

MCDONALDS CORP
Form 10-Q
November 04, 2011
[Table of Contents](#)

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2011

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-5231

McDONALD S CORPORATION

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

36-2361282
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

One McDonald s Plaza

Oak Brook, Illinois
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(630) 623-3000

60523
(Zip Code)

(Registrant s Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, a non-accelerated filer, or a smaller reporting company. See the definitions of large accelerated filer, accelerated filer and smaller reporting company in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one):

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes No

1,023,218,317

(Number of shares of common stock

outstanding as of September 30, 2011)

Table of Contents

MCDONALD S CORPORATION

INDEX

	Page Reference
Part I. Financial Information	
Item 1 <u>Financial Statements</u>	
<u>Condensed consolidated balance sheet, September 30, 2011 (unaudited) and December 31, 2010</u>	3
<u>Condensed consolidated statement of income (unaudited), quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	4
<u>Condensed consolidated statement of cash flows (unaudited), quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010</u>	5
<u>Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements (unaudited)</u>	6
Item 2 <u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	12
Item 3 <u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	27
Item 4 <u>Controls and Procedures</u>	27
Part II. <u>Other Information</u>	
Item 1 <u>Legal Proceedings</u>	28
Item 1A <u>Risk Factors</u>	28
Item 2 <u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	28
Item 6 <u>Exhibits</u>	29
<u>Signature</u>	32

All trademarks used herein are the property of their respective owners and are used with permission.

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**

In millions, except per share data	(unaudited) September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Assets		
Current assets		
Cash and equivalents	\$ 2,388.8	\$ 2,387.0
Accounts and notes receivable	1,203.9	1,179.1
Inventories, at cost, not in excess of market	115.0	109.9
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	714.2	692.5
Total current assets	4,421.9	4,368.5
Other assets		
Investments in and advances to affiliates	1,392.1	1,335.3
Goodwill	2,638.4	2,586.1
Miscellaneous	1,487.2	1,624.7
Total other assets	5,517.7	5,546.1
Property and equipment		
Property and equipment, at cost	35,220.2	34,482.4
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(12,882.3)	(12,421.8)
Net property and equipment	22,337.9	22,060.6
Total assets	\$ 32,277.5	\$ 31,975.2
Liabilities and shareholders' equity		
Current liabilities		
Short-term borrowings	\$ 816.1	
Accounts payable	750.1	\$ 943.9
Dividends payable	715.9	
Income taxes	235.7	111.3
Other taxes	329.0	275.6
Accrued interest	155.9	200.7
Accrued payroll and other liabilities	1,350.1	1,384.9
Current maturities of long-term debt	725.4	8.3
Total current liabilities	5,078.2	2,924.7
Long-term debt	10,988.1	11,497.0
Other long-term liabilities	1,520.8	1,586.9
Deferred income taxes	1,352.2	1,332.4
Shareholders' equity		
Preferred stock, no par value; authorized 165.0 million shares; issued none		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; authorized 3.5 billion shares; issued 1,660.6 million shares	16.6	16.6
Additional paid-in capital	5,430.1	5,196.4
Retained earnings	35,329.8	33,811.7
Accumulated other comprehensive income	548.5	752.9
Common stock in treasury, at cost; 637.4 and 607.0 million shares	(27,986.8)	(25,143.4)
Total shareholders' equity	13,338.2	14,634.2

Total liabilities and shareholders equity

\$ 32,277.5

\$ 31,975.2

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF INCOME (UNAUDITED)**

In millions, except per share data	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues				
Sales by Company-operated restaurants	\$ 4,855.5	\$ 4,246.6	\$ 13,705.6	\$ 12,063.1
Revenues from franchised restaurants	2,310.8	2,058.3	6,477.7	5,797.4
Total revenues	7,166.3	6,304.9	20,183.3	17,860.5
Operating costs and expenses				
Company-operated restaurant expenses	3,883.3	3,354.0	11,106.8	9,679.7
Franchised restaurants - occupancy expenses	376.2	344.4	1,103.5	1,018.0
Selling, general & administrative expenses	580.9	556.3	1,732.5	1,667.5
Impairment and other charges (credits), net	(6.6)	3.6	(4.2)	41.2
Other operating (income) expense, net	(62.2)	(49.9)	(165.0)	(161.8)
Total operating costs and expenses	4,771.6	4,208.4	13,773.6	12,244.6
Operating income	2,394.7	2,096.5	6,409.7	5,615.9
Interest expense	124.0	114.8	365.9	333.9
Nonoperating (income) expense, net	7.5	7.2	15.3	15.3
Income before provision for income taxes	2,263.2	1,974.5	6,028.5	5,266.7
Provision for income taxes	755.9	586.1	1,902.0	1,562.7
Net income	\$ 1,507.3	\$ 1,388.4	\$ 4,126.5	\$ 3,704.0
Earnings per common share-basic	\$ 1.47	\$ 1.31	\$ 3.98	\$ 3.46
Earnings per common share-diluted	\$ 1.45	\$ 1.29	\$ 3.94	\$ 3.42
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 1.31	\$ 1.16	\$ 2.53	\$ 2.26
Weighted-average shares outstanding-basic	1,028.8	1,061.0	1,035.5	1,069.7
Weighted-average shares outstanding-diluted	1,041.3	1,074.9	1,048.2	1,083.9

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (UNAUDITED)**

In millions	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Operating activities				
Net Income	\$ 1,507.3	\$ 1,388.4	\$ 4,126.5	\$ 3,704.0
Adjustments to reconcile to cash provided by operations				
Charges and credits:				
Depreciation and amortization	358.3	312.7	1,047.5	942.1
Deferred income taxes	159.7	12.1	185.4	5.5
Share-based compensation	21.2	20.0	65.3	64.7
Impairment and other charges (credits), net	(6.6)	3.6	(4.2)	41.2
Other	5.2	83.3	(46.8)	175.7
Changes in working capital items	124.5	124.3	(8.2)	(317.4)
Cash provided by operations	2,169.6	1,944.4	5,365.5	4,615.8
Investing activities				
Property and equipment expenditures	(692.3)	(523.1)	(1,791.4)	(1,319.4)
Sales and purchases of restaurant businesses and property sales	54.1	86.3	252.8	157.0
Other	(61.6)	(9.2)	(133.5)	(64.7)
Cash used for investing activities	(699.8)	(446.0)	(1,672.1)	(1,227.1)
Financing activities				
Short-term borrowings and long-term financing issuances and repayments	420.2	478.9	935.5	752.1
Treasury stock purchases	(874.8)	(798.1)	(2,993.4)	(2,156.5)
Common stock dividends	(627.2)	(583.5)	(1,894.3)	(1,764.6)
Proceeds from stock option exercises	79.5	107.1	265.4	363.0
Excess tax benefit on share-based compensation	25.8	28.9	83.2	92.6
Other	(1.8)	(21.2)	(12.4)	(5.2)
Cash used for financing activities	(978.3)	(787.9)	(3,616.0)	(2,718.6)
Effect of exchange rates on cash and cash equivalents	(172.7)	119.0	(75.6)	28.9
Cash and equivalents increase	318.8	829.5	1.8	699.0
Cash and equivalents at beginning of period	2,070.0	1,665.5	2,387.0	1,796.0
Cash and equivalents at end of period	\$ 2,388.8	\$ 2,495.0	\$ 2,388.8	\$ 2,495.0

See Notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (UNAUDITED)****Basis of Presentation**

The accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements contained in the Company's December 31, 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair presentation have been included. The results for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2011 do not necessarily indicate the results that may be expected for the full year.

The results of operations of McDonald's restaurant businesses purchased and sold were not material, on either an individual or aggregate basis, to the condensed consolidated financial statements for periods prior to purchase and sale.

Restaurant Information

The following table presents restaurant information by ownership type:

Restaurants at September 30,	2011	2010
Conventional franchised	19,367	19,179
Developmental licensed	3,803	3,377
Foreign affiliated	3,581	3,648
Franchised	26,751	26,204
Company-operated	6,393	6,257
Systemwide restaurants	33,144	32,461
Comprehensive Income		

The following table presents the components of comprehensive income for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010:

In millions	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Net income	\$ 1,507.3	\$ 1,388.4	\$ 4,126.5	\$ 3,704.0
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Foreign currency translation adjustments, net of hedging	(992.1)	1,000.9	(218.5)	(48.0)
Cash flow hedging adjustments	(4.6)	(20.0)	(8.6)	1.8
Pension liability adjustment	0.8	1.8	22.7	2.6
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(995.9)	982.7	(204.4)	(43.6)
Total comprehensive income	\$ 511.4	\$ 2,371.1	\$ 3,922.1	\$ 3,660.4
Per Common Share Information				

Diluted earnings per common share is calculated using net income divided by diluted weighted-average shares. Diluted weighted-average shares include weighted-average shares outstanding plus the dilutive effect of share-based compensation calculated using the treasury stock method, of 12.5 million shares and 13.9 million shares for the quarters ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively, and 12.7 million shares and 14.2 million shares for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively. There were no antidilutive stock options excluded in the diluted weighted-average shares calculation for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Fair Value Measurements

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

The Company measures certain financial assets and liabilities at fair value on a recurring basis, and certain non-financial assets and liabilities on a nonrecurring basis. Fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in the principal or most advantageous market in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. Fair value disclosures are reflected in a three-level hierarchy, maximizing the use of observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability on the measurement date. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1 inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for an identical asset or liability in an active market.

