(Translation)

Consolidated Financial Results for the Year ended December 31, 2015

February 9, 2016

McDonald’s Holdings Company (Japan), Ltd.

Company code number:	2702 (URL http://www.mcd-holdings.co.jp/)
Shares traded:	Tokyo Securities Exchange, JASDAQ
Executive position of legal representative:	Sarah L Casanova CEO and President, Representative Director
Please address all communications to:	Yutaka Masuda Senior Director, Finance Division Phone: (03) 6911-6000

Schedule of ordinary annual shareholders’ meeting:	March 29, 2016
Schedule of dividends payment:	March 30, 2016
Schedule of annual securities report submission:	March 30, 2016

Preparation of supplementary materials for annual financial results: Yes

Information meeting for financial results to be held: Yes (for institutional investors)

1. Consolidated operating results (From January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

(1) Consolidated financial results

(In millions of yen, with fractional amounts discarded)
(Negative figures are shown in parenthesis)

	Net sales		Operating loss		Ordinary loss	
	(Millions of yen)	%	(Millions of yen)	%	(Millions of yen)	%
December 31, 2015	189,473	(14.8)	(23,440)	—	(25,898)	—
December 31, 2014	222,319	(14.6)	(6,714)	—	(7,974)	—

Note:
Comprehensive loss: Year ended December 31, 2015: (34,845) million yen < —%> Year ended December 31, 2014: (21,836) million yen < —%>

	Net loss		Net loss per share	Net income/(loss) per share, fully diluted	Return on shareholders' equity	Ratio of ordinary loss to total assets	Ratio of operating loss to net sales
	(Millions of yen)	%	(Yen)	(Yen)	%	%	%
December 31, 2015	(34,951)	—	(262.88)	—	(27.3)	(14.1)	(12.4)
December 31, 2014	(21,843)	—	(164.29)	—	(13.7)	(4.0)	(3.0)

Note:
Equity method earnings: Year ended December 31, 2015: — Year ended December 31, 2014: —

Consolidated financial position

	Total assets	Shareholders’ equity	Equity ratio	Net assets per share
	(Millions of yen)	(Millions of yen)	%	(Yen)
December 31, 2015	178,868	108,853	60.8	817.29
December 31, 2014	188,048	147,740	78.5	1,109.81

Note:
Owner’s equity: As of December 31,2015 : 108,666 million yen As of December 31, 2014 : 147,559 million yen

(2) Cash flows

	Net cash used in operating activities	Net cash used in investing activities	Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at end of period
	(Millions of yen)	(Millions of yen)	(Millions of yen)	(Millions of yen)
December 31, 2015	(14,560)	(13,252)	19,611	20,388
December 31, 2014	(13,652)	(12,310)	(5,532)	28,628

2. Dividends

	Dividends per share					Dividend Payment	Dividend payout ratio	The ratio of dividend to shareholders' equity
	First Quarter -End	Second Quarter-End	Third Quarter-End	Year-End	Total			
	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Yen)	(Millions of Yen)		%
December 31, 2014	—	0.00	—	30.00	30.00	3,988	—	2.7
December 31, 2015	—	0.00	—	30.00	30.00	3,988	—	3.1
December 31, 2016 (Estimated)	—	0.00	—	30.00	30.00	—	—	—

3. Consolidated earnings forecasts for the year ending December 31,2016 (From January 1, 2016 to December 31, 2016)

	Net sales		Operating income/(loss)		Ordinary income/(loss)		Profit/(loss) attributable to owners of parent		Net income/(loss) per share
	(Millions of yen)	%	(Millions of yen)	%	(Millions of yen)	%	(Millions of yen)	%	Yen
Interim period	104,000	21.9	(1,800)	—	(2,500)	—	(1,800)	—	(13.54)
Annual	220,000	16.1	3,300	—	2,200	—	1,000	—	7.52

4. Other

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries (Changes in scope of consolidation): None

Newly consolidated: — Excluded: —

(2) Changes of significant accounting principles, procedures and descriptions for the financial results report

1. Changes caused by revision of accounting standard: Yes
2. Changes other than (2) - 1. above: None
3. Changes in accounting estimation: None
4. Restatement of correction: None

(3) The number of shares outstanding (Common stock)

1. The number of shares outstanding (inclusive of treasury stock)
   December 2015: 132,960,000 shares December 2014: 132,960,000 shares
2. The number of treasury stock
   December 2015: 869 shares December 2014: 869 shares
3. Average number of common shares outstanding
   December 2015: 132,959,131 shares December 2014: 132,959,146 shares

(Public accountant's audit status)

At the time of disclosure of the financial results, the financial statement review procedures based upon the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act have not completed.

(Forward - looking statements)

Certain statements in this release, other than purely historical information, such as current plans, strategies, and beliefs are forward-looking statements. Such forward looking statements are based on management's assumptions and beliefs in light of information currently available to us, and it should be noted that risks and unforeseen factors could cause actual results to differ significantly from those discussed in the report. We do not intend to update these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise, except as required by applicable laws.

The governing language of this earnings report is Japanese. An English translation hereof is provided for reference purpose only.

