

**Results for the Nine Months
Ended December 31, 2009
- Supplement -**

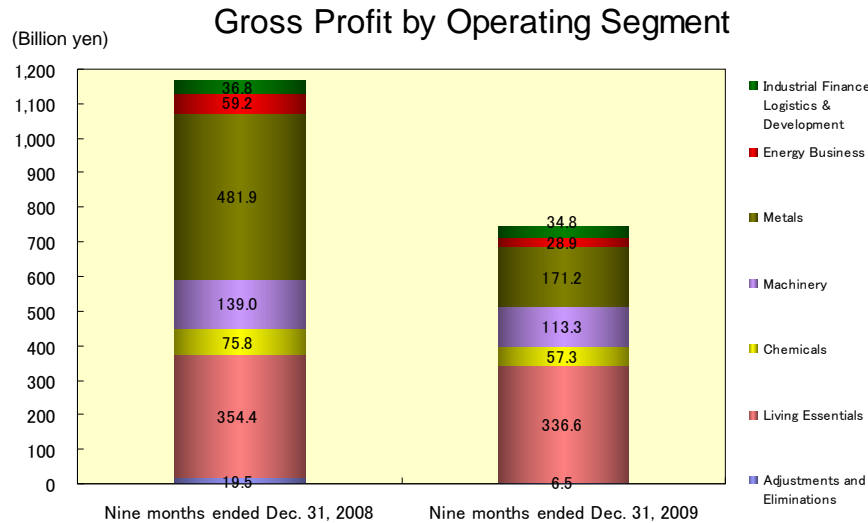
January 29, 2010

Mitsubishi Corporation

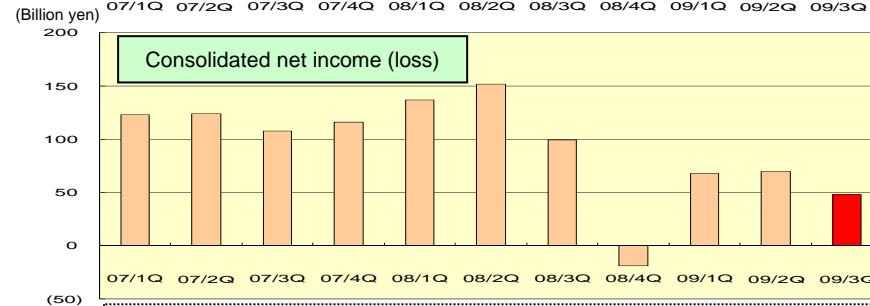
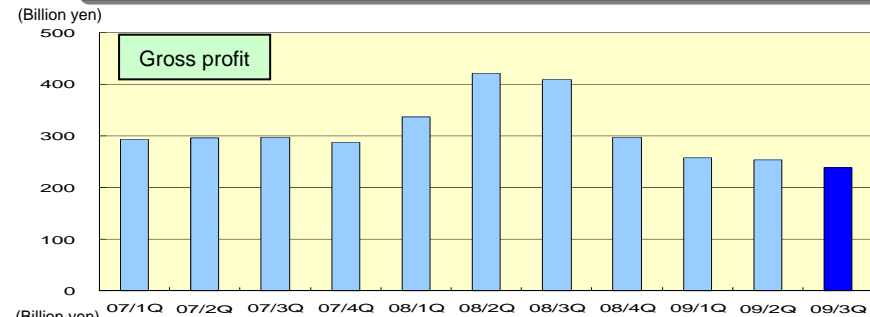
Major Year-on-Year P/L Statement Changes (Nine Months Ended December 31)

(Billion yen)	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 2008	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 2009	Increase or decrease	Percent change	Forecasts for Fiscal Year Ending Mar. 31, 2010 (Announced Oct. 2009)	Percentage of achievement
Operating transactions	18,418.2	12,451.5	(5,966.7)	-32%	17,300.0	72%
Gross profit	1,166.6	748.6	(418.0)	-36%	1,040.0	72%
Operating income	507.6	124.4	(383.2)	-75%	184.0	68%
Consolidated net income	388.8	185.6	(203.2)	-52%	240.0	77%
Core earnings	753.4	253.1	(500.3)	-66%	349.0	73%

Comparisons With Past Performance (Quarterly Basis)



(*) Figures for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 2008 have been restated on the basis of the new organization structure, following an internal corporate reorganization in April 2009.



