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Summary of Consolidated Results for the First Quarter of the Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2012

(Stock code: 2871)

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FY12/3 Q1 Consolidated Results and Interim/Full-Year Forecasts

(100 million yen; amounts less than 100 million yen are omitted)	Q1		Q2 (Cumulative)			Full Year		
	Actual	Change from FY11/3 Q1 (Amount)	(E)	Change from FY11/3 Q1-2 (Amount)	Change from Previous (E) (Amount)	(E)	Change from FY11/3 (Amount)	Change from Previous (E) (Amount)
Net Sales	1,103	+18	2,178	-14	-	4,422	+43	-
Operating Income	37	-6	54	-35	-	140	-26	-
Recurring Income	36	-6	47	-39	-	126	-35	-
Net Income	24	+2	27	-24	-	70	+29	-
EPS (Yen)	8	+1	9	-8	-	23	+10	-

Note: Figures with (E) are unchanged from those in the forecasts announced on May 10.

1. Net sales
 - (i) Overall net sales increased 2% year on year in Q1. In Processed Foods, sales increased 6% with large growth in sales for household use, reflecting the favorable market. In Marine Products and Meat and Poultry, sales declined 7% and 3%, respectively, affected mainly by the Tohoku-Kanto Earthquake. In Logistics, sales increased 4%, primarily attributable to rises both in domestic and overseas sales, offsetting the impact from the disaster. In Real Estate, net sales decreased 23%, mainly because of the renewal of contracts for rental properties.
2. Operating income
 - (i) Overall operating income decreased ¥0.6 billion year on year, but operating income in Processed Foods, Marine Products and Meat and Poultry was above the levels assumed in the forecasts for the first half.
 - (ii) Operating income in Processed Foods decreased ¥0.2 billion, with higher net sales failing to fully absorb cost increases, including rising costs of materials.
 - (iii) In Marine Products, operating income declined ¥0.2 billion as a result of lower sales, in addition to rises in local prices in the producing area.
 - (iv) Meat and Poultry recorded an increase of ¥0.2 billion in operating income year on year, attributable to improved profitability due to the absence of the impact of the foot-and-mouth disease experienced in the previous fiscal year, among other factors.
 - (v) In Logistics, operating income declined ¥0.3 billion as higher income could not offset the effects of the disaster and depreciation expenses from the establishment of new cold storage.
 - (vi) In Real Estate, operating income declined ¥0.3 billion, mainly because of the renewal of contracts for rental properties.
3. Recurring income and net income
 - (i) Net income increased ¥0.2 billion, mainly because of the absence of the extraordinary loss of ¥0.7 billion associated with the change in the accounting standard for asset retirement obligations in the previous fiscal year,
4. There is no change in the forecasts for the current fiscal year announced on May 10, partly due to uncertain factors for the entire fiscal year such as price trends for raw materials and the impact of the disaster.
5. Impacts of the Tohoku-Kanto Earthquake

	Annual plan E		Actual results for Q1		Comparison with prospects for impacts of the disaster
	Net Sales	Operating Income	Net Sales	Operating Income	
Marine Products	¥-3.9 billion	¥-0.1 billion	¥-0.5 billion	No impact	Declines in demand in the aftermath of the disaster were smaller than expected.
Meat and Poultry Products	¥-1.6 billion	¥-0.1 billion	No impact	No impact	The recovery in chicken meat production in the Tohoku region was fast, and the impact was smaller than expected.
Logistics	¥-2.5 billion	¥-0.3 billion	¥-0.9 billion	¥-0.2 billion	The impact was generally as expected.

