

# **MITSUBISHI CORPORATION AND SUBSIDIARIES**

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**STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME**  
**FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2006 AND 2005**  
**AND**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET**  
**AS OF MARCH 31, 2006**

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***Based on US GAAP***



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**FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2006 (UNAUDITED)**  
**(Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries based on US GAAP)**

**1. Operating transactions and income**

	Operating transactions	Operating income	Income from consolidated operations before income taxes	Net income
For the year ended	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
March 31, 2006	19,067,153	349,864	478,383	350,045
March 31, 2005	17,132,704	183,365	209,799	182,369

	Net income per share	Net income per share (diluted basis)	Return on equity	Pre-tax income to total assets ratio	Pre-tax income to total operating transactions ratio
For the year ended	Yen	Yen	%	%	%
March 31, 2006	215.38	205.62	18.0	4.9	2.5
March 31, 2005	116.49	107.58	13.4	2.4	1.2

**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
March 31, 2006	10,411,241	2,379,264	22.9	1,411.38
March 31, 2005	9,093,372	1,504,454	16.5	960.85

**3. Cash Flows**

	Operating activities	Investing activities	Financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents end of year
For the year ended	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
March 31, 2006	336,316	(94,471)	(187,918)	646,317
March 31, 2005	148,190	(2,418)	(53,373)	569,005

**4. Prospects for the year ending March 31, 2007**

	Operating transactions	Net income
For the year ending	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen
March 31, 2007	19,200,000	370,000

(Forecast of Net income per share for the year ending March 31, 2007 : 219.48 Yen)

**5. Number of consolidated subsidiaries : 365**

**Number of affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method : 185**

**6. Increase / Decrease in the Number of consolidated subsidiaries**

Consolidated subsidiaries: <Increase> 41 companies <Decrease> 42 companies

Affiliated companies accounted for by the equity method : <Increase> 56 companies <Decrease> 14 companies

- (1) The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.
- (2) Operating transactions and operating income, as presented above, are voluntary disclosures solely for the convenience of investors in Japan. Operating transactions represents 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-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.

**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.

## Subsidiaries and Affiliated Companies

### Mitsubishi Corporation

Mitsubishi Corporation's subsidiaries and affiliates are diverse organizations engaged in a wide variety of activities on a global scale. We manufacture and market a wide range of products, including energy, metals, machinery, chemicals and living essentials through our domestic and overseas network. We also are involved in diverse businesses by actively investing in areas such as natural resources development and project development. Some of our basic functions -- finance, information, logistics and marketing -- enhance the above activities and enable us to provide various services to customers. We are also engaged in diversified businesses such as creating new business models in environmental, medical and nursing care areas and new technology related businesses.

Mitsubishi Corporation organizes business groups according to products and services. Products and services are managed through the business groups of the parent company, subsidiaries, and affiliated companies (Subsidiaries: 365, Affiliated companies: 185).

The following table shows products and services by business group and major subsidiaries and affiliated companies.

	PRODUCTS OR SERVICES	MAJOR SUBSIDIARIES	MAJOR AFFILIATED COMPANIES
NEW BUSINESS INITIATIVE	IT, Media & Communication, Financial Services, Consumer-Related Business, Logistics, Healthcare & Life care, etc.	RYOKO LOGISTICS CORPORATION IT FRONTIER CORPORATION NIPPON CARE SUPPLY CO., LTD MITSUBISHI CORPORATION FINANCE PLC	MS COMMUNICATIONS CO., LTD. CREATE RESTAURANTS INC.
ENERGY BUSINESS	Petroleum Products, Carbon, Crude Oil, LPG, LNG, etc.	MITSUBISHI SHOJI SEKIYU CO., LTD. PETRO-DIAMOND INC. DIAMOND GAS RESOURCES PTY., LTD.	JAPAN AUSTRALIA LNG(MIMI) PTY., LTD. BRUNEI LNG SENDIRIAN BERHAD SAKHALIN ENERGY INVESTMENT
METALS	Ferrous Products, Coals, Ore, Nickel, Ferro-Alloy, Non-Ferrous Metals & Minerals, Non-Ferrous Metal Products, etc.	METAL ONE CORPORATION JECO CORPORATION MITSUBISHI DEVELOPMENT PTY., LTD.	IRON ORE COMPANY OF CANADA MOZAL S.A.R.L.
MACHINERY	Power & Electrical Systems, Plants, Ships, Automobiles, Industrial Machinery, Project Development & Construction, Aerospace, etc.	NIKKEN CORPORATION NORELEC DEL NORTE, S.A.DE C.V. TRI PETCH ISUZU SALES CO., LTD. MC AVIATION FINANCIAL SERVICES (EUROPE) B.V. MKG BANK GMBH	MITSUBISHI AUTO CREDIT-LEASE CORP. SPACE COMMUNICATIONS CORPORATION
CHEMICALS	Chemical Products, Raw Material for Synthetic Fiber, Fertilizer, Functional Chemicals, Synthetic Raw Materials and Plastics, Food Additives, Feed Additives, Advanced Materials, etc.	MITSUBISHI SHOJI PLASTICS CORP. TOWA CHEMICAL INDUSTRY CO., LTD. MITENI S.P.A.	KOHJIN CO., LTD. SPDC LTD. METANOL DE ORIENTE, METOR, S.A. AROMATICS MALAYSIA SDN. BHD.
LIVING ESSENTIALS	Foods & Food Products, Textiles, General Merchandise, etc.	RYOSHOKU LTD. TOYO REIZO CO., LTD. SAN-ESU INC. MEIDI-YA CORPORATION MITSUBISHI SHOJI CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS LTD. PRINCES LTD. ALPAC FOREST PRODUCTS INCORPORATED	COCA-COLA CENTRAL JAPAN CO., LTD KENTUCKY FRIED CHICKEN JAPAN LTD. LAWSON, INC. LIFE CORPORATION MITSUBISHI CEMENT CORPORATION
OTHER	Finance, Accounting, Personnel, General affairs, Create and promote new businesses related to new technologies in new fields, etc.	MITSUBISHI CORPORATION FINANCIAL & MANAGEMENT SERVICES(JAPAN) LTD.	
REGIONAL SUBSIDIARIES	Handling of a broad range of products, similar to the parent company in Japan	MITSUBISHI INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION MITSUBISHI CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL N.V. MITSUBISHI CORPORATION(HONG KONG) LTD.	

Note:

1. The total number of consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates represents companies which the company directly consolidates or to which it applies the equity method. 453 companies directly consolidated by subsidiaries as of March 31, 2006 are excluded from this total.
2. Among the above-listed subsidiaries, RYOSHOKU LTD. (Tokyo Stock Exchange 1st section) and NIPPON CARE SUPPLY CO., LTD. (Tokyo Stock Exchange Mothers) are listed companies.
3. Ryoko Logistics Corporation was merged with MC Trans International Inc. on April 1, 2006 with the former being the surviving company. The name of the company has been changed to Mitsubishi Corporation LT, Inc.

