

BEST BUY CO INC
Form 10-Q
October 07, 2010
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**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

**QUARTERLY REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the quarterly period ended August 28, 2010

OR

**TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE
ACT OF 1934**

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 1-9595

BEST BUY CO., INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Minnesota

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

41-0907483

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

**7601 Penn Avenue South
Richfield, Minnesota**

(Address of principal executive offices)

55423

(Zip Code)

(612) 291-1000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

N/A

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. **Yes x No o**

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 229.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). **Yes x No o**

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

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

APPLICABLE ONLY TO ISSUERS INVOLVED IN BANKRUPTCY PROCEEDINGS DURING THE PRECEDING FIVE YEARS:

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has filed all documents and reports required to be filed by Sections 12, 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 subsequent to the distribution of securities under a plan confirmed by a court. **Yes** **No**

APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE ISSUERS:

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date. Common Stock, \$.10 Par Value 397,841,000 shares outstanding as of October 1, 2010.

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BEST BUY CO., INC.

FORM 10-Q FOR THE QUARTER ENDED AUGUST 28, 2010

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PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BEST BUY CO., INC.CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETSASSETS

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009
CURRENT ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 843	\$	1,826	\$	668
Short-term investments	2		90		93
Receivables	1,720		2,020		1,770
Merchandise inventories	6,346		5,486		5,738
Other current assets	1,048		1,144		1,035
Total current assets	9,959		10,566		9,304
PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT, NET	3,915		4,070		4,162
GOODWILL	2,365		2,452		2,442
TRADENAMES, NET	147		159		168
CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIPS, NET	227		279		318
EQUITY AND OTHER INVESTMENTS	293		324		334
OTHER ASSETS	456		452		463
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 17,362	\$	18,302	\$	17,191

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NOTE: The consolidated balance sheet as of February 27, 2010, has been condensed from the audited consolidated financial statements.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsBEST BUY CO., INC.CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETSLIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009
CURRENT LIABILITIES			
Accounts payable	\$ 5,573	\$ 5,276	\$ 5,407
Unredeemed gift card liabilities	400	463	400
Accrued compensation and related expenses	467	544	427
Accrued liabilities	1,589	1,681	1,543
Accrued income taxes	27	316	51
Short-term debt	383	663	1,091
Current portion of long-term debt	32	35	45
Total current liabilities	8,471	8,978	8,964
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES	1,181	1,256	1,217
LONG-TERM DEBT	1,088	1,104	1,111
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY			
Best Buy Co., Inc. Shareholders' Equity			
Preferred stock, \$1.00 par value: Authorized 400,000 shares; Issued and outstanding none			
Common stock, \$0.10 par value: Authorized 1.0 billion shares; Issued and outstanding 402,961,000, 418,815,000 and 416,539,000 shares, respectively	40	42	42
Additional paid-in capital		441	329
Retained earnings	6,000	5,797	4,908
Accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income	(25)	40	27
Total Best Buy Co., Inc. shareholders' equity	6,015	6,320	5,306
Noncontrolling interests	607	644	593
Total shareholders' equity	6,622	6,964	5,899
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 17,362	\$ 18,302	\$ 17,191

NOTE: The consolidated balance sheet as of February 27, 2010, has been condensed from the audited consolidated financial statements.

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsBEST BUY CO., INC.CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EARNINGS

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Revenue	\$ 11,339	\$ 11,022	\$ 22,126	\$ 21,117
Cost of goods sold	8,421	8,338	16,415	15,876
Gross profit	2,918	2,684	5,711	5,241
Selling, general and administrative expenses	2,507	2,404	4,987	4,613
Restructuring charges				52
Operating income	411	280	724	576
Other income (expense)				
Investment income and other	13	18	25	27
Interest expense	(21)	(22)	(44)	(45)
Earnings before income tax expense	403	276	705	558
Income tax expense	146	119	267	245
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	257	157	438	313
Net (earnings) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(3)	1	(29)	(2)
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 254	\$ 158	\$ 409	\$ 311
Earnings per share attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.				
Basic	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.74
Dividends declared per common share	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.28	\$ 0.27
Weighted-average common shares outstanding (in millions)				
Basic	413.5	416.5	416.9	415.8
Diluted	423.6	427.0	427.7	426.2

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsBEST BUY CO., INC.CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITYFOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDED AUGUST 28, 2010, AND AUGUST 29, 2009

(\$ and shares in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Best Buy Co., Inc.								
	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-In Capital	Retained Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total Best Buy Co., Inc.	Non controlling Interests	Total	
Balances at February 27, 2010	419	\$ 42	\$ 441	\$ 5,797	\$ 40	\$ 6,320	\$ 644	\$ 6,964	
Net earnings, six months ended August 28, 2010				409		409	29	438	
Other comprehensive income, net of tax									
Foreign currency translation adjustments					(83)	(83)	(70)	(153)	
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments					14	14		14	
Cash flow hedging instruments unrealized gains					4	4	4	8	
Total comprehensive income (loss)						344	(37)	307	
Stock-based compensation			58			58		58	
Stock options exercised	3		90			90		90	
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	1		23			23		23	
Tax benefit from stock options exercised, restricted stock vesting and employee stock purchase plan			3			3		3	
Common stock dividends, \$0.28 per share				(118)		(118)		(118)	
Repurchase of common stock	(20)	(2)	(615)	(88)		(705)		(705)	
Balances at August 28, 2010	403	\$ 40	\$ 205	\$ 6,000	\$ (25)	\$ 6,015	\$ 607	\$ 6,622	
Balances at February 28, 2009	414	\$ 41	\$ 205	\$ 4,714	\$ (317)	\$ 4,643	\$ 513	\$ 5,156	
Net earnings, six months ended August 29, 2009				311		311	2	313	

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Other comprehensive income, net of tax															
Foreign currency translation adjustments				310		310		96		406					
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments				30		30				30					
Cash flow hedging instruments unrealized gains				4		4		4		8					
Total comprehensive income						655		102		757					
Acquisition of business (adjustments to purchase price allocation)								(22)		(22)					
Stock-based compensation					57		57			57					
Stock options exercised	1		1		55		56			56					
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan	1				21		21			21					
Tax deficit from stock options exercised, restricted stock vesting and employee stock purchase plan					(9)		(9)			(9)					
Common stock dividends, \$0.27 per share						(117)		(117)		(117)					
Balances at August 29, 2009	416	\$	42	\$	329	\$	4,908	\$	27	\$	5,306	\$	593	\$	5,899

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Table of ContentsBEST BUY CO., INC.CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(\$ in millions)

(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	\$ 438	\$ 313
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings including noncontrolling interests to total cash provided by operating activities		
Depreciation	438	407
Amortization of definite-lived intangible assets	43	42
Restructuring charges		52
Stock-based compensation	58	57
Deferred income taxes	50	6
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	(10)	(1)
Other, net	5	(6)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities		
Receivables	197	165
Merchandise inventories	(909)	(883)
Other assets	75	48
Accounts payable	361	316
Other liabilities	(225)	(33)
Income taxes	(437)	(245)
Total cash provided by operating activities	84	238
INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Additions to property and equipment	(342)	(310)
Purchases of investments	(241)	(7)
Sales of investments	379	37
Proceeds from sale of business, net of cash transferred	21	
Change in restricted assets	12	(11)
Settlement of net investment hedges	12	66
Other, net	(1)	(13)
Total cash used in investing activities	(160)	(238)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repurchase of common stock	(667)	
Borrowings of debt	955	2,967
Repayments of debt	(1,207)	(2,680)
Dividends paid	(118)	(117)
	113	77

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Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan and for the exercise of stock options		
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests		(34)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	10	1
Other, net	9	4
Total cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(905)	218
EFFECT OF EXCHANGE RATE CHANGES ON CASH	(2)	(48)
(DECREASE) INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(983)	170
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	1,826	498
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT END OF PERIOD	\$ 843	\$ 668

See Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

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BEST BUY CO., INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(\$ in millions, except per share amounts)

(Unaudited)

1. Basis of Presentation

Unless the context otherwise requires, the use of the terms Best Buy, we, us and our in these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements refers to Best Buy Co., Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

In the opinion of management, the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements contain all adjustments necessary for a fair presentation as prescribed by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP). All adjustments were comprised of normal recurring adjustments, except as noted in these Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.

Historically, we have realized more of our revenue and earnings in the fiscal fourth quarter, which includes the majority of the holiday shopping season in the U.S., Europe and Canada, than in any other fiscal quarter. Due to the seasonal nature of our business, interim results are not necessarily indicative of results for the entire fiscal year. The interim financial statements and the related notes in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010.

In order to align our fiscal reporting periods and comply with statutory filing requirements in certain foreign jurisdictions, we consolidate the financial results of our Europe, China, Mexico and Turkey operations on a two-month lag. There were no significant intervening events which would have materially affected our consolidated financial statements had they been recorded during the three months ended August 28, 2010.

In preparing the accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, we evaluated the period from August 29, 2010 through the date the financial statements were issued for material subsequent events requiring recognition or disclosure. No such events were identified for this period.

New Accounting Standards

Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities In June 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued new guidance on the treatment of a consolidation of variable interest entities (VIE) in response to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of pre-existing guidance, including those regarding the transparency of an involvement with a VIE. Specifically, this new guidance requires a qualitative approach to identifying a controlling financial interest in a VIE and requires ongoing assessment of whether an entity is a VIE and whether an interest in a VIE makes the holder the primary beneficiary of the VIE. In addition, this new guidance requires additional disclosures about an involvement with a VIE and any significant changes in risk exposure due to that involvement. This new guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. As such, we adopted the new guidance on February 28, 2010, and determined that it did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Transfers of Financial Assets In June 2009, the FASB issued new guidance on the treatment of transfers of financial assets which eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity, changes the requirements for derecognizing financial assets, and requires additional disclosures in order to enhance information reported to users of financial statements by providing greater transparency about transfers of financial assets, including securitization transactions, and an entity's continuing involvement in and exposure to the risks related to transferred financial assets. This new guidance was effective for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2009. As such, we adopted the new guidance on February 28, 2010, and determined that it did not have an impact on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

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Investments were comprised of the following:

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009
Short-term investments					
Money market fund	\$	2	\$	2	\$ 4
Debt securities (auction-rate securities)				88	89
Total short-term investments	\$	2	\$	90	\$ 93
Equity and other investments					
Debt securities (auction-rate securities)	\$	134	\$	192	\$ 209
Marketable equity securities		97		77	78
Other investments		62		55	47
Total equity and other investments	\$	293	\$	324	\$ 334

Debt Securities

Our debt securities are comprised of auction-rate securities (ARS). ARS were intended to behave like short-term debt instruments because their interest rates reset periodically through an auction process, most commonly at intervals of seven, 28 and 35 days. The auction process had historically provided a means by which we could rollover the investment or sell these securities at par in order to provide us with liquidity as needed. As a result, we classify our investments in ARS as available-for-sale and carry them at fair value.

In February 2008, auctions began to fail due to insufficient buyers, as the amount of securities submitted for sale in auctions exceeded the aggregate amount of the bids. For each failed auction, the interest rate on the security moves to a maximum rate specified for each security, and generally resets at a level higher than specified short-term interest rate benchmarks. To date, we have collected all interest due on our ARS and expect to continue to do so in the future. Due to persistent failed auctions, and the uncertainty of when these investments could be liquidated at par, we have classified all of our investments in ARS as non-current assets within equity and other investments in our condensed consolidated balance sheet at August 28, 2010.

In October 2008, we accepted a settlement with UBS AG and its affiliates (collectively, UBS) pursuant to which UBS issued to us Series C-2 Auction Rate Securities Rights (ARS Rights). The ARS Rights provided us the right to receive the full par value of our UBS-brokered ARS plus accrued but unpaid interest at any time between June 30, 2010, and July 2, 2012. Of the \$88 UBS-brokered ARS held at the end of fiscal 2010, we sold \$35 at par in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, and exercised our right to sell the remaining \$53 at par in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. In addition, we sold \$46 of non-UBS-brokered ARS at par in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, totaling \$99 of ARS sold at par in the quarter.

At August 28, 2010, our entire remaining ARS portfolio, consisting of 25 investments in ARS having an aggregate value at par of \$144, was subject to failed auctions. Subsequent to August 28, 2010, and through October 4, we sold less than \$1 of ARS at par.

