

Supplemental Documents for 2nd Quarter of FY2020

November 5, 2020 Nippon Suisan Kaisha, LTD.



Revenue and income decreased compared to the previous year, as demand for dining out and tourism decreased sharply, fish prices were getting worse due to decreased demand, and sales for convenience stores declined.

Compared to the plan that the impact of COVID-19 would subside in the first half, ordinary profit was almost as expected due to the cost reduction effect. Profit attributable to owners of parent was affected by extraordinary losses such as disaster losses of typhoons. Interim dividends will be 4 yen per share as planned.

(Unit: 100 million yen)	2Q of FY2019 2Q of FY2020		Y-on-	Υ
(OTHE: 100 Hillion yell)	2Q 01 F12019	2Q 01 FY2020	(Amount)	(%)
Net Sales	3,454	3,208	(245)	(7.1)
Operating Profit	110	69	(41)	(37.1)
Ordinary Profit	121	89	(31)	(26.2)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	78	50	(27)	(35.7)

Initial Plan for FY2020	Progress (%)	
6,700	47.9	
190	36.7	
215	41.7	
150	33.6	

Overview of the 2nd Quarter of FY2020 by Segments



Food for household use remained firm due to the restriction on going out, but sales declined by 7% due to the decreased demand for dining out and tourism.

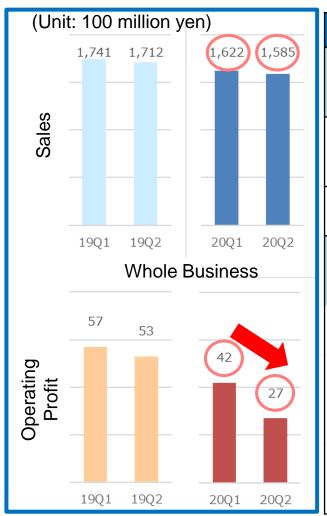
(Unit: 100 million yen)	2Q of FY2019	2Q of FY2020	Y-on-	
			(Amount)	(%)
Net Sales	3,454	3,208	(245)	(7.1)
Marine Products	1,413	1,266	(147)	(10.4)
Food Products	1,728	1,646	(82)	(4.8)
Fine Chemicals	137	122	(14)	(10.8)
General Distribution	83	84	0	0.4
Others	90	88	(1)	(1.8)
Operating Profit	110	69	(41)	(37.1)
Marine Products	54	18	(35)	(66.4)
Food Products	68	65	(3)	(5.3)
Fine Chemicals	11	9	(2)	(17.7)
General Distribution	8	9	1	19.5
Others	0	3	2	271.5
Common Costs	(32)	(36)	(3)	11.2
Ordinary Profit	121	89	(31)	(26.2)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	78	50	(27)	(35.7)

Status of 2Q of FY2020 (Jul - Sep in Japan, Apr - Jun in Overseas)



In Japan, profits declined due to sluggish sales prices of marine products and damage from typhoons on farmed tuna.

Overseas, sales of food for eating out were struggling due to the influence of COVID-19.

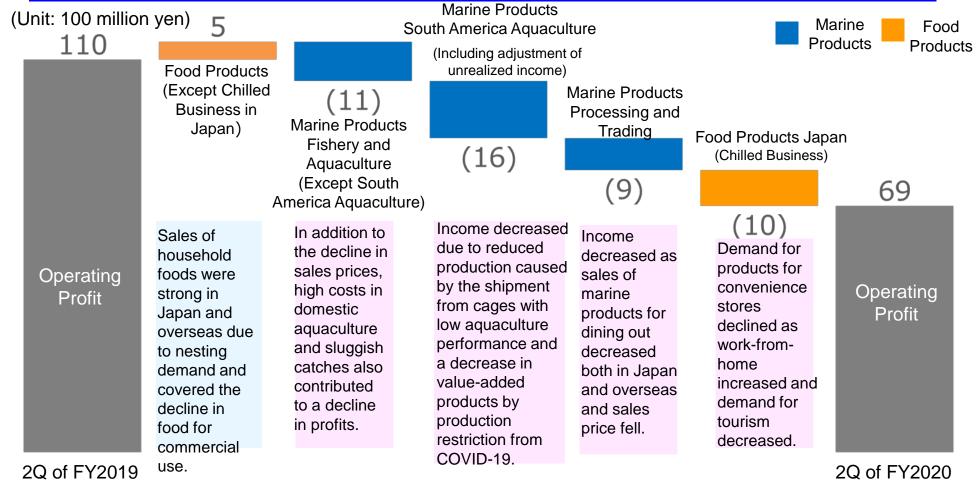


	Situation in 2Q of FY2020
Japan (Jul – Sep) Common to all businesses	Sales for hotels and restaurants gradually recovered, but did not return to the same level as the previous year. Fish prices were sluggish.
Food Products	Household foods continued to be strong. Sales of food for commercial use and products for convenience stores gradually recovered, but did not return to the same level as the previous year.
Marine Products	Profits decreased as the cost of farmed tuna was high due to typhoon damage. The catch was also sluggish.
Overseas (Apr-Jun) Common to all businesses	It was greatly affected by the restrictions on going out due to the spread of COVID-19.
Food Products in US & Europe	Sales of household foods remained strong. Sales of food for commercial use for dining out decreased.
Marine Products in South America	Selling price fell. In salmon/trout aquaculture, in addition to a decrease in production, profits decreased due to a decrease in the composition ratio of value-added products. The catch was also sluggish.
Marine Products in US & Europe	In addition to the decline in sales for hotels and restaurants, profitability declined due to a decrease in sales for high-profit cruise ships.