Contents

1. Operating results

(1) Business strategy

During the consolidated fiscal year 2015, aiming to restore trust of our customers and all stakeholders, and in keeping with our mission of "putting customers at the center of everything we do", we have been addressing food safety and quality issues as our top priority. Meanwhile, we developed and executed Business Revitalization Plan to build a foundation for a rapid business turnaround and future sustainable growth and to achieve medium to long-term growth.

Actions to Ensure Food Safety and Quality

Aiming to further enhance our food safety and quality processes, we took a variety of actions including reinforcement of suppliers' quality management systems, enhancement of supplier relationships, introduction of unannounced restaurant inspections by third party institutes, and provision of re-training to 140,000 crews across Japan. Also, we have continually rolled out activities to increase transparency and disclosure of product quality information. As part of such efforts, we launched "Mom's Eye Project" and disclosed site visit reports written from Moms' perspectives onto our website and through SNS.

Business Revitalization Plan

Aiming to regain confidence of customers and stakeholders, accelerate the business recovery, and lay foundation for future sustainable growth, we delivered against our four-point business revitalization plan: "Customer Focused Initiatives", "Accelerate Restaurant Revitalization", "Localize Our Business Structure", and "Improve Cost and Resource Efficiency". The actions we have taken during the year are as follows:

<Customer Focused Initiatives>

- Reset our value platform with the launch of Otegoro Mac: launch of three new affordable yet filling regular menus of "Egg Cheese Burger", "BBQ Pork Burger", and "Ham Lettuce Burger" at 200 yen for a la carte and 500 yen for an EVM
- Launch of more menu items featuring locally sourced ingredients
- More choice and more straightforward pricing with the launch of new EVM choice
- More visual and intuitive menu board layout and the introduction of hand held menus
- "Connections with customers centered on cleanliness and enhanced dining experience", the re-introduction of 'Smiles 0 Yen' across Japan
- A new smartphone app "KODO" to directly listen to customer's voice
- Revamp of official app for smartphone users

<Acceleration of Restaurant Revitalization>

Category	Previous Year-End	Newly Opened	Closure	Ownership Change		Current Year-End
				Increase	Decrease	
Company-owned Restaurant	1,009	10	(96)	42	(11)	954
Franchise Restaurant	2,084	6	(57)	11	(42)	2,002
Total	3,093	16	(153)	53	(53)	2,956

In order to offer the best possible dining experience and bring about visible points of change to customers, we narrowed our focus and concentrated our resources to remodeling of existing restaurants. Our plan is to remodel approximately 90% of all restaurants by 2018. 401 remodels and 7 rebuilds have been completed, including the ones located in food courts and shopping malls in 2015. Meanwhile, we made a decision to strategically close 131 restaurants (101 restaurants have closed in 2015) with little long-term growth potential, and reallocate resources resulting from the strategic closures to invest in the remodels of restaurants with greater growth potential.

<Localization of Business Structure>

To promote activities rooted in restaurants and/or local communities, the regional HQ system was introduced in June, under which McDonald’s Japan was reorganized into three regions (East Japan, Central Japan and West Japan). With these changes, we are realizing closer ties with local communities as a “modern burger restaurant that connects with customers”.

<Improvement in Cost and Resource Efficiency>

To concentrate our resources into investments for long-term growth, we have been working on optimization of resources and taking a fundamental review of our cost structure. Non-recurring investment and special charges recognized during the year are as follows:

(Unit: Billion Yen)

	Full-Year Plan (Announced on Apr. 16)	Full-Year Actual		
		Impact on Ordinary loss	Special Loss	Total
Acceleration of restaurant revitalization	5.8	1.3	3.1	4.4
Voluntary early retirement program	0.8	-	0.6	0.6
Financial measures for franchisees	12.6	13.5	-	13.5
Impairment loss	4.9	-	3.5	3.5
Marketing spend & other	1.4	0.7	0.1	0.8
Total	25.5	15.5	7.3	22.8

(2) Analysis of operating results

<System-wide Sales and Revenue>

During this consolidated fiscal year, same-store sales decreased 15.2%, system-wide sales were 376,552 million yen (down 69,755 million yen from previous year), and revenue was 189,473 million yen (down 32,846 million yen from previous year), reflecting a continuously challenging business environment.

<Cost of Sales>
Cost of sales margin for company-operated restaurants increased by 3.8% points over the prior year due to a decrease in revenue, an increase in raw material costs, remodels of existing restaurants conducted in accordance with the business revitalization plan and other restaurant maintenance costs. Also, the franchise cost of sales ratio increased by 18.0% points due to the decrease in revenue resulting in a decrease in franchise revenue as well as the financial measures provided for franchisees.

(Breakdown of Cost of Sales)

(Unit: Million Yen)

		Year ended December 31, 2014		Year ended December 31, 2015		Year-on-year change	
		Amount	%	Amount	%	Amount	%
Company-operated restaurant's cost of sales		153,572	96.1%	142,513	100.0%	(11,058)	+3.8%
(Breakdown)	Raw material	57,396	35.9%	53,326	37.4%	(4,070)	+1.5%
	Labor	51,766	32.4%	46,548	32.7%	(5,217)	+0.3%
	Other	44,409	27.8%	42,638	29.9%	(1,770)	+2.1%
Franchise restaurants -occupancy expenses		48,856	78.2%	45,151	96.2%	(3,704)	+18.0%
Other		55	85.4%	0	83.4%	(55)	(2.1)%
Total		202,484	91.1%	187,665	99.0%	(14,818)	+8.0%

<Selling, General and Administrative Expenses>
Selling and general and administrative expenses decreased 1,301million yen from the previous year due to decreases in advertisement expenses, sales promotion expenses, and depreciation/amortization expenses, as well as the company's cost reduction efforts.