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Our ARS portfolio consisted of the following, at fair value:

Description	Nature of collateral or guarantee	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009
Student loan bonds	Student loans guaranteed 95% to 100% by the U.S. government	\$ 116	\$ 261	\$ 278
Municipal revenue bonds	100% insured by AA/Aa-rated bond insurers at August 28, 2010	18	19	20
Total fair value plus accrued interest(1)		\$ 134	\$ 280	\$ 298

(1) The par value and weighted-average interest rates (taxable equivalent) of our ARS were \$144, \$285 and \$306, and 0.91%, 1.10% and 1.23%, respectively, at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively.

At August 28, 2010, our ARS portfolio was 66% AAA/Aaa-rated, 27% AA/Aa-rated and 7% A/A-rated.

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The investment principal associated with failed auctions will not be accessible until successful auctions occur, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, the issuers establish a different form of financing to replace these securities, or final payments are due according to the contractual maturities of the debt issuances, which range from six to 38 years. We intend to hold our ARS until we can recover the full principal amount through one of the means described above, and have the ability to do so based on our other sources of liquidity.

We evaluated our entire ARS portfolio of \$144 (par value) for impairment at August 28, 2010, based primarily on the methodology described in Note 3, *Fair Value Measurements*. As a result of this review, we determined that the fair value of our ARS portfolio at August 28, 2010, was \$134. Accordingly, we recognized a \$10 pre-tax unrealized loss in accumulated other comprehensive income. This unrealized loss reflects a temporary impairment on all of our investments in ARS. The estimated fair value of our ARS portfolio could change significantly based on future market conditions. We will continue to assess the fair value of our ARS portfolio for substantive changes in relevant market conditions, changes in our financial condition or other changes that may alter our estimates described above.

We may be required to record an additional unrealized holding loss or an impairment charge to earnings if we determine that our ARS portfolio has incurred a further decline in fair value that is temporary or other-than-temporary, respectively. Factors that we consider when assessing our ARS portfolio for other-than-temporary impairment include the duration and severity of the impairment, the reason for the decline in value, the potential recovery period and the nature of the collateral or guarantees in place, as well as our intent and ability to hold an investment.

We had \$(6), \$(3) and \$(5) of unrealized loss, net of tax, recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively, related to our investments in debt securities.

Marketable Equity Securities

We invest in marketable equity securities and classify them as available-for-sale. Investments in marketable equity securities are classified as non-current assets within equity and other investments in our condensed consolidated balance sheets and are reported at fair value based on quoted market prices.

Our investments in marketable equity securities were as follows:

	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009
Common stock of The Carphone Warehouse Group PLC	\$ 51	\$ 74	\$ 78
Common stock of TalkTalk Telecom Group PLC	44		
Common stock of Carphone Warehouse Group plc	2	3	
Other			
Total	\$ 97	\$ 77	\$ 78

We purchased shares of The Carphone Warehouse Group PLC (CPW) common stock in fiscal 2008, representing nearly 3% of CPW s then outstanding shares. In March 2010, CPW demerged into two new holding companies: TalkTalk Telecom Group PLC (TalkTalk), which is the

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holding company for the fixed line voice and broadband telecommunications business of the former CPW, and Carphone Warehouse Group plc (Carphone Warehouse), which includes the former CPW s 50% noncontrolling interest in Best Buy Europe Distributions Limited (Best Buy Europe). Accordingly, our investment in CPW was exchanged for equivalent levels of investment in TalkTalk and Carphone Warehouse. A \$39 pre-tax unrealized gain is recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income related to these investments at August 28, 2010.

We review all investments for other-than-temporary impairment at least quarterly or as indicators of impairment exist. Indicators of impairment include the duration and severity of the decline in fair value as well as the intent and ability to hold the investment to allow for a recovery in the market value of the investment. In addition, we consider qualitative factors that include, but are not limited to: (i) the financial condition and business plans of the investee including its future earnings potential, (ii) the investee s credit rating, and (iii) the current and expected market and industry conditions in which the investee operates. If a decline in the fair value of an investment is deemed by management to be other-than-temporary, we write down the cost basis of the investment to fair value, and the amount of the write-down is included in net earnings.

All unrealized holding gains or losses related to our investments in marketable equity securities are reflected net of tax in accumulated other comprehensive income in shareholders equity. The total unrealized gain, net of tax, included in accumulated other comprehensive income was \$35, \$17 and \$21 at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively.

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Other Investments

The aggregate carrying values of investments accounted for using either the cost method or the equity method, at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, were \$62, \$55 and \$47, respectively.

3. Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. We use a three-tier valuation hierarchy based upon observable and non-observable inputs:

Level 1 Unadjusted quoted prices that are available in active markets for the identical assets or liabilities at the measurement date.

Level 2 Significant other observable inputs available at the measurement date, other than quoted prices included in Level 1, either directly or indirectly, including:

- Quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets;
- Quoted prices for identical or similar assets in non-active markets;
- Inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability; and
- Inputs that are derived principally from or corroborated by other observable market data.

Level 3 Significant unobservable inputs that cannot be corroborated by observable market data and reflect the use of significant management judgment. These values are generally determined using pricing models for which the assumptions utilize management's estimates of market participant assumptions.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring Basis

The fair value hierarchy requires the use of observable market data when available. In instances in which the inputs used to measure fair value fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the fair value measurement has been determined based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. Our assessment of the significance of a particular item to the fair value measurement in

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its entirety requires judgment, including the consideration of inputs specific to the asset or liability. The following tables set forth by level within the fair value hierarchy, our financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, according to the valuation techniques we used to determine their fair values.

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	Fair Value at August 28, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market funds	\$ 1	\$ 1	\$		\$
Short-term investments					
Money market fund	2			2	
Other current assets					
Money market funds (restricted assets)	49	49			
U.S. Treasury bills (restricted assets)	100	100			
Foreign currency derivative instruments	6			6	
Equity and other investments					
Auction-rate securities	134				134
Marketable equity securities	97	97			
Other assets					
Marketable securities that fund deferred compensation	77	77			
Foreign currency derivative instruments	6			6	
LIABILITIES					
Long-term liabilities					
Deferred compensation	64	64			

	Fair Value at February 27, 2010	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)		Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
ASSETS					
Cash and cash equivalents					
Money market funds	\$ 752	\$ 752	\$		\$
U.S. Treasury bills	300	300			
Short-term investments					
Money market fund	2			2	
Auction-rate securities	88				88
Other current assets					
Money market funds (restricted assets)	123	123			
U.S. Treasury bills (restricted assets)	25	25			
Foreign currency derivative instruments	4			4	
Equity and other investments					
Auction-rate securities	192				192
Marketable equity securities	77	77			
Other assets					
Marketable securities that fund deferred compensation	75	75			
LIABILITIES					
Long-term liabilities					
Deferred compensation	61	61			

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	Fair Value at August 29, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Fair Value Measurements Using Inputs Considered as Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
ASSETS				
Short-term investments				
Money market fund	\$ 4	\$	\$ 4	\$
Auction-rate securities	89			89
Other current assets				
U.S. Treasury bills (restricted assets)	80	80		
Money market funds (restricted assets)	53	53		
Foreign currency derivative instruments	9		9	
Equity and other investments				
Auction rate securities	209			209
Marketable equity securities	78	78		
Other assets				
Marketable securities that fund deferred compensation	71	71		
Foreign currency derivative instruments	6		6	
LIABILITIES				
Accrued liabilities				
Foreign currency derivative instruments	1		1	
Long-term liabilities				
Deferred compensation	60	60		

The following tables provide a reconciliation between the beginning and ending balances of items measured at fair value on a recurring basis in the tables above that used significant unobservable inputs (Level 3) for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009.

	Student loan bonds	Debt securities- Auction-rate securities only Municipal revenue bonds	Total
Balances at May 29, 2010	\$ 214	\$ 19	\$ 233
Changes in unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income			
Sales	(98)	(1)	(99)
Interest received			
Balances at August 28, 2010	\$ 116	\$ 18	\$ 134

	Student loan bonds	Debt securities- Auction-rate securities only Municipal revenue bonds	Total
Balances at February 27, 2010	\$ 261	\$ 19	\$ 280
Changes in unrealized losses included in other comprehensive income			
Sales	(139)	(1)	(140)
Interest received	(1)		(1)
Balances at August 28, 2010	\$ 116	\$ 18	\$ 134

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	Debt securities- Auction-rate securities only			
	Student loan bonds	Municipal revenue bonds	Auction preferred securities	Total
Balances at May 30, 2009	\$ 274	\$ 24	\$	\$ 298
Changes in unrealized gains included in other comprehensive income	5			5
Sales	(1)	(4)		(5)
Balances at August 29, 2009	\$ 278	\$ 20	\$	\$ 298

	Debt securities- Auction-rate securities only			
	Student loan bonds	Municipal revenue bonds	Auction preferred securities	Total
Balances at February 28, 2009	\$ 276	\$ 24	\$ 14	\$ 314
Changes in unrealized gains included in other comprehensive income	5		1	6
Sales	(3)	(4)	(15)	(22)
Balances at August 29, 2009	\$ 278	\$ 20	\$	\$ 298

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value of each class of financial instrument:

Money Market Funds. Our money market fund investments were classified as Level 1 or 2. If a fund is not trading on a regular basis, and we have been unable to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis, we classify the fund as Level 2.

U.S. Treasury Bills. Our U.S. Treasury notes were classified as Level 1 as they trade with sufficient frequency and volume to enable us to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Foreign Currency Derivative Instruments. Comprised primarily of foreign currency forward contracts and foreign currency swap contracts, our foreign currency derivative instruments were measured at fair value using readily observable market inputs, such as quotations on forward foreign exchange points and foreign interest rates. Our foreign currency derivative instruments were classified as Level 2 as these instruments are custom, over-the-counter contracts with various bank counterparties that are not traded in an active market.

Auction-Rate Securities. Our investments in ARS were classified as Level 3 as quoted prices were unavailable due to events described in Note 2, *Investments*. Due to limited market information, we utilized a discounted cash flow (DCF) model to derive an estimate of fair value. The assumptions we used in preparing the DCF model included estimates with respect to the amount and timing of future interest and principal payments, forward projections of the interest rate benchmarks, the probability of full repayment of the principal considering the credit quality and guarantees in place, and the rate of return required by investors to own such securities given the current liquidity risk associated with ARS.

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Marketable Equity Securities. Our marketable equity securities were measured at fair value using quoted market prices. They were classified as Level 1 as they trade in an active market for which closing stock prices are readily available.

Deferred Compensation. Our deferred compensation liabilities and the assets that fund our deferred compensation consist of investments in mutual funds. These investments were classified as Level 1 as the shares of these mutual funds trade with sufficient frequency and volume to enable us to obtain pricing information on an ongoing basis.

Assets and Liabilities that are Measured at Fair Value on a Nonrecurring Basis

Measurements to fair value on a nonrecurring basis relate primarily to our tangible fixed assets, goodwill and other intangible assets and occur when the derived fair value is below carrying value on our condensed consolidated balance sheet. During the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, we had no significant remeasurements of such assets or liabilities to fair value.

Table of ContentsFair Value of Financial Instruments

Our financial instruments, other than those presented in the disclosures above, include cash, receivables, other investments, accounts payable, other payables and short- and long-term debt. The fair values of cash, receivables, accounts payable, other payables and short-term debt approximated carrying values because of the short-term nature of these instruments. Fair values for other investments held at cost are not readily available, but we estimate that the carrying values for these investments approximate fair value. See Note 6, *Debt*, for information about the fair value of our long-term debt.

4. Goodwill and Intangible Assets

The changes in the carrying values of goodwill and indefinite-lived tradenames by segment were as follows in the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009:

	Goodwill			Indefinite-lived Tradenames		
	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Balances at February 27, 2010	\$ 434	\$ 2,018	\$ 2,452	\$ 32	\$ 80	\$ 112
Sale of business(1)	(12)		(12)	(1)		(1)
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates		(75)	(75)			
Balances at August 28, 2010	\$ 422	\$ 1,943	\$ 2,365	\$ 31	\$ 80	\$ 111

(1) As a result of the sale of our Speakeasy business in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, we wrote off the carrying value of the goodwill and indefinite-lived tradenames as of the date of sale. See Note 13, *Sale of Business*, for additional information regarding the sale.