FY12/3 Q1 Sales and Operating Income by Segment, with Interim and Full-Year Forecasts

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

		Q1			Q2 (Cumulative)			Full year		
		Actual	Change from FY11/3 Q1		(E)	Change from FY11/3 Q1-2		(E)	Change from FY11/3	
			Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio		Amount	Ratio
Net Sales	Processed Foods	424	26	6%	820	11	1%	1,640	21	1%
	Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods for Household Use	134	14	12%	240	7	3%	489	9	2%
	Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods for Commercial Use	194	9	5%	390	14	4%	797	26	3%
	Health Value	15	2	14%	30	3	12%	59	11	22%
	Other	81	0	0%	160	-13	-7%	295	-24	-8%
	Marine Products	156	-12	-7%	307	-37	-11%	651	-17	-3%
	Meat and Poultry Products	189	-6	-3%	381	-3	-1%	759	-24	-3%
	Logistics	360	14	4%	730	28	4%	1,486	92	7%
	Logistics Network	200	13	7%	399	15	4%	815	46	6%
	Regional Storage	112	4	3%	230	6	3%	460	23	5%
	Overseas	44	4	11%	93	13	17%	191	27	16%
	Other/Intersegment	4	-7	-64%	8	-6	-44%	20	-4	-16%
	Real Estate	14	-4	-23%	25	-10	-29%	51	-15	-23%
	Other	15	-1	-7%	30	-0	-1%	63	1	1%
	Intercompany Eliminations and Corporate	-55	2	-	-115	-3	-	-228	-13	-
Total	1,104	18	2%	2,178	-14	-1%	4,422	44	1%	
Operating Income	Processed Foods	10	-2	-13%	7	-18	-72%	36	-10	-22%
	Marine Products	2	-2	-53%	2	-5	-70%	6	0	1%
	Meat and Poultry Products	3	2	192%	3	3	525%	7	3	80%
	Logistics	16	-3	-16%	32	-7	-18%	70	-3	-4%
	Logistics Network	7	-1	-10%	12	-2	-16%	26	-0	-1%
	Regional Storage	9	-2	-20%	20	-3	-13%	43	0	1%
	Overseas	2	1	30%	4	0	4%	9	2	29%
	Other/Intersegment	-2	-0	-	-4	-2	-	-8	-5	-
	Real Estate	7	-3	-31%	11	-8	-42%	21	-15	-41%
	Other	1	-0	-8%	0	-2	-	2	-2	-52%
	Intercompany Eliminations and Corporate	-1	1	-	-1	1	-	-2	-0	-
Total	37	-7	-15%	54	-36	-40%	140	-27	-16%	

Note: Figures with (E) are unchanged from those in the forecasts announced on May 10.

1. Processed Foods

- (i) Overall net sales increased 6% year on year in Q1.
- (ii) Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods for Household Use posted strong sales growth of 12% year on year, exceeding the market level. Chicken products such as Mini Fried Chicken launched this spring became a strong driver, while cooked vegetables and rice products enjoyed good sales.
- (iii) Pre-Cooked Frozen Foods for Commercial Use posted sales growth of 5% year on year. This is attributable to healthy growth both in chicken products and croquettes in mass retailers, CVS, etc., reflecting demand for purchasing pre-cooked meals and eating at home, in contrast to the struggling restaurant sector in the aftermath of the disaster.
- (iv) Sales in Health Value increased 14% year on year, attributable to robust sales of acerola raw materials.
- (v) Operating income decreased ¥0.2 billion year on year. Although rises in raw materials and purchase prices were smaller than expected, they more than offset factors to increase earnings, including the effect of higher sales, improved productivity, and fixed cost reduction. The operation of GFPT Nichirei (Thailand) Company Limited (“GFN”) was conducted as planned. Operating income of this segment in 1Q exceeded the assumed level, but Nichirei is leaving the original forecasts unchanged.

2. Marine Products

- (i) Net sales declined 7% year on year, reflecting the impact of the earthquake as well as decreases in quantities supplied of fish eggs and shrimp.
- (ii) Operating income fell ¥0.2 billion, affected by lost revenues and higher local prices of prawn and octopus in the producing area.

3. Meat and Poultry Products

- (i) Overall net sales decreased 3% year on year, the result of declines in the handling of domestic chicken, which experienced tight supply following the earthquake, as well as a narrowing down of transactions in imported pork in light of the emphasis on profitability.
- (ii) Operating income increased ¥0.2 billion year on year, attributable to turnarounds in the market mainly for domestic chicken and pork as well as marketing efforts emphasizing profitability. The absence of negative factors, such as the foot-and-mouth disease experienced in the previous fiscal year, also contributed to the improved operating income.