(Breakdown of Selling, General and Administrative Expenses)

(Unit: Million Yen)

		Year ended December 31, 2014		Year ended December 31, 2015		Year-on-year change	
		Amount	%	Amount	Amount	%	Amount
Selling, general & administrative expenses		26,548	11.9%	25,247	13.3%	(1,301)	＋1.4%
(Breakdown)	Advertising & selling	6,966	3.1%	5,978	3.2%	(988)	＋0.0%
	Other	19,582	8.8%	19,269	10.2%	(313)	＋1.4%

<Ordinary Loss>
Ordinary loss was 25,898 million yen (ordinary loss for previous year was 7,974 million yen) due to the decrease in system-wide sales and non-recurring investment and expenses associated with the business revitalization plan.

<Net Loss>
Net loss was 34,951 million yen (net loss for previous year was 21,843 million yen) due mainly to a 25,898 million yen of ordinary loss, the recognition of impairment loss of 3,542 million yen, loss on supply chain agreement settlement of 1,961 million yen, as well as loss on restaurant closures and provision for restaurant closures totaling 2,609 million yen.

Notes:
Same-store sales are total sales achieved in the fiscal year by McDonald's restaurants that have been in business for 13 months or longer compared to total sales achieved by such restaurants in the previous year.
System-wide sales are sales of company-owned restaurants and franchised restaurants and are not equal to the total sales reported in the consolidated statements of loss.

(3) Analysis of financial position

1. Summary of Group's Assets, Liabilities and Net Assets
Current assets at the end of current fiscal year were 34 billion 524 million yen, a decrease of 13 billion 979 million yen from the previous fiscal year. Operating cash outflows of 14 billion 560 million yen, investing cash outflows of 13 billion 252 million yen, and financing cash outflows of 19 billion 611million yen resulted in a decrease of total cash and cash equivalent by 8 billion 239 million yen.
Noncurrent assets were increased by 4 billion 8million yen from the previous fiscal year to 144 billion 344 million yen; increase in purchase software is the main contributor for the above.
Current liabilities were 41 billion485 million yen and increased by 14 billion14million yen from previous fiscal year. Increases in short-term loans payable by 5 billion, account payables other by 6 billion 941 million yen and provision for loss on store closing by 1 billion 661 million yen are the main reasons for the above.
Noncurrent liabilities were 28 billion 530 million yen, decreased by 15 billion 693 million yen from previous fiscal year, due mainly to an increase of long-term loans payable.

2. Cash Flow Summary
Cash flow for the current fiscal year is as follows:
Cash and cash equivalent at the end of current year was 20 billion 388 million yen, down by 8 billion 239 million yen from previous fiscal year.

(Cash flows in operating activities)
Cash used in operations totaled 14 billion 560 million yen (increase of 908 million yen in previous fiscal year). This is primarily due to loss before income taxes of 35 billion 158 million yen and increase in accounts receivable-trade 3 billion 109 million yen.

(Cash flows in investing activities)
A total of 13 billion 252 million yen (increase of 941 million yen from previous fiscal year) was allotted for investing activities. This is primarily due to purchases of property and equipment for restaurant development for 11 billion 690 million yen and collection of lease and guarantee deposits for 3 billion 132 million yen.

(Cash flows in financing activities)
A total of 19 billion 611 million yen (it was cash out flow of 5 billion 532 million yen in previous fiscal year) was used in financing activities. This includes short-term loan payable of 5 billion and long-term loan payable of 22 billion yen.

	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015
Equity ratio	72.8%	75.4%	80.5%	78.5%	60.8%
Equity ratio based on market prices	124.4%	135.2%	167.6%	189.3%	194.8%
Years required to redeem liabilities	0.2 years	0.5 years	1.2 years	—	—
Interest-coverage ratio	478.2 times	218.6 times	86.3 times	—	—

Equity ratio: Equity / total assets
Equity ratio based on market prices: Market capitalization/total assets
Years required redeeming liabilities: Interest-bearing liabilities/operating cash flow
Interest-coverage ratio: Operating cash flow/interest payments
*Each of the foregoing ratios is calculated on the basis of consolidated financial data.
*Market capitalization is calculated based on outstanding shares excluding treasury stocks.
*Interest-bearing debt refers to all liabilities on the consolidated balance sheets on which interest is paid.
*Operating cash flow and debt-service payments are calculated using the respective figures for cash flow from operating activities and interest expenses paid, as listed on the consolidated statements of cash flows.
*"Years required to redeem liabilities" and "interest-coverage ratio" are not provided herein due to the negative cash flows from operating activities.

(4) Fundamental policy with regard to the distribution of profits and dividend for the current and next fiscal year

Taking into consideration of the overall balance between business results, dividend payout ratios, and cash flows, the Company strives to return profits based on the continuous payment of a stable dividend, while maintaining financial indicators at appropriate levels, such as capital ratio and return on equity.
The Company's basic policy is to make annual dividend once in a year end from retained earnings and its decision making is made at annual shareholders' meeting.
For the current and next fiscal year, the Company is planning to make a dividend of 30 yen per share (consistent with the previous year) based on the above policy.