## **Consolidated Financial Results for the Year Ended March 31, 2006 (Based on US GAAP)**

Mitsubishi Corporation

TOKYO, April 28, 2006..... Mitsubishi Corporation announced today its consolidated results, using accounting principles generally accepted in the United States, for the year ended March 31, 2006.

### **I. Management Policies**

#### **1. Medium-term Management Plan—INNOVATION 2007**

In July 2004, Mitsubishi Corporation launched a four-year medium-term management plan called INNOVATION 2007. The theme of this plan is “Opening Up A New Era,” which embodies the company’s determination to harness and embrace change to open up a new era with the ultimate goal of sustaining growth over the medium and long terms.

##### **(1) The Vision**

INNOVATION 2007 reflects the vision of Mitsubishi Corporation as “a new industry innovator.”

This vision entails leveraging the company’s participation in all manner of industries on a global basis, one of its defining strengths. The objectives are to create new businesses for the future as well as to create new paradigms by changing industries based on market needs. In this way, the company will help customers and contribute widely to industries and society at large. Mitsubishi Corporation is therefore aiming to be “a new industry innovator” that contributes to society by growing while opening pathways to the future.

##### **(2) The Plan’s Timeframe**

INNOVATION 2007 covers a four-year period from fiscal 2005 to fiscal 2008. The plan envisions a triple jump growth process—“hop,” “step” and “jump.” The first two years of the plan, fiscal 2005 and fiscal 2006, were designated as the “hop” period, with the subsequent two years, fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008, the “step” stage. Through this four-year period, Mitsubishi Corporation’s goal is to set the stage for medium- and long-term growth in the subsequent “jump” stage. Having completed the “hop” period in fiscal 2006, Mitsubishi Corporation entered the second stage of its business plan in April 2006.

##### **(3) Three Basic Concepts**

As it aims to be “a new industry innovator,” Mitsubishi Corporation is taking management actions to achieve the three basic concepts of INNOVATION 2007.

- 1) Grasp Change and Open Up A New Era for MC  
(Medium- to Long-term Growth Strategy)
- 2) Develop Human Assets  
(Motivate Employees and Enhance Their Business Sensitivity)

3) Reinforce Internal Systems  
(Continuously Strengthen the Management System)

**1) Grasp Change and Open Up A New Era for MC  
(Medium- to Long-term Growth Strategy)**

**1. Strengthening Core Businesses**

Mitsubishi Corporation's strategy is to concentrate management resources in areas that are expected to grow and where it can leverage its strengths. These areas include natural gas, crude oil resources, metal resources, automobile operations, overseas IPP business, resource-based chemicals, foods (commodity), foods (products), financial services, and medical and nursing care-related businesses.

During the "hop" period, Mitsubishi Corporation made investments totaling approximately 700 billion yen over 2 years. Investments included LNG projects on Sakhalin Island and in Western Australia; oil and gas exploration and production in the U.S. Gulf of Mexico and elsewhere; Australian coal operations; the purchase of Mitsubishi Motors Corporation shares; the purchase of Isuzu Motors Limited shares; overseas IPP businesses; the purchase of shares in SPDC Ltd.; investments in Japanese food distributors and food manufacturers; and the REIT business.

**2. Create New Businesses That Meet Societal and Customer Needs**

Mitsubishi Corporation aims to create and grow new businesses that transcend the frameworks of existing business groups by changing existing businesses based on societal and customer needs. The company plans to target the following main fields: the industrial finance business, where we have considerable expertise; consumer-centric businesses; medical and nursing care-related businesses; businesses with a connection to the environment; and new technology-related businesses.

**2) Develop Human Assets**

(Motivate Employees and Enhance Their Business Sensitivity)

Mitsubishi Corporation is putting in place systems and creating the environment, as outlined below, for nurturing and retaining human resources and for motivating employees further. In April 2006, Mitsubishi Corporation established the HRD (Human Resources Development) Center to strengthen this organizational framework in an integrated manner.

**1. Nurture and Retain Human Resources to Support Growth**

Mitsubishi Corporation recognizes the importance of its obligation to develop human resources with outstanding business sensitivity and trust as the foundation of its business. Based on this recognition, the company is grooming people with the ability to function as CEOs and CFOs of its subsidiaries and affiliated companies, as well as further grooming reliable people with the ability to build businesses responding to customers' needs, which has been in line with our basic human resource management policy.

## **2. Systems to Motivate Employees Further**

Ongoing efforts are being made to establish personnel systems, such as evaluation and training systems, so as to further motivate employees and bring out the best in them.

## **3) Reinforce Internal Systems**

### **(Continuously Strengthen the Management System)**

To support its growth strategy, Mitsubishi Corporation is further strengthening its management system.

1. Mitsubishi Corporation's basic management infrastructure, which promotes the prioritization of strategic business fields, encompasses balance sheet management methods, Mitsubishi Corporation Value Added (MCVA) and the Business Unit (BU) system. Under this infrastructure, the company is further strengthening the management of its business portfolio.
2. Mitsubishi Corporation is strengthening and continuously improving internal control systems on a consolidated basis so as to ensure compliance, proper financial reporting and the efficient monitoring, managing and handling of all business risks in a systematic manner.
3. Mitsubishi Corporation is refining management systems using IT and establishing systems that provide accurate group management information on a timely basis.

## **(4) Revision of INNOVATION 2007 Numerical Targets**

In the two-year "hop" period, the first half of INNOVATION 2007, we successfully prioritized strategic business fields and also benefited from factors such as surging energy and natural resource prices. Together, these factors enabled us to post consolidated net income of 182.4 billion yen in fiscal 2005 and 350.0 billion yen in fiscal 2006. For three consecutive years we have set new bottom-line records.

In light of our performance during the "hop" period and the prevailing operating environment, we have revised our plan for the "step" period, which covers fiscal 2007 and fiscal 2008.

The "step" period is positioned as a period for building on our achievements thus far to set the stage for taking Mitsubishi Corporation to a new, even higher level of excellence in the subsequent "jump" stage. For this, we plan to invest around 1,200.0 billion yen over the next 2 years to drive further growth in the years ahead. By making these investments and strengthening existing businesses, our goal is ultimately to deliver consolidated net income of at least 400.0 billion yen during the "jump" period following the end of INNOVATION 2007\*. We will also focus on ROE as a key management yardstick with the aim of achieving an average of 15% over the medium and long terms.

For fiscal 2007, the first year of the "step" period, we are forecasting consolidated net

income of 370.0 billion yen, 20.0 billion yen higher than the 350.0 billion yen we posted in fiscal 2006.

\*This goal assumes no major change in the current economic environment. We may revise our target if there is such a major change.

## **(5) About Stakeholders**

Mitsubishi Corporation's stance on stakeholders is expressed in a "stakeholder triangle" of three main groups: shareholders and creditors, customers and business partners, and employees. Our goal is to be a company that wins the recognition of all stakeholders.

## **2. Basic Policy Regarding the Appropriation of Profits**

### **(1) Capital Structure Policy and Investment Plans**

Mitsubishi Corporation plans to invest around 1200.0 billion yen during the 2 years of the "step" period with the view to growing earnings in the future. We will make these investments in line with growth in shareholders' equity from the standpoint of maintaining and improving the sound balance sheet of the company.

