Kewpie Corporation
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(Translation)

Matters to be disclosed on the Internet
pursuant to laws and ordinances and the Articles of Incorporation

Consolidated Notes
Non-Consolidated Notes

For the 98th Fiscal Year
(December 1, 2009 to November 30, 2010)

Kewpie Corporation

These matters are made available by publication on the Internet website of the Company pursuant to laws and ordinances and its Articles of Incorporation.
(http://www.kewpie.co.jp/company/ir/stocks_information03.html)

(Consolidated notes)

I. Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

1. Consolidated subsidiaries

The Group has fifty-two consolidated subsidiaries in the current fiscal year. The significant consolidated subsidiaries are K.R.S. Corporation, Kewpie Egg Corporation, Deria Foods Co., Ltd., Kanae Foods Co., Ltd. and Zenno Kewpie Egg Station Co., Ltd. In the current fiscal year, Osaka San-ei Logistics Corporation, M-logistics Corporation, Sun Family Logistics Corporation, Y-System Logistics Corporation and Kewpie Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. were included in the scope of consolidation because the significance of the companies increased and Kewpie Vietnam Co., Ltd. was newly established. Therefore six companies were added as consolidated subsidiaries. Besides, the number of consolidated subsidiaries decreased by two because three consolidated subsidiaries, Daily Mate Co., Ltd., Albstar Co., Ltd. and Akishima Yasai Kako Co., Ltd. were merged into one.

Among the fifteen non-consolidated subsidiaries, the principal one is Kyuso L-Plan Corporation. These companies are excluded from the consolidation, because their total amounts of total assets, net sales, net income (equal to the equity share) and earned surplus (equal to the equity share) do not have a significant effect on the total consolidated amounts of total assets, net sales, net income and earned surplus.

2. Application of the equity method

The equity method is applied to the investments in six affiliated companies. The significant equity-method affiliates are Aohata Corporation and Summit Oil Mill Co., Ltd. The investments in Kyuso L-Plan Corporation and 14 other non-consolidated subsidiaries, as well as Thai Q.P. Co., Ltd. and eight other affiliated companies, which are not accounted for by the equity method, are stated at cost, because the aggregate amounts of net income or loss and earned surplus, equal to the equity share, do not have a significant effect on the consolidated net income or loss and earned surplus.

3. Fiscal years of consolidated subsidiaries

The date of the closing of accounts of Kewpie (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Beijing Kewpie Corporation and Hangzhou Kewpie Corporation is December 31 of each year. The date of the closing of accounts of Kifuki U.S.A. Co., Inc., Q&B Foods Inc., Henningsen Foods, Inc., Henningsen Foods, Netherlands Inc., Kewpie Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. and Kewpie Vietnam Co., Ltd. is September 30 of each year.

For the purpose of preparation of consolidated financial statements, Kewpie (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Beijing Kewpie Corporation and Hangzhou Kewpie Corporation are consolidated based on their temporary financial statements as at September 30 and Kifuki U.S.A. Co., Inc., Q&B Foods Inc., Henningsen Foods, Inc., Henningsen Foods, Netherlands Inc., Kewpie Malaysia Sdn. Bhd. and Kewpie Vietnam Co., Ltd. are consolidated based on their financial statements at their balance sheet date. Significant transactions for the period from October 1 up to November 30, if any, are reflected in the consolidated financial statements.

4. Accounting policies

(1) Basis and method of valuation of significant assets

(a) Securities

i) Held-to-maturity bonds are stated at amortized cost (by the straight-line method).

ii) Capital stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies not subject to the equity method are stated at cost, determined by the moving average method.

iii) Other securities with market value are stated at market value, determined by market prices, etc. as of the closing of the fiscal year (Revaluation differences are all transferred directly to capital. Selling costs are determined by the moving average method.). Those without market value are stated at cost, determined by the moving average method.

(b) Derivatives

Stated at market value.

Hedge accounting is applicable to hedge transactions that meet the requirements thereof.

(c) Inventories

Products and purchased goods, work in process, raw materials and supplies are principally stated at monthly moving average cost (the value method to devaluate a book value for decreasing profitability). Some joint products are stated at retail periodic average cost (the value method to devaluate a book value for decreasing profitability).

