

MCDONALDS CORP  
Form DEF 14A  
April 07, 2006  
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**SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION**

**Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (Amendment No. )**

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement

**Confidential, for use of the Commission Only (as permitted by Rule 14a-6(e)(2))**

Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12

**McDonald s Corporation**

(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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**To McDonald's Corporation Shareholders:**

McDonald's Corporation will hold its 2006 Annual Shareholders Meeting on Thursday, May 25, 2006, at 9:00 a.m. Central Time, in the Prairie Ballroom at The Lodge at McDonald's Office Campus, Oak Brook, Illinois. The registration desk will open at 7:30 a.m.

At the meeting, shareholders will be asked to:

1. Elect six Directors;
  2. Approve the appointment of an independent registered public accounting firm to serve as independent auditors for 2006;
  3. Act on two shareholder proposals, if presented; and
  4. Transact other business properly presented at the meeting.
- Shareholders are cordially invited to attend the Annual Shareholders Meeting. If you are unable to attend the meeting in person, you may watch a live webcast by going to [www.investor.mcdonalds.com](http://www.investor.mcdonalds.com) and selecting the appropriate link under Webcasts. A replay of the Annual Shareholders Meeting will be available for a limited time.

***Your Board of Directors recommends that you vote FOR all nominees for Director, FOR the approval of the independent auditors, and AGAINST the shareholder proposals. Your vote is important.***

Please consider the issues presented in this Proxy Statement and vote your shares as promptly as possible. This Notice of the Annual Shareholders Meeting and Proxy Statement and proxy or voting instruction card are being sent to shareholders beginning on or about April 7, 2006.

By order of the Board of Directors,

Gloria Santona  
Secretary

Oak Brook, Illinois

April 7, 2006

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**CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES AND BOARD MATTERS**

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**Corporate governance**

Corporate governance practices continue to evolve and remain a focus for all public companies, including McDonald's. Our Proxy Statement responds to requirements of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) and the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) in this area, but we believe that good governance is more than a collection of regulations. It is the intersection of the relationships among our Board, our management and our shareholders and is informed by the values that have been the foundation of our business for more than 50 years—integrity, fairness, diligence and ethical behavior.

We believe good governance starts with a Board of Directors whose independence ensures candid and constructive engagement with management about all aspects of our business. Our Board must have a substantial majority of independent members—a standard that exceeds NYSE requirements—and our Director nomination process seeks persons with the initiative, time, skills and diversity of background to be effective contributors. The Board's operations are guided by our Corporate Governance Principles, which address matters we believe are fundamental to shareholder interests, while taking account of other important constituencies such as our employees and franchisees. We have attached our Corporate Governance Principles as Appendix A to this Proxy Statement. Directors must, for example, limit outside activities and abide by a specific code of conduct so that we can be confident about their commitment. To underscore that commitment, Directors receive stock-based compensation and must own a specified level of McDonald's common stock. Since early 2004, our Board has also been led by an independent Chairman. He and our other independent Directors meet regularly without management present to evaluate the Company's results, plans and challenges, as well as management's performance and the strength and development of our leadership bench. In 2005, the Board met nine times.

Board oversight is also effected through six standing committees. They are the Audit, Compensation, Governance, Corporate Responsibility, Finance and Executive Committees. Each of them operates under a written charter to promote clarity in their responsibilities and accountability among their members. These Committees work in a coordinated way to address recurring matters and respond to unanticipated events. Although some are now mandated by regulation, these Committees were part of our Board structure many years before.

The Audit Committee oversees financial reporting matters and is responsible for selecting McDonald's independent auditors. The Audit Committee is critical in setting the right tone at the top and in that role reviews communications we receive about accounting or control matters. The Committee also reviews the appropriateness and terms of related-party transactions, as well as McDonald's compliance profile and risk exposures. Its report on activities undertaken in 2005 appears beginning on page 23 of this Proxy Statement.

The Compensation Committee reviews compensation levels for officers throughout the Company, but has special responsibility for establishing goals and compensation levels for our Chief Executive Officer and other key executives. Its report on executive compensation at McDonald's is included beginning on page 13 of this Proxy Statement and should be read together with our other disclosures about the compensation and benefits of our most highly compensated officers.

The Governance Committee monitors our Board structure and operations. Among its most important functions is the identification, evaluation and recruitment of Director candidates, whether they are suggested by other Directors, management or our shareholders. The Committee makes a formal recommendation to the Board with respect to all proposed Director nominees, including those you will vote on this year.

While not mandated by law, our other Board Committees figure prominently in our vision of corporate governance, which includes responsible corporate citizenship. Our Corporate Responsibility Committee, established in 2000, is charged with oversight of our approach to the many social, health and environmental issues that confront our industry. These issues are important to our customers and to the McDonald's System. We acknowledge the benefits of dialogue about them—which can lead to industry-leading initiatives such as our new packaging with nutritional information—and the role that our most senior resources can play in advancing that dialogue.

To ensure that significant investments, policies and financial plans of the Company, such as its dividend policy and share repurchase program, are considered in appropriate detail in light of the Company's overall strategy and performance, we have established a fully independent Finance Committee that is charged with review of these and similar matters that are beyond the scope of the Audit Committee's responsibilities.

McDonald's is proud of its governance structure, but mindful that governance is a journey, not a destination. We refine our practices continuously to promote an effective collaboration of management and our Board that yields value for our shareholders. We welcome shareholder communications about our practices, which can be sent as described on page 5 of this Proxy Statement. Good governance is critical to fulfilling our obligations to shareholders—McDonald's has been, and will remain, a leader in adopting sound practices for the oversight of our business.

**Director independence**

Our Corporate Governance Principles require that a substantial majority of our Board members be independent. The Board has adopted categorical standards to assist it in making its independence determinations. A copy of our Standards on Director Independence is attached as Appendix B. Based on these standards and after reviewing any relationships involving Board members, including those described under Certain Relationships and Related

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Transactions on page 22 of this Proxy Statement, the Board determined that none of its non-management Directors has a material relationship with the Company, and therefore all of these Directors are independent. They are Hall Adams, Jr., Edward A. Brennan, Robert A. Eckert, Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Jeanne P. Jackson, Richard H. Lenny, Walter E. Massey, Andrew J. McKenna, Cary D. McMillan, John W. Rogers, Jr. and Roger W. Stone. In addition, the Board has determined that Sheila A. Penrose, if elected, will be independent. Ms. Penrose is a nominee for election at this Annual Shareholders Meeting.

### **Financial experts, Audit Committee independence and financial literacy**

The Board of Directors determined that Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Richard H. Lenny, Cary D. McMillan and Roger W. Stone qualify as audit committee financial experts and that each member of the Audit Committee is independent and financially literate, all within the meaning of applicable rules of the SEC and the listing standards of the NYSE.

### **Board Committees**

*Our Corporate Governance Principles provide for six standing committees: Audit, Compensation, Governance, Corporate Responsibility, Finance and Executive. Charters for each of the key committees Audit, Compensation and Governance are attached as Appendices C, D and E, respectively. These charters, along with the charters for the Corporate Responsibility Committee, the Finance Committee and the Executive Committee, are available on the Company's website at [www.governance.mcdonalds.com](http://www.governance.mcdonalds.com).*

The **Audit Committee** appoints the Company's independent auditors and evaluates their independence and performance. The Audit Committee reviews with the internal auditors and the independent auditors the overall scope and results of their respective audits, the internal accounting and financial controls, and the steps management has taken to monitor and control the Company's major risk exposures. The Audit Committee also reviews the Company's material financial disclosures and pre-approves all audit and permitted non-audit services. In addition, the Audit Committee annually reviews the adequacy and appropriateness of the Company's compliance programs including the Company's disclosure controls and procedures. Members of the Committee are Directors Hernandez (Chairperson), Adams, Lenny, Massey, McMillan and Stone. All members of the Audit Committee are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the NYSE. In 2005, the Audit Committee met 12 times, including meetings to review the Company's annual and quarterly financial reports prior to filing with the SEC.

*The Audit Committee Report, a discussion of the Policy For Pre-Approval of Audit and Permitted Non-Audit Services and a summary of Auditor Fees and Services can be found beginning on page 23 of this Proxy Statement.*

The **Compensation Committee** evaluates the performance of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and approves his compensation in consultation with the non-management Directors; and, based on recommendations from management, the Committee reviews and approves senior management's compensation and approves compensation guidelines for all other officers. The Committee administers the Company's incentive and equity compensation plans and, in consultation with senior management, reviews and approves compensation policies. Members of the Committee are Directors Brennan (Chairperson), Eckert, Jackson and Rogers. All members of the Compensation Committee are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the NYSE. In 2005, the Compensation Committee met eight times. *The Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation can be found beginning on page 13 of this Proxy Statement.*

The **Governance Committee** sets criteria for Board membership; searches for and screens candidates to fill Board vacancies; recommends appropriate candidates for election each year and, in this regard, evaluates individual Director performance; assesses overall Board performance; considers Board composition and size; recommends to the Board the compensation paid to outside Directors; and evaluates the Company's corporate governance process. The Committee also considers and makes recommendations to the Board regarding shareholder proposals for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement. Members of the Committee are Directors McKenna (Chairperson), Brennan, Eckert, Hernandez and Stone. All members of the Governance Committee are independent within the meaning of the listing standards of the NYSE. In 2005, the Governance Committee met six times.

The **Corporate Responsibility Committee** acts in an advisory capacity to the Company's management with respect to policies and strategies that affect the Company's role as a socially responsible organization, including issues pertaining to health and safety, the environment, employee opportunities, consumers and the communities in which the Company does business. Members of the Committee are Directors Massey (Chairperson), Adams, Lenny and Rogers. In 2005, the Corporate Responsibility Committee met four times.

The **Finance Committee** has principal oversight responsibility with respect to certain material financial matters that are outside the purview of the Audit Committee, including the Company's treasury activities as well as acquisitions and divestitures that are significant to the Company's business. This Committee annually reviews the Company's worldwide insurance program, banking and trading arrangements, and policies with respect to dividends and share repurchase. Members of the Committee are Directors Jackson (Chairperson), McKenna, McMillan and Stone. The

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Finance Committee met four times in 2005.

The **Executive Committee** may exercise most Board powers during the period between Board meetings. Members of this Committee are Directors Skinner (Chairperson), Brennan, Hernandez and McKenna. In 2005, the Executive Committee met twice.

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The Corporate Governance Principles provide that the Governance Committee recommends to the Board the form and amount of compensation for non-management Directors. Directors who are Company employees receive no compensation for their services as Directors. The following table shows McDonald's compensation for non-employee Directors paid in 2005:

Retainer	\$ 60,000
Attendance fees (per meeting)	
Board meeting	1,000
Committee meeting or executive session not held in conjunction with a Board meeting	1,000
Committee chairperson retainers:	
Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees	20,000
Corporate Responsibility and Finance Committees	10,000
Credit to Directors' Stock Plan Account (a)(b)	60,000
Matching charitable gift (aggregate maximum dollars matched per year)	10,000
Reimbursement for expenses attendant to Board membership	yes
Reimbursement for physical exam (maximum per Director and spouse, per year)	4,000

- (a) Directors may elect to defer all or a portion of their retainer and fees in the form of common stock equivalent units under the Company's Directors' Stock Plan. Deferred amounts are credited to an account which is adjusted to reflect dividends as well as gains or losses, as if invested in McDonald's stock. Deferred amounts are paid in cash after the Director retires from the Board, or the amounts may be deferred further up to a maximum of 15 years at the option of the Director.
- (b) Each non-employee Director who was a Director for the entire calendar year received a credit of \$60,000 to his or her Directors' Stock Plan account on December 30, 2005. Mr. Lenny, who joined the Board in September 2005, received a pro rata credit to his account on December 30, 2005.

In addition, a special grant of 10,000 restricted stock units was made in 2005 to Mr. McKenna in recognition of his service as Chairman. These restricted stock units will vest on the later of one year from the grant date, May 10, 2005, or Mr. McKenna's retirement. He also participates in the Director compensation described above.

**Board and Committee evaluations**

In accordance with our Corporate Governance Principles, the Governance Committee conducts annual evaluations of the Board of Directors. Individual Directors are evaluated periodically, but no less often than each time they are slated for re-election. In addition, each of the Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees annually conducts self-evaluations and each of the Corporate Responsibility and Finance Committees conducts such evaluations at least every two years. Results of these evaluations are discussed at Committee meetings and with the full Board.

**Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors**

Each year, the Directors confirm that they have read the Code and will comply with its standards. *Our Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors is attached as Appendix F.*

**Director selection process**

The Company has a policy with regard to the consideration of Director candidates. Under the policy, the Governance Committee establishes criteria for Director nominees, screens candidates and recommends Director nominees who are approved by the full Board.

The Governance Committee considers candidates suggested by its members, other Directors, senior management and shareholders in anticipation of upcoming elections and actual or expected Board vacancies. The Committee may, at the Company's expense, retain search firms, consultants and other advisors to identify, screen and/or evaluate candidates.

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All candidates, including those recommended by shareholders, are evaluated on the same basis in light of all of their credentials and the needs of the Board and the Company. Of particular importance are the candidate's integrity and judgment, professional achievements and experience relevant to the Company's business and strategic challenges, his or her potential contribution to the diversity and culture of the Board, and ability and willingness to devote sufficient time to Board duties. Candidates also are evaluated in light of Board policies, such as those relating to Director independence, tenure and service on other boards. Candidates with appropriate qualifications are interviewed in person, typically by the Chairman, the Chief Executive Officer, a majority of the members of the Governance Committee and other available Directors.

The Governance Committee also evaluates sitting Directors whose terms are nearing expiration and who are being considered for renomination in light of the above considerations and their past contributions to the Board. *Shareholders who wish to nominate Director candidates should follow the procedures described in the section on Consideration of Director nominations which can be found on page 5 of this Proxy Statement.*

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COMMUNICATIONS

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**Shareholder communications with the Board of Directors and non-management Directors**

Interested persons wishing to communicate directly with the Board or the non-management Directors, individually or as a group, may do so by sending written communications addressed to them at McDonald's Corporation, P.O. Box 4837, Oak Brook, IL 60522-4837. Under the Board's policy for communications addressed to the Board, the Company's Secretary collects mail from the Directors' post office box, forwards correspondence directed to an individual Director to that Director and screens correspondence directed to multiple Directors or the full Board in order to forward it to the most appropriate Committee Chairperson, the Chairman or the full Board.

Communications to the Board, the non-management Directors or to any individual Director that relate to the Company's accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters are referred to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

**Consideration of Director nominations**

Shareholders can suggest Director candidates for consideration by writing to the Governance Committee, c/o The Secretary, McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928. Shareholders should provide the candidate's name, biographical data, qualifications and the candidate's written consent to being named as a nominee in the Company's Proxy Statement and to serve as a Director, if elected. The Company's By-Laws provide that, for Director nominations to be properly brought before an annual meeting by a shareholder, timely notice must be given by the shareholder to the Company's Secretary. To be timely, the notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the above address not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days before the one-year anniversary of the preceding year's annual meeting. With respect to the 2007 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, notice will be timely if it is delivered between January 25, 2007 and February 24, 2007.

**Shareholder proposals for inclusion in next year's Proxy Statement**

To be considered for inclusion in next year's Proxy Statement, shareholder proposals must be received by the Company's Secretary no later than December 7, 2006. These proposals should be sent to the Secretary by fax at 1-630-623-0497 or by mail to The Secretary, McDonald's Corporation, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928. This notice requirement is separate from and in addition to the SEC's requirements that a shareholder must meet in order to have a shareholder proposal included in the Company's Proxy Statement.

**Other shareholder proposals for presentation at the 2007 Annual Shareholders' Meeting**

For any proposal that is not submitted for inclusion in next year's Proxy Statement, but is instead sought to be presented directly from the floor of the 2007 Annual Shareholders' Meeting, the Company's By-Laws require that timely notice must be given to the Company's Secretary. To be timely, the notice must be delivered to the Secretary at the above address between January 25, 2007 and February 24, 2007. The By-Laws also provide that the proposal, as determined by the Chairman of the meeting, must be a proper subject for shareholder action under Delaware corporation law.

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PROPOSALS TO BE VOTED ON

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***Proposal No. 1. Election of Directors***

The Board is divided into three classes, each having three-year terms that expire in successive years.

**Nominees**

**The nominees for Director are: Robert A. Eckert, Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Jeanne P. Jackson, Richard H. Lenny, Andrew J. McKenna and Sheila A. Penrose.**

Four of the nominees are standing for election as Directors at this year's Annual Shareholders Meeting to hold office for three-year terms expiring in 2009. These four are Robert A. Eckert, Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Jeanne P. Jackson and Andrew J. McKenna. The other two nominees, Richard H. Lenny and Sheila A. Penrose, are standing for election in the class of 2008.

The Board of Directors expects all nominees to be available for election. If any of them should become unavailable to serve as a Director for any reason prior to the Annual Shareholders Meeting, the Board may substitute another person as a nominee. In that case, your shares will be voted for that other person.

Your shares will be voted according to your instructions. If you return your signed proxy card but do not provide voting instructions, your shares will be voted FOR the election of the six nominees named above. The six nominees who receive the most votes will be elected. Biographical information for the Directors continuing in office and the six nominees follows.

*The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote FOR all six nominees.*

**Biographical information**

**Hall Adams, Jr.** Mr. Adams, 72, was the Chief Executive Officer of Leo Burnett & Co., Inc., an advertising firm, from 1987 until his retirement in 1992. Mr. Adams has served as a Director of McDonald's since 1993 and is a member of the class of 2008. Mr. Adams is expected to retire as a member of the Board of Directors at the 2007 Annual Shareholders Meeting in accordance with our Corporate Governance Principles.

**Edward A. Brennan** Mr. Brennan, 72, is the retired Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sears, Roebuck and Co., a merchandising company. He retired from Sears in 1995. From April 2003 to May 2004, Mr. Brennan served as Executive Chairman of AMR Corporation, the parent company of American Airlines, and Executive Chairman of American Airlines, Inc., a scheduled passenger airline and scheduled air freight carrier. Mr. Brennan joined McDonald's Board in 2002 and is a member of the class of 2007. He also serves on the boards of The Allstate Corporation (until May 2006), AMR Corporation, Exelon Corporation and 3M Company (until May 2006).

<b>Adams</b>	<b>Brennan</b>	<b>Eckert</b>
		<i>Nominee</i>
<b>Hernandez</b>	<b>Jackson</b>	<b>Lenny</b>
<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Nominee</i>	<i>Nominee</i>
<b>Massey</b>	<b>McKenna</b>	<b>McMillan</b>
	<i>Nominee</i>	
<b>Penrose</b>	<b>Roberts</b>	<b>Rogers</b>

*Nominee*

**Skinner**

**Stone**

**Robert A. Eckert** *Nominee*. Mr. Eckert is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Mattel, Inc., a designer, manufacturer and marketer of family products, a post he has held since May 2000. Prior to joining Mattel, Mr. Eckert was President and Chief Executive Officer of Kraft Foods from 1997 to 2000. He joined the Board of McDonald's in 2003 and is a nominee for the class of 2009. Mr. Eckert is 51 years old.

**Enrique Hernandez, Jr.** *Nominee*. Mr. Hernandez, 50, is Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Inter-Con Security Systems, Inc., a provider of high-end security and facility support services to government, utilities and industrial customers, since 1986. He joined the Board in 1996 and is a nominee for the class of 2009. Mr. Hernandez also serves as the lead Director of Nordstrom, Inc. and as a director of Tribune Company and Wells Fargo & Company.

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**Jeanne P. Jackson Nominee.** Ms. Jackson, 54, is the General Partner of MSP Capital, a consulting and investment firm she founded in 2003. Ms. Jackson was Chief Executive Officer of Walmart.com from March 2000 to January 2002. She formerly served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Banana Republic, a Gap Inc. brand, from July 1995 to March 2000, and held additional responsibility for Gap Inc. Direct Division from November 1998 to March 2000. Ms. Jackson joined McDonald's Board in 1999 and is a nominee for the class of 2009. She also serves on the boards of NIKE, Inc., Nordstrom, Inc. and Williams-Sonoma, Inc.

**Richard H. Lenny Nominee.** Mr. Lenny, 54, is Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of The Hershey Company, a manufacturer, distributor and marketer of chocolate and non-chocolate candy, and candy-related grocery products, since January 2002. From March 2001 to December 2001, he was President and Chief Executive Officer of The Hershey Company. From January 2001 until March 2001, he was Group Vice President of Kraft Foods, Inc. and President of its Nabisco Biscuit and Snack business and from February 1998 to December 2000, he was President, Nabisco Biscuit Company. Mr. Lenny joined McDonald's Board in September 2005 and is a nominee for the class of 2008. He also serves as a director of Sunoco, Inc. (until May 2006).

**Walter E. Massey** Dr. Massey, 67, is President of Morehouse College, a post to which he was named in 1995. He also serves as a director of Bank of America Corporation, BP p.l.c. and Motorola, Inc. Dr. Massey joined McDonald's Board in 1998 and is a member of the class of 2007.

**Andrew J. McKenna Nominee.** Mr. McKenna, 76, has been the non-executive Chairman of the Board since April 2004. He is also the Chairman of Schwarz Paper Company, a printer, converter, producer and distributor of packaging and promotional materials. Mr. McKenna joined McDonald's Board in 1991 and is a nominee for the class of 2009. He is also a director of Aon Corporation, Click Commerce, Inc. and Skyline Corporation.