Table of Contents

Level 2 inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for a similar asset or liability in an active market or model-derived valuations in which all significant inputs are observable for substantially the full term of the asset or liability.

Level 3 inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement of the asset or liability. Certain of the Company's derivatives are valued using various pricing models or discounted cash flow analyses that incorporate observable market parameters, such as interest rate yield curves, option volatilities and currency rates, classified as Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy. Derivative valuations incorporate credit risk adjustments that are necessary to reflect the probability of default by the counterparty or the Company.

Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

The following table presents financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by the valuation hierarchy as defined in the fair value guidance:

In millions	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Carrying Value
<i>September 30, 2011</i>				
Cash equivalents	\$ 405.7			\$ 405.7
Investments	126.4*			126.4
Derivative assets	132.6*	\$ 70.6		203.2
Total assets at fair value	\$ 664.7	\$ 70.6		\$ 735.3
Derivative liabilities		\$ (11.1)		\$ (11.1)
Total liabilities at fair value		\$ (11.1)		\$ (11.1)
<i>December 31, 2010</i>				
Cash equivalents	\$ 722.5			\$ 722.5
Investments	131.6*			131.6
Derivative assets	104.4*	\$ 88.5		192.9
Total assets at fair value	\$ 958.5	\$ 88.5		\$ 1,047.0
Derivative liabilities		\$ (8.4)		\$ (8.4)
Total liabilities at fair value		\$ (8.4)		\$ (8.4)

* Includes investments and derivatives that hedge market-driven changes in liabilities associated with the Company's supplemental benefit plans.

Non-Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Certain assets and liabilities are measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis; that is, the assets and liabilities are not measured at fair value on an ongoing basis but are subject to fair value adjustments in certain circumstances (e.g., when there is evidence of impairment). At September 30, 2011, no material fair value adjustments or fair value measurements were required for non-financial assets or liabilities.

Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities not Measured at Fair Value

At September 30, 2011, the fair value of the Company's debt obligations was estimated at \$14.3 billion, compared to a carrying amount of \$12.5 billion. This fair value was estimated using various pricing models or discounted cash flow analyses that incorporated quoted market prices, and is similar to Level 2 within the valuation hierarchy. The carrying amount for both cash and equivalents and notes receivable approximate fair value.

Financial Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company is exposed to global market risks, including the effect of changes in interest rates and foreign currency fluctuations. The Company uses foreign currency denominated debt and derivative instruments to mitigate the impact of these changes. The Company does not use derivatives with a level of complexity or with a risk higher than the exposures to be hedged and does not hold or issue derivatives for trading purposes.

Table of Contents

The Company documents its risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedging transactions, as well as all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items. The Company's derivatives that are designated as hedging instruments consist mainly of interest rate exchange agreements, forward foreign currency exchange agreements and foreign currency options. Interest rate exchange agreements are entered into to manage the interest rate risk associated with the Company's fixed and floating-rate borrowings. Forward foreign currency exchange agreements and foreign currency options are entered into to mitigate the risk that forecasted foreign currency cash flows (such as royalties denominated in foreign currencies) will be adversely affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Certain foreign currency denominated debt is used, in part, to protect the value of the Company's investments in certain foreign subsidiaries and affiliates from changes in foreign currency exchange rates.

The Company also enters into certain derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments. The Company has entered into equity derivative contracts to mitigate market-driven changes in certain of its supplemental benefit plan liabilities. Changes in the fair value of these derivatives are recorded in selling, general & administrative expenses together with the changes in the supplemental benefit plan liabilities. In addition, the Company uses forward foreign currency exchange agreements and foreign currency exchange agreements to mitigate the change in fair value of certain foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities. Since these derivatives are not designated as hedging instruments, the changes in the fair value of these hedges are recognized immediately in nonoperating (income) expense together with the currency gain or loss from the hedged balance sheet position. A portion of the Company's foreign currency options (more fully described in the Cash Flow Hedging Strategy section) are undesignated as hedging instruments as the underlying foreign currency royalties are earned.

All derivative instruments designated as hedging instruments are classified as fair value, cash flow or net investment hedges. All derivatives (including those not designated as hedging instruments) are recognized on the Consolidated balance sheet at fair value and classified based on the instruments' maturity date. Changes in the fair value measurements of the derivative instruments are reflected as adjustments to other comprehensive income (OCI) and/or current earnings.

The following table presents the fair values of derivative instruments included on the Consolidated balance sheet:

<i>In millions</i>	<i>Balance Sheet Classification</i>	Derivative Assets		Derivative Liabilities		
		September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010	<i>Balance Sheet Classification</i>	September 30, 2011	December 31, 2010
Derivatives designated as hedging instruments						
Foreign currency	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 7.6	\$ 7.5	Accrued payroll and other liabilities		\$ (4.6)
Interest rate	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	14.6	0.5			
Foreign currency	Miscellaneous other assets	1.2				
Interest rate	Miscellaneous other assets	49.4	72.1	Other long-term liabilities	\$ (10.5)	(0.3)
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments		\$ 72.8	\$ 80.1		\$ (10.5)	\$ (4.9)
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments						
Foreign currency	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	\$ 5.0	\$ 6.0	Accrued payroll and other liabilities	\$ (10.2)	\$ (3.8)
Equity	Prepaid expenses and other current assets	132.6	104.4			
Foreign currency	Miscellaneous other assets	2.4	2.7			
Total derivatives not designated as hedging instruments		\$ 140.0	\$ 113.1		\$ (10.2)	\$ (3.8)
Total derivatives ⁽¹⁾		\$ 212.8	\$ 193.2		\$ (20.7)	\$ (8.7)

⁽¹⁾ The fair value of derivatives is presented on a gross basis. Accordingly, the 2011 and 2010 total asset and liability fair values do not agree with the values provided in the Fair Value Measurements note because that disclosure reflects netting adjustments related to specific counterparties of \$9.6 million and \$0.3 million, respectively.

Table of Contents

The following table presents the pretax amounts affecting income and OCI for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010, respectively:

In millions

Derivatives in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative		Hedged Items in Fair Value Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Related Hedged Items			
	2011	2010		2011	2010		
Interest rate	\$ (6.8)	\$ 24.5	Fixed-rate debt	\$ 6.8	\$ (24.5)		
Derivatives in Cash flow Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative (Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing and Ineffective Portion)		
	2011	2010	2011	2010	2011	2010	
Foreign currency	\$ (4.3)	\$ 13.8	\$ (3.2)	\$ 10.5	\$ (6.1)	\$ (22.1)	
Interest rate ⁽¹⁾	(10.5)		1.7	0.5		0.3	
Total	\$ (14.8)	\$ 13.8	\$ (1.5)	\$ 11.0	\$ (6.1)	\$ (21.8)	
Net Investment Hedging Relationships	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Accumulated OCI on Derivative (Effective portion)		Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Derivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments	Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income on Derivative	
	2011	2010	2011	2010		2011	2010
Foreign currency denominated debt	\$ (73.6)	\$ (86.8)			Foreign currency	\$ (5.6)	\$ 10.1
Foreign currency derivatives ⁽²⁾	(9.4)	(4.3)	\$ (8.2)		Equity ⁽³⁾	16.9	15.7
Total	\$ (83.0)	\$ (91.1)	\$ (8.2)	\$ -	Interest Rate	1.5	
					Total	\$ 12.8	\$ 25.8

Gains (losses) recognized in income on derivatives are recorded in Nonoperating (income) expense, net unless otherwise noted.

(1) The amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income is recorded in Interest expense.

(2) The amount of gain (loss) reclassified from accumulated OCI into income is recorded in Impairment and other charges (credits), net.

(3) The amount of gain (loss) recognized in income on the derivatives used to hedge the supplemental benefit plan liabilities is recorded in Selling, general & administrative expenses.

Fair Value Hedging Strategy

The Company enters into fair value hedges to reduce the exposure to changes in the fair value of certain liabilities. The fair value hedges the Company enters into consist of interest rate exchange agreements which convert a portion of its fixed-rate debt into floating-rate debt. All of the Company's interest rate exchange agreements meet the shortcut method requirements. Accordingly, changes in the fair value of the interest rate exchange agreements are exactly offset by changes in the fair value of the underlying debt. No ineffectiveness has been recorded to net income related to interest rate exchange agreements designated as fair value hedges for the nine month period ended September 30, 2011. A total of \$2.0 billion of the Company's outstanding fixed-rate debt was effectively converted to floating-rate debt resulting from the use of interest rate exchange agreements.

Cash Flow Hedging Strategy

The Company enters into cash flow hedges to reduce the exposure to variability in certain expected future cash flows. The types of cash flow hedges the Company enters into include interest rate exchange agreements, forward foreign currency exchange agreements and foreign currency options.

The Company periodically uses interest rate exchange agreements to effectively convert a portion of floating-rate debt, including forecasted debt issuances, into fixed-rate debt and the agreements are intended to reduce the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense. At September 30, 2011, \$250.0 million of the Company's anticipated debt issuances were effectively converted to fixed-rate resulting from the use of interest rate exchange agreements.