(2) Depreciation of significant depreciable assets

(a) Tangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)

Tangible fixed assets, other than those described below, are depreciated using the declining-balance method, principally.

The buildings (excluding the improvements thereof) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The bases for periods of useful life and residual values are mostly identical with those stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law of Japan.

(b) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets)

Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The bases for periods of useful life are mostly identical with those stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law of Japan.

Software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method on the estimated useful life of internal use (five years).

(c) Lease assets

Finance lease transactions other than those which were deemed to transfer the ownership of leased assets to lessees are calculated by the straight-line method by considering the lease period to be useful life and the scrap value to be zero.

Finance lease transactions other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of leased assets to lessees, which started on or before November 30, 2008, are accounted for by the same method as that applied to ordinary operating leases.

(d) Long-term prepaid expenses

Long-term prepaid expenses are depreciated using the straight-line method.

(3) Accounting standards for significant allowances

(a) Allowance for doubtful accounts

To provide for losses on bad debts, the Company sets aside an estimated uncollectable amount, by taking into consideration the possible credit loss rate in the future based on the actual loss rate in respect of general credits, and the individual possibilities of collection in respect of possible non-performing credits and other specific claims.

(b) Reserve for sales rebates

To provide for payments for sales rebates to be incurred during each fiscal year, a reserve for sales rebates is provided based on an accrual basis in accordance with each company's policy (rate of the estimated payments for sales rebates to sales).

(c) Reserve for bonuses

To provide for the payment of bonuses to employees, the reserves for bonuses are provided according to the expected amount of the payment for employees based on the applicable period.

(d) Reserve for officers' bonuses

To provide for the payment of bonuses to officers, a reserve for officers' bonuses is provided according to the estimated amounts payable at the end of the fiscal year under review.

(e) Reserve for employee retirement benefits

To meet the payment of retirement benefits to employees, the Company provides an amount accruing for the current fiscal year, based on estimated retirement benefit obligations and plan assets as of the close of the said fiscal year. A simplified method is applicable to some subsidiaries. Prior year service liabilities for each fiscal year are treated as expenses from the relevant fiscal year, based on the straight-line method for a specific period of years (12 years, but 10 to 13 years applicable only to K.R.S. Corporation) not exceeding the average remaining years of service of employees when such liabilities occur.

Actuarial differences for each fiscal year are treated as expenses from the next fiscal year, based on the straight-line method for a specific period of years (12 years, but 10 to 13 years applicable only to K.R.S. Corporation) not exceeding the average remaining years of service of employees when such differences occur. The employee retirement benefits systems of the Company and subsidiaries consist of a defined benefit pension plan (fund type and bylaw type) and a retirement lump-sum grants system.

(Change in accounting policies)

Adoption of "Partial Revisions to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)"

Effective the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, the Company has adopted the "Partial Revisions to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)" (ASBJ Statement No.19 of July 31, 2008).

The effect of this change on gains and losses was immaterial.

(4) Significant methods of hedge accounting

(a) Deferral hedge is adopted in hedge accounting. Appropriation processing is adopted for transactions that meet the requirements for that method. Special processing is adopted for interest-rate swap transactions that meet the requirements for special processing.

(b) Hedging instruments are forward exchange contracts and interest-rate swap transactions.

(c) Hedged items are purchase transactions in foreign currencies, interest of loans, and forecasted transactions pertaining to the acquisition of stock of affiliated companies denominated in foreign currencies.

(d) The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge risks from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, and interest swap agreements to hedge risks from fluctuations in interest rates in the future.

In addition, the Company never makes use of them for the purpose of speculative transactions.

(e) Assessment of the effectiveness of hedge accounting

Control procedures of hedge transactions are executed according to each company's bylaw. The effectiveness of the hedge is analyzed by comparing movements in the fair value of hedged items with those of hedging instruments, assessed and strictly controlled.

However, the measurement of the effectiveness of interest swap agreements that conform to the special regulated terms is omitted.

(5) Other important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements

Consumption taxes are treated on a net-of-tax basis.

5. Evaluation of assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries

Assets and liabilities of consolidated subsidiaries are evaluated by the full fair value method.

6. Amortization of goodwill

Insignificant goodwill is treated as an income or loss upon occurrence. Significant goodwill is amortized equally for five years.