Operating Profit: Main Causes of Fluctuations (Y-on-Y)



Sales of household foods were strong in Japan and overseas and covered the decline in food for commercial use, but the chilled business was struggling. In Marine Products business, profits declined due to weak fish prices, reduced production in the South American salmon/trout farming business, and high cost in the domestic aquaculture business.



Consolidated Balance Sheet (Y-on-Y)



Withdraw cash and deposit and repay debt

The Italic and bold figures means increase/decrease, compared to 4Q of FY2019.

(Unit: 100 million yen)

Current Assets 2,405 (125)

Cash and deposits 135 (137)

Notes and accounts receivable 801 2

Inventory 1,309 (0)

Non-current Assets 2,411 27

Property, plant and equipment 1,480 *0*Intangible assets 98 *(4)*Investment and other assets 832 *31*

Total Assets

I,817 **(**



Current Liabilities 1,607 (361)

Notes and accounts payable 384 **29**Short-term borrowings 844 **(364)**Accrued expenses 218 **(14)**

Non-currents liabilities 1,433 **210**

Long-term borrowings 1,207 **203**

Net Assets 1,775 **52**

Shareholder's equity 1,587 **55**

Equity Ratio

As of March 2020 :31.2%

As of September 2020 : 33.0%

Consolidated Cash Flow Statement (Y-on-Y)



Free cash flows improved significantly.

(Unit: 100 million yen)

	(51111	. 100 1111111011 9011)	
	2Q of FY2019	2Q of FY2020	Y-on-Y
Profit before income taxes	119	80	(38)
Depreciation & Amortization	93	97	3
Working Capital	(199)	(7)	192
Income taxes paid	(31)	(13)	17
Others	(48)	(9)	39
Net cash provided by operating activities	(67)	146	213
 Investment in (Purchase of) property, plant and equipment 	(137)	(143)	(5)
• Others	0	46	45
Net cash provided by investing activities	(136)	(96)	39
Increase (Decrease) in short-term borrowings	296	(278)	(575)
 Increase (Decrease) in long-term borrowings 	(66)	124	190
• Others	(22)	(22)	0
Net cash provided by financial activities	207	(176)	(384)
Cash and cash equivalent at end of term	165	188	

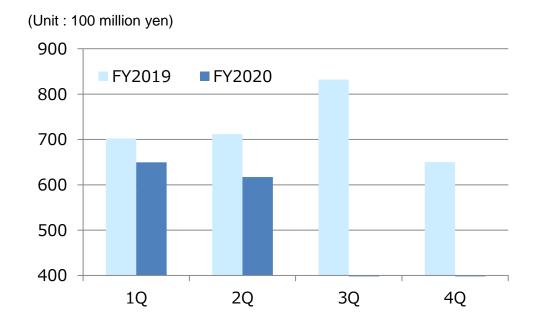


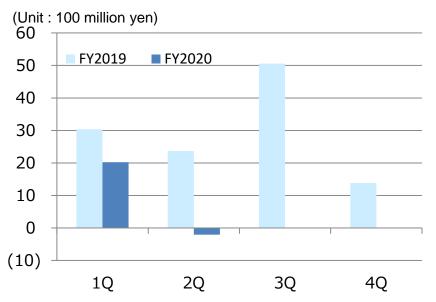
Both revenue and income declined due to a decrease in production of the South American salmon/trout aquaculture business, high cost in domestic aquaculture and low catches, in addition to the decline in sales prices of major fishes such as salmon/trout and yellowtail.

(Unit: 100 million yen)	20 of EV2010	2Q of FY2019 2Q of FY2020	Y-on-Y		
(Orna: 100 million yen)	2Q 01 F12019	2Q 01 F12020	(Amount)	(%)	
Net Sales	1,413	1,266	(147)	(10.4)	
Operating Profit	54	18	(35)	(66.4)	

Net Sales (Quarterly)

Operating Profit (Quarterly)

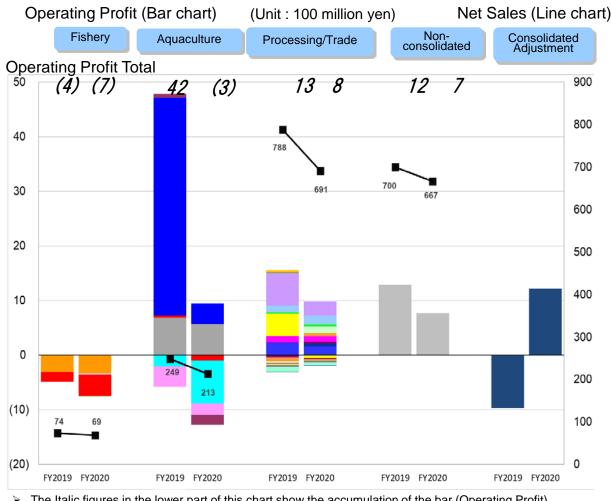




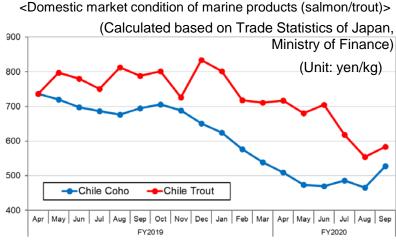
Marine Products Business Net Sales & Operating Profit (Y-on-Y)



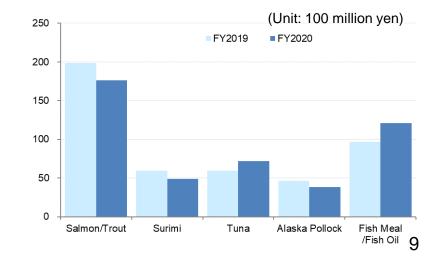
Fisheries and aquaculture were weak due to slow catches, sluggish sales prices and high costs, and sales of marine products were struggling due to a decline in demand for eating out.