To protect against the reduction in value of forecasted foreign currency cash flows (such as royalties denominated in foreign currencies), the Company uses forward foreign currency exchange agreements and foreign currency options to hedge a portion of anticipated exposures.

Table of Contents

When the U.S. dollar strengthens against foreign currencies, the decline in present value of future foreign denominated royalties is offset by gains in the fair value of the forward foreign currency exchange agreements and/or foreign currency options. Conversely, when the U.S. dollar weakens, the increase in the present value of future foreign denominated royalties is offset by losses in the fair value of the forward foreign currency exchange agreements and/or foreign currency options.

Although the fair value changes in the foreign currency options may fluctuate over the period of the contract, the Company's total loss on a foreign currency option is limited to the upfront premium paid for the contract. However, the potential gains on a foreign currency option are unlimited as the settlement value of the contract is based upon the difference between the exchange rate at inception of the contract and the spot exchange rate at maturity. In limited situations, the Company uses foreign currency option collars, which limit the potential gains and lower the upfront premium paid, to protect against currency movements.

The hedges cover the next 15 months for certain exposures and are denominated in various currencies. As of September 30, 2011, the Company had derivatives outstanding with an equivalent notional amount of \$202.6 million that were used to hedge a portion of forecasted foreign currency denominated royalties.

The Company excludes the time value of foreign currency options, as well as the discount or premium points on forward foreign currency exchange agreements, from its effectiveness assessment on its cash flow hedges. As a result, changes in the fair value of the derivatives due to these components, as well as the ineffectiveness of the hedges, are recognized in earnings currently. The effective portion of the gains or losses on the derivatives is reported in the deferred hedging adjustment component of OCI in shareholders' equity and reclassified into earnings in the same period or periods in which the hedged transaction affects earnings.

The Company recorded after tax adjustments related to cash flow hedges to the deferred hedging adjustment component of accumulated OCI in shareholders' equity. The Company recorded a net decrease of \$8.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2011 and a net increase of \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010. Based on interest rates and foreign currency exchange rates at September 30, 2011, no significant amount of the \$6.4 million in cumulative deferred hedging gains, after tax, at September 30, 2011, will be recognized in earnings over the next 12 months as the underlying hedged transactions are realized.

Hedge of Net Investment in Foreign Operations Strategy

The Company primarily uses foreign currency denominated debt (third party and intercompany) to hedge its investments in certain foreign subsidiaries and affiliates. Realized and unrealized translation adjustments from these hedges are included in shareholders' equity in the foreign currency translation component of OCI and offset translation adjustments on the underlying net assets of foreign subsidiaries and affiliates, which also are recorded in OCI. As of September 30, 2011, a total of \$4.6 billion of the Company's foreign currency denominated debt was designated to hedge investments in certain foreign subsidiaries and affiliates.

Credit Risk

The Company is exposed to credit-related losses in the event of non-performance by the counterparties to its hedging instruments. The counterparties to these agreements consist of a diverse group of financial institutions. The Company continually monitors its positions and the credit ratings of its counterparties and adjusts positions as appropriate. The Company did not have significant exposure to any individual counterparty at September 30, 2011 and has master agreements that contain netting arrangements. Some of these agreements also require each party to post collateral if credit ratings fall below, or aggregate exposures exceed, certain contractual limits. At September 30, 2011, neither the Company nor its counterparties were required to post collateral on any derivative position, other than on hedges of certain of the Company's supplemental benefit plan liabilities where its counterparties were required to post collateral on their liability positions.

Impairment and Other Charges (Credits), Net

The Company recorded after tax impairment charges of \$36.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2010 related to its share of strategic restaurant closing costs in Japan. These charges primarily consisted of asset writeoffs and lease termination costs.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

In May 2011, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an update to Topic 820 - Fair Value Measurement of the Accounting Standards Codification. This update provides guidance on how fair value accounting should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards and does not extend the use of fair value accounting. The Company will adopt this guidance effective January 1, 2012 as required and does not expect the adoption to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

In June 2011, the FASB issued an update to Topic 220 - Comprehensive Income of the Accounting Standards Codification. The update is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in the financial statements. The guidance requires that the Company presents components of comprehensive income in either one continuous statement or two separate consecutive statements and no longer permits the presentation of comprehensive income in the Consolidated statement of shareholders' equity. The Company will adopt this new guidance effective January 1, 2012, as required.

Segment Information

The Company franchises and operates McDonald's restaurants in the food service industry. The following table presents the Company's revenues and operating income by geographic segment. The APMEA segment represents operations in Asia/Pacific, Middle East and Africa. Other Countries & Corporate represents operations in Canada and Latin America, as well as Corporate activities.

In millions	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Revenues				
U.S.	\$ 2,229.9	\$ 2,120.9	\$ 6,324.4	\$ 6,074.5
Europe	2,904.2	2,499.3	8,166.7	7,070.8
APMEA	1,601.6	1,333.3	4,511.8	3,735.8
Other Countries & Corporate	430.6	351.4	1,180.4	979.4
Total	\$ 7,166.3	\$ 6,304.9	\$ 20,183.3	\$ 17,860.5
Operating Income				
U.S.	\$ 986.8	\$ 930.3	\$ 2,731.8	\$ 2,634.8
Europe	917.1	796.7	2,425.8	2,071.3
APMEA	431.2	341.1	1,144.8	886.7
Other Countries & Corporate	59.6	28.4	107.3	23.1
Total	\$ 2,394.7	\$ 2,096.5	\$ 6,409.7	\$ 5,615.9
Debt Financing				

Short-term borrowings consist of commercial paper and outstanding balances on line of credit agreements at certain subsidiaries outside the U.S., denominated in various currencies at local market rates of interest. At December 31, 2010, Short-term borrowings and Current maturities of long-term debt included a reclassification to Long-term debt of \$1.2 billion as they were supported by a line of credit agreement expiring in March 2012, more than 12 months from the balance sheet date. As of September 30, 2011, this reclassification can no longer be made since the line of credit expires within 12 months of the balance sheet date. This line of credit remained unused at September 30, 2011 and December 31, 2010. The Company expects to replace this five-year line of credit agreement with a similar agreement in the fourth quarter 2011.

Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued and filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. There were no subsequent events that required recognition or disclosure.

Table of Contents

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

Overview

The Company franchises and operates McDonald's restaurants. Of the 33,144 restaurants in 119 countries at September 30, 2011, 26,751 were licensed to franchisees (including 19,367 franchised to conventional franchisees, 3,803 licensed to developmental licensees and 3,581 licensed to foreign affiliates (affiliates) primarily Japan) and 6,393 were operated by the Company. Under our conventional franchise arrangement, franchisees provide a portion of the capital required by initially investing in the equipment, signs, seating and décor of their restaurant businesses, and by reinvesting in the business over time. The Company owns the land and building or secures long-term leases for both Company-operated and conventional franchised restaurant sites. This maintains long-term occupancy rights, helps control related costs and assists in alignment with franchisees. In certain circumstances, the Company participates in reinvestment for conventional franchised restaurants. Under our developmental license arrangement, licensees provide capital for the entire business, including the real estate interest, and the Company has no capital invested. In addition, the Company has an equity investment in a limited number of affiliates that invest in real estate and operate and/or franchise restaurants within a market.

We view ourselves primarily as a franchisor and believe franchising is important to delivering great, locally-relevant customer experiences and driving profitability. However, directly operating restaurants is paramount to being a credible franchisor and is essential to providing Company personnel with restaurant operations experience. In our Company-operated restaurants, and in collaboration with franchisees, we further develop and refine operating standards, marketing concepts and product and pricing strategies, so that only those that we believe are most beneficial are introduced in the restaurants. We continually review, and as appropriate adjust, our mix of Company-operated and franchised (conventional franchised, developmental licensed and foreign affiliated) restaurants to help optimize overall performance.

The Company's revenues consist of sales by Company-operated restaurants and fees from restaurants operated by franchisees. Revenues from conventional franchised restaurants include rent and royalties based on a percent of sales along with minimum rent payments, and initial fees. Revenues from restaurants licensed to affiliates and developmental licensees include a royalty based on a percent of sales, and generally include initial fees. Fees vary by type of site, amount of Company investment, if any, and local business conditions. These fees, along with occupancy and operating rights, are stipulated in franchise/license agreements that generally have 20-year terms.

The business is managed as distinct geographic segments. Significant reportable segments include the United States (U.S.), Europe, and Asia/Pacific, Middle East and Africa (APMEA). In addition, throughout this report we present Other Countries & Corporate, which includes operations in Canada and Latin America, as well as Corporate activities. For the nine months 2011, the U.S., Europe and APMEA segments accounted for 31%, 40% and 22% of total revenues, respectively.

Strategic Direction and Financial Performance

The strength of the alignment among the Company, its franchisees and suppliers (collectively referred to as the System) has been key to McDonald's success. This business model enables McDonald's to deliver consistent, locally-relevant restaurant experiences to customers and be an integral part of the communities we serve. In addition, it facilitates our ability to identify, implement and scale innovative ideas that meet customers' changing needs and preferences.

McDonald's customer-focused Plan to Win which concentrates on being better, not just bigger provides a common framework for our global business yet allows for local adaptation. Through the focus on the five elements of our Plan to Win People, Products, Place, Price and Promotion we have enhanced the restaurant experience for customers worldwide and grown comparable sales and customer visits in each of the last seven years. This Plan, combined with financial discipline, has delivered strong results for our shareholders.