7. Change in accounting policies

Changes to accounting standard for construction revenue and construction costs

Previously, contracted construction was accounted for by using the completed-contract method. However, effective the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts" (ASBJ Statement No.15 of December 27, 2007) and the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts" (ASBJ Implementation Guidance No. 18 of December 27, 2007), among the construction projects that existed in the beginning of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, those projects for which the certainty of outcome of the portion completed by the end of the current fiscal year are accounted for by the percentage-of-completion method (the rate of completion of a construction project is estimated using the cost-proportion method), while other construction is accounted for by the completed-contract method.

The effect of this change on gains and losses was immaterial since there were not any appropriate constructions.

II. Notes to consolidated balance sheet

1. Pledged assets and secured obligations

Amount of pledged assets (book value):	Tangible fixed assets	¥4,122 million
	Total	¥4,122 million
Obligations secured by such pledged assets:	Short-term borrowings	¥805 million
	Long-term borrowings	¥1,410 million
	Total	¥2,215 million

2. Contingent liabilities

Guarantee obligations ¥484 million

III. Notes to consolidated statement of changes in shareholders' equity, etc.

1. Classes and total numbers of shares issued and outstanding and shares of treasury stock

	Class of shares issued and outstanding	Class of shares of treasury stock
	Shares of common stock	Shares of common stock
Number of shares as of November 30, 2009	155,464,515 shares	3,765,068 shares
Increase in the number of shares during the year	-	3,553 shares
Decrease in the number of shares during the year	-	-
Number of shares as of November 30, 2010	155,464,515 shares	3,768,621 shares

(Note) The increase in the number of shares of common stock in treasury stock resulted from the acquisition by the Company of its less-than-one-unit shares.

2. Distribution of surplus

(1) Amount of dividends paid

(a) At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on January 12, 2010, a resolution was adopted as follows:

- Matters concerning dividends on shares of common stock

1)	Total amount of dividends	¥1,441,614,360
2)	Amount of dividend per share	¥9.50
3)	Record date	November 30, 2009
4)	Effective date	February 24, 2010

(b) At the meeting of the Board of Directors held on June 30, 2010, a resolution was adopted as follows:

- Matters concerning dividends on shares of common stock

1)	Total amount of dividends	¥1,213,970,880
2)	Amount of dividend per share	¥8.00
3)	Record date	May 31, 2010
4)	Effective date	August 9, 2010

(2) Dividends the record date of which fell during the fiscal year under review but the effective date of which will fall during the next fiscal year

A proposition is planned to be submitted to the meeting of the Board of Directors to be held on January 20, 2011 as follows:

- Matters concerning dividends on shares of common stock

1)	Total amount of dividends	¥1,517,453,270
2)	Fund of dividends	Earned surplus
3)	Amount of dividend per share	¥10.00
4)	Record date	November 30, 2010
5)	Effective date	February 24, 2011

IV. Notes to financial instruments

1. Matters relating to the status of financial instruments

(1) Policy in relation to financial instruments:

The Group raises required funds through bank loans and bond issues according to its equipment investment plan. Floating money is invested in high-security financial assets and short-term operating funds are provided by bank loans. The Group uses derivatives to hedge risks, as described below, and has a policy not to conduct speculative trading.

(2) Details of financial instruments and related risks:

Trade receivables – trade notes and accounts receivable – are exposed to clients' credit risks. Securities and investment securities, which principally consist of shares in the client companies related with the Group's business, are exposed to market risk.

Substantially all of trade payables – trade notes and accounts payable – have payment due dates within one year. Some trade payables in relation to import of raw materials are denominated in foreign currencies and exposed to foreign currency risk, which is hedged by using forward exchange contracts when necessary. Short-term borrowings are funds raised principally in relation to business transactions and long-term borrowings and bonds are funds raised principally for equipment investment requirements. Certain funds so raised bear floating interest rates and are exposed to interest volatility risk, which is hedged by using interest swap agreements, among others.

Derivatives are forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency risk involving payables in foreign currencies, interest swap agreements to hedge interest volatility risk relating to borrowings and oil swaps to hedge market risk relating to prices of light oil and heavy oil. With regard to hedging instruments, hedged items, hedge policies, the method of assessment of the effectiveness of hedges, etc., please refer to the above "Basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements", "4. Accounting policies", "(4) Signification methods of hedge accounting".