4. Logistics

- (i) Overall net sales increased 4% year on year. Overall operating income fell ¥0.3 billion. Overseas operation and Logistics Network performed well. In Regional Storage, the capacity utilization rate was lower than a year ago, given the impact of the earthquake as well as the new cold storage where the launch of operations was still underway.
- (ii) Logistics Network: Net sales increased 7% year on year, thanks to increased revenues from new transfer centers. Operating income was down ¥0.1 billion as the leverage effect of higher revenues could not offset declines in income resulting from rises in delivery costs associated with the disaster and the subsequent suspension of logistic center operations.
- (iii) Regional Storage: Net sales increased 3% year on year, partly owing to volumes of the new storage that commenced operation in the previous fiscal year and inventory accumulation in response to the extremely hot weather and electric power saving, offsetting the impact of the earthquake. Operating income fell ¥0.2 billion, due to increases in costs, including depreciation expenses for newly established storage and the transfer of certain cargo from storage in the disaster stricken areas.
- (iv) Overseas: Net sales increased 11%, and operating income was up ¥0.1 billion. Despite the effect of the weak euro, significant sales and earnings gains were recorded on local currency bases, attributable to the effect of the acquisition of Godfroy in France and sustained growth in the handling of juices.

Factors Influencing Changes in Consolidated Balance Sheet for FY12/3 Q1

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

Item	11/6	11/3	Change (Amount)	
[Assets]				
Current assets	1,021	1,031	-9	(i)
Fixed assets	1,804	1,813	-8	
Total assets	2,826	2,845	-18	
[Liabilities/ Shareholders' equity]				
Current liabilities	1,083	1,103	-19	(ii)
Fixed liabilities	556	564	-7	
Total liabilities	1,640	1,668	-27	
Net assets	1,185	1,177	+8	
(Shareholders' equity)	1,151	1,150	+1	
Interest-bearing debt	915	969	-53	(ii)
(Excluding lease obligations)	676	724	-48	
Item	11/6	10/6	Change (Amount)	
Capital investment	19	35	-16	
(Excluding leased assets)	14	32	-17	
Depreciation and amortization	36	33	+2	
(Excluding leased assets)	27	24	+2	