Investments will target expansion of our core businesses, including energy and metal resources, food commodities and products, automobile operations and overseas IPP businesses. In addition, we will invest to strengthen our steel products, chemical products and other trading operations, as well as to strengthen initiatives in new businesses. The latter includes the sogo shosha industrial finance business, consumer-centric businesses, medical and nursing care-related businesses, businesses with a connection to the environment, and businesses that use new technology.

### **(2) Dividend Policy**

We have based our dividend policy on the use of retained earnings to accelerate growth and maximize corporate value. At the same time, since fiscal 2005, the company has also taken into consideration consolidated net income, as well as retained earnings available for dividends to directly return profits to shareholders in line with operating results in each fiscal year. The dividend applicable to fiscal 2005 was 18 yen per share.

Moving forward, due to the existence of abundant investment opportunities, Mitsubishi Corporation's basic policy will continue to be to use retained earnings for investments that will drive growth while paying a dividend that reflects the amount of earnings. While also taking into consideration the need for funds to invest, the financial condition of the parent company and other factors, Mitsubishi Corporation will determine the dividend in a flexible manner with the target of a consolidated payout ratio of at 15% or more.

In accordance with this stance, Mitsubishi Corporation's Board of Directors today approved a resolution to seek shareholder approval for a dividend per share applicable to fiscal 2006 of 35 yen per common share in consideration also of the increase in

consolidated net income.

Mitsubishi Corporation plans to pay a dividend of around 35 yen per share for fiscal 2007, providing it achieves its current consolidated net income forecast of 370.0 billion yen.

### **3. Matters Concerning the Parent Company and Other Entities**

None.

## **II. Operating Results and Financial Position**

### **1. General Operating Environment**

In fiscal 2006, the global economy maintained a growth trajectory, supported by economic expansion in industrialized nations and high growth in China, India and certain other countries. The past year also saw natural resource and energy prices remain at high levels. In the U.S., consumer spending and housing investment grew strongly as employment continued to trend upward. These factors, together with a large rise in capital expenditures, centered on information systems-related areas, helped the U.S. economy to continue expanding. EU nations, meanwhile, maintained a moderate growth path as a whole due mainly to rising exports. There was, however, some variation from country to country.

In China, the high pace of growth continued, with exports posting another big increase. Construction and capital expenditures also continued to increase significantly despite the government's fiscal tightening measures. In other countries in Asia, there was a slight slowdown in both internal and external demand due to the high price of crude oil and lackluster IT markets. However, Asian economies tended toward recovery in the fiscal year's second half, driven mainly by external demand.

The Japanese economy achieved powerful economic expansion balanced between internal and external demand. Consumer spending was supported by rising employment and wages, and strong corporate earnings fueled robust capital expenditures. There was also an upturn in exports, which had temporarily slowed; growth was most noticeable in exports to China and the U.S. Amid these trends, the economy clearly broke away from the grips of deflation, as demonstrated by initial steps taken by the Japanese government to normalize monetary policy as it abandoned its quantitative easing policy.

### **2. Consolidated Results (US GAAP)**

#### **(1) Summary of Fiscal 2006 Results**

In fiscal 2006, consolidated operating transactions totaled 19,067.2 billion yen, up 1,934.4 billion yen, or 11.3%, from the previous fiscal year. This growth reflected the contributions of newly consolidated companies and steady transaction growth at Metal One Corporation. Gross profit increased 173.7 billion yen, or 19.8%, to 1,051.5 billion yen due to higher earnings in the coking coal business, continuing favorable market conditions for steel products and petroleum-related products, and the consolidation of a food-related company.

Selling, general and administrative expenses increased due mainly to the inclusion of newly consolidated subsidiaries. However, dividend income increased due mainly to higher dividends from investments related to energy. The gain (loss) on marketable securities and investments-net improved markedly mainly due to the rebound of a goodwill impairment loss on investment in LAWSON, INC. and other impairment losses on marketable securities in the previous fiscal year.

As a result, income from consolidated operations before income taxes increased 268.6 billion yen, or 128.0%, to 478.4 billion yen.

Net equity in earnings of affiliated companies increased 21.9 billion yen, or 22.6%, to 119.0 billion yen mainly due to higher earnings at energy and metal resource-related companies.

As a result, net income was almost double the previous fiscal year at 350.0 billion yen, as Mitsubishi Corporation eclipsed its record result of fiscal 2005.

## **(2) Segment Information**

### **1) New Business Initiative Group**

The New Business Initiative Group posted net income of 19.4 billion yen, up 7.1 billion yen, or 58.2%, from the previous fiscal year. This partly reflected capital gains from investment activities. In addition, earnings benefited from strong performances at overseas securities and fund investment subsidiaries; credit card and other finance affiliates; and affiliated companies engaged in insurance, healthcare, mobile phone sales and other businesses. Also contributing to higher segment earnings was the sale of a partial stake in an affiliated company following its initial public offering.

### **2) Energy Business Group**

The Energy Business Group posted net income of 75.1 billion yen, a substantial increase of 29.2 billion yen, or 63.8%, over fiscal 2006. This reflected higher dividend income and earnings from consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates engaged in natural resource development and production, the result of rising crude oil prices and the accompanying increase in natural gas prices. In addition, gross profit increased due to strong utility feedstock, LPG and other transactions at the parent company. Gross profit at resource sales companies increased due to rising prices for crude oil.

### **3) Metals Group**

The Metals Group posted net income of 135.8 billion yen, up 87.5 billion yen, or 181.5%, from the previous fiscal year. This was mainly attributable to a substantial increase in earnings at a subsidiary engaged in coal operations in Australia due to sharply higher coal prices. Furthermore, Metal One posted strong results due to the continuation from the previous year of robust market conditions. Higher dividend income and earnings from

consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates engaged in metal resources-related businesses, a reflection of soaring copper, aluminum and iron ore prices, also contributed to the large increase in segment earnings.

#### **4) Machinery Group**

The Machinery Group posted net income of 70.4 billion yen, up 15.0 billion yen, or 27.0%, from the previous fiscal year. Gross profit increased at the parent company due to higher transactions in the housing development and plant businesses. In addition, taxes decreased because of the write off of Iraq trade receivables. Gains on the sales of marketable securities also contributed to the segment's higher earnings. Furthermore, earnings increased on shipping-related transactions due to buoyant maritime shipping market conditions. In North America, earnings growth was paced by a strong performance by IPP businesses.

#### **5) Chemicals Group**

The Chemicals Group posted net income of 19.6 billion yen, up 1.5 billion yen, or 8.2%, from the previous fiscal year. Parent company gross profit, mainly representing petrochemicals transactions, was largely unchanged from the previous year. Segment earnings as a whole were lifted by gains on the sales of marketable securities at the parent company and other factors. Further earnings growth was hampered by a decline in earnings mainly due to plant maintenance costs at an equity-method affiliate in Malaysia.

#### **6) Living Essentials Group**

The Living Essentials Group posted net income of 48.6 billion yen, up 3.7 billion yen, or 8.3%, from fiscal 2005. Gross profit at the parent company declined in food transactions. However, overall segment earnings rose due to the transfer of LAWSON-related operations from the New Business Initiative Group as well as to solid performances at food and general merchandise-related companies.