**Cary D. McMillan** Mr. McMillan, 48, is Chief Executive Officer of True Partners Consulting, LLC, a professional services firm providing tax and other financial services, since December 2005. From October 2000 to May 2004, he was the Chief Executive Officer of Sara Lee Branded Apparel, and Executive Vice President, from January 2000 to May 2004, of Sara Lee Corporation, a branded consumer packaged goods company. From 1999 to 2001, Mr. McMillan was Chief Financial and Administrative Officer of Sara Lee Corporation. Mr. McMillan joined McDonald's Board in 2003 and serves in the class of 2008. He also serves as a director of Hewitt Associates, Inc.

**Sheila A. Penrose Nominee.** Ms. Penrose, 60, is President of The Penrose Group, a provider of strategic advisory services on financial and organizational strategies. She is also the non-executive Chairman of the Board of Jones Lang LaSalle Incorporated, a real estate services and money management firm, since her election to that post in January 2005. She has served on Jones Lang LaSalle's Board since 2002. Ms. Penrose also serves as Executive Advisor to the Boston Consulting Group and as a director of eFunds Corporation. Ms. Penrose was identified as a Director candidate by a non-management Director of the Company. She is a nominee for the class of 2008.

**Michael J. Roberts** Mr. Roberts, 55, is President and Chief Operating Officer, a post to which he was elected in November, 2004, and also has served as a Director since that time. Previously, he was Chief Executive Officer McDonald's USA from July 2004 to November 2004 and, prior to that, President, McDonald's USA from June 2001. From July 1997 to June 2001, Mr. Roberts was President, West Division McDonald's USA. Mr. Roberts has been with the Company for 28 years and serves in the class of 2007. He also serves on the board of W.W. Grainger, Inc.

**John W. Rogers, Jr.** Mr. Rogers is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Ariel Capital Management, LLC, a privately held institutional money management firm that he founded in 1983. Mr. Rogers, 48, joined the McDonald's Board in 2003 and serves in the class of 2007. Mr. Rogers also serves as lead director of Bally Total Fitness Holding Corporation, as a director of Aon Corporation and Exelon Corporation, and as a trustee of Ariel Investment Trust.

**James A. Skinner** Mr. Skinner, 61, is Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, a post to which he was elected in November 2004; he also has served as a Director since that date. He served as Vice Chairman from January 2003 to November 2004 and as President and Chief Operating Officer of the McDonald's Worldwide Restaurant Group from February 2002 to December 2002. Prior to that, he served as President and Chief Operating Officer of McDonald's Europe/Asia/Pacific and Middle East from June 2001 to February 2002; and as President of McDonald's Europe from December 1997 to June 2001. Mr. Skinner has been with the Company for 35 years and serves in the class of 2008. He also serves on the boards of Illinois Tool Works Inc. and Walgreen Co.

**Roger W. Stone** Mr. Stone is manager of Stone-Kaplan Investments, LLC, a private investment company, since July 2004 and Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Stone Arcade Acquisition Corporation, since April 2005. He was Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of Box USA Group, Inc., corrugated box manufacturer, from 2000 to 2004. Mr. Stone served as President and Chief Executive Officer of Smurfit-Stone Container Corporation from 1999 to 2000. Mr. Stone, 71, joined McDonald's Board in 1989 and is a member of the class of 2007.





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### **Proposal No. 2. Approval of the appointment of an independent registered public accounting firm to serve as independent auditors for 2006**

The Audit Committee is responsible for the appointment of the independent auditors engaged by the Company. The Audit Committee has appointed Ernst & Young LLP as independent auditors for 2006. The Board is asking shareholders to approve this appointment. Ernst & Young LLP audited the Company's financial statements and internal control over financial reporting for 2005. A representative of that firm will be present at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting and will have an opportunity to make a statement and answer questions.

See pages 23 through 25 of this Proxy Statement for additional information regarding the independent auditors including a description of the Audit Committee's Policy for Pre-Approval of Audit and Permitted Non-Audit Services, and a summary of Auditor Fees and Services.

*The Board of Directors recommends that shareholders vote FOR the appointment of Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, to serve as independent auditors for 2006.*

### **Proposal No. 3. Shareholder proposal relating to shareholder approval of future severance agreements**

The Trowel Trades S&P 500 Index Fund advised the Company that it intends to present the following shareholder proposal at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The address and share ownership of the proponent will be furnished to any shareholder by calling 1-630-623-2553 or by sending a request to McDonald's Corporation, Investor Relations Service Center, Department 300, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928.

#### **Shareholder proposal**

*Resolved:* that the shareholders of McDonald's Corporation (the Company) urge the Board of Directors to seek shareholder approval of future severance agreements with senior executives that provide benefits in an amount exceeding 2.99 times the sum of the executives' base salary plus bonus. Future severance agreements include employment agreements containing severance provisions, retirement agreements and agreements renewing, modifying or extending existing such agreements. Benefits include lump-sum cash payments (including payments in lieu of medical and other benefits); the payment of any gross-up tax liability; the estimated present value of periodic retirement payments; any stock or option awards that are awarded under any severance agreement; any prior stock or option awards as to which the executive's access is accelerated under the severance agreement; fringe benefits; and consulting fees (including reimbursable expenses) to be paid to the executive.

#### *Supporting statement*

In our opinion, severance agreements as described in this resolution, commonly known as "golden parachutes", are excessive in light of the high levels of compensation enjoyed by senior executives at the Company and U.S. corporations in general.

We believe that requiring shareholder approval of such agreements may have the beneficial effect of insulating the Board of Directors from manipulation in the event a senior executive's employment must be terminated by the Company. Because it is not always practical to obtain prior shareholder approval, the Company would have the option if this proposal were implemented of seeking shareholder approval after the material terms of the agreement were agreed upon.

For those reasons, we urge shareholders to vote for this proposal.

#### **The Board's recommendation**

The Board of Directors does not believe this shareholder proposal is in the best interests of shareholders for the following reasons.

Our executive compensation program is designed to attract, motivate, reward, retain and engage talented people who can deliver strong performance and help the Company to achieve our business objectives, thereby maximizing shareholder value. We believe that providing an appropriate level of severance is an important consideration in executive compensation design. The Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, composed exclusively of independent Directors, oversees executive compensation arrangements, including severance arrangements, and annually reports to shareholders on its executive compensation policies in the Company's proxy statement (see Compensation Committee Report on Executive Compensation on pages 13 to 16).

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We believe that the Board of Directors should retain discretion in setting the appropriate level of benefits in severance arrangements, based on facts and circumstances existing at the time the benefits are determined. The creation of an arbitrary standard reduces the ability of the Board of Directors to do so. Your Board of Directors recognizes, however, the need to balance the Company's desire to attract and retain the most qualified executives with the interests of shareholders in limiting the Company's compensation costs. Accordingly, we recently adopted a broad-based severance pay plan for U.S. paid employees, which provides for a range of benefits to be provided in connection with covered changes in job status based on job classification and length of service. In the case of eligible officers, the plan provides for up to one times salary, a pro-rated annual bonus (in certain circumstances), plus limited benefits such as outplacement services and medical coverage. However, benefits provided to expatriate employees based outside the U.S. may vary depending on local requirements. (Executives covered by our Executive Retention Plan are excluded; please see page 21 of this Proxy Statement for a description of our Executive Retention Plan.) In addition to these cash benefits, the plan

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contemplates limited vesting of stock option and restricted stock unit awards in accordance with the terms of the Company's equity compensation plans, which are fully disclosed to shareholders. We believe this severance pay plan is clearly within the spirit of the proposal.

In addition, the Company has entered into change-of-control agreements with some of its employees, including members of executive management, and in the case of a change of control, these agreements, not the severance plan, would apply. The Committee believes these important agreements allow management to remain focused and objective during a potential change-in-control, thus allowing them to act decisively to maximize value for all stockholders. The change-in-control arrangements applicable to executive officers are publicly disclosed (see pages 19 and 20 of this Proxy Statement for a description of these agreements) and conform to practices of many other large corporations. The Committee periodically reviews such arrangements and believes such arrangements are reasonable, appropriate and necessary to ensure an appropriate transition in the event of a change in control.

Furthermore, we believe that the proposal presents a number of practical issues, including the application of local laws outside the United States, that may mandate certain statutory severance benefits as well as the significant time and expense required to obtain shareholder approval. Because the timing of shareholder meetings may not coincide with the Company's negotiations with employment candidates, a special meeting of the shareholders may be required to approve and finalize any such arrangements. This process would be very costly and time consuming for the Company. Alternatively under the proposal, the Company could seek shareholder approval after the material terms of any such arrangement have been agreed upon. However, this would mean that the Company could be forced to breach an existing agreement with an executive if the arrangement was not ratified by shareholders.

McDonald's must compete for talented executives with other large globally branded companies and would be at a competitive disadvantage in attracting qualified executives who do not want to be subject to the uncertainty, premature disclosure and potential delay that would be created by the proposal's shareholder approval requirement.

***For the reasons outlined above, the Board of Directors believes that the Compensation Committee, composed solely of independent Directors, should continue to oversee executive compensation, including severance arrangements, and therefore recommends a vote AGAINST this shareholder proposal.***

### **Proposal No. 4. Shareholder proposal relating to labeling of genetically engineered products**

The Camilla Madden Charitable Trust, Bon Secours Health System, Inc., the Congregation of the Sisters of St. Joseph of Springfield, Massachusetts, The Sinsinawa Dominicans, The Sisters of St. Francis of Philadelphia and The Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society of the Episcopal Church advised the Company that they intend to present the following shareholder proposal at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting. The addresses and the share ownership of the proponents will be furnished to any shareholder by calling 1-630-623-2553 or by sending a request to McDonald's Corporation, Investor Relations Service Center, Department 300, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928.

#### **Shareholder proposal**

*Resolved:* Shareholders request that the Board of Directors adopt a policy to identify and label all food products manufactured or sold by the company under the company's brand names or private labels that may contain genetically engineered (GE) ingredients.

#### *Supporting statement*

The right to know is a fundamental principle of democratic societies and market economics.

Segregation and identity preservation of GE-ingredients/crops is already needed to trade in many international markets.

The European Union, Japan, New Zealand, South Korea and Australia have passed regulations that require labeling of GE foods.

As of May 19, 2005, Alaska law requires that genetically engineered salmon be labeled as such.

Millions suffer from mild to fatal food allergies. Without labeling, consumers have no way of protecting themselves from hidden allergens.

The National Academy of Sciences report, Genetically Modified Pest-Protected Plants (4/2000) recommended development of improved methods for identifying potential allergens in generically engineered pest-protected plants.

The report Safety of Genetically Engineered Foods: Approaches to Assessing Unintended Health Effects (National Academy of Sciences)] 7/2004) states:... there remain sizable gaps in our ability to identify compositional changes that result from genetic modification of organisms intended for food... (p.15) Post-marketing surveillance has not been used to evaluate any of the GE crops currently on the market. (p.153)

Between 2001-2004, approximately 15,000 hectares (150 square kilometers) in four US states were planted with unapproved Bt10 corn. (New Scientist 3/23/2005) At least nine cargo shipments to Japan have contained the illegal variety. (Reuters 8/23/2005)

The FDA determined (2/2003) that 386 pigs involved in bioengineering studies were possibly not properly disposed of, and may have entered the food supply.

StarLink corn, not approved for human consumption, has been detected in US food aid shipments (12/2004) as well as in a U.S. corn shipment to Japan (12/2002). StarLink's first contamination of U.S. corn (8/2000) triggered a recall of 300 products.

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Indicators that genetically engineered organisms MAY be harmful to humans, animals, or the environment include:

Five major US agricultural weeds have developed resistance to glyphosate, the herbicide used with genetically engineered Roundup Resistant crops. Addressing this problem includes use of additional herbicides.

Research (Environmental Health Perspectives 6/2005) has shown that Roundup, increasingly needed on Roundup Ready crops, is toxic to human placental cells at concentrations lower than agricultural use.

Producers of salmon genetically engineered to speed the fish's growth to maturity expect their federal application to sell the fish in the United States to be decided within a year, renewing concern among commercial fishermen about the consequences of genetically modified fish escaping and mingling with wild salmon. (AP 3/9/2005)

Crops engineered to produce pharmaceuticals/industrial chemicals could pollute the food system. The National Food Processors Association stated (11/2002): There is an unacceptable risk to the food supply associated with the use of food and feed crops as factories for the production of pharmaceuticals or industrial chemicals without mandatory regulations and necessary verification in place.

### **The Board's recommendation**

McDonald's is committed to serving safe, quality products in our more than 30,000 restaurants in more than 100 countries. We provide customers an array of menu choices derived from a variety of safe and wholesome agricultural products. McDonald's does not plant or raise crops for use in our products. Therefore, the Company does not genetically engineer the ingredients it purchases for any of its products. Rather, we purchase the ingredients for our products from the agricultural industry. Our purchases are usually made regionally in the country or area of the world where our restaurants are located, and agricultural practices vary worldwide.

Like other purchasers of food products, we rely on scientific and regulatory authorities, such as the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and the Department of Agriculture (USDA) in the United States to review and approve the use of various food ingredients. McDonald's uses products and ingredients that are in accordance with the requirements of these organizations. We also look to international agencies, such as the United Nations World Health Organization and Food and Agricultural Organization, Codex Alimentarius and other scientific bodies, to review and provide expert guidance regarding food safety.

Since one of our highest priorities is the health and safety of our customers, we continuously review and monitor the status of regulatory approvals, customer acceptance, consumer benefits and choice, environmental impact and the state of scientific research to guide us in making purchasing decisions. For example, we have avoided genetically engineered food in some markets, such as Europe, due to negative consumer perception.

The issue of biotechnology in food is complex and reaches far beyond McDonald's. We believe that relevant government agencies with scientific expertise, rather than McDonald's or its shareholders, are the proper entities to make judgments about appropriate disclosure of food ingredients. In establishing labeling requirements, government agencies have not determined that it would protect the health and safety of the public and the environment to require companies to identify and label their products that may contain genetically engineered ingredients, as the shareholder proponents ask us to do. McDonald's complies, and in the future will continue to comply, with all applicable government food labeling regulations.

Among the factors that make the proposal impracticable, neither the FDA nor any other government agency has determined a standardized testing protocol for how to test for the presence of ingredients that have been genetically engineered. For McDonald's to implement special labeling of products in the absence of government regulation generally applicable to such products could create confusion among customers. In 2001, the FDA issued draft guidance for companies electing to voluntarily label foods regarding their genetic engineering status; however, the guidance remains in draft form and has not been widely adopted. The draft guidance also fails to offer methods for definitive identification and validation of foods that are and are not genetically engineered, which we believe could further add to consumer confusion for any foods that are so labeled.

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We are firmly committed to ensuring the safety of our products. We will continue to monitor and comply with the laws and regulations with respect to the identification and labeling of genetically engineered food, and we will continue to rely on the experts in this area.

***Your Board of Directors recommends that you vote AGAINST this shareholder proposal.***

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**Table of Contents****STOCK OWNERSHIP****Stock ownership guidelines**

The Company imposes minimum stock ownership guidelines for Directors and officers.

Each Director is expected to acquire, within five years after becoming a Director, common stock or common stock equivalent units equal in value to the lesser of five times the annual retainer or 10,000 shares (of which 1,000 shares should be acquired within the first year) and to maintain that level of investment throughout his or her term.

Each officer is expected to acquire the lesser of the minimum share ownership requirements or value of shares as a multiple of base salary listed below within five years of becoming an officer, and to hold those shares during his or her term of office:

<i>Level/band</i>	<i>Minimum share ownership requirements</i>	<i>Value of shares as a multiple of base salary</i>
Chief Executive Officer	240,000	5 x
President and Chief Operating Officer	180,000	5 x
President, North America and Europe/ Senior Executive Management	85,000	4 x
Executive Management	50,000	4 x
Senior Leadership	25,000	3 x
Leadership	8,500	1.5 x

We review compliance with these requirements annually. Failure to meet these requirements may result in a reduction in future long-term incentive grants and/or payment of future annual and/or long-term incentive payouts in the form of common stock.

**Security ownership of certain beneficial owners**

The following table shows all beneficial owners of more than five percent of the Company's common stock outstanding as of December 31, 2005:

<i>Name</i>	<i>Amount and nature of beneficial ownership(a)</i>	<i>Percent of class(b)</i>
Dodge & Cox 555 California Street, 40th Floor San Francisco, CA 94104	69,662,817 common shares	5.51%

- (a) Reflects shares beneficially owned by Dodge & Cox as of December 31, 2005, according to a statement on Schedule 13G filed with the SEC, which indicates that the company, an investment adviser, has sole voting power with respect to 65,465,044 shares, shared voting power with respect to 684,000 shares and sole dispositive power with respect to 69,662,817 shares. The Schedule 13G also indicates that the securities reported are beneficially owned by clients of Dodge & Cox, and that those clients may include investment companies registered under the Investment Company Act and/or employee benefit plans, pension funds, endowment funds and other institutional clients. The Schedule 13G also certifies that the securities were acquired in the ordinary course and not with the purpose nor with the effect of changing or influencing the control of McDonald's.



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(b) Based on the number of outstanding shares of common stock on December 31, 2005.

### Security ownership of management

The following table shows the ownership of the common stock and common stock equivalent units for the named individuals and the group as of March 22, 2006. Directors and Executive Officers as a group owned (directly, indirectly and through benefit plans) less than 1.0% of the Company's common stock.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Common stock</i>	<i>Stock equivalents</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Name</i>	<i>(a)(b)(c)(d)</i>	<i>(e)</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hall Adams, Jr.	30,334	11,363	41,697
Ralph Alvarez	310,732	38,965	349,697
Edward A. Brennan	20,834	17,055	37,889
Robert A. Eckert	23,334	10,215	33,549
Enrique Hernandez, Jr.	35,442	30,449	65,891
Jeanne P. Jackson	24,584	20,043	44,627
Richard H. Lenny	2,000	1,260	3,260
M. Lawrence Light	190,740	0	190,740
Walter E. Massey	26,334	12,093	38,427
Andrew J. McKenna	51,853	57,748	109,601
Cary D. McMillan	26,334	10,105	36,439
Matthew H. Paull	361,598	12,722	374,320
Sheila A Penrose(f)	0	0	0
Michael J. Roberts	775,849	21,368	797,217
John W. Rogers, Jr.	88,434	9,924	98,358
James A. Skinner	1,176,484	34,210	1,210,694
Roger W. Stone	42,000	66,592	108,592
Directors and Executive Officers as a group (the Group)(21 persons)	4,061,252	361,828	4,423,080

(a) Beneficial ownership of shares that are owned by members of their immediate families directly or through trusts is disclaimed as follows: Directors McKenna, 640; and Rogers, 100; and the Group, 740.

(b) Includes unallocated shares held in the Company's Profit Sharing and Savings Plan as follows: Directors Roberts, 7,013; and Skinner, 10,832; Messrs. Light, 607; and Paull, 1,415; and the Group, 26,217.

(c) Includes shares that could be purchased by exercise of stock options on or within 60 days after March 22, 2006, under the Company's option plans as follows: Directors Adams, 26,334; Brennan, 18,334; Eckert, 13,334; Hernandez, 26,334; Jackson, 22,334; Massey, 26,334; McKenna, 9,332; McMillan, 13,334; Roberts, 740,000; Rogers, 13,334; Skinner, 936,193; and Stone, 24,000; Messrs. Alvarez, 310,724; Light, 187,714; and Paull, 330,577; and the Group, 3,464,382.

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- (d) Directors and Executive Officers as a group have sole voting and investment power over shares of common stock listed above except as follows: (i) shared voting and investment powers for shares held by Directors Eckert, 10,000; Hernandez, 8,400; Jackson, 2,250; Lenny, 2,000; Roberts, 711; and Skinner, 2,168; and the Group, 62,339; and (ii) for the benefit of children, shares held by Director Roberts, 200.
  
- (e) Includes common stock equivalent units credited under the Company's retirement plans and the Directors' Stock Plan, which are payable in cash.
  
- (f) Ms. Penrose does not currently serve on the Board of Directors. She has been nominated for election at the Annual Shareholders' Meeting.

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**EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

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*The following report of the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors outlines the Company's compensation philosophy and programs, and describes the processes the Committee employs in its compensation determinations. Following this report is the Summary Compensation Table showing compensation history for the Company's Chief Executive Officer during 2005 and four other Executive Officers (together, the Named Officers). Stock option grant and exercise information for each of these officers along with a Stock Performance Graph also follow this report. A listing of the Company's Executive Officers may be found on page 27.*

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**COMPENSATION COMMITTEE REPORT ON EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION**

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*Dear Fellow Shareholders:*

Our Committee is composed entirely of independent Directors. In consultation with senior management, we establish the Company's general compensation philosophy, and oversee the development and implementation of executive compensation programs. Each year, we review and approve the Company's goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and evaluate his performance in light of those goals and objectives. Based on this evaluation, and after consulting with other independent members of the Board of Directors, our Committee approves individual elements of the Chief Executive Officer's total compensation package.

In accordance with the Company's Corporate Governance Principles, which describe the manner in which our Board operates, our Committee also approves the compensation structure for the Company's officers annually based on recommendations from management, and reviews and approves the compensation packages of senior management. As required by our charter, our Committee also reviews the Company's incentive compensation and welfare benefit plans, as well as the Company's policies with respect to post-service arrangements and perquisites provided to officers. As part of our review of the Company's executive compensation program, we reviewed detailed information regarding compensation for each of the Named Officers in the form of tally sheets, which included information on base salary, 2004 annual cash bonus, estimated fair value of 2005 stock option and restricted stock unit grants, and target long-term cash bonus (annualized). The tally sheets also included the value of other perquisites received by the Named Officers, including Company paid group term life insurance, financial counseling, Company car and personal use of the corporate aircraft. In addition to 2005 information, the tally sheets also provided current balances held in the Named Officers' 401(k) plan and their supplemental retirement plans, including information on employee contributions and employer matching contributions, as well as the estimated fair value of all equity awards currently held by each of the Named Officers.