	Goodwill			Indefinite-lived Tradenames		
	Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Balances at February 28, 2009	\$ 434	\$ 1,769	\$ 2,203	\$ 32	\$ 72	\$ 104
Adjustments to purchase price allocation		42	42			
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates		197	197		7	7
Balances at August 29, 2009	\$ 434	\$ 2,008	\$ 2,442	\$ 32	\$ 79	\$ 111

The following table provides the gross carrying values and related accumulated amortization of definite-lived intangible assets:

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009	
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization
Tradenames	\$ 71	\$ (35)	\$ 75	\$ (28)	\$ 76	\$ (19)

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Customer relationships		372		(145)		401		(122)		406		(88)
Total	\$	443	\$	(180)	\$	476	\$	(150)	\$	482	\$	(107)

Total amortization expense was \$21 and \$21 for the three months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively, and was \$43 and \$42 for the six months then ended, respectively. The estimated future amortization expense for identifiable intangible assets is as follows:

Fiscal Year	
Remainder of fiscal 2011	\$ 37
2012	60
2013	43
2014	38
2015	34
Thereafter	51

Table of Contents5. Restructuring Charges

In the fourth quarter of fiscal 2009, we implemented a restructuring plan for our domestic and international businesses to support our long-term growth plans and, accordingly, we recorded charges of \$78 related primarily to voluntary and involuntary separation plans at our corporate headquarters. In addition, in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, we incurred restructuring charges of \$52 related to employee termination benefits and business reorganization costs at our U.S. Best Buy stores and Best Buy Europe. No restructuring charges were recorded in the remainder of fiscal 2010 or in the first six months of fiscal 2011.

All charges related to our restructuring plan were presented as restructuring charges in our consolidated statements of earnings. The composition of our restructuring charges incurred in the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, as well as the cumulative amount incurred through August 28, 2010, for both the Domestic and International segments, were as follows:

	Domestic			International			Total		
	Six months ended		Cumulative	Six months ended		Cumulative	Six months ended		Cumulative
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	Amount through August 28, 2010	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	Amount through August 28, 2010	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	Amount through August 28, 2010
Termination benefits	\$	\$ 25	\$ 94	\$	\$ 26	\$ 32	\$	\$ 51	\$ 126
Facility closure costs			1		1	1		1	2
Property and equipment write-downs			2						2
Total	\$	\$ 25	\$ 97	\$	\$ 27	\$ 33	\$	\$ 52	\$ 130

The following table summarizes our restructuring activity in the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, related to termination benefits and facility closure costs:

	Termination Benefits	Facility Closure Costs	Total
Balances at February 27, 2010	\$ 8	\$ 1	\$ 9
Charges			
Cash payments	(5)	(1)	(6)
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates			
Balances at August 28, 2010	\$ 3	\$	\$ 3

	Termination Benefits	Facility Closure Costs	Total
Balances at February 28, 2009	\$ 73	\$ 1	\$ 74
Charges	51	1	52
Cash payments	(104)	(1)	(105)
Changes in foreign currency exchange rates	2		2
Balances at August 29, 2009	\$ 22	\$ 1	\$ 23

6. Debt

Short-Term Debt

Short-term debt consisted of the following:

	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009	
J.P. Morgan revolving credit facility	\$	\$	\$	325
ARS revolving credit line				
Europe receivables financing facility(1)	350	442		
Europe revolving credit facility		206	730	
Canada revolving demand facility				
China revolving demand facilities	33	15	36	
Total short-term debt	\$ 383	\$ 663	\$ 1,091	

(1) This facility is secured by certain network carrier receivables of Best Buy Europe, which are included within receivables in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Availability on this facility is based on a percentage of the available acceptable receivables, as defined in the agreement for the facility, and was £288 (or \$437) at August 28, 2010.

Table of Contents*ARS Revolving Credit Line*

We previously had a revolving credit line with UBS secured by the par value of our UBS-brokered ARS. However, pursuant to the settlement described in Note 2, *Investments*, the revolving credit line would terminate at the time UBS buys back all of our UBS-brokered ARS. During the second quarter of fiscal 2011, we sold the remainder of our UBS-brokered ARS of \$53, thus terminating our revolving credit line with UBS.

Long-Term Debt

Long-term debt consisted of the following:

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009
6.75% notes	\$ 500	\$	\$ 500	\$	500
Convertible debentures	402		402		402
Financing lease obligations	175		186		195
Capital lease obligations	41		49		55
Other debt	2		2		4
Total long-term debt	1,120		1,139		1,156
Less: current portion	(32)		(35)		(45)
Total long-term debt, less current portion	\$ 1,088	\$	\$ 1,104	\$	1,111

The fair value of long-term debt approximated \$1,194, \$1,210 and \$1,190 at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively, based primarily on the ask prices quoted from external sources, compared with carrying values of \$1,120, \$1,139 and \$1,156, respectively.

Other than as referred to above, see Note 6, *Debt*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010, for additional information regarding the terms of our debt facilities and obligations.

7. Derivative Instruments

We manage our economic and transaction exposure to certain market-based risks through the use of foreign currency derivative instruments. Our objective in holding derivatives is to reduce the volatility of net earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. We do not hold or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

We record all foreign currency derivative instruments on our condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value and evaluate hedge effectiveness prospectively and retrospectively when electing to apply hedge accounting treatment. We formally document all hedging

relationships at inception for all derivative hedges and the underlying hedged items, as well as the risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking the hedge transactions. In addition, we have derivatives which are not designated as hedging instruments. We have no derivatives that have credit risk-related contingent features, and we mitigate our credit risk by engaging with major financial institutions as our counterparties.

Cash Flow Hedges

We enter into foreign exchange forward contracts to hedge against the effect of exchange rate fluctuations on certain revenue streams denominated in non-functional currencies. The contracts have terms of up to three years. We report the effective portion of the gain or loss on a cash flow hedge as a component of other comprehensive income, and it is subsequently reclassified into net earnings in the period in which the hedged transaction affects net earnings or the forecasted transaction is no longer probable of occurring. We report the ineffective portion, if any, of the gain or loss in net earnings.

Net Investment Hedges

Previously, we entered into foreign exchange swap contracts to hedge against the effect of euro and Swiss franc exchange rate fluctuations on net investments of certain foreign operations. For a net investment hedge, we recognized changes in the fair value of the derivative as a component of foreign currency translation within other comprehensive income to offset a portion of the change in the translated value of the net investment being hedged, until the investment was sold or liquidated. Subsequent to February 27, 2010, we discontinued this hedging strategy and no longer have contracts that hedge net investments of foreign operations.

Table of ContentsDerivatives Not Designated as Hedging Instruments

Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments include foreign exchange forward contracts used to manage the impact of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates relative to recognized receivable and payable balances denominated in non-functional currencies and on certain forecasted inventory purchases denominated in non-functional currencies. The contracts have terms of up to six months. These derivative instruments are not designated in hedging relationships; therefore, we record gains and losses on these contracts directly in net earnings.

Summary of Derivative Balances

The following table presents the gross fair values for derivative instruments and the corresponding classification at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009:

Contract Type	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Cash flow hedges (foreign exchange forward contracts)	\$ 13	\$ (4)	\$ 2	\$ (1)	\$ 11	\$
Net investment hedges (foreign exchange swap contracts)			4			
Total derivatives designated as hedging instruments	\$ 13	\$ (4)	\$ 6	\$ (1)	\$ 11	\$
No hedge designation (foreign exchange forward contracts)	3		1	(2)	4	(1)
Total	\$ 16	\$ (4)	\$ 7	\$ (3)	\$ 15	\$ (1)

The following tables present the effects of derivative instruments on other comprehensive income (OCI) and on our consolidated statements of earnings for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010 and August 29, 2009:

Contract Type	Three Months Ended August 28, 2010		Six Months Ended August 28, 2010	
	Pre-tax Gain(Loss) Recognized in OCI (1)	Gain(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Earnings (Effective Portion) (2)	Pre-tax Gain(Loss) Recognized in OCI (1)	Gain(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Earnings (Effective Portion) (2)
Cash flow hedges (foreign exchange forward contracts)	\$ 10	\$	\$ 10	\$ 1
Net investment hedges (foreign exchange swap contracts)			8	
Total	\$ 10	\$	\$ 18	\$ 1

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Contract Type	Three Months Ended August 29, 2009		Six Months Ended August 29, 2009	
	Pre-tax Gain(Loss) Recognized in OCI (1)	Gain(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Earnings (Effective Portion) (2)	Pre-tax Gain(Loss) Recognized in OCI (1)	Gain(Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated OCI to Earnings (Effective Portion) (2)
Cash flow hedges (foreign exchange forward contracts)	\$ 13	\$ 3	\$ 11	\$ 3
Net investment hedges (foreign exchange swap contracts)	54		72	
Total	\$ 67	\$ 3	\$ 83	\$ 3

(1) Reflects the amount recognized in OCI prior to the reclassification of 50% to noncontrolling interests for the cash flow and net investment hedges, respectively.

(2) Gain reclassified from accumulated OCI is included within selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A) in our consolidated statements of earnings.

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The following table presents the effects of derivatives not designated as hedging instruments on our consolidated statements of earnings for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010 and August 29, 2009:

Contract Type	Gain (Loss) Recognized within SG&A			
	Three months ended August 28, 2010	Six months ended August 28, 2010	Three months ended August 29, 2009	Six months ended August 29, 2009
No hedge designation (foreign exchange forward contracts)	\$ 7	\$ 12	\$ 3	\$ (1)

The following table presents the notional amounts of our foreign currency exchange contracts at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009:

Contract Type	Notional Amount		
	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedging instruments	\$ 311	\$ 203	\$ 141
Derivatives designated as net investment hedging instruments		608	705
Derivatives not designated as hedging instruments	255	240	122
Total	\$ 566	\$ 1,051	\$ 968

8. Earnings per Share

We compute our basic earnings per share based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding and our diluted earnings per share based on the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding adjusted by the number of additional shares that would have been outstanding had the potentially dilutive common shares been issued. Potentially dilutive shares of common stock include stock options, nonvested share awards, shares issuable under our employee stock purchase plan and common shares that would have resulted from the assumed conversion of our convertible debentures. Since the potentially dilutive shares related to the convertible debentures are included in the computation, the related interest expense, net of tax, is added back to net earnings, as the interest would not have been paid if the convertible debentures had been converted to common stock. Nonvested market based share awards and nonvested performance based share awards are included in the average diluted shares outstanding each period if established market or performance criteria have been met at the end of the respective periods.

The following table presents a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators of basic and diluted earnings per share attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc. (shares in millions):

Numerator	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc., basic	\$ 254	\$ 158	\$ 409	\$ 311

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Adjustment for assumed dilution				
Interest on convertible debentures, net of tax	1	2	2	3
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc., diluted	\$ 255	\$ 160	\$ 411	\$ 314
Denominator				
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	413.5	416.5	416.9	415.8
Effect of potentially dilutive securities				
Shares from assumed conversion of convertible debentures	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.8
Stock options and other	1.3	1.7	2.0	1.6
Weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution	423.6	427.0	427.7	426.2
Earnings per share attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.				
Basic	\$ 0.61	\$ 0.38	\$ 0.98	\$ 0.75
Diluted	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.74

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The computation of weighted-average common shares outstanding, assuming dilution, excluded options to purchase 23.2 million and 20.0 million shares of our common stock for the three months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively, and 19.0 million and 20.0 million shares of our common stock for the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively. These amounts were excluded as the options' exercise prices were greater than the average market price of our common stock for the periods presented and, therefore, the effect would be antidilutive (i.e., including such options would result in higher earnings per share).

9. Comprehensive Income

The components of accumulated other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax, attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc. were as follows:

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009
Foreign currency translation	\$	(58)	\$	26	\$ 7
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments		29		14	16
Unrealized gains on derivative instruments (cash flow hedges)		4			4
Total	\$	(25)	\$	40	\$ 27

The components of comprehensive income for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009 were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	\$ 257	\$ 157	\$ 438	\$ 313
Other comprehensive (loss) income, net of tax				
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(37)	249	(153)	406
Cash flow hedging instruments unrealized gains	8	10	8	8
Unrealized gains on available-for-sale investments	9	5	14	30
Comprehensive income including noncontrolling interests	237	421	307	757
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	32	(82)	37	(102)
Comprehensive income attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 269	\$ 339	\$ 344	\$ 655

10. Repurchase of Common Stock

In June 2007, our Board of Directors authorized a program to purchase up to \$5,500 in shares of our common stock. There is no expiration date governing the period over which we can repurchase shares under this program, and at February 27, 2010, \$2,500 remained available for future repurchases. We repurchased and retired 17.3 million shares at a cost of \$594 for the three months ended August 28, 2010, and 19.8 million shares at a cost of \$705 for the six months ended August 28, 2010. We have \$1,795 available for future repurchases at August 28, 2010, under the June 2007 share repurchase program. No repurchases were made during the three and six months ended August 29, 2009. Repurchased shares have been retired and constitute authorized but unissued shares.