(3) Risk management system relating to financial instruments:

(i) Management of credit risk:

The Company, through its operation management division and accounting and financing division, periodically monitor the conditions of its major clients and manages the due dates and balances of its trade receivables by client to early detect or reduce credits that may become uncollectable due to the deterioration of its financial position or other reasons. Likewise, its consolidated subsidiaries manage their trade receivables.

With regard to derivatives, the Company perceives very little credit risk as it enters into transactions solely with financial institutions with high ratings.

(ii) Management of market risk:

The Group uses forward exchange contracts to hedge foreign currency risk involving payables in foreign currencies, interest swap agreements to hedge interest volatility risk relating to borrowings and oil swaps to hedge market risk relating to prices of light oil and heavy oil. The Company's risk management relating to such derivatives is conducted by its Division of Production and Financial Department pursuant to its internal rules and all of the trading results are reported to the General Manager of the Financial Department. With regard to its consolidated subsidiaries, such risk management is conducted principally by their respective administration divisions and all of the trading results are reported to the respective directors of the subsidiaries responsible therefor.

With regard to securities and investment securities, the Company periodically gains information on the market values and financial standings of the issuers (client companies) and review the holding of securities other than those held to maturity on a continuous basis by taking into consideration the market conditions and the relationships with the client companies.

(iii) Management of liquidity risk relating to fund-raising:

The Group prepares and revises cash flow projections on a timely basis and keep current cash flow at a specified level through overdraft agreements with several banks and a cash management system to manage liquidity risk.

(4) Supplementary explanation of matters relating to the fair values, etc.:

The fair values of financial instruments include market prices and reasonably estimated values if there are no market prices. As the estimation of fair values incorporates variable factors, adopting different assumptions may change the values.

2. Matters concerning fair values, etc. of financial instruments

The following chart shows amounts for items recorded in the consolidated balance sheet as of November 30, 2010, along with their fair values and the variances. Items for which determining the fair values is recognized as being extremely difficult are not included in the chart. (See Note 2)

(millions of yen)

		Balance sheet amount	Fair value	Variance
(1)	Cash and deposits	29,718	29,718	-
(2)	Trade notes and accounts receivable	64,701		
	Allowances for doubtful accounts (*1)	(316)		
		64,384	64,384	-
(3)	Securities and investment securities:	20,599	20,960	361
	Total assets	114,701	115,063	361
(4)	Trade notes and accounts payable	39,078	39,078	-
(5)	Short-term borrowings	8,776	8,776	-
(6)	Accounts payable - other	14,776	14,776	-
(7)	Accrued income taxes	5,737	5,737	-
(8)	Long-term borrowings	12,726	12,748	22
	Total liabilities	81,095	81,117	22
	Derivatives (*2)	(47)	(47)	-

(*1) Allowances for doubtful accounts of trade notes and accounts receivable are excluded from the trade notes and accounts receivable.

(*2) Net receivables and payables resulting from derivatives are presented in net amounts and items of total net payables are indicated in the parentheses.

(Note 1) Matters concerning the calculation method of the fair values of financial instruments, as well as marketable securities and derivatives:

<u>Assets</u>

(1) Cash and deposits, (2) Trade notes and accounts receivable:

The book value is used for these items, as the fair value is nearly equal to the book value as a result of their short settlement periods.

(3) Securities and investment securities:

The fair value of stocks is determined by the price thereof traded on an exchange. For bonds, the value is determined by the price on an exchange or the price announced by the Company's financial institutions. For money in trust, the book value is used, as the fair value is nearly equal to the book value as a result of its short settlement periods.

Liabilities

(4) Trade notes and accounts payable, (5) Short-term borrowings, (6) Accounts payable - other and (7) Accrued income taxes:

The book value is used for these items, as the fair value is nearly equal to the book value as a result of their short settlement periods.

(8) Long-term borrowings:

The fair value of long-term borrowings with fixed interest rates is calculated from the present value of the total principal and interest discounted at a rate supposing newly conducted similar borrowings. For long-term borrowings with floating interest rates, the book value is used, as the fair value is nearly equal to the book value as a result of the revision of interest rates based on the market interest rates in short periods. With regard to some long-term borrowings with floating interest rates subject to special processing of interest rate swaps, the fair value is calculated by discounting the total principal and interest to be processed together with such interest swaps, at a reasonably estimated rate supposing conducted similar borrowings.

