

Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010

August 3, 2010

Mitsubishi Corporation

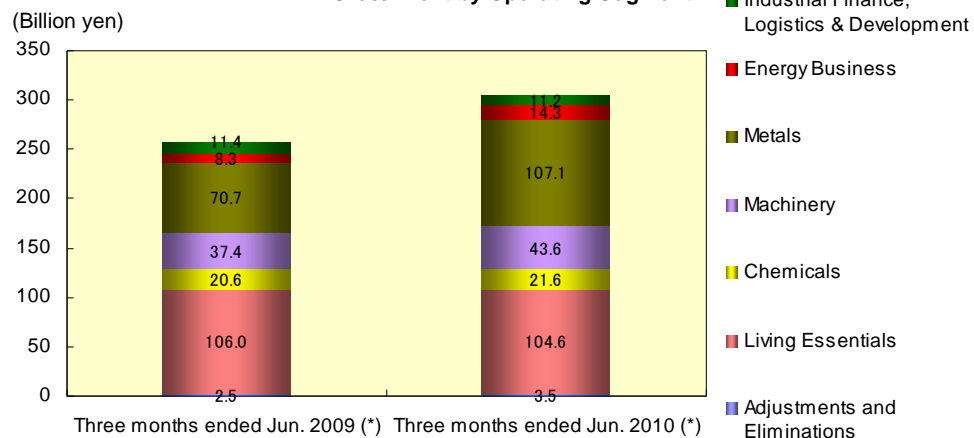
Highlights of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010

- Consolidated net income for the three months ended June 2010 increased 72.6 billion yen, or 107%, to 140.4 billion yen.
- With the exception of Chemicals, every segment saw increased net income year on year.
- Shareholders' equity decreased 93.5 billion yen from March 31, 2010 to 2,867.9 billion yen, and the net debt-to-equity ratio remained at 1.0.
- Investments totaled a gross 110 billion yen.
- The achievement rate against the full-year consolidated net income forecast of 370 billion yen was 38%.

Major Year-on-Year P/L Statement Changes

(Billion yen)	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010	Increase or decrease	Percentage of change	Forecasts for year ending March 2011
Operating transactions	3,970.6	4,734.7	764.1	19%	18,800.0
Gross profit	256.9	305.9	49.0	19%	1,150.0
Operating income	45.9	102.6	56.7	124%	280.0
Net income	67.8	140.4	72.6	107%	370.0
Core earnings	98.7	157.2	58.5	59%	495.0

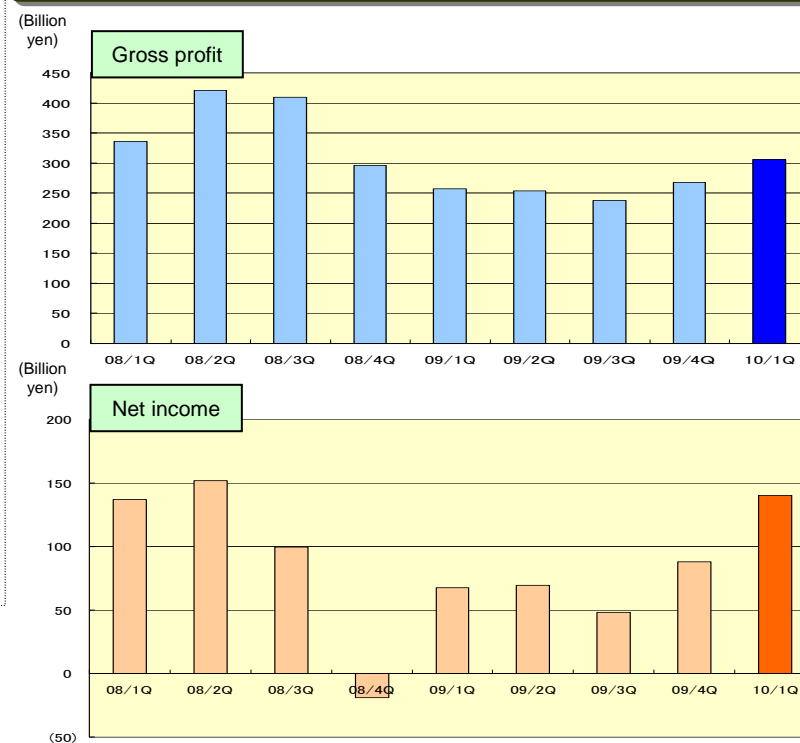
Gross Profit by Operating Segment



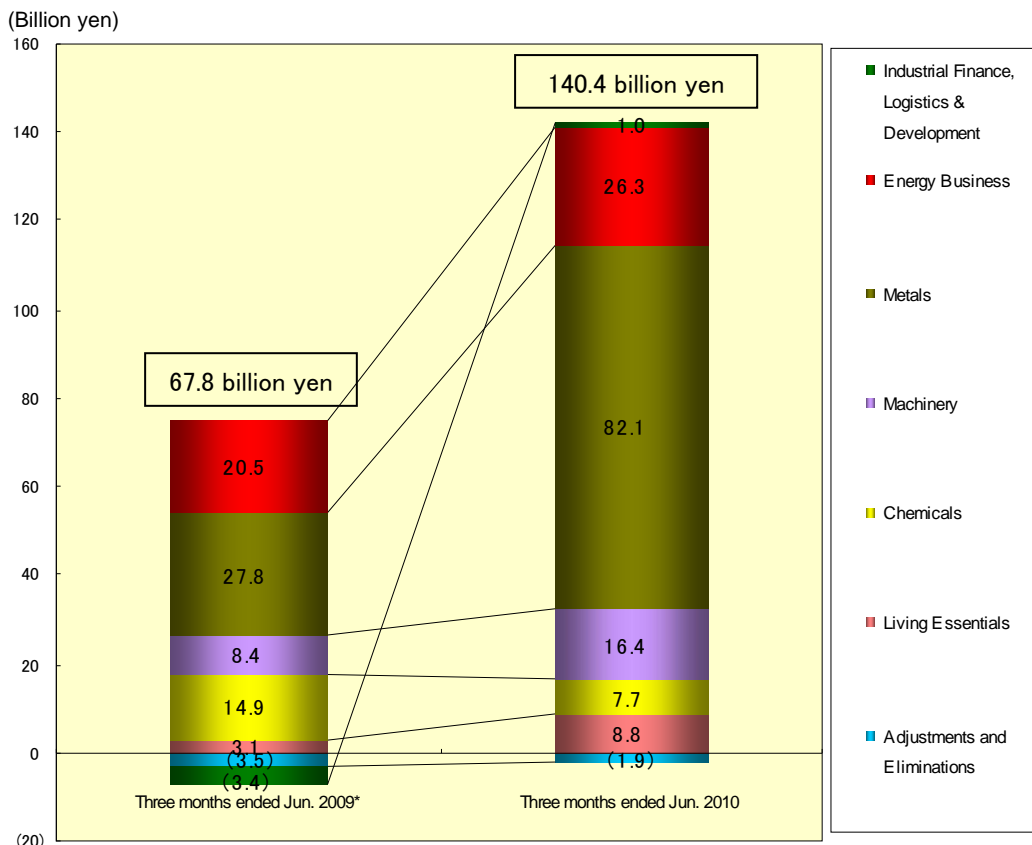
(*) Figures for the first three months of the year ended March 2010 have been restated on the basis of the new organization structure, following an internal corporate reorganization in April 2010.

Net income in this presentation shows the amount of net income attributable to Mitsubishi Corporation, excluding noncontrolling interests. Total shareholders' equity shows the amount of total equity attributable to Mitsubishi Corporation, excluding noncontrolling interests.

Comparisons With Past Performance (Quarterly Basis)



Year-on-Year Change of Net Income (Loss) by Operating Segment



Reasons for Changes by Operating Segment

Industrial Finance, Logistics & Development (+4.4 billion yen)

Increased due to absence of write-downs of investment securities recorded in the previous fiscal year, higher transaction volumes in logistics-related businesses, and an improvement in lease-related business earnings.

Energy Business (+28%)

Increase reflects higher gross profit on rising crude oil prices, and gains on sale of shares, offset in part by lower dividend income from overseas resource-related investees.

Metals (+195%)

Increase resulted mainly from gains on a share transfer at a Chilean iron ore-related subsidiary and higher sales prices at an Australian resource-related subsidiary (coking coal).

Machinery (+95%)

Increase due to strong results at overseas automobile-related businesses, notably in Asia.

Chemicals (-48%)

Decrease reflects absence of gain on reversal of deferred tax liabilities of a petrochemical business-related company in the previous fiscal year, offset in part by higher earnings due to strong transactions at overseas regional subsidiaries and a petrochemical business-related company.

Living Essentials (+184%)

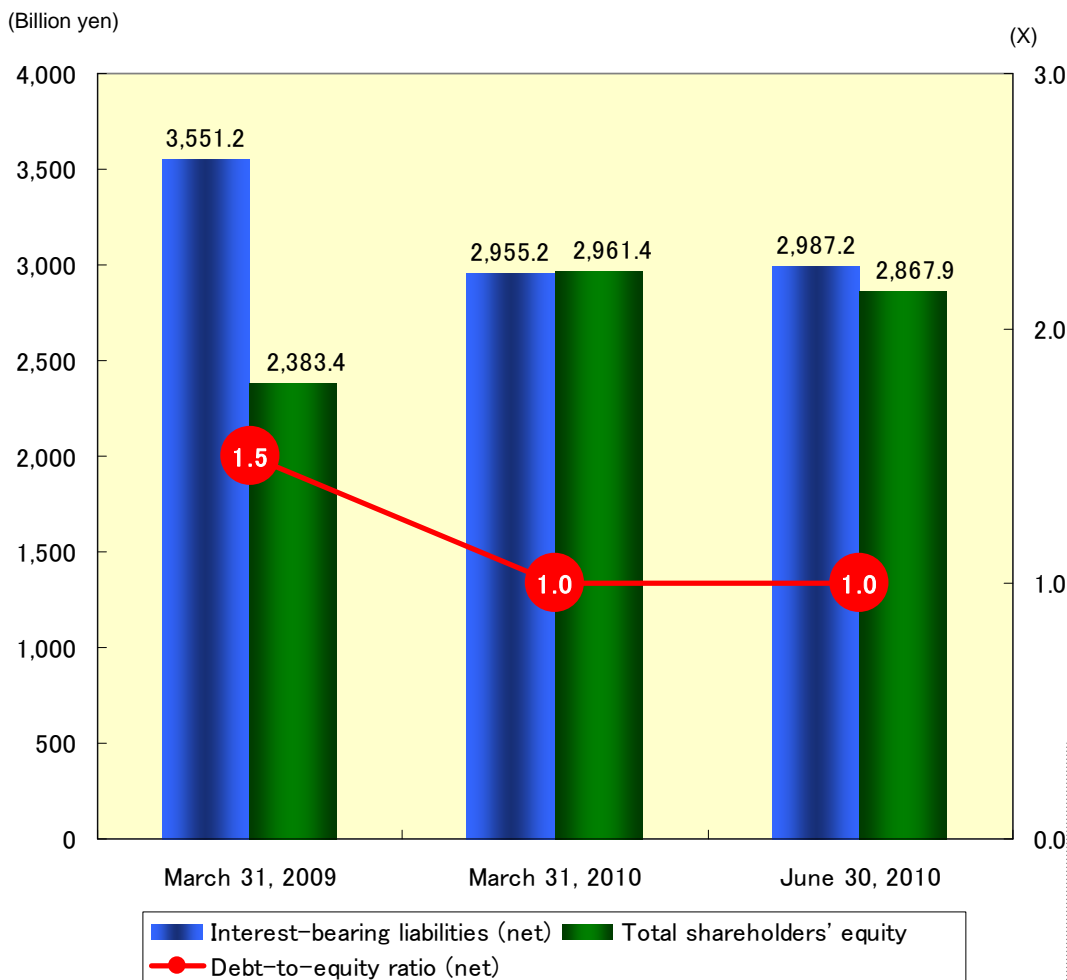
Increase due to higher earnings on transactions and equity-method earnings at general merchandise-related businesses, as well as an increase in equity-method earnings at food-related subsidiaries.

Resource Prices

	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010	Increase or decrease
Crude oil (Dubai) (\$/BBL)	59.1	78.1	+19.0
Copper (\$/MT)	4,663	7,027	+2,364
Aluminum (\$/MT)	1,485	2,096	+611

(* Figures for the first three months of the year ended March 2010 have been restated on the basis of the new organization structure, following an internal corporate reorganization in April 2010.

Shareholders' Equity and Interest-Bearing Liabilities



Main Reasons for Changes in Total Shareholders' Equity (Compared to March 31, 2010)

- 1. Consolidated net income (140.4 billion yen)**
- 2. Payment of dividends (-34.5 billion yen)**
- 3. Decrease in net unrealized gains on securities available for sale (-79.6 billion yen)**
 - ...decrease in unrealized gains on listed shareholdings due to falling stock prices
- 4. Deterioration in foreign currency translation adjustments (-98.2 billion yen)**
 - ...impact of yen's appreciation against the Australian dollar, etc.