The Company's growth priorities under the Plan to Win include: optimizing the menu with the right food and beverage offerings, modernizing the customer experience by upgrading nearly every aspect of our restaurants from service to designs, and broadening our accessibility through continued convenience and value initiatives. The combination of all of these efforts successfully resonated with consumers, driving increases in comparable sales and customer visits in most countries despite a challenging global economy and a relatively flat Informal Eating Out (IEO) market. As a result, every area of the world contributed to global comparable sales and guest counts, which increased 5.0% and 2.6%, respectively, for the quarter 2011, and 4.9% and 3.4%, respectively, for the nine months 2011.

Table of Contents

Growth in comparable sales is driven by the System's ability to optimize guest count growth and average check, which is affected by changes in pricing and product mix. The goal is to achieve comparable sales growth through a balanced contribution from guest counts and average check. Menu pricing actions reflect local market conditions. In our Company-operated restaurants, we are focused on increasing prices in a manner that maintains guest count momentum while mitigating some of the impact of inflationary cost increases.

U.S. comparable sales increases were 4.4% for the quarter and 4.0% for the nine months driven by the McCafé line-up, classic core offerings, and the breakfast business. Ongoing U.S. priorities include building key categories from chicken and beef to beverages and breakfast, a focus on operational excellence and modernizing our restaurants with interior and exterior reimagining, as well as expanded hours and everyday value.

Europe's tiered-menu offerings and unique food events, as well as the segment's ongoing restaurant modernization efforts, contributed to 4.9% comparable sales growth for the quarter and 5.5% for the nine months. Europe's strategic priorities include increasing local relevance by complementing our tiered menu with a variety of limited-time food events as well as new snack and dessert options, upgrading the customer and employee experience through service initiatives and ongoing restaurant reimagining, and building brand transparency. While we have not seen a significant change in consumer behavior across the segment as a result of government-initiated austerity measures, we continue to closely monitor consumer reactions and remain confident that our business model will continue to drive profitable growth.

APMEA's continued commitment to branded affordability, convenience initiatives, such as drive-thru, delivery and extended hours, unique menu options and innovative marketing tie-ins contributed to comparable sales growth of 3.4% for the quarter and 3.9% for the nine months. In addition, breakfast contributed to the results through a combination of compelling value and a focus on strong menu offerings. APMEA will continue to execute initiatives that best support our goal to be customers' first choice for eating out by focusing on menu variety, value, restaurant experience and convenience.

Highlights From The Quarter And Nine Months Included:

Global comparable sales increased 5.0% for the quarter and 4.9% for the nine months.

Consolidated operating income increased 14% (8% in constant currencies) for the quarter and 14% (9% in constant currencies) for the nine months.

Diluted earnings per share were \$1.45 for the quarter and \$3.94 for the nine months, up 12% (6% in constant currencies) and 15% (10% in constant currencies), respectively. Foreign currency translation positively impacted diluted earnings per share by \$0.08 for the quarter and \$0.19 for the nine months.

For the nine months, the Company repurchased 38.1 million shares for \$3.0 billion and paid total dividends of \$1.83 per share or \$1.9 billion.

The quarterly cash dividend increased 15% to \$0.70 per share – the equivalent of \$2.80 annually – effective for the fourth quarter 2011.

Outlook

While the Company does not provide specific guidance on earnings per share, the following information is provided to assist in forecasting the Company's future results.

Changes in Systemwide sales are driven by comparable sales and net restaurant unit expansion. The Company expects net restaurant additions to add approximately 1.5-2 percentage points to 2011 Systemwide sales growth (in constant currencies), most of which will be due to the 541 net traditional restaurants added in 2010.

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

The Company does not generally provide specific guidance on changes in comparable sales. However, as a perspective, assuming no change in cost structure, a 1 percentage point increase in comparable sales for either the U.S. or Europe would increase annual diluted earnings per share by about 3 cents.

With about 75% of McDonald's grocery bill comprised of 10 different commodities, a basket of goods approach is the most comprehensive way to look at the Company's commodity costs. For the full year 2011, the total basket of goods cost is expected to increase 4.5-5% in the U.S. and Europe.

The Company expects full-year 2011 selling, general & administrative expenses to decrease about 2% in constant currencies, which reflects higher incentive compensation expense primarily recorded in the second half of 2010.

Based on current interest and foreign currency exchange rates, the Company expects interest expense for the full year 2011 to increase approximately 8-10% compared with 2010.

Table of Contents

A significant part of the Company's operating income is generated outside the U.S., and about 40% of its total debt is denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, earnings are affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the Euro, British Pound, Australian Dollar and Canadian Dollar. Collectively, these currencies represent approximately 65% of the Company's operating income outside the U.S. If all four of these currencies moved by 10% in the same direction, the Company's annual diluted earnings per share would change by about 20 cents.

The Company expects the effective income tax rate for the full-year 2011 to be 31% to 32%. Some volatility may be experienced between the quarters resulting in a quarterly tax rate that is outside the annual range.

The Company now expects capital expenditures for 2011 to be approximately \$2.6 billion; about half of this amount will be used to open new restaurants. The Company expects to open between 1,100 and 1,200 restaurants including approximately 400 restaurants in foreign affiliated and developmental licensed markets, such as Japan and Latin America, where the Company does not fund any capital expenditures. The Company expects net additions of about 800 restaurants. The remaining capital will be used for reinvestment in existing restaurants. Over half of this reinvestment will be used to reimage at least 2,200 locations worldwide, some of which will require no capital investment from the Company.

The Following Definitions Apply to These Terms as Used Throughout This Form 10-Q:

Information in constant currency is calculated by translating current year results at prior year average exchange rates. Management reviews and analyzes business results excluding the effect of foreign currency translation and bases incentive compensation plans on these results because they believe this better represents the Company's underlying business trends.

Systemwide sales include sales at all restaurants, whether operated by the Company or by franchisees. While franchised sales are not recorded as revenues by the Company, management believes the information is important in understanding the Company's financial performance because these sales are the basis on which the Company calculates and records franchised revenues and are indicative of the financial health of the franchisee base.

Comparable sales represent sales at all restaurants and comparable guest counts represent the number of transactions at all restaurants, whether operated by the Company or by franchisees, in operation at least thirteen months including those temporarily closed. Some of the reasons restaurants may be temporarily closed include reimagining or remodeling, rebuilding, road construction and natural disasters. Comparable sales exclude the impact of currency translation. Comparable sales are driven by changes in guest counts and average check, which is affected by changes in pricing and product mix. Management reviews the increase or decrease in comparable sales and comparable guest counts compared with the same period in the prior year to assess business trends. The number of weekdays and weekend days, referred to as the calendar shift/trading day adjustment, can impact comparable sales and guest counts. In addition, the timing of holidays can also impact comparable sales and guest counts.

Table of Contents**CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS**

Dollars in millions, except per share data	Quarter Ended September 30, 2011		Nine Months Ended September 30, 2011	
	Amount	% Increase/ (Decrease)	Amount	% Increase/ (Decrease)
Revenues				
Sales by Company-operated restaurants	\$ 4,855.5	14	\$ 13,705.6	14
Revenues from franchised restaurants	2,310.8	12	6,477.7	12
Total revenues	7,166.3	14	20,183.3	13
Operating costs and expenses				
Company-operated restaurant expenses	3,883.3	16	11,106.8	15
Franchised restaurants occupancy expenses	376.2	9	1,103.5	8
Selling, general & administrative expenses	580.9	4	1,732.5	4
Impairment and other charges (credits), net	(6.6)	n/m	(4.2)	n/m
Other operating (income) expense, net	(62.2)	(25)	(165.0)	(2)
Total operating costs and expenses	4,771.6	13	13,773.6	12
Operating income	2,394.7	14	6,409.7	14
Interest expense	124.0	8	365.9	10
Nonoperating (income) expense, net	7.5	3	15.3	0
Income before provision for income taxes	2,263.2	15	6,028.5	14
Provision for income taxes	755.9	29	1,902.0	22
Net income	\$ 1,507.3	9	\$ 4,126.5	11
Earnings per common share-basic	\$ 1.47	12	\$ 3.98	15
Earnings per common share-diluted	\$ 1.45	12	\$ 3.94	15

n/m Not meaningful

Table of Contents**Impact of Foreign Currency Translation**

While changes in foreign currency exchange rates affect reported results, McDonald's mitigates exposures, where practical, by financing in local currencies, hedging certain foreign-denominated cash flows, and purchasing goods and services in local currencies. Management reviews and analyzes business results excluding the effect of foreign currency translation and bases incentive compensation plans on these results because they believe this better represents the Company's underlying business trends. Results excluding the effect of foreign currency translation (also referred to as constant currency) are calculated by translating current year results at prior year average exchange rates.