(5) Operational and other risks

The Company's operating results and financial position are subject to the following risks.
References in this document relating future are based on the best estimates made as of December 31, 2015.

① Food safety control of the Company
McDonald's Company (Japan), Ltd. recognizes the importance of food safety in the restaurant industry. In going beyond the statutory food hygiene requirements, it carries out periodic independent inspections based on the HACCP technique as known as global standard for cleanliness management method (Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point: see note below). It also has strict quality management system ("SQMS") by combining McDonald's Japan specific standards and the requirements from the international management system standards such as ISO9001, ISO22000, and PAS220. SQMS has 182 items of required items to be conducted by suppliers in order to maintain high quality cleanliness.
Meanwhile, at restaurants the appointment of Food Hygiene Inspectors, extermination of insect pests, strict enforcement of hand washing and the cleanliness of uniforms for employees, periodic maintenance of restaurant equipment, development of food management manual, employees' training, among others, enable us to provide safe products for our customers. We are planning to implement measures, which would, if any mishap should occur, provide prompt medical support and contain damage. We have also taken out indemnity insurance for such a possibility.
However, it is in the nature of the food and drink business that there is always the possibility of food poisoning or other health problems and these are the risk elements that could affect the Group's operating results.
(Note) A hygiene management procedures developed by NASA to produce space food.

② General food safety crisis
McDonald's Company (Japan), Ltd. takes customers' concern very seriously so that we realize the importance of communicating where our food is produced, how McDonald's Japan ensures food safety and quality. Thus, it discloses names of countries for final processing and food materials and ensures robust quality controls. Specifically, it performs unannounced examination by independent third party auditors, checks restaurants follow required procedures, and conducts inspection on five major items inspection by government-designated inspectors upon arrivals in Japan.

③ Restaurants' reliance on rented property
The Company's headquarters, offices and more than 95% of its restaurants are leased properties. The lease term can be extended upon agreement between the Company and a lessor. Contracts may be terminated prematurely due to a lessor's circumstances, making the closure of some restaurants unavoidable even where they are profitable.
The Company pays a deposit to a lessor of which a security deposit (shikikin) is returned in full at the end of a contract, and a security money (hoshoukin) ["cooperative construction deposit" (kensetsukyouryokukin)] is returned as separate sums over several years up to a maximum 20 years. The current balance of lease and guarantee deposits is 414 billion 57 million yen. There is a risk that an entire or a part of this balance may become uncollectible due to bankruptcy or other problems of a lessor.

④Fluctuations in the price of ingredients
The cost of the ingredients by McDonald's Company (Japan), Ltd. products, such as beef and potatoes, is subject to international commodity market conditions. Also, labor issues in exporting countries such as strikes could cause major delays in distributions which may lead to significant adverse impact to the Group's operational results.

⑤Currency risk
Since most of the ingredients in food served at McDonald's Japan are imported, foreign exchange rates affect their costs. It makes every effort to avoid currency risk by having favorable exchange contracts with import agencies. However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to execute the optimum deal at all times. We may see the cost of sales rise, should the yen fall sharply beyond the scope of the contracts' coverage. This could affect the Group's operating results.

⑥Risks associated with weather and natural disasters
In case an area heavily concentrated with our restaurants is struck by natural disasters (storm, earthquake), the affected restaurants may need to close temporarily or shorten its operation hours due to structural damage, impact to social infrastructure, logistics halt, or evacuation order. Further, possible long-term impact from natural disaster may discourage consumers to spend money, and this may cause serious impact to financial condition and performance of the group.

⑦Legal regulations
Our Company-operated and franchise restaurants are licensed by the authorities to operate in restaurant, pastry production and dairy product sales businesses and must comply with the provisions of the food hygiene law. It is also bound by many kinds of conservation ordinances designed to protect the environment, such as the Containers and Packaging Recycling Law. Should these restrictions be strengthened, our costs would increase, which in turn could affect the Group's operating results.

⑧Competition
McDonald's Company (Japan), Ltd. is competing not only with other burger-based fast food chains, but also with convenience stores and so-called "nakashoku" (takeaway) businesses. The Group defines itself as a player in the IEO (Informal Eating Out) market; that is the market comprising of restaurant businesses excluding pubs, bars and canteens. We analyze our business within the framework of this market. Any intensification of competition within the IEO market could affect the Group's operating results.

⑨Personal data protection
The Group manages customers' personal data in strict accordance with the Personal Data Protection Law. If there is any leak, it would cause great damage to our customers and would put our credibility at risk.

2. Management policies

(1) Fundamental management policy

Since its foundation, McDonald’s Group has always lived up to its fundamental management policy of being our customers’ “favorite place and style to eat”, which stands on the concept of “QSC & V”. “QSC & V” represents four values provided to its customers, and we will continue to pursue the enhancement of corporate value and service to its stakeholders by providing the best “QSC & V” to our customers.