Effect by Currency on Foreign Currency Translation Adjustments

Currency	Effect on foreign currency translation adjustments (Billion yen)	Jun. 30, 2010 rate (Yen)	Mar. 31, 2010 rate (Yen)	(Ref.) Dec. 31, 2009 rate (Yen)
US\$	-10.0	88.48	93.04	92.10
AUS\$	-70.0	75.08	85.28	82.28
Euro	-10.0	107.81	124.92	132.00
British Pound	-5.0	133.07	140.40	146.53
Thai Baht	-5.0	2.72	2.87	2.76

Market Prices

Commodity Prices, Foreign Exchange and Interest Rate Sensitivities

	Three months ended June 2010 (Apr.-Jun. Average)	Assumptions for Year Ending March 2011 Forecast ^(*)	Increase or decrease	Net income sensitivities
Foreign Exchange (YEN/\$)	92.0	90.0	2.0	Depreciation (appreciation) of 1 yen per US\$1 has a 2.1 billion yen positive (negative) impact for full year.
Yen Interest (%) TIBOR	0.40	0.45	-0.05	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	0.44	0.50	-0.06	
Crude Oil Prices (\$/BBL) (Dubai)	78.1	75.0	3.1	US\$1 rise (decline) per barrel increases (reduces) full-year earnings by 1.0 billion yen.
Copper (\$/MT)	7,027	6,834	193	US\$100 rise (decline) per MT increases (reduces) full-year earnings by 0.5 billion yen. Besides copper price fluctuations, other variables such as the grade of mined ore, the status of production operations, and reinvestment plans (capital expenditures) affect earnings from copper mines as well. Therefore, the impact on earnings cannot be determined by the copper price alone.
Aluminum (\$/MT)	2,096	2,100	-4	US\$100 rise (decline) per MT increases (reduces) full-year earnings by 1.0 billion yen.

(*1) Assumptions for projected net income of 370.0 billion yen announced on May 7, 2010

Share Price Sensitivities (Write-downs of Marketable Securities (Available for Sale))

	Write-downs (after-tax)	Nikkei Average at Fiscal Term-end
Three months ended June 2010	-6.9 billion yen	9,383 yen (June 30, 2010)
Amount included in forecasts	-6.0 billion yen	The calculation of write-downs assumes a Nikkei Average of around 11,000 yen at the fiscal year-end.

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.

Investment Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010

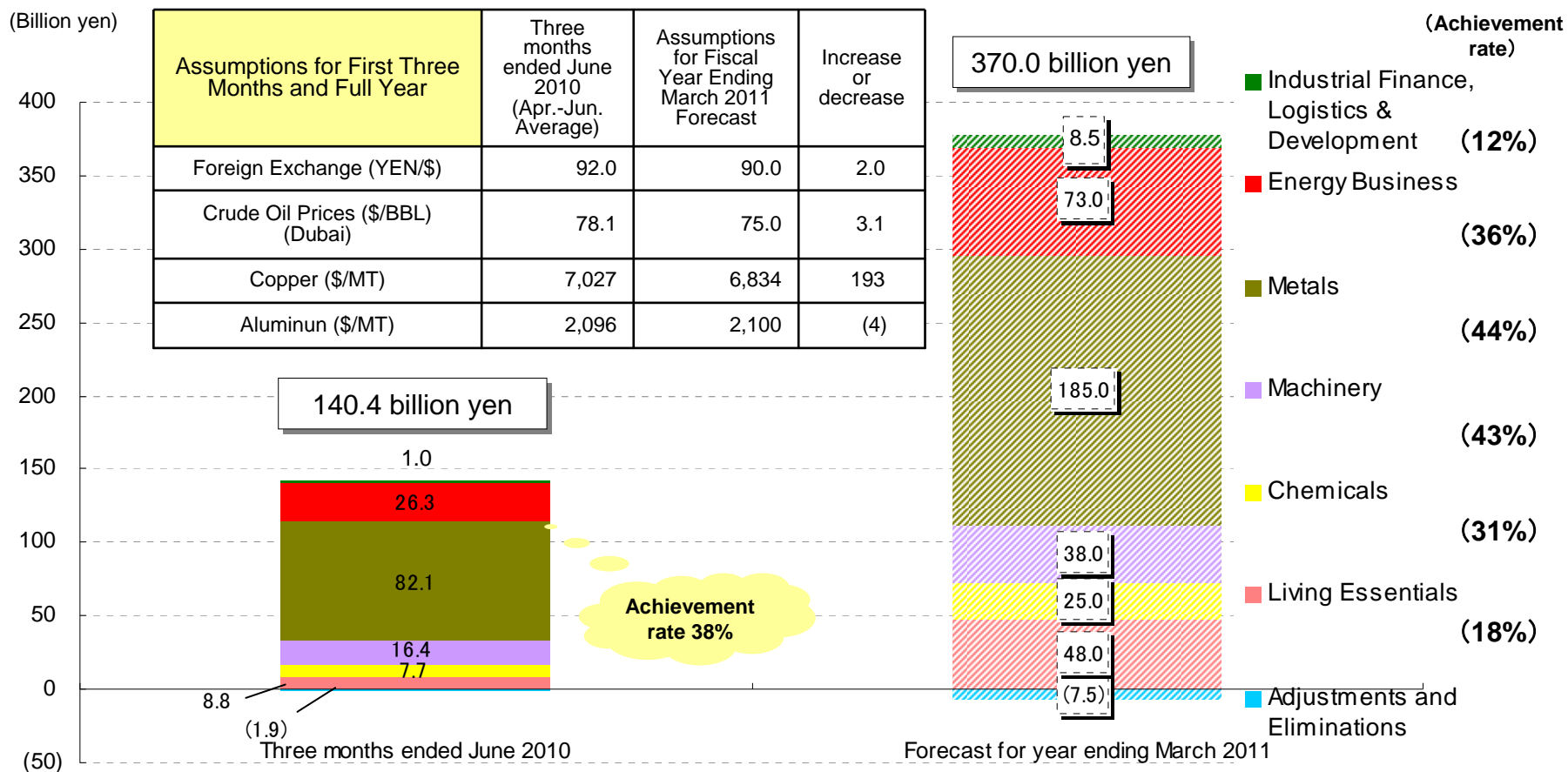
(billion yen)

Regions / Domains		Midterm Corporate Strategy 2012 Capital Allocation (three years)	Three Months Ended June 2010 New Investments	
Strategic Regions	China, India, Brazil		—	
Strategic Domains	Infrastructure Global Environmental Businesses	Approx. 300.0	Lithium-ion batteries, etc.	10.0
Mineral Resources		1,000.0~1,200.0	Chilean iron ore Australian coking coal- related investment Escondida copper mine, etc.	70.0
Oil and Gas Resources		600.0~800.0	Aircraft for leasing Ship-related operations, etc.	30.0
Industrial Finance, Steel Products, Carbon Materials, Ships, Motor Vehicles, Chemicals, Retail, Foods, etc.		100.0 ~200.0		— (*)
Total (gross)		2,000.0~2,500.0	110.0	

(*) ...less than 10 billion yen

Achievement Rate Relative to Full-Year Forecast for the Year Ending March 2011

Consolidated net income

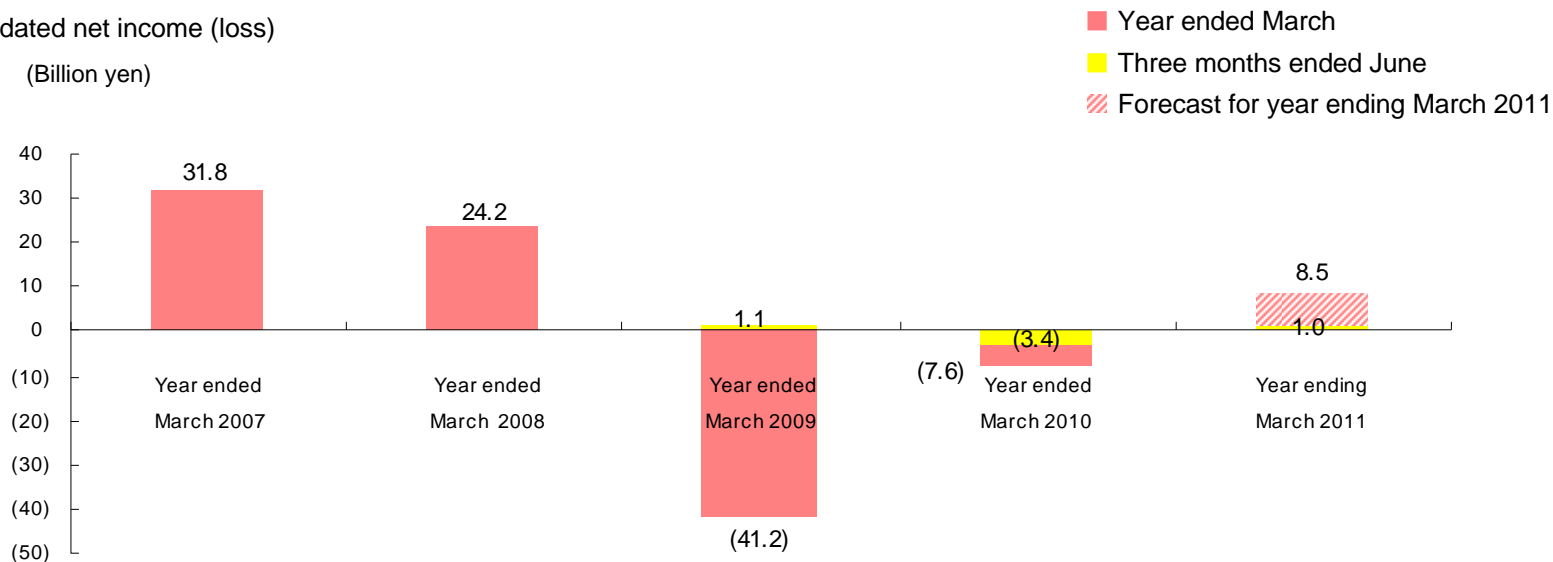


Appendix

Industrial Finance, Logistics & Development Segment

Consolidated net income (loss)

(Billion yen)



	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010
Gross profit	11.4	11.2
Operating income	0.3	1.5
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(1.0)	1.1
Consolidated net income (loss)	(3.4)	1.0
Segment assets	850.9	793.8

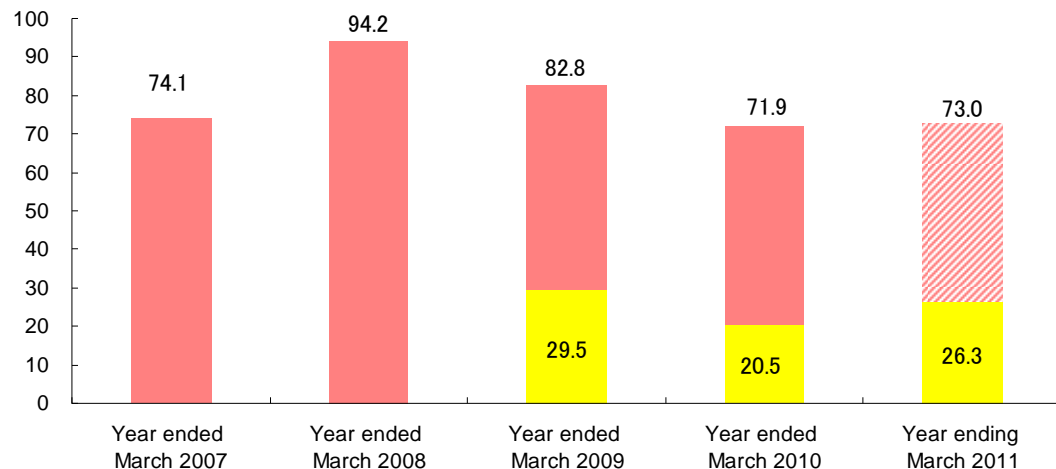
Forecast for fiscal year ending March 2011
52.0
—
—
8.5
—

< Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010 >

- The segment recorded a consolidated net income of 1.0 billion yen, up 4.4 billion yen year on year. This was due to the absence of write-downs of investment securities recorded in the first three months of the previous fiscal year, higher transaction volumes in logistics-related businesses, and an improvement in lease-related business earnings.
- The achievement rate against the full-year forecast of 8.5 billion yen for the year ending March 2011 was 12%. This forecast was premised on recording earnings from key business investees and gains on real estate and other asset sales in the second half of the fiscal year.