Our Committee Chairperson regularly reports on Committee actions and recommendations at Board meetings. In addition, the Chief Executive Officer's performance and senior management compensation are frequently discussed at executive sessions of the Board of Directors, when only non-management Directors are present.

**Global total compensation philosophy**

The objective of the Company's global total compensation program is to attract, motivate, reward, retain and engage talented people who can deliver strong performance and help the Company to achieve our business objectives. Consistent with this performance-based objective, our total compensation program emphasizes accountability for results and supports important performance drivers. The Company's focus on pay for performance is evidenced by the fact that the majority of the compensation awarded to the Named Officers is tied to the Company's business results in the form of operating income growth (annual bonus, long-term cash bonus and the discretionary employer match in the profit-sharing plan), earnings per share growth (performance-vested restricted stock units), return on total assets (long-term cash bonus) and the Company's stock performance (stock options, restricted stock units and long-term cash bonus).

**Executive compensation**

We believe that executive compensation opportunities should be competitive with other large globally branded companies and alternative careers within the McDonald's System (i.e., careers as a franchisee or supplier). Our determinations are guided in part by the increasingly competitive demand for talented executives who have the skills and expertise required to lead a large, dynamic global business. In this regard, an overall review of competitive market data is conducted annually.

We review information supplied by independent consultants to determine the competitiveness of McDonald's total compensation package for senior management with that of a group of comparator companies (Comparator Group). The Comparator Group includes 25 companies

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consisting of branded consumer products firms, key McDonald's competitors and global companies within the service/retail industry. Although some companies within the Comparator Group are included in the Dow Jones Industrial Average shown in the Stock Performance Graph on page 16 of this Proxy Statement, the Comparator Group is not made up exclusively of companies used in that index. In addition to reviewing competitive data, we also consider certain qualitative factors which we believe contribute to building McDonald's global Brand.

In 2005, the base salary targets for executives were established to approximate the 50th percentile among the Comparator Group, while the total compensation targets for executives were established to approximate the 60th percentile, if stated performance goals were achieved. Although 2005 was a solid year financially, as a result of the Company's tremendous performance in 2004, the

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annual cash incentives paid for 2005 were noticeably lower than the 2004 annual cash incentives. Long-term equity incentive award targets for employees, including executives, will remain approximately the same for 2006 as in 2005.

Management and the Committee continue to review compensation trends to ensure that, in today's dynamic environment, our total compensation philosophy and mix continue to be properly aligned with the Company's business strategy and the interests of our shareholders. To assist in this analysis, the Committee retains an independent consultant. This analysis is focused on applying a reward system that supports our global business strategy to ensure strong accountability for business results, and puts a greater focus on performance differentiation, in order to reward and retain top performers.

In 2005, the Company continued to modify its compensation strategy to adapt to the changing environment, including making further adjustments to the Company's mix of long-term incentive compensation to optimize the use of equity-based compensation while providing programs that motivate and reward employees as well as provide the incentive for performance. Stock option award guidelines applicable to all employees were reduced or in some cases stock option awards were eliminated beginning in 2005. As discussed in more detail below under "Long-term incentives," the potential stock option value previously received by employees was shifted into restricted stock units or cash-based incentives. These modifications support the Company's commitment to reduce the annual equity award usage rate (known as the "run rate") as a percent of outstanding shares. These modifications resulted in a reduction of more than 50% to the Company's run rate in 2005.

With these actions, the Committee believes that the Company's executive compensation policies and programs are better aligned with shareholders' interests, the external regulatory environment and the Company's Plan to Win management's key business strategy designed to strengthen the Brand by consistently delivering on the drivers of exceptional customer experiences.

### **Annual cash compensation**

Annual cash compensation for senior management, as for all staff employees, consists of base salary and a variable, at-risk incentive under our Target Incentive Plan (TIP) that is directly tied to annual business results and individual performance.

Our Committee annually approves an executive's base salary, taking into consideration the executive's level of responsibility and individual performance as well as competitive pay practices. Factors used in gauging individual performance are: developing and executing corporate strategies; retaining, leading and developing people; initiating and managing change; effectively managing the many relationships within the McDonald's System; and contributing to programs that positively impact the Company's performance.

Each year, the Committee approves performance targets (excluding the effects of foreign currency translation on reported results) as well as minimum threshold financial performance levels. Each employee is assigned a target incentive at the beginning of the year (the greater the individual's responsibility, the higher the percentage of target incentive to salary). Target incentives are adjusted to reflect promotions during the year. TIP awards are stated as a specified percentage of base salary as of the end of the year. No portion of the award is payable if the threshold level of performance is not attained. The final incentive payment depends on the actual performance achieved in comparison to the targets; however, the Committee may make adjustments to exclude the effects of certain unusual items to ensure that incentives reflect the underlying operating results of the Company.

All major McDonald's markets participate in a common annual incentive framework, supporting a consistent strategy and focus. For 2005, target incentives for all employees, including Executive Officers, were adjusted by team and individual performance factors based in part on performance of the Company or the employees' respective business unit, as measured by operating income. Operating income performance was then adjusted by specific modifiers including changes in comparable guest counts, the achievement of general and administrative expense targets, nonfinancial factors designed to improve Quality, Service & Cleanliness (QSC), employee satisfaction, employer image and other nonfinancial initiatives designed to enhance our Brand. Based upon this framework, the team performance factors and thus the dollar amount of the annual incentives received by employees can vary significantly from market to market based upon the performance of each market. In 2005, the range of team performance factors varied from zero to approximately 155% of the targets set for each of our geographic business segments.

In 2005, the Company exceeded the operating income target applicable to all Named Officers and team performance factors applicable to these officers were modestly above target. The Summary Compensation Table on page 17 of this Proxy Statement lists the awards paid to the Named Officers for 2005 performance.

### **Long-term incentives**

Long-term incentives consist of stock options, restricted stock units and cash awards under a long-term incentive plan (Cash Performance Unit Plan or CPUP). These awards serve to focus executive attention on the long-term performance of the business and comprise a significant portion

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of total compensation for senior management consistent with our increased emphasis on the pay for performance element of executive compensation.

As discussed earlier, the Company modified its practices regarding equity compensation in 2005 by reducing stock option award guidelines or in some cases eliminating stock option awards by shifting the potential stock option value previously received by employees into restricted stock units or cash-based incentives. For employees below the level of Senior Vice President, the estimated value of

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equity awards in 2005 was comprised of stock options (70%) and restricted stock units (30%), while the estimated value of the equity awards to senior management was comprised of stock options (50%) and restricted stock units (50%). The Company believes the combination of restricted stock units and stock options provides an appropriate blend of equity compensation vehicles to support our focus on retention of employees as well as motivating employees to continue to drive shareholder value.

Equity award guidelines based on level of responsibility are established by the Committee each year. Individual awards to employees, including members of senior management, are made within these guidelines, dependent primarily upon sustained individual performance and on the potential for positively influencing future results. The Summary Compensation Table on page 17 of this Proxy Statement describes awards of restricted stock units and options granted to the Named Officers in 2005.

### *n Stock options*

Stock options typically have a life of ten years, vest ratably over four years, and have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of our common stock on the grant date.

### *n Restricted stock units*

Restricted stock units granted in 2005 cliff vest after three years and are subject to risk of forfeiture. The restricted stock units granted to employees were service-vested, while Executive Officers were granted performance-vested restricted stock units. The vesting of these performance-based restricted stock units is contingent upon the Company's achievement of a target level of diluted earnings per share growth during the specified three-year cliff vesting period.

### *n Long-term incentive plan*

In 2004, the Company introduced and granted target awards to senior management under CPUP that are payable after completion of the performance period. CPUP is a three-year (2004-2006), long-term cash incentive plan tied directly to the Company's Plan to Win. During the three-year period, performance will be measured by consolidated three-year compounded annual constant currency operating income growth (weighted 75%) and average return on total assets (weighted 25%). A multiplier based on McDonald's cumulative total shareholder return versus the S&P 500 Index will also be applied to either increase or decrease the amount of the awards. Cash awards vary if minimum, target or maximum predetermined performance goals are achieved at the end of the cycle. No payout will occur unless the Company achieves certain performance thresholds.

## **Other compensation**

Executives participate in other broad-based benefit programs, such as the Company's retirement, life insurance and healthcare programs. In 2005, the Company modified its Profit Sharing and Savings Plan to encourage employees to increase their retirement savings, while changes to our healthcare programs provide more focus on employee health and wellness. Under a new stratified premium structure implemented in 2005, officers pay higher premium rates than non-officer employees for health insurance coverage.

Perquisites provided to executives include Company-provided cars, financial planning, annual physical examinations and the Chief Executive Officer's personal use of the Company's aircraft. Additional information regarding perquisites provided to the Named Officers is set forth in a footnote to the Summary Compensation Table on page 17 of this Proxy Statement.

## **Stock ownership requirements**

We believe that the Company's executives will more effectively pursue the long-term interests of our shareholders, whose interests they are charged with enhancing, if they are shareholders themselves. Consistent with this philosophy, minimum share ownership requirements apply to all officers. All Executive Officers, including Mr. Skinner, are either in compliance with or are on target to achieve compliance within the required time frame. The Company's stock ownership requirements can be found on page 11 of this Proxy Statement.

## **Compensation of the Chief Executive Officer**

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The Company's long-term strategic roadmap, the Plan to Win, is focused on operational excellence, leadership marketing, innovation and financial discipline. Within the Plan to Win strategy, for 2005 Mr. Skinner's three priorities were long-term profitable growth for the Company's shareholders and the System, talent management and leadership development, and the Company's balanced lifestyles initiatives. The results produced in each of these priority areas are the key factors we considered in reviewing Mr. Skinner's 2005 performance and awarding his compensation.

Mr. Skinner led the Company to impressive results in each of these priority areas. Following a record setting financial year in 2004, the Company produced solid financial results in 2005, including increased global comparable sales and profits, while maintaining our commitment to fiscal discipline and enhancing shareholder value. In the area of talent management, the Company enhanced its succession planning process and created and expanded leadership development programs around the world. With respect to the balanced lifestyles initiative, the Company continued to expand its menu offerings and announced leadership action with an iconic nutrition labeling initiative to be rolled out in 2006. Within the framework of the compensation programs described throughout this report, the compensation Mr. Skinner received for 2005 is disclosed in the tables beginning on page 17 of this Proxy Statement.

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### **Policy with respect to the \$1 million deduction limit**

Section 162(m) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 generally limits to \$1 million the tax deductibility of annual compensation paid to certain officers. However, performance-based compensation can be excluded from the limit so long as it meets certain requirements. While the Committee retains the flexibility to compensate executive performance that increases shareholder value, the Committee remains focused on using compensation vehicles that allow the Company to deduct compensation expenses. The Committee believes that TIP, CPUP, stock options and the performance-based restricted stock units granted to the Executive Officers in 2005, as discussed above, satisfy the requirements for exemption under Section 162(m). Therefore, we expect substantially all 2005 compensation will qualify as a tax-deductible expense.

### **Conclusion**

We believe that our executive compensation program is consistent with the Company's pay-for-performance philosophy and is effective at serving the interests of both the Company and our shareholders. The compensation received by our executives is based upon both Company and individual performance. Our programs are designed to motivate and retain a high caliber executive team critical to our future success. We continue to monitor our programs due to the highly competitive global market in which the Company competes for executive talent. We are confident our programs motivate our executives to achieve long-term sustainable growth for the Company.

Submitted by the

COMPENSATION COMMITTEE

Edward A. Brennan, *Chairperson*

Robert A. Eckert

Jeanne P. Jackson

John W. Rogers, Jr.

### **Stock performance graph**

The following performance graph compares the performance of the Company's common stock to the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index (S&P 500 Index) and to the performance of the companies comprising the Dow Jones Industrial Average (DJIA companies). The graph assumes that the value of the investment in the Company's common stock, the S&P 500 Index and the DJIA companies was \$100 at December 31, 2000 and that all dividends were reinvested.

At least annually, we consider which companies comprise a readily identifiable investment peer group. McDonald's is included in published restaurant indices; however, unlike most other companies included in these indices, which have no or limited international operations, McDonald's does business in more than 100 countries. For added perspective, a substantial portion of our operating income is generated outside the U.S. In addition, by virtue of our size, McDonald's inclusion in those indices tends to skew the results. Hence, we believe that such a comparison would not be meaningful.

On the other hand, our market capitalization, trading volume and importance in an industry that is vital to the U.S. economy have resulted in McDonald's inclusion in the Dow Jones Industrial Average since 1985. Thus, in the absence of any readily identifiable peer group for McDonald's, we believe that use of the DJIA companies as the group for comparison is appropriate. Like McDonald's, many DJIA companies generate meaningful sales and revenues outside the U.S., and some manage global brands.

The performance graph that follows shows McDonald's cumulative total shareholder returns (i.e., price appreciation and reinvestment of dividends) relative to the S&P 500 Index and the DJIA companies (including McDonald's) for the five-year period ended December 31, 2005. For the DJIA companies, returns are weighted for market capitalization as of the beginning of each period indicated. These returns may vary from those of the Dow Jones Industrial Average Index, which is not weighted by market capitalization and may be composed of different companies during the period under consideration.

*Comparison of five-year cumulative total shareholder returns*

*Source: Standard & Poor's IMS*

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**Table of Contents****Summary compensation table**

The following table summarizes the total compensation earned by or paid for services rendered in all capacities to the Chief Executive Officer and four other Executive Officers who were most highly compensated in 2005 (Named Officers). Executive Officers are designated by the Board of Directors.

Name and principal position	Year	Annual compensation(a)		Restricted stock awards (\$)(b)	Long-term compensation		All other compensation (\$)(c)
		Salary(\$)	Bonus(\$)		Awards Securities underlying options (#)	Payouts LTIP* payouts (\$)	
James A. Skinner	2005	\$ 1,100,000	\$ 2,000,000	0(d)	0(d)	0	\$ 329,800
Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer	2004	900,344	2,198,000	\$ 1,248,400	375,000	0	188,221
	2003	830,189	810,000	880,609	160,000	0	148,840
Michael J. Roberts	2005	900,000	1,350,000	0(d)	0(d)	0	250,000
President and Chief Operating Officer	2004	671,937	1,600,000	1,770,000	300,000	0	146,028
	2003	570,755	655,000	605,427	108,000	0	98,402
Matthew H. Paull	2005	643,333	760,000	325,022	29,899	0	165,833
Corporate Senior Executive	2004	578,120	1,015,000	780,250	75,000	0	112,263
Vice President and Chief Financial Officer	2003	508,138	442,000	550,391	120,000	0	81,142
M. Lawrence Light	2005	640,683	540,000	237,524	21,850	0	148,068
Former Corporate Executive	2004	610,392	840,000	0	57,000	0	105,400
Vice President Global Chief Marketing Officer	2003	581,877	347,376	0	80,000	0	11,038
Ralph Alvarez	2005	565,492	655,000	400,002	36,799	0	148,549
President, McDonald's North America	2004	464,847	920,000	555,800	72,000	0	101,173
	2003	404,350	454,506	440,304	72,000	0	62,436

\* Denotes Long-Term Incentive Plan

- (a) The Company offers limited perquisites to its executives, including: (i) personal use of Company-owned cars, (ii) financial counseling, (iii) limited personal use of corporate aircraft, which, beginning in 2005, was further limited to the Chief Executive Officer only and (iv) annual physical examinations. The aggregate incremental cost of perquisites provided to each of the Named Officers was less than \$50,000 during each year reflected in the Summary Compensation Table. The incremental cost of these perquisites is based on actual charges to the Company, except as follows: (i) personal use of Company-owned cars includes a pro-rata portion of the purchase price, fuel and maintenance, based on personal use and (ii) personal use of corporate aircraft includes fuel costs, on-board catering, landing/handling fees and flight attendants. Fixed costs which do not change based upon usage, such as pilot salaries and the cost of capital invested in corporate aircraft, are excluded from this calculation. In accordance with Company policies, executives are required to reimburse the Company for a portion of their personal use of Company-owned cars and corporate aircraft.
- (b) The amounts reflect the market value (based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on the date of award) of restricted stock units (RSUs) awarded. In 2005, the total number of RSUs granted to the Named Officers is as follows: Messrs. Skinner, 0; Roberts, 0; Paull, 9,970; Light, 7,286; and Alvarez, 12,270. Generally, RSUs vest at the end of three years from the date of award, but all of the RSUs granted to Named Officers in 2005 contain performance restrictions on vesting based upon the Company's achievement of target levels of diluted earnings per share growth. At the discretion of the Company, the RSUs will be settled at or after the time they vest by delivery of shares of common stock or the cash-equivalent value. During the vesting period, dividends are neither payable nor accrued on the RSUs held by the Named Officers. The number and market value (based on the closing market price of the Company's common stock on December 31, 2005, \$33.72) of unvested RSUs held by each of the Named Officers as of December 31, 2005 are provided in the

following table.

<i>Name</i>	<i>Number of unvested RSUs</i>	<i>Value of unvested RSUs</i>
James A. Skinner	101,538	\$3,423,861
Michael J. Roberts	102,308	\$3,449,826
Matthew H. Paull	73,432	\$2,476,127
M. Lawrence Light	7,286	\$245,684
Ralph Alvarez	63,039	\$2,125,675

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- (c) For 2005, please refer to the table below for information regarding Company matching contributions and allocations to certain Company retirement plans.

Name	Retirement plans		Total (\$)
	Qualified plan (\$)	Non-qualified plan (\$)	
James A. Skinner	\$14,700	\$315,100	\$329,800
Michael J. Roberts	21,000	229,000	250,000
Matthew H. Paull	14,700	151,133	165,833
M. Lawrence Light	21,000	127,068	148,068
Ralph Alvarez	14,700	133,849	148,549

- (d) Messrs. Skinner and Roberts received a stock option and RSU grant in December 2004 in connection with their respective promotions and therefore did not receive an equity grant in 2005.

**Stock options**

Options have an exercise price equal to the fair market value of a share of common stock on the grant date, generally have a 10-year life, and vest in equal installments over periods of four years. Generally, options expire 30 days after termination of employment; however, the Company's equity compensation plans provide for accelerated vesting and an extended exercise period upon death, change of control, disability, retirement, and under other limited circumstances, upon termination of employment. The Compensation Committee has general authority to accelerate, extend or otherwise modify benefits under stock option grants. Subject to the approval of the Compensation Committee, options may be transferred to certain permissible transferees, including immediate family members, for no consideration.

The following table shows the value of 2005 stock option grants to the Named Officers, determined as of the grant date using a closed-form option pricing model:

*Stock option grants in 2005*

Name	Number of securities underlying options granted(#)	Percent of total options granted to employees in 2005(%)	Individual grants		Grant date present value\$(c)
			Exercise price per share (\$/sh)	Expiration date (b)	
James A. Skinner	0(a)	0%	n/a	n/a	0
Michael J. Roberts	0(a)	0	n/a	n/a	0
Matthew H. Paull	29,899	0.42	\$32.60	2/16/15	\$300,784
M. Lawrence Light	21,850	0.31	\$32.60	2/16/15	219,811
Ralph Alvarez	36,799	0.52	\$32.60	2/16/15	370,198

n/a Not applicable.

- (a) Messrs. Skinner and Roberts received a stock option and RSU grant in December 2004 in connection with their respective promotions and therefore did not receive an equity grant in 2005.

- (b) The information contained in the table represents the expiration date for each grant at the time of grant. Pursuant to the terms of our equity compensation plan, option recipients may receive accelerated vesting and/or an adjusted exercise period upon termination of employment, as discussed above.

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- (c) A closed-form option pricing model was used assuming a dividend yield of 1.72%; a risk-free interest rate of 3.97%; and expected stock price volatility based on historical experience of 27.8%; and expected option life based on historical experience of seven years. The attribution of values with a closed-form option pricing model to stock options requires the input of subjective assumptions, as described above, including the expected volatility of a stock price. While the assumptions are believed to be reasonable, the reader is cautioned not to infer a forecast of earnings or dividends either from the model's use or from the values adopted for the model's assumptions. Any future values realized would ultimately depend upon the excess of the stock price over the exercise price on the date the option is exercised.

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<i>Name</i>	<i>Shares acquired</i>		<i>Number of securities underlying unexercised options at 12/31/05(#)(b,c)</i>	<i>Value of unexercised in-the-money options at 12/31/05(\$)(d)</i>
	<i>on exercise(#)</i>	<i>Value realized\$(a)</i>		
James A. Skinner	102,000	\$729,144	901,193/ 420,000	\$5,189,225 / \$3,041,975
Michael J. Roberts	52,000	482,960	650,500/ 310,250	3,576,073 / 2,259,453
Matthew H. Paull	34,000	314,704	287,300/ 167,399	2,061,546 / 1,739,637
M. Lawrence Light	0	0	223,000/ 160,850	2,824,088 / 1,777,935
Ralph Alvarez	24,000	225,000	244,272/ 148,049	1,730,186 / 1,264,087

- (a) Calculated by subtracting the exercise price from the market value of the common stock on the exercise date, then multiplying by the number of shares exercised. All values are on a pretax basis.
- (b) The securities underlying the options are shares of common stock.
- (c) The option term was extended three years for substantially all employee optionees, including the Named Officers, for those options granted between May 1, 1999 and December 31, 2000 that have an exercise price greater than \$28.90.
- (d) Calculated using the market value of the common stock at December 31, 2005 (\$33.72 per share), less the option exercise price multiplied by the number of exercisable or unexercisable option shares, as the case may be. All values are on a pretax basis.