11. Segments

We have organized our operations into two segments: Domestic and International. These segments are the primary areas of measurement and decision making by our chief operating decision maker. The Domestic reportable segment is comprised of all operations within the U.S. and its territories. The International reportable segment is comprised of all operations outside the U.S. and its territories. We rely on an internal management reporting process that provides segment information to the operating income level for purposes of making financial decisions and allocating resources. The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010.

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Revenue by reportable segment was as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Domestic	\$ 8,436	\$ 8,274	\$ 16,359	\$ 15,799
International	2,903	2,748	5,767	5,318
Total	\$ 11,339	\$ 11,022	\$ 22,126	\$ 21,117

Operating income (loss) by reportable segment and the reconciliation to earnings before income tax expense were as follows:

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Domestic	\$ 407	\$ 315	\$ 705	\$ 618
International	4	(35)	19	(42)
Total operating income	411	280	724	576
Other income (expense)				
Investment income and other	13	18	25	27
Interest expense	(21)	(22)	(44)	(45)
Earnings before income tax expense	\$ 403	\$ 276	\$ 705	\$ 558

Assets by reportable segment were as follows:

	August 28, 2010	February 27, 2010	August 29, 2009
Domestic	\$ 9,818	\$ 10,431	\$ 9,597
International	7,544	7,871	7,594
Total	\$ 17,362	\$ 18,302	\$ 17,191

12. Contingencies

In December 2005, a purported class action lawsuit captioned, *Jasmen Holloway, et al. v. Best Buy Co., Inc.*, was filed against us in the U.S. District Court for the Northern District of California. This federal court action alleges that we discriminate against women and minority individuals on the basis of gender, race, color and/or national origin in our stores with respect to our employment policies and practices. The action seeks an end to alleged discriminatory policies and practices, an award of back and front pay, punitive damages and injunctive relief, including rightful place relief for all class members. A class certification motion was heard in June 2009, but the Court's decision has been delayed as the parties are under order to submit further briefs. We believe the allegations are without merit and intend to defend this action vigorously.

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We are involved in other various legal proceedings arising in the normal course of conducting business. We believe the amounts provided in our condensed consolidated financial statements, as prescribed by GAAP, are adequate in light of the probable and estimable liabilities. The resolution of those other proceedings is not expected to have a material impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

13. Sale of Business

During the second quarter of fiscal 2011, we completed the sale of our Speakeasy business to Covad Communications Group, Inc. (Covad). Prior to this sale, Covad had merged with Megapath Inc. The three combined businesses operate under the Megapath name. Upon closing of the Speakeasy sale, we received cash consideration and a minority equity interest in the combined company. Based upon the fair value of the consideration received and the carrying value of Speakeasy at closing, we recorded a pre-tax gain on sale of \$7 in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, which is included within investment income and other in our consolidated statement of earnings.

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14. Condensed Consolidating Financial Information

The rules of the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) require that condensed consolidating financial information be provided for a subsidiary that has guaranteed the debt of a registrant issued in a public offering, where the guarantee is full and unconditional and where the voting interest of the subsidiary is 100% owned by the registrant. Our convertible debentures, which had an aggregate principal balance and carrying amount of \$402 at August 28, 2010, are jointly and severally guaranteed by our wholly-owned indirect subsidiary Best Buy Stores, L.P. (Guarantor Subsidiary). Investments in subsidiaries of Best Buy Stores, L.P., which have not guaranteed the convertible debentures (Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries), are required to be accounted for under the equity method, even though all such subsidiaries meet the requirements to be consolidated under GAAP.

Set forth below are condensed consolidating financial statements presenting the financial position, results of operations, and cash flows of (i) Best Buy Co., Inc., (ii) the Guarantor Subsidiary, (iii) the Non-Guarantor Subsidiaries, and (iv) the eliminations necessary to arrive at consolidated information for our company.

We file a consolidated U.S. federal income tax return. Income taxes are allocated in accordance with our tax allocation agreement. U.S. affiliates receive no tax benefit for taxable losses, but are allocated taxes at the required effective income tax rate if they have taxable income.

The following tables present condensed consolidating balance sheets as of August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, condensed consolidating statements of earnings for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, and condensed consolidating statements of cash flows for the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements herein.

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets**

At August 28, 2010

(Unaudited)

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 136	\$ 29	\$ 678	\$	\$ 843
Short-term investments			2		2
Receivables	1	500	1,219		1,720
Merchandise inventories		4,387	2,032	(73)	6,346
Other current assets	242	74	733	(1)	1,048
Intercompany receivable			8,604	(8,604)	
Intercompany note receivable	1,566		7	(1,573)	
Total current assets	1,945	4,990	13,275	(10,251)	9,959
Property and Equipment, Net	211	1,798	1,906		3,915
Goodwill		6	2,359		2,365
Tradenames, Net			147		147
Customer Relationships, Net			227		227
Equity and Other Investments	166		127		293
Other Assets	92	27	375	(38)	456
Investments in Subsidiaries	12,043	296	2,411	(14,750)	
Total Assets	\$ 14,457	\$ 7,117	\$ 20,827	\$ (25,039)	\$ 17,362
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 350	\$ 34	\$ 5,189	\$	\$ 5,573
Unredeemed gift card liabilities		344	56		400
Accrued compensation and related expenses	1	191	275		467
Accrued liabilities	18	670	901		1,589
Accrued income taxes	27				27
Short-term debt			383		383
Current portion of long-term debt		20	12		32
Intercompany payable	6,869	1,735		(8,604)	
Intercompany note payable	19	500	1,054	(1,573)	
Total current liabilities	7,284	3,494	7,870	(10,177)	8,471
Long-Term Liabilities	185	1,089	245	(338)	1,181
Long-Term Debt	902	123	63		1,088
Shareholders Equity	6,086	2,411	12,649	(14,524)	6,622

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Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$	14,457	\$	7,117	\$	20,827	\$	(25,039)	\$	17,362
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Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets**

At February 27, 2010

(Unaudited)

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 1,170	\$ 53	\$ 603	\$	\$ 1,826
Short-term investments	88		2		90
Receivables		485	1,535		2,020
Merchandise inventories		3,662	1,873	(49)	5,486
Other current assets	221	149	775	(1)	1,144
Intercompany receivable			7,983	(7,983)	
Intercompany note receivable	833			(833)	
Total current assets	2,312	4,349	12,771	(8,866)	10,566
Property and Equipment, Net	214	1,864	1,992		4,070
Goodwill		6	2,446		2,452
Tradenames, Net			159		159
Customer Relationships, Net			279		279
Equity and Other Investments	216		108		324
Other Assets	103	34	362	(47)	452
Investments in Subsidiaries	12,246	287	2,296	(14,829)	
Total Assets	\$ 15,091	\$ 6,540	\$ 20,413	\$ (23,742)	\$ 18,302
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 414	\$ 26	\$ 4,836	\$	\$ 5,276
Unredeemed gift card liabilities		401	62		463
Accrued compensation and related expenses	4	218	322		544
Accrued liabilities	25	652	1,004		1,681
Accrued income taxes	316				316
Short-term debt			663		663
Current portion of long-term debt	1	21	13		35
Intercompany payable	6,816	1,167		(7,983)	
Intercompany note payable		500	333	(833)	
Total current liabilities	7,576	2,985	7,233	(8,816)	8,978
Long-Term Liabilities	247	1,123	224	(338)	1,256
Long-Term Debt	902	136	66		1,104
Shareholders Equity	6,366	2,296	12,890	(14,588)	6,964

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Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$	15,091	\$	6,540	\$	20,413	\$	(23,742)	\$	18,302
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Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets**

At August 29, 2009

(Unaudited)

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Assets					
Current Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 123	\$ 38	\$ 507	\$	\$ 668
Short-term investments	89		4		93
Receivables	1	436	1,333		1,770
Merchandise inventories		3,993	1,770	(25)	5,738
Other current assets	101	117	840	(23)	1,035
Intercompany receivable			7,184	(7,184)	
Intercompany note receivable	819		43	(862)	
Total current assets	1,133	4,584	11,681	(8,094)	9,304
Property and Equipment, Net	217	1,986	1,959		4,162
Goodwill		20	2,422		2,442
Tradenames, Net			168		168
Customer Relationships, Net			318		318
Equity and Other Investments	220		114		334
Other Assets	83	57	369	(46)	463
Investments in Subsidiaries	10,073	142	1,446	(11,661)	
Total Assets	\$ 11,726	\$ 6,789	\$ 18,477	\$ (19,801)	\$ 17,191
Liabilities and Shareholders Equity					
Current Liabilities					
Accounts payable	\$ 306	\$ 35	\$ 5,066	\$	\$ 5,407
Unredeemed gift card liabilities		348	52		400
Accrued compensation and related expenses	3	195	229		427
Accrued liabilities	10	598	958	(23)	1,543
Accrued income taxes	51				51
Short-term debt	325		766		1,091
Current portion of long-term debt	2	22	21		45
Intercompany payable	4,739	2,356	90	(7,185)	
Intercompany note payable	43	500	318	(861)	
Total current liabilities	5,479	4,054	7,500	(8,069)	8,964
Long-Term Liabilities	184	1,149	242	(358)	1,217
Long-Term Debt	902	140	69		1,111
Shareholders Equity	5,161	1,446	10,666	(11,374)	5,899

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Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$	11,726	\$	6,789	\$	18,477	\$	(19,801)	\$	17,191
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Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Earnings****Three Months Ended August 28, 2010****(Unaudited)**

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 4	\$ 7,780	\$ 10,162	\$ (6,607)	\$ 11,339
Cost of goods sold		5,739	8,674	(5,992)	8,421
Gross profit	4	2,041	1,488	(615)	2,918
Selling, general and administrative expenses	34	1,970	1,166	(663)	2,507
Operating (loss) income	(30)	71	322	48	411
Other income (expense)					
Investment income and other	11		14	(12)	13
Interest expense	(11)	(3)	(19)	12	(21)
(Loss) earnings before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(30)	68	317	48	403
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	248	27	109	(384)	
Earnings before income tax expense	218	95	426	(336)	403
Income tax expense (benefit)	12	(41)	175		146
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	206	136	251	(336)	257
Net (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interests			(3)		(3)
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 206	\$ 136	\$ 248	\$ (336)	\$ 254

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Earnings****Six Months Ended August 28, 2010****(Unaudited)**

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 8	\$ 15,075	\$ 20,697	\$ (13,654)	\$ 22,126
Cost of goods sold		11,119	17,756	(12,460)	16,415
Gross profit	8	3,956	2,941	(1,194)	5,711
Selling, general and administrative expenses	71	3,806	2,392	(1,282)	4,987
Operating (loss) income	(63)	150	549	88	724
Other income (expense)					
Investment income and other	19		25	(19)	25
Interest expense	(23)	(6)	(34)	19	(44)
(Loss) earnings before equity in earnings of subsidiaries	(67)	144	540	88	705
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	382	23	91	(496)	
Earnings before income tax expense	315	167	631	(408)	705
Income tax (benefit) expense	(6)	53	220		267
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	321	114	411	(408)	438
Net (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interests			(29)		(29)
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 321	\$ 114	\$ 382	\$ (408)	\$ 409

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Earnings****Three Months Ended August 29, 2009****(Unaudited)**

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 4	\$ 7,691	\$ 10,013	\$ (6,686)	\$ 11,022
Cost of goods sold		5,775	8,666	(6,103)	8,338
Gross profit	4	1,916	1,347	(583)	2,684
Selling, general and administrative expenses	39	1,795	1,132	(562)	2,404
Restructuring charges					
Operating (loss) income	(35)	121	215	(21)	280
Other income (expense)					
Investment income and other	13		11	(6)	18
Interest expense	(13)	(4)	(12)	7	(22)
(Loss) earnings before equity in earnings (loss) of subsidiaries	(35)	117	214	(20)	276
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	273	4	77	(354)	
Earnings before income tax expense	238	121	291	(374)	276
Income tax expense	60	40	19		119
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests	178	81	272	(374)	157
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests			1		1
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 178	\$ 81	\$ 273	\$ (374)	\$ 158