Q = Quality（Products with the best taste and quality）
S = Service（Speedy and pleasant service）
C = Cleanliness（Clean and comfortable environment）
V = Value（Maximum satisfaction of the customers）

(2) Performance indicators and targets

The Group recognizes sustainable profitability growth as the most critical business priority, and uses ROTA* and ordinary income ratio as major performance indicators.
* ROTA（Return on Total Assets）: Ordinary Income ÷（Total Assets －Cash & Deposits）

(3) Mid-term management strategy

Aiming to be a Modern Burger Restaurant that connects with customers, we strive to execute and evolve our Business Revitalization Plan with four pillars: “Customer Focused Initiatives”, “Accelerate Restaurant Revitalization”, “Localize Our Business Structure”, and “Improve Cost and Resource Efficiency”. Through these, we will ensure the quality and safety of our food, provide uniquely McDonald’s hospitality, and offer even better restaurant experience to grow our business even further.

Our key strategies for 2016 are as follows:

- Customer focused initiatives
  - Menu

    A stronger focus will be on menu, the foundation of restaurant business. We will keep developing new menu, and creating and communicating food news. We intend to continue to offer our customers fun, exciting and uniquely McDonald’s products, including limited time offer menu items and products featuring local specialties.
  - Value

    Otegoro Mac, introduced in October, 2015 offers great value to customers and is available at any time after breakfast every day. A lot of customers have given a positive response to it. Moving forward, we will continue to offer customers new value that meets and exceeds their expectations.

- Acceleration of restaurant investments

  We reviewed our investment strategy in 2015 and narrowed our investment focus on existing restaurants rather than new restaurant openings. We actively worked on remodels and modernized 47% of our restaurants by the end of 2015. We plan to complete another 500 to 600 remodels over the course of the year and aim to achieve our target of having 90% of our restaurants modernized by the end of 2018.

- Localized business structure

  Moving to a localized business structure enabled us to be more responsive to the unique needs of our customers in the respective region; as a result, we are seeing more and more local programs and exciting activities in each region/restaurant. Going forward we will continue to accelerate this momentum, leverage local programs/activities to further improve customer restaurant experience, and aim to be our customers' first choice in each locality.

- Improve cost and resource efficiency

  We continue to ensure an appropriate resource allocation and the optimization of cost structures. By effectively allocating resources to the areas that can drive future growth, we aim to establish a strong business foundation.

(4) Company challenges

As a food company, securing of 'food safety' is a top priority for the Group, and we are focusing on precise operation of food management system in order to provide safe meal for our customers. On top of improving our business, proactive engagement in social contribution activities is also important for us. Aiming to realize sustainable society, the Group has always been committed to community involvement.

3. Our policy of GAAP application

The Group adopts generally accepted accounting principles in Japan by considering comparability amongst competitors as well as one between periods for consolidated financial statements.

4. Consolidated financial statements
(1) Consolidated balance sheets

Millions of yen	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
(Assets)		
Current assets		
Cash and deposits	28,628	20,388
Accounts receivable - trade	5,010	8,119
Raw materials and supplies	1,011	862
Deferred tax assets	23	478
Income taxes receivable	2,707	-
Other	11,257	4,711
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(134)	(35)
Total current assets	48,504	34,524
Noncurrent assets		
Property and equipment		
Buildings and structures	82,015	83,645
Accumulated depreciation	(38,427)	(38,164)
Buildings and structures, net	43,587	45,481
Machinery and equipment	14,851	14,275
Accumulated depreciation	(10,501)	(10,360)
Machinery and equipment, net	4,350	3,915
Tools, furniture and fixtures	13,560	10,957
Accumulated depreciation	(10,121)	(8,623)
Tools, furniture and fixtures, net	3,439	2,334
Land	17,442	17,325
Lease assets	7,960	7,612
Accumulated depreciation	(4,094)	(4,738)
Lease assets, net	3,865	2,874
Construction in progress	710	479
Total property and equipment	73,394	72,410
Intangible assets		
Goodwill	497	1,195
Software	3,070	6,760
Other	692	693
Total intangible assets	4,260	8,650
Investments and other assets		
Investment securities	56	56
Long-term loans receivable	9	9
Long-term deferred accounts receivable	6,011	10,116
Pension assets	6,078	6,773
Deferred tax assets	160	224
Lease and guarantee deposits	44,212	41,457
Other	6,118	8,634
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(757)	(3,988)
Total investments and other assets	61,889	63,283
Total noncurrent assets	139,544	144,344
Total assets	188,048	178,868

Millions of yen	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
(Liabilities)		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable-trade	545	303
Short-term loans payable	-	5,000
Current portion of long-term loans payable	-	2,500
Lease obligations	1,548	1,428
Accounts payable-other	13,613	20,843
Accrued expenses	4,857	4,502
Income taxes payable	505	11
Provision for bonuses	276	428
Provision for loss on store closing	20	1,681
Provision for loss on disposal of inventories	288	337
Asset retirement obligations	-	453
Other	5,814	3,993
Total current liabilities	27,471	41,485
Noncurrent liabilities		
Long-term loans payable	500	18,125
Lease obligations	3,292	2,428
Deferred tax liabilities	994	1,351
Deferred tax liabilities due to land revaluation	390	311
Provision for bonuses	574	293
Provision for directors' bonuses	91	30
Provision for directors' retirement benefits	420	54
Liabilities for retirement benefits	1,696	1,474
Asset retirement obligations	4,565	4,149
Other	311	312
Total noncurrent liabilities	12,836	28,530
Total liabilities	40,307	70,015
(Net assets)		
Shareholders' equity		
Common stock	24,113	24,113
Capital surplus	42,124	42,124
Retained earnings	84,319	44,955
Treasury stock	(1)	(1)
Total shareholders’ equity	150,555	111,191
Accumulated other comprehensive loss		
Revaluation reserve for land	(4,667)	(4,261)
Remeasurements of retirement benefits	1,671	1,736
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,996)	(2,525)
Minority interests	181	187
Total net assets	147,740	108,853
Total liabilities and net assets	188,048	178,868