**Change-of-control employment agreements**

The Company has entered into change-of-control employment agreements with some of its employees, including all of the Named Officers. These agreements provide that, upon a change of control of the Company, the executives will be entitled to the benefits described below. An executive who also participates in the Executive Retention Plan, which is described in detail below, must elect to receive severance benefits under either the Executive Retention Plan or these change-of-control agreements.

Subject to exceptions set out in the agreements, a change of control will occur if: a person or group acquires 20% or more of the Company's outstanding common stock or voting securities; the members of the Company's Board on the date of the agreements (and certain new Directors approved in a specified manner by those members) cease to constitute at least a majority of the Board as a result of an actual or threatened election contest; there is a merger or other business combination involving the Company, or a disposition of all or substantially all of the assets of the Company; or the shareholders of the Company approve a liquidation or dissolution of the Company.

*n Benefits upon a change of control*

The agreements provide generally that, during the three-year period following a change of control, (i) the executive's position and authority may not be reduced, (ii) the executive's place of work may not be relocated by more than 30 miles, (iii) the executive's base salary may not be reduced, (iv) the executive's annual bonus opportunity may not be reduced and the annual bonus paid will not be less than the target annual bonus, and (v) the executive will continue to participate in employee benefit plans on terms not less favorable than before the change of control. In addition, within 30 days after a change of control, the Company will pay to each executive a prorated portion of that executive's annual bonus and of each outstanding long-term incentive plan award (both computed at the target levels) for the partial year or applicable long-term incentive plan period prior to the change of control.

*n Termination for good reason*

The Company's failure to provide any of the benefits described above following a change of control will allow the executive to terminate his or her employment for good reason at any time during the three-year period following a change of control. The executive also may terminate his or her employment for good reason if, during the three-year period following a change of control: (i) there is a material adverse change in the executive's position or other terms of employment, (ii) the Company materially breaches the executive's agreement, (iii) the Company attempts to terminate the executive for cause without following requirements set forth in the executive's agreement, or (iv) a successor entity fails to assume the executive's agreement.

*n Severance benefits upon termination for good reason or without cause*

If the executive terminates his or her employment for good reason or is terminated by the Company without cause (as defined in the agreement) at any time during the three-year period following a change of control, then, in addition to the executive's entitlement to receive accrued but unpaid salary, bonus, deferred compensation and other benefit amounts due on termination, the executive will be entitled to the following severance benefits, subject to executing an agreement that includes a covenant not to compete, a covenant not to solicit employees, a nondisclosure covenant and a release of claims: a lump-sum cash payment equal to three times the sum of the executive's base salary, annual bonus (computed at the target level) and contribution received under the Company's defined contribution plan; a pro rata portion of the annual bonus (computed at the target level) for the year of termination;

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continued medical and life insurance benefits, as well as fringe and other benefits, for three years after the termination; and a lump-sum cash payment for any sabbatical leave that has been earned but not yet taken. In addition, for purposes of determining the executive's eligibility for any available post-retirement medical benefits, the executive will be treated as having three additional years of service and being three years older.

*n Severance benefits upon termination for other reasons*

In the case of the death or disability of an executive during the three-year period immediately following a change of control, the executive or his estate will be entitled to receive accrued but unpaid salary, bonus, deferred compensation and other benefit amounts due at the time of such death or disability at levels provided to his or her peer employees and at least as favorable as those in place immediately prior to the change of control.

If (i) the Company terminates an executive for cause following a change of control, (ii) an executive voluntarily terminates employment without good reason following a change of control, or (iii) an executive who is otherwise eligible to receive severance benefits fails to execute the noncompetition and release agreement, then that executive will receive only a lump-sum payment of accrued but unpaid salary, bonus, deferred compensation and other benefit amounts due at the time of the termination.

*n Taxes*

Subject to limitations specified in the agreements, the Company will reimburse an executive on an after-tax (grossed-up) basis for any parachute excise taxes incurred by that executive because of any payments or other amounts under the agreement or otherwise provided which are considered to be contingent upon a change of control.

*n Term of the agreements*

The agreements have an initial term of three years. However, one year after the date of the agreements, they are automatically extended in order to perpetually retain a two-year term until terminated by the Company with a minimum of two years' notice.

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**ARRANGEMENTS WITH CERTAIN EXECUTIVES**

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**Executive Retention Plan**

The Company maintains an Executive Retention Plan (Retention Plan) under which select participants, including Messrs. Skinner, Roberts and Paull, will become entitled to certain benefits if they remain employed by the Company as an officer for a specified retention period. To receive these benefits, the participant must enter into and comply with an agreement that includes a covenant not to compete, a covenant not to solicit employees, a nondisparagement covenant, a nondisclosure covenant and a release of claims. The benefits are generally the same for all participants, but with specific differences as noted below.

Once a participant covered by the plan has completed his or her retention period, he or she may elect to enter the transition period, which continues for the lesser of 18 months or a number of months equal to the participant's total years of service. This election can only be made if a participant has reached the age of 62 or with the consent of the Chief Executive Officer (or the Compensation Committee, in the case of the Chief Executive Officer). During the transition period, the participant must agree to devote substantially all of his or her normal business time and efforts to the business of the Company in an officer position. During the transition period, the participant is entitled to receive: (i) base salary at the highest rate received by the participant before the transition period, (ii) a target-level annual incentive for any calendar year or years that end during the transition period and a prorated target-level incentive for any partial year at the end of the transition period, and (iii) prorated performance-based payouts for any partial long-term incentive plan cycles at the end of the retention period.

For a period of five years following the transition period, the participant must devote such time to the business of the Company as the Company may reasonably request. During this continued employment period, the participant is entitled to receive: (i) base salary at a rate equal to 35% of the base salary paid during the transition period (50% in the case of Mr. Skinner), and (ii) prorated performance-based payouts for any partial long-term incentive plan cycles at the end of the retention period. Participants will not receive annual or long-term incentives during the continued employment period.

During both the transition period and the continued employment period, the participant will continue to participate in employee benefit plans, but will not be eligible to receive additional stock option grants, long-term incentive plan grants or other incentive compensation awards. Stock options and restricted stock units granted prior to the commencement of the transition period, however, will continue to vest and become exercisable in accordance with their original terms.

If a participant's employment is terminated by the Company during the retention period for any reason other than death, disability or cause (as defined in the plan), subject to the execution of an agreement as described above, the participant shall be entitled to payment of: (i) accrued but unpaid base salary and any annual incentive earned for prior years that has not been paid, (ii) an amount equal to the present value of salary and target-level incentives that would have been payable to the participant during his transition period and the present value of salary that would have been payable to the participant during the remainder of his continued employment period, and (iii) an amount equal to the estimated value of the participant's health and welfare benefits for the remainder of the transition and continued employment periods. Mr. Skinner would also receive five years of accelerated stock option vesting and exercisability for stock options, while Messrs. Paull and Roberts and all other participants would receive three years of accelerated stock option vesting and exercisability for stock options. In addition, Mr. Skinner has the right to terminate his employment for good reason (as defined in the plan) at any time during his retention and transition periods and receive the severance benefits described in this paragraph. During both the transition period and continued employment period, a participant's employment can only be terminated by the Company for cause or disability.

The plan is in effect until the later of October 24, 2007, or two years after the Company gives notice to all participants of its intention to terminate the plan. No additional employees will be added to this plan.

Messrs. Skinner, Roberts and Paull, and all other participants, have completed their retention periods as of October 29, 2005.

**Arrangement with M. Lawrence Light**

Mr. Light resigned as an executive of the Company in early 2006. Pursuant to a prior agreement, Mr. Light will remain employed by the Company in a non-executive part-time position at a salary of \$50,000 per year for a period of two and one-half years. Mr. Light remains subject to a change-of-control agreement with the Company as referenced on pages 19 and 20 of this Proxy Statement. During this continued employment period, Mr. Light will be entitled to receive the benefits provided to all Company employees, and he may only be terminated for cause. For purposes of this arrangement, cause generally includes willful failure to perform assigned duties, violation of the Company's policies, and commission of acts involving fraud, breach of fiduciary duty or illegality. Upon his termination of employment with the Company, Mr. Light must enter into a two-year non-competition agreement with the Company.



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**CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS**

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The McDonald's System has more than 30,000 restaurants worldwide, many of which are independently owned and operated. Within this extensive System, it is not unusual for our business to touch many companies in many industries, including suppliers of food and paper products and security systems. The Board reviews any relationship involving Board members in accordance with the Board's Standards on Director Independence, which are attached as Appendix B. Based on the Board's review of the pertinent facts and circumstances and taking into consideration all applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange listing requirements, the Board determined that the following relationships are not material and do not affect the independence of the Directors involved.

In 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries purchased approximately \$1.3 million worth of paper and other printed products (principally trayliners, biscuit liners, french fry bags, hash brown bags and bag stuffers) from Schwarz Paper Company. Mr. McKenna is Chairman of Schwarz Paper Company, as well as a 44% shareholder of Schwarz. Members of Mr. McKenna's family are also shareholders of Schwarz. Schwarz's business with the Company and its subsidiaries represents less than 1% of Schwarz's total revenues. The Company believes that these purchases were made on terms at least as favorable as would have been available from other parties and intends to continue its dealings with Schwarz in 2006 on similar terms.

In 2005, the Company and its subsidiaries purchased approximately \$5.0 million worth of salad packaging and parfait cups from Prairie Packaging, Inc. Mr. Stone is a director of Prairie Packaging as well as a 6.39% shareholder. In addition, Mr. Stone's children are shareholders of Prairie Packaging. The Company believes that these purchases, which represent less than 1.5% of the revenues of Prairie Packaging, were made on terms at least as favorable as would have been available from other parties, and intends to continue its dealings with Prairie Packaging in 2006 on similar terms.

In mid-2005, the Company entered into a contract for physical security services with Inter-Con Security Systems, Inc., a company of which Mr. Hernandez is the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, as well as a 25.99% shareholder. Payments by the Company to Inter-Con for the portion of 2005 under contract totaled \$323,801. The Company believes that these services, which represent less than 1% of the revenues of Inter-Con were made on terms at least as favorable as would have been available from other parties, and intends to continue its dealings with Inter-Con in 2006 on similar terms.

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AUDIT COMMITTEE MATTERS

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AUDIT COMMITTEE REPORT

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*Dear Fellow Shareholders:*

The Audit Committee is composed of six Directors, each of whom meets the independence and other requirements of the New York Stock Exchange. As stated previously, Enrique Hernandez, Jr., Richard H. Lenny, Cary D. McMillan and Roger W. Stone qualify as the audit committee financial experts. The Committee has the responsibilities set out in its charter, which has been adopted by the Board of Directors and is reviewed annually.

Management is primarily responsible for the Company's financial statements, including the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Ernst & Young LLP, the Company's independent auditors, is responsible for performing an audit of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles (GAAP) and for issuing a report on those statements. Ernst & Young also reviews the Company's interim financial statements in accordance with Statement on Auditing Standards No.100 (interim financial information). The Committee oversees the Company's financial reporting process and internal control structure on behalf of the Board of Directors. The Committee met 12 times during 2005, including meeting regularly with Ernst & Young and the internal auditors, both privately and with management present.

In fulfilling its oversight responsibilities, the Committee reviewed and discussed with management and Ernst & Young the audited and interim financial statements, including Management's Discussion and Analysis, included in the Company's Reports on Form 10-K and Form 10-Q. These reviews included a discussion of:

- n critical accounting policies of the Company;
- n the reasonableness of significant financial reporting judgments made in connection with the financial statements, including the quality (and not just the acceptability) of the Company's accounting principles;
- n the clarity and completeness of financial disclosures;
- n the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting, including management's and Ernst & Young's reports thereon, the basis for the conclusions expressed in those reports and changes made to the Company's internal control over financial reporting during 2005;
- n items that could be accounted for using alternative treatments within GAAP, the ramifications thereof and the treatment preferred by Ernst & Young;
- n the annual management letter issued by Ernst & Young, management's response thereto and other material written communications between management and Ernst & Young;
- n unadjusted audit differences noted by Ernst & Young during its audit of the Company's annual financial statements; and

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n the potential effects of regulatory and accounting initiatives on the Company's financial statements. In connection with its review of the Company's annual consolidated financial statements, the Committee also discussed with Ernst & Young other matters required to be discussed with the auditors under Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as modified or supplemented (communication with audit committees) and those addressed by Ernst & Young's written disclosures and its letter provided under Independence Standards Board Standard No.1, as modified or supplemented (independence discussions with audit committees).

The Committee is responsible for the engagement of the independent auditors and appointed Ernst & Young to serve in that capacity during 2005 and 2006. In that connection, the Committee:

- n reviewed Ernst & Young's independence from the Company and management, including Ernst & Young's written disclosures described above;
- n reviewed periodically the level of fees approved for payment to Ernst & Young and the pre-approved non-audit services it has provided to the Company to ensure their compatibility with Ernst & Young's independence; and
- n reviewed Ernst & Young's performance, qualifications and quality control procedures. Among other matters, the Committee also:
  - n reviewed the scope of and overall plans for the annual audit and the internal audit program;
  - n consulted with management and Ernst & Young with respect to the Company's processes for risk assessment and risk management;
  - n reviewed the adequacy of certain of the Company's financial policies;
  - n reviewed and approved the Company's policy with regard to the hiring of former employees of the independent auditors;
  - n reviewed and approved the Company's policy for the pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services by the independent auditors, which we revised in January 2006 to prohibit the provision of tax services by the independent auditors to Company personnel in a financial reporting oversight role, such as the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other members of senior management;

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n received reports pursuant to our policy for the submission and confidential treatment of communications from employees and others about accounting, internal controls and auditing matters;

n reviewed with management the scope and effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures, including for purposes of evaluating the accuracy and fair presentation of the Company's financial statements in connection with certifications made by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer; and

n reviewed significant legal developments and the Company's processes for monitoring compliance with law and Company policies. Based on the reviews and discussions referred to above, the Committee recommended to the Board of Directors the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2005 for filing with the SEC.

Respectfully submitted,

THE AUDIT COMMITTEE

Enrique Hernandez, Jr., *Chairperson*

Hall Adams, Jr.

Richard H. Lenny

Walter E. Massey

Cary D. McMillan

Roger W. Stone

**Policy for pre-approval of audit and permitted non-audit services**

The Audit Committee has implemented a policy for the pre-approval of all audit and permitted non-audit services proposed to be provided to the Company by its independent auditors. Under the policy, the Audit Committee may pre-approve engagements on a case-by-case basis or on a class basis if the relevant services are predictable and recurring.

Pre-approvals for classes of services are granted at the start of each fiscal year. In considering pre-approvals on a class basis, the Audit Committee reviews a description of the scope of services falling within each class and imposes specific budgetary guidelines that are largely based on historical costs. Pre-approvals granted on a class basis are effective for the applicable fiscal year.

Any audit or permitted non-audit service that is not included in an approved class, or for which total fees are expected to exceed the relevant budgetary guideline, must be pre-approved on an individual basis. Pre-approval of any individual engagement may be granted not more than one year before commencement of the relevant service. Pre-approvals of services that may be provided over a period of years must be reconsidered each year in light of all the facts and circumstances, including compliance with the pre-approval policy and the compatibility of the services with the auditors' independence.

The Corporate Controller monitors services provided by the independent auditors and overall compliance with the pre-approval policy. The Corporate Controller reports periodically to the Audit Committee about the status of outstanding engagements, including actual services provided and associated fees, and must promptly report any non-compliance with the pre-approval policy to the Chairperson of the Audit Committee.

The complete policy is available on the Company's website at [www.governance.mcdonalds.com](http://www.governance.mcdonalds.com).





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The following table presents fees billed for professional services rendered for the audit of the Company's annual financial statements for 2005 and 2004 and fees billed for other services provided by our independent auditors in each of the last two years:

<i>IN MILLIONS</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
Audit fees (a)	<b>\$ 10.0</b>	\$ 8.7
Audit-related fees (b)	.3	.2
Tax fees (c)	<b>1.6</b>	2.3
Other fees (d)		.1
	<b>\$11.9</b>	\$11.3

- (a) Fees for services associated with the annual audit (including internal control reporting under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act), statutory audits required internationally, reviews of the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, and accounting consultations. Services related to Chipotle Mexican Grill increased significantly in 2005 as a result of the initial public offering launched in early 2006.
- (b) Fees for employee benefit plan audits and certain attestation services not required by statute or regulation.
- (c) Primarily fees for tax compliance in various international markets including expatriate tax services.
- (d) The 2004 fees were for miscellaneous advisory services.

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**SOLICITATION OF PROXIES AND VOTING**

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**Record date and voting at the Annual Shareholders Meeting**

Shareholders owning McDonald's common stock at the close of business on March 27, 2006 (the record date), may vote at the 2006 Annual Shareholders Meeting. On that date, 1,247,751,056 shares of common stock were outstanding. Each share is entitled to one vote on each matter to be voted upon at the Annual Shareholders Meeting.

Most shareholders have a choice of voting over the Internet, by telephone or by using a traditional proxy card. Refer to your proxy or voting instruction card to see which options are available to you and how to use them.

The Internet and telephone voting procedures are designed to authenticate shareholders' identities and to confirm that their instructions have been properly recorded.

If you properly sign and return your proxy card or complete your proxy via the telephone or the Internet, your shares will be voted as you direct. If you sign and return your proxy but do not specify how you want your shares voted, they will be voted FOR the election of all nominees for Director as set forth under Election of Directors, FOR the approval of the independent auditors and AGAINST the shareholder proposals. You may revoke your proxy and change your vote at any time before the Annual Shareholders Meeting by submitting written notice to the Secretary, by submitting a later dated and properly executed proxy (including by means of a telephone or Internet vote) or by voting in person at the Annual Shareholders Meeting.

All votes cast at this year's Annual Shareholders Meeting will be tabulated by Computershare Investor Services, LLC (Computershare), which has been appointed independent inspector of election. Computershare will determine whether or not a quorum is present.

With respect to the election of Directors, shareholders may vote (a) in favor of each of the nominees, or (b) to withhold votes as to specific nominees. Directors are elected by a plurality vote so the six nominees named on page 6 of this Proxy Statement receiving the greatest number of votes will be elected. Computershare will treat votes withheld as shares present for purposes of determining a quorum. Withheld votes will not affect the outcome of the election.

With respect to the approval of the independent auditors and the shareholder proposals, shareholders may vote (a) in favor of the matter, (b) against the matter, or (c) abstain from voting on the matter. Computershare will treat abstentions as shares present for purposes of determining a quorum. Since a majority of the shares represented at the meeting and entitled to vote is required for approval of these matters, abstentions will have the effect of a vote against approval.

Under NYSE rules, the proposals to elect Directors and to approve the appointment of independent auditors are considered discretionary items. This means that brokerage firms may vote in their discretion on these matters on behalf of clients who have not furnished voting instructions at least 15 days before the date of the Annual Shareholders Meeting.

In contrast, the shareholder proposals presented are non-discretionary items. This means brokerage firms that have not received voting instructions from their clients on these matters may not vote on these proposals. These so-called broker non-votes will not be considered in determining the number of votes necessary for approval and, therefore, will have no effect on the outcome of the votes for these proposals.

**Proxy solicitation**

The 2006 Proxy Statement and proxy card were mailed to shareholders beginning on or about April 7, 2006 in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the Board of Directors to be used at the 2006 Annual Shareholders Meeting. The cost of soliciting proxies will be paid by the Company. The Company has retained Innisfree M&A Incorporated to aid in the solicitation at a fee of \$15,000 plus reasonable out-of-pocket expenses. Proxies also may be solicited by employees and Directors of the Company by mail, by telephone, by facsimile, by e-mail or in person.

**Confidential voting**

It is the Company's policy to protect the confidentiality of shareholder votes. Throughout the voting process, your vote will not be disclosed to the Company, its Directors, officers or employees, except to meet legal requirements or to assert or defend claims for or against the Company or except in those limited circumstances where (1) a proxy solicitation is contested; or (2) you authorize disclosure. The inspector of election has been and will remain independent of the Company.

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Nothing in this policy prohibits you from disclosing the nature of your vote to the Company, its Directors, officers or employees, or impairs voluntary communication between you and the Company, nor does this policy prevent the Company from ascertaining which shareholders have voted or from making efforts to encourage shareholders to vote.

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ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

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**Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers**

*The Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers is attached as Appendix G.*

**Executive Officers**

As stated in the Corporate Governance Principles, the Chief Executive Officer selects other Executive Officers with the approval of the Board of Directors. The following list sets forth the names of our Executive Officers, their ages and their positions.

Ralph Alvarez

*Age: 50. President, McDonald's North America*

Mary H. Dillon

*Age: 44. Corporate Executive Vice President - Global Chief Marketing Officer*

Denis Hennequin

*Age: 47. President, McDonald's Europe*

Matthew H. Paull

*Age: 54. Corporate Senior Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer*

David M. Pojman

*Age: 46. Corporate Senior Vice President - Controller*

Michael J. Roberts

*Age: 55. President and Chief Operating Officer*

Gloria Santona

*Age: 55. Corporate Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary*

James A. Skinner

*Age: 61. Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer*

**McDonald's Corporation Annual Report on Form 10-K, other reports and policies**

Shareholders may access financial and other information on the investor section of the Company's website at [www.investor.mcdonalds.com](http://www.investor.mcdonalds.com). Also available, free of charge, are copies of the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as soon as reasonably practicable after filing such material electronically or otherwise furnishing it to the SEC. Copies of financial and other information are available free of charge by calling 1-630-623-2553 or by sending a request to McDonald's Corporation, Investor Relations Service Center, Department 300, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928.