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Earnings****Six Months Ended August 29, 2009****(Unaudited)**

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue	\$ 8	\$ 14,678	\$ 15,838	\$ (9,407)	\$ 21,117
Cost of goods sold		10,987	15,484	(10,595)	15,876
Gross profit	8	3,691	354	1,188	5,241
Selling, general and administrative expenses	74	3,356	2,175	(992)	4,613
Restructuring charges		25	27		52
Operating (loss) income	(66)	310	(1,848)	2,180	576
Other income (expense)					
Investment income and other	19		19	(11)	27
Interest expense	(25)	(7)	(25)	12	(45)
(Loss) earnings before equity in (loss) earnings of subsidiaries	(72)	303	(1,854)	2,181	558
Equity in (loss) earnings of subsidiaries	(883)	(6)	198	691	
(Loss) earnings before income tax expense	(955)	297	(1,656)	2,872	558
Income tax expense (benefit)	915	105	(775)		245
Net (loss) earnings including noncontrolling interests	(1,870)	192	(881)	2,872	313
Net (earnings) attributable to noncontrolling interests			(2)		(2)
Net (loss) earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ (1,870)	\$ 192	\$ (883)	\$ 2,872	\$ 311

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows****Six Months Ended August 28, 2010****(Unaudited)**

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Total cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 199	\$ (472)	\$ 357	\$	\$ 84
Investing activities					
Additions to property and equipment		(129)	(213)		(342)
Purchases of investments	(241)				(241)
Sales of investments	378		1		379
Proceeds from sale of business			21		21
Change in restricted assets			12		12
Settlement of net investment hedges			12		12
Other, net			(1)		(1)
Total cash provided by (used in) investing activities	137	(129)	(168)		(160)
Financing activities					
Repurchase of common stock	(667)				(667)
Borrowings of debt			955		955
Repayments of debt	(1)	(6)	(1,200)		(1,207)
Dividends paid	(118)				(118)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan and for the exercise of stock options	113				113
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	10				10
Other, net			9		9
Change in intercompany receivable/payable	(707)	583	124		
Total cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(1,370)	577	(112)		(905)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			(2)		(2)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(1,034)	(24)	75		(983)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	1,170	53	603		1,826
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 136	\$ 29	\$ 678	\$	\$ 843

Table of Contents**Condensed Consolidating Statements of Cash Flows**

Six Months Ended August 29, 2009

(Unaudited)

	Best Buy Co., Inc.	Guarantor Subsidiary	Non- Guarantor Subsidiaries	Eliminations	Consolidated
Total cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (748)	\$ 1,679	\$ (693)	\$	\$ 238
Investing activities					
Additions to property and equipment		(117)	(193)		(310)
Purchases of investments	(7)				(7)
Sales of investments	37				37
Settlement of net investment hedges			66		66
Change in restricted assets			(11)		(11)
Other, net		(12)	(1)		(13)
Total cash provided by (used in) investing activities	30	(129)	(139)		(238)
Financing activities					
Borrowings of debt	1,895		1,072		2,967
Repayments of debt	(1,733)	(11)	(936)		(2,680)
Dividends paid	(117)				(117)
Issuance of common stock under employee stock purchase plan and for the exercise of stock options	77				77
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests			(34)		(34)
Excess tax benefits from stock-based compensation	1				1
Other, net			4		4
Change in intercompany receivable/payable	568	(1,549)	981		
Total cash provided by (used in) financing activities	691	(1,560)	1,087		218
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash			(48)		(48)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(27)	(10)	207		170
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	150	48	300		498
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 123	\$ 38	\$ 507	\$	\$ 668

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ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Unless the context otherwise requires, the use of the terms Best Buy, we, us and our in the following refers to Best Buy Co., Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries.

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations (MD&A) is intended to provide a reader of our financial statements with a narrative from the perspective of our management on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity and certain other factors that may affect our future results. Unless otherwise noted, transactions and other factors significantly impacting our financial condition, results of operations and liquidity are discussed in order of magnitude. Our MD&A is presented in six sections:

- Overview
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations
- Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates
- New Accounting Standards

In order to align our fiscal reporting periods and comply with statutory filing requirements in certain foreign jurisdictions, we consolidate the financial results of our Europe, China, Mexico and Turkey operations on a two-month lag. Consistent with such consolidation, the financial and non-financial information presented in our MD&A relative to these operations is also presented on a two-month lag. There were no significant intervening events which would have materially affected our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity or other factors had they been recorded during the three months ended August 28, 2010.

Our MD&A should be read in conjunction with our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010, as well as our reports on Forms 10-Q and 8-K and other publicly available information. All amounts herein are unaudited.

Overview

We are a multinational retailer of consumer electronics, home office products, entertainment software, appliances and related services. We operate two reportable segments: Domestic and International. The Domestic segment is comprised of all operations within the U.S. and its territories. The International segment is comprised of all operations outside the U.S. and its territories.

Our business, like that of many retailers, is seasonal. Historically, we have realized more of our revenue and earnings in the fiscal fourth quarter, which includes the majority of the holiday shopping season in the U.S., Europe and Canada, than in any other fiscal quarter.

While some of the products and services we offer are viewed by consumers as essential, others continue to be viewed as discretionary purchases. Consequently, our results of operations are susceptible to changes in consumer confidence levels and macro-economic factors such as unemployment, consumer credit availability and the condition of the housing market. Consumers have adopted a cautious approach to discretionary spending due to continued economic pressures. Furthermore, customer traffic and spending patterns continue to be difficult to predict. Careful capital allocation and planning, monitoring of inventory levels and effective use of promotions remain key priorities for us as we navigate through the current economic environment.

Other factors that directly impact our performance are new product introductions and the competitive consumer electronics retail environment. We continue to advance our Connected World strategy and believe it is key to achieving long-term profitable growth. By providing access to a wide selection of hardware, digital content and applications, we can offer our customers end-to-end solutions.

Throughout this MD&A, we refer to comparable store sales. Comparable store sales is a measure commonly used in the retail industry, which indicates store performance by measuring the growth in revenue for certain stores for a particular period over the corresponding period in the prior year. Our comparable store sales is comprised of revenue from stores operating for at least 14 full months as well as revenue related to call centers, Web sites and our other comparable sales channels. Revenue we earn from sales of merchandise to wholesalers or dealers is not included within our comparable store sales calculation. Relocated, remodeled and expanded stores are excluded from the comparable store sales calculation until at least 14 full months after reopening. Acquired stores are included in the comparable store sales calculation beginning with the first full quarter following the first anniversary of the date of the acquisition. The portion of our calculation of the comparable store sales percentage change attributable to our International segment excludes the effect of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The method of calculating comparable store sales varies across the retail industry. As a result, our method of calculating comparable store sales may not be the same as other retailers' methods.

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In discussions of the operating results of our consolidated business and our International segment, we sometimes refer to the impact of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. When we refer to changes in foreign currency exchange rates or currency exchange rate fluctuations, we are referring to the differences between the foreign currency exchange rates we use to convert the International segment's operating results from local currencies into U.S. dollars for reporting purposes. The impacts of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations are typically calculated as the difference between current period activity translated using the current period's currency exchange rates and the comparable prior year period's currency exchange rates, respectively. We use this method for all countries where the functional currency is not the U.S. dollar.

Executive Summary

In the second quarter of fiscal 2011, the consumer markets in which we operate have generally continued to endure difficult and uncertain economic conditions, and this had a direct bearing on our overall flat comparable store sales levels. However, some areas of our International segment realized growth, particularly in China where temporary government subsidy programs for consumers helped to stimulate strong revenue growth.

We have responded to the current economic environment by closely managing our selling, general and administrative expenses (SG&A), as well as focusing on efforts to improve our gross profit. We remain committed to our Connected World strategy and continue to invest in this priority while tightly managing the expenses related to this and other initiatives.

Our operating income increased to 3.6% of revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2011, compared to 2.5% of revenue in the prior-year period. The increase in operating income for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 reflected revenue growth of 2.9% to \$11.3 billion, due primarily to the addition of net new stores. For the first six months of fiscal 2011, our operating income increased to 3.3% of revenue, compared to 2.7% of revenue in the prior-year period, which reflected revenue growth of 4.8% due to the addition of net new stores, the favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and a comparable store sales gain of 1.3%. In the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011, we improved our gross profit rate, partially offset by increases in our SG&A rate.

Cash provided by operations was \$84 million for the first six months of fiscal 2011, compared to \$238 million in the prior-year period. Furthermore, cash and cash equivalents at August 28, 2010, increased to \$843 million from \$668 million at August 29, 2009, driven primarily by cash provided by operations and the sale of investments in excess of debt repayments, share repurchases and capital expenditures. A more detailed discussion of our cash flows and liquidity is included within the Liquidity and Capital Resources section below.

Results of Operations

Consolidated Performance Summary

The following table presents selected consolidated financial data (\$ in millions, except per share amounts):

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	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended(2)	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Revenue	\$ 11,339	\$ 11,022	\$ 22,126	\$ 21,117
Revenue % growth	2.9%	12.4%	4.8%	12.4%
Comparable store sales % (decline) gain	(0.1)%	(3.9)%	1.3%	(5.0)%
Gross profit as % of revenue(1)	25.7%	24.4%	25.8%	24.8%
SG&A as % of revenue(1)	22.1%	21.8%	22.5%	21.8%
Operating income	\$ 411	\$ 280	\$ 724	\$ 576
Operating income as % of revenue	3.6%	2.5%	3.3%	2.7%
Net earnings attributable to Best Buy Co., Inc.	\$ 254	\$ 158	\$ 409	\$ 311
Diluted earnings per share	\$ 0.60	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.96	\$ 0.74

(1) Because retailers vary in how they record certain costs between cost of goods sold and SG&A, our gross profit rate and SG&A rate may not be comparable to other retailers' corresponding rates. For additional information regarding costs classified in cost of goods sold and SG&A, refer to Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010.

(2) Included within our operating income and net earnings for the six months ended August 29, 2009, is \$52 million (\$25 million net of taxes and noncontrolling interests) of restructuring charges recorded in the fiscal first quarter related primarily to updating our U.S. Best Buy store operating model, which included eliminating certain positions, as well as employee termination benefits and business reorganization costs in Best Buy Europe. These charges resulted in a decrease in our operating income rate of 0.3% of revenue for the first six months of fiscal 2010. No restructuring charges were recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2011.

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The 2.9% revenue increase in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 reflected the net addition of 114 new stores in the past 12 months and relatively flat comparable store sales. In the first six months of fiscal 2011, net new stores, the favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and a comparable store sales gain of 1.3% were the primary drivers of our 4.8% revenue increase. The components of the net revenue increase for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, were as follows:

	Three months ended August 28, 2010	Six months ended August 28, 2010
Net new stores	3.1%	3.2%
Favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations	0.1%	1.2%
Comparable store sales impact	(0.1)%	1.2%
Non-comparable sales channels(1)	(0.2)%	(0.5)%
One less week of revenue(2)	n/a	(0.3)%
Total revenue increase	2.9%	4.8%

(1) Non-comparable sales channels primarily reflects the impact from revenue we earn from sales of merchandise to wholesalers and dealers as well as other non-comparable sales channels not included within our comparable store sales calculation.

(2) One less week of revenue reflects the incremental revenue associated with Best Buy Europe in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, which had 14 weeks of activity, compared to 13 weeks in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

The gross profit rate increased by 1.3% of revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Gross profit rate improvements in our Domestic and International segments accounted for increases of 1.0% of revenue and 0.3% of revenue, respectively. For the first six months of fiscal 2011, the gross profit rate increased by 1.0% of revenue. Gross profit rate improvements in our Domestic and International segments accounted for increases of 0.8% of revenue and 0.2% of revenue, respectively. For further discussion of each segment's gross profit rate changes, see *Segment Performance Summary*, below.

The SG&A rate increased by 0.3% of revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2011. Our Domestic segment's SG&A rate increased by 0.4% of revenue, while our International segment's SG&A rate decreased by 0.1% of revenue. For the first six months of fiscal 2011, the SG&A rate increased 0.7% of revenue. Our Domestic segment and our International segment each contributed to the rate increase, with increases of 0.6% of revenue and 0.1% of revenue, respectively. For further discussion of each segment's SG&A rate changes, see *Segment Performance Summary*, below.

