

Summary of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

(Stock code: 2871)

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Volatile Chicken Prices Depressed Earnings in Processed Foods, and Meat and Poultry Products



Consolidated Business Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

| (100 million yen; amounts less than 100 million yen are omitted) | 08/3 | 09/3 (E) | 09/3 | Change between FY08/3 and FY09/3 results | |
|---|-------|----------|-------|--|------------|
| | | | | Change (Amount) | Change (%) |
| Net Sales | 4,635 | 4,798 | 4,745 | +109 | +2.4% |
| Operating Income | 173 | 149 | 151 | -22 | -12.7% |
| Recurring Income | 168 | 138 | 141 | -27 | -16.1% |
| Net Income | 96 | 66 | 60 | -36 | -37.4% |

09/3 (E) denotes the forecasts for FY09/3 announced on February 3, 2009.

1. Net Sales

- (i) Sales were up significantly in Meat and Poultry, thanks to an increase in turnover of chicken products, and in Logistics, on strong demand for Regional Storage and Logistics Network services. Overall sales of Processed Foods fell slightly, due primarily to a sharp decline in demand for acerola products. Overall net sales grew by 2% compared with the previous year.

2. Operating Income

- (i) Operating income in Processed Foods fell by some ¥2.1 billion compared with FY08/3. Revised product prices were unable to absorb the higher costs of chicken and other raw materials. Sales of chicken products for commercial use slowed during the second half of the year, and weak demand for acerola products also hurt overall results.
- (ii) Marine Products returned to the black, posting a year-on-year gain of ¥700 million despite sharp declines in product prices that hurt profitability during the second half of the year.
- (iii) Earnings in Meat and Poultry fell by ¥600 million compared with FY08/3, as a sudden drop in imported chicken prices forced the liquidation of inventories at a loss during the third and fourth quarters.
- (iv) Overall earnings in Logistics exceeded the original forecasts. Overseas and Regional Storage posted strong gains again this year, but they were not able to cover the losses recorded by the Logistics Network business as a result of high fuel surcharges. Earnings as a whole fell by ¥300 million compared with the previous year.

3. Recurring Income

- (i) Recurring income fell by ¥2.7 billion compared with FY08/3. Net interest expenses grew by ¥600 million due to adoption of new lease accounting standards.

4. Net Income

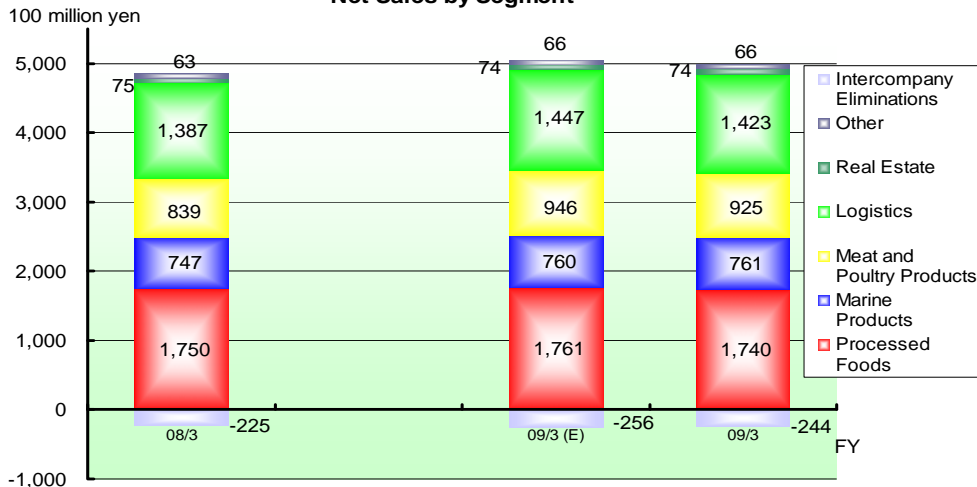
- (i) Adoption of new lease accounting standards resulted in a one-time loss of ¥1.7 billion. As a result, extraordinary losses increased by ¥2.4 billion compared with FY08/3. Overall net income fell by ¥3.6 billion.

Processed Foods Hurt by High Costs of Raw Materials and Weak Acerola Sales



Net Sales and Operating Income by Segment (1)

Net Sales by Segment



1. Processed Foods

Net sales of pre-cooked frozen foods for commercial use were up by about 4% year on year despite a weaker market for chicken products during the second half of the year. Net sales of household use products fell slightly. Overall sales were down 1%, primarily due to a 29% drop in sales of acerola products. Operating income posted a sharp decline of ¥2.1 billion, as product price increases failed to keep pace with rising costs of raw materials. Other factors included weak acerola sales, higher labor costs, and higher Head Office and other fixed costs.