- > The Italic figures in the lower part of this chart show the accumulation of the bar (Operating Profit)
- Consolidated Adjustment includes unrealized income on inventories, amortization of goodwill, etc. .



<Sales by Main Species of Non-consolidated(Y-on-Y)>



Profit Structure of Salmon/Trout Farming in South America



In addition to the reduction in production due to the fact that fish cages with low aquaculture performance were targeted for landing, there was guidance to prevent the production system from becoming dense due to COVID-19, and the production of value-added products decreased, resulting in a decrease in profit. Profit decreased by 1.6 billion yen year-on-year including adjustment of unrealized income.

Evaluation on fish in the pond and unrealized income is affected by the stock quantity and profit ratio. The difference between the reversal of the adjustment in the previous year and the adjustment in the

current year affects the current period. (Unit: 100 million yen) <Salmon/Trout aquaculture business 50 in South America> 40 Valuation of fish (6)in the ponds 30 (Valuation by IFRS) (Note: 1) Profit or loss 20 -29 on business 33 10 Consolidated 12 Adjustment(Note:2) 0 (9)(10)(10)(20)FY2019 FY2020

(Note2) Adjustment of unrealized profit

Closing Adjustment of the profit included in the inventory of the Nissui Group

(Note1)

Evaluation of Fish in the pond Based on IFRS, evaluate the fish of a certain weight in farming cages with expected sales price

The calculation methods were united into Norway method from the end of FY2019 if the evaluated fish is 2kg or more.

<Evaluation target>
<In the past>
More than 2kg of the sea cultured fish

<After change>
Every cultured fish



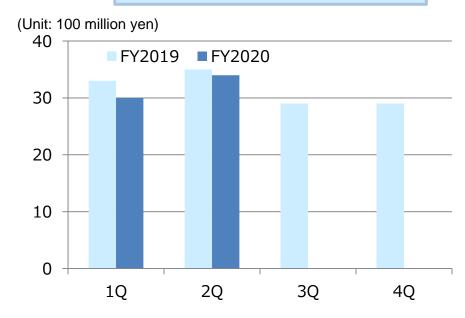
Sales of household foods were strong and covered the decline in food for commercial use. Sales declined significantly due to a decrease in sales of products for CVS in the chilled business.

(Unit : 100 million yen)	20 of EV2010	of EV2010 20 of EV2020	Y-on-Y		
(Orme: 100 million you)	2Q 01 F12019	2Q 01 F12020	(Amount)	(%)	
Net Sales	1,728	1,646	(82)	(4.8)	
Operating Profit	68	65	(3)	(5.3)	

Net Sales (Quarterly)

(Unit: 100 million yen) 900 860 820 780 740 700 1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q

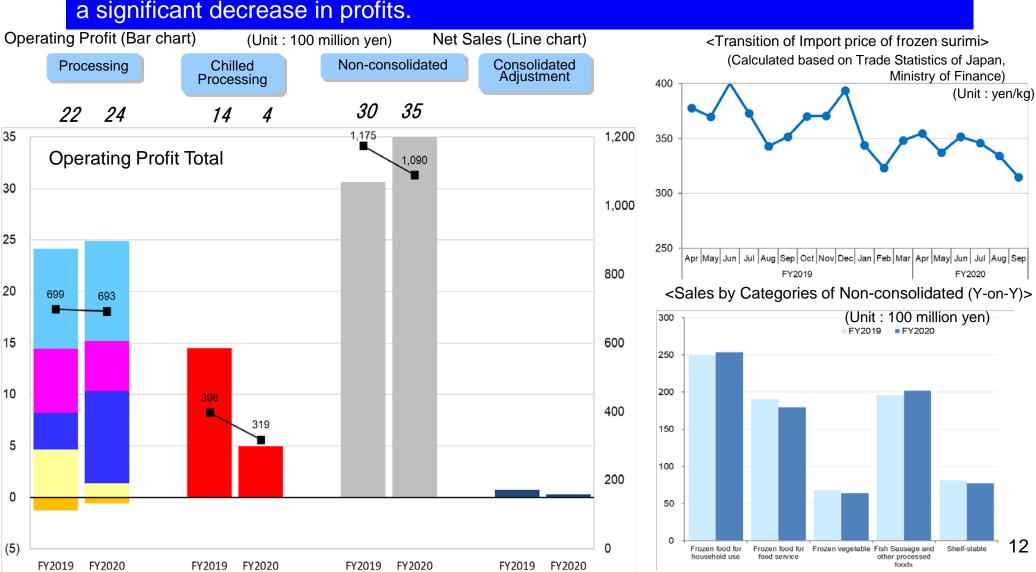
Operating Profit (Quarterly)



Food Products Business Net Sales & Operating Profit (Y-on-Y)



Sales of overseas food products to mass retailers were particularly strong. Efforts were made to reduce costs in the chilled business, but the decline in sales affected a significant decrease in profits.