(2) Consolidated statements of loss and consolidated statements of comprehensive loss

Millions of yen	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2015
Net sales		
Sales by Company-operated restaurants	159,749	142,539
Revenue from franchised restaurants	62,505	46,933
Others	65	0
Total net sales	222,319	189,473
Cost of sales		
Product cost	153,572	142,513
Franchised restaurants occupancy expenses	48,856	45,151
Others	55	0
Total cost of sales	202,484	187,665
Gross profit	19,834	1,807
Selling, general and administrative expenses	26,548	25,247
Operating loss	(6,714)	(23,440)
Non-operating income		
Interest income	149	108
Compensation income	119	98
Insurance income	77	34
Other	167	193
Total non-operating income	515	434
Non-operating expenses		
Interest expenses	94	190
Provision of allowance for doubtful accounts	279	1,009
Loss on disposal of Company-operated restaurants	1,200	1,312
Loss on cancellation of leasehold contracts	36	1
Other	166	379
Total non-operating expenses	1,776	2,893
Ordinary loss	(7,974)	(25,898)
Special loss		
Loss on disposals of noncurrent assets	339	506
Loss on sales of noncurrent assets	99	89
Impairment loss	7,761	3,542
Loss on store closing	-	927
Provision for loss on store closing	-	1,681
Early retirement program expenses	-	550
Loss on supply chain agreement settlement	-	1,961
Shanghai Husi related expenses	2,294	-
Total special loss	10,495	9,259
Loss before income taxes	(18,469)	(35,158)
Current taxes	802	(19)
Deferred taxes	2,564	(192)
Total provision for income taxes	3,366	(212)
Loss before minority interests	(21,836)	(34,946)
Minority interests	6	5
Net loss	(21,843)	(34,951)

Consolidated statements of comprehensive loss

Millions of yen	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2015
Loss before minority interests	(21,836)	(34,946)
Other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Revaluation reserve for land	-	36
Remeasurements of retirement benefits	-	64
Total other comprehensive income	-	100
Comprehensive loss	(21,836)	(34,845)
Comprehensive loss attributed to:		
Shareholders of McDonald's Holdings Company	(21,843)	(34,850)
Minority interests	6	5

(3) Consolidated statements of changes in net assets

Year ended December 31, 2014

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	**Capital surplus**	**Retained earnings**	**Treasury stock**	**Total shareholders' equity**
Beginning balance	24,113	42,124	110,110	(1)	176,347
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies					-
Restated Balance	24,113	42,124	110,110	(1)	176,347
Changes during the year					
Dividends			(3,988)		(3,988)
Net loss			(21,843)		(21,843)
Revaluation reserve for land			41		41
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity (net)					-
Total changes	-	-	(25,791)	(0)	(25,791)
Ending balance	24,113	42,124	84,319	(1)	150,555

	Other Cumulative Comprehensive Income/(loss)			**Minority interest**	**Total net assets**
	Revaluation reserve for land	Remeasurements of retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Beginning balance	(4,626)	-	(4,626)	174	171,895
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies					-
Restated Balance	(4,626)	-	(4,626)	174	171,895
Changes during the year					
Dividends					(3,988)
Net loss					(21,843)
Revaluation reserve for land	(41)		(41)		-
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity (net)	-	1,671	1,671	6	1,677
Total changes	(41)	1,671	1,630	6	(24,154)
Ending balance	(4,667)	1,671	(2,996)	181	147,740

Year ended December 31, 2015

	Shareholders' Equity				
	Common stock	**Capital surplus**	**Retained earnings**	**Treasury stock**	**Total shareholders' equity**
Beginning balance	24,113	42,124	84,319	(1)	150,555
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies			(53)		(53)
Adjusted beginning Balance	24,113	42,124	84,266	(1)	150,502
Changes during the year					
Dividends			(3,988)		(3,988)
Net loss			(34,951)		(34,951)
Revaluation reserve for land			(369)		(369)
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity (net)					-
Total changes	-	-	(39,310)	-	(39,310)
Ending balance	24,113	42,124	44,955	(1)	111,191

	Other Cumulative Comprehensive Income/(loss)			**Minority interest**	**Total net assets**
	Revaluation reserve for land	Remeasurements of retirement benefits	Total accumulated other comprehensive income/(loss)		
Beginning balance	(4,667)	1,671	(2,996)	181	147,740
Cumulative effects of changes in accounting policies					(53)
Adjusted beginning Balance	(4,667)	1,671	(2,996)	181	147,687
Changes during the year					
Dividends					(3,988)
Net loss					(34,951)
Revaluation reserve for land	405		405		36
Changes in items other than shareholders' equity (net)		64	64	5	70
Total changes	405	64	470	5	(38,833)
Ending balance	(4,261)	1,736	(2,525)	187	108,853