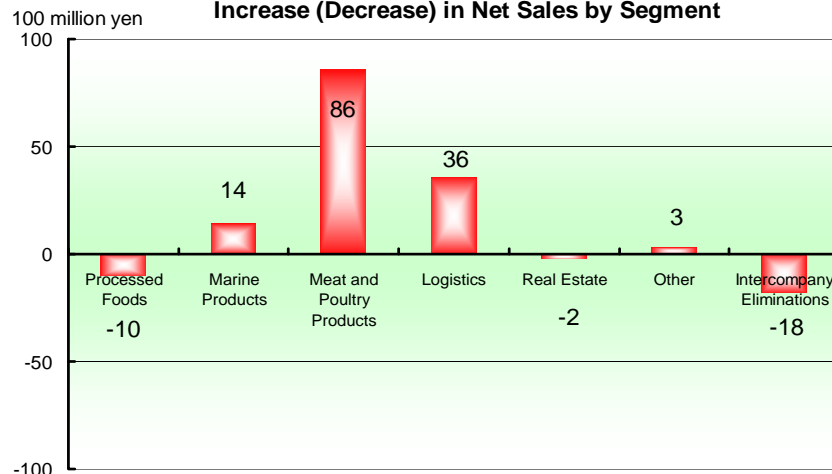
2. Marine Products

Strong demand in the first six months pushed up annual net sales by 2%. Earnings were hurt by the sudden rise in the value of the yen, which caused rapid product price reductions and forced the liquidation of some inventories at a loss. The elimination of unprofitable inventories eroded some of the profits generated during the first half of the year by brisk sales of shrimp and other products, however, for the year as a whole Marine Products returned to the black for the first time in six years, posting operating income of ¥300 million. This was an increase of ¥700 million compared with the previous year.

3. Meat and Poultry Products

Net sales were up by 10%, primarily due to an increase in turnover of chicken products. However, the market for Brazilian chicken imports, which were a major profit center during the first half of the year, worsened sharply during the last two quarters. Falling prices hurt profitability and forced the liquidation of inventories at a loss. As a result, full-year operating income fell by ¥600 million compared with FY08/3.

Increase (Decrease) in Net Sales by Segment

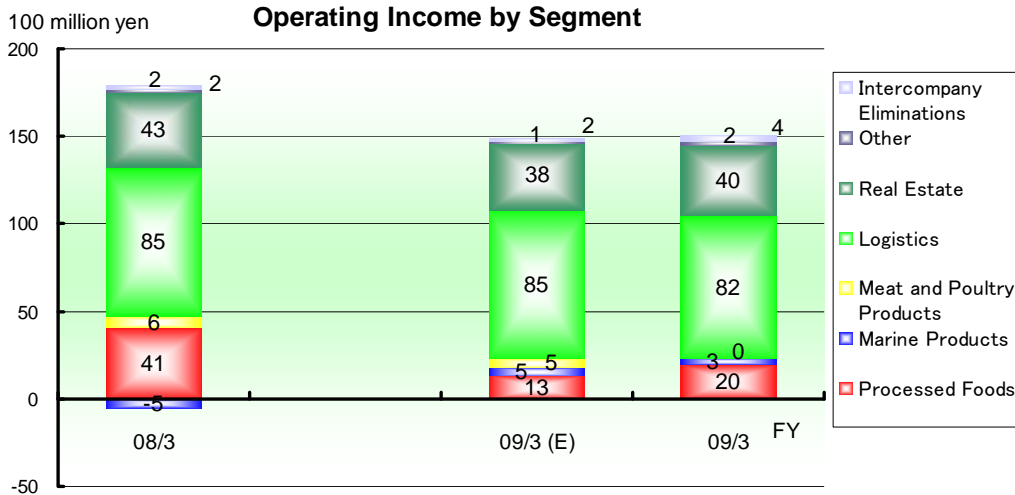


(Amounts shown in the graphs used throughout this presentation have been rounded off to the nearest unit)

Logistics Posts Higher Sales, Lower Earnings: Higher Turnover Unable to Keep Pace with Soaring Fuel Costs

