounted over	popular branded	-Setting up reports
		time gives the	products by 3-5%	that provide an idea
		organisation an	enables better sales	of product position
		advantage to	over a specific	in the market and its
		complement	period.	reception with
		additional costs		regards to the
		getting assigned to		customers looking
		other non-selling		to buy the same
		products. In short,		representing
		performing better		diverse brands, and
		cost management		isolating the tactics
		through product		that can facilitate
		distribution (Lutz,		discounts for

		2014).		specific products obtained by the customers.
Customer	Focusing on the annual membership-related offers for customers, that enable the gradual sale of different product types among classes. These include the likes of clothing, diamond rings, toiletries, and other electronic-related items (Clifford, 2019).	Firstly, analysing consumer choices by going through their purchase histories, thereby providing better membership services that can cater to their ideals or demands (Clifford, 2019). Secondly, the climate of in-house stores needs to be sanitised with minimum hygiene to be maintained, which appeals to customers that the company is concerned about their welfare first before engaging any product worth buying (Clifford, 2019). Thirdly, better handling of both offline and online complain handling, through different staff members that features customer executive managers	Firstly, ascertaining customer scores delivered through ratings and reviews. That needs to be 53% on the positive side (Clifford, 2019). Secondly, getting above 40% score for overall cleanliness management for Costco stores, and maintenance of hygiene that allows customers to return to the stores in the future. Thirdly, hiring 35% or more staff members whose overall behaviour towards customers is amicable (Clifford, 2019).	-Launching initiatives within social media handles like Instagram or Facebook that can motivate customers more over a period. -Toilet facilities, as well as usage of Wifi and other leisure activities that customers can enjoy should observe a modicum of respect for both sexes i.e. male and female groups. -Customer executives should report every week, the attitude of customers and their personal experiences regarding the features provided by Costco.

		and other offline store representatives.		
Internal Processes	Organising store designing concepts that standardises operational choices including empowerment of staff, offering less volume of products, and accepting operational slacks (Relihan, 2018).	Firstly, ensuring that the store designs provide ample space for customers to manoeuvre, including browsing, navigating, and communicating with store managers without too many hindrances (Relihan, 2018). Secondly, the upkeep of limited products and making them available for customer viewing does not allow for too much complaining regarding the inventory. Also, ensuring that it becomes ample according to customer requirements (Relihan, 2018). Thirdly, experiencing random problems due to valuable staff	Firstly, making sure that new store designs are supported with innovative ideas that give ample scope for technology deployment resulting in smart services that need to be increased by 67%. Smart services will ensure less over-crowding can occur within the stores (Relihan, 2018). Secondly, keeping a handful of product varieties for premium brands does not confuse the customers and make them suffer from want of choice. Moreover, customers can get dissuaded upon seeing too many brands brought into view. The product varieties are thus to be diminished by 70% at least.	-Modern store concepts are inspired by the latest architecture-style magazines for retailers and other artist's related contributions within the industry. The company can affiliate with such members of society for better installation of concepts. -Some product brands include Kirkland, Horizon Organic, and others that can have few goods available in each store. -Regular maintenance needs to be made in Costco corporation stores every month that can help in identifying arising within its functioning.

		getting exited, machines getting broken down, and other factors.	Thirdly, unexpected issues need to be reported by the staff to the management. That allows the management to prepare special reports listing the cause of the problems and then release the same for shareholder viewing. Such reports need to increase by 40%.	
Learning and Growth	Shaping a better pay structure for the workers, management members, leaders, and managers enables them to increase productivity which is further improved through training programs (Business Insider, 2023).	Firstly, creating a database of staff members, leaders, managers, and other administrative constituents who need to experience pay hikes in a sooner time (Business Insider, 2023). Secondly, introducing specific training regimes that try to address the worker requirements. For instance, a staff member might be experiencing problems communicating	Database reports featuring information about workers, staff members involved in the administration, and managers need to increase by 90% (Business Insider, 2023). Training regimes need to be maximised by 45-50% based on the types of problems experienced by the workers, and their overall functioning. Thirdly, check the progress reports of	-Initiatives related to employee satisfaction reviewing the need to be organised by Costco corporation every 6 months. -Training regimes need to be versatile, and before launching the initiatives, planning needs to be administered that is before release after every 4 months. -Allowing the majority of the performing workers, to aid the underperforming

directly with	all the management	half of the
customers,	staff within the	organisation
therefore specific	company, every	enables better team
training regimes	quarter. The	building.
need to be made for	progress report	
such workers	inspection needs to	
(Business Insider,	be increased by	
2023).	25% (Business	
	Insider, 2023).	
Thirdly, ensuring		
that employees,		
managers, and other		
types of workers		
receiving better pay		
are working to		
deserve the same		
pecuniary results.		

