
**FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR
THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 2022**

Mitsubishi Corporation

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FINANCIAL HIGHLIGHTS FOR THE THREE MONTHS ENDED JUNE 30, 2022
(Based on IFRS) (Consolidated)

1. Consolidated operating results for the three months ended June 30, 2022

Note:
Figures less than one million yen are rounded.
%: change from the same period of the previous year

(1) Revenues and income

	Revenues		Profit before tax		Profit for the period		Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent		Comprehensive income	
	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%	Millions of Yen	%
For the three months ended June 30, 2022	5,443,439	43.5	739,293	198.4	558,329	180.8	533,951	184.7	908,415	239.7
June 30, 2021	3,793,730	42.2	247,775	342.7	198,847	394.4	187,572	411.6	267,443	137.6

	Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent per share (basic)	Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent per share (diluted)
	Yen	Yen
For the three months ended June 30, 2022	362.21	360.72
June 30, 2021	127.07	126.71

Note: Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent per share (basic) and Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent per share (diluted) are calculated based on Profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent.

(2) Financial position

	Total assets	Total equity	Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	Ratio of equity attributable to owners of the Parent to total assets
	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	Millions of Yen	%
As of June 30, 2022	23,026,741	8,550,985	7,560,472	32.8
March 31, 2022	21,912,012	7,857,172	6,880,232	31.4

2. Dividends

	Cash dividend per share (Yen)				
(Record date)	1Q end	2Q end	3Q end	4Q end	Annual
Fiscal Year ended March 31, 2022	—	71.00	—	79.00	150.00
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2023	—				
Fiscal Year ending March 31, 2023 (Forecast)		75.00	—	75.00	150.00

Note: Change from the latest released dividend forecasts: No

3. Consolidated forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 31, 2023 (April 1, 2022 to March 31, 2023)

Note:
%: change from the previous year.

	Profit attributable to owners of the Parent		Profit attributable to owners of the Parent per share
	Millions of Yen	%	Yen
For the year ending March 31, 2023	850,000	(9.3)	583.58

Note: Change from the latest released earnings forecasts: No

4. Notes

(1) Changes in significant subsidiaries during the period (changes in specified subsidiaries causing changes in scope of consolidation): None

New companies: —

Excluded companies: —

(2) Changes in accounting policies and accounting estimates

-1- Changes in accounting policies required by IFRS : Yes

-2- Changes in accounting policies other than -1- : None

-3- Changes in accounting estimates : Yes

Please refer to page 12, "3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates."

(3) Number of shares issued (Common stock)

-1- Number of shares issued at quarterly-end (including treasury stock)

(June 30, 2022) 1,485,723,351 (March 31, 2022) 1,485,723,351

-2- Number of treasury stock at quarterly-end

(June 30, 2022) 19,742,296 (March 31, 2022) 9,178,013

-3- Average number of shares during each of the three months ended June 30, 2022 and 2021

(June 30, 2022) 1,474,151,586 (June 30, 2021) 1,476,134,019

Disclosure Regarding Quarterly Review Procedures

This earnings release is not subject to independent Auditor's review procedures.

Forward-looking Statements

Earnings forecasts and other forward-looking statements in this release are based on data currently available to management and certain assumptions that management believes are reasonable. The achievement of said forecasts cannot be promised. Actual results may therefore differ materially from these statements for various reasons. For cautionary notes concerning assumptions for earnings forecasts, please refer to "1. (4) Forecasts for the Year Ending March 2023" on page 5.

Contents

1. Qualitative Information	2
(1) Results of Operations	2
(2) Financial Position	3
(3) Cash Flows	3
(4) Forecasts for the Year Ending March 2023	5
2. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	6
(1) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position	6
(2) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income	8
(3) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income	9
(4) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity	10
(5) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows	11
3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates	12
4. Notes Concerning Going Concern Assumption	13

* Mitsubishi Corporation will hold an earnings conference call for the three months ended June 2022, inviting institutional investors and analysts to join.

The conference material can be accessed live in Japanese from our website (Investor Relations section) at the following URL:

<https://www.mitsubishicorp.com/jp/ja/ir/index.html>

Time and date of the earnings conference call:

From 18:00 to 19:00 on Tuesday, August 2, 2022 (JST)

1. Qualitative Information

(Profit for the period, as used hereinafter, refers to profit for the period attributable to owners of the Parent.)