Derivatives

The fair value of derivatives is based on the market price and other information shown by the Company's financial institutions. With regard to derivatives subject to special processing of interest rate swaps, the fair value is indicated by inclusion in the fair value of long-term borrowings to be hedged, as they are processed together with such long-term borrowings.

(Note 2) Financial instruments for which determining the market values is recognized as being extremely difficult:

	Balance sheet amount (millions of yen)
Unlisted shares	3,896

The item has no market price and it is anticipated to cost dearly to estimate its future cash flow. Accordingly, as determining the market value is recognized as being extremely difficult, it is not included in "(3) Securities and investment securities".

(Additional information)

As from the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, the Company has applied the "Accounting Standard for Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Statement No. 10 of March 10, 2008) and "Implementation Guidance on Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments" (ASBJ Implementation Guidance No.19 of March 10, 2008).

Kewpie Corporation
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V. Notes to leased and other real estate properties

Notes to leased and other real estate properties are omitted as the total amount thereof is insignificant.

V. Notes on information per share

Amount of net assets per share	¥1,029.26
Net income per share (basic)	¥69.97

VI. Notes on material subsequent events

None.

Non-consolidated notes

I. Matters concerning significant accounting policies:

1. Basis and method of valuation of marketable securities:

(1) Held-to-maturity bonds: Stated at amortized cost (by the straight-line method)

(2) Capital stocks of subsidiaries and affiliated companies:

At cost, determined by the moving average method

(3) Other securities:

Those with market value: At market value, determined by market prices, etc. as of the closing of the fiscal year (Revaluation differences are all transferred directly to capital. Selling costs are determined by the moving average method.)

Those without market value: At cost, determined by the moving average method

2. Basis and method of valuation of derivatives:

At market value.

Hedge accounting is applicable to hedge transactions.

3. Inventories:

(1) Basis of valuation:

Merchandise and products, work-in-process and materials and stocks are valued at cost (the value method to devaluate a book value for decreasing profitability).

(2) Method of valuation:

Merchandise and products, work-in-process and materials and stocks are valued by the monthly moving average method.

4. Method of depreciation of fixed assets:

(1) Tangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets):

Tangible fixed assets, other than those described below, are depreciated using the declining-balance method. The buildings (excluding the improvements thereof) acquired on or after April 1, 1998 are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The bases for periods of useful life and residual values are identical with those stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law of Japan.

(2) Intangible fixed assets (excluding lease assets):

Intangible fixed assets are depreciated using the straight-line method.

The bases for periods of useful life are identical with those stipulated in the Corporate Tax Law of Japan.

Software for internal use is amortized by the straight-line method based on the estimated useful life of internal use (five years).

(3) Lease assets:

Finance lease transactions other than those which were deemed to transfer the ownership of leased assets to lessees are calculated by the straight-line method by considering the lease period to be useful life and the scrap value to be zero.

Finance lease transactions other than those which are deemed to transfer the ownership of leased assets to lessees, which started on or before November 30, 2008, are accounted for by the same method as that applied to ordinary operating leases.

(4) Long-term prepaid expenses:

Long-term prepaid expenses are depreciated using the straight-line method.

5. Accounting for allowances:

(1) Allowance for doubtful accounts:

To provide for losses on bad debts, the Company sets aside an estimated uncollectable amount, by taking into consideration the possible credit loss rate in the future based on the actual loss rate in respect of general credits, and the individual possibilities of collection in respect of possible non-performing credits and other specific claims.

(2) Reserve for sales rebates:

To provide for payments for sales rebates to be incurred during each fiscal year, a reserve for sales rebates is provided based on an accrual basis in accordance with the Company's policy (rate of the estimated payments for sales rebates to sales).

(3) Reserve for bonuses:

To provide for the payment of bonuses to employees, the reserves for bonuses are provided according to the expected amount of the payment for employees based on the applicable period.

(4) Reserve for officers' bonuses:

To provide for the payment of bonuses to officers, a reserve for officers' bonuses is provided according to the estimated amounts payable at the end of the fiscal year under review.