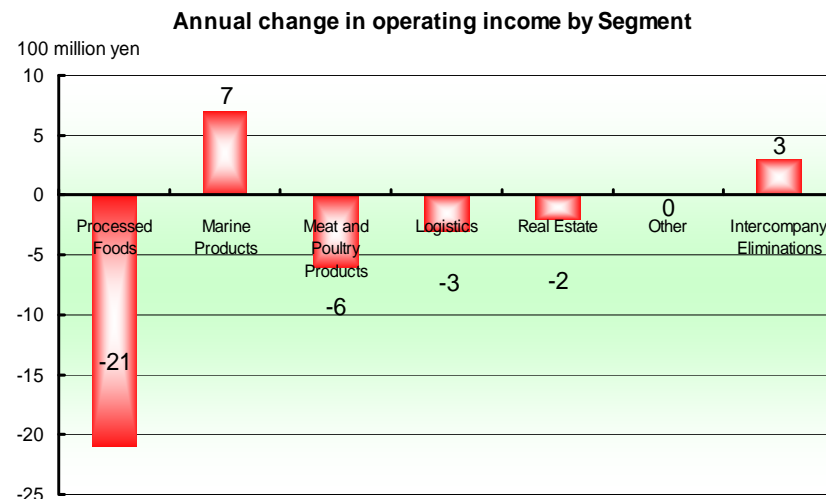


Net Sales and Operating Income by Segment (2)



4. Logistics

Overall net sales in Logistics were up 3% compared with FY08/3, whereas earnings fell by ¥300 million. Overseas sales held steady at previous year levels as demand for cold storage and freight forwarding services remained strong in the European market. Overseas earnings grew by ¥100 million although the weakening of the euro ate into profits during 4Q. In Regional Storage, the worsening economy began to adversely affect storage volumes and cargo flows in the second half of the year, but efforts to promote freight consolidation were successful and capacity utilization remained at high levels throughout the year. As a result, earnings rose slightly and sales grew by 5% compared with FY08/3. Sales were up 2% in real terms if we neglect the effect of shifting one facility from the Logistics Network business to Regional Storage. Logistics Network sales grew 3% in real terms on brisk demand for transport services, after taking into account the effect of transferring one facility to Regional Storage as mentioned above. However, heavy burden of surcharges associated with the rapid increase in the price of oil caused overall earnings to decline by ¥300 million.



5. Real Estate

Earnings fell by ¥200 million compared with the previous year on slower sales of housing developments and lots.

Growth in Sales of Products for Commercial Use Slowed by Volatility of Chicken Prices



Net Sales of Frozen Foods

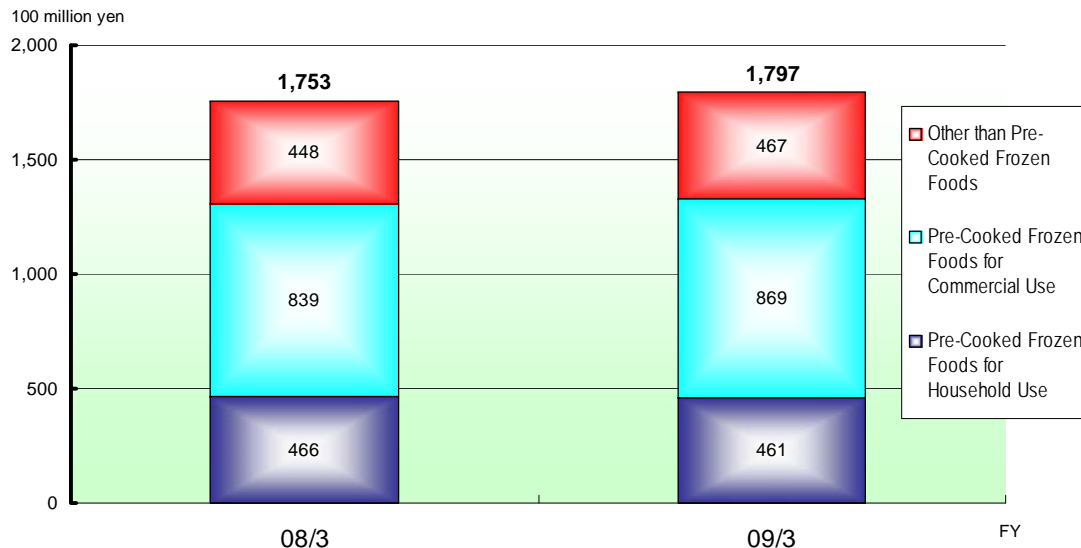
1. Frozen Foods Overall

Group sales grew faster than the overall market, with frozen foods up by 3%, and pre-cooked frozen foods up by 2% compared with FY08/3. For the industry as a whole, the market for pre-cooked frozen foods shrank 4% (according to a study by the Japan Frozen Food Association covering domestic production and imported processed foods). Among products other than pre-cooked frozen foods, sales of frozen vegetables rose 2%. Sales of products for household use fell as a result of the pesticide-tainted green beans incident, but sales of products for commercial use expanded.

2. Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods

- (i) Household use: Sales fell 1% compared with FY08/3. Demand held firm for mainstay products such as *Kara-age* chicken, shrimp pilaf and others, but lingering effects of the tainted *gyoza* incident in Q1 adversely affected overall sales.
- (ii) Commercial use: Sales were up 4% year on year, but results fell short of original forecasts because of weaker than expected sales of chicken products. Major factors disrupting the chicken market were the suspension of chicken product exports from China since Q2, and an oversupply of chicken imports from Brazil.

Historical Net Sales for Frozen Foods



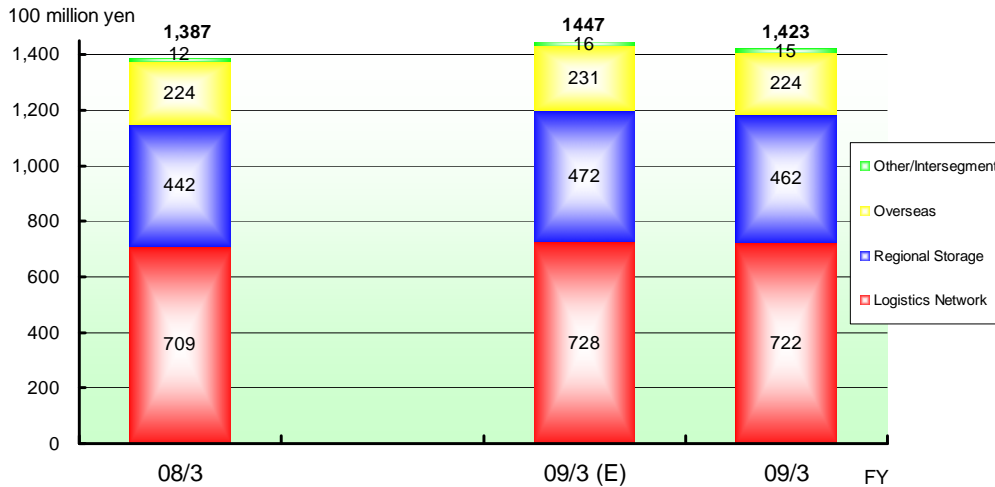
Note: Based on the definitions specified by the Japan Frozen Food Association, net sales of frozen foods also include net sales of frozen foods handled by our Marine Products and Meat and Poultry Products business divisions.

Logistics Earnings Hit by High Fuel Costs; Overseas Business Improved on Its Strong Performance in FY08/3

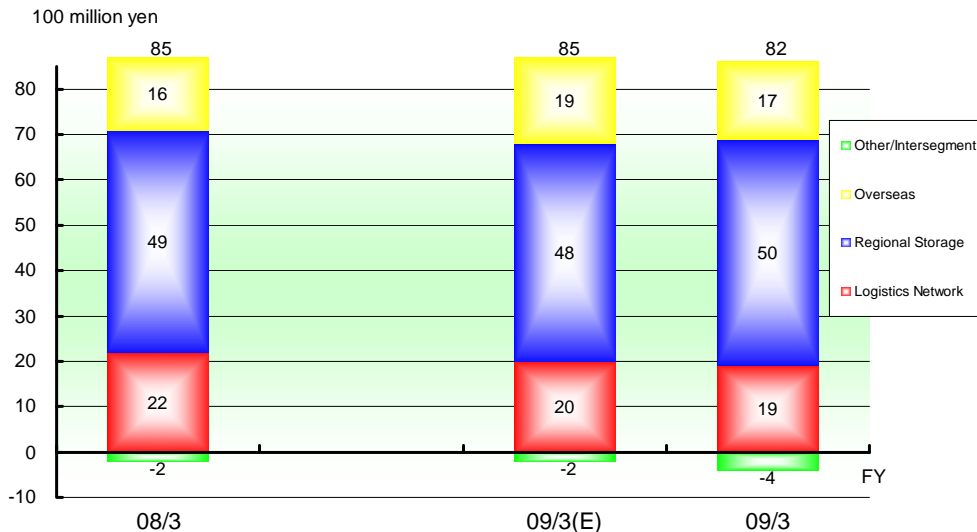


Factors Responsible for Changes in Logistics Results Compared with FY08/3

Net Sales by Sub-Segment of Logistics



Operating Income by Sub-Segment of Logistics



1. Overseas

Shipments of meat, poultry, and frozen vegetable products to our cold storage facilities at the port of Rotterdam and inland in the Netherlands grew steadily, and demand for our freight forwarding services also continued to expand. As a result, both net sales and earnings rose on a local currency basis. Even after the euro to yen conversion, overall net sales matched the previous year's level, and operating income grew by ¥100 million. There are concerns about the potential impact on our business of Europe's economic slowdown, but as yet we have felt no direct, major effects.

