The Meteoric Rise of Amazon
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## Abstract

This project studies the meteoric rise of Amazon.com (NASDAQ: AMZN) in the recent years. The company's stock increased by $513 \%$ over the last 5 years while the S\&P 500 index (which is an indicator of overall markets) grew by 80\% approx. Amazon.com was founded in 1994 and went public in 1997; it has now become the largest retailer in the United States. This study looks at the financial performance, the operational performance and attempts to carry out an investment analysis of Amazon in the recent past. Using Microsoft Excel, this study performs an analysis of financial statements available from investor reports of the company and also from the database Mergent Online. This study employs both a percentage comparison and ratio analysis to provide the reader with the perspective on the growth of the company and explore the key financial drivers of success achieved by amazon.com. The uniqueness of this study is that it enables readers to look into the financial strategy of Amazon and how it has allowed them to become the powerhouse of retail.

## Introduction

AMZN - Amazon is a publicly traded American company founded July $5^{\text {th }}, 1994$ in Seattle, WA by Chairman and CEO Jeff Bezos. Since conception, Amazon has acquired companies, such as Whole Foods and Zappos, to enhance their market share and penetrate other markets. Recently, Jeff Bezos has discussed entering the Health Care industry with discussed entering the Health Care industry with Dimon (CEO, JP Morgan Chase Bank).

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|  | 2017 | 2016 | 2015 | 2014 | 2013 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Revenue | 177,866 | 135,987 | 107,006 | 88,988 | 74,452 |
| Cost of sales | 111934 | 88265 | 71651 | 62752 | 54181 |
| Gross margin | 65,932 | 47,722 | 35,355 | 26,236 | 20,271 |
| Marketing expenses | 10,069 | 7,233 | 5,254 | 4,332 | 3,133 |
| General \& Admin expenses | 3,674 | 2,432 | 1,747 | 1,552 | 1,129 |
| Operating Profit | 52,189 | 38,057 | 28,354 | 20,352 | 16,009 |

Table 1: Snapshot of Income Statement for years 2006 to 2012

| Report Date | Dec-17 | Dec-16 | Dec-15 | Dec-14 | Dec-13 |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: | ---: |
| Total current assets | $46 \%$ | $55 \%$ | $56 \%$ | $57 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Total assets | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ | $100 \%$ |
| Long-term borrowings | $19 \%$ | $9 \%$ | $13 \%$ | $15 \%$ | $8 \%$ |
| Short term liabilities | $44 \%$ | $53 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $52 \%$ | $57 \%$ |
| Total equity | $21 \%$ | $23 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $20 \%$ | $24 \%$ |

Table 2: Snapshot of common size balance sheets from 2006-12 (\% total Assets)

| Liquidity | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | Solvency Ratios | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| :--- | ---: | ---: | :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Current Ratio | 1.04 | $\mathbf{1 . 0 4}$ | debt ratio | 0.79 | 0.77 |
| Quick ratio | 0.76 | $\mathbf{0 . 7 8}$ | times interest earned | 5.49 | 9.04 |
| Cash ratio | 0.35 | $\mathbf{0 . 4 4}$ | cash coverage ratio | 5.49 | 9.04 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Asset Management Ratios | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| inventory turnover | 6.98 | $\mathbf{7 . 7 0}$ | Profitability ratios | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| days' sales in inventory | 52.33 | 47.39 | profit margin | 0.02 | 0.03 |
| receivables turnover | 13.51 | 16.31 | ROA | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| days' sales in receivables | 27.01 | $\mathbf{2 2 . 3 8}$ | ROE |  |  |
| total asset turnover | 1.35 | 1.63 |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ |
| Market value ratios | $\mathbf{2 0 1 7}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 1 6}$ | 2014 DuPont analysis | 0.02 | 0.02 |
| EPS | 6.15 | 4.90 | Profit Margin | 1.35 | 1.63 |
| P/E | 190.16 | $\mathbf{1 5 3 . 0 3}$ | Asset turnover | 4.74 | 4.32 |
| PEG | 6.81 | 0.51 | Financial Leverage | 0.11 | 0.12 |
| M-BV | 20.81 | $\mathbf{1 8 . 8 1}$ | ROE |  |  |

## Method

To complete my research, I looked at the following
Analysis of the company's financial statements from 2013-2017 (e.g. income statements and balance sheet)
Research and analysis of potential future acquisitions by Amazon

## Discussion

## Operating Profit:

Table 1 shows that operating profit of AMZN has increased by $226 \%$ over the past 5 years This is on an account of growth in sales revenues

## Current Assets and Liabilities:

From Table 2, it can be observed that current assets are declining which insinuates that the company is creating revenues with tighter inventories and receivables. Also, short term borrowings have decreased while long term liabilities have increased. The company has used the low interest regime to expand its balance sheet.

## Financial Ratios:

Table 3 contains financial ratios that analyzes the company from several different aspects. When comparing Amazon to its' biggest competitor, Walmart, we realize that Amazon has better liquidity that Walmart. The times interest earned provides valuable insight on how many times Amazon can pay its interest. In this case, Amazon can pay its' interest expenses 5 x in their current position. Amazon, compared to Walmart, has strong and weak asset management ratios. For example, Walmart has a receivables turnover of 107 whereas Amazon has a receivables turnover if 13. Lastly, the market-to-book value indicates investors are paying 20x the book value for a share of Amazon stock

## Results and Conclusion

Amazon's stock price, relative to the S\&P 500 share price, has increased dramatically over the past 5 years.

The company focuses on continuous innovation. For example, Jeff Bezos refers to everyday as Day 1 to keep employees from becoming complacent.

With recent discussion of increased pressure due to higher shipping costs and taxation from the Government, it will be interesting to see what happens with Amazon's profitability.