(1) Results of Operations

Revenues was ¥5,443.4 billion, an increase of ¥1,649.7 billion, or 43% year over year. This was mainly due to increased market prices and transaction volumes.

Gross profit was ¥774.7 billion, an increase of ¥353.2 billion, or 84% year over year, mainly due to increased market prices in the Australian metallurgical coal business.

Selling, general and administrative expenses was ¥374.9 billion, an increase of ¥35.7 billion, or 11% year over year, mainly due to increased transaction volumes due to the recommencement of economic activity and increased ancillary costs reflecting strong business performance.

Gains on investments increased ¥100.4 billion, or 283% year over year, to ¥135.9 billion, mainly due to sales gains on an investment in a real estate management company.

Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment and others remained nearly the same year over year at ¥1.4 billion.

Other income (expense)-net decreased ¥4.5 billion, or 36% year over year, to an income amount of ¥7.9 billion, mainly due to fluctuations in evaluation profit (loss) on biological assets.

Finance income increased ¥13.4 billion, or 29% year over year, to ¥60.2 billion, mainly due to increased dividend income from resource-related investments.

Finance costs increased ¥7.2 billion, or 67% year over year, to ¥17.9 billion, mainly due to higher U.S. dollar interest rates.

Share of profit of investments accounted for using the equity method increased ¥70.3 billion, or 85% year over year, to ¥153.4 billion, mainly due to increased equity earnings resulting from higher crude oil and natural gas prices.

As a result, profit before tax increased ¥491.5 billion, or 198% year over year, to ¥739.3 billion.

Accordingly, profit for the period increased ¥346.4 billion, or 185% year over year, to ¥534.0 billion.

(2) Financial Position

Total assets at June 30, 2022 was ¥23,026.7 billion, an increase of ¥1,114.7 billion, or 5%, from March 31, 2022.

Current assets was ¥10,094.7 billion, an increase of ¥563.7 billion, or 6%, from March 31, 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in cash and cash equivalents from operating transactions as well as an increase in other financial assets due to increased derivative assets in commodities along with the fluctuation of commodity prices.

Non-current assets was ¥12,932.0 billion, an increase of ¥551.0 billion, or 4%, from March 31, 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in investments accounted for using the equity method and property, plant and equipment attributable to the depreciation of the Japanese yen.

Total liabilities was ¥14,475.8 billion, an increase of ¥421.0 billion, or 3%, from March 31, 2022.

Current liabilities was ¥7,569.1 billion, an increase of ¥251.3 billion, or 3%, from March 31, 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in trade and other payables attributable to rising prices of commodities and products.

Non-current liabilities was ¥6,906.7 billion, an increase of ¥169.7 billion, or 3%, from March 31, 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in other financial liabilities attributable to increased derivative liabilities in commodities along with the fluctuation of commodity prices.

Total equity was ¥8,551.0 billion, an increase of ¥693.8 billion, or 9%, from March 31, 2022.

Equity attributable to owners of the Parent was ¥7,560.5 billion, an increase of ¥680.3 billion, or 10%, from March 31, 2022. This was mainly due to an increase in retained earnings accumulated by profit for the period and exchange differences on translating foreign operations resulting from the depreciation of the Japanese yen, despite a decrease in retained earnings as a result of the payment of dividends.

Non-controlling interests increased ¥13.6 billion, or 1%, from March 31, 2022, to ¥990.5 billion.

Net interest-bearing liabilities (excluding lease liabilities), which is gross interest-bearing liabilities minus cash and cash equivalents and time deposits, decreased ¥294.0 billion, or 7%, from March 31, 2022, to ¥3,645.7 billion.

(3) Cash Flows

Cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2022 was ¥1,817.7 billion, an increase of ¥262.1 billion from March 31, 2022.

(Operating activities)

Net cash provided by operating activities was ¥720.1 billion, mainly due to cash flows from operating transactions and dividend income, as well as the collection of working capital, despite the payment of income taxes.

(Investing activities)

Net cash provided by investing activities was ¥78.3 billion. The main sources of cash were gains from the sale of an investment in a real estate management company and the sales of investments in affiliated companies, despite payments for the purchase of property, plant and equipment and investments and loans to affiliated companies.