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Also posted on McDonald's website are the Company's Corporate Governance Principles; the charters of McDonald's Audit Committee, Compensation Committee, Governance Committee, Corporate Responsibility Committee, Finance Committee and Executive Committee; the Company's Standards of Business Conduct; the Code of Ethics for the Chief Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers; the Code of Conduct for the Board of Directors; and the Policy for Pre-Approval of Audit and Permitted Non-Audit Services. Copies of these documents are also available free of charge by calling 1-630-623-2553 or by sending a request to McDonald's Corporation, Investor Relations Service Center, Department 300, McDonald's Plaza, Oak Brook, IL 60523-1928.

### **Householding of Annual Meeting materials**

We are sending only one copy of the Company's Summary Annual Report, Financial Report and Notice of Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement to shareholders who share the same last name and address unless they have notified us that they wish to continue receiving multiple copies. This method of delivery, known as householding, will help ensure that shareholder households do not receive multiple copies of the same document and will help reduce our printing and postage costs, as well as save natural resources.

If you are a MCDirect Shares participant, hold McDonald's stock certificates or have book-entry shares at Computershare, you can opt out of the householding practice by calling 1-800-621-7825 (toll-free) from the U.S. and Canada, or 1-312-360-5129 (collect) from other countries, or write to Computershare Investor Services, Attn.: McDonald's Shareholder Services, 2 North LaSalle Street, Chicago, IL 60602-3702. If you would like to opt out of this practice and your shares are held in street name, please contact your broker or bank.

If you would like additional copies of the Summary Annual Report, Financial Report and/or Notice of Annual Meeting and Proxy Statement, please go to [www.investor.mcdonalds.com](http://www.investor.mcdonalds.com) or call 1-630-623-2553.

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**Appendix A. CORPORATE GOVERNANCE PRINCIPLES**

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*The following is the complete text of McDonald's Corporate Governance Principles. Several of the policies and governance documents that are based on these Governance Principles are attached to this Proxy Statement. These policies and governance documents plus others are available on the Company's website at [www.governance.mcdonalds.com](http://www.governance.mcdonalds.com).*

McDonald's Corporation's Board of Directors is entrusted with, and responsible for, the oversight of the assets and business affairs of McDonald's Corporation in an honest, fair, diligent and ethical manner. This Board has long believed that good corporate governance is critical to fulfilling our obligations to shareholders. We have tried to be a leader in this area, having adopted written governance principles as early as 1994. We were among the first to memorialize our governance principles, to regularly evaluate them and to publish information about them annually in our proxy statement. We firmly believe that good governance is a journey, not a destination. Therefore, we are committed to reviewing our governance principles at least annually, with a view to continuous improvement. As our governance processes evolve, we will change this document. One thing that we will not change, however, is our commitment to ensuring the integrity of the Company in all of its dealings with stakeholders. Our continued focus on leadership in corporate governance is an integral part of fulfilling our commitment to shareholders.

**Roles and responsibilities**

*n Role of the Board*

The Board, which is elected by the shareholders, is the ultimate decision-making body of the Company, except with respect to matters reserved to shareholders. The primary function of the Board is oversight. The Board, in exercising its business judgment, acts as an advisor and counselor to senior management and defines and enforces standards of accountability all with a view to enabling senior management to execute their responsibilities fully and in the interests of shareholders. The following are the Board's primary responsibilities:

n Overseeing the conduct of the Company's business so that it is effectively managed in the long-term interest of shareholders;

n Selecting, evaluating and compensating the Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and planning for CEO succession, as well as monitoring management's succession planning for other key executives;

n Reviewing, approving and monitoring the Company's strategic plans and objectives;

n Monitoring the Company's accounting and financial reporting practices and reviewing the Company's financial and other controls;

n Overseeing the Company's compliance with applicable laws and regulations; and

n Overseeing the processes that are in place to safeguard the Company's assets and mitigate risks.

In performing its oversight function, the Board is entitled to rely on the advice, reports and opinions of management, counsel, auditors and outside experts. In that regard, the Board and its Committees shall be entitled, at the expense of the Company, to engage such independent legal, financial or other advisors as they deem appropriate, without consulting or obtaining the approval of any officer of the Company.

*n Role of the Chairman*

The Chairman shall be a member of the Board of Directors and may, or may not, be an officer or employee of the Company. A non-executive Chairman shall not be an officer or employee of the Company. The principal duty of the Company's Chairman is to lead and oversee the Board of

Directors. The Chairman should facilitate an open flow of information between management and the Board, and should lead a critical evaluation of Company management, practices and adherence to the Company's strategic plan and objectives. In accordance with the Company's By-laws, the Chairman shall preside at all meetings of the Board and the shareholders. The Chairman, in consultation with the CEO, shall also establish an agenda for each meeting of the Board.

*n Role of the CEO and management*

The Company's business is conducted by its employees, managers and officers, under the direction of senior management and led by the CEO. In carrying out the Company's business, the CEO and senior management are accountable to the Board and ultimately to shareholders. Management's primary responsibilities include the day-to-day operation of the Company's business, strategic planning, budgeting, financial reporting and risk management; and in fulfilling those responsibilities, management must balance the unique relationships between and among the McDonald's System of employees, franchisees, suppliers and customers.

**Composition of the Board**

*n Size of the Board*

The Board itself determines its size within the range of 11 to 24 members required by the Company's Certificate of Incorporation. The Board believes that, at this time, the desirable number of Directors is between 11 and 15.

*n Qualifications and selection of Directors*

The Governance Committee is responsible for selecting candidates for Board membership, subject to Board approval, and for extending invitations to join the Board. In selecting candidates, the Board endeavors to find individuals of high integrity who have a solid record of accomplishment in their chosen fields and who display the independence of mind and strength of character to effectively represent the best interests of shareholders. Candidates are selected for their ability to exercise good judgment, and to provide practical insights and diverse perspectives. Consistent with its charter, the Governance Committee is

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responsible for screening candidates, for establishing criteria for nominees, and for recommending to the Board a slate of nominees for election to the Board at the Annual Meeting of Shareholders. Candidates are approved by the full Board.

### *n Independence of Directors*

A substantial majority of Directors shall be independent of management. It is the intent of the Board that all newly appointed or elected non-management Directors shall be independent. An independent Director is one who is free of any relationship with the Company or its management that may impair, or appear to impair, the Director's ability to make independent judgments. The Board of Directors determines each Director's independence after reviewing pertinent facts and circumstances in accordance with these Principles and the independence standards established by the Board. If a change in circumstance affects an independent Director's continuing independence under the Board's independence standards, that Director shall offer to submit his or her resignation to the Chair of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall determine whether to accept or reject such offer.

### *n Management Directors*

The only management members of the Board shall be the CEO and the President. The CEO and the President shall resign from the Board at the time that his or her service in that capacity terminates.

### *n Retirement; term limits*

A Director will be expected to retire on the date of the Annual Meeting of Shareholders immediately following his or her 73rd birthday, although the full Board may nominate existing members of the Board over the age of 73 as candidates in exceptional circumstances. The Board does not believe that arbitrary term limits on Directors' service are appropriate as they may sometimes force the Company to lose the contribution of Directors who have over time developed increased insight into the Company and its operations. However, a Director's service should not outlast his or her ability to contribute and consequently the Board does not believe that Directors should expect to be renominated continually until they reach the age of 73. Each Director's continued tenure shall be reconsidered at the end of his or her term, taking into account the results of the Board's most recent self-evaluation. It is the Board's intent to maintain a balance of Directors who have longer terms of service and those who have joined more recently.

## **Board Leadership**

### *n Selection of CEO and Chairman*

The non-management Directors shall select the CEO and the Chairman. The non-management Directors will exercise their discretion in combining or separating the positions of Chairman and CEO, as they deem appropriate in light of prevailing circumstances.

### *n Presiding Director*

The role of the Presiding Director is to preside at all executive sessions of the Board of Directors and to be an avenue for communications with non-management Directors. If the Company has a non-executive Chairman, then the Chairman shall be the Presiding Director. If the Chairman is a management Director, the Chair of the Governance Committee shall be the Presiding Director.

## **Responsibilities and conduct of Directors**

### *n Responsibilities of Directors*

Directors must devote sufficient time and attention, and meet as frequently as necessary, to discharge their responsibilities. In discharging their responsibilities, Directors must exercise their business judgment and act in a manner that they believe in good faith is in the long-term best



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interests of the Company and its shareholders. Directors are expected to attend the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, and all or substantially all Board meetings and meetings of the Committees of the Board on which they serve. Directors are also expected to spend whatever additional time as may be necessary for them to discharge their responsibilities appropriately. Directors shall ensure that other existing or future commitments do not materially interfere with their ability to fulfill their responsibilities as Company Directors.

### *Other board service by management Directors*

The CEO shall not serve on the boards of more than two listed companies, in addition to the McDonald's Board. The CEO shall obtain the approval of the Board before accepting an invitation to serve on the Board of another listed company.

### *Other board service by non-management Directors*

Whether service on the boards of directors of other companies is likely to interfere with the performance of a Director's duties to the Company depends on the individual and the nature of the Director's other activities. It is expected that, before accepting another board position, a Director will consider whether that service will compromise his or her ability to perform his or her present responsibilities to the Company. Each non-management Director shall provide advance notice to the Chairman and the Chair of the Governance Committee of acceptance of an invitation to serve on the Board of any other listed company. It is the Board's position that no Director shall serve on more than five boards of listed companies, in addition to his or her service on the McDonald's Board.

### *Change of circumstance*

If a Director's principal occupation or business association changes, or if other similarly material changes in a Director's circumstances occur, the Director shall offer to submit his or her resignation to the Chair of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall determine whether to accept or reject such offer.

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### *n Code of Conduct for Directors*

Directors shall adhere to the *Code of Conduct for Directors*.

### *n Conflicts of interest*

Directors shall avoid any situation that may give rise to a conflict of interest or the appearance of a conflict of interest. If an actual or potential conflict of interest arises, the Director shall promptly inform the Chairman of the Board and the Chair of the Governance Committee (or in the event a potential conflict arises with the Chair of the Governance Committee, he or she shall notify the Chair of the Audit Committee) and recuse himself or herself from any Board deliberations or decisions related to the matter that is the subject of the conflict of interest. If an actual or potential conflict exists and cannot be resolved by a Director's recusal from participation in discussions or deliberations related to the matter or in any other reasonable manner, the Director shall offer to submit his or her resignation to the Chair of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall determine whether to accept or reject such offer. The Board shall resolve any conflict of interest question involving the CEO or any executive officer.

## **Functioning of the Board**

### *n Board meetings*

The Board of Directors meets at least six times a year. Additional meetings are scheduled as necessary or appropriate in light of prevailing circumstances. The Chairman chairs all meetings of the Board of Directors. The Chairman, in consultation with the CEO, establishes an agenda for each meeting. Agendas are set so as to ensure that the Board will be able to fulfill its oversight responsibilities. Directors may at any time suggest the addition of any matters to a meeting agenda or raise for discussion at any meeting any subject that they wish, whether or not it is on the agenda for the meeting. The Secretary attends all meetings of the Board and records the minutes. The Chief Financial Officer and General Counsel also attend meetings of the Board. Any one or all of these officers may be excused from all or any portion of a Board meeting at the request of any Director.

### *n Executive sessions*

The Board of Directors refers to meetings of the non-management Directors as executive sessions. The Presiding Director chairs executive sessions; however, he or she may choose to defer to a Committee Chair when the subject matter of the meeting falls within the purview of a Board Committee. The non-management Directors, led by the Presiding Director, determine the frequency, length and agenda for executive sessions. An executive session is scheduled immediately before or after a regular Board meeting at least twice each year; at least one of these sessions shall be held with only independent Directors participating.

### *n Site visits*

Directors are expected to visit Company facilities throughout the year. Periodically, the Board will meet away from the Company's headquarters in order to visit certain of the Company's operations and provide the Directors the opportunity to meet with local management.

### *n Information to be distributed prior to meetings*

Information regarding the Company's business and performance is distributed to all Directors on a monthly basis. In addition, business updates and information regarding recommendations for action by the Board at a meeting shall be made available to the Board a reasonable period of time before meetings.

## **Functioning of committees**

n *Committee structure*

The Board believes that the Company benefits from its collective wisdom, and therefore the Board as a whole will deal with major corporate decisions. There are, however, certain key areas that require more in-depth examination than might be possible at a full Board meeting. Accordingly, the Board has established six standing Committees: Audit, Compensation, Corporate Responsibility, Executive, Finance and Governance. The Board may also establish ad hoc committees from time to time as circumstances and business activities warrant.

n *Committee charters*

Each standing Committee shall have a written charter that shall be approved by the full Board, upon the recommendation of the Governance Committee. Each Committee charter shall state the purpose of the Committee and reflect the responsibilities that the Committee has undertaken. Each Committee shall review its charter annually and recommend amendments to it as appropriate to reflect changes in the Committee's responsibilities, applicable law or regulations, and other relevant considerations.

n *Committee membership*

Committees and their Chairs shall be appointed by the Board annually at the Annual Meeting of the Board, on recommendation of the Governance Committee. It is the Board's policy that, with the exception of the Executive Committee, only non-management Directors shall serve on the standing Committees. The members of the Audit, Compensation and Governance Committees shall at all times meet the requirements of applicable law and listing standards. It is the sense of the Board that it should benefit from the periodic rotation of Committee members and Committee Chairs, and the Governance Committee shall take this into account in its annual review of Committee membership.

n *Committee meetings*

The Chairs of the various Committees, in consultation with their Committee members, shall determine the frequency, length and agenda of Committee meetings. Information regarding matters to be considered at Committee meetings shall be distributed to Committee

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members a reasonable period of time before such meetings. The Chair of each Committee shall report on the activities of the Committee to the Board following Committee meetings, and minutes of Committee meetings shall be distributed to all Directors for their information.

### **Board compensation and share ownership**

#### *n Board compensation*

Directors who are Company employees shall not be compensated for their services as Directors. The Governance Committee shall determine the form and amount of compensation for non-management Directors, including the non-executive Chairman, if applicable, subject to approval of the full Board of Directors. The Committee shall be sensitive to questions of independence that may be raised where Director fees and expenses exceed customary levels for companies of comparable scope and size.

#### *n Share ownership by Directors*

The Board of Directors believes that an alignment of Director interests with those of shareholders is important. All Directors are expected to own stock in the Company in accordance with the policy established by the Governance Committee.

### **Leadership development**

#### *n Annual review of management performance*

After consulting with the non-management Directors the Chairs of the Compensation and Governance Committees shall approve the annual goals and objectives of the CEO, which shall be consistent with the Company's goals and objectives relevant to the CEO's compensation established annually by the Compensation Committee in accordance with its Charter. In order to ensure alignment in these discussions and in evaluating the CEO's performance, the Chair of the Compensation Committee shall be a member of the Governance Committee. Each year, the Chairs of the Compensation and Governance Committees shall consult with the non-management Directors in evaluating the CEO's performance and shall thereafter jointly provide the CEO with a performance review for the preceding year. Consistent with this evaluation, the Compensation Committee shall establish the CEO's salary, bonus and other incentive and equity compensation for the year. In addition, the Compensation Committee shall also annually approve the compensation structure for the Company's officers, and shall approve the salary, bonus and other incentive and equity compensation for the Company's officers above the level of Vice President.

#### *n Succession planning*

The Board shall annually consider a succession plan for the CEO and senior management.

#### *n Board self-evaluations*

The Governance Committee shall annually evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors as a whole. Individual Directors will be evaluated periodically, but in no event less often than each time they are slated for re-election. In completing these evaluations, the Governance Committee may choose to benchmark the practices of other boards of directors; circulate surveys, questionnaires and evaluation forms; hire outside consultants and advisors; and use such other methods as it may deem helpful and appropriate. At the conclusion of the evaluation process the Chair of the Governance Committee shall report the Committee's conclusions to the full Board and may make recommendations for improvement to the full Board.

#### *n Committee self-evaluations*

Each of the Audit, Compensation, and Governance Committees shall annually evaluate its performance as a Committee. Each of the Corporate Responsibility and Finance Committees shall periodically (at least every two years) evaluate its performance as a Committee. At the conclusion

of the evaluation process, the Chair of each respective Committee shall report the Committee's conclusions to the full Board and may make recommendations for improvement to the full Board.

*n Director orientation and education*

New Directors shall participate in an orientation process, which shall address the Company's operations, performance, strategic plans, and corporate governance practices, and will include introductions to members of the Company's senior management and their respective responsibilities. All Directors are encouraged to participate in continuing education programs, and the Company shall pay the reasonable expenses of attendance by a Director at one such program per year.

## **Communications**

*n Access to management and information*

In order to fulfill their oversight responsibilities, Directors shall have free access to Company management and employees. The Board encourages the Chairman to invite members of management to make presentations at Board meetings in order to provide particular insights into aspects of the Company's business or to provide individuals with exposure to the Board for purposes of management development. Management shall be responsive to all requests for information from Board members.

*n Board interaction with institutional investors, the press and other constituencies*

The Board believes that management speaks for the Company.

*n Public communications with the Board*

The Board of Directors shall provide a means by which persons, including shareholders and employees, may communicate directly with non-management Directors with regard to matters relating to the Company's corporate governance and performance. The Board's independent Directors shall approve a process to be maintained by the Company's management for collecting and distributing communications with the Board. The means of communications with the Board shall be disclosed in the Company's annual proxy statement.

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### **Shareholder practices**

#### *n Shareholder nominations*

Shareholders may suggest Director candidates for consideration by the Governance Committee by writing to the Committee and providing the candidate's name, biographical data, qualifications and the candidate's written consent to be considered as a nominee and to serve as a Director if elected. Shareholders who wish to nominate Director candidates for election by shareholders at the Company's Annual Meeting of Shareholders may do so in accordance with the provisions for nomination described in the Company's By-Laws.

#### *n Consideration of shareholder proposals*

The Governance Committee will review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to any proposal properly presented by a shareholder for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement. The Governance Committee may also, as appropriate in light of the subject matter of the proposal, refer any such proposal to any other Committee of the Board for purposes of such review and recommendations. In considering a proposal, any applicable Committee of the Board may seek input from an independent advisor and/or legal counsel. After consideration by the Board of Directors, the shareholder proponent will be notified of the conclusion of the Board.

#### *n Confidential voting*

It is the Company's policy to protect the confidentiality of shareholder votes throughout the voting process. The policy in this regard shall be disclosed in the Company's annual proxy statement.

#### *n Other guidelines and policies*

In addition to these Principles and the Committee charters, the Board and its Committees will from time to time establish operating procedures, guidelines and policies that pertain to their respective oversight functions. The Secretary of the Company is charged with maintaining copies of these guidelines and policies.

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**Appendix B. STANDARDS ON DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE**

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As stated in McDonald's Corporation's Corporate Governance Principles, it is the policy of the Board of Directors that a substantial majority of Directors shall be independent of management. An independent Director is one who is free of any material relationship with the Company or its management. Each Director's independence status shall be disclosed annually in the proxy statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders.

The Board of Directors shall determine whether a Director is independent each year after reviewing pertinent facts and circumstances and taking into consideration all applicable laws, regulations and stock exchange listing requirements. In making its determination of independence, the Board of Directors shall also apply the following standards:

- n A Director who is an employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of the Company may not be deemed independent until three years after the end of such employment relationship. As used herein, "executive officer" has the same meaning as the term "officer" in Rule 16a-1(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.
- n A Director who receives, or whose immediate family member receives, more than \$100,000 during any 12-month period during the preceding three years in direct compensation from the Company, other than Director and Committee fees and deferred compensation for prior service (provided such compensation is not contingent in any way on continued service), may not be deemed independent. (Compensation received by an immediate family member for service as a non-executive employee of the Company will not be considered in determining independence under this test.)
- n A Director who is a partner or employee of a firm that is the Company's internal or external auditor may not be deemed independent.
- n A Director whose immediate family member is an employee of the Company's internal or external auditor and participates in that firm's audit, assurance or tax compliance (but not tax planning) practice may not be deemed independent.
- n A Director who was, or whose immediate family member was (but is no longer) a partner or employee of the Company's internal or external auditor firm and personally worked on the Company's audit within that time may not be deemed independent until three years after the end of such employment relationship.
- n A Director who is employed, or whose immediate family member is employed, as an executive officer of another company where any of the Company's current executive officers serve on that company's compensation committee may not be deemed independent until three years after the end of such service or the employment relationship.
- n A Director who is an executive officer or employee, or whose immediate family member is an executive officer, of a company (including a tax-exempt organization) that makes payments to, or receives payments from, the Company for property or services in an amount which, in any single fiscal year, exceeds the greater of \$1 million or 2% of such other company's consolidated gross revenues, may not be deemed independent until three years after falling below that threshold.
- n A Director who provides professional services (including, but not limited to, accounting, consulting, legal, investment banking or financial advisory services) to the Company within the preceding twelve-month period may not be deemed independent.
- n Annual contributions made by the Company in excess of \$200,000 to any charitable, educational, civic or other tax-exempt organization (excluding those made under the Company's matching gift program) on which a Director serves as a director, trustee or executive officer will

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require consideration by the disinterested Directors and shall not be permitted if the contribution may impair, or appear to impair, the Director's ability to make independent judgments.

For purposes of these standards, the terms:

n Company means McDonald's Corporation and any of its consolidated subsidiaries; and

n immediate family member means a person's spouse, parents, children, siblings, mothers- and fathers-in-law, sons- and daughters-in-law, brothers- and sisters-in-law and anyone (other than domestic employees) sharing a person's home, but excluding any person who is no longer an immediate family member as a result of legal separation or divorce, or death or incapacitation.