#### **(3) Outlook for Fiscal Year Ending March 31, 2007**

Mitsubishi Corporation is forecasting consolidated operating transactions of 19,200.0 billion yen, about the same as in fiscal 2006.

Gross profit is expected to increase 58.5 billion yen to 1,110.0 billion yen due to steady growth in metal and food-related subsidiaries.

Net income is projected to rise 20.0 billion yen to 370.0 billion yen based on higher gross profit, although interest expenses are expected to increase due to rising interest rates.

Mitsubishi Corporation's forecasts assume an exchange rate of 110.0 yen to US\$1, a crude oil price of US\$55.0/BBL and an interest rate (TIBOR) of 0.30%.

Reference: Changes of basic assumptions

	FY2007 (Est.)	FY2006 (Act.)	Change
Exchange rate	110.0JPY/US\$1	113.3JPY/US\$1	-3.3JPY/US\$1
Crude oil price	US\$55.0/BBL	US\$53.5/BBL	+US\$1.5/BBL
Interest rate (TIBOR)	0.30%	0.09%	+0.21%

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) Changes in Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity**

Total assets as of March 31, 2006 were 10,411.2 billion yen, up 1,317.9 billion yen from the previous fiscal year-end. One reason for this rise was an increase in trade receivables at the parent company and Metal One amid strong conditions in commodity markets. Another reason was an increase in investments mainly due to investments in the Sakhalin II Project and overseas IPP businesses, and an increase in unrealized gains on listed shareholdings. Property and equipment-net also increased mainly due to capital expenditures to raise production at overseas natural resource-related subsidiaries.

Total liabilities were 7,764.3 billion yen, up 406.3 billion yen from the previous fiscal year-end. There was an increase in trade payables caused by higher commodity prices. On the other hand, there was a decline in long-term debt at the parent company due to the conversion of convertible bonds. As of March 31, 2006, net interest-bearing liabilities stood at 3,148.7 billion yen, a decrease of 281.6 billion yen.

Total shareholders' equity rose 874.8 billion yen to 2,379.3 billion yen from the previous fiscal year-end, the result of higher retained earnings due to the strong operating results, increases in common stock and additional paid-in capital from the conversion of convertible bonds, and an increase in net unrealized gains on securities available for sale.

#### **(5) Cash Flows**

Cash and cash equivalents as of March 31, 2006 were 646.3 billion yen, up 77.3 billion yen, or 13.6%, from the previous fiscal year-end.

#### **(Operating activities)**

Net cash provided by operating activities was 336.3 billion yen. Cash was mainly provided by higher dividend income mainly from natural resource-related companies against a backdrop of strong commodity prices, and by an increase in inflows from operating transactions at an overseas metal resource-related subsidiary due to improved profitability. These inflows were partly offset by an increase in working capital requirements at the parent company and Metal One.

**(Investing activities)**

Net cash used in investing activities was 94.5 billion yen. Cash was provided by the redemption of bonds at the parent company and an overseas financial subsidiary. However, these inflows were outweighed mainly by investments in the Sakhalin II Project and overseas IPP businesses, in addition to increased outlays for capital expenditures at some subsidiaries, chiefly by overseas metal resource-related businesses.

As a result of the above, free cash flow, the sum of operating and investing cash flows, was 241.8 billion yen.

**(Financing activities)**

Net cash used in financing activities was 187.9 billion yen. This was attributable in part to the redemption of bonds issued by an overseas financial subsidiary. Another factor was the repayment of long-term borrowings by efficiently using Group funds.

**(3) Business Risks****1) Risks of Changes in Global Macroeconomic Conditions**

As we conduct businesses on a global scale, there is a relationship between our operating results and economic trends in major countries around the world. Economic trends in Japan are undeniably important, but, as a result of focusing for many years on operations overseas, the effect of the Japanese economy on our operating results has become relatively smaller in recent years. On the other hand, there is an increasing effect on our operating results of economic conditions in Asian countries, where we have many business investments, primarily countries with which we trade.

Moreover, economic conditions in China may have a direct effect on our consolidated operating results because the country is a major export destination for plants, construction machinery parts, steel products, ferrous raw materials, chemical products, and other products from the parent company and subsidiaries. In addition, our natural resource businesses, in particular, may be affected by economic trends in China because demand from the country has a significant bearing on prices of energy resources such as LNG and crude oil, as well as of metal resources such as coking coal, copper and aluminum.

In Thailand and Indonesia, we have various automobile businesses, including automobile assembly plants, distribution and sales companies and financial services companies jointly established with Japanese automakers. Because automobile sales volume reflects internal demand in each of these countries, economic trends in both Thailand and Indonesia may have a significant bearing on earnings from our automobile operations.

**2) Market Risks**

(Unless otherwise stated, calculations of effects on future financial statements are based on consolidated results for fiscal 2006.)

## **1. Commodity Market Risk**

In the course of our business activities, we are exposed to various risks relating to movements in prices of commodities as a trader, an owner of rights to natural and energy resources, and a producer and seller of industrial products of our investees. Product categories that may have a large impact on our operating results are as follows:

### **(Energy Resources)**

We hold upstream rights to LNG and crude oil, and/or liquefaction facilities in Western Australia, Malaysia, Brunei and other regions. Movements in LNG and crude oil prices may have a significant impact on operating results in these businesses.

Fundamentally, LNG prices are linked to crude oil prices. As an estimate, a US\$1/BBL fluctuation in the price of crude oil would have an approximate 1 billion yen effect on net income for LNG and crude oil combined, mainly through a change in equity-method earnings. However, fluctuations in the price of LNG and crude oil might not be immediately reflected in our operating results because of timing differences.

### **(Metal Resources)**

Through wholly owned Australian subsidiary Mitsubishi Development Pty., Ltd. (MDP), we produce and sell more than 29 million tons of coal per year, mainly coking coal, a steelmaking raw material. Fluctuations in the price of coking coal may affect our consolidated operating results through MDP's earnings. The majority of the coking coal is sold on the basis of long-term contracts, and the price is set once a year through negotiations with purchasers and becomes the price that is used for shipments in the applicable fiscal year. Therefore, movements in the price of coking coal during fiscal 2007 are expected to have only a small impact on our operating results because prices have already been set for the majority of coal to be sold by MDP in fiscal 2007. Based on estimates of the impact of changes in annual contract prices for coal on consolidated net income derived from MDP's earnings forecasts for fiscal 2007, a US\$1 fluctuation in the average export price per one ton of coal sold by MDP would have an approximate 2 billion yen effect on our consolidated net income. However, MDP's operating results cannot be determined through the above sensitivity analysis alone since its operating results are also significantly affected by other factors besides coal prices, such as fluctuations in exchange rates for the Australian dollar, U.S. dollar and yen, production costs, and sales volumes.

In addition, as a producer, we are exposed to the risk of price fluctuations in copper and aluminum. A US\$100 fluctuation in the price per one tonne of copper would have a 450 million yen effect, while a US\$100 fluctuation in the price per one tonne of aluminum would have a 1.0 billion yen effect, on our consolidated net income.