Main items (Segments) included in investing cash flows were as follows.

New/Sustaining Investments

- Copper business (Mineral Resources)
- Australian metallurgical coal business (Mineral Resources)
- European integrated energy business (Power Solution)
- North American real estate business (Urban Development)

Sales and Collection

- Investment in a real estate management company (Urban Development)
- North American shale gas business (Natural Gas)
- Aluminum smelting business (Mineral Resources)
- Integrated engineering business (Industrial Infrastructure)

As a result, free cash flows, the sum of operating and investing cash flows, was positive ¥798.4 billion.

(Financing activities)

Net cash used in financing activities was ¥592.7 billion. The main uses of cash were repayments of debts, payments of dividends, repayments of lease liabilities and the acquisition of treasury stock.

The dividends were paid in compliance with the shareholder returns policy of progressive dividends in line with sustained profit growth. The acquisition of treasury stock was carried out in order to optimize total payout ratio, as well as its capital structure. Regarding financing through debt, the policy is to maintain debts at an appropriate level in light of liquidity and financial soundness.

In addition to the aforementioned operating cash flows for financial accounting purpose, in order to present the source of funds for future investments and shareholder returns appropriately, Mitsubishi Corporation defined “Underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities)”, which is operating cash flows excluding changes in working capitals whilst including repayments of lease liabilities which are necessary in the ordinary course of business activities, and “Adjusted free cash flows”, which is the sum of “Underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities)” and investing cash flows.

Underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities) was positive ¥462.0 billion.

As a result, Adjusted free cash flows was positive ¥540.3 billion.

(4) Forecasts for the Year Ending March 2023

There has been no change to the forecasts for the year ending March 2023 announced on May 10, 2022.

Note:

Earnings forecast and other forward-looking statements in this release are based on data currently available to management and certain assumptions that management believes are reasonable. Therefore, they do not constitute a guarantee that they will be achieved. Actual results may differ materially from these statements for various reasons.

2. Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Financial Position March 31, 2022 and June 30, 2022

ASSETS	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,555,570	1,817,737
Time deposits	147,878	138,612
Short-term investments	7,000	5,001
Trade and other receivables	4,283,171	4,316,423
Other financial assets	774,833	952,260
Inventories	1,776,616	1,831,594
Biological assets	98,268	96,881
Advance payments to suppliers	99,671	150,203
Assets classified as held for sale	202,157	182,998
Other current assets	585,881	603,011
Total current assets	9,531,045	10,094,720
Non-current assets		
Investments accounted for using the equity method	3,502,881	3,774,996
Other investments	1,957,880	1,869,284
Trade and other receivables	829,686	953,167
Other financial assets	218,701	274,769
Property, plant and equipment	2,784,039	2,912,339
Investment property	94,399	93,509
Intangible assets and goodwill	1,221,568	1,239,608
Right-of-use assets	1,520,536	1,538,584
Deferred tax assets	53,548	64,962
Other non-current assets	197,729	210,803
Total non-current assets	12,380,967	12,932,021
Total	21,912,012	23,026,741

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	Millions of Yen	
	March 31, 2022	June 30, 2022
Current liabilities		
Bonds and borrowings	1,603,420	1,544,067
Trade and other payables	3,382,112	3,609,560
Lease liabilities	253,519	250,407
Other financial liabilities	884,112	946,475
Advances from customers	238,656	264,121
Income tax payables	169,827	236,517
Provisions	92,154	103,170
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	9,585	7,711
Other current liabilities	684,448	607,056
Total current liabilities	7,317,833	7,569,084
Non-current liabilities		
Bonds and borrowings	4,039,749	4,057,981
Trade and other payables	47,814	53,642
Lease liabilities	1,338,788	1,355,663
Other financial liabilities	218,053	299,633
Retirement benefit obligation	127,394	128,791
Provisions	280,633	308,582
Deferred tax liabilities	643,862	659,809
Other non-current liabilities	40,714	42,571
Total non-current liabilities	6,737,007	6,906,672
Total liabilities	14,054,840	14,475,756
Equity		
Common stock	204,447	204,447
Additional paid-in capital	226,483	227,280
Treasury stock	(25,544)	(71,988)
Other components of equity		
Other investments designated as FVTOCI	511,059	406,554
Cash flow hedges	(121,321)	(94,011)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	880,674	1,279,079
Total other components of equity	1,270,412	1,591,622
Retained earnings	5,204,434	5,609,111
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	6,880,232	7,560,472
Non-controlling interests	976,940	990,513
Total equity	7,857,172	8,550,985
Total	21,912,012	23,026,741