To help maintain the independence of the Board, all Directors are required to deal at arm's length with the Company and to disclose circumstances material to the Director that might be perceived as a conflict of interest. As provided in the Corporate Governance Principles, if a change in circumstance affects an independent Director's continuing independence, that Director shall submit his or her resignation to the Chair of the Governance Committee. The Governance Committee shall determine whether to accept or reject such resignation.

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**Appendix C. MCDONALD S CORPORATION AUDIT COMMITTEE CHARTER**

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**I. Statement of purpose**

The Audit Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the Committee is to assist the Board of Directors in fulfilling its oversight responsibility relating to (i) the integrity of the Company s financial statements and financial reporting process and the Company s systems of internal accounting and financial controls; (ii) the performance of the internal audit services function; (iii) the annual independent audit of the Company s financial statements, the engagement of the independent auditors and the evaluation of the independent auditors qualifications, independence and performance; (iv) the compliance by the Company with legal and regulatory requirements, including the Company s disclosure controls and procedures; (v) the evaluation of enterprise risk issues; and (vi) the fulfillment of the other responsibilities set out herein. The Committee shall also prepare the report of the Committee required to be included in the Company s annual proxy statement.

In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee is not itself responsible for the planning or conduct of audits or for any determination that the Company s financial statements are complete and accurate or in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. This is the responsibility of management and the independent auditors.

**II. Organization**

A. *Charter.* At least annually, this charter shall be reviewed and reassessed by the Committee and any proposed changes shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

B. *Members.* The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall meet the independence and experience requirements of applicable law, the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and applicable policies of the Board of Directors. The Committee shall be comprised of at least three members, at least one of whom shall meet the expertise requirements of the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange. Committee members may be removed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall also designate a Committee Chairperson.

C. *Meetings.* In order to discharge its responsibilities, the Committee shall each year establish a schedule of meetings; additional meetings may be scheduled as required. In planning the annual schedule of meetings, the Committee shall ensure that sufficient opportunities exist for its members to meet separately with the independent auditors, the head of internal audit (and/or internal audit service providers), management, and to meet in private with only the Committee members present.

D. *Agenda, minutes and reports.* An agenda, together with materials relating to the subject matter of each meeting, shall be sent to members of the Committee prior to each meeting. Minutes for all meetings of the Committee shall be prepared to document the Committee s discharge of its responsibilities. The minutes shall be circulated in draft form to all Committee members to ensure an accurate final record, shall be approved at a subsequent meeting of the Committee and shall be distributed periodically to the full Board of Directors. The Committee shall make regular reports to the Board of Directors.

E. *Performance evaluation.* The Committee shall evaluate its performance on an annual basis and establish criteria for such evaluation.

**III. Responsibilities**

The following shall be the principal responsibilities of the Audit Committee:

A. *Engagement of independent auditors.* The Committee shall directly appoint, retain, compensate, evaluate and terminate the Company s independent auditors. The Committee shall have the sole authority to approve all engagement fees to be paid to the independent auditors. The independent auditor shall report directly to the Committee.

B. *Determination as to independence and performance of independent auditors.* The Committee shall receive periodic reports from the independent auditors as required by the Independence Standards Board (or any successor body) regarding the auditors independence, which shall be not less frequently than annually. The Committee shall discuss such reports with the auditors, and if so determined by the Committee, take appropriate action to satisfy itself of the independence of the auditors. The Committee shall review the performance of the Company s

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independent auditors annually. In doing so, the Committee shall consult with management and the Company's internal auditors and shall obtain and review a report by the independent auditors describing their internal control procedures, material issues raised by their most recent internal quality control review, or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities within the preceding five years and the response of the independent auditors. The Committee shall consider whether or not there should be a regular rotation of the lead audit partner or the independent audit firm. Any selection of the auditors by the Committee may be subject to shareholders' approval, as determined by the Board of Directors.

*C. Determination as to performance of internal auditors.* With respect to any internal audit services that may be outsourced, the Committee shall be responsible for the engagement, evaluation and termination of the internal audit service providers and shall approve fees to be paid to the internal audit service providers. The Committee shall annually review the experience and qualifications of the senior members of the internal audit function and the

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quality control procedures of the internal auditors. As part of its responsibility to evaluate any internal audit service providers, the Committee shall review the quality control procedures applicable to the service providers. The Committee shall also obtain not less frequently than annually a report of the service providers addressing such service providers' internal control procedures, issues raised by their most recent internal quality control review or by any inquiry or investigation by governmental or professional authorities for the preceding five years and the response of the service providers.

*D. Audits by internal and independent auditors.* The Committee shall discuss with the internal auditors, the internal audit service providers and the independent auditors the overall scope, plans and budget for their respective audits, including the adequacy of staffing and other factors that may affect the effectiveness and timeliness of such audits. In this connection, the Committee shall discuss with financial management, the internal audit service providers and the independent auditors the Company's major risk exposures (whether financial, operating or otherwise), the adequacy and effectiveness of the accounting and financial controls, and the steps financial management has taken to monitor and control such exposures and manage legal compliance programs, among other considerations that may be relevant to their respective audits. The Committee shall review with financial management and the independent auditors management's annual internal control report, including any attestation of same by the independent auditors. The internal audit service providers shall report periodically to the Committee regarding any significant deficiencies in the design or operation of the Company's internal controls, material weaknesses in internal controls and any fraud (regardless of materiality) involving persons having a significant role in the internal controls, as well as any significant changes in internal controls implemented by management during the most recent reporting period of the Company.

*E. Pre-approval of audit and non-audit services.* The Committee shall establish and maintain guidelines for the retention of the independent auditors for any non-audit service and the fee for such service and shall determine procedures for the approval of audit and non-audit services in advance. The Committee shall, in accordance with such procedures, approve in advance any audit or non-audit service provided to the Company by the independent auditors, all as required by applicable law or listing standards.

*F. Review of annual SEC filings.* The Committee shall review with management and the independent auditors the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, their judgment about the quality, not just acceptability, of accounting principles, the reasonableness of significant judgments, the clarity of the disclosures in the financial statements and the adequacy of internal controls. The Committee shall also discuss the results of the annual audit and any other matters required to be communicated to the Committee by the independent auditors under generally accepted auditing standards, applicable law or listing standards, including matters required to be discussed by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 61, as amended by Statement on Auditing Standards No. 90. The Committee may discuss with the national office of the independent auditors issues on which it was consulted by the Company's audit team and matters of audit quality and consistency. Based on such review and discussion, the Committee shall make a determination whether to recommend to the Board of Directors that the audited financial statements be included in the Company's Form 10-K.

*G. Review of quarterly SEC filings and other communications.* The Committee shall meet to review and discuss with management and the independent auditors the quarterly financial information to be included in the Company's Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, including the disclosures under Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, and shall discuss any other matters required to be communicated to the Committee by the independent auditors under generally accepted auditing standards, applicable law or listing standards. Management shall review and discuss the Company's quarterly earnings press releases with the Committee Chairman prior to their issuances. The Committee shall also periodically review and discuss the Company's earnings press releases as well as the types of financial information provided to analysts and rating agencies. The Committee shall also discuss the results of the independent auditors' review of the Company's quarterly financial information conducted in accordance with Statement on Auditing Standards No. 71.

*H. Review of disclosure controls and procedures.* The Committee shall review with the Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and the General Counsel the Company's disclosure controls and procedures and shall review periodically, but in no event less frequently than quarterly, management's conclusions about the effectiveness of such disclosure controls and procedures, including any significant deficiencies in, or material non-compliance with, such controls and procedures.

*I. Review of certain matters with internal and independent auditors.* The Committee shall review periodically with financial management, the internal audit service providers and independent auditors the effect of new or proposed regulatory and accounting initiatives on the Company's financial statements and other public disclosures.

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J. *Consultation with independent auditors.* The Committee shall review with the independent auditors any problems or difficulties the auditors may have encountered in connection with the annual audit or otherwise, any management letters provided to the Committee and the Company's responses. Such review shall address any difficulties encountered in the course of the audit work, including any restrictions on the scope of activities or access to required information, any disagreements with management regarding generally accepted accounting principles and other matters, material adjustments to the financial statements recommended by the independent auditors and adjustments that were proposed but passed, regardless of materiality.

K. *Preparation of report for proxy statement.* The Committee shall prepare the report required to be included in the Company's annual proxy statement, all in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

L. *Employment of former audit staff.* The Committee shall establish and maintain guidelines for the Company's hiring of former employees of the independent auditors, which shall meet the requirements of applicable law and listing standards.

M. *Whistleblowing procedures.* The Committee shall establish and maintain procedures for the receipt, retention and treatment of complaints received by the Company regarding accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters and for the confidential, anonymous submission by employees of the Company of concerns regarding questionable accounting or auditing matters.

N. *Review of legal and regulatory compliance.* The Committee shall periodically review with management, including the General Counsel, and the independent auditors any correspondence with, or other action by, regulators or governmental agencies and any employee complaints or published reports that raise concerns regarding the Company's financial statements, accounting or auditing matters or compliance with the Company's Standards of Business Conduct. The Committee shall also meet periodically, and may request to meet separately, with the General Counsel and other appropriate legal staff of the Company, and if appropriate, the Company's outside counsel, to review material legal affairs of the Company and the Company's compliance with applicable law and listing standards.

O. *Review of certain transactions with Directors and related parties.* The Committee shall review periodically, but no less frequently than annually, a summary of the Company's transactions with Directors and executive officers of the Company and with firms that employ Directors, as well as any other material related party transactions, for the purpose of recommending to the disinterested members of the Board of Directors that the transactions are fair, reasonable and within Company policy, and should be ratified and approved.

P. *Grant of franchises.* The Committee shall approve the appropriateness of an initial grant of franchise(s) to a Company officer or a former Company officer in accordance with the Company's policy with regard to such grants of franchises. The Committee shall also approve the purchase of restaurants from a franchisee who immediately thereafter becomes a Company officer.

Q. *Review of compliance programs.* The Committee shall review annually with the General Counsel the adequacy and appropriateness of the Company's compliance programs. The review shall include a summary of employees' compliance with the Company's Standards of Business Conduct. The Committee shall be responsible for determining whether and on what terms to grant to any executive officer a waiver from the Company's Standards of Business Conduct.

R. *Access to records, consultants and others.* The Committee shall have the full resources and authority (i) to investigate any matter brought to its attention with full access to all books, records, facilities and personnel of the Company; (ii) to retain outside legal, accounting or other consultants to advise the Committee; and (iii) to request any officer or employee of the Company, the Company's outside counsel, internal auditor, internal audit service providers or independent auditors to attend a meeting of the Committee or to meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.

S. *Delegation.* The Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to a subcommittee comprised of one or more members of the Committee. The Committee shall also carry out such other duties that may be delegated to it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

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**Appendix D. MCDONALD S CORPORATION COMPENSATION COMMITTEE CHARTER**

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**I. Statement of Purpose**

The Compensation Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors. The Committee shall have the authority to determine the compensation of the Company's executive officers and such other employees as the Committee may decide. The Committee shall also prepare a report on executive compensation for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement.

**II. Organization**

A. *Charter.* At least annually, this charter shall be reviewed and reassessed by the Committee and any proposed changes shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

B. *Members.* The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall meet the independence requirements of applicable law, the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and applicable policies of the Board of Directors. The Committee shall be comprised of at least three members. Committee members may be removed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall also designate a Committee Chairperson.

C. *Meetings.* In order to discharge its responsibilities, the Committee shall each year establish a schedule of meetings. Additional meetings may be scheduled as required.

D. *Agenda, minutes and reports.* The Chairperson of the Committee shall be responsible for establishing the agendas for meetings of the Committee. An agenda, together with materials relating to the subject matter of each meeting, shall be sent to members of the Committee prior to each meeting. Minutes for all meetings of the Committee shall be prepared to document the Committee's discharge of its responsibilities. The minutes shall be circulated in draft form to all Committee members to ensure an accurate final record, shall be approved at a subsequent meeting of the Committee and shall be distributed periodically to the full Board of Directors. The Committee shall make regular reports to the Board of Directors.

**III. Responsibilities**

The following shall be the principal responsibilities of the Committee:

A. *Compensation philosophy and program.* In consultation with senior management, the Committee shall establish the Company's general compensation philosophy, and oversee the development and implementation of executive compensation programs and policies with respect to the engagement of individuals as independent contractors of the Company. The Committee shall review on a periodic basis the Company's executive compensation programs and make any modifications that the Committee may deem necessary or advisable, in its sole discretion.

B. *Chief Executive Officer compensation.* The Committee shall annually review and approve the Company's goals and objectives relevant to the compensation of the Chief Executive Officer and shall evaluate the performance of the Chief Executive Officer in light of those goals and objectives. Based on such evaluation, the Committee shall have the sole authority to set the compensation (including base salary, incentive compensation and equity-based awards) of the Chief Executive Officer. In determining incentive compensation, the Committee shall consider, among other factors it deems appropriate from time to time, the Company's performance and relative shareholder return, the value of similar incentive awards to chief executive officers at comparable companies, and the awards given to management in prior years.

C. *Officer compensation.* The Committee shall also review and approve the compensation (including base salary, incentive compensation and equity-based awards) of officers above the level of Vice President of the Company and its business unit subsidiaries corresponding to its geographic operating segments, review the compensation of Managing Directors above the equivalent level of Vice President and review and approve compensation guidelines for all other officers.

D. *Benefit plans.* The Committee shall review the terms of the Company's incentive compensation plans, equity-based plans, retirement plans, deferred compensation plans and welfare benefit plans. Unless otherwise delegated in accordance with the provisions of Article III.K., the Committee shall administer such plans, including determining any incentive or equity-based awards to be granted to members of senior

management under any such plan.

*E. Post-service arrangements and perquisites.* The Committee shall review periodically policies with respect to post-service arrangements and perquisites provided to officers, including the Chief Executive Officer.

*F. Appointment and monitoring of named fiduciaries.* With respect to any funded employee benefit plan covering employees of the Company subject to the fiduciary responsibility provisions of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, the Committee shall have the authority to appoint and terminate the named fiduciary or named fiduciaries of such plan and shall monitor their performance, unless such fiduciaries are specified in the constituent plan documents.

*G. Annual Compensation Committee report.* The Committee shall produce an annual report on executive compensation for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement, all in accordance with applicable rules and regulations.

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H. *Committee performance evaluation.* The Committee shall evaluate its own performance on an annual basis and develop criteria for such evaluation.

I. *Access to consultants.* The Committee shall have the resources and authority to discharge its duties and responsibilities as described herein, including the authority to select, retain and terminate counsel, consultants and other experts. The Committee shall have the sole authority to select, retain and terminate a compensation consultant and approve the consultant's fees and other retention terms.

J. *Delegation.* When appropriate, as permitted under applicable law and the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange, the Board or the Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to a subcommittee comprised of one or more members of the Committee, the Board or members of management.

K. *Other duties.* The Committee shall also carry out such other duties as may be delegated to it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

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**Appendix E. MCDONALD S CORPORATION GOVERNANCE COMMITTEE CHARTER**

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**I. Statement of Purpose**

The Governance Committee is a standing committee of the Board of Directors. The purpose of the Committee is to identify individuals qualified to become members of the Board, to recommend director nominees for each annual meeting of shareholders and nominees for election to fill any vacancies on the Board of Directors, to advise the Board with respect to the structure and composition of committees of the Board, and to address related matters. The Committee shall have the responsibility to recommend the compensation of the Company s Directors. The Committee shall also develop and recommend to the Board of Directors corporate governance principles and be responsible for leading the annual review of the Board s performance.

**II. Organization**

A. *Charter.* At least annually, this charter shall be reviewed and reassessed by the Committee and any proposed changes shall be submitted to the Board of Directors for approval.

B. *Members.* The members of the Committee shall be appointed by the Board of Directors and shall meet the independence requirements of applicable law, the listing standards of the New York Stock Exchange and applicable policies of the Board of Directors. The Committee shall be comprised of at least three members, one of whom shall be the Chair of the Board s Compensation Committee. Committee members may be removed by the Board of Directors. The Board of Directors shall also designate a Committee Chairperson.

C. *Meetings.* In order to discharge its responsibilities, the Committee shall each year establish a schedule of meetings; additional meetings may be scheduled as required.

D. *Agenda, minutes and reports.* The Chairperson of the Committee shall be responsible for establishing the agendas for meetings of the Committee. An agenda, together with materials relating to the subject matter of each meeting, shall be sent to members of the Committee prior to each meeting. Minutes for all meetings of the Committee shall be prepared to document the Committee s discharge of its responsibilities. The minutes shall be circulated in draft form to all Committee members to ensure an accurate final record, shall be approved at a subsequent meeting of the Committee and shall be distributed periodically to the full Board of Directors. The Committee shall make regular reports to the Board of Directors.

**III. Responsibilities**

The following shall be the principal responsibilities of the Committee:

A. *Director selection criteria.* The Committee shall establish criteria for selecting new directors, which shall reflect, among other factors, a candidate s integrity and business ethics, strength of character, judgment, experience and independence, as well as factors relating to the composition of the Board, including its size and structure, the relative strengths and experience of current Board members and principles of diversity.

B. *Director recruitment.* The Committee shall consider and recruit candidates to fill new positions on the Board of Directors and shall review any candidate recommended by the shareholders of the Company in accordance with the Company s By-Laws. As part of this responsibility, the Committee shall be responsible for conducting appropriate inquiries to establish such candidate s compliance with the independence and other qualification requirements established by the Committee.

C. *Consideration of Directors for re-election.* In connection with its annual recommendation of a slate of nominees, the Committee shall assess the contributions of those Directors slated for re-election, and shall at that time review its criteria for Board candidates in the context of the Board evaluation process and other perceived needs of the Board.

D. *Recommendation to Board.* The Committee shall recommend the director nominees for approval by the Board of Directors and the shareholders.



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E. *Governance principles.* The Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors corporate governance principles addressing, among other matters, the size, composition and responsibilities of the Board of Directors and its committees, which shall be reviewed not less frequently than annually by the Committee. The Committee shall make recommendations to the Board of Directors with respect to changes to the corporate governance principles.

F. *Advice as to Committee membership and operations.* The Committee shall advise the Board of Directors with respect to the charters, structure and operations of the various committees of the Board of Directors and qualifications for membership thereon, including policies for rotation of members among committees of the Board of Directors.

G. *Evaluation of Board, Directors and Committee.* The Committee shall evaluate the performance of the Board of Directors on an annual basis. In discharging this responsibility, the Committee shall solicit comments from all Directors and report annually to the Board on its assessment of the Board's performance. The Committee shall periodically evaluate the performance of individual Directors. The Committee shall also evaluate its own performance on an annual basis and establish criteria for such evaluation.

H. *Director compensation.* The Committee shall recommend to the Board of Directors proposed changes in Board compensation, including retainer and meeting attendance fees, as well as other Director compensation program and policies.

I. *Evaluation of executive management.* The Committee shall oversee the evaluation of executive management of the Company.

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J. *Consideration of shareholder proposals.* The Committee will review and make recommendations to the Board with respect to any proposal properly presented by a shareholder for inclusion in the Company's annual proxy statement. The Committee may, as appropriate in light of the subject matter of the proposal, refer any such proposal to any other Committee of the Board for purposes of such review and recommendations.

K. *Access to records, consultants and others.* In discharging its responsibilities, the Committee shall have the resources and sole authority to engage any outside consultant or search firm to be used to identify director candidates for nomination to the Board of Directors, to retain outside consultants to advise the Committee and to approve the terms of any such engagement and the fees of any such consultant or search firm. The Committee shall have full access to any relevant records of the Company and may also request that any officer or other employee of the Company, the Company's outside counsel or any other person meet with any members of, or consultants to, the Committee.

L. *Delegation.* The Committee may delegate any of its responsibilities to a subcommittee comprised of one or more members of the Committee. The Committee shall also carry out such other duties that may be delegated to it by the Board of Directors from time to time.

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**Appendix F. CODE OF CONDUCT FOR THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MCDONALD'S CORPORATION**

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The members of the Board of Directors of McDonald's Corporation acknowledge and accept the scope and extent of our duties as Directors. We have a responsibility to carry out our duties in an honest and businesslike manner and within the scope of our authority, as set forth in the General Corporation Laws of the State of Delaware and in the Certificate of Incorporation and By-Laws of McDonald's Corporation. We are entrusted with and responsible for the oversight of the assets and business affairs of McDonald's Corporation in an honest, fair, diligent and ethical manner. As Directors we must act within the bounds of the authority conferred upon us and with the duty to make and enact informed decisions and policies in the best interests of McDonald's and its shareholders. The Board of Directors has adopted the following Code of Conduct and our Directors are expected to adhere to the standards of loyalty, good faith and the avoidance of conflict of interest that follow:

**Board Members will:**

- n Act in the best interests of, and fulfill their fiduciary obligations to, McDonald's shareholders;
  
- n Act honestly, fairly, ethically and with integrity;
  
- n Conduct themselves in a professional, courteous and respectful manner;
  
- n Comply with all applicable laws, rules and regulations;
  
- n Act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, without allowing their independent judgment to be subordinated;
  
- n Act in a manner to enhance and maintain the reputation of McDonald's;
  
- n Disclose potential conflicts of interest that they may have regarding any matters that may come before the Board, and abstain from discussion and voting on any matter in which the Director has or may have a conflict of interest;
  
- n Make available to and share with fellow Directors information as may be appropriate to ensure proper conduct and sound operation of McDonald's and its Board of Directors;
  
- n Respect the confidentiality of information relating to the affairs of the Company acquired in the course of their service as Directors, except when authorized or legally required to disclose such information; and
  
- n Not use confidential information acquired in the course of their service as Directors for their personal advantage.