(4) Consolidated statements of cash flows

Millions of yen	Year ended December 31, 2014	Year ended December 31, 2015
Net cash used in operating activities		
Loss before income taxes and minority interests	(18,469)	(35,158)
Depreciation and amortization	10,388	7,922
Impairment loss	7,761	3,542
Loss on store closing	-	927
Early retirement program expenses	-	550
Loss on supply chain agreement settlement	-	1,961
(Decrease) increase in Allowance for doubtful accounts	463	3,131
(Decrease) increase in provision for loss on store closing	(138)	1,661
(Decrease) increase in other provisions	(820)	(506)
Decrease in provision for retirement benefits	(1,805)	-
(Decrease) increase in liabilities for retirement benefits	1,696	(238)
Increase in pension assets	(6,078)	(763)
Interest income	(149)	(108)
Interest expenses	94	190
Loss on sales of noncurrent assets	99	89
Loss on disposals of noncurrent assets	1,068	1,550
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable - trade	3,479	(3,109)
Decrease in raw materials and supplies	191	149
Increase in goodwill from acquisition of franchised restaurants	(470)	(1,058)
Increase in Long-term deferred accounts receivable	(6,011)	(4,105)
Decrease (increase) in other assets	(4,931)	4,003
Decrease in accounts payable-trade	(92)	(242)
(Decrease) increase in accounts payable-other	(3,112)	5,248
Decrease in accrued expenses	(171)	(364)
(Decrease) increase in other current liabilities	1,714	(1,355)
Other, net	188	22
Subtotal	(15,107)	(16,061)
Interest income received	42	5
Interest expenses paid	(86)	(171)
Loss on store closing paid	-	(147)
Early retirement program expenses paid	-	(530)
Income taxes paid	(1,997)	(542)
Income taxes refunded	3,496	2,739
Net cash used in operating activities	(13,652)	(14,560)
Net cash used in investing activities		
Purchase of property and equipment	(12,387)	(11,690)
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	372	502
Payments for lease and guarantee deposits	(1,007)	(332)
Refunds from collection of lease and guarantee deposits	3,110	3,132
Purchases of software	(1,761)	(4,075)
Payments for assets retirement obligations	(246)	(807)
Payments for deposit provided for gift certificates	(400)	-
Other, net	10	17
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(12,310)	(13,252)
Net cash (used in) provided in financing activities		
Short-term loan payable	-	5,000
Long-term loan payable	-	22,000
Repayment of long-term payable	-	(1,875)
Repayment of lease obligations	(1,533)	(1,524)
Repurchase of treasury stock	(0)	-
Dividends paid	(3,999)	(3,988)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(5,532)	19,611
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	(15)	(38)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(31,511)	(8,239)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	60,139	28,628
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	28,628	20,388

(5) Notes to consolidated financial statements

(Notes for assumption of going concern)

Not applicable.

(Significant accounting policies)

1. Basis of consolidation

Number of consolidated subsidiaries: 2
Name of consolidated subsidiaries: McDonald's Company (Japan), Ltd.
The JV Inc.
A consolidated subsidiary of the Company, EveryD Mc, Inc., has been liquidated and thus excluded from consolidation from this consolidated fiscal year.

2. Fiscal years of consolidated subsidiaries

The fiscal year end of all consolidated subsidiaries is December 31.

3. Items related to accounting standards

(1) Valuation for major assets

i. Marketable and investment securities
(a) Bonds held to maturity: cost amortization method (straight-line)
(b) Other securities: valued at cost using the periodic average method for unquoted.

ii. Inventories:
Raw materials and supplies
Inventories are measured at the lower of cost or market, determined by the total average method (book value is written down to the net realizable value).

(2) Depreciation and amortization

i. Property and equipment (excluding lease assets): straight-line method
Years of useful lives for major assets:

Buildings and structures:	2 - 50 years
Machinery and equipment:	2 - 15 years
Tools, furniture and fixtures:	2 - 20 years

ii. Intangible assets (excluding lease assets): straight-line method
For software intended for internal use, the straight-line method is applied based on the period of expected use by the Company (5 -10years).

iii. Lease assets
Lease assets related to finance lease transactions with no transfer of ownership:
Straight-line method with estimated useful lives equal to lease terms, and zero residual values.
For finance lease transactions with no transfer of ownership entered into on or before December 31, 2008, the Company continues to use an accounting method that is based on the method used for operating lease transactions.

(3) Allowances and provisions

i. Allowance for doubtful accounts
To provide for potential losses from doubtful accounts, the Company recognizes an amount calculated on the basis of a statutory deduction ratio for general accounts receivable plus an amount for specific accounts for which collection appears doubtful.

ii. Provision for bonuses
Allowance for bonuses has been recorded for future bonus payments to employees for this consolidated fiscal year. As some employees are entitled to stock-price-linked bonus, such an amount is estimated at the fair market value of each fiscal closing date for the period from the grant date to payment date calculated using the Black Scholes option model, multiplied by the proportion of the elapsed period over the total vested period. This calculation only reflects market conditions.

iii. Provision for store closing
A reasonably estimated amount is recorded in provision for store closing as loss expected to occur from store closing scheduled for this fiscal year.

iv. Provision for loss on natural disaster
A reasonably estimated amount is recorded in provision for disaster as loss expected to occur for this fiscal year.

v. Provision for directors' bonuses
Directors are entitled to stock-price-linked bonus and such an amount is estimated at the fair market value of each fiscal closing date for the period from the grant date to payment date calculated using the Black Scholes option model, multiplied by the proportion of the elapsed period over the total vested period. This calculation only reflects market conditions.

vi. Provision for directors' retirement benefits
In order to prepare for the payment of retirement benefit to directors, a provision is made for the estimated amount to be paid as of the end of the fiscal year based on the regulations of retirement allowance to retiring directors.

vii. Provision for loss on disposal of inventories:
A reasonably estimated amount is recorded in provision for inventories as loss expected to occur from disposal for this fiscal year.