Energy Business Segment

Consolidated net income
(Billion yen)



- Year ended March
- Three months ended June
- ▨ Forecast for year ending March 2011

Crude Oil (Dubai) (US\$/BBL)	Apr.-Jun.	Jul.-Sep.	Oct.-Dec.	Jan.-Mar.
Year ended March 2007	64.8	65.9	57.3	55.4
Year ended March 2008	64.8	70.1	83.2	91.4
Year ended March 2009	116.9	113.4	52.6	44.2
Year ended March 2010	59.1	67.9	75.4	75.8
Year ending March 2011	78.1	-	-	-

	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010
Gross profit	8.3	14.3
Operating income	(2.2)	4.9
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	12.9	13.5
Consolidated net income (loss)	20.5	26.3
Segment assets	1,392.5	1,279.7

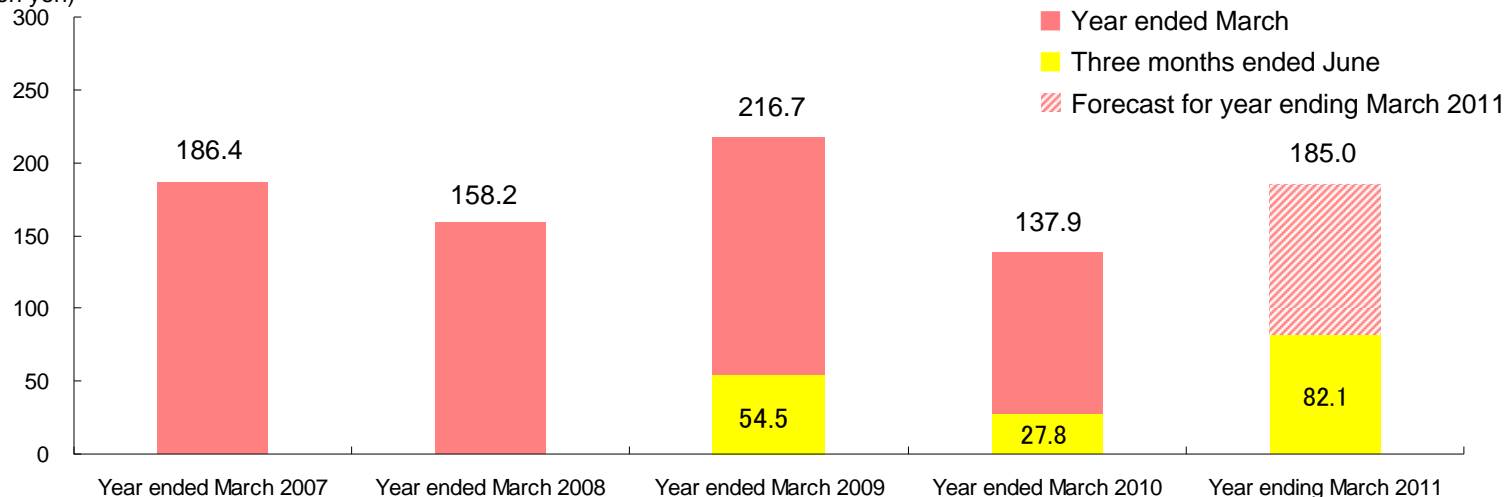
Forecast for fiscal year ending March 2011
35.0
—
—
73.0
—

< Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010 >

- The segment recorded consolidated net income of 26.3 billion yen, up 5.8 billion yen year on year. This reflected gains on the sale of shares, and higher gross profit on rising crude oil prices, offset in part by lower dividend income from overseas resource-related investees.
- The achievement rate against the full-year forecast of 73.0 billion yen was 36%. This result primarily reflected gains on the sale of shares.

Metals Segment

Consolidated net income
(Billion yen)



< Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010 >

➤ The segment reported consolidated net income of 82.1 billion yen, up 54.3 billion yen year on year. This reflected gains on a share exchange at a Chilean iron ore-related subsidiary and higher earnings on higher sales prices at an Australian resource-related company.

➤ Data from Main Consolidated Subsidiaries
[changes between three months ended June 2009 and three months ended June 2010; billion yen]

Subsidiary	Change (Billion yen)	Range (Billion yen)
Steel Products	5.7	[(1.7) → 4.0]
Coal	19.8	[28.5 → 48.3]
Iron Ore	(0.2)	[0.9 → 0.7]
Copper	30.7	[1.7 → 32.4]
Aluminum	2.2	[0 → 2.2]

• JECO Corporation / JECO 2 (Escondida copper mine)
5.3 [0 → 5.3]
• MC Copper Holdings B.V. (Los Pelambres copper mine)
0 [0 → 0]
• Dividend income (after tax) from Antamina (Peru)
0 [0 → 0]

➤ The achievement rate against the full-year forecast of 185.0 billion yen was 44%, the result of gains on a share exchange at a Chilean iron ore-related subsidiary and higher earnings on higher sales prices at an Australian resource-related company.

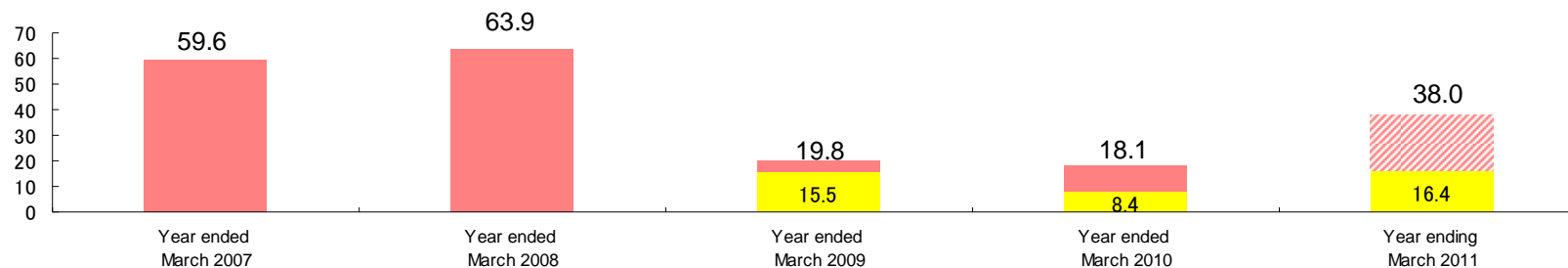
	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010
Gross profit	70.7	107.1
Operating income	39.5	73.0
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	(0.2)	1.8
Consolidated net income	27.8	82.1
Segment assets	2,766.7	2,847.3

Forecast for fiscal year ending March 2011
346.0
-
-
185.0
-

Machinery Segment

Consolidated net income
(Billion yen)

■ Year ended March
■ Three months ended June
/ Forecast for year ending March 2011



* Following a reorganization on April 1, 2010, the overseas Independent Power Producer (IPP) business was transferred to the Global Environment Business Development Group (Adjustments and Eliminations). The figures for the fiscal year ended March 2010 and prior years have been restated according to this reorganization.

	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010	Forecasts for fiscal year ending March 2011
Gross profit	37.4	43.6	162.0
Operating income	8.2	16.4	—
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	3.2	5.3	—
Consolidated net income	8.4	16.4	38.0
Segment assets	1,906.2	1,803.2	—

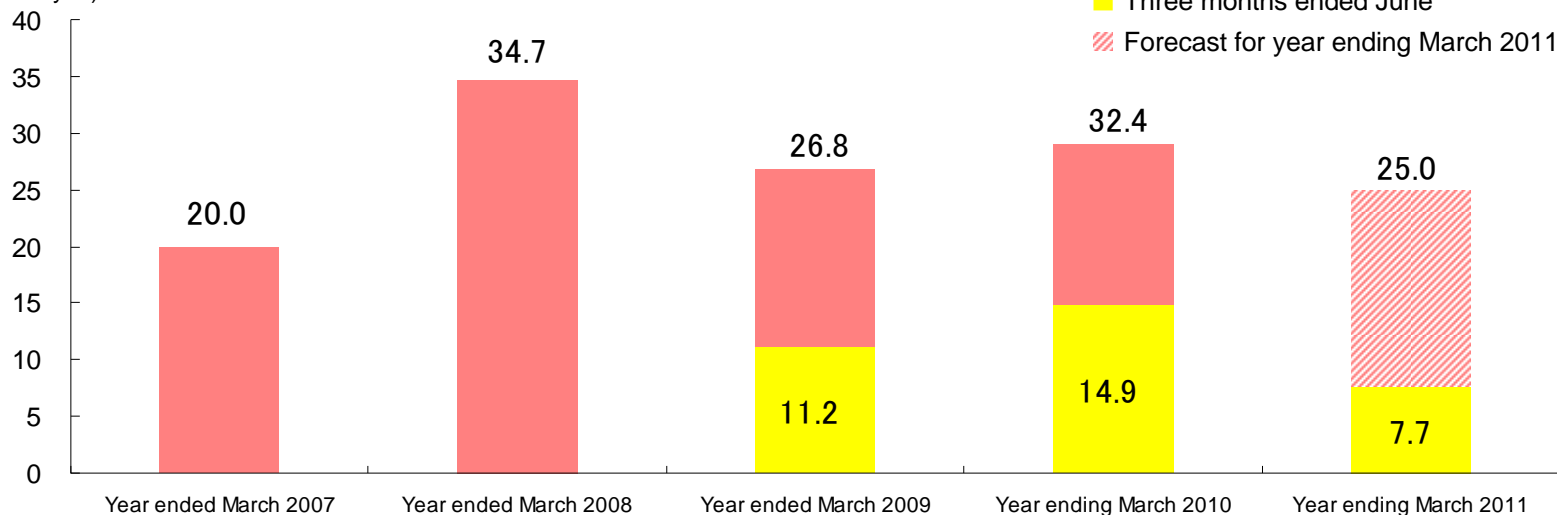
<Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010>

- The segment recorded consolidated net income of 16.4 billion yen, up 8.0 billion yen year on year. This increase was due to strong results at overseas automobile-related businesses, notably in Asia.
- The achievement rate against the full-year forecast of 38.0 billion yen was 43%. This increase was due to strong results at overseas automobile-related businesses, notably in Asia.

Chemicals Segment

Consolidated net income

(Billion yen)



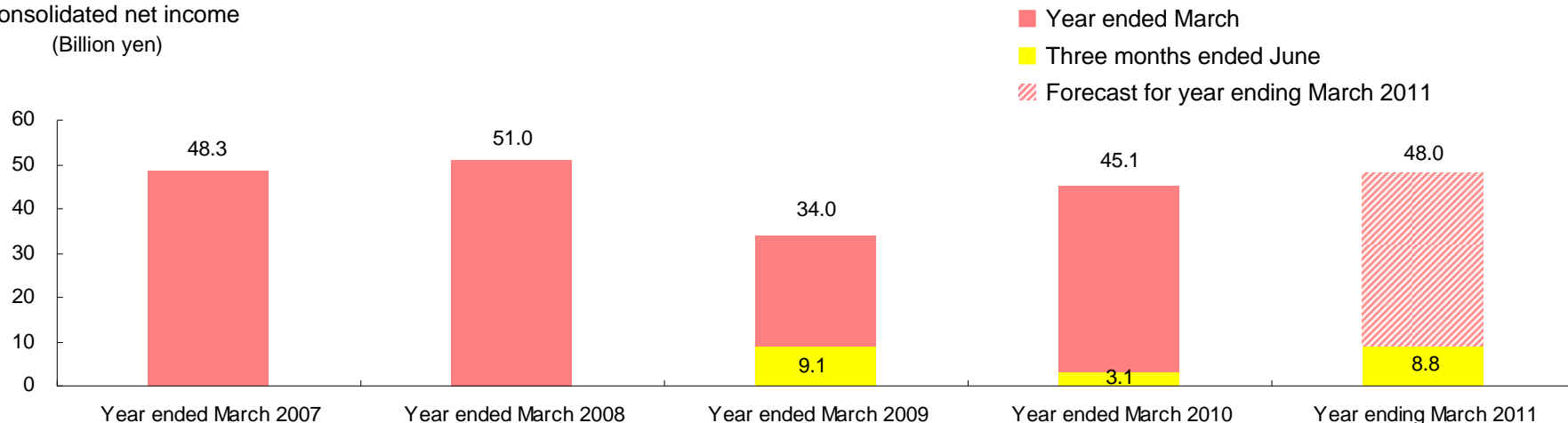
	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010	Forecast for fiscal year ending March 2011
Gross profit	20.6	21.6	83.0
Operating income	6.9	7.9	—
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	10.3	3.2	—
Consolidated net income	14.9	7.7	25.0
Segment assets	648.5	678.1	—

<Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010 >

- The segment reported consolidated net income of 7.7 billion yen, down 7.2 billion yen year on year. The decrease reflects the absence of gain on reversal of deferred tax liabilities of SPDC Ltd. in the previous fiscal year, offset in part by higher earnings due to strong transactions at overseas regional subsidiaries and SPDC Ltd.
- The achievement rate relative to the full-year forecast of 25.0 billion yen was 31%. This reflects the higher earnings due to strong transactions at overseas regional subsidiaries and SPDC Ltd.