(5) Reserve for employee retirement benefits:

To meet the payment of retirement benefits to employees, the Company provides an amount accruing for the current fiscal year, based on estimated retirement benefit obligations and plan assets as of the close of the said fiscal year.

Prior year service liabilities for each fiscal year are treated as expenses from the relevant fiscal year, based on the straight-line method for a specific period of years (12 years) not exceeding the average remaining years of service of employees when such liabilities occur.

Actuarial differences for each fiscal year are treated as expenses from the next fiscal year, based on the straight-line method for a specific period of years (12 years) not exceeding the average remaining years of service of employees when such differences occur. For the fiscal year under review, such actuarial differences are treated as prepaid pension expense.

The Company has adopted a defined benefit pension plan (fund type and bylaw type) as its employee retirement benefits system.

(Change in accounting policies)

Adoption of "Partial Revisions to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)"

Effective the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, the Company has adopted the "Partial Revisions to Accounting Standard for Retirement Benefits (Part 3)" (ASBJ Statement No.19 of July 31, 2008).

The effect of this change on gains and losses was immaterial.

6. Method of hedge accounting:

(1) Methods of hedge accounting

Deferral hedge is adopted in hedge accounting.

Appropriation processing is adopted for transactions that meet the requirements for that method.

(2) Hedging instruments and hedged items:

Hedging instruments:	Forward exchange contracts and interest swap agreements
Hedged items:	Purchase transactions in foreign currencies and forecasted transactions pertaining to the acquisition of stock of affiliated companies denominated in foreign currencies

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(3) Hedging policy:

The Company enters into forward exchange contracts to hedge risks from fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, and interest swap agreements to hedge risks from fluctuations in interest rates in the future. In addition, the Company never makes use of them for the purpose of speculative transactions.

(4) Assessment of the effectiveness of hedge accounting

Control procedures of hedge transactions are executed according to the Company's bylaw. The effectiveness of the hedge is analyzed by comparing movements in the fair value of hedged items with those of hedging instruments, assessed and strictly controlled.

7. Other important matters forming the basis of preparation of consolidated financial statements:

Consumption taxes are treated on a net-of-tax basis.

8. Change in accounting policies

Changes to accounting standard for construction revenue and construction costs

Previously, contracted construction was accounted for by using the completed-contract method. However, effective the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, in accordance with the "Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts" (ASBJ Statement No.15 of December 27, 2007) and the "Implementation Guidance on Accounting Standard for Construction Contracts" (ASBJ Implementation Guidance No. 18 of December 27, 2007), among the construction projects that existed in the beginning of the fiscal year ended November 30, 2010, those projects for which the certainty of outcome of the portion completed by the end of the current fiscal year are accounted for by the percentage-of-completion method (the rate of completion of a construction project is estimated using the cost-proportion method), while other construction is accounted for by the completed-contract method.

II. Notes to the balance sheet:

(millions of yen)

1.	Accumulated depreciation of tangible fixed assets:		109,449
2.	Contingent liabilities		
	Guarantee obligations:		774
3.	Accounts receivable from related companies:	Current assets	14,269
		Fixed assets	465
4.	Accounts payable to related companies:	Current liabilities	18,440
		Long-term liabilities	1
5.	Accounts payable to Directors and Corporate Auditors:	Long-term liabilities	350

III. Notes to the statement of income

(millions of yen)

1.	Operating of income from related companies:	19,577
2.	Operating expenses to related companies:	94,399
3.	Amount of transactions other than operating transactions with related companies:	904

IV. Notes to statements of changes in shareholders' equity, etc.

Class and total numbers of shares of treasury stock

	Class of shares of treasury stock
	Shares of common stock
Number of shares as of November 30, 2009	3,715,635 shares
Increase in the number of shares during the year	3,553 shares
Decrease in the number of shares during the year	0 share
Number of shares as of November 30, 2010	3,719,188 shares

(Note) The increase in the number of shares during the year resulted from the acquisition by the Company of its less-than-one-unit shares.