(4)Accounting treatment for retirement benefit obligations

i. For the purpose of retirement benefit obligation, straight-line method is used in attributing the current term retirement benefits estimated value through the end of this fiscal year.
ii. Actuarial gain and loss is charged through income statement by allocating in straight-line method in each year of occurrence over a certain time period (6 years) at the time of respective fiscal year.

(5)Goodwill

Amortization of goodwill is computed by using the straight-line method over five years.

(6)Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of the consolidated statements cash flows includes cash on hand, deposits held at call, and short-term investments maturing in less than three months from the date of their acquisition, which must also be easily converted to cash and subject to minimal risk of price fluctuations.

(7) Other policies

Accounting for consumption taxes and local consumption taxes
Amounts shown in the consolidated financial statements are exclusive of consumption taxes.

(Change in accounting policy)

(Adoption of Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits)
The Company has adopted the “Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (ASBJ Statement No. 26 issued on May 17, 2012, hereafter “Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard”) and “Guidance on Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits” (ASBJ Guidance No. 25 issued on March 26, 2015, hereafter “Retirement Benefits Guidance”) from the end of the fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (with the exception of the main clause of Articles 67 of the Retirement Benefits Guidance), thus changing to a method of recording the difference between retirement benefit obligations and plan assets as net defined benefit asset or net defined benefit liability, and has recorded actuarial gains and losses and past service costs that are yet to be recognized and the difference at the time of the change in accounting standard as net defined benefit asset or net defined benefit liability. The Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard and Retirement Benefits Guidance have been applied in accordance with the transitional handling set forth in Articles 37 of the Retirement Benefits Accounting Standard, and the impact of the change was an adjustment to remeasurements of defined benefit plans under accumulated other comprehensive inform as of December 31, 2015.

As a result, as of December 31, 2015, the Company recorded net defined benefit asset of 6 billion 78 million yen and net defined benefit liability of 1 billion 696 million yen. In addition, accumulated other comprehensive income increased by 1 billion 671 million yen.

(Consolidated statement of income)
Loss on supply chain agreement settlement
In response to the recent reduction of our business, etc., McDonald’s Company (Japan), Ltd. negotiated with business partners involved in its supply chain and reached agreement in the 4th quarter of the consolidated fiscal year on an amount to be paid by McDonald’s Company (Japan), Ltd. based on its long-term business relationship with the partners. The company recorded 1,961 million yen as a loss on supply chain agreement settlement.

(Segment information)
(Segment information)
Business segment of the Group is only hamburger restaurant operation therefore the business segment information is omitted.

(Relevant information)
Fiscal year ended December 31, 2014 (January 1, 2014 to December 31, 2014)

1. Information by Products and Service
Sales by Company-operated restaurants was 159 billion 749 million yen, franchise revenue was 62 billion 505 million yen, and other sales was 65 million yen. Franchise revenue includes 131 million yen of gain on store sales brought by franchising of hamburger restaurants. Selling price of these restaurants was calculated based on the cash flow expected to be generated by the corresponding restaurant and agreed with buyer franchisee.

2. Information by Region
The Company does not own any consolidated subsidiaries in other countries or areas of the world other than Japan, so neither overseas sales nor tangible fixed asset exists.

3. Information by Major Customers
Description of this item is omitted as the Company does not have client whose purchase volume is more than 10% of total sales.

Fiscal year ended December 31, 2015 (January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2015)

1. Information by Products and Service
Sales by Company – operated restaurants was 142 billion 539 million yen, franchise revenue was 46 billion 933 million yen, and other sales was 0 million yen. Franchise revenue includes 51 million yen of gain on store sales brought by franchising of hamburger restaurants. Selling price of these restaurants was calculated based on the cash flow expected to be generated by the corresponding restaurant and agreed with buyer franchisee.

2. Information by Region
The Company does not own any consolidated subsidiaries in other countries or areas of the world other than Japan, so neither overseas sales nor tangible fixed asset exists.

3. Information by Major Customers
Description of this item is omitted as the Company does not have client whose purchase volume is more than 10% of total sales.

(Per share-related financial information)

Yen

December 31, 2014		December 31, 2015	
Net assets per share	1,109.81	Net assets per share	817.29
Net loss per share	(164.29)	Net loss per share	(262.88)

Note: No amounts for fully diluted earnings per share have been shown because the Company had neither bonds with warrants nor convertible bonds outstanding.

Net loss per share is calculated based on the following information.

Millions of yen

	December 31, 2014	December 31, 2015
Net loss	(21,843)	(34,951)
Income (loss) not available to common shareholders	-	-
Loss available to common shareholders	(21,843)	(34,951)
Average number of common stock outstanding (thousands shares)	132,959	132,959

(Subsequent events)

Not applicable.