Living Essentials Segment

Consolidated net income
(Billion yen)



(*) The figures for the year ended March 2008 and prior years have not been restated following the organization in the year ended March 2010.

	Three months ended June 2009	Three months ended June 2010
Gross profit	106.0	104.6
Operating income	6.3	11.0
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	2.8	4.9
Consolidated net income	3.1	8.8
Segment assets	2,170.2	2,119.6

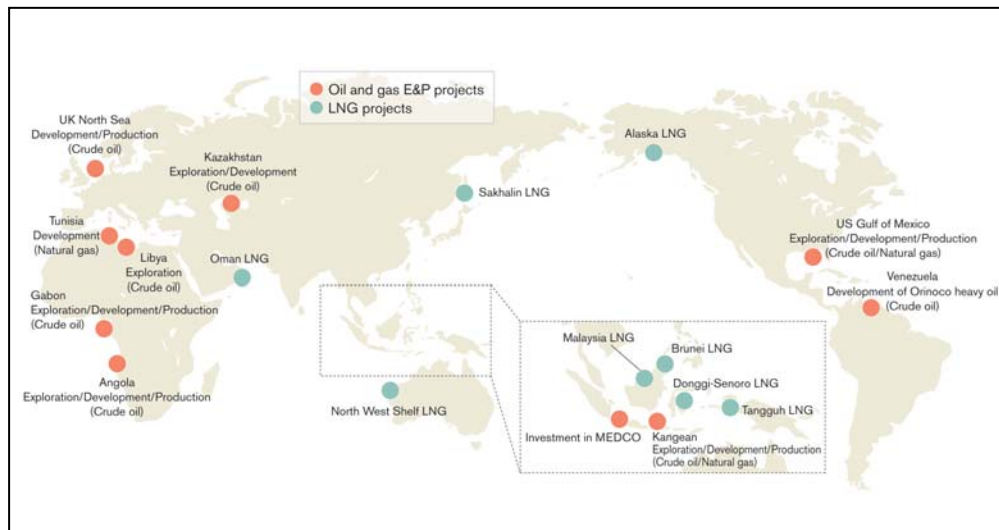
Forecast for fiscal year ending March 2011
462.0
-
-
48.0
-

< Overview of Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010 >

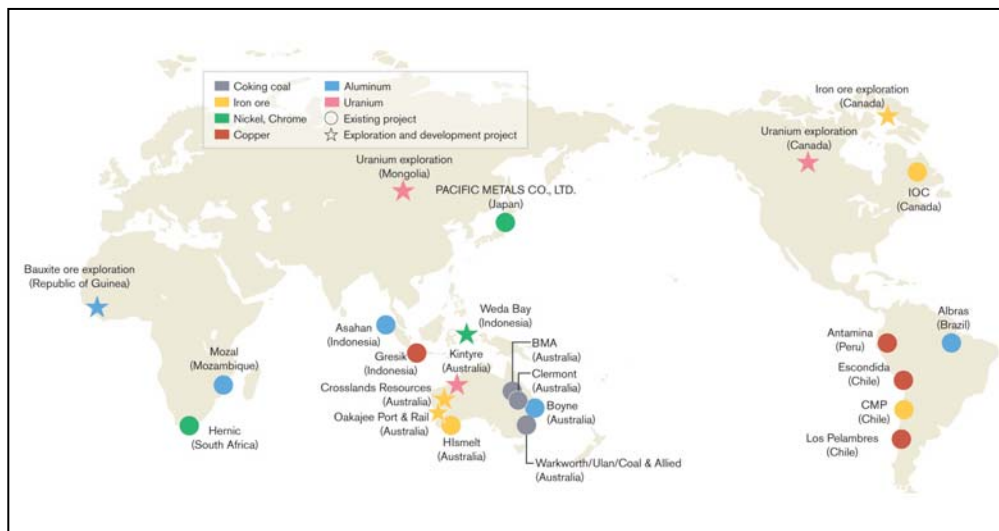
- The segment recorded consolidated net income of 8.8 billion yen, up 5.7 billion yen year on year. This reflects more earnings on transactions at general merchandise-related subsidiaries and more equity-method earnings at general merchandise-related subsidiaries and food-related subsidiaries.
- The achievement rate relative to the full-year forecast of 48.0 billion yen was 18%. This mainly reflects seasonal factors.

Global Resources-Related Businesses

Energy Resources

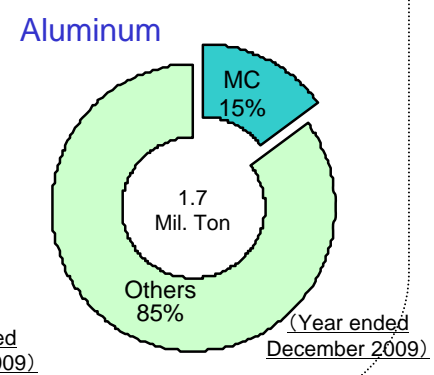
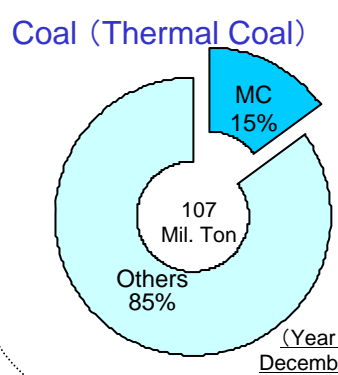
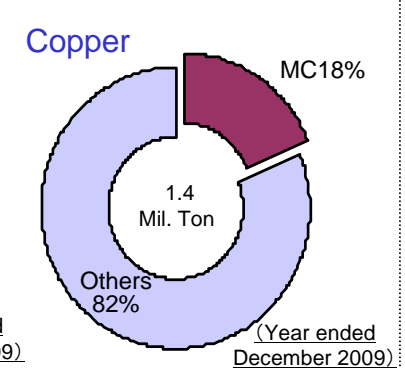
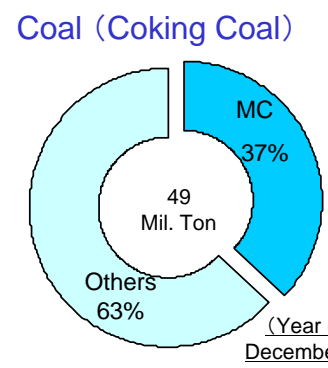
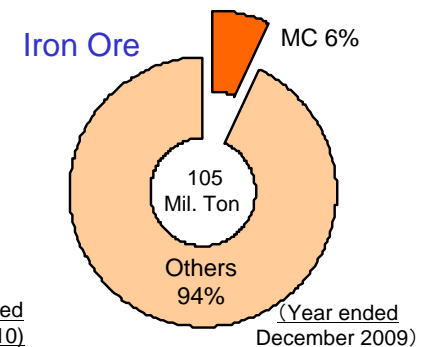
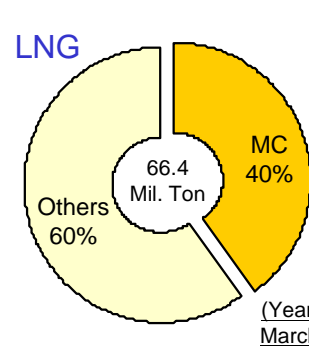


Metals Resources



Imports to Japan and MC's Share

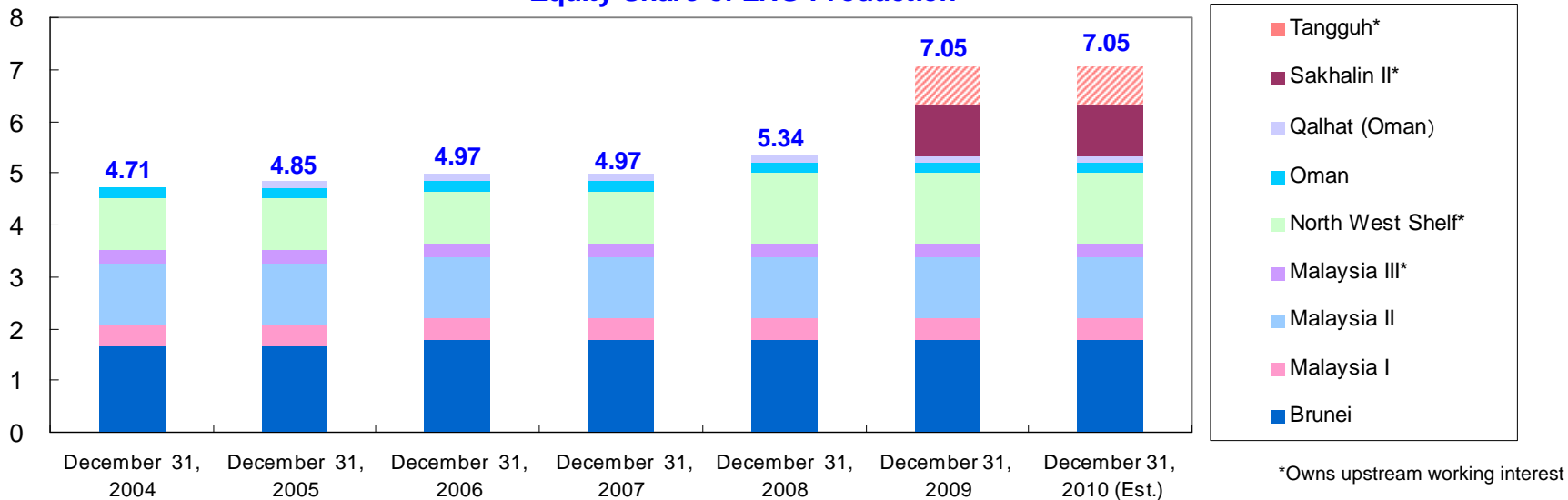
*MC's share includes imports where MC's only involvement is trading.



Energy Resources Business

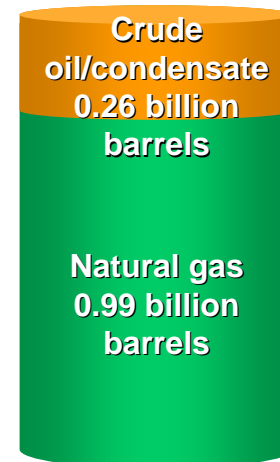
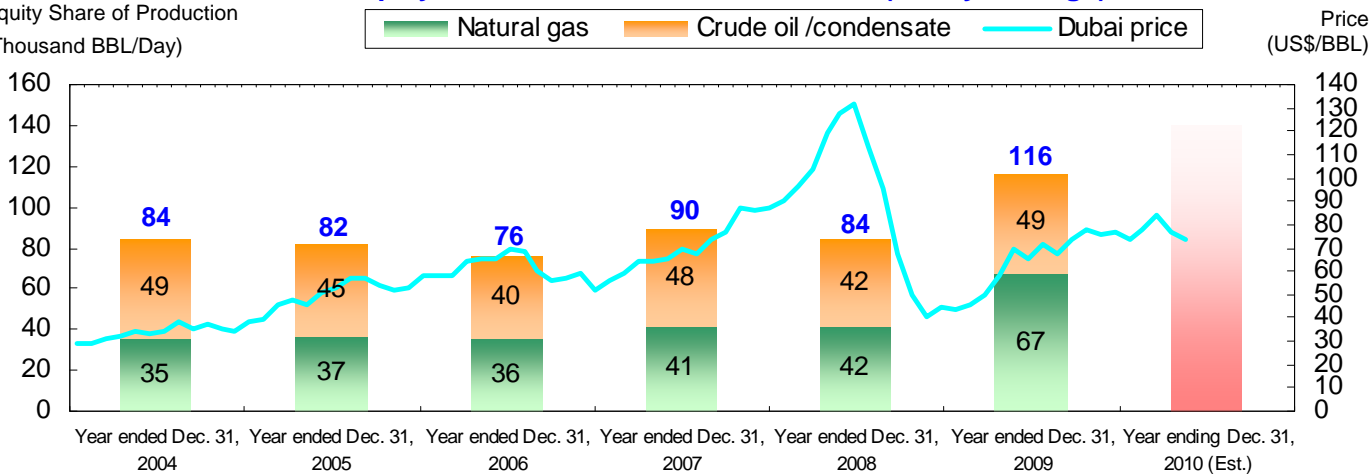
(Million Ton / Year)

Equity Share of LNG Production



Equity Share of Oil and Gas Production (Yearly Average)*

Equity Share of Production
(Thousand BBL/Day)



MC's reserves

Total 1.25 billion barrels*. **
(As of December 31, 2009)

* Oil equivalent. Includes consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates

** Participating interest equivalent. Includes reserves based on original standards set by MC (non-U.S. GAAP).

LNG Business

- MC owns upstream working interests in oil and natural gas as well as liquefied natural gas (LNG) working interests in various parts of the world in its energy resources business. Among these operations, LNG makes a significant contribution to earnings at present.
- Japan is currently the world's largest LNG importer, accounting for approximately 40% of the world's LNG imports. MC handles around 40% of Japan's LNG imports.
- LNG projects in which MC holds working interests where production is under way include projects in Brunei, Malaysia, Western Australia, Oman, Sakhalin II, and Tangguh. As of December 31, 2009, MC's equity share of LNG production at these projects totaled approximately 7 million tons per year.
- Because most LNG destined for Japan and Far-East Asia is handled under long-term contracts for electricity and gas companies, annual sales volumes are pretty much definite. Furthermore, LNG prices are essentially linked to crude oil prices.
- Despite the possibility that demand in the U.S. will soften due to a rise in the use of unconventional gas, over the medium and long terms worldwide seaborne LNG trade, 180 million tons in 2008, is expected to nearly double by 2020 as demand rises in emerging countries such as China and India as well as Europe, where there are efforts to decrease reliance on gas from Russian pipelines. MC is working to ramp up production based on this forecast and with the view to securing a stable LNG supply.