(2) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Income
for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022

	Millions of Yen	
	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2022
Revenues	3,793,730	5,443,439
Cost of revenues	(3,372,184)	(4,668,727)
Gross profit	421,546	774,712
Selling, general and administrative expenses	(339,183)	(374,936)
Gains (losses) on investments	35,532	135,868
Gains (losses) on disposal and sale of property, plant and equipment and others	724	1,437
Impairment losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and others	(2,546)	(1,391)
Other income (expense)-net	12,421	7,877
Finance income	46,816	60,241
Finance costs	(10,659)	(17,900)
Share of profit (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	83,124	153,385
Profit (loss) before tax	247,775	739,293
Income taxes	(48,928)	(180,964)
Profit (loss) for the period	198,847	558,329
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	187,572	533,951
Non-controlling interests	11,275	24,378
	198,847	558,329
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to Owners of the Parent per share (in Yen)		
Basic	127.07	362.21
Diluted	126.71	360.72

(3) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Comprehensive Income
for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022

	Millions of Yen	
	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2022
Profit (loss) for the period	198,847	558,329
Other comprehensive income (loss), net of tax		
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss for the period:		
Gains (losses) on other investments designated as FVTOCI	11,014	(96,115)
Remeasurement of defined benefit pension plans	235	101
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	(4,268)	(7,514)
Total	6,981	(103,528)
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss for the period:		
Cash flow hedges	(33,572)	(8,187)
Exchange differences on translating foreign operations	46,026	348,717
Share of other comprehensive income (loss) of investments accounted for using the equity method	49,161	113,084
Total	61,615	453,614
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	68,596	350,086
Total comprehensive income (loss)	267,443	908,415
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	255,754	859,621
Non-controlling interests	11,689	48,794
	267,443	908,415

(4) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity
for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022

	Millions of Yen	
	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2022
Common stock:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	204,447	204,447
Balance at the end of the period	204,447	204,447
Additional paid-in capital:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	228,552	226,483
Compensation costs related to share-based payment	414	325
Sales of treasury stock upon exercise of share-based payment	(89)	(84)
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests and others	277	556
Balance at the end of the period	229,154	227,280
Treasury stock:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	(26,750)	(25,544)
Sales of treasury stock upon exercise of share-based payment	242	284
Purchases and sales-net	(2)	(46,728)
Balance at the end of the period	(26,510)	(71,988)
Other components of equity:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	784,685	1,270,412
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to owners of the Parent	68,182	325,670
Transfer to retained earnings	(9,905)	(4,460)
Balance at the end of the period	842,962	1,591,622
Retained earnings:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	4,422,713	5,204,434
Cumulative effects of change in accounting policy	—	(17,003)
Adjusted balance at the beginning of the period	4,422,713	5,187,431
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to owners of the Parent	187,572	533,951
Cash dividends paid to owners of the Parent	(98,910)	(116,658)
Sales of treasury stock upon exercise of share-based payment	(64)	(73)
Transfer from other components of equity	9,905	4,460
Balance at the end of the period	4,521,216	5,609,111
Equity attributable to owners of the Parent	5,771,269	7,560,472
Non-controlling interests:		
Balance at the beginning of the period	924,743	976,940
Cash dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(16,172)	(29,433)
Equity transactions with non-controlling interests and others	(10,455)	(5,788)
Profit (loss) for the period attributable to non-controlling interests	11,275	24,378
Other comprehensive income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests	414	24,416
Balance at the end of the period	909,805	990,513
Total equity	6,681,074	8,550,985
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to:		
Owners of the Parent	255,754	859,621
Non-controlling interests	11,689	48,794
Total comprehensive income (loss)	267,443	908,415

(5) Condensed Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows
for the three months ended June 30, 2021 and 2022