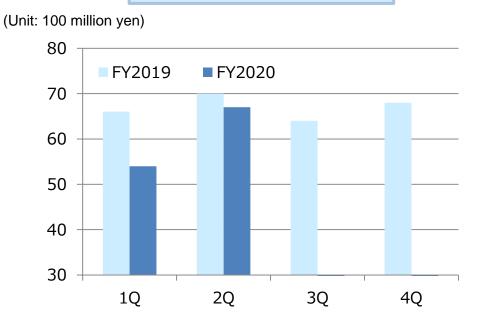




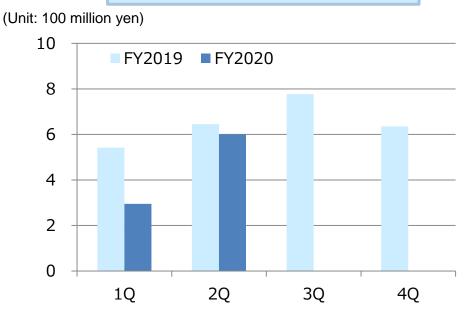
Sales of pharmaceutical raw materials declined whereas sales of functional raw materials for healthy food were firm. Besides, since we sold the pharmaceutical business of a subsidiary in April, both revenue and income decreased.

(Unit: 100 million yen)	20 of EV2010	2Q of FY2019 2Q of FY2020		n-Y
	2Q 01 F12019	2Q 01 F12020	(Amount)	(%)
Net Sales	137	122	(14)	(10.8)
Operating Profit	11	9	(2)	(17.7)

Net Sales (Quarterly)



Operating Profit (Quarterly)





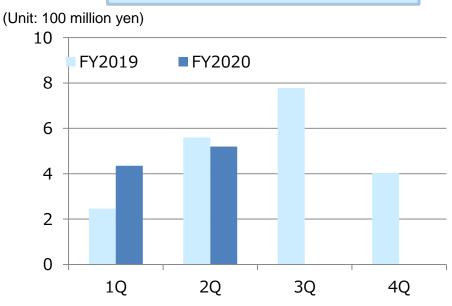
While cargo movements were slowing down, sales and profits remained at the same level as the previous year due to the new operation of Osaka Maishima Logistics Center Building No. 2.

(Unit: 100 million yen)	20 of EV2010	of EV2010, 20 of EV2020	Y-on-Y	
(Orin: 100 frimiori yeri)	2Q 01 F12019	2Q 01 F12020	(Amount)	(%)
Net Sales	83	84	0	0.4
Operating Profit	8	9	1	19.5

Net Sales (Quarterly)

(Unit: 100 million yen) 50 FY2019 FY2020 45 40 35 1Q 2Q 3Q 4Q

Operating Profit (Quarterly)





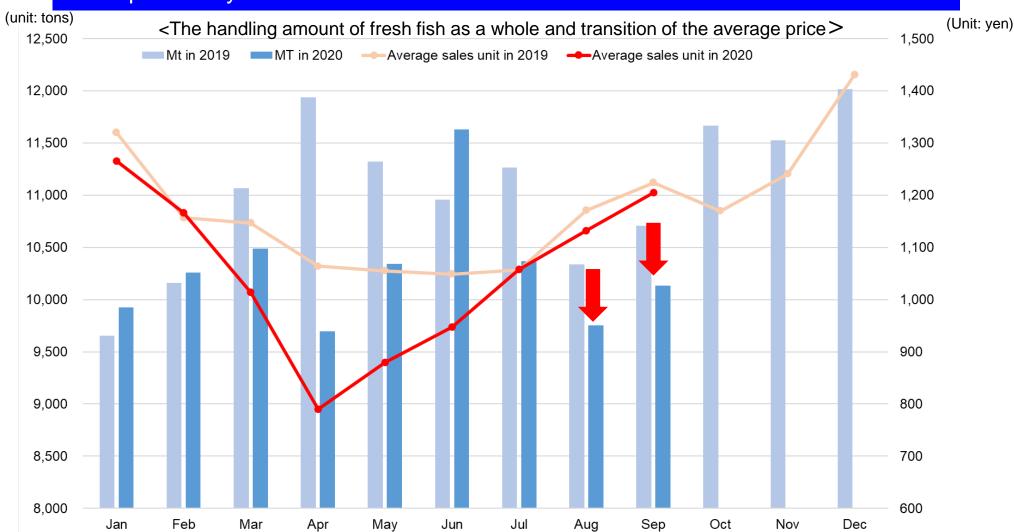
Full-year Outlook for FY2020

Fisheries market conditions (Japan)

Source: Tokyo Central Market Statistics (Monthly and yearly report)



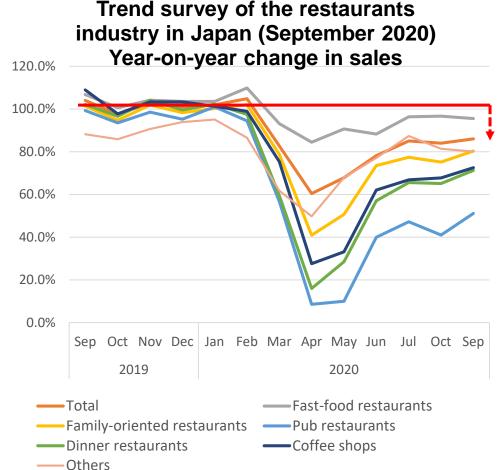
The average price is on a recovery trend, but the handling volume has not returned to the previous year's level.

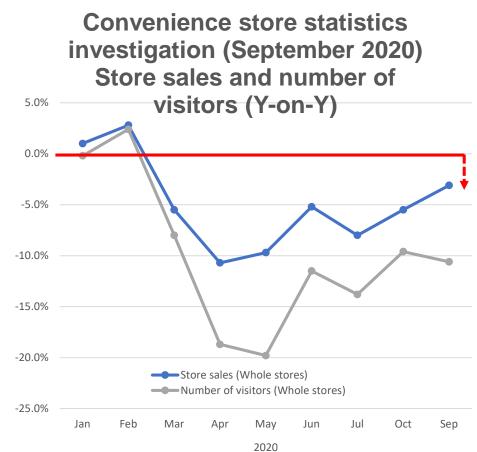


Commercial Foods Mmarket (Japan)



Sales declined sharply from March to May in the food service industry and convenience store. There was a slight recovery from June, but it is still below the previous year's level.