IMPACT OF FOREIGN CURRENCY TRANSLATION

In millions, except per share data

			Currency Translation Benefit/ (Cost)
Quarters Ended September 30,	2011	2010	2011
Revenues	\$ 7,166.3	\$ 6,304.9	\$ 366.2
Company-operated margins	972.2	892.6	53.1
Franchised margins	1,934.6	1,713.9	87.3
Selling, general & administrative expenses	580.9	556.3	(20.8)
Operating income	2,394.7	2,096.5	123.3
Net income	1,507.3	1,388.4	75.8
Earnings per share-diluted	1.45	1.29	0.08

			Currency Translation Benefit/ (Cost)
Nine Months Ended September 30,	2011	2010	2011
Revenues	\$ 20,183.3	\$ 17,860.5	\$ 957.8
Company-operated margins	2,598.8	2,383.4	136.6
Franchised margins	5,374.2	4,779.4	215.7
Selling, general & administrative expenses	1,732.5	1,667.5	(55.5)
Operating income	6,409.7	5,615.9	305.4
Net income	4,126.5	3,704.0	198.6
Earnings per share-diluted	3.94	3.42	0.19

Foreign currency translation had a positive impact on consolidated operating results for the quarter and nine months driven by the stronger Euro and Australian Dollar as well as most other currencies.

Net Income and Diluted Earnings per Share

For the quarter, net income increased 9% (3% in constant currencies) to \$1,507.3 million and diluted earnings per share increased 12% (6% in constant currencies) to \$1.45. Foreign currency translation had a positive impact of \$0.08 on diluted earnings per share.

For the nine months, net income increased 11% (6% in constant currencies) to \$4,126.5 million and diluted earnings per share increased 15% (10% in constant currencies) to \$3.94. Foreign currency translation had a positive impact of \$0.19 on diluted earnings per share.

For the quarter and nine months, the growth rate on net income was negatively impacted by a higher effective income tax rate, while the growth rate on diluted earnings per share benefited from a three percent decrease in diluted weighted average shares outstanding. For the nine months 2010, results included after tax impairment charges of \$36.8 million or \$0.03 per share related to the Company's share of strategic restaurant closing costs in Japan.

During the quarter, the Company repurchased 10.5 million shares of its stock for \$909.6 million, bringing total repurchases for 2011 to 38.1 million shares or \$3.0 billion, and paid a quarterly dividend of \$0.61 per share or \$627.2 million, bringing the total

Table of Contents

dividends paid for 2011 to \$1.9 billion. The Company also declared a fourth quarter 2011 dividend of \$0.70 per share, reflecting an increase of 15%, and expects total cash returned to shareholders to be approximately \$6 billion for 2011.

Revenues

Revenues consist of sales by Company-operated restaurants and fees from restaurants operated by franchisees. Revenues from conventional franchised restaurants include rent and royalties based on a percent of sales along with minimum rent payments and initial fees. Revenues from franchised restaurants that are licensed to affiliates and developmental licensees include a royalty based on a percent of sales and generally include initial fees.

REVENUES

Dollars in millions

Quarters Ended September 30,	2011	2010	% Inc	% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
<i>Company-operated sales</i>				
U.S.	\$ 1,153.7	\$ 1,100.8	5	5
Europe	2,088.0	1,806.6	16	8
APMEA	1,353.6	1,134.7	19	10
Other Countries & Corporate	260.2	204.5	27	20
Total	\$ 4,855.5	\$ 4,246.6	14	8
<i>Franchised revenues</i>				
U.S.	\$ 1,076.2	\$ 1,020.1	6	6
Europe	816.2	692.7	18	8
APMEA	248.0	198.6	25	12
Other Countries & Corporate	170.4	146.9	16	9
Total	\$ 2,310.8	\$ 2,058.3	12	7
<i>Total revenues</i>				
U.S.	\$ 2,229.9	\$ 2,120.9	5	5
Europe	2,904.2	2,499.3	16	8
APMEA	1,601.6	1,333.3	20	11
Other Countries & Corporate	430.6	351.4	22	15
Total	\$ 7,166.3	\$ 6,304.9	14	8
Nine Months Ended September 30,	2011	2010	% Inc	% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
<i>Company-operated sales</i>				
U.S.	\$ 3,285.0	\$ 3,173.1	4	4
Europe	5,895.0	5,126.9	15	8
APMEA	3,809.3	3,186.4	20	11
Other Countries & Corporate	716.3	576.7	24	17
Total	\$ 13,705.6	\$ 12,063.1	14	8
<i>Franchised revenues</i>				
U.S.	\$ 3,039.4	\$ 2,901.4	5	5
Europe	2,271.7	1,943.9	17	9
APMEA	702.5	549.4	28	14
Other Countries & Corporate	464.1	402.7	15	8
Total	\$ 6,477.7	\$ 5,797.4	12	7
<i>Total revenues</i>				
U.S.	\$ 6,324.4	\$ 6,074.5	4	4

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

Europe	8,166.7	7,070.8	15	8
APMEA	4,511.8	3,735.8	21	11
Other Countries & Corporate	1,180.4	979.4	21	13
Total	\$ 20,183.3	\$ 17,860.5	13	8

Table of Contents

Consolidated revenues increased 14% (8% in constant currencies) for the quarter and 13% (8% in constant currencies) for the nine months. The constant currency growth was driven primarily by positive comparable sales as well as expansion.

In the U.S., revenues increased for the quarter and nine months due to positive comparable sales. Comparable sales were driven by the McCafé line-up, classic core offerings and the breakfast business.

In Europe, the constant currency increase in revenues for the quarter and nine months was primarily driven by comparable sales increases in Russia (which is entirely Company-operated), the U.K., France and Germany, as well as expansion in Russia.

In APMEA, the constant currency increase in revenues for the quarter and nine months was primarily driven by comparable sales increases in China and most other markets, as well as expansion in China.

The following table presents the percent change in comparable sales for the quarters and nine months ended September 30, 2011 and 2010.

COMPARABLE SALES

	% Increase			
	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,*		September 30,*	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
U.S.	4.4	5.3	4.0	3.5
Europe	4.9	4.1	5.5	4.8
APMEA	3.4	8.1	3.9	6.2
Other Countries & Corporate	11.4	11.3	9.9	11.1
Total	5.0	6.0	4.9	5.1

* On a consolidated basis, comparable guest counts increased 2.6% and 6.5% for the quarters 2011 and 2010, respectively, and increased 3.4% and 4.8% for the nine months 2011 and 2010, respectively.

The following table presents the percent change in Systemwide sales for the quarter and nine months ended September 30, 2011:

SYSTEMWIDE SALES

	Quarter Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30, 2011		September 30, 2011	
	% Inc	% Inc	% Inc	% Inc
		Excluding		Excluding
		Currency		Currency
		Translation		Translation
U.S.	5	5	5	5
Europe	17	8	16	8
APMEA	17	7	16	6
Other Countries & Corporate	21	13	20	12
Total	12	7	12	7

Table of Contents

Franchised sales are not recorded as revenues by the Company, but are the basis on which the Company calculates and records franchised revenues and are indicative of the health of the franchisee base. The following table presents Franchised sales and the related increases:

FRANCHISED SALES

Dollars in millions

	2011	2010	% Inc	% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
Quarters Ended September 30,				
U.S.	\$ 7,802.5	\$ 7,415.8	5	5
Europe	4,653.8	3,960.4	18	8
APMEA	3,426.9	2,958.1	16	6
Other Countries & Corporate	2,070.7	1,725.0	20	13
Total*	\$ 17,953.9	\$ 16,059.3	12	7

	2011	2010	% Inc	% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
Nine Months Ended September 30,				
U.S.	\$ 22,081.3	\$ 21,057.9	5	5
Europe	12,934.7	11,105.8	16	8
APMEA	9,530.1	8,312.9	15	4
Other Countries & Corporate	5,647.7	4,734.4	19	11
Total*	\$ 50,193.8	\$ 45,211.0	11	6

* Sales from developmental licensed restaurants or foreign affiliated markets where the Company earns a royalty based on a percent of sales were \$4,105.8 million and \$3,368.0 million for the quarters 2011 and 2010, respectively, and \$11,034.0 million and \$9,379.7 million for the nine months 2011 and 2010, respectively. The remaining balance of franchised sales is derived from conventional franchised restaurants where the Company earns rent and royalties based primarily on a percent of sales.

Table of Contents**Restaurant Margins****FRANCHISED AND COMPANY-OPERATED RESTAURANT MARGINS***Dollars in millions*

Quarters Ended September 30,	Percent		Amount		% Inc	% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
<i>Franchised</i>						
U.S.	84.5	84.1	\$ 909.6	\$ 858.0	6	6
Europe	80.1	79.5	653.6	550.4	19	9
APMEA	89.9	89.8	223.0	178.3	25	12
Other Countries & Corporate	87.0	86.5	148.4	127.2	17	10
Total	83.7	83.3	\$1,934.6	\$1,713.9	13	8
<i>Company-operated</i>						
U.S.	21.1	22.0	\$ 244.0	\$ 242.0	1	1
Europe	20.9	22.0	435.5	397.3	10	2
APMEA	18.4	18.9	248.5	214.0	16	7
Other Countries & Corporate	17.0	19.2	44.2	39.3	13	6
Total	20.0	21.0	\$ 972.2	\$ 892.6	9	3

Nine Months Ended September 30,	Percent		Amount		% Inc/ (Dec)	% Inc/ (Dec) Excluding Currency Translation
	2011	2010	2011	2010		
<i>Franchised</i>						
U.S.	83.9	83.5	\$2,550.0	\$2,422.7	5	5
Europe	79.0	78.2	1,795.3	1,520.2	18	10
APMEA	89.4	89.2	627.8	490.1	28	15
Other Countries & Corporate	86.4	86.0	401.1	346.4	16	9
Total	83.0	82.4	\$5,374.2	\$4,779.4	12	8
<i>Company-operated</i>						
U.S.	20.5	21.6	\$ 673.2	\$ 684.6	(2)	(2)
Europe	19.3	19.9	1,139.3	1,021.3	12	4
APMEA	17.6	18.0	671.8	574.3	17	8
Other Countries & Corporate	16.0	17.9	114.5	103.2	11	5
Total	19.0	19.8	\$2,598.8	\$2,383.4	9	3

Franchised margin dollars increased \$220.7 million or 13% (8% in constant currencies) for the quarter and \$594.8 million or 12% (8% in constant currencies) for the nine months.