A Director who has concerns regarding compliance with this Code should raise those concerns with the Chairman of the Board and the Chairperson of the Governance Committee, who will determine what action shall be taken to deal with the concern. In the extremely unlikely event that a waiver of this Code for a Director would be in the best interest of the Company, it must be approved by the Governance Committee.

Directors will annually sign a confirmation that they have read and will comply with this Code.



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**Appendix G. MCDONALD S CORPORATION CODE OF ETHICS FOR THE CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER  
AND SENIOR FINANCIAL OFFICERS**

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As the [specify office] of McDonald s Corporation (the Company ), I acknowledge that the Company is committed to honesty and ethical conduct in all areas of its business and that officers with responsibility for the conduct or supervision of the Company s financial affairs play a special role in preserving and protecting shareholders interests.

In furtherance of the above and to the best of my ability, I will adhere to the following principles and responsibilities:

- n Act at all times in accordance with the Company s Standards of Business Conduct, a copy of which has been provided to me and with which I will comply;
- n Act at all times with integrity, avoiding actual or apparent conflicts of interest in personal and professional relationships;
- n Address any apparent conflict of interest in personal and professional relationships in accordance with the highest ethical standards and promptly disclose to the General Counsel of the Company the nature of any such conflict of interest or any material transaction or relationship that reasonably could be expected to give rise to such a conflict of interest;
- n Provide, in the Company s reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission and other public communications, disclosure that is full, fair, accurate, complete, objective, timely and understandable;
- n Comply with applicable rules and regulations of all U.S. and non-U.S. governmental entities and other private and public regulatory agencies, including any exchanges on which the Company s securities may be listed;
- n Act in good faith, responsibly, with due care, competence and diligence, and without misrepresenting material facts or circumstances and without seeking improperly to influence or hinder the Company s independent auditors in any way in the performance of their engagement;
- n Act objectively, without allowing my independent judgment to be subordinated;
- n Maintain the confidentiality of Company information, except when authorized or otherwise required to make any disclosure, and avoid the use of any Company information for personal advantage;
- n Consistent with applicable law, share my knowledge with others within the Company to the extent appropriate to improve communications to the Company s shareholders and other constituents;
- n Keep abreast of emerging financial issues relevant to shareholders and other constituents;
- n Promote ethical behavior among employees under my supervision;

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n Accept accountability for adherence to this Code of Ethics and the Company's Standards of Business Conduct; and

n Achieve responsible use of and control over all assets and resources of the Company entrusted to me.

The Chief Executive Officer, the Chief Financial Officer and other senior financial officers will annually sign a confirmation that they have read and will comply with the Code.

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**INFORMATION ABOUT ATTENDING THE ANNUAL SHAREHOLDERS MEETING**

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**Date**

Thursday, May 25, 2006

**Time**

9:00 a.m. Central Time

**Place**

Prairie Ballroom

The Lodge

McDonald's Office Campus

Oak Brook, Illinois 60523

**Parking**

Limited parking is available on Campus.

**Webcast**

To view a live webcast of the Annual Shareholders Meeting, go to [www.investor.mcdonalds.com](http://www.investor.mcdonalds.com) on May 25 at 9:00 a.m. central time, and click the appropriate link under Webcasts. The Annual Shareholders Meeting webcast will be available on demand for a limited time.

**If you plan to attend**

As seating in the Prairie Ballroom is very limited, we encourage shareholders to participate in the meeting via the live webcast. However, if you do decide to attend, please bring the tear-off portion of your proxy card or your brokerage statement reflecting your McDonald's holdings as proof of share ownership. Admission tickets will be given to shareholders on a first-come, first-served basis. Overflow rooms will be available for viewing the meeting. The registration desk will open at 7:30 a.m.

Please be aware that all items will be subject to inspection. Cameras and other recording devices will not be permitted at the meeting.

**Directions**

*From downtown Chicago (and near west suburbs)*

I-290 west (Eisenhower Expressway) to I-88 west (Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway) towards Aurora. Exit I-88 at Cermak Road/22nd Street (first exit immediately after York Road tollbooth). At Cermak Road/22nd Street (stoplight), turn right. Go two stoplights to Jorie Boulevard, turn right. Go three stoplights to Kroc Drive, turn left. At stop sign, Ronald Lane, turn left. The Lodge is on left, parking is on right.

*From I-294 (south suburbs)*

I-294 north to I-88 west (Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway) towards Aurora. Exit I-88 at Cermak Road/22nd Street (first exit immediately after York Road tollbooth). At Cermak Road/22nd Street (first stoplight), turn right. Go two stoplights to Jorie Boulevard, turn right. Go three stoplights to Kroc Drive, turn left. At stop sign, Ronald Lane, turn left. The Lodge is on left, parking is on right.

*From O'Hare Airport/I-294(north suburbs)*

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I-294 south to I-88 west (Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway) towards Aurora. Exit I-88 at Cermak Road/22nd Street (first exit immediately after York Road tollbooth). At Cermak Road/22nd Street (first stoplight), turn right. Go two stoplights to Jorie Boulevard, turn right. Go three stoplights to Kroc Drive, turn left. At stop sign, Ronald Lane, turn left. The Lodge is on left, parking is on right.

*From I-355 North or South or (I-88) West (Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway) (far west suburbs)*

From either direction, take I-88 east (Ronald Reagan Memorial Tollway) to Chicago. Exit at Midwest Road and turn left (first stoplight). Take Midwest Road to 31st Street (stoplight), turn left. Take 31st Street to Jorie Boulevard (stoplight), turn left. Go to Kroc Drive (stop-light), turn right. At stop sign, Ronald Lane, turn left. The Lodge is on left, parking is on right.

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**Home Office**

McDonald's Corporation

McDonald's Plaza

Oak Brook, IL 60523

630-623-3000

[www.mcdonalds.com](http://www.mcdonalds.com)

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**McDonald s Corporation**

**McDonald s Plaza**

**Oak Brook IL 60523**

**[www.mcdonalds.com](http://www.mcdonalds.com)**

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### **On the cover**

Starting April 25, 2006, in the U.S., we will offer the new Asian Salad – a mix of succulent mandarin oranges, snow peas, edamame, red bell peppers and fresh premium greens – all topped with warm orange-glazed grilled or crispy chicken. The salad is served with Newman’s Own Low-fat Sesame Ginger salad dressing and slivered almonds on the side. A delicious new taste at McDonald’s!

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**Table of Contents****11-YEAR SUMMARY****DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE**

<b>DATA</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2004</b>	<b>2003</b>	<b>2002</b>	<b>2001</b>	<b>2000</b>	<b>1999</b>	<b>1998</b>	<b>1997</b>	<b>1996</b>	<b>1995</b>
Company-operated sales	\$ 15,352	14,224	12,795	11,500	11,041	10,467	9,512	8,895	8,136	7,571	6,863
Franchised and affiliated revenues	\$ 5,108	4,841	4,345	3,906	3,829	3,776	3,747	3,526	3,273	3,116	2,932
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>\$ 20,460</b>	<b>19,065</b>	<b>17,140</b>	<b>15,406</b>	<b>14,870</b>	<b>14,243</b>	<b>13,259</b>	<b>12,421</b>	<b>11,409</b>	<b>10,687</b>	<b>9,795</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>\$ 4,022<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>3,541<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2,832<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>2,113<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>2,697<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>3,330</b>	<b>3,320</b>	<b>2,762<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>2,808</b>	<b>2,633</b>	<b>2,601</b>
<b>Income before taxes and cumulative effect of accounting changes</b>	<b>\$ 3,702<sup>(1)</sup></b>	<b>3,203<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>2,346<sup>(4)</sup></b>	<b>1,662<sup>(5)</sup></b>	<b>2,330<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>2,882</b>	<b>2,884</b>	<b>2,307<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>2,407</b>	<b>2,251</b>	<b>2,169</b>
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 2,602<sup>(1,2)</sup></b>	<b>2,279<sup>(3)</sup></b>	<b>1,471<sup>(4,8)</sup></b>	<b>893<sup>(5,9)</sup></b>	<b>1,637<sup>(6)</sup></b>	<b>1,977</b>	<b>1,948</b>	<b>1,550<sup>(7)</sup></b>	<b>1,642</b>	<b>1,573</b>	<b>1,427</b>
<b>Cash provided by operations</b>	<b>\$ 4,337</b>	<b>3,904</b>	<b>3,269</b>	<b>2,890</b>	<b>2,688</b>	<b>2,751</b>	<b>3,009</b>	<b>2,766</b>	<b>2,442</b>	<b>2,461</b>	<b>2,296</b>
<b>Capital expenditures</b>	<b>\$ 1,607</b>	<b>1,419</b>	<b>1,307</b>	<b>2,004</b>	<b>1,906</b>	<b>1,945</b>	<b>1,868</b>	<b>1,879</b>	<b>2,111</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>2,064</b>
<b>Treasury stock purchases</b>	<b>\$ 1,228</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>439</b>	<b>687</b>	<b>1,090</b>	<b>2,002</b>	<b>933</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>765</b>	<b>605</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Common stock cash dividends</b>	<b>\$ 842</b>	<b>695</b>	<b>504</b>	<b>297</b>	<b>288</b>	<b>281</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>181</b>
<b>Financial position at year end:</b>											
Total assets	\$ 29,989	27,838	25,838	24,194	22,535	21,684	20,983	19,784	18,242	17,386	15,415
Total debt	\$ 10,140	9,220	9,731	9,979	8,918	8,474	7,252	7,043	6,463	5,523	4,836
Total shareholders' equity	\$ 15,146	14,201	11,982	10,281	9,488	9,204	9,639	9,465	8,852	8,718	7,861
Shares outstanding <i>IN MILLIONS</i>	<b>1,263</b>	<b>1,270</b>	<b>1,262</b>	<b>1,268</b>	<b>1,281</b>	<b>1,305</b>	<b>1,351</b>	<b>1,356</b>	<b>1,371</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>1,400</b>
<b>Per common share:</b>											
Net income diluted	\$ 2.04 <sup>(1,2)</sup>	1.79 <sup>(3)</sup>	1.15 <sup>(4,8)</sup>	.70 <sup>(5,9)</sup>	1.25 <sup>(6)</sup>	1.46	1.39	1.10 <sup>(7)</sup>	1.15	1.08	.97
Dividends declared	\$ .67	.55	.40	.24	.23	.22	.20	.18	.16	.15	.13
Market price at year end	\$ 33.72	32.06	24.83	16.08	26.47	34.00	40.31	38.41	23.88	22.69	22.56
Company-operated restaurants	<b>9,283</b>	<b>9,212</b>	<b>8,959</b>	<b>9,000</b>	<b>8,378</b>	<b>7,652</b>	<b>6,059</b>	<b>5,433</b>	<b>4,887</b>	<b>4,294</b>	<b>3,783</b>
Franchised restaurants	<b>18,334</b>	<b>18,248</b>	<b>18,132</b>	<b>17,864</b>	<b>17,395</b>	<b>16,795</b>	<b>15,949</b>	<b>15,086</b>	<b>14,197</b>	<b>13,374</b>	<b>12,186</b>
Affiliated restaurants	<b>4,269</b>	<b>4,101</b>	<b>4,038</b>	<b>4,244</b>	<b>4,320</b>	<b>4,260</b>	<b>4,301</b>	<b>3,994</b>	<b>3,844</b>	<b>3,216</b>	<b>2,330</b>
<b>Total Systemwide restaurants</b>	<b>31,886</b>	<b>31,561</b>	<b>31,129</b>	<b>31,108</b>	<b>30,093</b>	<b>28,707</b>	<b>26,309</b>	<b>24,513</b>	<b>22,928</b>	<b>20,884</b>	<b>18,299</b>
<b>Franchised and affiliated sales<sup>(10)</sup></b>	<b>\$ 38,926</b>	<b>37,065</b>	<b>33,137</b>	<b>30,026</b>	<b>29,590</b>	<b>29,714</b>	<b>28,979</b>	<b>27,084</b>	<b>25,502</b>	<b>24,241</b>	<b>23,051</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes \$191 million (\$130 million after tax or \$0.10 per share) of share-based and related compensation due to the adoption of the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 123(R), Share-Based Payment, on January 1, 2005. See Summary of significant accounting policies note to the consolidated financial statements for further details.

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes a net tax benefit of \$73 million (\$0.05 per share) comprised of \$179 million (\$0.14 per share) tax benefit due to a favorable audit settlement of the Company's 2000-2002 U.S. tax returns and \$106 million (\$0.09 per share) of incremental tax expense resulting from the decision to repatriate foreign earnings under the Homeland Investment Act.

<sup>(3)</sup> Includes pretax operating charges of \$130 million related to asset/goodwill impairment and \$160 million (\$21 million related to 2004 and \$139 million related to prior years) for a correction in the Company's lease accounting practices and policies (see Impairment and other charges (credits), net note to the consolidated financial statements for further details), as well as a nonoperating gain of \$49 million related to the sale of the Company's interest in a U.S. real estate partnership, for a total pretax expense of \$241 million (\$172 million

after tax or \$0.13 per share).

- (4) *Includes pretax charges of \$408 million (\$323 million after tax or \$0.25 per share) primarily related to the disposition of certain non-McDonald's brands and asset/goodwill impairment. See Impairment and other charges (credits), net note to the consolidated financial statements for further details.*
- (5) *Includes pretax charges of \$853 million (\$700 million after tax or \$0.55 per share) primarily related to restructuring certain international markets and eliminating positions, restaurant closings/asset impairment and the write-off of technology costs.*
- (6) *Includes pretax operating charges of \$378 million primarily related to the U.S. business reorganization and other global change initiatives, and restaurant closings/asset impairment as well as net pretax nonoperating income of \$125 million primarily related to a gain on the initial public offering of McDonald's Japan, for a total pretax expense of \$253 million (\$143 million after tax or \$0.11 per share).*
- (7) *Includes pretax charges of \$322 million (\$219 million after tax or \$0.16 per share) consisting of \$162 million of Made For You costs and \$160 million related to a home office productivity initiative.*
- (8) *Includes a \$37 million after tax charge (\$0.03 per share) to reflect the cumulative effect of the adoption of SFAS No.143, Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations, which requires legal obligations associated with the retirement of long-lived assets to be recognized at their fair value at the time the obligations are incurred. See Summary of significant accounting policies note to the consolidated financial statements for further details.*
- (9) *Includes a \$99 million after tax charge (\$0.07 per share) to reflect the cumulative effect of the adoption of SFAS No.142, Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (SFAS No.142), which eliminates the amortization of goodwill and instead subjects it to annual impairment tests. Adjusted for the nonamortization provisions of SFAS No.142, net income per common share would have been \$0.02 higher in 2001 and 2000 and \$0.01 higher in 1999-1996.*
- (10) *While franchised and affiliated sales are not recorded as revenues by the Company, management believes they are important in understanding the Company's financial performance because these sales are the basis on which the Company calculates and records franchised and affiliated revenues and are indicative of the financial health of the franchisee base.*

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**MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS**

**OVERVIEW**

**Description of the business**

The Company primarily franchises and operates McDonald's restaurants. In addition, the Company operates certain non-McDonald's brands that are not material to the Company's overall results. Of the more than 30,000 McDonald's restaurants in over 100 countries, over 8,000 are operated by the Company, more than 18,000 are operated by franchisees/licensees and over 4,000 are operated by affiliates. Under our conventional franchise arrangement, franchisees provide a portion of the required capital 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 franchised restaurant sites. This ensures long-term occupancy rights, helps control related costs and improves alignment with franchisees. Under our developmental license arrangement, licensees provide capital for 100% of the business, including the real estate interest, while the Company generally has no capital invested.

While we view ourselves primarily as a franchisor, we continually review our restaurant ownership mix (that is our mix between Company-operated, conventional franchise, joint venture or developmental license) to deliver a great customer experience and drive profitability, with a focus on underperforming markets and markets where direct restaurant operation by us is unattractive due to market size, business conditions or legal considerations. Although direct restaurant operation is more capital-intensive relative to franchising and results in lower operating margins as a percent of revenues, Company-operated restaurants are important to our success in both mature and developing markets. In our Company-operated restaurants along with our franchisees, we can develop and refine operating standards, marketing concepts and product and pricing strategies, so that we introduce Systemwide only those that we believe are most beneficial. In addition, we firmly believe that owning restaurants is paramount to being a credible franchisor. Our Company-operated business also helps to facilitate changes in restaurant ownership as warranted by strategic considerations, the financial health of franchisees or other factors.

Revenues consist of sales by Company-operated restaurants and fees from restaurants operated by franchisees and affiliates. These fees primarily include rent, service fees and/or royalties that are based on a percent of sales, with specified minimum rent payments. Fees vary by type of site, amount of Company investment 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: United States; Europe; Asia/Pacific, Middle East and Africa (APMEA); Latin America; and Canada. In addition, throughout this report we present a segment entitled "Other" that includes non-McDonald's brands (e.g., Boston Market and Chipotle Mexican Grill (Chipotle)). The U.S. and Europe segments each account for approximately 35% of total revenues. France, Germany and the United Kingdom, collectively, account for over 60% of Europe's revenues; Australia, China and Japan (a 50%-owned affiliate accounted for under the equity method), collectively, account for nearly 50% of APMEA's revenues; and Brazil accounts for over 40% of Latin America's revenues. These seven markets along with the U.S. and Canada are referred to as "major markets" throughout this report and comprise approximately 70% of total revenues.

In analyzing business trends, management considers a variety of performance and financial measures including comparable sales growth, Systemwide sales growth, operating margins and returns.

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Constant currency results exclude the effects of foreign currency translation and are calculated by translating current year results at prior year average exchange rates. Management reviews and analyzes business results in constant currencies and bases certain compensation plans on these results because the Company believes they better represent the underlying business trends.

Comparable sales are a key performance indicator used within the retail industry and are indicative of acceptance of the Company's initiatives as well as local economic and consumer trends. Increases or decreases in comparable sales represent the percent change in constant currency sales from the same period in the prior year for all McDonald's restaurants in operation at least thirteen months, including those temporarily closed. Some of the reasons restaurants may be temporarily closed include road construction, reimagining or remodeling, and natural disasters. McDonald's reports on a calendar basis and therefore the comparability of the same month, quarter and year with the corresponding period of the prior year will be impacted by the mix of days. The number of weekdays, weekend days and timing of holidays in a given timeframe can have a positive or negative impact on comparable sales. The Company refers to this impact as the calendar shift/ trading day adjustment. This impact varies geographically due to consumer spending patterns and has the greatest impact on monthly comparable sales. Typically, the annual impact is minimal, with the exception of leap years.

Systemwide sales include sales at all McDonald's and Other restaurants, whether operated by the Company, by franchisees or by affiliates. While sales by franchisees and affiliates are not recorded as revenues by the Company,

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management believes the information is important in understanding the Company's financial performance because it is the basis on which the Company calculates and records franchised and affiliated revenues and is indicative of the financial health of our franchisee base.

Return on incremental invested capital (ROIIC) is a measure reviewed by management over a one-year time period as well as longer time periods to evaluate the overall profitability of the business units, the effectiveness of capital deployed and the future allocation of capital. The return is calculated by taking the constant foreign exchange rate change in operating income plus depreciation and amortization (numerator) and dividing this by the constant foreign exchange rate adjusted cash used for investing activities (denominator). The calculation assumes an average exchange rate over the periods included in the calculation.

## **Strategic direction and financial performance**

The Company's 50 years of success has been driven by the strength of McDonald's global brand and our unique business relationship among franchisees, suppliers and the Company (collectively referred to as the System). This business model is key to our success, fostering our ability to be locally relevant, a competitor in the marketplace and a contributor to our communities. This strategic alignment enables the System to pursue innovative ideas that satisfy our customers and profitably grow our business.

In 2003, the Company initiated a comprehensive revitalization plan focused on maximizing customer satisfaction and strengthening our financial position. We redefined our strategy to emphasize growth through adding more customers to existing restaurants and aligned the System around our customer-focused Plan to Win. A combination of customer-centric initiatives designed to deliver operational excellence and leadership marketing were implemented around five drivers of exceptional customer experiences: people, products, place, price and promotion.

In 2004, we substantially achieved our near-term goals by executing our strategy. We improved the taste of many of our core menu offerings and introduced a variety of menu choices that were well received by customers such as new salad lines, breakfast and chicken offerings. We offered a variety of price points to appeal to a broad spectrum of customers. We streamlined processes such as new product development and restaurant operations, improved our training programs, and implemented performance measures, including a restaurant review and measurement process, to enable and motivate franchisees and restaurant employees to serve customers better. We also launched the "i'm lovin' it" marketing theme, which achieved high levels of customer awareness worldwide.

Throughout 2005, we remained aligned and focused on executing the Plan to Win, using our customer-centric philosophy as our guide. Our 2005 performance reflected our continuously evolving customer relevance and powerful brand strength that culminated with December 2005 marking our 32nd consecutive month of positive global comparable sales. In the U.S., our strong sales momentum continued as increased customer demand for our core and premium products, breakfast menu and more convenient hours fueled growth on top of strong prior year comparisons. In Europe, we focused on gaining traction and building momentum across the entire segment. We had success in France and Russia and we gained traction in Germany where customers responded favorably to our Ein Mal Eins (one by one) value platform and premium products like Salads Plus. The U.K. remained a challenging marketplace and our efforts to gain traction in this market will take time. We are encouraged by our progress in Europe and confident that our focus on enhancing customers' experience through menu, marketing and value initiatives will generate improvements over time.