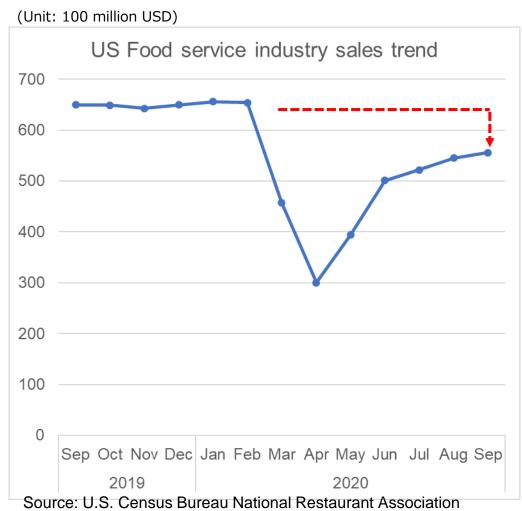


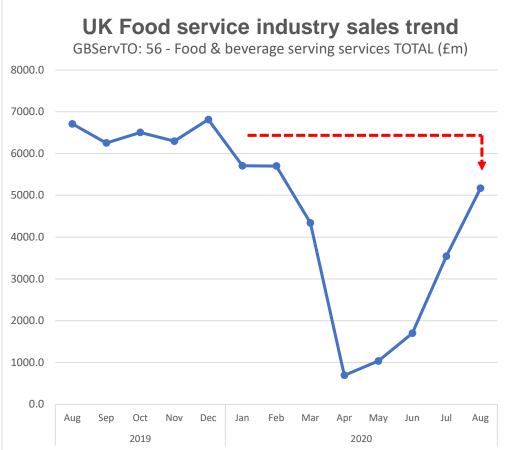


Commercial Foods Market (Overseas)



Sales also declined sharply from March to May in the US and UK. There was a slight recovery from June, but it is still below the previous year's level.





Source: Office for National Statics

Household Foods Market (Japan)

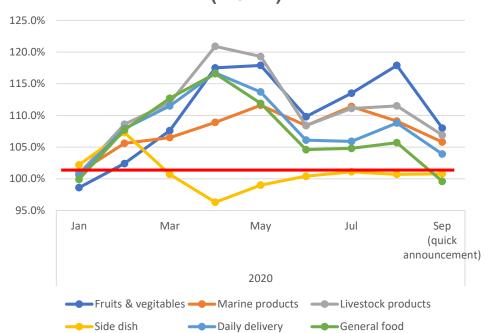


Mass retailers are strong due to demand for nesting.

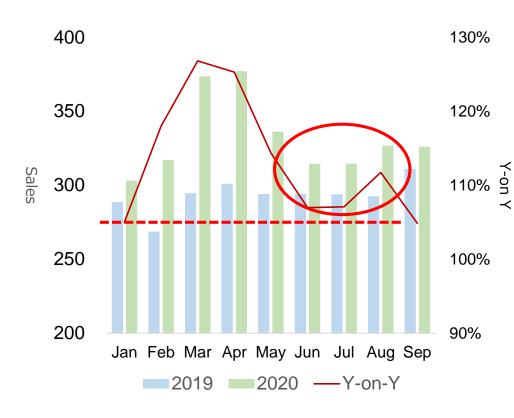
Market expansion of frozen foods for household use slowed down after June.

<Supermarket sales statics>

Supermarket sales statics (Whole stores) (Y-on-Y)



<Frozen food sales amount
(excluding mail order and home delivery)>



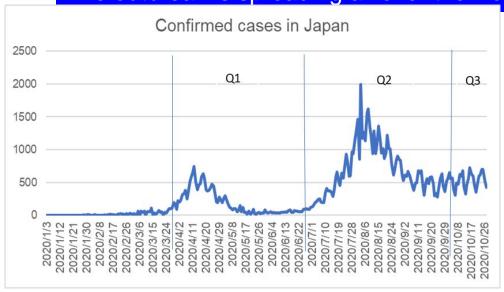
Source: Supermarket Sales Statistics Survey (National Supermarket Association, Japan Supermarket Association, All Japan Supermarket Association)

Source: Intage SRI-M

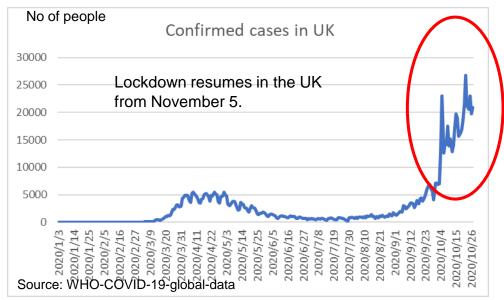
Infection Status of COVID-19

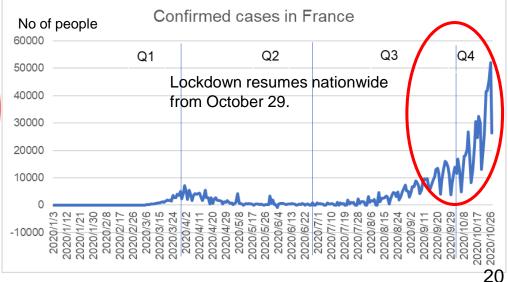


The outbreak is spreading all over the world in October.