	Millions of Yen	
	Three months ended June 30, 2021	Three months ended June 30, 2022
Operating activities:		
Profit (loss) for the period	198,847	558,329
Adjustments to reconcile profit (loss) for the period to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	134,862	140,687
(Gains) losses on investments	(35,532)	(135,868)
(Gains) losses on property, plant and equipment, intangible assets, goodwill and others	1,822	(46)
Finance (income) -net of finance costs	(36,157)	(42,341)
Share of (profit) loss of investments accounted for using the equity method	(83,124)	(153,385)
Income taxes	48,928	180,964
Changes in trade receivables	(63,984)	42,826
Changes in inventories	(54,775)	34,418
Changes in trade payables	(1,036)	4,462
Other-net	(68,665)	22,257
Dividends received	114,108	146,703
Interest received	19,015	22,214
Interest paid	(13,616)	(17,399)
Income taxes paid	(36,011)	(83,699)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	124,682	720,122
Investing activities:		
Payments for property, plant and equipment and others	(82,658)	(96,541)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment and others	2,315	5,440
Purchases of investments accounted for using the equity method	(43,849)	(40,525)
Proceeds from disposal of investments accounted for using the equity method	46,294	88,065
Acquisitions of businesses-net of cash acquired	(1,133)	(15,239)
Proceeds from disposal of businesses-net of cash divested	831	114,381
Purchases of other investments	(7,916)	(3,719)
Proceeds from disposal of other investments	26,251	29,104
Increase in loans receivable	(23,024)	(39,673)
Collection of loans receivable	14,888	21,025
Net (increase) decrease in time deposits	(11,262)	16,000
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(79,263)	78,318
Financing activities:		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debts	205,255	(131,799)
Proceeds from long-term debts	145,084	40,159
Repayments of long-term debts	(182,037)	(227,539)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(68,278)	(80,705)
Dividends paid to owners of the Parent	(98,910)	(116,658)
Dividends paid to non-controlling interests	(16,172)	(29,433)
Payments for acquisition of subsidiary's interests from the non-controlling interests	(4,005)	(5,177)
Proceeds from disposal of subsidiary's interests to the non-controlling interests	1,480	5,567
Net (increase) decrease in treasury stock	(3)	(47,095)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	(17,586)	(592,680)
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	7,583	56,407
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	35,416	262,167
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the period	1,317,824	1,555,570
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	1,353,240	1,817,737

3. Changes in Accounting Policies and Accounting Estimates

The significant accounting policies applied to the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 2022 are identical to those for the previous fiscal year, except for the following:

New standards and interpretations applied

Standards and interpretations	Outline
IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amended)	Clarification of costs to consider in assessing whether a contract is onerous

IAS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets (Amended)

The Company has applied IAS 37 (Amended) from the first three months of the fiscal year ending March 2023. In accordance with transitional provisions, the Company has adopted the method of recognizing the cumulative effect of initially applying this standard as an adjustment to the opening balance of retained earnings of the year ending March 2023.

The amount of retained earnings decreased by ¥17,003 million (the amount of provisions increased by ¥20,486 million, and deferred tax assets increased by ¥3,483 million) as adjustments of the beginning balance of retained earnings on the date of initial application.

Due to the amendment of IAS 37, the cost of fulfilling a contract comprises costs that relate directly to the contract. Costs that relate directly to a contract consist of both:

- (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling that contract such as direct labor and materials; and
- (b) an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts such as an allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling that contract among others.

The Company is required to recognize provisions when the costs of fulfilling a contract exceed the economic benefits of the contract, in which contract is considered onerous.

Before the amendment of IAS 37, the Company had included only (a) the incremental costs of fulfilling a contract as costs that relate directly to the contract, therefore, a part of contracts in LNG sales business required recording additional provisions along with the initial application of IAS 37 (Amended).

Except standards and interpretations outlined above, the adoption of new standards and interpretations had no significant impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 2022.

The significant changes in accounting estimates in the condensed consolidated financial statements for the three months ended June 2022 are as follows:

Impact of the Russia-Ukraine Situation

Regarding the impact of the Russia-Ukraine situation as shown in the economic forecasts issued by public institutions, the global economic growth is expected to be under downward pressure due to inflation. Specifically, while the situation escalates, financial and economic sanctions imposed by major countries against Russia and countermeasures taken by Russia in response, such as restrictions

on international cross border remittances and export controls, etc., are likely to remain in place and target an even broader range of items, resulting in restrictions on the supply of goods as well as inflation induced by energy price surges and other factors.