Consolidated net income in this presentation shows the amount of net income attributable to Mitsubishi Corporation, excluding noncontrolling interests, and is equivalent to net income through the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

Total shareholders' equity shows the amount of total equity attributable to Mitsubishi Corporation, excluding noncontrolling interests, and is equivalent to total shareholders' equity as used through March 31, 2009.

Major Year-on-Year P/L Statement Changes (Three Months Ended December 31)

(Billion yen)	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2008 (Oct.-Dec. 2008)	Three months ended Dec. 31, 2009 (Oct.-Dec. 2009)	Increase or decrease	Percent change
Operating transactions	5,237.6	4,379.6	(858.0)	-16%
Gross profit	409.3	238.2	① (171.1)	-42%
Operating income	195.1	27.9	② (167.2)	-86%
Consolidated net income	99.6	48.2	③ (51.4)	-52%
Core earnings	269.5	71.6	④ (197.9)	-73%

① <Change From the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 in Gross Profit>

Decreased 171.1 billion yen, or 42%, reflecting lower coking coal prices, lower sales volumes of steel products accompanying falling demand, lower resource-related and other commodity prices, and losses related to fuel derivative transactions for a JAL subsidiary.

② <Change From the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 in Operating Income>

Decreased 167.2 billion yen, or 86%, due to efforts to cut general and administrative expenses, despite lower selling, general and administrative expenses. The decline in operating income reflected the fall in gross profit principally because of lower coking coal prices.

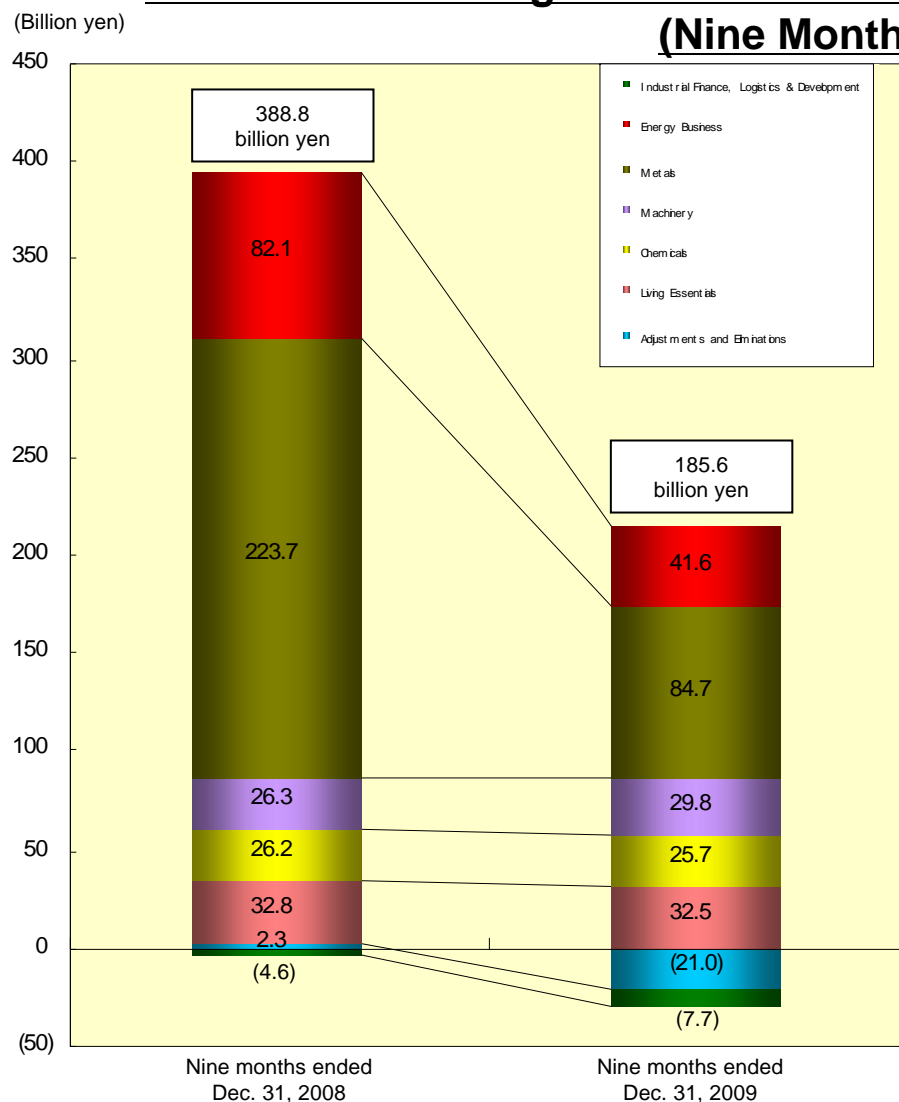
③ <Change From the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 in Consolidated Net Income>

Decreased 51.4 billion yen, or 52%, due mainly to the fall in operating income and write-down of Japan Airlines Corporation (JAL) shares, despite a boost to earnings from the absence of write-downs recorded in the previous fiscal year and an improvement in foreign exchange gains and losses.