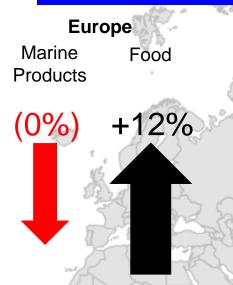


Outlook for 2nd half of FY2020: Net Sales (Y-on-Y)

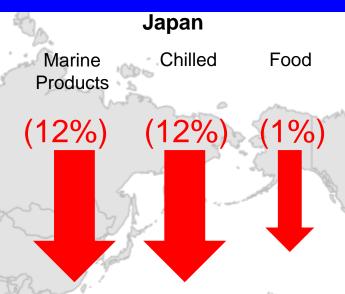


North

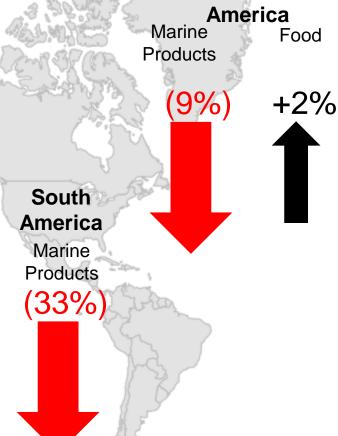
In the food business in North America and Europe, household foods will cover the decline in food for commercial use and sales will increase. In the marine products business, sales will decline due to lower demand and lower sales prices. In Japan, sales will decrease due to a decrease in sales of products for CVS in the chilled business.



The negative range of the marine products business will be reduced thanks to the contribution of newly consolidated subsidiaries.



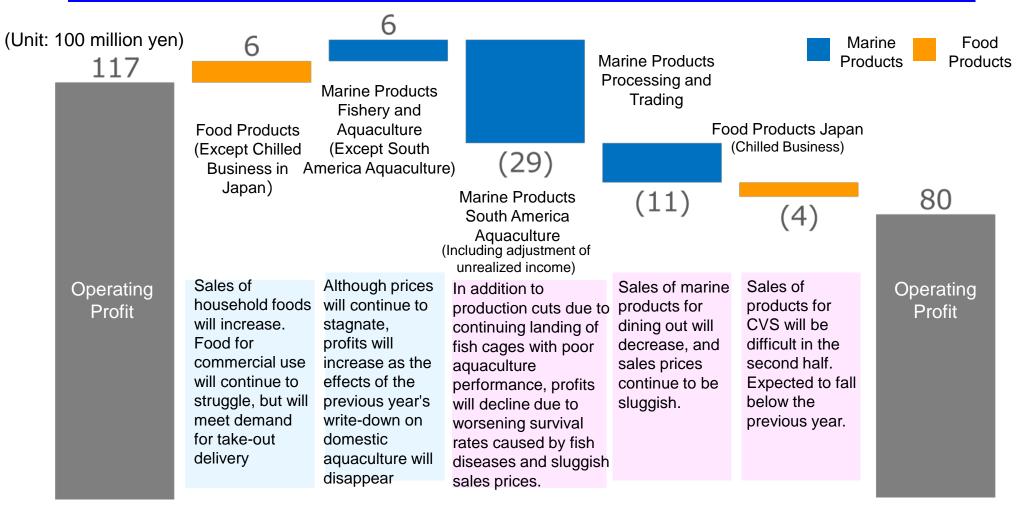
In the food business, sales of food for commercial use and shelf-stable foods will be decreased significantly, and the entire business cannot be covered.



Outlook for 2nd half of FY2020: Operating Profit (Y-on-Y)



While sales of household foods are expected to increase, the marine products business is expected to struggle due to declining demand and continued weak fish prices.



Current challenges and initiatives from the 2nd half and onward: Marine Products



(Current Challenges)

(Initiatives)

[Worsening catch results]

Slow catch in Japan and overseas

[Worsening aquaculture performance] <Salmon/trout in South America>

- Falling sales price and reduced production
- ·Fish disease and sea lion damage
- Reduced production of value-added products

<Aquaculture in Japan>

- Falling sales price
- Increase in cost of tuna due to the death by typhoon damage

[Market price decline of major fish species] (Salmon/trout, surimi, etc.)



- Improvement of operating efficiency by remodeling operating vessels
- Securing catch quotas
- Recovery of production of value-added products
 Improvement of fillet production capacity through remodeling processing plant and line to avoid denseness
- •Early sale of costly artificial seedling tuna
- •Improvement of the ratio of area processed tuna products
- •Revitalization of fishery sales floor by implementing campaign
- Increase inventory turnover

- Aiming for sustainable use of marine resources, remodeling fishing gear to prevent bycatch and small fish
- ·Improvement of aquaculture performance Strengthening measures against fish disease and sea lion damage
- Reduction of artificial seeding tuna
- Strengthening large-scale livestock tuna
- Strengthening measures against typhoons, red tides, and fish diseases
- Improve profitability by strengthening foodstuffs and prepared foods



Garlic shrimp to eat with shells



Easy cooking in the microwave with the tray

Current challenges and initiatives from the 2nd half and onward: **Food Products**



(Current challenges)

(Initiatives)

[Chilled Business]

Struggling due to the decrease in the number of customers visiting CVS

[Food for food service]

Struggling for eating out and prepared foods



Gratin "Cucina Carda" series for side dish section



[Europe]

Expansion of chilled products in Europe

 Improve productivity by reducing labor cost and reviewing production system

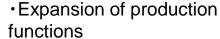
(Japan)

 Develop products (natural defrosting, etc.) which respond to labor shortages at the cooking site of the food service industry and the side dish section of mass retailers

(Overseas)

- Strengthen take-out and delivery
- Start sales in Germany

- Strengthen development of categories with expanding needs (chilled lunch boxes, prepared foods, etc.), and develop products with an awareness of reducing waste loss
- Differentiate by simple and laborsaving measures for dining out users
- ·Maximum use of white fish protein







Recognition and enlightenment of fast muscle protein





As part of the "Let's eat fast muscle protein everyday" series, we are developing products that use 100% Alaska pollack surimi, which is a high-quality protein equal to or better than eggs.