### **(Petrochemical Products)**

We are engaged in a broad range of trading activities for petrochemical products

manufactured from raw materials such as naphtha and natural gas. The prices of petrochemical products are largely determined for each product on an individual basis based on the prices of the above raw materials, supply-demand dynamics and other factors. Fluctuations in the prices of these raw materials may affect earnings from these trading transactions.

We have made investments in manufacturing and sales companies for petrochemicals such as paraxylene, benzene and methanol in Malaysia and Venezuela. Our equity-method earnings would be affected by changes in the operating results of these companies due to price movements.

## **2. Foreign Currency Risk**

We bear some risk of fluctuations in foreign currency rates relative to the yen in the course of our trading activities. While we use forward contracts and other hedging strategies, there is no assurance that we can completely avoid foreign currency risk.

In addition, because dividends received from overseas businesses and equity in earnings of overseas consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates are relatively high in proportion to our net income, and because most of these earnings are denominated in foreign currencies, which are converted to yen solely for reporting purposes, an appreciation in the yen relative to foreign currencies has a negative impact on consolidated net income. In terms of sensitivity, a 1 yen change relative to the U.S. dollar would have an approximate 1.9 billion yen effect on consolidated net income.

Regarding our investments in overseas businesses, an appreciation in the yen poses the risk of lowering shareholders' equity through a negative effect on the foreign currency translation adjustments account. Consequently, we implement various measures to prevent increased exposure to foreign currency risk on investments, such as by hedging foreign currency risks with respect to new large investments. However, there is no assurance that we can completely avoid these risks.

## **3. Equity Price Risk**

As of March 31, 2006, we owned approximately 1,740.0 billion yen (market value basis) of marketable equities, mostly equity issues of customers, suppliers and group companies. These investments expose us to the risk of fluctuations in equity prices. As of the same date, we had net unrealized gains of approximately 1,100.0 billion yen based on market prices, a figure that could change depending on future trends in equity prices.

A fall in equity prices could cause an increase in pension expenses by reducing pension assets and consequently increasing the pension shortfall. Accordingly, in managing pension assets, we have an investment policy that puts emphasis on so-called absolute returns, i.e. an investment strategy aimed at generating fixed returns, without being influenced by fluctuations in market indexes. However, there is no assurance that we can

completely shield investments from the effect of falling equity prices.

#### **4. Interest Rate Risk**

As of March 31, 2006, we had gross interest-bearing liabilities (short-term and long-term debt, including current maturities, less the effect of markdowns on liabilities) of approximately 3,800.0 billion yen. Because almost all of these liabilities bear floating interest rates, there is a risk of an increase in interest expenses caused by a rise in interest rates.

However, while there is a time lag, interest rate risk is offset with respect to the vast majority of these liabilities by trade receivables, loans receivable and other operating assets, because higher interest rates produce benefits for us with regard to these items. For the remaining interest-bearing liabilities exposed to interest rate risk without such offsets, commensurate asset holdings such as investment securities, property and equipment generate trading income as well as other income streams such as dividends that are strongly correlated with economic cycles. Accordingly, even if interest rates increase as the economy improves, leading to higher interest expenses, we believe that these expenses would be offset by an increase in income from the corresponding asset holdings.

To monitor market movements in interest rates and respond flexibly to market risks, we established the ALM (Asset Liability Management) Committee. This committee establishes fund procurement strategy and manages interest rate risk exposure.

However, our operating results may be significantly affected temporarily if a rapid rise in interest rates cannot be offset. At present, a 1% increase in the short-term yen-denominated interest rate would have the effect of lowering income before income taxes on a non-consolidated basis by approximately 8.0 billion yen.

#### **3) Credit Risk**

We extend credit to customers in the form of trade credit, including accounts receivables and advance payments, advances, guarantees and investments due to our various operating transactions. We are therefore exposed to credit risk in the form of losses arising from deterioration in the credit of or bankruptcy of customers. Furthermore, we utilize derivative instruments, primarily swaps, options and futures, for the purpose of hedging risks. In this case, we are exposed to the credit risk of the counterparties to these derivative instruments.

To manage this risk, we have established credit and transaction limits for each customer as well as introduced an internal rating system. Related BUs carry out necessary internal approval procedures based on a system whereby authorization limits are determined by these internal ratings and the amount of credit. We also hedge risk by requiring collateral or a guarantee depending on the credit profile of the counterparty.

However, there is no guarantee that we will be able to completely avoid credit risk with these risk hedging strategies. Therefore, failure to collect trade receivables and other credit due to the bankruptcy of a customer or other event would affect our operating results.

#### **4) Country Risk**

We bear country risk in relation to transactions and investments with overseas companies in the form of delays or inability to collect money or conduct business activities due to socioeconomic conditions in the countries where they are domiciled.

We take appropriate risk hedging measures that involve, in principle, hedges via third parties through such means as taking out insurance, depending on the nature of the project. Furthermore, we have established a Country Risk Committee, under which country risk is managed through a country risk countermeasure system. The country risk countermeasure system classifies countries with which we trade into six categories based on risk exposure in terms of total investments, advances, guarantees and trade receivables, net of hedges, as well as creditworthiness by country (country rating). Country risk is controlled through the establishment of risk limits for each category.

However, even with these risk hedging measures, it is difficult to completely avoid risks caused by deterioration in the political, economic, or social conditions in the countries or regions where our customers, portfolio companies or Mitsubishi Corporation have ongoing projects. Such eventualities may have a significant impact on our operating results.

#### **5) Business Investment Risk**

We participate in the management of various companies by acquiring equity and other types of interests. These business investment activities are carried out with the aim of expanding our business and deriving capital gains. However, we bear various risks related to business investments, such as the possible inability to recover our investments and exit losses and being unable to earn the planned return on investment. Regarding the management of business investment risk, in the case of new business investments, we quantitatively monitor the downside risk of investments and evaluate whether the investment return exceeds the minimum expected rate of return, which is determined internally according to the extent of the risk. After investing, we manage risk on an individual basis with respect to business investments to achieve the investment goals set forth in the business plan formulated every year.

Furthermore, we apply exit rules for the early sale of our equity interest or the liquidation of the investee in order to preserve the quality of our asset portfolio.

While we follow strict standards for the selection and management of investments, it is impossible to completely avoid the risk of investments not delivering the expected profits.

Therefore, we may incur losses resulting from such actions as the withdrawal from an investment.

## **6) Risks Related to Specific Investments**

### **-1- Support for Mitsubishi Motors Corporation**

With Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. and the Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd., we evaluated the Mitsubishi Motors Revitalization Plan announced in January 2005. Following a request by MMC, the three Mitsubishi group companies decided to provide an injection of equity totaling 274.0 billion yen in MMC by subscribing to private placements of MMC shares. Of the total investment, we subscribed to ordinary shares and Class G preferred shares (Series 2) of MMC, both of which were issued in March 2005, making investments of 51.3 billion yen and 18.7 billion yen, respectively. In addition, in January 2006 we invested 30.0 billion yen to purchase additional Class G preferred shares issued by MMC as part of its capital reinforcement strategy. As a result, our risk exposure to MMC was roughly 270.0 billion yen as of March 31, 2006.