Operating income increased \$131 million, or 46.8%, to \$411 million and the operating income rate increased by 1.1% of revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to the prior-year period. The increased operating income rate was driven by an increase in our gross profit rate, partially offset by an increase in our SG&A rate. Operating income increased \$148 million, or 25.7%, to \$724 million in the first six months of fiscal 2011 compared to the prior-year period. The 0.6% of revenue operating income rate increase was driven by an increase in our gross profit rate and no restructuring charges compared to the prior-year period, partially offset by an increase in our SG&A rate.

Other Income (Expense)

Our investment income and other in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 decreased to \$13 million and \$25 million, respectively, compared with \$18 million and \$27 million in the prior-year periods. The decrease in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 was due to lower returns on our deferred compensation assets compared to the prior-year periods, as well as the gain on sale of an equity investment recorded in the second quarter of fiscal 2010. Offsetting these decreases from the prior-year periods was the \$7 million gain on the sale of our Speakeasy business in the second quarter of fiscal 2011.

Interest expense in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 of \$21 million and \$44 million, respectively, remained relatively flat compared with the same periods one year ago. Lower average short-term borrowings in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 were offset by higher average interest rates on outstanding short-term borrowings.

Income Tax Expense

Our effective income tax rates in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 were 36.1% and 37.9%, respectively, compared to 42.8% and 43.9%, respectively, in the corresponding periods of fiscal 2010. The decreases in our effective income tax rates for the second quarter and the first six months of fiscal 2011 were primarily caused by the timing impact of losses in certain foreign jurisdictions, as well as tax benefits resulting from the sale of our Speakeasy business.

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The increase in noncontrolling interest during the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 compared to the prior-year periods was due primarily to the higher net earnings of Best Buy Europe, in which Carphone Warehouse Group plc has a 50% noncontrolling interest. Improved operating income levels led to the higher net earnings in both the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011. The first six months of fiscal 2011 also had no restructuring charges, further contributing to the increase in net earnings at Best Buy Europe compared to the prior-year period.

Segment Performance Summary*Domestic*

Despite challenging economic conditions prevailing throughout the U.S. and weaker than expected sales in the domestic consumer electronics industry, our Domestic segment's operating income rates improved for both the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011. Continued momentum of Best Buy Mobile, one of the keys to our Connected World strategy, as well as promotional effectiveness and a favorable shift in our product sales mix, drove significant improvements in our gross profit rate. We also continued to experience event-driven consumer traffic and spending patterns, with consumers being highly selective about when they spend their money. Holidays, new product introductions and government stimulus programs are events that we believe continue to generate customer traffic and spending.

In the current environment, it is very difficult to foresee how these trends will unfold over the coming months; however, consumer confidence has historically been a key indicator for spending trends in our industry. While some product categories have experienced declines or only marginal growth in the current fiscal year, we have seen consumers respond to new technology, particularly mobile phones, tablet computers and E-readers. Continued demand for smartphones, the growth of 3D gaming, and the introduction of new motion-based gaming platforms represent opportunities we see in the upcoming product cycle.

The following table presents selected financial data for the Domestic segment (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Revenue	\$ 8,436	\$ 8,274	\$ 16,359	\$ 15,799
Revenue % growth	1.9%	1.7%	3.5%	1.4%
Comparable store sales % (decline) gain	(1.4)%	(3.1)%	0.1%	(4.0)%
Gross profit as % of revenue	25.8%	24.3%	25.8%	24.7%
SG&A as % of revenue	21.0%	20.5%	21.5%	20.6%
Operating income(1)	\$ 407	\$ 315	\$ 705	\$ 618
Operating income as % of revenue	4.8%	3.8%	4.3%	3.9%

(1) Included within our Domestic segment's operating income for the first six months fiscal 2010 is \$25 million of restructuring charges recorded in the fiscal first quarter related to measures we took to update our U.S. Best Buy store operating model, which resulted in the

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elimination of certain positions for which we incurred employee termination costs. These charges resulted in a decrease in our Domestic segment's operating income rate of 0.2% of revenue for the first six months of fiscal 2010. No restructuring charges were recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2011.

The increase in our Domestic segment's operating income for the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 was due primarily to increased revenue and gross profit, partially offset by higher SG&A spending. The first six months of fiscal 2011 had no restructuring charges, further contributing to the increase in operating income compared to the prior-year period.

The 1.9% increase in revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 was due to the impact of net new stores opened during the past 12 months, partially offset by a 1.4% comparable store sales decline. In the first six months of fiscal 2011, the 3.5% increase in revenue was due to the impact of net new stores opened in the past 12 months, as comparable store sales remained relatively flat. The components of our Domestic segment's net revenue increase for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, were as follows:

	Three months ended August 28, 2010	Six months ended August 28, 2010
Net new stores	3.3%	3.4%
Comparable store sales impact	(1.4)%	0.1%
Total revenue increase	1.9%	3.5%

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The following table reconciles the number of Domestic stores open at the beginning and end of the second quarters of fiscal 2011 and 2010:

	Fiscal 2011			Fiscal 2010				
	Total Stores at Beginning of Second Quarter	Stores Opened	Stores Closed	Total Stores at End of Second Quarter	Total Stores at Beginning of Second Quarter	Stores Opened	Stores Closed	Total Stores at End of Second Quarter
Best Buy	1,081	10		1,091	1,032	12		1,044
Best Buy Mobile	80	29		109	39	9		48
Pacific Sales	35			35	34	1		35
Magnolia Audio Video	6			6	6			6
Geek Squad	5			5	6			6
Total Domestic segment stores	1,207	39		1,246	1,117	22		1,139

The following table presents the Domestic segment's revenue mix percentages and comparable store sales percentage changes by revenue category in the second quarters of fiscal 2011 and 2010:

	Revenue Mix Three Months Ended		Comparable Store Sales Three Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Consumer electronics	36%	38%	(6.7)%	(2.4)%
Home office	39%	37%	5.7%	7.3%
Entertainment software	12%	13%	(10.9)%	(23.4)%
Appliances	6%	5%	8.2%	(10.1)%
Services	6%	6%	(0.8)%	(3.7)%
Other	1%	1%	n/a	n/a
Total	100%	100%	(1.4)%	(3.1)%

The comparable store sales decline in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 was due primarily to a decrease in customer traffic, partially offset by an increase in average ticket. The product categories having the largest effect on our comparable store sales decline were televisions and entertainment software, which includes video gaming hardware and software, CDs and DVDs. Comparable store sales gains in mobile phones, mobile computing (consisting of notebook computers, netbooks and tablets) and appliances partially offset the declines. Revenue from our Domestic segment's online operations increased 15% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and is incorporated in the table above.

The 6.7% comparable store sales decline in the consumer electronics revenue category was driven primarily by a decrease in the sales of televisions, as decreased unit sales outpaced moderating price declines during the second quarter of fiscal 2011. The 5.7% comparable store sales gain in the home office revenue category was primarily the result of increased sales of mobile phones due to the continued growth of Best Buy Mobile, as well as gains in mobile computing. The 10.9% comparable store sales decline in the entertainment software revenue category was mainly the result of the continued decline in the sales of CDs and DVDs as consumers preferences shift to digital content, as well as declining sales in video gaming hardware and software, partially caused by industry-wide softness and maturing hardware platforms. The 8.2% comparable store sales gain in the appliances revenue category was due in large part to increased sales of air conditioners. The 0.8% comparable store sales decline in the services revenue category was due primarily to a decline in repair and home installation services, due in part to the decrease in television sales described above, partially offset by an increase in the sales of Geek Squad computer services.

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Our Domestic segment experienced gross profit growth of \$163 million, or 8.1%, in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to the second quarter of fiscal 2010, due to gross profit rate improvement and increased revenue. The 1.5% of revenue increase in the gross profit rate was driven by a favorable rate impact of 1.2%, which resulted primarily from the following factors:

- improved promotional effectiveness and lower loyalty program costs, particularly in the home theater, portable electronics and appliances product categories;
- improved gross profit rate in Best Buy Mobile; and
- a change in the form of vendor funding for fiscal 2011, shifting more dollars to gross profit than SG&A.

In addition, a favorable mix impact contributed 0.3% of revenue to the 1.5% of revenue gross profit rate improvement, resulting from the increased sales of higher-margin mobile phones as a result of the growth in Best Buy Mobile and decreased sales of lower-margin video games and DVDs, partially offset by a decrease in sales of higher-margin digital television (DTV) converter boxes which experienced increased demand in the prior year as a result of the digital conversion.

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In the first six months of fiscal 2011, our Domestic segment improved its gross profit rate by 1.1% of revenue. Improved promotional effectiveness, including the finalization of an annual fee with a vendor in the fiscal first quarter and lower loyalty program costs; the growth of our Best Buy Mobile business; and the change in the form of vendor funding were the primary drivers of the rate increase. Our Domestic segment's mix of revenue had no net effect on the segment's gross profit rate, as growth in sales of mobile phones and a reduction in sales of video games were fully offset by growth in sales of mobile computing and a reduction in sales of DTV converter boxes.

Our Domestic segment's SG&A grew \$71 million, or 4.2% in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 compared to the prior-year period. The increase in SG&A was principally driven by the opening of new stores, as well as the following factors, which collectively increased the Domestic segment's SG&A rate by 0.5% of revenue:

- continued growth of Best Buy Mobile (including the profit share-based management fee paid to Best Buy Europe, which is offset in the International segment SG&A results and therefore has no net impact on our consolidated operating income);
- deleverage due to the impact of spending related to investments in several key initiatives (e.g., store resets and technology projects); and
- the change in the form of vendor funding as discussed above;
- partially offset by leverage on payroll and benefits costs.

In the first six months of fiscal 2011, our Domestic segment's SG&A grew \$253 million, or 7.8%. The increase in SG&A was principally driven by the opening of new stores, as well as an increase in our SG&A rate of 0.9% of revenue. The increase in the SG&A rate was due primarily to the continued growth of Best Buy Mobile, increased spending for several key initiatives, and the change in the form of vendor funding.

International

Despite challenging economic conditions around the globe, our International segment saw comparable store sales gains and improvements in operating income in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011. The key drivers behind these improvements included an increase in the sales of higher-margin post-pay mobile phone contracts in Europe, improved promotional effectiveness in key product categories in Canada and growth in consumer spending and temporary government stimulus programs in China. We have also experienced continued revenue growth through expansion of large-format stores in Europe, China, Mexico and Turkey.

The following table presents selected financial data for the International segment (\$ in millions):

	Three Months Ended		Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Revenue	\$ 2,903	\$ 2,748	\$ 5,767	\$ 5,318
Revenue % growth	5.7%	64.7%	8.4%	65.9%

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Comparable store sales % gain (decline)	4.3%	(8.3)%	5.2%	(10.9)%
Gross profit as % of revenue	25.6%	24.5%	26.0%	25.2%
SG&A as % of revenue	25.5%	25.8%	25.6%	25.5%
Operating income (loss) (1)	\$ 4	\$ (35)	\$ 19	\$ (42)
Operating income (loss) as % of revenue	0.2%	(1.2)%	0.3%	(0.8)%

(1) Included within our International segment's operating loss for the first six months of fiscal 2010 is \$27 million of restructuring charges recorded in the fiscal first quarter primarily related to employee termination benefits and business reorganization costs in Best Buy Europe. These charges resulted in a decrease in our International segment's operating income of 0.5% of revenue for the first six months of fiscal 2010. No restructuring charges were recorded in the first six months of fiscal 2011.

The increase in our International segment's operating income in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011 resulted primarily from higher operating income in Europe and Canada, partially offset by costs associated with the operation of new stores in Mexico and Turkey. The first six months of fiscal 2010 included \$27 million of restructuring charges compared to no restructuring charges in the first six months of fiscal 2011, further contributing to the increase in operating income compared to the prior-year period.

The 5.7% increase in revenue for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 was due to a 4.3% comparable store sales gain and the impact of net new stores opened during the past 12 months. In the first six months of fiscal 2011, the 8.4% increase in revenue was due to the favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, a 5.2% comparable store sales gain and the impact of net new stores opened in the past 12 months. The increase in comparable store sales in both the second quarter and the first six months of fiscal 2011 was the result of gains in Europe and China, partially offset by declines in Canada. Despite only seven net new store openings in the

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past 12 months, the revenue from our large-format net new stores more than offset the small-format net store closures. The components of our International segment's net revenue increase for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, were as follows:

	Three months ended August 28, 2010	Six months ended August 28, 2010
Comparable store sales impact	3.7%	4.3%
Net new stores	2.7%	2.4%
Favorable impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations	0.2%	5.0%
Non-comparable sales channels(1)	(0.9)%	(2.0)%
One less week of revenue(2)	n/a	(1.3)%
Total revenue increase	5.7%	8.4%

(1) Non-comparable sales channels primarily reflects the impact from revenue we earn from sales of merchandise to wholesalers and dealers as well as other non-comparable sales channels not included within our comparable store sales calculation.

