

[Qualitative Information and Financial Position]

1. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Operating Results

(1) Summary of Fiscal 2009 Six-Month Results (April 1, 2008 to September 30, 2008)

The first six months of fiscal 2009 saw the subprime loan problem persist and deepen, developing into a worldwide financial crisis. The credit crunch caused by the financial crisis accelerated further deterioration in the real economy, accentuating the global economic slowdown. Furthermore, international commodity prices, which rose steeply until around July this year, turned downward thereafter.

The Japanese economy, meanwhile, showed even clearer signs of stagnation. Exports slowed further as overseas economies lost momentum, capital investment fell as corporate earnings deteriorated, and personal spending was sluggish against a backdrop of worsening employment and wages environments.

Under these conditions, consolidated operating transactions for the six-month period ended September 30, 2008 rose 2,125.6 billion yen, or 19.2%, year on year to 13,180.6 billion yen, the result of increased energy business-related transactions on the back of higher commodity prices than in the previous fiscal year, as well as new consolidations. Gross profit rose 168.9 billion yen, or 28.7%, to 757.3 billion yen, reflecting the impact of higher sales prices at an Australian coking coal business, firm prices for crude oil and other commodities, and new consolidations.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 38.6 billion yen, or 9.6%, to 439.3 billion yen, mainly due to new consolidations.

Other gains decreased due to write-off of marketable securities available for sale and the absence of gains on sale of marketable securities recorded in the same period of the previous fiscal year. This outweighed the increased dividend income from investments related to resources in the Energy Business Group and as a result decreased overall.

As a result, income from continuing operations before income taxes increased 75.6 billion yen, or 25.2%, to 375.8 billion yen.

Equity in earnings of affiliated companies increased 17.7 billion yen, or 23.9%, to 92.0

billion yen, due to strong growth in earnings at overseas resource-related companies and other factors.

Accordingly, Mitsubishi Corporation posted consolidated net income of 289.2 billion yen, up 42.1 billion yen, or 17.0%, year on year.

(2) Segment Information

1) Business Innovation Group

This business group recorded a net loss of 3.0 billion yen, 1.9 billion yen more than the same period of the previous fiscal year. The wider loss was principally attributable to lower earnings from higher tax expenses associated with the integration of ICT (Information and Communications Technology)-related subsidiaries and lackluster transactions.

2) Industrial Finance, Logistics & Development Group

This group recorded net income of 0.7 billion yen, down 8.9 billion yen year on year. The main factors for this decrease were the absence of a dilution gain from changes in equity interest in Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Company Limited in the same period of the previous fiscal year and lower fund investment-related earnings.

3) Energy Business Group

This group recorded net income of 46.4 billion yen, 5.8 billion yen higher year on year. Higher crude oil prices lifted equity in earnings in overseas natural resource-related business investees and dividend income, contributing to the increased segment net income.

4) Metals Group

The Metals Group posted net income of 153.8 billion yen, up 71.4 billion yen year on year, despite the negative impact on earnings of write-off of marketable securities available for sale. The increased segment net income was the result mainly of higher gross profit due to higher resource prices at an Australian natural resource-related (coking coal) subsidiary and higher equity in earnings of iron ore-related businesses.

5) Machinery Group

This group posted net income of 26.4 billion yen, down 8.5 billion yen year on year. While higher ship charter rates boosted earnings, the overall decrease in earnings was

attributable to impairment losses on property and equipment, lower sales in overseas automobile operations, and decreased equity in earnings due to the sale of a European automobile-related company.

6) Chemicals Group

This group recorded net income of 17.0 billion yen, down 2.7 billion yen year on year. Although there was an increase in earnings from strong transactions of commodity chemicals at the parent company, the overall decrease in earnings reflected the absence of tax benefits from a higher equity interest in a petrochemical business-related company in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

7) Living Essentials

This business group posted net income of 19.6 billion yen, 5.8 billion yen lower year on year, despite increased gross profit from making subsidiaries out of foodstuffs-related companies. The year-on-year decrease in net income was mainly due to write-downs of listed shares and the absence of gains on sales of shares recorded in the previous fiscal year.

2. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Financial Position

(1) Changes in Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity

Total assets at September 30, 2008 were 12,585.2 billion yen, up 834.8 billion yen from the previous fiscal year-end. One reason for this was an increase in cash and deposits as Mitsubishi Corporation secured liquidity to ensure it could weather turmoil in financial markets and to fund new investments. Other reasons were an increase in current assets reflecting increase in trade receivables and inventories resulting from higher commodity prices. Investment and non-current assets increased, due to increased investments in affiliated companies in line with subscription to capital increase and an increase in property and equipment due to the acquisition of new working interests by overseas natural resource-related subsidiaries. This outweighed the decrease of unrealized gain on marketable securities at the parent company.

Total liabilities were 9,372.8 billion yen, up 830.3 billion yen from March 31, 2008. This reflected an increase in interest-bearing liabilities as Mitsubishi Corporation procured funds to ensure it was prepared for turmoil in financial markets and due to demand for funds to meet working capital requirements and for other uses.