4.0 Impact of the coronavirus pandemic on the financial performance

As per the notions of Sayyida *et al.* (2021), consumer behaviour has transformed in the digital before the onset of the pandemic. Their behaviours thus can be grouped into four categories that include pure offline shopping, pure online shopping, showrooming, and webrooming. These enabled the customers to rely upon a specific behaviour and conduct their business by utilising a single channel (Harvey, 2021). However, the pandemic disrupted these behaviours and made the consumer rely on online based shopping itself. Online retail sales within the US proved a self-evident instance indicating the above factor. The overall online sales increased by 14.5% in 2020, from 3.5% in 2019. The highest proportion of retail sales occurred within the second quarter of 2020 which reached close to 16.5%. During this period, consumers being riled up by excessive concerns decided to pursue their products and purchase the same in large quantities (Harvey, 2021). For instance from detergent products to household appliances, from grocery products to normal clothing. All product types experienced shortages and problems that were unaccounted for before they reached the recipient. This shift in consumer behaviour occurred at the pre-purchase stage courtesy of the drastic influence of information technology. Furthermore, with larger social distancing occurring in countries and forcing customers away

from witnessing products, its brands, and other forms of versatility it has to offer in the market. It created problems for organisations like Costco, which offered to pay premium wages to their workers after the outbreak occurred in March 2020 (Reuters, 2021). The minimum wage for the staff surpassed \$16 over competitors Amazon, and Target Corporation. Meanwhile, the company invested in a personal blend of offline and online-related shopping experience creation. This form of market-related changes only brought them a handful of sales through the online medium. Even if the overall online sales jumped by 75.8% during the later quarters, it was still below that of its competitors.

According to He et al., (2021), order fulfilment became a cause of concern for multiple retailers operating within the sector. They have not only tried ship-to-store and direct dropping, pickup in-store features, and even shipping directly to the recipient via stores. The issue centring the above elements has been identifying a continuously dynamic program, that minimises supply chain costs. A drop shipping supply chain-related distribution allows a customer to receive an order and the supplier to fill the same. This got altered spontaneously after the pandemic started straining the operational commitments of organisations. Even if the company of Costco benefited from higher sales during the pandemic, figures speculated later revealed that the enterprise had accounted for \$281 million in expenses. That featured the likes of hazard pay, sanitation costs, and other safety protocol-related expenses that were never accounted for by the corporation (Isidore, 2020). The shopping schemes as identified by retailers like Sam's Club and BJ's Wholesale have found ways to increase revenue by over \$52 billion. The online sales also re-doubled by 90% during the earlier periods of 2020. Revenue for Costco also worsened after the initial periods before covid-19, the expenditure grew by \$226,448 billion. Sales are also increasing by 11.67% on a year-over-year basis. However, due to sudden changes in business operations related to the retail organisation, Costco has been unable to stem the operating expenses further due to its reliance on a lower volume of retail products (Isidore, 2020). Covid-19 impacted the transactions undertaken by Costco, especially with average transactions experienced worldwide only growing by 7.3%. Considering the US market, only 5.7% of the transactions were experienced by the company. This was comparatively lower than earlier expectations as established by the firm (Macrotrends.net, 2023). Also, e-commercerelated ventures only increased by 38.2% during the earlier periods when the pandemic raged on. All these factors together have contributed negatively in the context of the company considering the pandemic years. It was observed that sales should have grown higher within the periods.

Also, Schleper *et al.*, (2021), further pointed out that many retailers did not see their logistics as the competitive lever for connecting with better online sales. They believed too much in their in-house delivery services similar to Amazon which did not work during the pandemic even with higher delivery fees. The delivery fees only worsened the profit expectations that could be accounted for within the company. Costco tried to optimise their membership plans but had to inject higher costs in the annual fees that came to about \$901 million within a year. This dissuaded many customers to further continue in the retail firm, and looking for other ways to control the costs related to the management of distribution (Katelijn Quartier *et al.*, 2021, p 345). It was no wonder that both product characteristics and delivery systems need to be made, which allowed the creation of a better experience for the customers. This was greatly absent throughout the year mainly in the case of Costco, whereas other retailers somehow managed to consolidate their sales better. Costco, could not maintain its higher sales revenue during the period.

5.0 Summary

The above report concludes that after a comparison of both organisations Costco and its competitors Walmart, net profitability wise the former is head of the latter. Although, their management of operating expenses still requires better reviewing, that puts Walmart ahead in terms of the operating profit ratio. However, with liquidity wise Costco can better leverage their resources to pay off its short-term obligations but still needs to look towards its inventories. The same cannot be said in the case of Walmart, which is not solvent based on the ratio analysis made in the report. The report further summarises that the balanced scorecard on Costco identified that the company was looking to create versatility among its product brands, but eyeing a lesser degree of sales towards the same. That was to focus on the discounting factor. Also, they wanted to ensure that staff were adequately trained in addressing consumer needs and mitigating the problems they might have experienced. Moreover, diverse training regimes were likely to create a competitive attitude among the workers which was the main emphasis of Costco. The pandemic created massive issues concerning revenue for the retailer, but somehow also increased its online sales. However, due to the accountability of certain miscellaneous costs it was facing hard to convert revenue into profits. In the current period, after the pandemic, the retailer has somehow managed to improve its retail sales by concentrating on their targeted business model. This allows the company to embark on a future filled with better promises.

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