In the U.S. and Europe, the franchised margin percent increased for the quarter and nine months primarily due to positive comparable sales, partly offset by higher occupancy costs.

In APMEA, the franchised margin percent for the quarter and nine months reflected a contractual increase in the royalty rate for Japan in addition to positive comparable sales in most markets, partly offset by the impact of the strengthening Australian Dollar. Company-operated margin dollars increased \$79.6 million or 9% (3% in constant currencies) for the quarter and \$215.4 million or 9% (3% in constant currencies) for the nine months as positive comparable sales were partially offset by higher costs, primarily commodity costs, in all segments.

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

In the U.S., the Company-operated margin percent decreased for the quarter and nine months primarily due to higher commodity costs, and to a lesser extent, higher occupancy & other costs, partly offset by positive comparable sales.

In Europe, the Company-operated margin percent decreased for the quarter and nine months primarily due to higher commodity, labor, and to a lesser extent, occupancy & other costs, partly offset by positive comparable sales.

Table of Contents

In APMEA, the Company-operated margin percent for the quarter and nine months reflected positive comparable sales, offset by higher commodity, labor and occupancy & other costs, and was negatively impacted by the acceleration of new restaurant openings in China. Similar to other markets, new restaurants in China initially open with lower margins that grow significantly over time. The following table presents Company-operated restaurant margin components as a percent of sales.

CONSOLIDATED COMPANY-OPERATED RESTAURANT EXPENSES AND MARGINS AS A PERCENT OF SALES

	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Food & paper	33.7	32.4	33.7	32.6
Payroll & employee benefits	24.5	24.8	25.2	25.3
Occupancy & other operating expenses	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.3
Total expenses	80.0	79.0	81.0	80.2
Company-operated margins	20.0	21.0	19.0	19.8
Selling, General & Administrative Expenses				

Selling, general & administrative expenses increased 4% (1% in constant currencies) for the quarter and nine months. The increase for the nine months is a result of higher employee and other costs mainly offset by costs related to the 2010 Vancouver Olympics and 2010 Worldwide Owner/Operator Convention.

For the nine months, selling, general & administrative expenses as a percent of revenues decreased to 8.6% for 2011 compared with 9.3% for 2010, and as a percent of Systemwide sales decreased to 2.7% for 2011 compared with 2.9% for 2010.

Impairment and Other Charges (Credits), Net

For the nine months 2010, the Company recorded after tax impairment charges of \$36.8 million related to its share of the strategic restaurant closing costs in Japan.

Other Operating (Income) Expense, Net**OTHER OPERATING (INCOME) EXPENSE, NET**

Dollars in millions

	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Gains on sales of restaurant businesses	\$ (15.8)	\$ (22.5)	\$ (42.4)	\$ (61.1)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates	(47.1)	(49.6)	(126.9)	(131.3)
Asset dispositions and other expense	0.7	22.2	4.3	30.6
Total	\$ (62.2)	\$ (49.9)	\$ (165.0)	\$ (161.8)

Equity in earnings of unconsolidated affiliates for the quarter and nine months decreased primarily due to the decline in the number of unconsolidated partnerships in the U.S., partly offset by the benefit from stronger foreign currencies.

Asset dispositions and other expense for the quarter declined due to higher gains on unconsolidated partnership dissolutions in the U.S. in 2011. The nine months reflected higher gains on unconsolidated partnership dissolutions in the U.S. and charges related to the voluntary glassware recall in 2010.

Table of Contents**Operating Income****OPERATING INCOME***Dollars in millions*

				% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
Quarters Ended September 30,	2011	2010	% Inc	
U.S.	\$ 986.8	\$ 930.3	6	6
Europe	917.1	796.7	15	6
APMEA	431.2	341.1	26	15
Other Countries & Corporate	59.6	28.4	n/m	74
Total	\$ 2,394.7	\$ 2,096.5	14	8

				% Inc Excluding Currency Translation
Nine Months Ended September 30,	2011	2010	% Inc	
U.S.	\$ 2,731.8	\$ 2,634.8	4	4
Europe	2,425.8	2,071.3	17	9
APMEA	1,144.8	886.7	29	17
Other Countries & Corporate	107.3	23.1	n/m	n/m
Total	\$ 6,409.7	\$ 5,615.9	14	9
n/m Not meaningful				

In the U.S., operating results increased for the quarter and nine months primarily due to higher franchised margin dollars. The nine months were negatively impacted by higher selling, general and administrative costs and lower Company-operated margin dollars.

In Europe, constant currency operating results increased for the quarter and nine months due to stronger operating performance in France, the U.K., Russia and Germany. Both periods benefited from higher franchised margin dollars, while higher Company-operated margin dollars also positively impacted the nine months.

In APMEA, constant currency operating results for the quarter and nine months were driven primarily by stronger operating results in many markets. The Company's share of impairment charges in 2010, related to strategic restaurant closings in Japan, positively impacted the nine months 2011 constant currency growth rate by five percentage points.

In Other Countries & Corporate, constant currency operating results increased for the quarter and nine months due to higher franchised margin dollars and lower corporate general and administrative expenses.

Combined Operating Margin

Combined operating margin is defined as operating income as a percent of total revenues. Combined operating margin for the nine months 2011 and 2010 was 31.8% and 31.4%, respectively.

Interest Expense

Interest expense increased for the quarter and nine months reflecting higher average debt balances and stronger foreign currencies, partly offset by lower average interest rates.

Table of Contents**Nonoperating (Income) Expense, Net****NONOPERATING (INCOME) EXPENSE, NET***Dollars in millions*

	Quarters Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest income	\$ (10.3)	\$ (5.6)	\$ (27.6)	\$ (13.8)
Foreign currency and hedging activity	6.5	1.8	7.6	6.4
Other expense	11.3	11.0	35.3	22.7
Total	\$ 7.5	\$ 7.2	\$ 15.3	\$ 15.3

Income Taxes

The effective income tax rate was 33.4% for the quarter 2011 compared with 29.7% for the quarter 2010. The higher effective tax rate in 2011 was primarily due to lower tax benefits related to certain foreign tax credits and a non-cash deferred tax cost related to certain foreign tax operations.

The effective income tax rate was 31.6% for the nine months 2011 compared with 29.7% for the nine months 2010. The higher effective tax rate in 2011 was primarily due to lower tax benefits related to certain foreign tax credits, partially offset by a nonrecurring deferred tax benefit related to certain foreign operations that was recorded in the first half of 2011.

Cash Flows and Financial Position

The Company generates significant cash from operations and has substantial credit capacity to fund operating and discretionary spending such as capital expenditures, debt repayments, dividends and share repurchases.

Cash provided by operations totaled \$5.4 billion and exceeded capital expenditures by \$3.6 billion for the nine months 2011. Cash provided by operations increased \$749.7 million compared with the nine months 2010 primarily due to stronger operating results and changes in working capital.

Cash used for investing activities totaled \$1.7 billion for the nine months 2011, an increase of \$445.0 million over the nine months 2010, primarily as a result of higher capital expenditures due to increased reimagining and new openings, partly offset by higher proceeds from sales of restaurant businesses.

Cash used for financing activities totaled \$3.6 billion for the nine months 2011, an increase of \$897.4 million primarily due to higher treasury stock purchases.

Debt obligations at September 30, 2011 totaled \$12.5 billion compared with \$11.5 billion at December 31, 2010. The increase in 2011 was primarily due to net issuances of \$935.5 million and the impact of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency denominated debt of \$98.0 million.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards

In May 2011, the FASB issued an update to Topic 820 - Fair Value Measurement of the Accounting Standards Codification. This update provides guidance on how fair value accounting should be applied where its use is already required or permitted by other standards and does not extend the use of fair value accounting. The Company will adopt this guidance effective January 1, 2012 as required and does not expect the adoption to have a significant impact on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2011, the FASB issued an update to Topic 220 - Comprehensive Income of the Accounting Standards Codification. The update is intended to increase the prominence of other comprehensive income in the financial statements. The guidance requires that the Company presents components of comprehensive income in either one continuous statement or two separate consecutive statements and no longer permits the presentation of comprehensive income in the Consolidated statement of shareholders' equity. The Company will adopt this new guidance

effective January 1, 2012, as required.

Table of Contents

Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

The information on this report includes forward-looking statements about our plans and future performance, including those under Outlook. These statements use such words as may, will, expect, believe and plan. They reflect our expectations and speak only as of the date of this report. We do not undertake to update them. Our expectations (or the underlying assumptions) may change or not be realized, and you should not rely unduly on forward-looking statements.

