

**Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries**  
**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS**  
**for the nine months ended December 31, 2008 (unreviewed)**  
(Based on US GAAP)

**1. Consolidated operating results for the nine months of fiscal 2009 ended December 31, 2008**

**(1) Operating transactions and income**

(Figures less than one million yen are rounded)

	Operating transactions		Operating income		Income from continuing operations before income taxes		Net income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
For the nine months ended December 31, 2008	18,418,164	7.5	507,580	83.4	480,879	10.5	388,845	9.6
December 31, 2007	17,126,332	—	276,775	—	435,347	—	354,772	—

  

	Net income per share		Net income per share (diluted basis)	
	Yen		Yen	
For the nine months ended December 31, 2008	236.77		236.20	
December 31, 2007	213.06		212.04	

**(2) Assets and shareholders' equity**

	Total assets	Shareholders' equity	Ratio of shareholders' equity to total assets	Shareholders' equity per share
As of	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%	Yen
December 31, 2008	12,135,019	2,466,405	20.3	1,501.44
March 31, 2008	11,750,441	2,873,510	24.5	1,750.86

- (1) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Operating transactions and operating income, as presented above, are voluntary disclosures solely for the convenience of investors in Japan. Operating transactions represent the gross transaction volume or the aggregate nominal value of the sales contracts in which the companies act as principal and transactions in which the companies serve as agent. Operating transactions exclude the contract value of transactions in which the companies' role is limited to that of a broker. Operating income reflects the companies' (a) gross profit, (b) selling, general and administrative expenses, and (c) provision for doubtful receivables. Operating transactions and operating income, as presented above, are non-US GAAP measures commonly used by similar Japanese trading companies and should not be construed as equivalent to, or a substitute or proxy for, revenues, or as an indicator of our operating performance, liquidity or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities.
- (3) Certain adjustments for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 have been made in accordance with Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 06-9, "Reporting a Change in (or the Elimination of) a Previously Existing Difference Between the Fiscal Year-End of a Parent Company and That of a Consolidated Entity or Between the Reporting Period of an Investor and That of an Equity Method Investee."
- (4) Certain adjustments for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 with regard to operations discontinued up to the end of March 31, 2008 have been made in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards ("SFAS") No. 144, "Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets."
- (5) Certain adjustments for the year ended March 31, 2008 and for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 have been made in accordance with Accounting Principles Board Opinion ("APB") No.18, "The Equity Method of Accounting for Investment in Common Stock."
- (6) No year-on-year comparisons are shown for the nine months ended December 31, 2007 because figures for the nine months ended December 31, 2006 have not been adjusted.

**2. Dividends**

(Record date)	Cash dividend per share (Yen)				
	1Q end	2Q end	3Q end	Year-end	Annual
Fiscal 2008	—	26.00	—	30.00	56.00
Fiscal 2009	—	36.00	—	—	—
Fiscal 2009 (Forecast)	—	—	—	16.00	52.00

(Note) Revision in period to cash dividends forecast: Yes

**3. Outlook for the year ending March 31, 2009 (April 1, 2008 to March 31, 2009)**

(Percentages denote year-on-year changes for the full year)

	Operating transactions		Operating income		Income from continuing operations before income taxes		Net income		Forecast of Net income per share
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Yen
For the year ending March 31, 2009	23,000,000	(0.4)	610,000	71.8	510,000	(7.7)	420,000	(10.8)	255.73

(Note) Revision in period to consolidated earnings forecast: Yes

**4. Other**

- (1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in significant subsidiaries causing changes in scope of consolidation): Yes  
New 0 company  
Excluded 1 company ( ARSH, INC. )  
For details, please refer to "4. Other" under "Qualitative Information and Financial Position" on page 7.
- (2) Application of simplified accounting treatment and special accounting treatment in preparing quarterly consolidated financial statements: Yes  
For details, please refer to "4. Other" under "Qualitative Information and Financial Position" on page 7.
- (3) Changes in accounting principles, procedures and presentation methods for preparing quarterly consolidated financial statements (changes in material items that form the basis of quarterly consolidated financial statements)  
① Changes due to accounting standards revisions: None  
② Changes other than ①: None
- (4) Number of shares issued (Common stock)  
① Number of shares issued at period-end (including treasury shares)  
December 31, 2008 1,695,835,884  
March 31, 2008 1,694,323,909  
② Number of treasury shares at period-end  
December 31, 2008 53,140,598  
March 31, 2008 53,120,754  
③ Average number of shares during each of the following periods  
Nine months ended December 31, 2008 1,642,268,312  
Nine months ended December 31, 2007 1,665,146,589