Under these circumstances, the direct and indirect impact of this situation will vary by Company's business segments and regions it operates. The assumptions made by the Company are based on a projection that the impact will remain in place as of March 31, 2023. It is assumed that it will take time to lift financial and economic sanctions, resolve unforeseen supply situation and normalize trade and supply chains.

The Company's main business in Russia consist of financial service business in the Automotive & Mobility segment and investment in the LNG-related business in the Natural Gas segment. As of June 30, 2022, the carrying amount of total assets related to the Company's business in Russia amount to ¥216,266 million. The Company reflected the assumptions discussed above in the valuation of these assets.

(LNG-related business in Russia)

The Company holds a 10% ownership interest in Sakhalin Energy Investment Company (SE), which is engaged in LNG-related business in Russia, and accounts for this investment as a FVTOCI financial asset. Due to the Russian presidential decree issued on June 30, 2022, the rights and obligations of SE will be transferred to a new company, which is going to be incorporated by the Russian government. The Company will be allowed to apply to submit its notice of consent to receive shares in the new company, however the detailed conditions and specific timeline are unknown, which result in this investment being with a high level of uncertainty.

Under these circumstances, the Company has changed its method of measuring the fair value of this investment to the income approach using the probability-weighted average of expected future cash flows based on multiple scenarios. While the Company anticipates receiving dividends from the investment to the new company over the project period, taking into account other scenarios, the Company measured the fair value (Level 3) of its investment at ¥62,270 million and recognized a ¥81,125 million decrease in other comprehensive income (loss) in the reporting period ended June 30, 2022.

The Company is currently corresponding through consultation with the Japanese government and the project partners, and there is a possibility that the fair value may increase or decrease depending on the circumstances evolve. However, any such changes in fair value will be recognized in other comprehensive income (loss) and will therefore have no impact on net profit or loss.

4. Notes Concerning Going Concern Assumption

None

Results for the Three Months Ended June 2022

August 2, 2022

Mitsubishi Corporation

(Forward-Looking Statements)

- This release 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 release and that Mitsubishi Corporation bears no responsibility for any negative impact caused by the use of this release.

(Notes Regarding These Presentation Materials)

- Consolidated net income in this presentation shows the amount of net income attributable to owners of the Parent, excluding non-controlling interests.

Results for the Three Months Ended June 2022

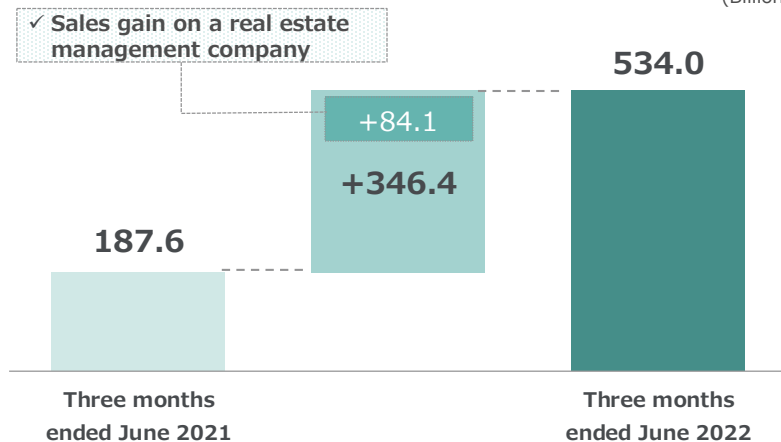
(Billion Yen)	Three months ended June 2021	Three months ended June 2022	Fluctuation	Forecast for the year ending March 2023 (Released May 10)	Progress
Consolidated Net Income	187.6	534.0	+346.4	850.0	63%

Summary of year-over-year fluctuation

Earnings increased 346.4 billion yen, marking a quarterly record high

- ✓ Each business responded to changes in the environment and took advantage of profit opportunities, leading to a strong result with huge YoY growth.
- ✓ In addition to resource prices having remained high, many businesses, such as Automotive, European integrated energy and Real estate development, saw strong performance.
- ✓ The implementation of asset replacement in the Value-Added Cyclical Growth Model, as set out in Midterm Corporate Strategy 2024, also contributed in such cases as the sale of a real estate management company.