"Fast muscle protein" is a protein of "fast muscle" that exerts the instantaneous power that is the source of the agile movement of Alaska pollack. Research results have shown that lean body mass (a measure of muscle) increases significantly just by eating without any special exercise.



アスリートと共に - 身体と心を食で支える -



Yunomaru athlete curry with fast muscle protein

We concluded a "Comprehensive Agreement on Cooperation on Food and Sports" with Tomi City, Nagano Prefecture, where a highland training facility is located.

Through products that allow you to take fast muscle protein and EPA, we contribute to improving athlete performance and improving citizens' health.



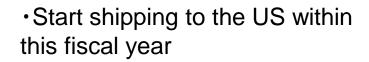
Current challenges and initiatives from the 2nd half and onward: Fine Chemicals



(Current challenges)

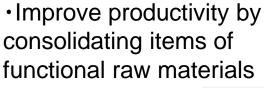
(Initiatives)

[Overseas expansion of pharmaceutical raw materials]
Delay of factory
inspection by US FDA





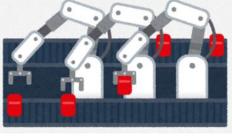
•Strengthen functions in both raw material procurement and manufacturing to expand demand in the future



- Improve yield and reduce cost in each production process of pharmaceutical raw materials
- Continue work to improve the manufacturing process to increase production and improve quality









The effects of COVID-19 were expected to subside in the first half and recover from the third quarter, but the infection has not subsided both in Japan and overseas, and Europe is moving to restrict going out again.

It is expected that the impact on food service/tourism demand and fish prices will continue in the future.

In addition, the US FDA's arrival in Japan has been delayed, and sales of pharmaceutical raw materials will decrease more than expected, so the annual plan will be revised, but the dividend forecast will not change.

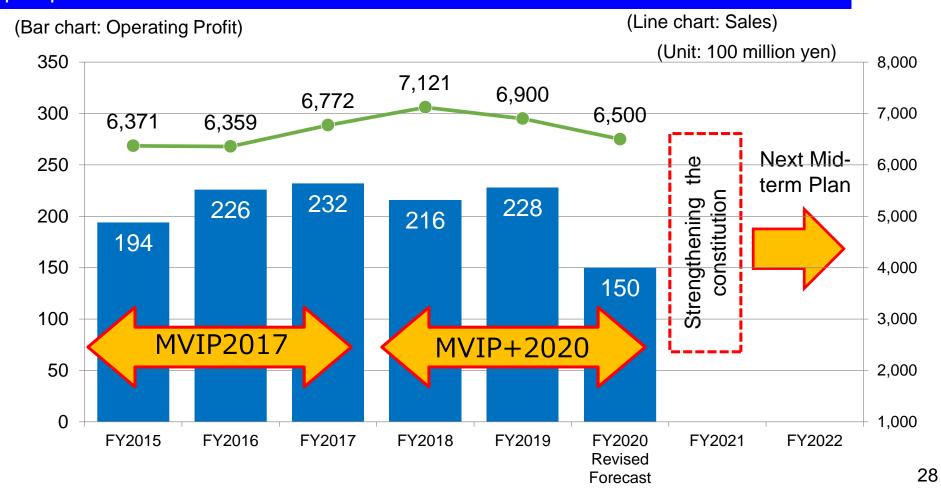
(Unit: 100 million yen)

		Revised Forecast	Y-on-	Y
	for FY2019	for FY2020	(Amount)	(%)
Net Sales	6,900	6,500	(400)	(5.8)
Operating Profit	228	150	(78)	(34.3)
Ordinary Profit	258	185	(73)	(28.3)
Profit attributable to owners of parent	147	115	(32)	(22.1)

Initial Forecast	Difference fro Foreca	
for FY2020	(Amount)	(%)
6,700	(200)	(3.0)
190	(40)	(21.1)
215	(30)	(14.0)
150	(35)	(23.3)



The outlook is uncertain and the recovery speed is fluctuating. Overseas expansion is indispensable for future growth strategies, but immigration restrictions continue due to re-expansion of infection. Therefore, 2021 will be a year for strengthening our constitution and the next mid-term plan will be postponed.





Although there are some difficulties due to COVID-19 disaster, we will strengthen the profitability of our business and strive to strengthen our constitution while firmly promoting ESG initiatives.

Ref.) Consolidated Income Statement (Y-on-Y)



Both revenue and income decreased year-on-year.

(Unit: 100 million yen)	2Q of FY2019	2Q of FY2020	Y-on-Y	Main Causes of fluctuations
Net sales	3,454	3,208	(245)	
Gross profit	665	608	(56)	
SGA Expenses	554	539	(15)	
Operating profit	110	69	(41)	
Non-operating income	20	27	7	Share of profit of entities accounted for using equity method 6
Non-operating expenses	9	7	(1)	
Ordinary profit	121	89	(31)	
Extraordinary income	2	6	4	Gain on sales of investment securities 2
Extraordinary losses	4	15	11	Loss on disaster 7 , Loss on valuation of investment securities 4
Profit before income taxes	119	80	(38)	
Income taxes - current	35	27	(8)	
Income taxes - deferred	2	0	(2)	
Profit	80	52	(27)	
Profit attributable to non-controlling interests	2	2	(0)	
Profit attributable to owners of parent	78	50	(27)	



Foreign exchange impact was negative due to yen appreciation in each country's currency.