**Forward-looking Statements**

This presentation contains forward-looking statements about Mitsubishi Corporation's future plans, strategies, beliefs and performance that are not historical facts. Such statements are based on the company's assumptions and beliefs in light of competitive, financial and economic data currently available and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and assumptions that, without limitation, relate to world economic conditions, exchange rates and commodity prices. Accordingly, Mitsubishi Corporation wishes to caution readers that actual results may differ materially from those projected in this presentation.

## **[Qualitative Information and Financial Position]**

### **1. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Operating Results**

#### **(1) Summary of Fiscal 2009 Nine-Month Results (April 1, 2008 to December 31, 2008)**

During the first nine months of fiscal 2009, the U.S. subprime loan problem spiraled into a worldwide financial crisis and economic malaise spread to emerging economies, not just industrialized economies, which were already experiencing a deeper slowdown. International commodity prices, which rose steeply until around July 2008, plummeted as speculators pulled out of the market and demand fell away due to the slowing world economy.

The Japanese economy deteriorated as economic growth slowed further. Exports also turned downward due to falling overseas demand. In addition, industrial output declined rapidly as demand dropped, reflecting sluggish consumer spending, and inventory levels rose.

Under these conditions, consolidated operating transactions for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2008 rose 1,291.8 billion yen, or 7.5%, year on year to 18,418.2 billion yen on the back of higher commodity prices than in the previous fiscal year, as well as new consolidations, among other factors. Gross profit increased 281.1 billion yen, or 31.8%, to 1,166.6 billion yen, reflecting the impact of higher sales prices at an Australian coking coal business, in addition to new consolidations and other factors.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased 47.2 billion yen, or 7.8%, to 654.4 billion yen, mainly due to new consolidations.

Regarding expenses and other, gain (loss) on marketable securities and investments (net) deteriorated because of share write-downs and the absence of gains on sale of marketable securities recorded in the previous fiscal year, and other income (net) decreased due to the booking of foreign exchange losses. On the other hand, dividend income increased from investments related to resources in the Energy Business Group.

As a result, income from continuing operations before income taxes increased 45.5 billion yen, or 10.5%, to 480.9 billion yen.

Equity in earnings of affiliated companies increased 34.3 billion yen, or 30.6%, to 146.3 billion yen, due to strong growth in earnings at overseas resource-related companies and other factors.

Accordingly, Mitsubishi Corporation posted consolidated net income of 388.8 billion yen, up 34.1 billion yen, or 9.6%, year on year.

## **(2) Segment Information**

### **1) Business Innovation Group**

This business group recorded a net loss of 2.1 billion yen, 1.2 billion yen more than the same period of the previous fiscal year. This wider loss was principally attributable to operating expenses accompanying business expansion and higher upfront expenses resulting from increased investments.

### **2) Industrial Finance, Logistics & Development Group**

This group recorded a net loss of 4.6 billion yen, 20.9 billion yen worse than the net income posted in the same period of the previous fiscal 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 recorded in the same period of the previous fiscal year and lower fund investment- and real estate-related earnings.

### **3) Energy Business Group**

This group recorded net income of 82.1 billion yen, 21.2 billion yen higher year on year. Higher crude oil prices lifted equity in earnings of overseas resource-related business investees and dividend income, contributing to the increased segment net income.

### **4) Metals Group**

The Metals Group posted net income of 223.7 billion yen, up 95.4 billion yen year on year, despite the negative impact on earnings of write-downs of marketable securities available for sale and lower dividend income from copper-related businesses. The increased segment net income was the result mainly of higher gross profit due to higher resource prices at an Australian resource-related (coking coal) subsidiary and higher equity in earnings of iron ore-related businesses.

## **5) Machinery Group**

This group posted net income of 26.3 billion yen, down 27.5 billion yen year on year. While ship charter income increased, the overall decrease in earnings was attributable to impairment losses on property and equipment and share write-downs, lower sales in overseas automobile operations, foreign currency effects, and decreased equity in earnings due to the sale of a European automobile-related company and lower earnings in overseas IPP businesses.