2. Regional Storage

The industry as a whole saw a slowdown in cargo shipments during the last half of the year due to the economic downturn. Nichirei's Regional Storage business similarly experienced a slowdown in outbound shipments, resulting in higher capacity utilization rates and stagnant inbound shipments. Income from cargo handling was down, but profitability was maintained by reducing operating costs and by shifting fixed costs to variable costs wherever possible. Net sales grew by 2% in real terms compared with FY08/3. Operating income held firm at the previous year level partly due to the closure of one facility.

3. Logistic Network

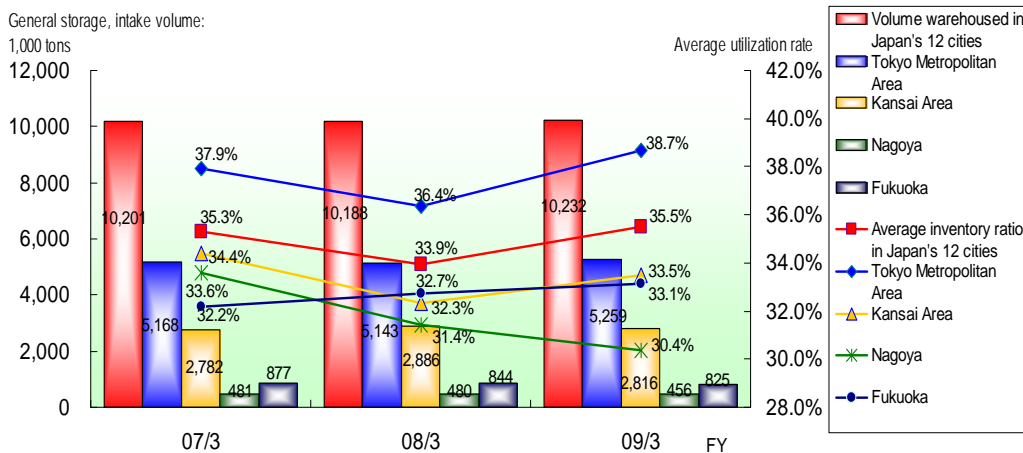
Net sales were up 3% year on year in real terms on stronger demand from the TC and department store market, and expansion of our transport business. Nevertheless, earnings fell by ¥300 million compared with FY08/3 due to the high cost of fuel surcharges.

Inventory Levels Rising due to Slowdown in Cargo Flows



Cold Storage Capacity Utilization

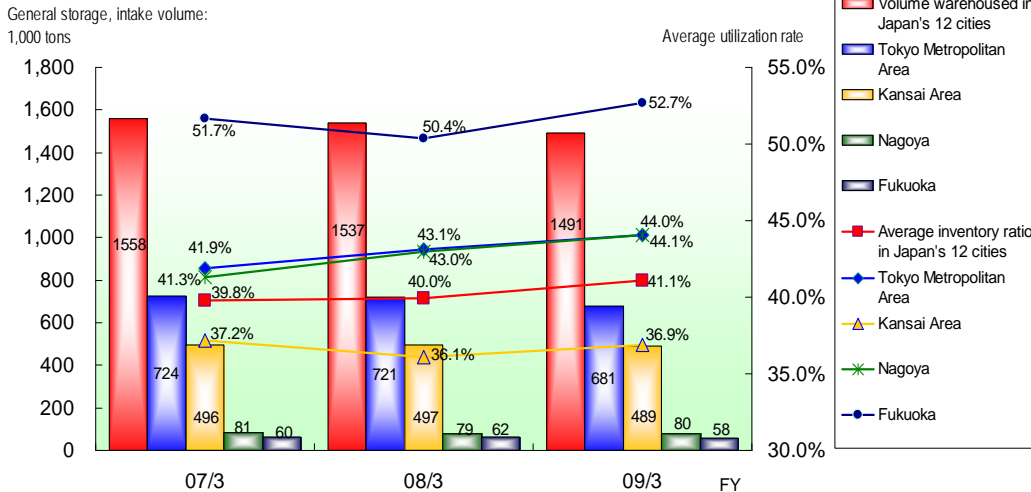
Industry-Wide Cold Storage Capacity Utilization



(Source: Compiled using data from the Japan Association of Refrigerated Warehouses)

* The Sapporo/ Ishikari and Nagoya/ Bihoku Districts were added in FY08/3, so they are not included in this time-series comparison.

Nichirei Group Cold Storage Capacity Utilization



1. Industry as a Whole

Overall cargo intake volumes were at previous year levels, but cargo flows slowed during the second half of the year due to the economic downturn. As a result, the overall inventory rate rose by nearly two points compared with FY08/3.