V. Notes on tax effect accounting

The principal details of deferred tax assets and liabilities are as follows:

	(millions of yen)
Deferred tax assets (current)	
Reserve for sales rebates	415
Reserve for bonuses	78
Accrued social security premiums	130
Others	1,153
Subtotal of deferred tax assets (current)	1,777
Valuation reserve	(638)
Total deferred tax assets (current)	1,138
Deferred tax assets (fixed)	
Trust of employee retirement benefits	1,442
Long-term accounts payable	142
Write-off of golf club membership	110
Others	1,168
Subtotal of deferred tax assets (fixed)	2,863
Valuation reserve	(762)
Total deferred tax assets (fixed)	2,101
Total deferred tax assets	3,240
Deferred tax liabilities (current)	
Forward exchange contracts	(0)
Total deferred tax liabilities (current)	(0)
Deferred tax liabilities (long-term)	
Prepaid pension expense	(5,693)
Reserve for deferred tax on replacement assets	(1,517)
Reserve for special depreciation	(9)
Revaluation difference of other securities, etc.	(593)
Total of deferred tax liabilities (long-term)	(7,814)
Total deferred tax liabilities	(7,814)
Net deferred tax income (liabilities)	(4,573)

VI. Notes on fixed assets used on lease

Financial lease transactions other than those in which ownership of leased property is considered to be transferred to borrowers

(1) Amounts equivalent to the acquisition prices, accumulated depreciation and balance at the end of the year, of leased property:

(millions of yen)

	Amount equivalent to acquisition prices	Amount equivalent to accumulated depreciation	Amount equivalent to balance at the end of the year
Machinery and equipment	229	115	114
Vehicles and transportation equipment	578	438	139
Tools, furniture and fixtures	558	454	103
Software	34	33	0
Total	1,399	1,042	357

(2) Amount equivalent to the balance of unearned rent at the end of the year:

Lease within one year:	¥212 million
Lease exceeding one year:	¥165 million
Total:	¥377 million

(3) Rent paid, the amount equivalent to depreciation costs and the amount of interest paid:

Rent paid:	¥342 million
Amount equivalent to depreciation costs:	¥324 million
Amount of interest paid:	¥16 million

(4) Calculation method of the amount equivalent to depreciation costs:

Depreciation costs are calculated by the straight-line method by considering the lease period to be useful life and the scrap value to be zero.

(5) Calculation method of the amount equivalent to interest:

The difference between the aggregate lease amounts on contracts and the amount equivalent to acquisition prices of leased property is considered to be an amount equivalent to interest. Such calculated interest is allocated to the respective years by the interest-method.

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VII. Notes on transactions with related parties

1. Parent company, leading corporate shareholders, etc.:

(millions of yen)

Category	Corporate name	Address	Capital stock	Principal business	Ratio of voting rights owned by the Company (owned in the Company)	Relationship: Number of interlocking officers	Relationship: Business relationship	Transaction	Amount	Account	End of year
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Nakashimato Co., Ltd. (Note 3)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	50	Sales of various processed foods	(Direct: 11.6% Direct: 17.4% Indirect: 3.2%)	Director: 3 persons	Purchase of products	Purchase of products	588	Accounts payable - trade	102
								Sales of products	234	Accounts payable - other	0
								Expense	846	Other current assets	35
								Sundry income	16	Accounts receivable - trade	45
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Touka Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	1,800	Business of renting property/ Leasing business	(Direct: 3.2%)	Director: 1 person	Rent of the office	Rental expense, etc.	487	Guarantee money deposited	414
										Accounts payable - other	4
								Purchase of lease assets	24	Other current liabilities	5
										Other long-term liabilities	18
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Tou Kewpie Co., Ltd. (Note 5)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	10	Mail-order business	Direct: 40.0%	Director: 2 persons Employee: 2 persons	Expense transaction and sales of products	Sale of products	920	Accounts receivable - trade	134
										Other current assets	5
								Expense	26	Accounts payable - other	1