(Billion Yen)



Progress against the earnings forecast

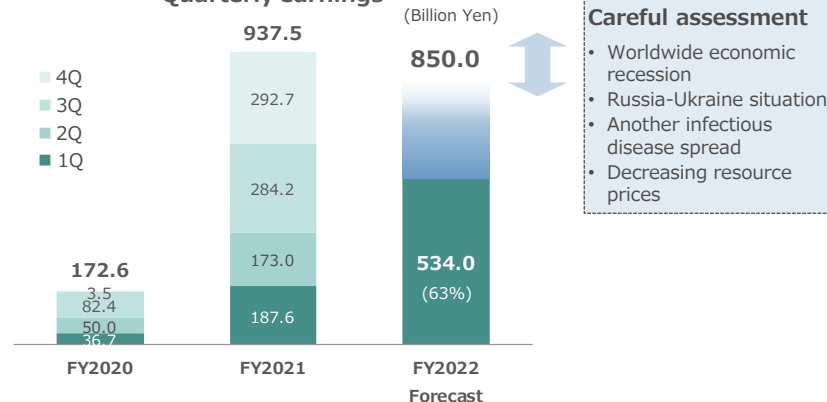
Strong progress across segments resulted in 63% progress overall toward the annual forecast

- ✓ Urban Development, which recorded planned capital gains in the first quarter, and Mineral Resources, which benefitted from higher resource prices, led the strong progress.
- ✓ Moreover, Industrial Materials, Petroleum & Chemicals Solution and Automotive & Mobility saw strong transactions and made solid progress.

Forecast to be reviewed closely through the second quarter

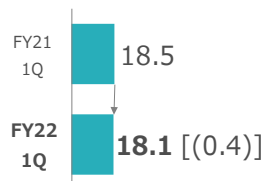
- ✓ The upside range of the forecast will be reviewed closely through the second quarter due to the need for careful assessment of the uncertain business environment, such as concerns over worldwide economic recession.
- ✓ Additional shareholder returns will be discussed through the second quarter, along with the earnings forecast.

Quarterly earnings



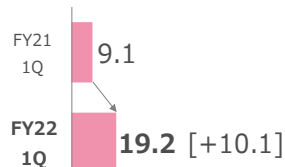
Year-over-Year Segment Net Income

Consolidated Net Income: Three months ended June 2021 (FY21 1Q): 187.6 (Billion Yen)
Three months ended June 2022 (FY22 1Q): 534.0 [YoY +346.4]



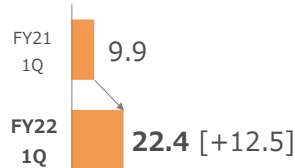
Natural Gas

Trading losses in the LNG sales business, despite increased earnings in the LNG-related business.



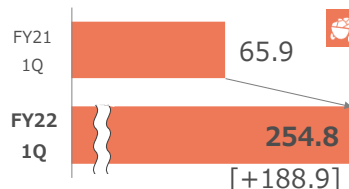
Industrial Materials

Increased earnings in the North American plastic building materials business.



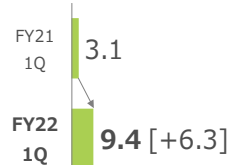
Petroleum & Chemicals Solution

Reversal of deferred tax liabilities in the Chemical manufacturing business and increased trading profits in the Petroleum business.



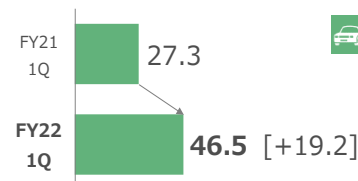
Mineral Resources

Increased market prices in the Australian metallurgical coal business.



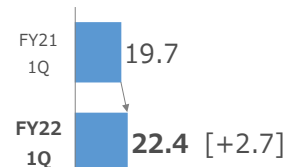
Industrial Infrastructure

Losses related to a dispute on Ichthys LNG project at Chiyoda Corporation in the previous year.