## **6) Chemicals Group**

This group recorded net income of 26.2 billion yen, down 1.7 billion yen year on year. Although there was an increase in earnings from commodity chemical transactions 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 received in the same period of the previous fiscal year.

## **7) Living Essentials Group**

This business group posted net income of 31.1 billion yen, 9.8 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 same period of the previous fiscal year.

## **2. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Financial Position**

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

Total assets at December 31, 2008 were 12,135.0 billion yen, up 384.6 billion yen from March 31, 2008. 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. Another reason was additional investments in affiliated companies through subscription to private placements of shares to increase their capital. The overall increase in total assets was despite a decrease in unrealized gains on listed shares at the parent company and other entities.

Total liabilities were 9,354.4 billion yen, up 812.0 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.

Interest-bearing liabilities (net), which are interest-bearing liabilities (gross) minus cash and cash equivalents, rose 450.5 billion yen to 3,872.4 billion yen from March 31, 2008. The net debt-to-equity ratio, which is net interest-bearing liabilities divided by total shareholders' equity, was 1.6.

Total shareholders' equity decreased 407.1 billion yen to 2,466.4 billion yen from March 31, 2008, despite the net income result. The decrease was due principally to a decline in net unrealized gains on marketable securities available for sale resulting from a decrease in unrealized gains on listed shareholdings, as well as to a decrease in foreign currency translation adjustments because of the yen's appreciation.

## **(2) Cash Flows**

Cash and cash equivalents at December 31, 2008 were 1,290.3 billion yen, up 540.2 billion yen, or 72.0%, from March 31, 2008.

### **(Operating activities)**

Net cash provided by operating activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2009 was 155.6 billion yen. This was due to increased cash flows from transactions at resource-related subsidiaries and firm growth in dividend income from business investments, mainly resource-related companies, exceeding increased working capital requirements.

### **(Investing activities)**

Net cash used in investing activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2009 was 463.4 billion yen. In addition to cash used for the purchase of additional shares in Chiyoda Corporation and Mitsubishi UFJ Lease & Finance Company Limited via subscription to private placements to boost their capital, cash was used for the acquisition of new working interests in a coking coal project by an overseas resource-related subsidiary.

As a result of the above, free cash flow, the sum of operating and investing cash flows, was a negative 307.8 billion yen.

### **(Financing activities)**

Net cash provided by financing activities for the first nine months of fiscal 2009 was

922.8 billion yen. One of the main uses of cash was for the payment of dividends at the parent company. The net cash inflow, however, reflected fund procurement to meet demand for funds due to increased new investments and working capital requirements and to insulate Mitsubishi Corporation from financial market instability.

### **3. Qualitative Information Concerning Consolidated Forecasts for Fiscal 2009**

MC has lowered its fiscal 2009 forecasts, reflecting the effects of the unfolding global financial crisis, falling commodity prices, the yen's appreciation and other factors.

< Consolidated > (Billion Yen)

	FY09 (Revised Forecasts)	FY09 (Previous Forecasts)	Increase or decrease	FY08 (Actual)
Operating transactions	23,000	25,000	-2,000	23,103.0
Net income	420.0	520.0	-100.0	470.9

< Non-Consolidated >

	FY09 (Revised Forecasts)	FY09 (Previous Forecasts)	Increase or decrease	FY08 (Actual)
Operating transactions	11,600	11,600	-	10,832.9
Net income	150.0	210.0	-60.0	235.3

Note:

Earnings forecasts and other forward-looking statements in this release are management's current views and beliefs in accordance with data currently available, and are subject to a number of risks, uncertainties and other factors that may cause actual results to differ materially from those projected.

### **4. Other**

#### **(1) Changes in Significant Subsidiaries During the Period (Changes in Significant Subsidiaries Causing Changes in Scope of Consolidation)**

ARSH, INC., formerly a consolidated subsidiary, became a non-consolidated subsidiary due to a decline in significance within the scope of consolidation.

#### **(2) Application of Simplified Accounting Treatment and Special Accounting**

## **Treatment in Preparing Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements**

### **[Special Accounting Treatment in Preparing Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements]**

Income taxes are calculated based on the estimated tax rate, taking into account tax effects for the consolidated fiscal year relating to the relevant consolidated nine-month period under review.