Exchange rate	2Q of F	Y2019	2Q of F	Y2020	Increase/ (Y-o		Breakdown (Unit: 100 million yen)			
among overseas subsidiaries	Local Currency	JPY (100 million yen)	Local Currency	JPY (100 million yen)	Local Currency	JPY (100 million yen)	Local Currency	Impact of exchange rate		
USD (Million Dollar)	631	694	593	643	(37)	(51)	(41)	(9)		
EUR (Million Euro)	147	182	153	183	6	0	7	(7)		
DKK (Million Krone)	1,435	238	1,253	200	(181)	(38)	(30)	(7)		
Other Currencies	_	115	_	88	_	(26)	(23)	(3)		
Total		1,230		1,115		(115)	(86)	(28)		

[Ref. Foreign Exchange Rate]

	2Q of FY2019	2Q of FY2020	Change
USD		107.38 yen	
EUR	122.87 yen	118.74 yen	(3.4%)
DKK	16.46 yen	15.93 yen	(3.2%)

Note: The rate in the above table refers to the average foreign exchange rate during the 2nd quarter of each fiscal year.

Ref.) Consolidated Cumulative Net Sales by Segment Matrix (Y-on-Y)



(Unit: 100 million yen)

(OTILL : TOO ITIIII	Jap		No Ame			outh erica	As	sia	Eur	ope	Sub	Total	Consol Adjust		Grand	l Total
Marine	1,056	(78)	231	(13)	93	(41)	30	(5)	229	(34)	1,641	(173)	(374)	25	1,266	(147)
Products	1,135		244		135		35		263		1,814		(400)		1,413	
Food	1,574	(178)	318	3			24	(10)	198	(0)	2,116	(185)	(470)	102	1,646	(82)
Products	1,753		314				35		199		2,302		(573)		1,728	
Fine	135	(13)					2	0			138	(13)	(16)	(1)	122	(14)
Chemicals	149						2				151		(14)		137	
General	161	(1)									161	(1)	(77)	1	84	0
Distribution	163										163		(79)		83	
Others	122	1					0	(0)			122	1	(34)	(3)	88	(1)
Others	120						0				120		(30)		90	
Sub Total	3,050	(270)	549	(9)	93	(41)	58	(15)	428	(34)	4,181	(371)				
Sub Total	3,321		559		135		73		462		4,552					
Consolidated	(768)	90	(85)	(1)	(73)	21	(40)	13	(5)	1			(972)	125		
Adjustment	(858)		(84)		(94)		(53)		(6)				(1,098)			
Grand Total	2,282	(180)	463	(11)	20	(19)	18	(2)	423	(32)					3,208	(245)
Granu Total	2,462		475		40		20		455						3,454	

- The upper columns indicate the result of 2Q of FY2020, and the lower columns indicate that of FY2019. The Italic figures mean increase/decrease.
- Consolidated adjustment include elimination between the group companies.

Ref.) Consolidated Cumulative Operating Profit by Segment Matrix (Y-on-Y)



(Unit: 100 million yen)

(Office 100 film)		pan	North America South America		Asia		Eur	Europe		Common Costs		Sub Total		Consolidated Adjustment		d Total		
Marine	(0)	(14)	2	(4)	(0)	(38)	1	1	3	(1)			5	(57)	12	21	18	(35)
Products	14		6		37		0		5				63		(9)		54	
Food	41	(4)	13	3			(1)	(4)	9	0			63	(4)	1	0	65	(3)
Products	45		9				3		8				67		0		68	
Fine	9	(1)					0	(0)					9	(1)	(0)	(0)	9	(2)
Chemicals	11						0						11		0		11	
General	9	1											9	1	(0)	(0)	9	1
Distribution	7												7		0		8	
Others	3	2					0	0					3	2	(0)	(0)	3	2
Outers	0						0						0		0		0	
Common Costs											(36)	(3)	(36)	(3)	0	0	(36)	(3)
Common Costs											(33)		(33)		0		(32)	
Sub Total	63	(16)	16	(0)	(0)	(38)	0	(3)	12	(1)	(36)	(3)	55	(63)				
Sub Total	79		16		37		4		13		(33)		118					
Consolidated	3	2	2	0	10	19	1	1	(3)	(1)	(0)	(0)			14	22		
Adjustment	1		1		(9)		0		(1)		0				(7)			
Grand Total	67	(14)	18	0	9	(18)	2	(2)	9	(2)	(37)	(3)					69	(41)
Grand Total	81		17		27		4		11		(33)						110	

	perating Profit et Sales
1.4	(2.4)
3.8	
4.0	(0.0)
4.0	
8.0	(0.7)
8.7	
11.4	1.8
9.6	
4.0	3.0
1.1	
2.2	(1.0)
3.2	

- The upper columns indicate the result of 2Q of FY2020, and the lower columns indicate that of FY2019. The Italic figures mean increase/decrease.
- Consolidated adjustment include amortization of goodwill and unrealized income in inventory.

Disclaimer regarding forward-looking statements



This presentation contains forward-looking statements regarding Nissui's business projections for the current term and future terms. All forward-looking statements are based on rational judgment of management derived from the information currently available to it, and the Company provides no assurances that these projections will be achieved.

Please be advised that the actual business performance may differ from these business projections due to changes of various factors. Significant factors which may affect the actual business performance includes but are not limited to the changes in the market economy and product demand, foreign exchange rate fluctuations, and amendments to various international and Japanese systems and laws.

Accordingly, please use the information contained in this presentation at your own discretion. The Company assumes no liability for any losses that may arise as a result through use of this presentation.

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