Overview of MDP Coal Business

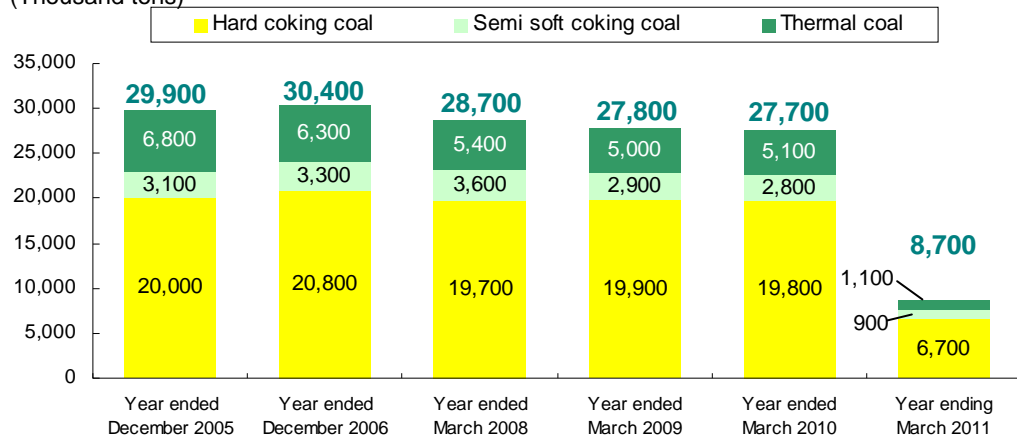


- Mitsubishi Development Pty Ltd (MDP), MC's wholly owned Australian resource-related subsidiary, produces mainly coking coal, a steel raw material, in Queensland, Australia, through BMA. This coal is sold all over the world. BMA is a coal joint venture between MDP and resource major BHP Billiton Ltd.
- BMA commanded the largest share of the world seaborne trade (approx. 150 million tons) in hard coking coal in 2009, accounting for around 30% of shipments. MC owned half that share.
- The Clermont mine (thermal coal), owned 31.4% by MDP, started production this April.

Coal Business (Sales, Production, Price)

MDP Annual Sales Volume

(Thousand tons)

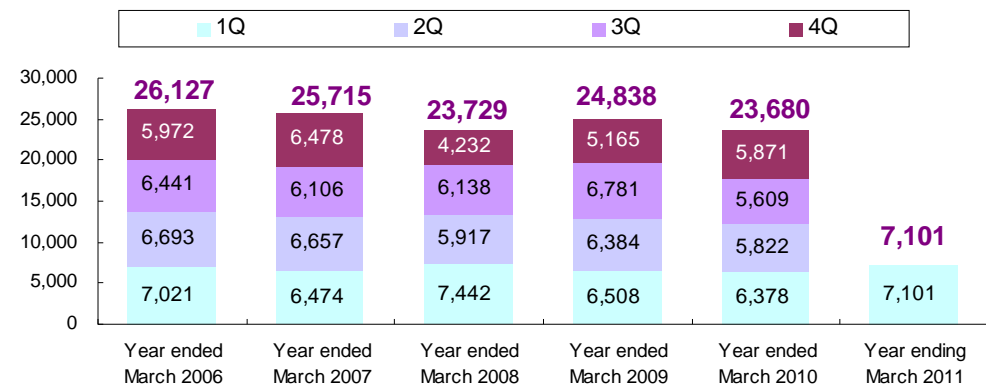


*Includes equity share of thermal coal sales volume other than from BMA.
 *Totals for the year ended 2006 and prior years are for the one-year period from January to December in each year, while totals for the year ended March 31, 2008 and thereafter are for the one-year period from April to March.

➤ MDP's sales volume has continued steadily because of a recovery in demand in traditional markets, in addition to the demand in emerging countries such as China and India for foreign coking coal.

BMA Annual Production Volume (50% Basis)

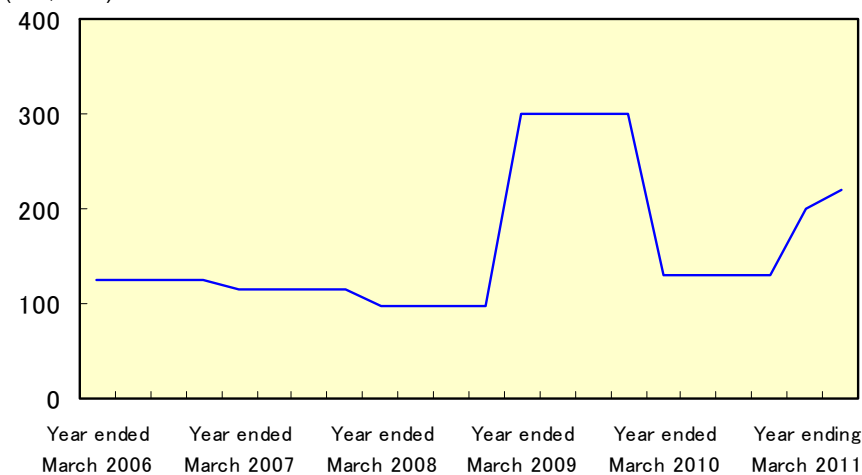
(Thousand tons)



*Total production volume is for the one-year period from April to March in each fiscal year.

Benchmark Price Trend of Australian High-Quality Hard Coking Coal to Japan

(US\$/Ton)

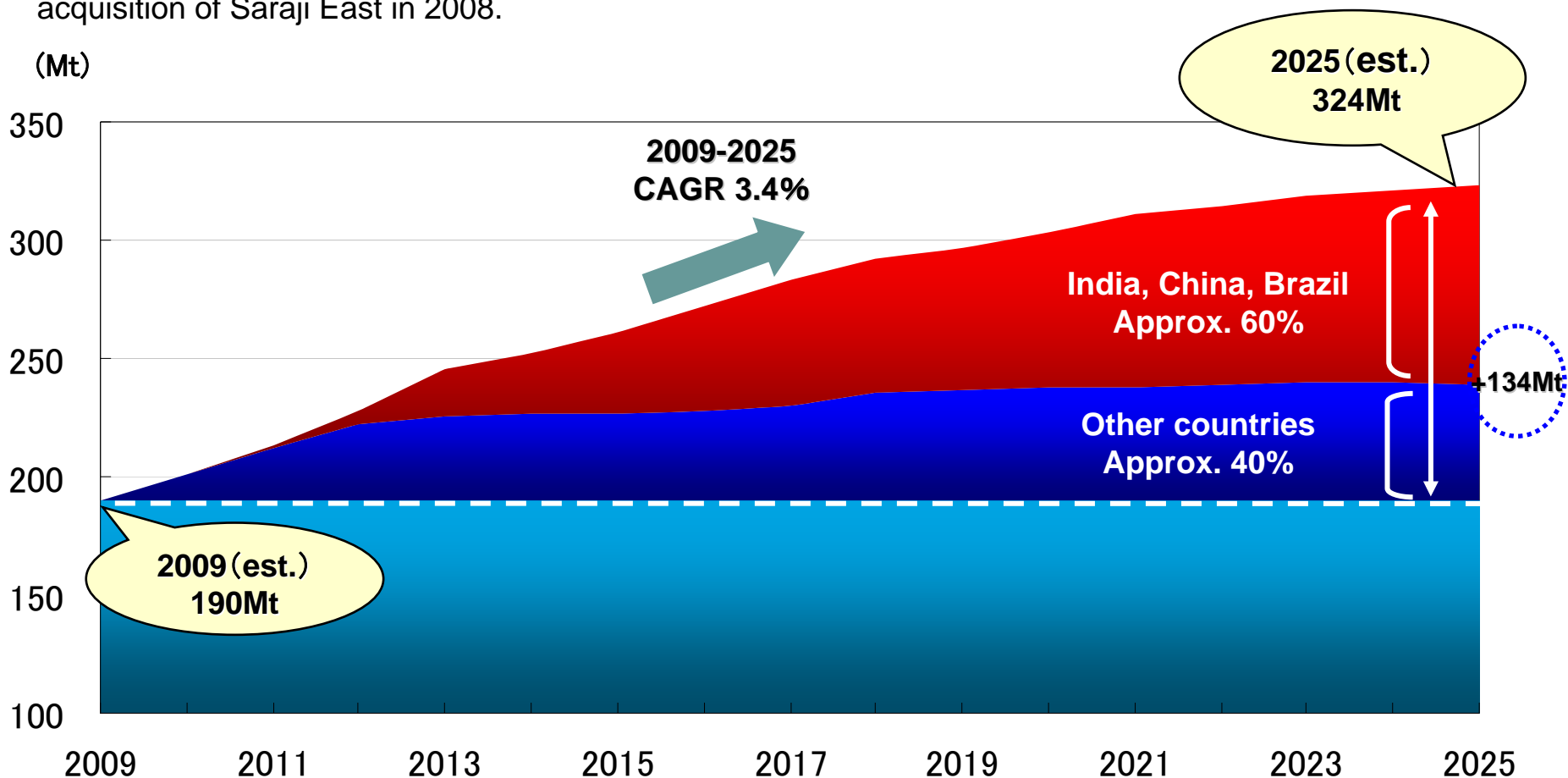


*Japanese fiscal year beginning April 1.

Source: The Australian Bureau of Agricultural and Resource Economics (ABARE)
 "Australian commodity statistics 2008"
 "Australian commodities September quarter 09.3"
 "Australian commodities June quarter 2010"

Future Prospects of Metallurgical Coal Seaborne Demand

- Metallurgical coal seaborne demand is expected to increase over the medium and long term, largely because of demand from emerging countries, including India, Brazil and China.
- To meet this increase in demand, Mitsubishi Corporation remains committed to fulfilling its responsibility to ensure a stable supply to customers through BMA, as exemplified by BMA's acquisition of Saraji East in 2008.



* The graph above includes coking coal and PCI (Pulverized Coal Injection).

Source: Wood Mackenzie

BMA Development / Expansion Options

- BMA has a number of development / expansion options, as illustrated below.
- BMA is currently considering the best timing and scale of development / expansion consistent with medium-and long-term metallurgical coal demand increase.