Our business and execution of our strategic plan, the Plan to Win, are subject to risks. The most important of these is whether we can remain relevant to our customers and a brand they trust. Meeting customer expectations is complicated by the risks inherent in our global operating environment. The IEO segment of the restaurant industry, although largely mature in our major markets, is highly fragmented and competitive. The IEO segment has been contracting in many markets, including some major markets, due to unfavorable economic conditions, and this may continue. Persistently high unemployment rates in many markets have also increased consumer focus on value and heightened pricing sensitivity. Combined with increasing pressure on commodity and labor costs, these circumstances affect restaurant sales and margin growth despite the strength of our brand and value proposition. We have the added challenge of the cultural, economic and regulatory differences that exist within and among the more than 100 countries where we operate. Initiatives we undertake may not have universal appeal among different segments of our customer base and can drive unanticipated changes in guest counts and customer perceptions. Our operations, plans and results are also affected by regulatory and similar initiatives around the world, notably the focus on nutritional content and the production, processing and preparation of food from field to front counter, as well as industry marketing practices.

These risks can have an impact both in the near- and long-term and are reflected in the following considerations and factors that we believe are most likely to affect our performance.

Our ability to remain a relevant and trusted brand and to increase sales and profits depends largely on how well we execute the Plan to Win.

The Plan to Win addresses the key drivers of our business and results people, products, place, price and promotion. The quality of our execution depends mainly on the following:

Our ability to anticipate and respond effectively to trends or other factors that affect the IEO segment and our competitive position in the diverse markets we serve, such as spending patterns, demographic changes, trends in food preparation, consumer preferences and publicity about us, all of which can drive popular perceptions of our business or affect the willingness of other companies to enter into site, supply or other arrangements or alliances with us;

The risks associated with our franchise business model, including whether our franchisees and developmental licensees will have the experience and financial resources to be effective operators and remain aligned with us on operating, promotional and capital-intensive initiatives and the potential impact on us if they experience food safety or other operational problems or project a brand image inconsistent with our values, particularly if our contractual and other rights and remedies are limited by local law or otherwise, costly to exercise or subject to litigation;

Our ability to drive restaurant improvements that achieve optimal capacity, particularly during peak mealtime hours, and to motivate our restaurant personnel and our franchisees to achieve consistency and high service levels so as to improve consumer perceptions of our ability to meet expectations for quality food served in clean and friendly environments;

Whether our restaurant reimagining and rebuilding plans, which remain a priority, are targeted at the elements of the restaurant experience that will best accomplish our goals and whether we can complete our plans as and when projected;

The success of our initiatives to support menu choice, physical activity and nutritional awareness and to address these and other matters of social responsibility in a way that communicates our values effectively and inspires trust and confidence;

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

Our ability to respond effectively to adverse perceptions about the quick-service category of the IEO segment or about our products, promotions and premiums, such as Happy Meals (collectively, our products), or the reliability of our supply chain and the safety of our products, and our ability to manage the potential impact on McDonald's of food-borne illnesses or product safety issues;

The success of our plans to improve existing menu items and to roll out new menu items, as well as the impact of our competitors actions, including in response to our menu changes and product introductions, and our ability to continue robust menu development and manage the complexity of our restaurant operations;

Our ability to differentiate the McDonald's experience in a way that balances consumer value with margin expansion, particularly in markets where pricing or cost pressures are significant or have been exacerbated by the current challenging economic and operating environment;

The impact of pricing, marketing and promotional plans on sales and margins and our ability to adjust these plans to respond quickly to changing economic conditions;

Table of Contents

The impact of events such as boycotts or protests, labor strikes and supply chain interruptions (including due to lack of supply or price increases) that can adversely affect us directly or adversely affect the vendors, franchisees and others that are also part of the McDonald's System and whose performance has a material impact on our results;

Our ability to recruit and retain qualified local personnel to manage our operations and growth, particularly in certain developing markets;

Our ability to leverage promotional or operating successes in individual markets into other markets in a timely and cost-effective way; and

The costs and operational risks associated with our increasing reliance on information technology (including our point-of-sale and other in-store technology systems or platforms), such as the need for increasing investments to upgrade and maintain our systems, the potential for system failures or programming errors and the impact on our margins from the use of cashless payments.

Our results and financial condition are affected by global and local market conditions, which can adversely affect our sales, margins and net income.

Our results of operations are substantially affected not only by global economic conditions, but also by local operating and economic conditions, which can vary substantially by market. Unfavorable conditions can depress sales in a given market or daypart (e.g., breakfast). To mitigate the impact of these conditions, we may take promotional or other actions that adversely affect our margins, limit our operating flexibility or result in charges or restaurant closings. Some macroeconomic conditions have an even more wide-ranging and prolonged impact. The current environment has been characterized by weak economies, persistently high unemployment rates, inflationary pressures and extreme volatility in financial markets worldwide, which has been exacerbated by the significant uncertainty associated with the ongoing sovereign debt crisis in certain Euro zone countries. This environment has adversely affected both business and consumer confidence and spending, and uncertainty about the long-term investment environment could further depress capital investment and economic activity. These unfavorable conditions are expected to persist for the foreseeable future in many of our most important markets. The key factors that can affect our operations, plans and results in this environment are the following:

Whether our strategies will permit us to compete effectively and make continued market share gains despite the uncertain economic outlook and extreme market volatility, while at the same time achieving sales and operating income within our targeted long-term average annual range of growth;

The effectiveness of our supply chain management to assure reliable and sufficient product supply on favorable terms;

The impact on consumer disposable income levels and spending habits of governmental actions to manage national economic matters, whether through austerity or stimulus measures and initiatives intended to control wages, unemployment, credit availability, inflation, taxation and other economic drivers;

The impact on restaurant sales and margins of recent volatility in commodity and gasoline prices, which we expect will continue, and the impact of pricing, hedging and other actions that we, franchisees and suppliers may take to address this environment;

The impact on our margins of labor costs given our labor-intensive business model, the long-term trend toward higher wages in both mature and developing markets and any potential impact of union organizing efforts;

The impact of foreign exchange and interest rates on our financial condition and results;

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

Whether we are able to identify and develop restaurant sites consistent with our plans for net growth of Systemwide restaurants from year to year, and whether new sites are as profitable as expected;

The challenges and uncertainties associated with operating in developing markets, which may entail a relatively higher risk of political instability, economic volatility, crime, corruption and social and ethnic unrest, all of which are exacerbated in many cases by a lack of an independent and experienced judiciary and uncertainties in how local law is applied and enforced, including in areas most relevant to commercial transactions and foreign investment;

The nature and timing of decisions about underperforming markets or assets, including decisions that result in impairment charges that reduce our earnings; and

The impact of changes in our debt levels on our credit ratings, interest expense, availability of acceptable counterparties, ability to obtain funding on favorable terms or our operating or financial flexibility, especially if lenders impose new operating or financial covenants.

Table of Contents

Increasing legal and regulatory complexity will continue to affect our operations and results in material ways.

Our legal and regulatory environment worldwide exposes us to complex compliance, litigation and similar risks that affect our operations and results in material ways. In many of our markets, including the United States and Europe, we are subject to increasing regulation, which has increased our cost of doing business. In developing markets, we face the risks associated with new and untested laws and judicial systems. Among the more important regulatory and litigation risks we face and must manage are the following:

The cost, compliance and other risks associated with the often conflicting and highly prescriptive regulations we face, especially in the United States where inconsistent standards imposed by local, state and federal authorities can adversely affect popular perceptions of our business and increase our exposure to litigation or governmental investigations or proceedings;

The impact of new, potential or changing regulation that can affect our business plans, such as those relating to marketing and the content and safety of our food and other products, as well as the risks and costs of our labeling and other disclosure practices, particularly given varying legal requirements and practices for testing and disclosure within our industry, ordinary variations in food preparation among our own restaurants, and the need to rely on the accuracy and completeness of information from third-party suppliers;

The impact of nutritional, health and other scientific inquiries and conclusions, which constantly evolve and often have contradictory implications, but nonetheless drive popular opinion, litigation and regulation, including taxation, in ways that could be material to our business;

The risks and costs to us, our franchisees and our supply chain of increased focus by U.S. and overseas governmental authorities and non-governmental organizations on environmental matters, such as environmental sustainability, climate change, greenhouse gases and water consumption, including initiatives that effectively impose a tax on carbon emissions;

The impact of litigation trends, particularly in our major markets, including class actions, labor and employment claims, landlord/tenant disputes and intellectual property claims; the relative level of our defense costs, which vary from period to period depending on the number, nature and procedural status of pending proceedings; and the cost and other effects of settlements or judgments, which may require us to make disclosures or take other actions that may affect perceptions of our brand and products;

Adverse results of pending or future litigation, including litigation challenging the composition of our products, or the appropriateness or accuracy of our marketing or other communication practices;

The increasing costs and other effects of compliance with U.S. and overseas regulations affecting our workforce and labor practices, including regulations relating to wage and hour practices, immigration, healthcare, retirement and other employee benefits and unlawful workplace discrimination;

Disruptions in our operations or price volatility in a market that can result from governmental actions, such as price, foreign exchange or import-export controls, increased tariffs or government-mandated closure of our or our vendors' operations, and the cost and disruption of responding to governmental investigations or proceedings, whether or not they have merit;

The legal and compliance risks associated with information technology, such as the costs of compliance with privacy, consumer protection and other laws, the potential costs associated with alleged security breaches (including the loss of consumer confidence that may result and the risk of criminal penalties or civil liability to consumers or employees whose data is alleged to have been

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

collected or used inappropriately) and potential challenges to the associated intellectual property rights or to our use of that intellectual property;

The impact of changes in financial reporting requirements, accounting principles or practices, including with respect to our critical accounting estimates, changes in tax accounting or tax laws (or related authoritative interpretations), particularly if corporate tax reform becomes a key component of budgetary initiatives in the United States and elsewhere, and the impact of settlements of pending or any future adjustments proposed by the IRS or other taxing authorities in connection with our tax audits, all of which will depend on their timing, nature and scope.