2. Nichirei Group

Intake volumes were down slightly because of the contraction of the economy in the second half of the year. However, outbound shipments also fell, with the result that the overall inventory rate rose by more than one percentage point compared with the previous year.

3. Industry-Wide Facility Capacity

Overall facility capacity rose by 1%.

Share of Total Domestic Cold Storage Capacity

(As of January 1, 2009)

| Company/Group | No. of facilities | Capacity (Tens of thousands of tons) | Change from Apr. '08 | Capacity share | Main area of operation |
|---------------------|-------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------|------------------------|
| Nichirei Group | 85 | 133 | -1 | 12% | Nationwide |
| Yokohama Reito | 42 | 70 | 4 | 6% | Nationwide |
| Maruha Group | 37 | 57 | 0 | 5% | Nationwide |
| Toyo Suisan Group | 17 | 33 | 0 | 3% | Nationwide |
| Nippon Suisan Group | 16 | 32 | 1 | 3% | Nationwide |
| Igarashi Reizo | 9 | 21 | 2 | 2% | Kanto |
| Matsuoka | 6 | 16 | 0 | 1% | Kanto, Kansai, Chugoku |
| K.R.S. | 23 | 14 | 2 | 1% | Nationwide |
| Hutechnorin | 10 | 13 | 0 | 1% | Nationwide |
| Konoike Unyu | 12 | 13 | 0 | 1% | Nationwide |
| Housen Reizo | 4 | 11 | 0 | 1% | Kansai |
| Hyoshoku | 7 | 11 | 0 | 1% | Kansai |
| Hohsui | 7 | 10 | 0 | 1% | Kanto |
| Futaba | 5 | 10 | 0 | 1% | Kanto |
| Yamate Reizo | 5 | 10 | 1 | 1% | Kanto, Chubu |
| Kowan Reizo | 6 | 9 | 0 | 1% | Kanto, Kansai, Kyushu |
| Kawanishi Warehouse | 7 | 8 | -1 | 1% | Kanto, Kansai |
| Tokyo Toyomi Reizo | 3 | 7 | 0 | 1% | Kanto |
| Other | 1,334 | 658 | 658 | 58% | |
| Total | 1,635 | 1,136 | 12 | 100% | |

(Source: Compiled using data from the Japan Association of Refrigerated Warehouses)

Steps Were Taken to Increase Liquidity to Prepare for Redemption of Corporate Bonds and Loan Repayments in FY10/3



Factors Influencing Changes in Consolidated Balance Sheet for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 2009

(100 million yen; amounts less than 100 million yen are omitted)

| Item | 08/3 | 09/3 | Change (Amount) | |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------|
| [Assets] | | | | |
| Current assets | 1,030 | 1,165 | +134 | (i) |
| Fixed assets | 1,547 | 1,707 | +159 | (ii) |
| Total assets | 2,578 | 2,872 | +294 | |
| [Liabilities/Shareholders' Equity] | | | | |
| Current liabilities | 812 | 1,115 | +303 | (iii) |
| Fixed liabilities | 600 | 625 | +24 | |
| Total liabilities | 1,413 | 1,740 | +327 | |
| Net Assets | 1,164 | 1,131 | -32 | |
| (Shareholders' equity) | 1,142 | 1,109 | -33 | |
| Interest-bearing debt | 905 | 1,104 | +199 | (iii) |
| (Excluding lease obligations) | 661 | 879 | +217 | |
| Item | 08/3 | 09/3 | Change (Amount) | |
| Capital investment | - | 139 | - | (iv) |
| (Excluding leased assets) | 70 | 119 | +49 | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 131 | 137 | +5 | |
| (Excluding leased assets) | 94 | 100 | +5 | |