④ <Change From the Three Months Ended December 31, 2008 in Core Earnings>

Decreased 197.9 billion yen, or 73%, year on year due to the decrease in operating income, lower net equity in earnings of affiliated companies and other factors.

Year-on-Year Change in Consolidated Net Income (Loss) by Operating Segment (Nine Months Ended Dec. 31)



(*) Figures for the nine months ended Dec. 31, 2008 have been restated on the basis of the new organization structure, following an internal corporate reorganization in April 2009.

Reasons for Changes by Operating Segment

○ Industrial Finance, Logistics & Development (-3.1 billion yen)

Although fund investment-related earnings improved, the segment result was primarily due to share write-downs on JAL and certain other shares and lower equity-method earnings from general leasing-related business in Japan.

○ Energy Business (-49%)

This result reflected lower earnings on transactions at overseas resource-related subsidiaries and lower equity-method earnings from overseas resource-related business investees due to lower crude oil prices and the stronger yen. Another factor was the booking of losses related to fuel derivative transactions for a JAL subsidiary.

○ Metals (-62%)

This result was mainly due to lower earnings on transactions and dividend income because of lower resource prices, as well as lower earnings at Metal One Corporation and losses related to fuel derivative transactions for a JAL subsidiary.

○ Machinery (+13%)

Despite a pull-back from the higher ship charter rates in the first nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009 and lower earnings on transactions in machinery and equipment sold in large volumes, such as industrial machinery and construction equipment, the increase in overall segment earnings reflected higher earnings at overseas Independent Power Producer (IPP) businesses and the absence of impairment losses on property and equipment recorded in the corresponding period of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

○ Chemicals (Flat)

Although there was an increase in equity-method earnings due to the reversal of deferred tax liabilities of a petrochemical business-related company, the largely flat segment earnings result was due in part to a decrease in earnings because of a pull-back from the strong commodity chemical transactions recorded at the parent company and subsidiaries in the first nine months of the fiscal year ended March 31, 2009.

○ Living Essentials (Flat)

Despite a boost to earnings from the absence of share write-downs recorded in the corresponding period of the previous fiscal year, this largely flat result reflected lower earnings on transactions at food-related businesses and general merchandise-related subsidiaries, and lower equity-method earnings at food-related businesses.

Resource Prices

	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 2008	Nine months ended Dec. 31, 2009	Increase or decrease
Crude oil (Dubai)(\$/BBL)	94.3	67.5	(26.8)
Copper (\$/MT)	6,676	5,724	(952)
Aluminum (\$/MT)	2,516	1,767	(749)

Market Prices

Commodity Prices, Foreign Exchange and Interest Rates

	Assumptions for second half of fiscal year ending March 31, 2010 (a)	Actual for the three months ended Dec. 31, 2009 (b)	Change (b) - (a)	Consolidated net income sensitivities
Foreign Exchange (YEN/\$)	90.0	89.7	(0.3)	Appreciation (depreciation) of 1 yen per US\$1 has a 1.6 billion yen negative (positive) impact for full year
Yen Interest (%) TIBOR	0.50	0.51	0.01	The effect of rising interest rates is mostly offset by an increase in operating and investment profits. However, a rapid rise in interest rates can cause a temporary negative effect.
US\$ Interest (%) LIBOR	0.70	0.27	(0.43)	
Crude Oil Prices (\$/BBL) (Dubai)	65.0	75.4	10.4	US\$1 rise (decline) per barrel increases (reduces) full-year earnings by 1.0 billion yen
Copper (\$/MT)	4,960	6,648	1,688	Other variables besides price fluctuations impact earnings from copper mines, which are the source of our dividend income. These include grade of mined ore, the status of production operations and reinvestment plans (capital expenditures)
Aluminum (\$/MT)	1,750	2,003	253	US\$100 rise (decline) per MT increases (reduces) full-year earnings by 1.0 billion yen

(*) Assumptions for projected consolidated net income of 240 billion yen announced on October 30, 2009