Goonyella Riverside mine

(9Mtpa expansion is currently expected)
 Underground Hard Coking Coal 4.5Mtpa
 Open cut Hard Coking Coal 4.5Mtpa

Daunia mine

(3-4Mtpa production is currently expected)
 Open cut Hard Coking Coal / PCI

Caval Ridge mine

(5.5Mtpa of production is currently expected)
 Open cut Hard Coking Coal

Peak Downs mine/Saraji mine

Peak Downs mine...Open cut Hard Coking Coal
 Saraji mine...Open cut Hard Coking Coal

Saraji East mine

Underground Hard Coking Coal

Blackwater mine

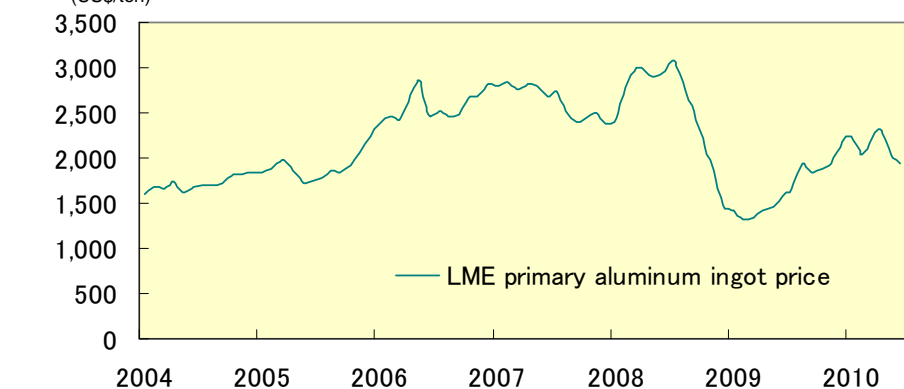
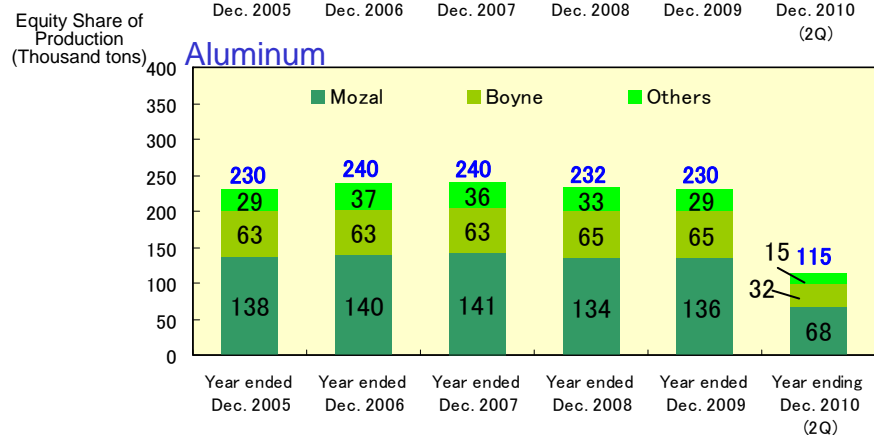
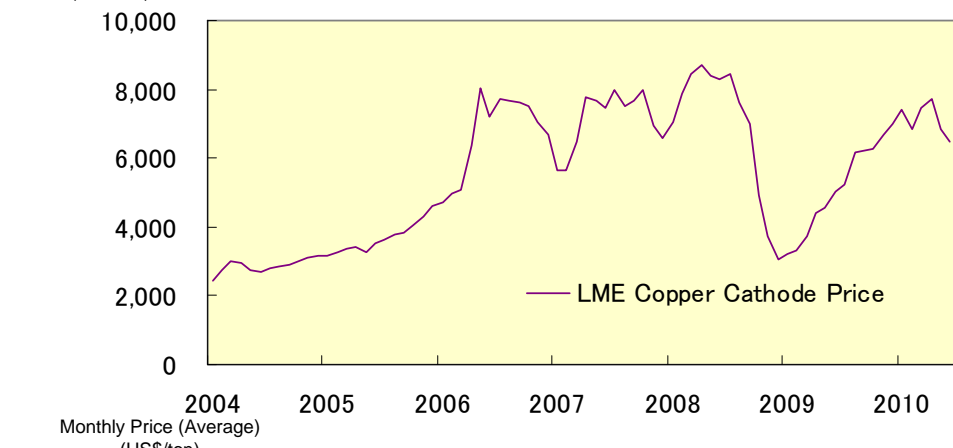
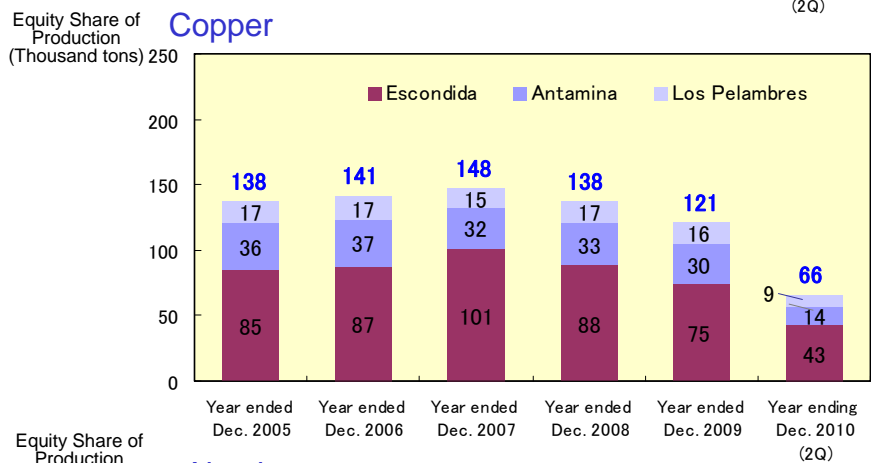
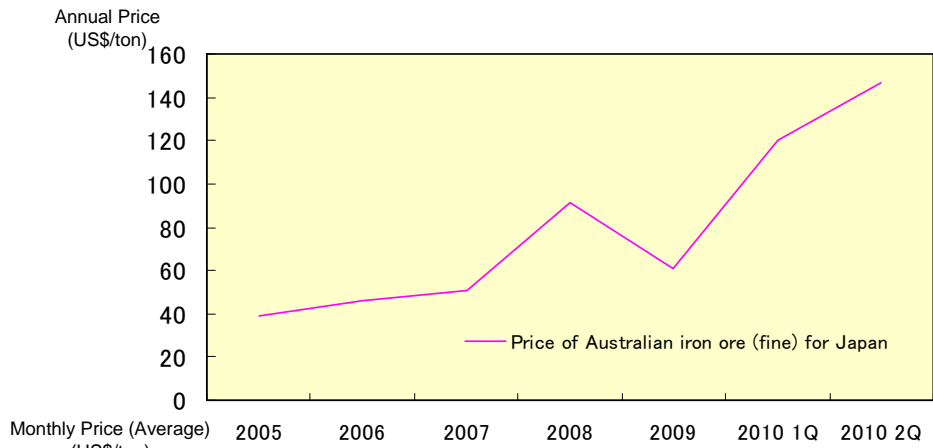
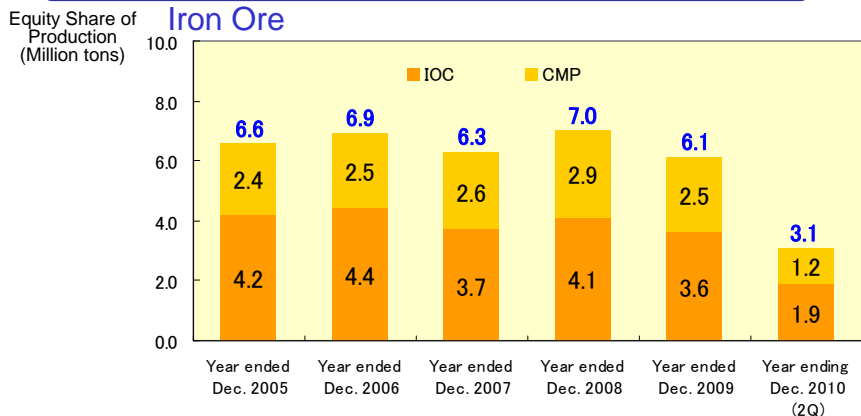
Underground Hard Coking Coal / Weak Coking Coal
 Open cut Hard Coking Coal / Weak Coking Coal

Kennedy mine /Humboldt mine

Underground Weak Coking Coal / Thermal Coal
 Open cut Weak Coking Coal / Thermal Coal

Other Metals Resources

*Equity share of production is from January to December each year.

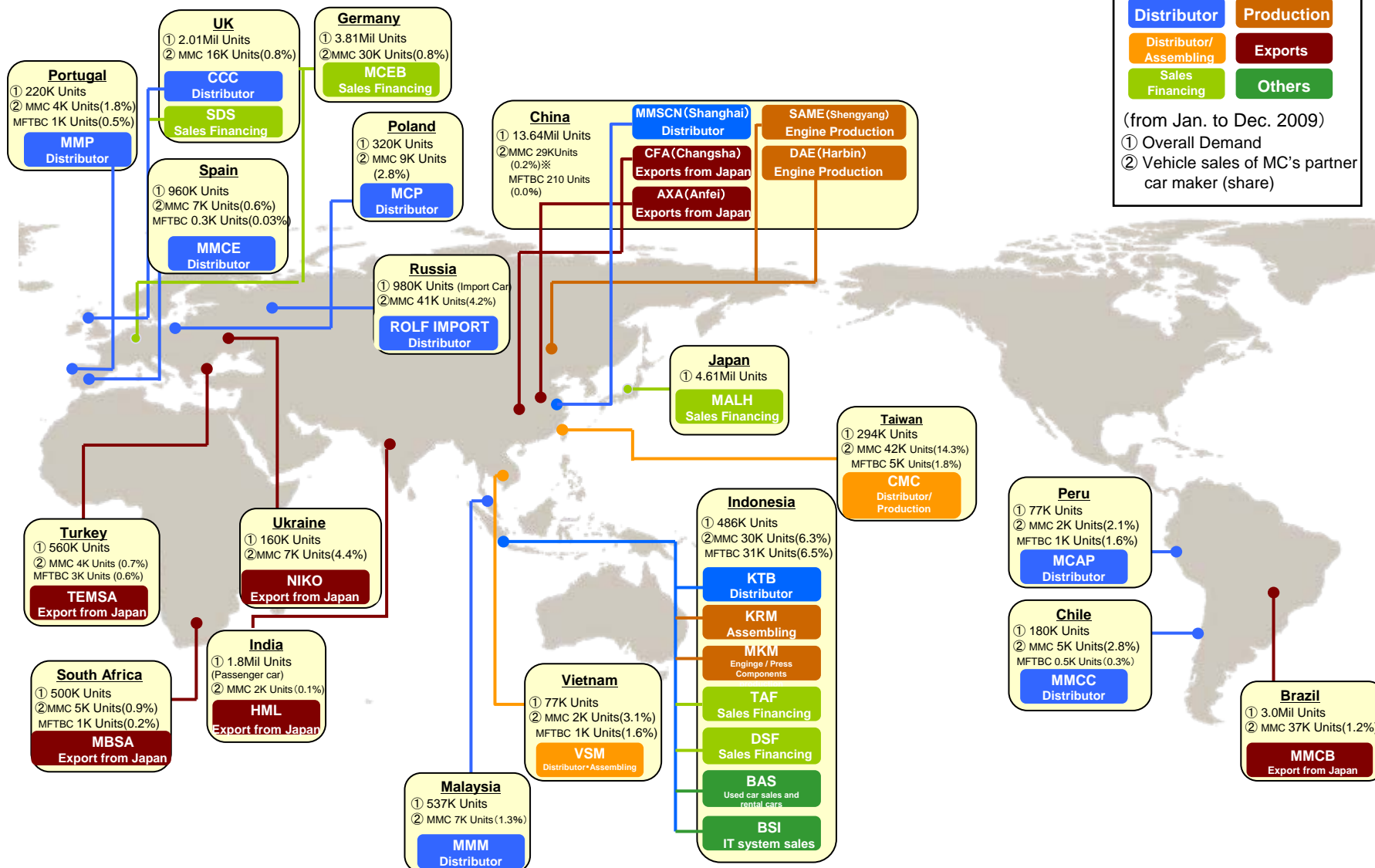


Copper Business

- MC owns working interests in the Escondida and Los Pelambres copper mines in Chile, and the Antamina copper mine in Peru.
- The Escondida copper mine is the world's largest copper mine, producing more than 1 million tons of copper per year. In May 2010, MC acquired an additional 1.25% of indirect interest in the Escondida copper mine and now indirectly owns 8.25%.
- Expansion at Los Pelambres copper mine has been completed. The mine is expected to increase production capacity by about 30%. Operation at the mine will be at full capacity in July this year. Also, expansion at Antamina copper mine is being carried out. The production capacity is expected to increase by about 40% upon completion.
- The Escondida and Los Pelambres copper mines have more than 50 years' mineable resources while the Antamina copper mine has around 20 years' mineable resources. We therefore expect these mines to contribute to our earnings over the long term.
- The LME copper price traded in a relatively high range after the beginning of the year due to recovering and expanding demand, particularly in China, and the resumption of fund investments in riskier asset classes. However, it is currently trading in the US\$6,400 to US\$6,500 per ton range, having been affected by concerns of euro zone and global economic downturns sparked by increasing credit risk associated with Greece's government bonds because of a massive fiscal deficit in the country. There is a high likelihood of short-term volatility in the copper price depending on trends in stock markets and various governments' fiscal policies going forward, as well as the possibility of further investment or withdrawal from the market by funds. However, we believe that there is strong underlying support for the copper price given market supply and demand, and other factors.

Global Automobile-Related Business (MMC-Related)

As of June 2010



※ MMC's sales in China only includes Mitsubishi brand cars.