Major Factors

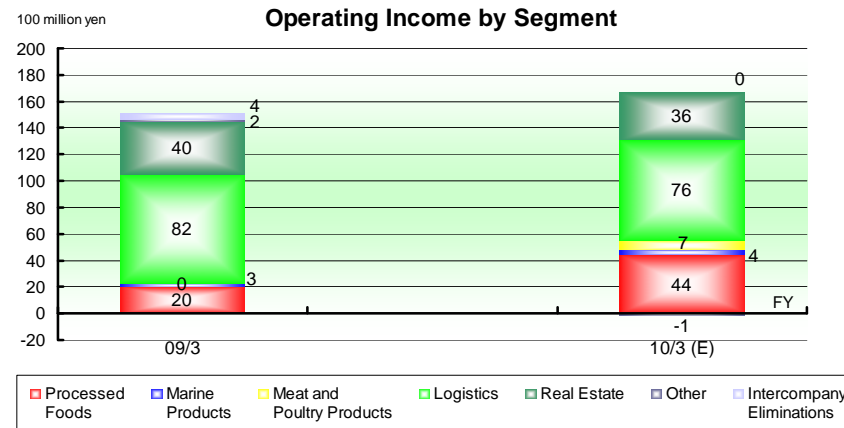
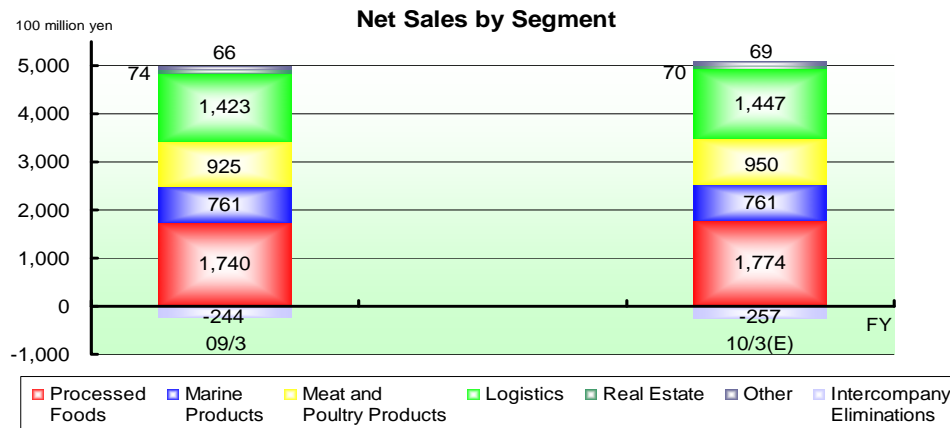
- (i) Cash and bank deposits were increased ahead of schedule to ensure availability of funds for loan repayment.
- (ii) Adoption of new lease accounting standards resulted in an increase in leased assets.
- (iii) Funds for repayment of corporate bonds and loans due in FY10/3 were prepared ahead of schedule.
- (iv) Major capital investments in FY09/3:
 - (Logistics)
 - Kyokurei Yamashita Distribution Center
 - Logistics Kyushu Fukuoka Higashi-hama Distribution Center
 - Frigo Logistics Radomsko Center (Poland)

Lower Raw Material Costs, and Stabilization of Markets for Meat and Poultry, and Marine Products Expected to Boost Sales and Earnings in FY10/3



Forecast of Consolidated Results for the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2010

| (100 million yen; amounts less than 100 million yen are omitted) | 09/3 | 10/3(E) | Forecast change in for FY10/3 | |
|--|-------|---------|-------------------------------|----------|
| | | | Amount of gain (loss) | Rate (%) |
| Net Sales | 4,745 | 4,814 | +68 | 1.5% |
| Operating Income | 151 | 166 | +14 | 9.6% |
| Recurring Income | 141 | 145 | +3 | 2.3% |
| Net Income | 60 | 77 | +16 | 27.9% |



- Sales are forecast to rise in Processed Foods, Meat and Poultry, and Logistics. Overall operating income is expected to grow by ¥1.5 billion, with gains in Processed Foods and Meat and Poultry Products offsetting losses in Logistics and Real Estate.
- In Processed Foods, demand for pre-cooked frozen foods for commercial use is unlikely to recover until 2Q or later. In addition, the number of items in our product line was consolidated at the end of the last fiscal year. As a result, net sales are not expected to rise significantly in FY10/3. However, earnings are forecast to be sharply higher due to lower raw material costs and the impact of measures being implemented to improve profitability.
- Net sales are forecast to rise in Logistics. Operating income is expected to fall, however, despite an expansion in transport services and the elimination of fuel surcharges. Major factors will be exchange losses in the Overseas segment due to the weak euro, and sluggish demand for Regional Storage services because of the slowdown in cargo flows caused by the current economic downturn.
- The Group's non-operating balance is forecast to worsen by ¥1.2 billion compared with FY09/3. The Group's financial account balance is anticipated to show an increase of ¥600 million in net interest expenses.
- Net income is forecast to rise ¥1.7 billion year on year. The one-time write-off of ¥1.7 billion in FY09/3 that accompanied the adoption of new lease accounting standards will no longer be a factor, so extraordinary losses in FY10/3 are expected decline by ¥1.5 billion compared with the previous year.