In addition to having direct business dealings with MMC, we cooperate with this automaker around the world in activities such as automobile-related distribution and sales businesses in Asia and finance businesses in Europe.

Our total MMC-related risk exposure, including both our risk exposure to MMC and our exposure to operating assets, investments in joint businesses, and other assets tied up with joint operations worldwide, was roughly 420.0 billion yen as of March 31, 2006.

### **-2- Investment in Sakhalin II Project**

Mitsubishi Corporation, together with Royal Dutch/Shell Group and Mitsui & Co., Ltd., is participating in an LNG and crude oil development project on Sakhalin, Russian Federation. The project began development activities in July 1999, and after a final investment decision in May 2003, Sakhalin Energy Investment Co., Ltd. was established as the project operating company, in which Mitsubishi Corporation took a 20% stake. As of March 31, 2006, investment in this company totaled approximately 240.0 billion yen.

The total required funds for the project were estimated at approximately US\$10.0 billion at the time of the final investment decision. However, the cost is now estimated at approximately US\$20.0 billion due to increased expenses related to changes in facility design and construction delays, the rising price of steel products, and spiraling labor costs. Although this figure was submitted to the Russian government in the revised budget for the project in September 2005, subsequent analysis by Sakhalin Energy Investment may result in further changes to the total budget.

As of March 31, 2006, approximately 70% of the construction work on the project had been completed.

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.

### **Changes in Directors**

As announced on February 17, 2006.

### **Forward-Looking Statements**

The statements included in this release contain 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 release.

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Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME (US GAAP)**  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

	Millions of Yen			
	2006	2005	Increase or [-]decrease	%
Revenues:				
Revenues from trading, manufacturing and other activities	4,141,669	3,518,120	623,549	17.7
Trading margins and commissions on trading transactions	685,275	627,764	57,511	9.2
Total revenues	4,826,944	4,145,884	681,060	16.4
Cost of revenues from trading, manufacturing and other activities	(3,775,463)	(3,268,121)	-507,342	15.5
Gross profit	1,051,481	877,763	173,718	19.8
Expenses and other:				
Selling, general and administrative	(696,779)	(685,022)	-11,757	1.7
Provision for doubtful receivables	(4,838)	(9,376)	4,538	/
Interest expense - net	(4,435)	(1,710)	-2,725	159.4
Dividend income	68,135	42,402	25,733	60.7
Gain (loss) on marketable securities and investments - net	51,318	(63,757)	115,075	/
Gain (loss) on property and equipment-net	(2,139)	8,328	-10,467	/
Gain on subsidy from government on the transfer of the substitutional portion of the Employee's Pension Fund	-	38,534	-38,534	/
Other income- net	15,640	2,637	13,003	/
Total	(573,098)	(667,964)	94,866	/
Income from consolidated operations before income taxes	478,383	209,799	268,584	128.0
Income taxes:				
Current	(178,016)	(97,313)	-80,703	/
Deferred	(34,040)	3,562	-37,602	/
Income from consolidated operations	266,327	116,048	150,279	129.5
Minority interests in income of consolidated subsidiaries	(35,290)	(30,774)	-4,516	/
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	119,008	97,095	21,913	22.6
Net income	350,045	182,369	167,676	91.9

NOTE:

- The companies display revenues and cost of revenues in accordance with the accounting guidance by the Financial Accounting Standards Boards ("FASB") Emerging Issues Task Force ("EITF") No. 99-19, "Reporting Revenue Gross as a Principal versus Net as an Agent." Operating transactions and operating income, as presented below, are voluntary disclosures solely for the convenience of investors in Japan. The figures are as follows.

	2006	2005	Increase or [-] decrease	%
Operating transactions	19,067,153	17,132,704	1,934,449	11.3
Operating income	349,864	183,365	166,499	90.8

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-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.

- For the year ended March 31, 2006, income taxes - current includes provisions for assessment tax of 23,385 million yen on transfer price of prior years' transactions between the parent company and affiliated companies in Australia and of 8,605 million yen on prior year's reorganization of the legal structure of certain subsidiaries in Thailand. These amounts reflect the effect of increase in tax benefits on foreign tax credit based on the tax assessment.

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (US GAAP)  
March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

ASSETS	Millions of Yen		
	March 31 2006	March 31 2005	Increase or [-]decrease
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	646,317	569,005	77,312
Time deposits	7,607	43,253	-35,646
Short-term investments	188,572	277,974	-89,402
Receivables-trade:			
Notes and loans	538,799	534,550	4,249
Accounts	2,580,476	2,260,887	319,589
Affiliated companies	224,406	252,252	-27,846
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(44,802)	(62,521)	17,719
Inventories	840,874	667,968	172,906
Advance payments to suppliers	161,374	139,987	21,387
Deferred income taxes	49,493	56,289	-6,796
Other current assets	190,404	126,240	64,164
Total current assets	5,383,520	4,865,884	517,636
Investments and non-current receivables:			
Investments in and advances to affiliated companies	1,090,222	835,079	255,143
Other investments	1,884,656	1,398,042	486,614
Non-current notes, loans and accounts receivable-trade	493,027	632,879	-139,852
Allowance for doubtful receivables	(52,239)	(94,903)	42,664
Total investments and non-current receivables	3,415,666	2,771,097	644,569
Property and equipment- net	1,327,272	1,227,161	100,111
Other assets	284,783	229,230	55,553
Total	10,411,241	9,093,372	1,317,869

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS (US GAAP)  
March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	Millions of Yen		
	March 31 2006	March 31 2005	Increase or [-]decrease
Current liabilities:			
Short-term debt	626,155	545,124	81,031
Current maturities of long-term debt	291,634	561,484	-269,850
Payables-trade:			
Notes and acceptances	228,187	240,260	-12,073
Accounts	2,206,383	1,853,299	353,084
Affiliated companies	126,832	124,459	2,373
Advances from customers	143,330	128,585	14,745
Accrued income taxes	89,313	58,354	30,959
Other accrued expenses	133,791	100,107	33,684
Other current liabilities	295,795	248,747	47,048
Total current liabilities	4,141,420	3,860,419	281,001
Long-term debt, less current maturities	2,877,149	2,968,143	-90,994
Accrued pension and severance liabilities	40,121	54,182	-14,061
Deferred income taxes	466,663	208,873	257,790
Other long-term liabilities	238,932	266,359	-27,427
Minority interests	267,692	230,942	36,750
Shareholders' equity:			
Common stock	197,818	126,705	71,113
Additional paid-in capital	251,598	179,632	71,966
Retained earnings:			
Appropriated for legal reserve	37,695	37,173	522
Unappropriated	1,450,012	1,138,509	311,503
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss):			
Net unrealized gains on securities available for sale	544,328	278,288	266,040
Net unrealized gains (losses) on derivatives	(7,151)	2,883	-10,034
Minimum pension liability adjustments	(2,669)	(38,542)	35,873
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(91,250)	(219,264)	128,014
Less treasury stock	(1,117)	(930)	-187
Total shareholders' equity	2,379,264	1,504,454	874,810
Total	10,411,241	9,093,372	1,317,869