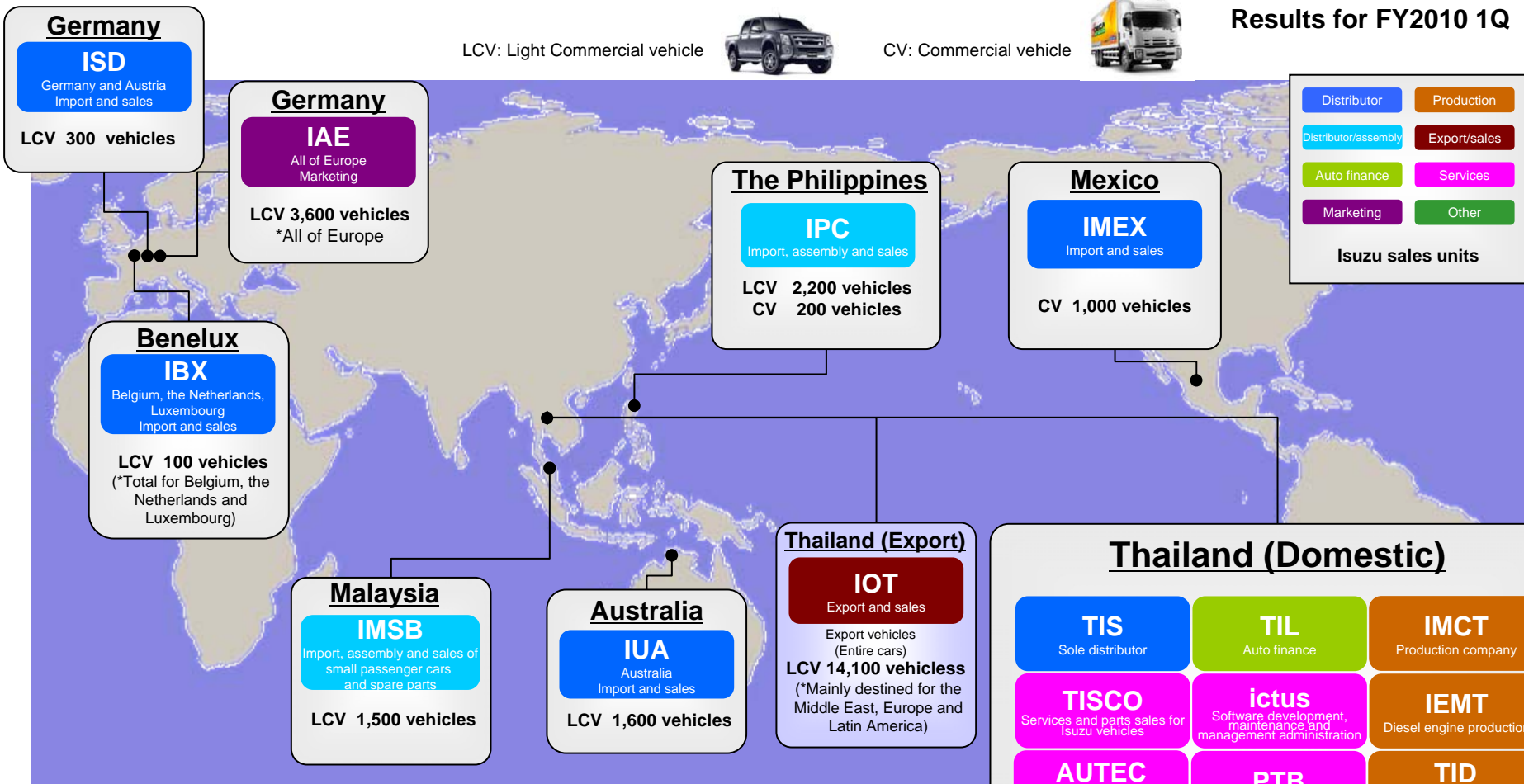
Global Automobile-Related Business (Isuzu-Related)

Results for FY2010 1Q

LCV: Light Commercial vehicle



CV: Commercial vehicle



MC is jointly developing business with Isuzu centered on Thailand, where MC has been selling vehicles for 50 years. LCVs produced in Thailand are exported and sold throughout the world. MC is also expanding sales of CVs to resource-rich and other nations.

Automobile Operations

MC has built a robust value chain in which it is involved in one way or another with everything from vehicle and engine assembly to automobile finance and dealerships downstream. This value chain centers on overseas distribution-related businesses of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC) and Isuzu Motors Limited brand vehicles.

MMC-Related Operations

- MC is strengthening the base of its automobile operations, in which it already handles MMC brand vehicles in 20 countries worldwide.
- Overseas, in the key strategic market of Indonesia in particular, MC is developing broad-based automobile operations and building a solid value chain.
- Indonesia in 2010 has seen a strengthening of underlying expansion in domestic demand due to more stable government, foreign currency, stock price and interest rate conditions. As a result, the auto market is on track to better the record 608,000 vehicles sold in Indonesia in 2008.
- In China, where the country's auto market is expected to continue growing, an import and distribution company (Mitsubishi Motor Sales (China) Co., Ltd.) set up as a joint venture with MMC with the aim of expanding sales of imported vehicles, began operations on April 1, 2009, which are proceeding as planned.

Isuzu-Related Operations

- MC is building a value chain for manufacturing and selling Isuzu Motors vehicles and parts, particularly in Thailand. We have been working for over 50 years with Isuzu Motors in Thailand.
- We are now making efforts to strengthen the value chain, such as by exporting and selling light commercial vehicles manufactured in Thailand, and expanding sales of commercial vehicles to resource-rich countries and other destinations.
- In 2009, the Thai auto market registered a 10.8% decline year on year to 548,000 vehicles. The key pickup truck market saw a sales decline of 18.0% year on year to 274,000 units. In the first half, the Thai auto market registered a 28.0% decline year on year resulting from the U.S. financial crisis. However, since the middle of 2009, prices of agricultural products have risen and exports have recovered, reflecting a recovery in consumer buying sentiment. As a result, in the latter half, the Thai auto market registered a 7.7% increase year on year. From 2010, forecasts call for total demand in the Thai auto market to increase by 33.9% to 735,000 vehicles depending on the Thai political climate.
- MC plans to leverage the expertise it has developed in Thailand in other regions as it strives to expand sales of Isuzu brand vehicles around the world and grow its automobile business.

Mitsubishi Motors Corporation (MMC)

Summary of MMC's Results for the Three Months Ended June 2010

(Billion yen, thousand units)

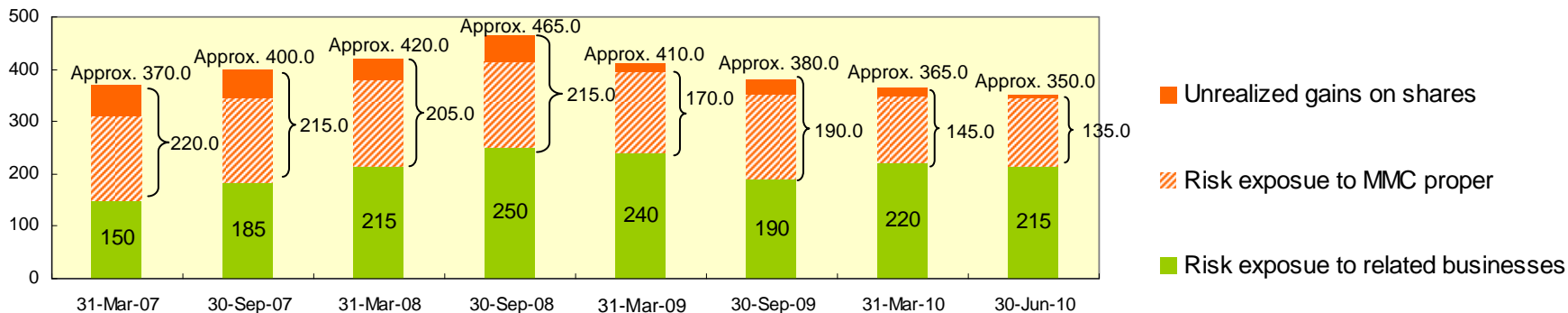
	Three Months ended June 2009 (1)	Three Months ended June 2010 (2)	(2) - (1)	Year Ending March 2011 Target Announced on April 27, 2010
Operating transactions	259.1	403.7	+144.6	1,900.0
Operating Income	-29.6	-4.5	+25.1	45.0
Ordinary Profit (loss)	-27.8	-5.8	+22.0	30.0
Net Profit (Loss)	-26.4	-11.8	+14.6	15.0
Sales Volume (Retail)	213	257	+44	1,121

Note: Sales volume excludes OEM sales. Sales volume (Retail) is a preliminary figure.

(Source: MMC Year Ended March 2010 Results Announcement)

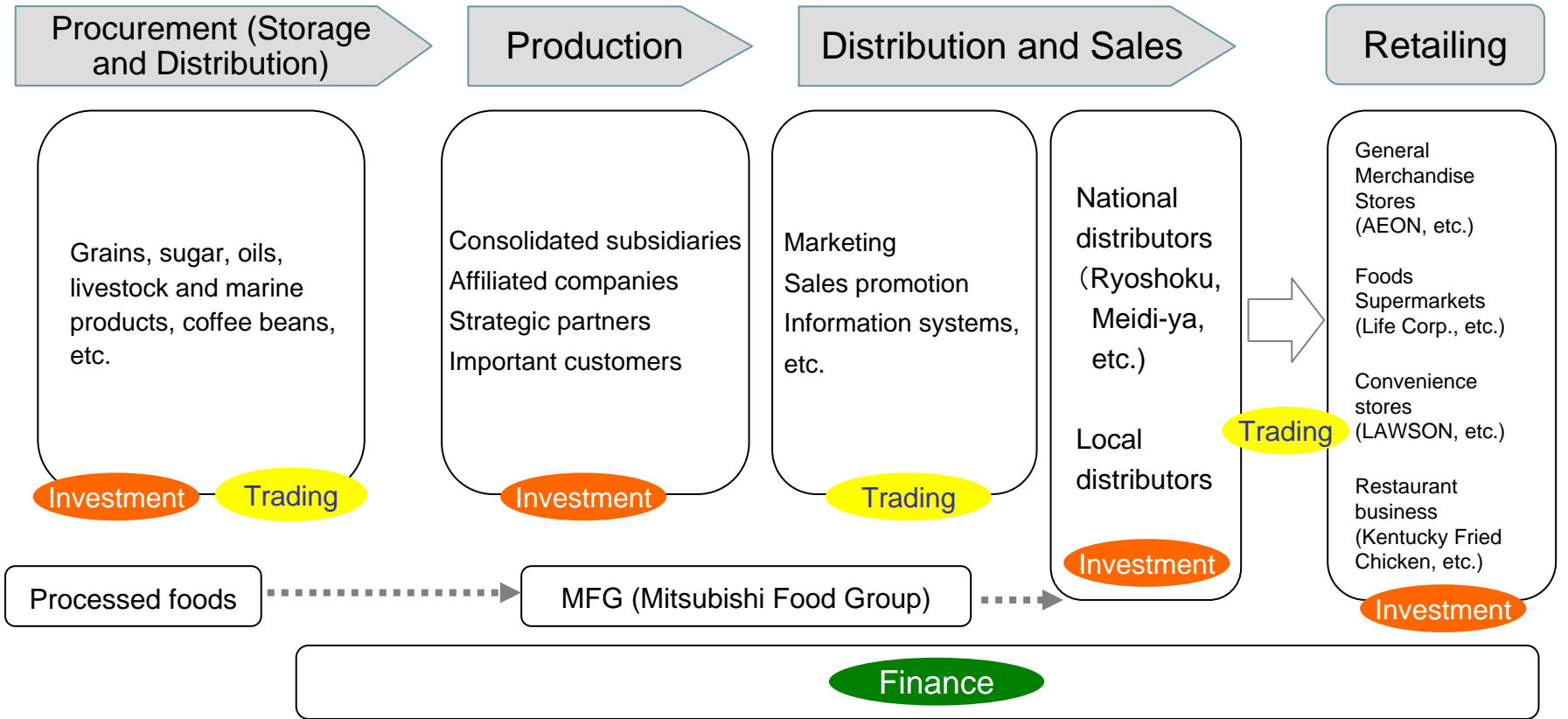
MC's Risk Exposure

(Billion yen)



Foods Business

Food Business Value Chain



Foods Business

MC is working to build and strengthen integrated value chains extending from raw materials procurement to shipping, processing, product distribution and retailing to meet market needs, such as for a stable supply of safe food.

A Stable Supply of Food

The highest priority for MC is to reliably deliver quality products that customers want when they want them at competitive prices. To this end, we are upgrading our collection and handling and processing base networks.

- Strengthening Collection and Handling Bases

MC collects and handles agricultural produce at bases in the U.S. (AGREX) and Australia (RIVERINA) for supply to raw materials processing companies.

- Upgrading Processing Bases

We are building a stable supply/demand base by strengthening relationships with MC subsidiaries such as Nitto Fuji Flour Milling Co., Ltd., Nihon Shokuhin Kako Co., Ltd. and Nosan Corporation as well as raw material processing companies.