Over the past three years, in line with our commitment to revitalize the brand, we have exercised greater financial discipline. We delivered against the targets laid out in our revitalization plan and achieved many significant milestones. Today, our resulting financial strength and substantial cash generating ability is a testament to System alignment and focus on growing our existing restaurant business. Our progress has created the opportunity to return even greater amounts of cash flow to shareholders through dividends and share repurchases after funding investments in our business that offer solid returns. In 2005, we increased the dividend to \$.67 per share, a 185% increase from the 2002

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dividend and we repurchased over \$2.2 billion of common stock since the beginning of 2003 to enhance shareholder value.

### *Highlights from the year included:*

Comparable sales increased 3.9% building on a 6.9% increase in 2004.

Systemwide sales increased 6%. Excluding the positive impact of currency translation, Systemwide sales increased 5%.

Consolidated revenues increased 7% to a record high of over \$20 billion. Excluding the positive impact of currency translation, revenues increased 6%.

Net income per common share was \$2.04 compared with \$1.79 in 2004.

Cash from operations increased \$433 million to \$4.3 billion.

Capital expenditures were about \$1.6 billion.

The annual dividend was increased 22% per share, to \$0.67 or \$842 million.

Share repurchases totaled about \$1.2 billion.

One-year ROIC was 46.0% and three-year ROIC was 36.6% for 2005. The decrease in Impairment and other charges (credits) included in operating income benefited these returns 20 percentage points and 18 percentage points, respectively. (See Other matters for details of the calculation.)

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On January 1, 2005, the Company early adopted the Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No.123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (SFAS No.123(R)). This new accounting standard requires all share-based payments to employees, including grants of employee stock options, to be recognized in the income statement based on their fair values. The Company adopted this accounting treatment prospectively. In connection with the adoption, the Company adjusted the mix of employee long-term incentive-based compensation by reducing stock options awarded and increasing certain cash-based compensation (primarily annual incentive-based compensation) and other equity-based awards. Share-based compensation was included as a pro forma disclosure in the notes to the consolidated financial statements for years prior to the adoption. In 2005, share-based and related compensation expense was \$0.10 per share. The pro forma share-based compensation for 2004 and 2003 was \$0.11 per share and \$0.17 per share, respectively.

During 2005, the Company repatriated approximately \$3 billion of foreign historical earnings under the Homeland Investment Act (HIA). A majority of the repatriation was funded through local borrowings in certain markets, which totaled \$2.9 billion. This resulted in an increase in cash and debt on our consolidated balance sheet at year end, which is expected to be temporary and does not signal any change in our financial and capital discipline. The repatriated cash will primarily be used to fund capital expenditures under our remodeling initiative, new restaurant openings and salaries in the U.S. Apart from HIA-related activity, the Company paid down over \$1.2 billion of debt during 2005.

## **Outlook for 2006**

The Company's long-term goal is to create a differentiated customer experience one that builds brand loyalty and delivers long term, profitable growth for all shareholders and the System. Our long term goals remain unchanged: average annual Systemwide sales and revenue growth of 3% to 5%, average annual operating income growth of 6% to 7%, and annual returns on incremental invested capital in the high teens. These goals exclude the impact of foreign currency translation.

Our guiding customer-centric framework, the Plan to Win, remains solidly in place. We plan to create more relevant and deeper connections with our customers by capturing significant opportunities within the five fundamental drivers of our plan people, products, place, price and promotion. The initiatives around each P continuously evolve to maximize customer relevance and System profitability. We are confident that our Plan, supported by our unique system of franchisees and suppliers and our collective alignment will continue to drive long term profitable growth and enhance shareholder value.

In 2006, we remain committed to offering quality products that satisfy our customers' demands for choice and variety, promoting the importance of physical activity and providing nutritional information on our food packaging. We will continue to introduce locally relevant new products that complement our core menu and provide customers with more reasons to visit, more often. In the U.S., we will extend the variety of our salad and chicken lines with the introduction of an Asian chicken salad, and we expect to strengthen our share of the growing chicken sandwich market with our premium Spicy Chicken Sandwich. In Europe, we are continuing our focus on our everyday value menus, such as Ein Mal Eins and Pound Saver along with premium offerings including salads and sandwiches such as the Big Tasty. In Asia, where rice is a daily staple, we successfully introduced an innovative rice burger in 2005 in Taiwan Kalubi beef or Spicy Chicken served on a lightly toasted rice patty and have plans to extend this concept to other Asian markets in 2006.

Delivering value through a variety of menu price points that appeal to our broad range of customers has long been part of our history. A strong balance of core menu favorites, premium products and everyday value ensures that we can appeal to most people. In Europe and elsewhere, we continue to combine everyday value with a strong trade-up strategy to remain relevant to today's customer and drive profitability.

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We also plan to capitalize on opportunities to improve the customer experience in our restaurants through improved service and ambiance. We continue to implement people training programs to enhance the overall service experience and we will extend our Restaurant Operation Improvement Process (ROIP) measurement of restaurant execution to even more markets this year. Our remodeling efforts will continue around the globe. In 2006, 2,500 restaurants worldwide are expected to be remodeled, utilizing innovative, modern designs. We will continue to enhance customer convenience by extending operating hours, accepting debit, credit and gift cards, enabling wireless internet access and adding double drive thru lanes in select restaurants.

We believe providing information on nutrition and promoting physical activity support our customers' needs to make the best choices for their lifestyles. Starting in 2006, we will provide nutrition information on the majority of our food packaging using an easy to understand icon and bar chart format. We plan to implement the new packaging in more than 20,000 restaurants by the end of the year. We are the first quick-service restaurant to do this, guided by customer input and independent experts from around the world.

In connection with executing the Plan to Win, to improve local relevance, profitability and returns, we continually evaluate ownership structures in our markets to identify potential operational and growth opportunities. The ownership mix in a given market depends on our plans for the market, local operating conditions, restaurant-level results in the market and legal and regulatory constraints. In the United States, France, Germany and Australia, for example, we believe that our current ownership mix is appropriate in light of current operating results. By contrast, we plan to re-franchise at least 50 Company-operated restaurants in the U.K. in 2006 and

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we expect that the percentage of Company-operated restaurants in that market will continue to decline from its current 63%. In Canada, we plan to review our Company-operated restaurants and determine the most appropriate ownership mix and organize personnel around a revised structure for the business. In countries where franchising is not yet a well established business model, such as China or Russia, we will continue to own and operate our restaurants.

We have also recently identified between 15 and 20 markets where we will pursue converting our existing ownership to a developmental licensee structure over the next three years. Under this structure, which the Company successfully employs in 32 countries outside the U.S. (approximately 800 restaurants), the licensees own the business, including the real estate interest, and use their local knowledge and their capital to build the brand and optimize sales and profitability over the long-term. Included in these 32 countries were two additional markets (325 restaurants) that became developmental licensees in 2005 and work on this change of ownership began a couple of years ago. While the Company generally has no capital invested in this type of market, it does receive a royalty based on a percent of sales. The royalty rate varies by market and is based on growth and profitability opportunity within the market.

Our plans to change our ownership mix through conventional re-franchising and increased use of developmental licenses will affect our results. The results of Company-operated restaurants are recorded in our consolidated financial statements, and we are responsible for their ongoing capital investments, whereas restaurants operated under franchise or license agreements generate revenue streams without a comparable level of capital investment by us. We do not expect that the financial impact of our plans to adjust our ownership mix will be material in 2006 given the time required to execute these plans.

Our plans to convert markets to a developmental license structure depend on our ability to identify prospective licensees with the experience and financial resources to be effective operators of McDonald's restaurants. We are in the process of identifying potential licensees in some of these markets, but we cannot predict how quickly we will complete transactions. The markets that we have targeted as candidates for developmental licenses had in the aggregate about 1,500 restaurants (predominately Company-operated) and in 2005 had \$1.5 billion in sales, \$50 million in capital expenditures, \$100 million in selling, general & administrative expenses and generated a modest operating loss.

At December 31, 2005, the Company's net investment in these markets was about \$1.6 billion. As a result of our annual testing, we recorded impairment charges for some of these markets in the last three years. For others, current cash flows or undiscounted projected cash flows are such that no impairment charges were required. In each case, our impairment testing was based on the assumption that these markets will continue to be operated under the existing ownership structure. We will continue our annual impairment testing for these assets based on this assumption until it becomes probable that a transaction will occur within 12 months, and we can reasonably estimate our sales proceeds. We may not recover our entire net investment in each of these markets and may therefore record losses in future periods as we adjust our ownership mix. The timing and amount of any losses will depend on the circumstances of each transaction. Currently, we do not believe that any significant transactions are likely to be completed within 12 months.

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

Changes in constant currency Systemwide sales are driven by changes in comparable sales and restaurant unit expansion. The Company expects net restaurant additions to add about 1 percentage point to sales growth in 2006 (in constant currencies). Most of this anticipated growth will result from restaurants opened in 2005.

The Company does not provide specific guidance on changes in comparable sales. However, as a perspective, assuming no change in cost structure, a 1 percentage point increase in U.S. comparable sales would increase annual earnings per share by about 2 cents.

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Similarly, an increase of 1 percentage point in Europe's comparable sales would increase annual earnings per share by about 1.5 cents.

The Company expects full-year 2006 selling, general & administrative expenses to increase at a rate less than Systemwide sales, in constant currencies, and to decline as a percent of revenues, compared with 2005 without considering any impact of changes in ownership mix.

A significant part of the Company's operating income is generated outside the U.S., and about 80% of its total debt is denominated in foreign currencies. Accordingly, earnings are affected by changes in foreign currency exchange rates, particularly the Euro and the British Pound. If the Euro and the British Pound both move 10% in the same direction compared with 2005, the Company's annual earnings per share would change about 6 cents to 7 cents. Based on current rates, foreign currency translation is expected to negatively affect earnings in the first quarter 2006.

The Company plans to return to pre-HIA debt and cash levels as we pay down debt over the next couple of years. The late 2005 borrowings, used to fund dividend payments to repatriate earnings back to the U.S. parent-company, resulted in a temporary increase in both cash and debt on our year-end consolidated balance sheet. However, our net debt position (gross debt outstanding less cash available for investment) has improved significantly, excluding this one-time opportunity. The Company expects interest expense in 2006 to increase 7% to 9% compared with 2005, based on current interest and foreign currency exchange rates. We expect this increase will be partly offset by the related higher interest income from cash available for investing, resulting in a 4% to 6% increase in interest expense, net of interest income.

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The Company expects the effective income tax rate for the full year 2006 to be approximately 31% to 33%, although some volatility may be experienced between the quarters in the normal course of business.

The Company expects capital expenditures for 2006 to be approximately \$1.8 billion.

In 2006 and 2007 combined, the Company expects to return between \$5 billion and \$6 billion to shareholders through a combination of shares repurchased and dividends. The Company expects to complete share repurchases of about \$1 billion in the first quarter of 2006.

In January 2006, Chipotle completed an initial public offering of 6.1 million shares resulting in proceeds of approximately \$120 million to Chipotle. McDonald's sold 3.0 million Chipotle shares resulting in proceeds to the Company of \$61 million, while still remaining the majority shareholder. As a result of the offering, the Company will record a pretax nonoperating gain of about \$50 million in the first quarter of 2006.

During the first quarter 2006, the Company has taken certain actions to improve profitability in two challenging markets. In Brazil, we reached an agreement to acquire restaurants operated by several litigating franchisees and expect to incur pretax charges of approximately \$20 million. In the U.K., as part of a strategic review of its high street locations, the Company has developed a plan that focuses on improving profits of those sites. In connection with that plan, we expect to close 25 restaurants in the U.K. in the first quarter 2006, resulting in lease cancellation and other charges of approximately \$40 million pretax.

**CONSOLIDATED OPERATING RESULTS***Operating results*

<i>DOLLARS IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA</i>	2005		2004		2003
	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Increase/ (decrease)</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Increase/ (decrease)</i>	<i>Amount</i>
<b>Revenues</b>					
Sales by Company-operated restaurants	\$ 15,352	8%	\$ 14,224	11%	\$ 12,795
Revenues from franchised and affiliated restaurants	5,108	6	4,841	11	4,345
<b>Total revenues</b>	<b>20,460</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>19,065</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>17,140</b>
<b>Operating costs and expenses</b>					
Company-operated restaurant expenses	13,113	8	12,100	10	11,006
Franchised restaurants-occupancy expenses	1,022	2	1,003	7	938
Selling, general & administrative expenses	2,221	12	1,980	8	1,833
Impairment and other charges (credits), net	(28)	nm	290	(29)	408
Other operating expense, net	110	(27)	151	23	123
<b>Total operating costs and expenses</b>	<b>16,438</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15,524</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>14,308</b>
<b>Operating income</b>	<b>4,022</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>3,541</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>2,832</b>
Interest expense	356	(1)	358	(8)	388

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Nonoperating (income) expense, net	(36)	78	(20)	nm	98
<b>Income before provision for income taxes and cumulative effect of accounting change</b>	<b>3,702</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3,203</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>2,346</b>
Provision for income taxes	1,100	19	924	10	838
<b>Income before cumulative effect of accounting change</b>	<b>2,602</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>2,279</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>1,508</b>
Cumulative effect of accounting change, net of tax*				nm	(37)
<b>Net income</b>	<b>\$ 2,602</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$ 2,279</b>	<b>55%</b>	<b>\$ 1,471</b>
<b>Per common share diluted:</b>					
<b>Income before cumulative effect of accounting change</b>	<b>\$ 2.04</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>\$ 1.79</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>\$ 1.18</b>
Cumulative effect of accounting change*				nm	(.03)
Net income	\$ 2.04	14%	\$ 1.79	56%	\$ 1.15
<b>Weighted average common shares outstanding diluted</b>	<b>1,274.2</b>		<b>1,273.7</b>		<b>1,276.5</b>

\* See Accounting changes section for further discussion.

nm Not meaningful.

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### **Net income and diluted net income per common share**

In 2005, net income and diluted net income per common share were \$2,602 million and \$2.04, respectively. As a result of the adoption of SFAS No.123(R) and the related compensation remix, 2005 net income included \$130 million or \$0.10 per share of share-based and related compensation expense. The 2005 results also included a net tax benefit of \$73 million or \$0.05 per share comprised of \$179 million or \$0.14 per share tax benefit due to a favorable audit settlement of the Company's 2000-2002 U.S. tax returns and \$106 million or \$0.09 per share of incremental tax expense resulting from the decision to repatriate foreign earnings under HIA. In addition, 2005 included impairment and other charges and credits that netted to \$28 million of pretax income (\$12 million income after tax or \$0.01 of income per share).

In 2004, net income and diluted net income per common share were \$2,279 million and \$1.79, respectively (or \$1.68 per share including pro forma share-based compensation expense of \$0.11 per share). The 2004 results included pretax operating charges of \$160 million (\$105 million after tax or \$0.08 per share) related to a lease accounting correction and \$130 million (\$116 million after tax or \$0.09 per share) related to asset and goodwill impairment charges, primarily in South Korea. In 2004, results also included pretax nonoperating income of \$49 million (\$49 million after tax or \$0.04 per share) relating to the sale of the Company's interest in a U.S. real estate partnership that resulted in the utilization of certain previously unrealized capital loss carryforwards.

In 2003, net income and diluted net income per common share after cumulative effect of accounting change were \$1,471 million and \$1.15, respectively (or \$0.98 per share including pro forma share-based compensation expense of \$0.17 per share). The 2003 results included net pretax charges of \$408 million (\$323 million after tax or \$0.25 per share) primarily related to the disposition of certain non-McDonald's brands and asset and goodwill impairment, primarily in Latin America.

Refer to the Impairment and other charges (credits), net section as well as the Summary of significant accounting policies note to the consolidated financial statements for further discussion.

For 2005, diluted weighted average shares outstanding were relatively flat compared to 2004. Shares outstanding at the beginning of 2005 were higher than the prior year due to stock options exercised exceeding treasury stock purchased during 2004. Treasury stock purchased in 2005 offset this higher balance as well as the impact of options exercised during the year.

In 2004, diluted weighted average shares outstanding decreased compared to 2003. Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year were lower than the prior year due to treasury stock purchased exceeding stock options exercised in 2003, partly offset by a higher dilutive effect of stock options outstanding.

### **Impact of foreign currencies on reported results**

While changing foreign currencies 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.

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In 2005, revenues were positively impacted by the Brazilian Real and the Canadian Dollar, but operating income and net income were minimally impacted by foreign currency translation. The Euro had a minimal impact on reported results. In 2004 and 2003, foreign currency translation had a positive impact on consolidated revenues, operating income and net income due to the strengthening of several major currencies, primarily the Euro.

### *Impact of foreign currency translation on reported results*

<i>IN MILLIONS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA</i>	<i>Reported amount</i>			<i>Currency translation benefit/(cost)</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>
Revenues	<b>\$ 20,460</b>	\$ 19,065	\$ 17,140	<b>\$ 238</b>	\$ 779	\$ 886
Company-operated margins <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>2,099</b>	2,003	1,695	<b>19</b>	91	101
Franchised margins <sup>(1)</sup>	<b>4,078</b>	3,832	3,405	<b>15</b>	139	195
Selling, general & administrative expenses	<b>2,221</b>	1,980	1,833	<b>(17)</b>	(57)	(68)
Operating income	<b>4,022</b>	3,541	2,832	<b>11</b>	160	189
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	<b>2,602</b>	2,279	1,508	<b>1</b>	80	89
Net income	<b>2,602</b>	2,279	1,471	<b>1</b>	80	89
Per common share-diluted:						
Income before cumulative effect of accounting change	<b>2.04</b>	1.79	1.18	<b>.06</b>	.06	.07
Net income	<b>2.04</b>	1.79	1.15	<b>.06</b>	.06	.07

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes McDonald's restaurants only.

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In both 2005 and 2004, consolidated revenue growth was driven by positive comparable sales as well as stronger foreign currencies.

*Revenues*

<i>DOLLARS IN MILLIONS</i>	<i>Amount</i>			<i>Increase/ (decrease)</i>		<i>Increase/(decrease) excluding currency translation</i>	
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>
<b>Company-operated sales:</b>							
U.S.	\$ 4,098	\$ 3,828	\$ 3,594	7%	7%	7%	7%
Europe	5,465	5,174	4,498	6	15	5	5
APMEA	2,453	2,390	2,158	3	11		7
Latin America	1,237	933	774	33	21	23	21
Canada	765	730	632	5	16	(2)	8
Other	1,334	1,169	1,139	14	3	14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 15,352</b>	<b>\$ 14,224</b>	<b>\$ 12,795</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>
<b>Franchised and affiliated revenues:<sup>(1)</sup></b>							
U.S.	\$ 2,857	\$ 2,697	\$ 2,445	6%	10%	6%	10%
Europe	1,607	1,563	1,377	3	14	3	3
APMEA	362	331	289	10	14	7	4
Latin America	90	75	85	20	(12)	15	(10)
Canada	183	168	146	9	15	1	7
Other	9	7	3	38	nm	38	nm
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 5,108</b>	<b>\$ 4,841</b>	<b>\$ 4,345</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>5%</b>	<b>7%</b>
<b>Total revenues:</b>							
U.S.	\$ 6,955	\$ 6,525	\$ 6,039	7%	8%	7%	8%
Europe	7,072	6,737	5,875	5	15	5	4
APMEA	2,815	2,721	2,447	3	11	1	7
Latin America	1,327	1,008	859	32	17	22	18
Canada	948	898	778	6	15	(2)	8
Other	1,343	1,176	1,142	14	3	14	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 20,460</b>	<b>\$ 19,065</b>	<b>\$ 17,140</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>11%</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>7%</b>

<sup>(1)</sup> Includes the Company's revenues from conventional franchisees, developmental licensees and affiliates.

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In the U.S., the increase in revenues in 2005 was driven by multiple initiatives that are delivering variety like our new Premium Chicken Sandwiches, convenience such as cashless payment options and extended hours as well as our continued focus on value. In 2004, the increase in revenues was due to the combined strength of the strategic menu, marketing and service initiatives. Franchised and affiliated revenues increased at a higher rate than Company-operated sales in 2004 due to a higher percentage of franchised restaurants throughout the year compared with 2003.

Europe's increase in revenues for 2005 was due to strong comparable sales in Russia, which is entirely Company-operated, and positive comparable sales in France and Germany, partly offset by negative comparable sales in the U.K. In 2004, the increase in Europe's revenues was due to strong comparable sales in Russia and positive comparable sales in France, the U.K. and many other markets, partly offset by poor performance in Germany.

In APMEA, revenues for 2005 benefited from strong comparable sales in Australia and Taiwan, and were negatively impacted by the conversion of two markets (about 325 restaurants) to developmental licensee structures during 2005. In addition, revenues benefited from expansion in China, partly offset by that market's negative comparable sales. In 2004, the increase in APMEA's revenues was due primarily to strong performance in China and Australia as well as positive comparable sales in many other markets, partly offset by poor performance in South Korea.

In Latin America, revenues in 2005 and 2004 increased in constant currencies primarily due to positive comparable sales in many markets and a higher percentage of Company-operated restaurants compared with prior years.

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The following tables present Systemwide sales growth rates and the increase or decrease in comparable sales.

*Systemwide sales*

	<i>Increase/ (decrease)</i>			<i>Increase/(decrease) excluding currency translation</i>		
	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>	<i>2005</i>	<i>2004</i>	<i>2003</i>
U.S.	<b>5%</b>	10%	9%	<b>5%</b>	10%	9%
Europe	<b>4</b>	14	18	<b>4</b>	4	2
APMEA	<b>6</b>	12	6	<b>6</b>	6	(2)
Latin America	<b>21</b>	13	(4)	<b>13</b>	13	4
Canada	<b>8</b>	15	17	<b>1</b>	7	4
Other	<b>14</b>		10	<b>14</b>		10
Total	<b>6%</b>	12%	11%			