(2) One less week of revenue reflects the incremental revenue associated with Best Buy Europe in the first quarter of fiscal 2010, which had 14 weeks of activity, compared to 13 weeks in the first quarter of fiscal 2011.

The following table reconciles the number of International stores open at the beginning and end of the second quarters of fiscal 2011 and 2010:

	Total Stores at Beginning of Second Quarter	Fiscal 2011			Total Stores at End of Second Quarter	Total Stores at Beginning of Second Quarter	Fiscal 2010		Total Stores at End of Second Quarter
		Stores Opened	Stores Closed	Stores Opened			Stores Closed		
Best Buy Europe small box(1)	2,430	24	(18)	2,436	2,459	27	(36)	2,450	
Best Buy Europe big box(2)		3		3					
Canada									
Future Shop	144	1		145	140	2		142	
Best Buy	66	4		70	58	2		60	
Best Buy Mobile	4	2		6	3			3	
China									
Five Star	158	2	(1)	159	164	2	(1)	165	
Best Buy	7	1		8	5	1		6	
Mexico									
Best Buy	5			5	1			1	
Turkey									
Best Buy	1	1		2					
Total International segment stores	2,815	38	(19)	2,834	2,830	33	(36)	2,827	

(1) Represents small-format The Carphone Warehouse and The Phone House stores.

(2) Represents Best Buy branded large-format stores in the U.K.

The following table presents revenue mix percentages and comparable store sales percentage changes for the International segment by revenue category in the second quarters of fiscal 2011 and 2010:

	Revenue Mix Three Months Ended		Comparable Store Sales Three Months Ended(1)	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Consumer electronics	19%	19%	(0.5)%	(14.3)%
Home office	54%	52%	8.5%	(10.0)%
Entertainment software	5%	5%	(13.9)%	(21.1)%
Appliances	12%	11%	13.2%	11.6%
Services	10%	13%	(5.6)%	10.4%
Other	<1%	<1%	n/a	n/a
Total	100%	100%	4.3%	(8.3)%

(1) The comparable store sales figures for the second quarter of fiscal 2011 include three months of Best Buy Europe's comparable store sales. However, comparable store sales for the second quarter of fiscal 2010 does not include Best Buy Europe as the third quarter of fiscal 2010 was the first period in which Best Buy Europe was included in our comparable store sales calculation.

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The product categories having the largest impact on our International segment's comparable store sales gain in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 were mobile phones, mobile computing and appliances. Increased sales in these product categories were partially offset by declines in the sales of video gaming hardware and software as well as MP3 players and accessories.

The 0.5% comparable store sales decline in the consumer electronics revenue category resulted primarily from decreases in the sales of MP3 players and accessories and navigation products, partially offset by increases in the sales of televisions. The 8.5% comparable store sales gain in the home office revenue category mainly resulted from comparable store sales gains in mobile phones and mobile computing. The 13.9% comparable store sales decline in the entertainment software revenue category reflected a decrease in the sales of video gaming hardware and software and continued decreases in the sales of DVDs and CDs. The 13.2% comparable store sales gain in the appliances revenue category resulted primarily from increases in the sales of appliances within our China operations, where growth in consumer spending and government stimulus programs helped to fuel stronger sales. The 5.6% comparable store sales decline in the services revenue category was due primarily to a decrease in the sales of warranty contracts.

Our International segment experienced gross profit growth of \$71 million, or 10.5%, in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 and \$155 million, or 11.5%, in the first six months of fiscal 2011. The increases in gross profit were driven by increased revenue and gross profit rate growth. The 1.1% of revenue improvement in the gross profit rate in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 reflects a favorable rate impact of 1.6% of revenue, partially offset by an unfavorable mix impact of 0.5% of revenue. In the first six months of fiscal 2011, the 0.8% of revenue improvement in the gross profit rate reflects a favorable rate impact of 1.3% of revenue, partially offset by an unfavorable mix impact of 0.5% of revenue. In the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011, the rate favorability was largely a result of improved promotional effectiveness across several revenue categories in Canada and an increase in the sales of higher-margin post-pay mobile phone contracts in Europe. The unfavorable mix impact resulted primarily from growth in our lower-margin China business, as well as decreased mix from our higher-margin Europe business in the second quarter and first six months of fiscal 2011.

In the second quarter of fiscal 2011, our International segment's SG&A grew \$32 million, or 4.5%, driven mainly by increased spending associated with new store openings across the segment and increased advertising costs. The 0.3% of revenue decrease in the SG&A rate was driven primarily by a rate decrease in Europe due to the Best Buy Mobile profit share-based management fee and a favorable mix impact from growth in our lower-rate China business and decreased mix from our higher-rate Europe business. These improvements were partially offset by rate increases in Canada caused by new store openings, increased advertising costs and the deleveraging impact of its comparable store sales decline.

In the first six months of fiscal 2011, our International segment's SG&A grew \$121, or 8.9%, due to the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations and increased spending related to new store openings across the segment. Excluding the impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations, SG&A spend grew only 3.7%. The SG&A rate remained relatively flat in the first six months of fiscal 2011, as increased spending associated with new store openings in Canada and the deleveraging impact of Canada's comparable store sales decline were offset by a favorable mix impact from growth in our lower-rate China business and decreased mix from our higher-rate Europe business.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

The unpredictability in the current economic environment requires us to have additional focus on maintaining adequate liquidity and capital resources. The key variables that we manage in response to current and projected capital resource needs include capital expenditures, credit facilities and short-term borrowing arrangements, working capital and our share repurchase program.

Capital expenditures, particularly with respect to opening new stores and remodeling existing stores, is a component of our cash flow and capital management strategy which, to a large extent, we can adjust in response to economic and other changes in our business environment. In fiscal years 2010 and 2011, we have moderated our capital spending in response to the challenging economic environment.

Summary

The following table summarizes our cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments balances at August 28, 2010; February 27, 2010; and August 29, 2009 (\$ in millions):

	August 28, 2010		February 27, 2010		August 29, 2009
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 843	\$	1,826	\$	668
Short-term investments	2		90		93
Total cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments	\$ 845	\$	1,916	\$	761

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The increase in the balance of our cash and cash equivalents compared with the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was due primarily to cash generated from operations and cash provided by the sale of investments, partially offset by cash used to reduce short-term debt as we were able to pay down outstanding balances on our revolving credit facilities, cash used to repurchase common stock and cash used for capital expenditures. The decrease in our short-term investments balance compared with the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was due to the sale of the remainder of our short-term investments in auction rate securities (ARS) marketed and sold to us by UBS AG and its affiliates.

Our current ratio, calculated as current assets divided by current liabilities, was 1.2 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2011, compared with 1.2 at the end of fiscal 2010 and 1.0 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010. The increase of our current ratio from the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was due primarily to a reduction in our short-term debt.

Our adjusted debt to earnings before interest, income taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent (EBITDAR) ratio decreased to 2.4 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2011, compared with 2.5 at the end of fiscal 2010 and 2.8 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010, primarily due to reductions in short-term borrowings and increased net earnings.

Our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio, which includes capitalized operating lease obligations in its calculation, is considered a non-GAAP financial measure and should be considered in addition to, rather than as a substitute for, the most directly comparable ratio determined in accordance with GAAP. We have included this information as we view the adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio as an important indicator of our creditworthiness. Furthermore, we believe that our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio is important for understanding our financial position and provides meaningful additional information about our ability to service our long-term debt and other fixed obligations and to fund our future growth. We also believe our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio is relevant because it enables investors to compare our indebtedness to that of retailers who own, rather than lease, their stores. Our decision to own or lease real estate is based on an assessment of our financial liquidity, our capital structure, our desire to own or to lease the location, the owner's desire to own or to lease the location, and the alternative that results in the highest return to our shareholders.

Our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio is calculated as follows:

$$\text{Adjusted debt to EBITDAR} = \frac{\text{Adjusted debt}}{\text{EBITDAR}}$$

The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio is our debt to net earnings ratio, which excludes capitalized operating lease obligations from debt in the numerator of the calculation and does not adjust net earnings in the denominator of the calculation. The debt to net earnings ratio decreased to 1.0 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2011, compared with 1.3 at the end of fiscal 2010 and 2.3 at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010.

The following table presents a reconciliation of our debt to net earnings ratio and our adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio (\$ in millions):

August 28, 2010 (1)	February 27, 2010 (1)	August 29, 2009 (1)
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Debt (including current portion)	\$	1,503	\$	1,802	\$	2,247
Capitalized operating lease obligations (8 times rental expense) (2)		9,208		9,013		8,691
Adjusted debt	\$	10,711	\$	10,815	\$	10,938
Net earnings including noncontrolling interests(3)	\$	1,519	\$	1,394	\$	963
Interest expense, net		41		40		73
Income tax expense		824		802		691
Depreciation and amortization expense (4)		962		930		1,106
Rental expense		1,151		1,127		1,086
EBITDAR	\$	4,497	\$	4,293	\$	3,919
Debt to net earnings ratio		1.0		1.3		2.3
Adjusted debt to EBITDAR ratio		2.4		2.5		2.8

(1) Debt is reflected as of the respective balance sheet dates, while rental expense and the other components of EBITDAR represent activity for the 12 months ended as of each of the respective dates.

(2) The multiple of eight times annual rental expense in the calculation of our capitalized operating lease obligations is the multiple used for the retail sector by one of the nationally recognized credit rating agencies that rate our creditworthiness, and we consider it to be an appropriate multiple for our lease portfolio.

(3) We utilize net earnings including noncontrolling interests within our calculation as the earnings and related cash flows attributable to noncontrolling interests are available to service our debt and operating lease commitments.

(4) Depreciation and amortization expense includes impairments of fixed assets, investments, goodwill and intangible assets.

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The following table summarizes our cash flows for the first six months of the current and prior fiscal years (\$ in millions):

	Six Months Ended	
	August 28, 2010	August 29, 2009
Total cash provided by (used in):		
Operating activities	\$ 84	\$ 238
Investing activities	(160)	(238)
Financing activities	(905)	218
Effect of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations on cash	(2)	(48)
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	\$ (983)	\$ 170

Cash provided by operating activities in the first six months of fiscal 2011 was \$84 million, compared with \$238 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010. The decrease was due primarily to an increase in cash used for income taxes and other liabilities, partially offset by an increase in cash provided by net earnings. The increase in cash used for income taxes was due primarily to the timing and magnitude of tax payments as a result of higher taxable earnings. The increase in cash used for accrued liabilities was primarily due to the timing and magnitude of transaction tax payments in various jurisdictions, as well as accrued compensation.

Cash used in investing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2011 was \$160 million, compared with \$238 million in the first six months of fiscal 2010. The decrease was due primarily to our sale of ARS during the first six months of fiscal 2011.

Cash used in financing activities in the first six months of fiscal 2011 was \$905 million, compared with cash provided of \$218 million for the first six months of fiscal 2010. The change was primarily the result of cash used to repurchase our common stock in the first six months of fiscal 2011. In addition, we had a decrease in borrowings, net of repayments, in the first six months of fiscal 2011 compared to the same period one year ago.

Share Repurchases and Dividends

We repurchased and retired 17.3 million shares at a cost of \$594 for the three months ended August 28, 2010, and 19.8 million shares at a cost of \$705 for the six months ended August 28, 2010. We have \$1,795 available for future repurchases at August 28, 2010, under our June 2007 share repurchase program. No repurchases were made during the three and six months ended August 29, 2009.

During the second quarter of fiscal 2011, we paid our regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.14 per common share, or \$58 million in the aggregate. During the same period one year ago, we paid a regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.14 per common share, or \$58 million in the aggregate. As announced on September 15, 2010, our Board authorized payment of our next regular quarterly cash dividend of \$0.15 per common share, payable on October 26, 2010, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on October 5, 2010.