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY AND  
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS) (US GAAP)  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

	Millions of Yen	
	2006	2005
<b><u>Shareholders' Equity</u></b>		
<b>Common stock</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	126,705	126,617
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	375	88
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible bonds	70,738	
Balance, end of year	197,818	126,705
<b>Additional paid-in capital</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	179,632	179,506
Compensation expense related to stock options	786	
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	374	87
Issuance of common stock upon conversion of convertible bonds	70,738	
Gains on sales of treasury stock	68	39
Balance, end of year	251,598	179,632
<b>Retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve:</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	37,173	36,077
Transfer from unappropriated retained earnings	522	1,096
Balance, end of year	37,695	37,173
<b>Unappropriated retained earnings:</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	1,138,509	979,163
Net income	350,045	182,369
Total	1,488,554	1,161,532
Deduct:		
Cash dividends paid	(40,546)	(21,927)
Transfer to retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve	(522)	(1,096)
Total	(41,068)	(23,023)
The effect of change in fiscal year-end of certain subsidiaries	2,526	
Balance, end of year	1,450,012	1,138,509
<b>Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (net of tax):</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	23,365	(95,665)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	419,248	119,030
The effect of change in fiscal year-end of certain subsidiaries	645	
Balance, end of year	443,258	23,365
<b>Treasury stock:</b>		
Balance, beginning of year	(930)	(813)
Purchases-net	(187)	(117)
Balance, end of year	(1,117)	(930)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

	Millions of Yen	
	2006	2005
<b><u>Comprehensive Income (Loss)</u></b>		
<b>Net income</b>	350,045	182,369
<b>Other comprehensive income (loss):</b>		
Unrealized gains on securities available for sale	265,489	121,462
Unrealized gains (losses) on derivative instruments	(10,034)	3,057
Minimum pension liability adjustments	35,873	5,130
Foreign currency translation adjustments	127,920	(10,619)
Other comprehensive income (loss)	419,248	119,030
<b>Comprehensive Income (Loss)</b>	<b>769,293</b>	<b>301,399</b>

NOTE: 1. Dividends and appropriations for legal reserve shown for each year represent dividends paid out during the year and the appropriation for legal reserve made in relation to the respective dividends.

2. As for "The effect of change in fiscal year-end of certain subsidiaries", please see Note 3. of "Basis of Consolidated Financial Statements".

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (US GAAP)**  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

	Millions of Yen	
	Year ended March 31, 2006	Year ended March 31, 2005
<b>I. Operating activities:</b>		
Net income	350,045	182,369
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	126,967	125,224
Provision for doubtful receivables	4,838	9,376
(Gain) loss on marketable securities and investments - net	(51,318)	63,757
(Gain) loss on property and equipment - net	2,139	(8,328)
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, less dividends received	(53,060)	(37,535)
Deferred income taxes	34,040	(3,562)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Short-term investments -trading securities	(13,349)	(18,105)
Notes and accounts receivable - trade	(160,672)	(328,149)
Inventories	(129,157)	(120,225)
Notes, acceptances and accounts payable - trade	156,333	228,232
Other - net	69,510	55,136
Net cash provided by operating activities	336,316	148,190
<b>II. Investing activities:</b>		
Net sale (purchase) of properties and equipments and other assets	(183,085)	58,390
Net decrease (increase) in investments	12,416	(108,368)
Net decrease in loans receivable	37,834	73,028
Net decrease (increase) in time deposits	38,364	(25,468)
Net cash used in investing activities	(94,471)	(2,418)
<b>III. Financing activities:</b>		
Net increase in short-term debt	18,843	8,571
Net decrease in long-term debt	(166,901)	(40,114)
Issuance of common stock upon exercise of stock options	749	175
Purchases of treasury stock	(63)	(78)
Payment of dividends	(40,546)	(21,927)
Net cash used in financing activities	(187,918)	(53,373)
<b>IV. Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents</b>	25,019	936
<b>V. The effect of change in fiscal year-end of certain subsidiaries</b>	(1,634)	-
<b>VI. Net increase in cash and cash equivalents</b>	77,312	93,335
<b>VII. Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year</b>	569,005	475,670
<b>VIII. Cash and cash equivalents, end of year</b>	646,317	569,005

## Basis of Consolidated Financial Statements

### 1. Basic Accounting Policies

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Mitsubishi Corporation (the “Company”) and its subsidiaries (collectively, “the companies”) have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“U.S. GAAP”).

The principle differences between U.S. and Japanese accounting standards applicable to the companies relate to the followings:

- (1) Valuation of investments
- (2) Deferral of gain on sales of properties for tax purpose (Not permitted under U.S. GAAP)
- (3) Derivative instruments and hedge accounting
- (4) Pension and retirement benefit accounting (Unfunded obligations are recognized as liabilities and other comprehensive income (loss) for U.S. GAAP)
- (5) Business combinations and Goodwill and other intangible assets accounting

### 2. Scope of Consolidation and Application of the Equity Method

#### (1) Number of consolidated subsidiaries and equity-method affiliates

	As of Mar.31, 2006	As of Mar.31, 2005	Change
Consolidated subsidiaries	365	366	-1
Equity-method affiliates	185	143	42
Total	550	509	41

Note: The numbers of consolidated subsidiaries stated above represent companies which the parent company directly consolidates or applies the equity method. Companies directly consolidated by subsidiaries, totaling 453 and 405 companies as of March 31, 2006 and March 31, 2005, respectively, are excluded from the above.

#### (2) Changes in scope of consolidation and application of the equity method

##### [Consolidated subsidiaries]

- New: Meidi-ya Corporation, MC Merchant Service,  
Murakawa (transferred from equity-method affiliate) and others (Total 41 companies)
- Excluded: TRINITY GAS RESOURCES,  
NBL IMMOBILIEN and others (Total 42 companies)

##### [Equity-method affiliates]

- New: Kadoya Sesame Mills Inc., Life Corporation,  
ELECTRICIDAD AGUILA DE TUXPAN (transferred from consolidated subsidiary) and others  
(Total 56 companies)
- Excluded: Shintoa Corporation and others (Total 14 companies)

### 3. Change in Fiscal Year ends of Subsidiaries

Certain subsidiaries changed their fiscal year ends to March 31 mainly from December 31, to increase the timeliness and clarity of the companies' consolidated financial position and results of operations. The periodic accounting of earnings and losses for the months that exceeds 12 months were directly credited or charged through the unappropriated retained earnings in order to maintain the comparability of periodic earnings. As a result, “Retained earnings” increased by 2,526 million yen and “Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)” by 645 million yen.

### 4. Application of New Accounting Standards

The company adopted SFAS No. 123 (revised 2004), “Share-Based Payment” (“SFAS No. 123R”), issued by FASB from July 1, 2005. SFAS No. 123R replaces SFAS No. 123, “Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation,” and supersedes APB Opinion No. 25, “Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees.” SFAS No. 123R requires that compensation costs related to share-based payment transactions be recognized in the financial statements over the period that an employee provides service in exchange for the award. With limited exceptions, the amount of compensation cost is to be measured based on the grant-date fair value of the equity or liability instrument issued. In addition, liability awards are to be remeasured each reporting period. The effect of adopting SFAS No. 123R was immaterial on the companies' consolidated financial position and results of operations for the year ended March 31, 2006.