Responding to Consumer Needs

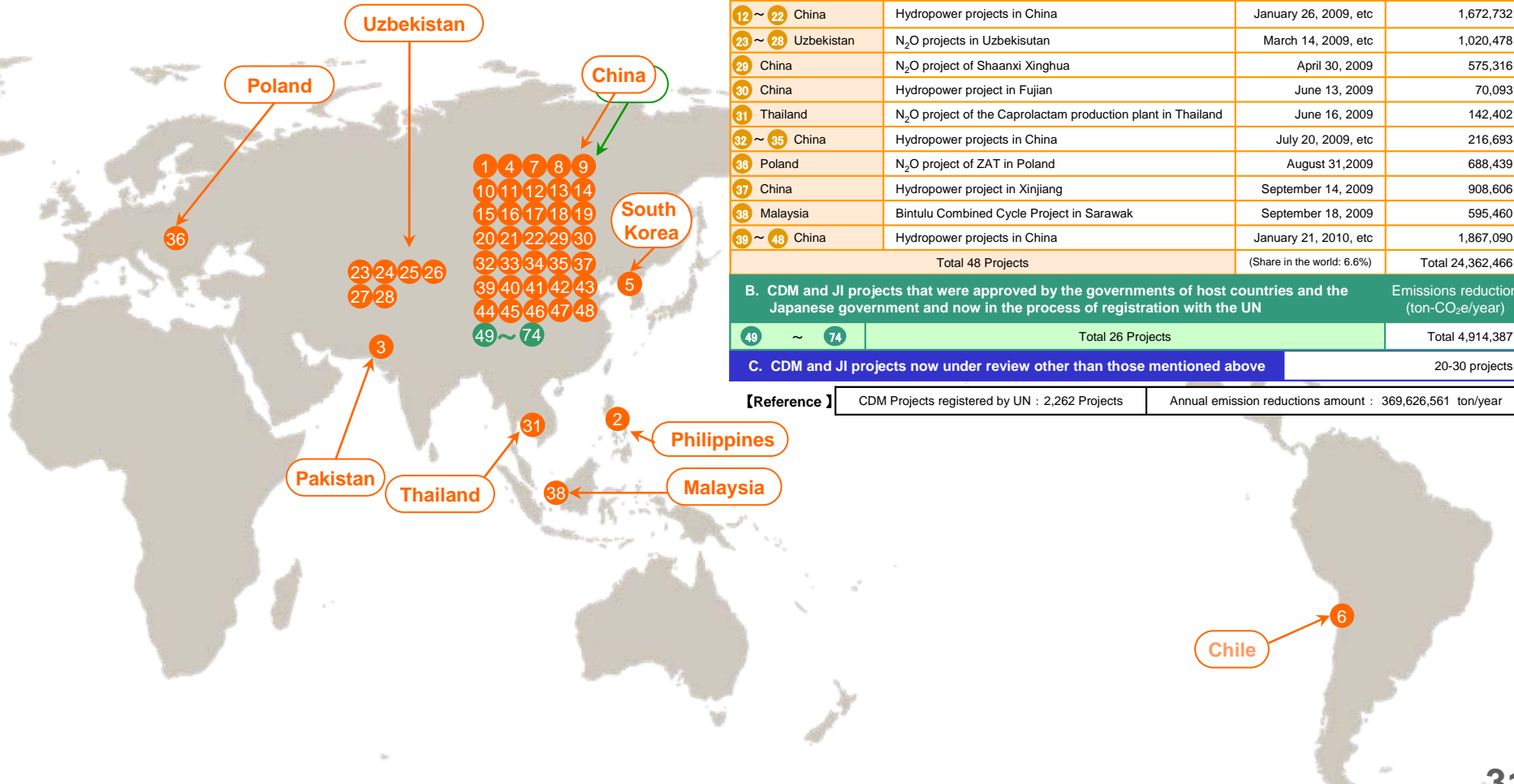
MC has built a value chain encompassing processed food manufacturers, wholesalers, retailers, restaurateurs and other businesses. We are constantly improving this value chain so as to meet rapidly changing market needs, such as by improving our ability to source raw materials globally and by providing products for a wide range of food categories.

Global Emissions Credit Business

List of CDM and JI projects by Mitsubishi Corporation (as of June 30, 2010)

A. CDM and JI projects registered with the UN		Date of registration with the UN	Emissions reduction (ton-CO ₂ e/year)	
1	China	HFC23 project of Dongyue in Shandong	March 13, 2006	10,110,117
2	The Philippines	Methane gas recovery project of Absolut Chemicals, Inc.	October 1, 2006	95,896
3	Pakistan	N ₂ O project of Pakarab Fertilizer Ltd.	November 5, 2006	1,050,000
4	China	N ₂ O project of Jinkai in Kaifeng	April 7, 2007	349,822
5	South Korea	N ₂ O project of Hanwha Corp.	May 3, 2007	281,272
6	Chile	N ₂ O project of Enaex S.A.	October 13, 2007	822,842
7	China	Hydropower project of Yuming in Guangdong	April 18, 2008	45,088
8	China	N ₂ O project of Liuzhou in Guangxi	May 9, 2008	901,850
9 ~ 10	China	Hydropower projects in Sichuan	June 12, 2008, etc	176,444
11	China	LNG Generataion Project of Fujian Putian	January 14, 2009	2,771,826
12 ~ 22	China	Hydropower projects in China	January 26, 2009, etc	1,672,732
23 ~ 28	Uzbekistan	N ₂ O projects in Uzbekisutan	March 14, 2009, etc	1,020,478
29	China	N ₂ O project of Shaanxi Xinghua	April 30, 2009	575,316
30	China	Hydropower project in Fujian	June 13, 2009	70,093
31	Thailand	N ₂ O project of the Caprolactam production plant in Thailand	June 16, 2009	142,402
32 ~ 35	China	Hydropower projects in China	July 20, 2009, etc	216,693
36	Poland	N ₂ O project of ZAT in Poland	August 31, 2009	688,439
37	China	Hydropower project in Xinjiang	September 14, 2009	908,606
38	Malaysia	Bintulu Combined Cycle Project in Sarawak	September 18, 2009	595,460
39 ~ 48	China	Hydropower projects in China	January 21, 2010, etc	1,867,090
Total 48 Projects		(Share in the world: 6.6%)	Total 24,362,466	
B. CDM and JI projects that were approved by the governments of host countries and the Japanese government and now in the process of registration with the UN			Emissions reduction (ton-CO ₂ e/year)	
49 ~ 74	Total 26 Projects		Total 4,914,387	
C. CDM and JI projects now under review other than those mentioned above			20-30 projects	

[Reference] CDM Projects registered by UN : 2,262 Projects Annual emission reductions amount : 369,626,561 ton/year



Renewable Energy Portfolio/Environmental and Water Business

- 1 -

Alliance with Acciona

Targeting 2 billion Euros to jointly develop renewable energy projects in 2 years



- 2 -

Moura

World's largest photovoltaic plant (46MW) located in Portugal with ACCIONA



- 3 -

Power Generation Business

Develop, own and operate thermal power projects all over the world



- 4 -

VIS NOVA

2nd largest pellet plant in Germany (120,000 MT/year)



- 5 -

Lithium Energy Japan

Lithium-ion battery installed in i-MiEV (First commercialized electric vehicle in the world)



- 6 -

United Utilities Australia

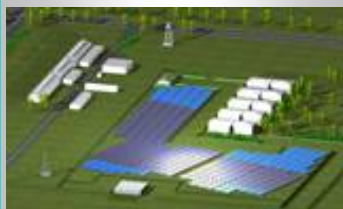
Invested in 2rd largest water supplier in Australia



- 7 -

Brunei

1.2MW photovoltaic demonstration plant with the Brunei prime minister's office



- 8 -

Forest Energy (2 plants)

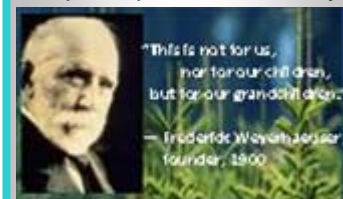
First and largest bio-pellet production in Japan (20,000 t/year)



- 9 -

Weyerhaeuser

Signed an MOU in Nov. 2009 with wood and pulp company Weyerhaeuser to start a joint feasibility study to construct the world's largest bio-pellet production facility



- 10 -

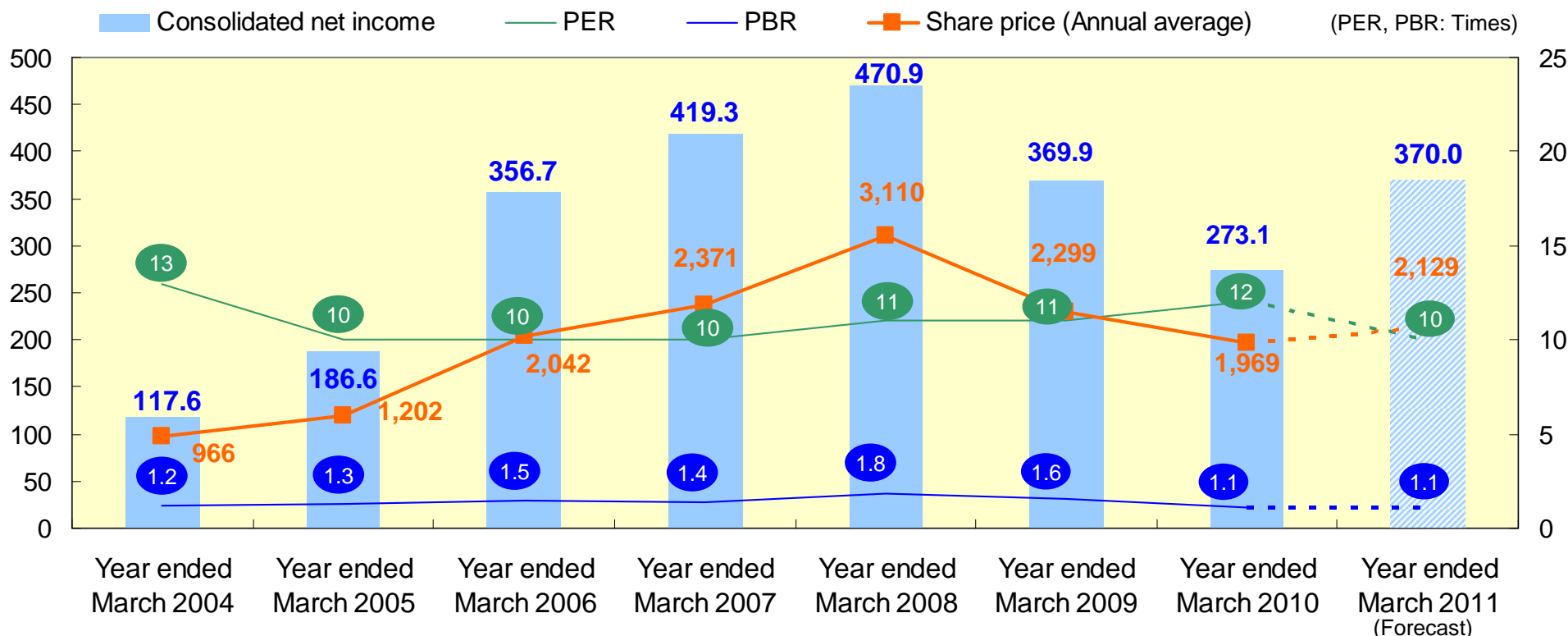
CO2 Emissions Reduction Credits

World's third largest developer

No	Company	Number of project	ESTIMATE VOLUME OF CER in Mil-ton CO ₂	
1	Orbeo/Rhodia	France	7	118.1
2	ENEL	Italy	58	110.8
3	Mitsubishi Corporation	Japan	63	93.1
4	EcoSecurities	UK	258	87.7

Earnings and Share Price

(Consolidated net income: Billion yen)
(Share price: Yen)



PER Price-earnings ratio: Shows the relationship between share price and earnings per share

PBR Price book-value ratio: Shows the relationship between share price and net assets per share

(Note) PER and PBR were calculated based on market capitalization, as determined by multiplying the average share price for the fiscal year by the number of shares issued at period end.
(Year ended March 2011 (Forecast) is based on share price and shares of common stock issued as of the three months ended June 2010)



Tomorrow Today

Reaching the skies today, but how about tomorrow?

At Mitsubishi Corporation, we understand the value of our forests. Together with local officials, we are helping to preserve the Thousand Year Forest, a 212-hectare woodland in Aki City, Kochi Prefecture.

Nurturing life today, but how about tomorrow?

Natural ecosystems are finite and irreplaceable. At Mitsubishi Corporation, we have been developing our Tropical Forest Regeneration Experimental Project, which strives to return ecosystems as close as possible to their natural states in Malaysia, Brazil, and Kenya.

Still vibrant today, but how about tomorrow?

A rich coral reef is a thing of beauty, but throughout the world they are slowly disappearing. At Mitsubishi Corporation, we have been supporting research to save these marine eco-systems through our Global Coral Reef Conservation Project, which is underway in Okinawa, the Midway Atoll in Hawaii, and the Seychelles Islands.

Shaping tomorrow today

PHOTO: "Thousand Year Forest" In Aki City, Kochi Prefecture

www.mitsubishicorp.com