Category	Corporate name	Address	Capital stock	Principal business	Ratio of voting rights owned by the Company (owned in the Company)	Relationship		Transaction	Amount	Account	End of year
						Number of interlocking officers	Business relationship				
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Tou Ad Kewpie Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	4	Service business	None	Director: 1 person Employee: 1 person	Expense transaction and sales of products	Expense	7,748	Other current assets	3
										Accounts receivable - trade	14
								Sale of products	82	Accounts payable - trade	1,627
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Minato Shokai, Co., Ltd. (Note 4)	Minato-ku, Tokyo	10	Wholesale of liquors and foods	None	Director: 1 person	Sales of products, purchase of raw materials and expense transaction	Sale of products	124	Accounts receivable - trade	25
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	To Solutions Co., Ltd. (Note 6)	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	90	Plan, development, sale, maintenance and operations support of computer systems	Direct: 20%	Director: 1 person Employee: 1 person	Outsourcing of computing work	Expense	1,955	Accounts payable - other	320
										Other current liabilities	1
										Other long-term liabilities	1
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	Yu Shokai Co., Ltd. (Note 7)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	10	Nonlife insurance agent	None	None	Rent of the office and expense transaction	Rental expense	84	Guarantee money deposited	108
								Expense	93	Accounts payable - other	0
Company whose director(s) and his/her close relative(s) own a majority of the voting rights (including the subsidiary of the company)	T&A Co., Ltd. (Note 8)	Shibuya-ku, Tokyo	100	Business of renting property	[Direct: 1.3%]	Director: 1 person	Rent of the dormitory	Welfare expense	65	Accounts payable - other	-

Terms of transactions and the policy on determination thereof:

(Note 1) The terms of all transactions are determined in similar manners to those of general transactions, in consideration of market prices.
(Note 2) With regard to the above-listed transaction amounts, the amount of ending balance includes consumption taxes but the transaction amount does not include consumption taxes.
(Note 3) Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives and the company in which they own a majority of voting rights directly owns 82.9% of the voting rights of the relevant company.
(Note 4) The company in which Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives own a majority of voting rights directly owns 100% of the voting rights of the relevant company.
(Note 5) The company in which Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives own a majority of voting rights directly owns 60.0% of the voting rights of the relevant company.
(Note 6) The company in which Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives own a majority of voting rights directly owns 80.0% of the voting rights of the relevant company.
(Note 7) Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives directly own 100.0% of the voting rights of the relevant company.
(Note 8) Amane Nakashima, Executive Managing Director of the Company, and his close relatives directly own 89.5% of the voting rights of the relevant company.

2. Subsidiaries, etc.:

(millions of yen)

Category	Trade name	Address	Capital stock	Principal business	Ratio of voting rights owned by the Company (owned in the Company)	Interlocking directors	Operating transactions	Transactions	Amount	Account	End of year
Subsidiary	Kewpie Egg Corporation	Chofu, Tokyo	350	Production and sale of liquid egg, frozen egg, etc.	Direct: 88.0%	Director: 2 persons Employee: 9 persons	Purchase of products and raw materials	Sale of products	8,186	Accounts receivable - Trade	2,279
Subsidiary	Kanae Foods Co., Ltd.	Fuchu, Tokyo	50	Production and sale of processed egg, including egg spread, *atsuyak-itamago* and *kinshi-tamago*	Direct: 88.0%	Director: 3 persons Employee: 5 persons	Purchase of products	Purchase of products	15,759	Accounts payable - Trade	2,891
Subsidiary	Saika Co., Ltd.	Shuchi-gun, Shizuoka	50	Production of pickles and processing and sale of fresh vegetables	Direct: 100.0%	Employee: 4 persons	Purchase of products	Loan of fund	2,587	Short-term loans	2,562
								Interest received	25		
Affiliated company	Aohata Corporation	Takehara, Hiroshima	644	Production and sale of canned foods	Direct: 15.7% Indirect: 0.4% [Direct: 0.0%]	Director: 3 persons	Purchase of products	Purchase of products	13,331	Accounts payable - trade	2,383

Terms of transactions and the policy on determination thereof:

(Note 1) The terms of sales and purchases of products are determined in similar manners to those of general transactions, in consideration of market prices. Interest on loans is determined reasonably in consideration of market interest rates.

(Note 2) Loans are associated with fund management under the cash management system. The transaction amounts thereof are shown by the average outstanding loans.

(Note 3) With regard to the above-listed transaction amounts, the amount of ending balance includes consumption taxes but the transaction amount does not include consumption taxes.

VIII. Note on information per share

Net assets per share:	¥830.40
Net income per share:	¥51.13

IX. Notes on material subsequent events

None.