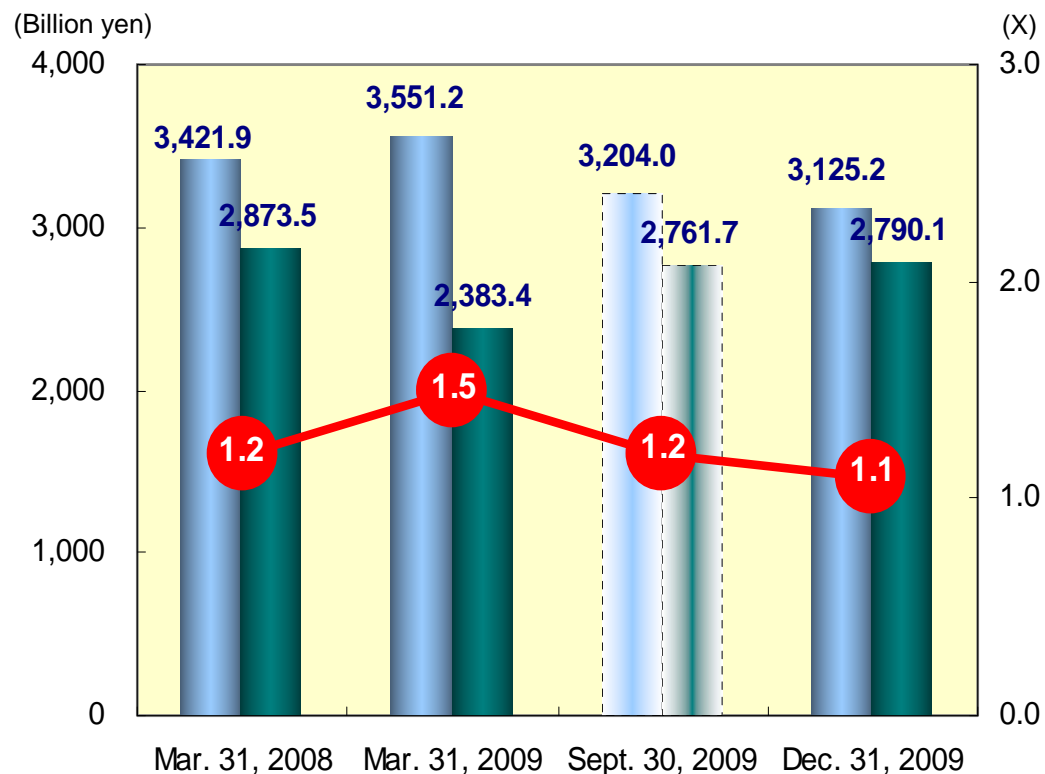
Write-downs of Marketable Securities (Available for Sale)

	Write-downs (after-tax)	Nikkei Average
Six months ended Sept. 30, 2009	-3.3 billion yen	10,133 yen (Sept. 30, 2009)
Three months ended Dec. 31, 2009	-2.9 billion yen	10,546 yen (Dec. 31, 2009)
Nine months ended Dec. 31, 2009	-6.2 billion yen	
Amount included in forecasts	-10.0 billion yen	The re-calculation of write-downs included in forecasts assumes the Nikkei Average remains at the same level (10,133 yen) as of Sept. 30, 2009.

Forward-looking Statements

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.

Shareholders' Equity and Interest-Bearing Liabilities



■ Interest-bearing liabilities (net) ■ Total shareholders' equity — Debt-to-equity ratio (net)

Main Reasons for Changes in Total Shareholders' Equity (Compared to March 31, 2009)

- ① Consolidated net income (185.6 billion yen)
- ② Payment of dividends (-54.2 billion yen)
- ③ Increase in net unrealized gains on securities available for sale (122.4 billion yen)
 - increase in unrealized gains on listed shareholdings due to rising stock prices
- ④ Improvement in foreign currency translation adjustments (118.2 billion yen)
 - impact of the yen's depreciation against the Australian dollar, etc.

Effect by Currency on Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments

Currency	Effect on foreign currency translation adjustments (Billion yen)	Dec. 31, 2009 rate	Sept. 30, 2009 rate	Mar. 31, 2009 rate	(Ref.) Dec. 31, 2008 rate
US\$	-20.0	92.10	90.21	98.23	91.03
AUS\$	+120.0	82.28	78.96	67.01	62.61
Euro	0.0	132.00	131.72	129.84	127.96
British Pound	+5.0	146.53	144.10	140.45	131.83
Thai Baht	0.0	2.76	2.68	2.76	2.60