The trading volatility and price of our common stock may be affected by many factors.

Many factors affect the volatility and price of our common stock in addition to our operating results and prospects. The most important of these, some of which are outside our control, are the following:

The continuing unfavorable global economic and extremely volatile market conditions;

Governmental action or inaction in light of key indicators of economic activity or events that can significantly influence financial markets, particularly in the United States which is the principal trading market for our common stock, and media reports and commentary about economic or other matters, even when the matter in question does not directly relate to our business;

Changes in financial or tax reporting and accounting principles or practices that materially affect our reported financial condition and results and investor perceptions of our performance;

Table of Contents

Trading activity in our common stock or trading activity in derivative instruments with respect to our common stock or debt securities, which can reflect market commentary (including commentary that may be unreliable or incomplete in some cases) or expectations about our business, our creditworthiness or investor confidence generally; actions by shareholders and others seeking to influence our business strategies; portfolio transactions in our stock by significant shareholders; or trading activity that results from the ordinary course rebalancing of stock indices in which McDonald's may be included, such as the S&P 500 Index and the Dow Jones Industrial Average;

The impact of our stock repurchase program or dividend rate; and

The impact on our results of other corporate actions, such as those we may take from time to time as part of our continuous review of our corporate structure in light of business, legal and tax considerations.

Our results and prospects can be adversely affected by events such as severe weather conditions, natural disasters, hostilities and social unrest, among others.

Severe weather conditions, natural disasters, hostilities and social unrest, terrorist activities, health epidemics or pandemics (or expectations about them) can adversely affect consumer spending and confidence levels or other factors that affect our results and prospects, such as commodity costs. Our receipt of proceeds under any insurance we maintain with respect to certain of these risks may be delayed or the proceeds may be insufficient to offset our losses fully

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

There were no material changes to the disclosure made in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 regarding this matter.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and Chief Financial Officer (CFO), of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of September 30, 2011. Based on that evaluation, the CEO and CFO concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of such date to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports that it files or submits under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in Securities and Exchange Commission rules and forms. Such officers also confirm that there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended September 30, 2011 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Table of Contents**PART II OTHER INFORMATION****Item 1. Legal Proceedings**

There were no material changes to the disclosure made in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 regarding these matters.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

This report contains certain forward-looking statements which reflect management's expectations regarding future events and operating performance and speak only as of the date hereof. These forward-looking statements involve a number of risks and uncertainties. These and other risks are noted in the Risk Factors and Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements following Management's Discussion and Analysis.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds**Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities***

The following table presents information related to repurchases of common stock the Company made during the quarter ended September 30, 2011:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
July 1 - 31, 2011	1,055,843	\$ 87.40	1,055,843	\$ 4,675,196,000
August 1 - 31, 2011	4,271,972	86.00	4,271,972	4,307,827,000
September 1 - 30, 2011	5,172,034	87.00	5,172,034	3,857,878,000
Total	10,499,849	\$ 86.63	10,499,849	\$ 3,857,878,000

* Subject to applicable law, the Company may repurchase shares directly in the open market, in privately negotiated transactions, or pursuant to derivative instruments and plans complying with Rule 10b5-1, among other types of transactions and arrangements.

- (1) On September 24, 2009, the Company's Board of Directors approved a share repurchase program that authorizes the purchase of up to \$10 billion of the Company's outstanding common stock with no specified expiration date.

Table of Contents**Item 6. Exhibits**

Exhibit Number	Description
(3)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Restated Certificate of Incorporation, effective as of June 1, 2011, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2011. (b) By-Laws, as amended and restated with effect as of July 21, 2011, incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated July 21, 2011.
(4)	<p>Instruments defining the rights of security holders, including Indentures:*</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Senior Debt Securities Indenture, incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (4)(a) of Form S-3 Registration Statement (File No. 333-14141), filed October 15, 1996. (b) Subordinated Debt Securities Indenture, incorporated herein by reference from Exhibit (4)(b) of Form S-3 Registration Statement (File No. 333-14141), filed October 15, 1996.
(10)	<p>Material Contracts</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Directors' Deferred Compensation Plan, effective as of January 1, 2008, incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated November 28, 2007.** (b) McDonald's Excess Benefit and Deferred Bonus Plan, effective January 1, 2011, as amended and restated March 22, 2010, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.** (c) McDonald's Corporation Supplemental Profit Sharing and Savings Plan, effective as of September 1, 2001, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2001.** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) First Amendment to the McDonald's Corporation Supplemental Profit Sharing and Savings Plan, effective as of January 1, 2002, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2002.** (ii) Second Amendment to the McDonald's Corporation Supplemental Profit Sharing and Savings Plan, effective January 1, 2005, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2004.** (d) 1975 Stock Ownership Option Plan, as amended and restated July 30, 2001, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended September 30, 2001.** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) First Amendment to McDonald's Corporation 1975 Stock Ownership Option Plan, as amended and restated, effective as of February 14, 2007, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.** (e) 1992 Stock Ownership Incentive Plan, as amended and restated January 1, 2001, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2001.** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) First Amendment to McDonald's Corporation 1992 Stock Ownership Incentive Plan, as amended and restated, effective as of February 14, 2007, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2007.** (f) McDonald's Corporation Executive Retention Replacement Plan, effective as of December 31, 2007 (as amended and restated on December 31, 2008), incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2008.** (g) McDonald's Corporation Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan, effective July 1, 2008, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.** <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) First amendment to the McDonald's Corporation Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2008.** (ii) Second Amendment to the McDonald's Corporation Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan as amended, effective February 9, 2011, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2010.**

Edgar Filing: MCDONALDS CORP - Form 10-Q

- (h) Form of McDonald's Corporation Tier I Change of Control Employment Agreement, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.**

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
(i)	McDonald's Corporation 2009 Cash Incentive Plan, effective as of May 27, 2009, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2009.**
(j)	Form of Stock Option Grant Notice, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2005.**
(k)	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Award Notice, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2005.**
(l)	McDonald's Corporation Severance Plan, effective January 1, 2008, incorporated by reference from Form 8-K, dated November 28, 2007.**
(i)	First Amendment of McDonald's Corporation Severance Plan, effective as of October 1, 2008, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended September 30, 2008.**
(m)	Employment Contract between Denis Hennequin and the Company, effective October 1, 2010, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended September 30, 2010.**
(n)	Amended Assignment Agreement between Timothy Fenton and the Company, dated January 2008, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2008.**
(i)	2009 Amendment to the Amended Assignment Agreement between Timothy Fenton and the Company, effective as of January 1, 2009, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2009.**
(o)	Description of Restricted Stock Units granted to Andrew J. McKenna, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended June 30, 2011.**
(p)	Terms of the Restricted Stock Units granted pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2010.**
(q)	McDonald's Corporation Target Incentive Plan, effective as of January 1, 2008, incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated January 23, 2008.**
(r)	European Prospectus Supplement describing the terms of equity compensation awards granted in the European Union pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-K, for the year ended December 31, 2010.**
(s)	Letter Agreement between Ralph Alvarez and the Company dated December 18, 2009, incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated December 18, 2009.**
(t)	McDonald's Corporation Cash Performance Unit Plan 2010-2012, effective as of February 9, 2010, incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated February 9, 2010.**
(u)	Executive Supplement describing the special terms of equity compensation awards granted to certain executive officers, pursuant to the Company's Amended and Restated 2001 Omnibus Stock Ownership Plan, incorporated herein by reference from Form 10-Q, for the quarter ended March 31, 2011.**
(v)	Transaction Settlement Agreement between Denis Hennequin and the Company dated December 20, 2010 incorporated herein by reference from Form 8-K, dated December 20, 2010.**
(12)	Computation of ratio of earnings to fixed charges.

Table of Contents

Exhibit Number	Description
(31.1)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer.
(31.2)	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer.
(32.1)	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 by the Chief Executive Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(32.2)	Certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350 by the Chief Financial Officer, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
(101.INS)	XBRL Instance Document.
(101.SCH)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
(101.CAL)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
(101.DEF)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
(101.LAB)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
(101.PRE)	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Other instruments defining the rights of holders of long-term debt of the registrant, and all of its subsidiaries for which consolidated financial statements are required to be filed and which are not required to be registered with the Commission, are not included herein as the securities authorized under these instruments, individually, do not exceed 10% of the total assets of the registrant and its subsidiaries on a consolidated basis. An agreement to furnish a copy of any such instruments to the Commission upon request has been filed with the Commission.

** Denotes compensatory plan.

Table of Contents

SIGNATURE

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

November 4, 2011

McDONALD S CORPORATION

(Registrant)

/s/ Peter J. Bensen

Peter J. Bensen
Corporate Executive Vice President and

Chief Financial Officer