Sources of Liquidity

Funds generated by operating activities, available cash and cash equivalents, and our credit facilities continue to be our most significant sources of liquidity. We believe our sources of liquidity will be sufficient to sustain operations and to finance anticipated expansion plans and strategic initiatives for the remainder of fiscal 2011. However, in the event our liquidity is insufficient, we may be required to limit our capital expenditures related to future expansion plans or we may not be able to pursue business opportunities. There can be no assurance that we will continue to generate cash flows at or above current levels or that we will be able to maintain our ability to borrow under our existing credit facilities or obtain additional financing, if necessary, on favorable terms.

We have a \$2.3 billion unsecured revolving credit facility, as amended (the Credit Facility), with a syndicate of banks, with no borrowings outstanding at August 28, 2010. The Credit Facility expires in September 2012. At October 4, 2010, we had \$160 million of borrowings outstanding under the Credit Facility.

We have \$811 million available under secured and unsecured revolving credit and demand facilities related to our International segment operations, of which \$383 million was outstanding at August 28, 2010.

Our ability to access our facilities is subject to our compliance with the terms and conditions of our facilities, including financial covenants. The financial covenants require us to maintain certain financial ratios. At August 28, 2010, we were in compliance with all such financial covenants. If an event of default were to occur with respect to one or more of our debt agreements, it could constitute an event of default under other agreements as well.

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Our credit ratings and outlooks at October 4, 2010, are summarized below. In June 2010, Fitch Ratings Ltd. (Fitch) reaffirmed our BBB+ rating, and raised the outlook from negative to stable, citing our improvement in comparable store sales in the third and fourth quarters of fiscal 2010 and our ability to maintain steady operating margins and credit metrics in fiscal 2010. The ratings issued by Moody's Investors Service, Inc. (Moody's) and Standard & Poor's Rating Services (Standard & Poor's) are consistent with the ratings and outlooks reported in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010.

Rating Agency	Rating	Outlook
Fitch	BBB+	Stable
Moody's	Baa2	Stable
Standard & Poor's	BBB	Stable

Factors that can affect our credit ratings include changes in our operating performance, the economic environment, conditions in the retail and consumer electronics industries, our financial position, and changes in our business strategy. We are not aware of any reasonable circumstances under which our credit ratings would be significantly downgraded. If a downgrade were to occur, it could adversely impact, among other things, our future borrowing costs, access to capital markets, vendor financing terms and future new-store leasing costs. In addition, the conversion rights of the holders of our convertible debentures could be accelerated if our credit ratings were to be downgraded.

Auction-Rate Securities and Restricted Cash and Short-Term Investments

At August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, we had \$134 million and \$298 million, respectively, invested in ARS recorded at fair value within short-term investments and equity and other investments (long-term) in our condensed consolidated balance sheet. Subsequent to August 28, 2010, and through October 4, 2010, we sold less than \$1 million of ARS at par value. The majority of our ARS portfolio is AAA/Aaa-rated and collateralized by student loans, which are guaranteed 95% to 100% by the U.S. government. Since the auction failures that began in February 2008, we have been able to liquidate many of our ARS. However, the investment principal associated with our remaining ARS will not be accessible until successful auctions occur, a buyer is found outside of the auction process, the issuers establish a different form of financing to replace these securities or final payments are due according to the contractual maturities of the debt issues, which range from six to 38 years. We intend to hold our ARS until we can recover the full principal amount through one of the means described above, and have the ability to do so based on our other sources of liquidity.

Our liquidity also is affected by restricted cash and short-term investment balances that are pledged as collateral or restricted to use for vendor payables, general liability insurance, workers' compensation insurance and customer warranty and insurance programs. Restricted cash and cash equivalents and short-term investments, which are included in other current assets, totaled \$465 million, \$482 million and \$515 million at August 28, 2010, February 27, 2010, and August 29, 2009, respectively. The decrease in restricted assets from the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010 was due primarily to decreased reserve requirements with respect to Best Buy Europe's captive insurance business.

Debt and Capital

At August 28, 2010, we had short-term debt outstanding under our various credit and demand facilities of \$383 million, a decrease from \$663 million at February 27, 2010, and \$1.1 billion at August 29, 2009. Over the past year, we were able to reduce short-term debt by paying down outstanding balances on our revolving credit and demand facilities as a result of our strong cash position and cash generated from operating activities. See Note 6, *Debt*, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year

ended February 27, 2010, for additional information regarding our debt.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements and Contractual Obligations

Our liquidity is not dependent on the use of off-balance-sheet financing arrangements other than in connection with our operating leases.

There has been no material change in our contractual obligations other than in the ordinary course of business since the end of fiscal 2010. See our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010, for additional information regarding our off-balance-sheet arrangements and contractual obligations.

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Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

We describe our significant accounting policies in Note 1, *Summary of Significant Accounting Policies*, of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010. We discuss our critical accounting estimates in Item 7, *Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations*, in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010. There has been no significant change in our significant accounting policies or critical accounting estimates since the end of fiscal 2010.

New Accounting Standards

See Note 1, *Basis of Presentation*, of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for a description of recently issued and adopted accounting pronouncements, including the dates of adoption and impacts on our results of operations, financial position, and cash flows.

Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act

Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (Securities Act), and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (Exchange Act), provide a safe harbor for forward looking statements to encourage companies to provide prospective information about their companies. With the exception of historical information, the matters discussed in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q are forward looking statements and may be identified by the use of words such as anticipate, believe, estimate, expect, intend, foresee, plan, project, or other words and terms of similar meaning. Such statements reflect our current view with respect to future events and are subject to certain risks, uncertainties and assumptions. A variety of factors could cause our future results to differ materially from the anticipated results expressed in such forward looking statements. Readers should review Item 1A, Risk Factors, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended February 27, 2010, for a description of important factors that could cause our future results to differ materially from those contemplated by the forward looking statements made in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Among the factors that could cause our actual future results and outcomes to differ materially from those projected in such forward looking statements are the following: general economic conditions, changes in consumer preferences, credit market constraints, acquisitions and development of new businesses, divestitures, product availability, sales volumes, pricing actions and promotional activities of competitors, profit margins, weather, changes in law or regulations, foreign currency fluctuation, availability of suitable real estate locations, our ability to react to a disaster recovery situation, the impact of labor markets and new product introductions on our overall profitability, failure to achieve anticipated benefits of announced transactions and integration challenges relating to new ventures.

ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

In addition to the risks inherent in our operations, we are exposed to certain market risks, including adverse changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates.

Foreign Currency Exchange Rate Risk

We have market risk arising from changes in foreign currency exchange rates related to our International segment operations. On a limited basis, we utilize foreign exchange forward and swap contracts to manage foreign currency exposure to certain forecasted inventory purchases, revenue streams and recognized receivable and payable balances. Our primary objective in holding derivatives is to reduce the volatility of net earnings and cash flows associated with changes in foreign currency exchange rates. Our foreign currency risk management strategy includes cash flow hedges as well as derivatives that are not designated as hedging instruments. The contracts have terms of up to three years. The aggregate notional amount and fair value recorded on our condensed consolidated balance sheet related to our foreign exchange forward and swap contracts outstanding was \$566 million and \$12 million, respectively, at August 28, 2010. The amount recorded in our consolidated statement of net earnings related to all contracts settled and outstanding was a gain of \$7 million in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. See Note 7, *Derivative Instruments*, of Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for additional information regarding our derivative instruments.

The overall strength of the U.S. dollar (USD) to the Great Britain pound (GBP) since the end of the second quarter of fiscal 2010 has had a negative overall impact on our revenue, as the GBP translated into less USD. However, the weakness of the USD to the Canadian dollar (CAD) has had a positive overall impact on our revenue, as the CAD translated into more USD. It is not possible to determine the exact impact of foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations; however, the effect on reported revenue and net earnings can be estimated. We estimate that foreign currency exchange rate fluctuations had a net favorable impact on our revenue in the second quarter of fiscal 2011 of approximately \$6 million and a favorable impact of \$1 million on our net earnings.

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Interest Rate Risk

Short- and long-term debt

At August 28, 2010, our short- and long-term debt was comprised primarily of credit facilities, our convertible debentures and our 6.75% notes. We do not manage the interest rate risk on our debt through the use of derivative instruments.

Our credit facilities' interest rates may be reset due to fluctuations in a market-based index, such as the federal funds rate, the London Interbank Offered Rate (LIBOR), or the base rate or prime rate of our lenders. A hypothetical 100-basis-point change in the interest rates on the outstanding balance of our credit facilities as of August 28, 2010, would change our annual pre-tax earnings by \$4 million.

There is no interest rate risk associated with our convertible debentures or 6.75% notes, as the interest rates are fixed at 2.25% and 6.75%, respectively, per annum.

Long-term investments in debt securities

At August 28, 2010, our long-term investments in debt securities were comprised of ARS. These investments are not subject to material interest rate risk. A hypothetical 100-basis point change in the interest rate on our ARS investments as of August 28, 2010, would change our annual pre-tax earnings by \$1 million. We do not manage interest rate risk on our investments in debt securities through the use of derivative instruments.

Other Market Risks

Investments in auction-rate securities

At August 28, 2010, we held \$134 million in investments in ARS, which includes a \$10 million pre-tax temporary impairment. Given current conditions in the ARS market, we may incur additional temporary unrealized losses or other-than-temporary realized losses in the future if market conditions were to persist and we were unable to recover the cost of our ARS investments. A hypothetical 100-basis point loss from the par value of these investments as of August 28, 2010, would result in a \$1 million impairment.

ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer (principal executive officer) and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer), to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. We have established a Disclosure Committee, consisting of certain members of management, to assist in this evaluation. The Disclosure Committee meets on a regular quarterly basis, and as needed.

Our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act), at August 28, 2010. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, at August 28, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

There was no change in internal control over financial reporting during the fiscal quarter ended August 28, 2010, that has materially affected or is reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

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PART II OTHER INFORMATION

ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

(c) Stock Repurchases

The following table presents the total number of shares of our common stock that we purchased during the second quarter of fiscal 2011, the average price paid per share, the number of shares that we purchased as part of our publicly announced repurchase program, and the approximate dollar value of shares that still could have been purchased at the end of the applicable fiscal period, pursuant to our June 2007 \$5.5 billion share repurchase program:

Fiscal Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs (1)	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (1)
May 30, 2010, through July 3, 2010	4,739,100	\$ 35.68	4,739,100	\$ 2,222,000,000
July 4, 2010, through July 31, 2010	4,826,000	34.71	4,826,000	2,053,000,000
August 1, 2010, through August 28, 2010	7,720,400	33.43	7,720,400	1,795,000,000
Total Fiscal 2011 Second Quarter	17,285,500	34.40	17,285,500	1,795,000,000

(1) Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs reflects our \$5.5 billion share repurchase program announced on June 27, 2007, less the \$3.0 billion we purchased in fiscal 2008 under our accelerated share repurchase program, the \$111 million we purchased in the first quarter of fiscal 2011, and the \$594 million we purchased in the second quarter of fiscal 2011. There is no stated expiration for the June 2007 share repurchase program.

ITEM 4. RESERVED

Not applicable.

ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rules 13a-14(a) and 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 101 The following financial information from our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the second quarter of fiscal 2011, filed with the SEC on October 7, 2010, formatted in Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL): (i) the condensed consolidated balance sheets at August 28, 2010; February 27, 2010; and August 29, 2009, (ii) the consolidated statements of earnings for the three and six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, (iii) the consolidated statements of cash flows for the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, (iv) the consolidated statements of changes in shareholders' equity for the six months ended August 28, 2010, and August 29, 2009, and (v) the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements.(1)

(1) The XBRL related information in Exhibit 101 to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q shall not be deemed filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to liability of that section and shall not be incorporated by reference into any filing or other document pursuant to the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, except as shall be expressly set forth by specific reference in such filing or document.

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SIGNATURES

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

BEST BUY CO., INC.
(Registrant)

Date: October 7, 2010	By:	/s/ BRIAN J. DUNN Brian J. Dunn <i>Chief Executive Officer</i> <i>(duly authorized and principal executive officer)</i>
Date: October 7, 2010	By:	/s/ JAMES L. MUEHLBAUER James L. Muehlbauer <i>Executive Vice President - Finance</i> <i>and Chief Financial Officer</i> <i>(duly authorized and principal financial officer)</i>
Date: October 7, 2010	By:	/s/ SUSAN S. GRAFTON Susan S. Grafton <i>Vice President, Controller</i> <i>and Chief Accounting Officer</i> <i>(duly authorized and principal accounting officer)</i>