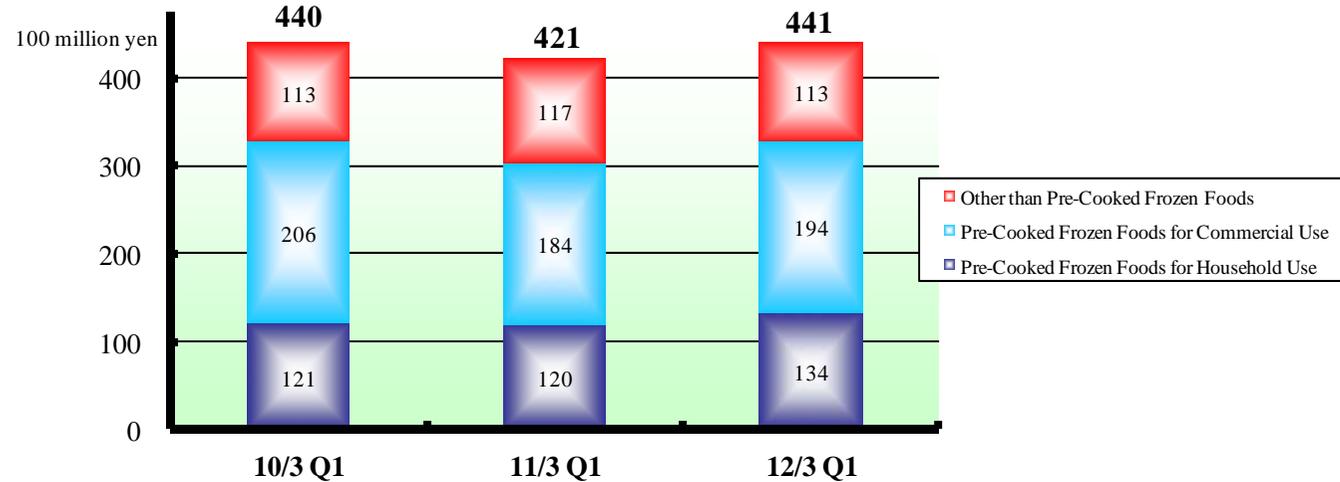
Main Factors

- (i) Because of seasonal factors, notes and accounts receivable and inventories increased ¥3.4 billion and ¥1.2 billion, respectively. Cash and time deposits decreased ¥6.4 billion after lowering the level of liquidity in hand—temporarily raised in response to the disaster—to normal.
- (ii) Other current liabilities and accounts payable increased ¥2.8 billion and ¥1.5 billion, respectively. Short-term bank loans decreased ¥4.7 billion, partly because of the use of current cash flow.

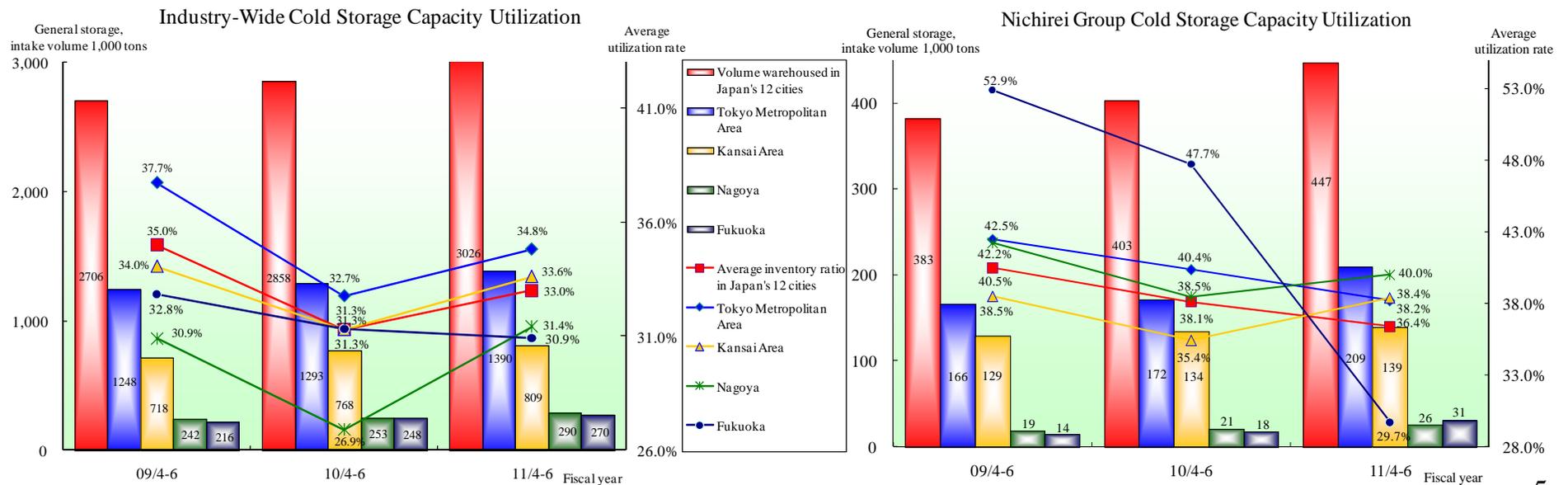
Reference Data

Historical Net Sales for Frozen Foods

(Based on definitions from the Japan Frozen Food Association, includes processed foods as well as marine products, meat and poultry products)



Cold Storage Capacity Utilization (Industry data adapted by Nichirei from Japan Association of Refrigerated Warehouses documents)



* The Ishikari region and the Bihoku region are included.

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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 materially 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:

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- (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.

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