Extraordinary Loss Increased by ¥2.3 billion Due to Adoption of New Accounting Standards



| (Unit: 100 million yen; amounts less than 100 million yen are omitted) | | Comparison between FY08/3 and FY09/3 | | | Comparison between FY09/3 and FY10/3 (E) | | | | |
|--|-----|--------------------------------------|------|-----------------|--|-------|-----------------|-----|-----|
| | | 09/3 | 08/3 | Change (Amount) | 10/3 (E) | 09/3 | Change (Amount) | | |
| [Non-Operating Revenues/Expenses] (Main items) | | -9 | -4 | -5 | [Non-Operating Revenues/Expenses] (Main items) | | -21 | -9 | -11 |
| Dividend income and interest expenses, net | (i) | -12 | -6 | -5 | Dividend income and interest expenses, net | (ii) | -19 | -12 | -6 |
| Equity in earnings/losses of affiliates | | +2 | +3 | -1 | Equity in earnings/losses of affiliates | | +1 | +2 | -1 |
| [Extraordinary Income/Losses] (Main items) | | -28 | -4 | -23 | [Extraordinary Income/Losses] | (iii) | -13 | -28 | +15 |
| Gain on sales of property, plant and equipment | | +6 | +7 | -1 | | | | | |
| Gain on sales of investment securities | | +0 | +4 | -3 | | | | | |
| Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment | | -7 | -8 | +1 | | | | | |
| Loss on discontinued operation | | -3 | -1 | -1 | | | | | |
| Loss on adoption of revised lease accounting standards | | -17 | - | -17 | | | | | |

(i) Interest payable increased by ¥600 million as a result of the adoption of new lease accounting standards.

(ii) Funds needed to redeem corporate bonds and repay long-term debt were prepared ahead of schedule during FY09/3, taking into account expected future increases in interest rates. As a result, interest payable will increase by ¥600 million in FY10/3.

(iii) A one-time prior period adjustment of ¥1.7 billion was charged in FY09/3 as a result of adoption of new lease accounting standards.

Segment Data



Results, Forecasts, Previous Forecasts, and Year-on-Year Comparisons of Net Sales and Operating Income by Segment

Unit: 100 million yen (amounts less than 100 million yen are rounded off, some fractional amounts have been adjusted)

| | 08/3 | 09/3 | | 10/3 (E) |
|---------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | (E) | Actual | |
| (Net Sales) | | | | |
| Processed Foods | 1,750 | 1,761 | 1,740 | 1,774 |
| Marine Products | 747 | 760 | 761 | 761 |
| Meat and Poultry Products | 839 | 946 | 925 | 950 |
| Logistics | 1,387 | 1,447 | 1,423 | 1,447 |
| Real Estate | 75 | 74 | 74 | 70 |
| Other | 63 | 66 | 66 | 69 |
| Intercompany Eliminations | -225 | -256 | -244 | -257 |
| Total | 4,636 | 4,798 | 4,745 | 4,814 |
| (Operating Income) | | | | |
| Processed Foods | 41 | 13 | 20 | 44 |
| Marine Products | -5 | 5 | 3 | 4 |
| Meat and Poultry Products | 6 | 5 | 0 | 7 |
| Logistics | 85 | 85 | 82 | 76 |
| Real Estate | 43 | 38 | 40 | 36 |
| Other | 2 | 1 | 2 | -1 |
| Intercompany Eliminations | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Total | 174 | 149 | 151 | 166 |

Note: 09/3 (E) denotes current forecast announced on February 3, 2009.

Forward-Looking Statements



Aside from historical facts, Nichirei's present plans, forecasts and strategies as outlined in this publication consist of forward-looking statements about future business performance. These forecasts of future business performance and explanations of future business activities may or may not include words such as "believe," "expect," "plan," "strategy," "estimate," "anticipate" or other similar expressions. These statements are based on the information available to Nichirei management at the time of publication. Actual results may differ significantly from these forecasts for a variety of reasons, and readers are therefore advised to refrain from making investment decisions based solely on these forward-looking statements. Nichirei will not necessarily revise its forward-looking statements in accordance with new information, future events, and other results. Risks and uncertainties that could affect Nichirei's actual business results include, but are not limited to:

- (1) Changes in the economic conditions and business environment that may affect the Nichirei Group's business activities.
- (2) Foreign exchange rate risks, especially as regards the U.S. dollar and the euro.
- (3) Risks associated with the practicability of maintaining quality controls throughout the process from product development, procurement of raw materials, production, and sale.
- (4) Risks associated with the practicability of development of new products and services.
- (5) Risks associated with the practicability of growth strategies and implementation of low-cost systems.
- (6) Risks associated with the practicability of achieving benefits through alliances with outside companies.
- (7) Contingency risks.

However, factors that may affect the performance of the Nichirei Group are not limited to those listed above. Further, risks and uncertainties include the possibility of future events that may have a serious and unpredictable impact on the Group. This publication is provided for the sole purpose of enhancing the reader's understanding of the Nichirei Group, and should not be taken as a recommendation regarding investment decisions.