## **5. Contingent Liabilities**

The companies had been named as a defendant in a lawsuit brought by UCAR International Inc. (“UCAR”, now known as GrafTech International Ltd.), a graphite electrode manufacturer. In the case, UCAR had been seeking damages in the amount of \$406 million and other unspecified damages, plus interest. The dismissal of the case by the U.S. Federal Court became final in fiscal 2006.

The companies are also defendants in several lawsuits brought by users of artificial graphite electrodes in the U.S. and Canada. Most of the lawsuits have been resolved between the parties, while few of them remain active. In the opinion of management, the liability of the companies, if any, when ultimately determined from the progress of the litigations will not have a materially adverse effect on the operating results or financial position of the companies.

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
**SEGMENT INFORMATION (US GAAP)**  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

[ Operating Segment Information ]

The companies' operating segment information at and for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 is as follows:

**Year ended March 31, 2006**

	Millions of Yen									
	New Business Initiative	Energy Business	Metals	Machinery	Chemicals	Living Essentials	Total	Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated
Gross profit .....	52,461	93,880	304,829	181,197	76,977	336,216	1,045,560	6,051	(130)	1,051,481
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies.....	4,347	40,004	31,400	18,270	9,108	18,446	121,575	(468)	(2,099)	119,008
Net income .....	19,390	75,061	135,780	70,350	19,595	48,571	368,747	(13,444)	(5,258)	350,045
Segment assets .....	690,830	1,501,723	2,669,659	2,456,423	707,681	1,943,991	9,970,307	1,087,676	(646,742)	10,411,241
Operating transactions:										
External customers.....	231,574	4,524,941	4,181,131	3,349,762	1,940,335	4,785,136	19,012,879	54,449	(175)	19,067,153
Intersegment .....	42,002	8,449	3,855	4,323	4,758	5,334	68,721	3,197	(71,918)	-
Total .....	273,576	4,533,390	4,184,986	3,354,085	1,945,093	4,790,470	19,081,600	57,646	(72,093)	19,067,153

**Year ended March 31, 2005**

	Millions of Yen									
	New Business Initiative	Energy Business	Metals	Machinery	Chemicals	Living Essentials	Total	Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated
Gross profit .....	50,997	74,485	201,794	157,941	75,253	314,994	875,464	5,175	(2,876)	877,763
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies.....	14,939	31,455	14,467	15,683	11,829	11,180	99,553	(212)	(2,246)	97,095
Net income(loss) .....	12,260	45,835	48,239	55,398	18,110	44,864	224,706	(25,794)	(16,543)	182,369
Segment assets .....	845,207	1,140,938	2,057,150	2,297,571	648,330	1,739,340	8,728,536	938,950	(574,114)	9,093,372
Operating transactions:										
External customers.....	245,649	4,321,350	3,435,300	2,765,204	1,899,716	4,444,158	17,111,377	21,944	(617)	17,132,704
Intersegment .....	20,637	10,921	5,769	3,373	4,449	5,467	50,616	4,561	(55,177)	-
Total .....	266,286	4,332,271	3,441,069	2,768,577	1,904,165	4,449,625	17,161,993	26,505	(55,794)	17,132,704

NOTE:

- Operating transactions, as presented above, are voluntary disclosures solely for the convenience of investors in Japan.  
Operating transactions represents 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.
- "Other" represents the Corporate Staff Section which primarily provides services and operational support to the companies and affiliates.  
This column also includes certain revenue and expenses from business activities related to financing and human resource services that are not allocated to reportable operating segments.  
Unallocated corporate assets categorized in "Other" were 1,087,676 million yen and 938,950 million yen at March 31, 2006 and 2005 respectively, which consist primarily of cash, time deposits and securities for financial and investment activities.
- For the year ended March 31, 2006, net loss of "Other" includes provisions for assessment tax of 23,385 million yen on transfer price of prior years' transactions between the parent company and affiliated companies in Australia, which relates to "Energy Business", and of 8,605 million yen on prior year's reorganization of the legal structure of certain subsidiaries in Thailand, which relates to "Machinery". These amounts reflect the effect of increase in tax benefits on foreign tax credit based on the tax assessment.

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
**SEGMENT INFORMATION (US GAAP)**  
Years ended March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

[ Geographic Segment Information ]

The companies' segment information by geographic areas at and for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005 are as follows:

		Millions of Yen		
		2006	2005	Increase or [-] decrease
I Operating transactions				
	Japan	15,717,112	14,261,414	1,455,698
	U.S.A.	973,264	822,980	150,284
	Thailand	534,932	445,466	89,466
	Other	1,841,845	1,602,844	239,001
	Total	19,067,153	17,132,704	1,934,449
II Gross profit				
	Japan	675,805	636,609	39,196
	Australia	154,494	44,471	110,023
	U.S.A.	54,719	48,929	5,790
	Other	166,463	147,754	18,709
	Total	1,051,481	877,763	173,718
III Long-lived assets				
	Japan	627,440	581,611	45,829
	Australia	240,330	198,620	41,710
	U.S.A.	91,699	62,295	29,404
	Canada	71,011	61,026	9,985
	Other	240,137	257,760	-17,623
	Total	1,270,617	1,161,312	109,305

NOTE:

1. The companies' segment information by geographic areas are disclosed in accordance with SFAS No. 131 "Disclosures about Segments of an Enterprise and Related Information."
2. Operating transactions, 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.

Mitsubishi Corporation and subsidiaries  
**FAIR VALUE INFORMATION OF INVESTMENTS (US GAAP)**  
 March 31, 2006 (unaudited) and 2005

Fair value information regarding trading securities and available-for-sale securities included in "short-term investments" and "other investments" at March 31, 2006 and 2005, is as follows.

March 31, 2006

	Millions of Yen			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Trading				136,993
Available-for-sale				
Equity securities	414,987	976,166	(836)	1,390,317
Debt securities	171,968	2,506	(1,267)	173,207

March 31, 2005

	Millions of Yen			
	Cost	Unrealized Gains	Unrealized Losses	Fair Value
Trading				108,029
Available-for-sale				
Equity securities	386,167	511,792	(1,529)	896,430
Debt securities	282,870	5,832	(192)	288,510

The changes in net unrealized holding gains and losses on trading securities that were included in earnings were gains of 10,306 million yen and 1,718 million yen for the years ended March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

"Other investments" include investments in non-marketable equity securities of unaffiliated companies and non-current time deposits amounting to 372,711 million yen and 383,047 million yen at March 31, 2006 and 2005, respectively.

[For Reference: Fair value of marketable securities of listed subsidiaries and affiliated companies held by the parent company]  
 (as of March 31, 2006)

Millions of Yen			
	Cost	Fair value	Difference
Subsidiaries	12,640	82,040	69,400
Affiliated Companies	169,548	352,018	182,470
Total	182,188	434,058	251,870