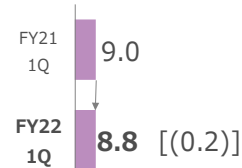
Automotive & Mobility

Increased earnings at Mitsubishi Motors and in the ASEAN automotive business.



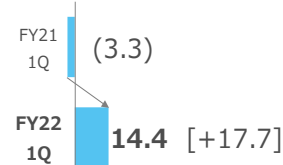
Food Industry

Increased trading profits in the Food resources business.



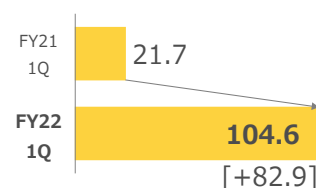
Consumer Industry

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Power Solution

Increased earnings in the European integrated energy business and the Overseas power business.



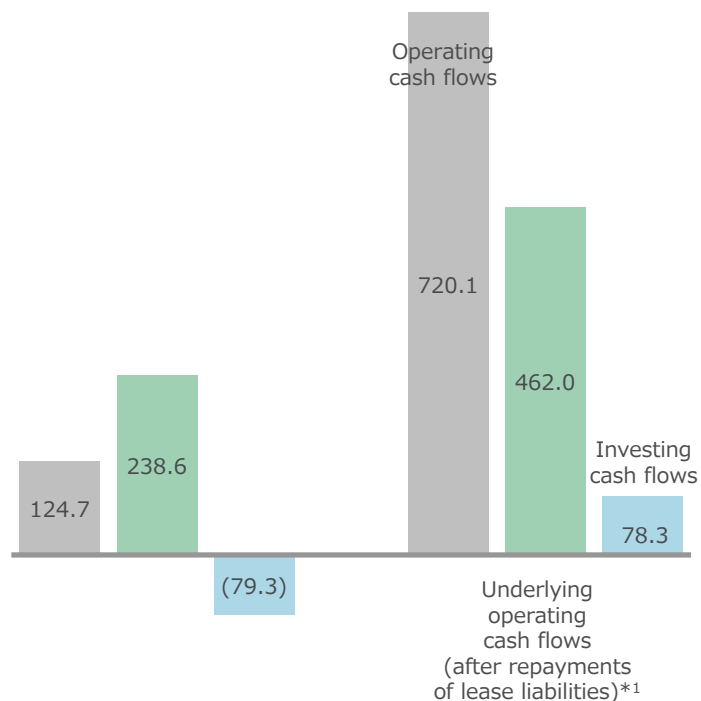
Urban Development

Sales gain on a real estate management company.

Cash Flows

Three months ended
June 2021

Three months ended
June 2022



<Adjusted free cash flows*2>

+159.3

+540.3

Breakdown of cash flows

(Billion Yen)

	Underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities)	Investing cash flows			Adjusted free cash flows
		New/Sustaining Investments	Sales and Collection	Net	
Three months ended June 2022	462.0	(195.8)	274.1	78.3	540.3

Main items included in investing cash flows

New/Sustaining Investments	Sales and Collection
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Copper business (Mineral Resources) Australian metallurgical coal business (Mineral Resources) European integrated energy business (Power Solution) North American real estate business (Urban Development) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Investment in a real estate management company (Urban Development) North American shale gas business (Natural Gas) Aluminum smelting business (Mineral Resources) Integrated engineering business (Industrial Infrastructure)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Maintain/Expand Earnings Base EX-related DX/Growth-related 	

*1 Underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities)

Operating cash flows excluding changes in working capitals
 (=Net income (including non-controlling interests) – DD&A – profits and losses related to investing activities – equity in earnings of affiliated companies not recovered through dividends – allowance for bad debt etc. – deferred tax)
 whilst including repayments of lease liabilities

*2 Adjusted free cash flows

Total of underlying operating cash flows (after repayments of lease liabilities) and investing cash flows

(Reference) Market Conditions

Foreign Exchange, Commodity Prices and Interest Rates

	Three months ended June 2022	Forecast for the year ending March 2023*1 (Released May 10)	Fluctuation	Consolidated Net Income Sensitivities for the year ending March 2023 [For crude oil and copper price, preliminary sensitivities at this time are shown for reference, since there is a possibility of significant revision due to changes in production levels, etc.]
Foreign Exchange (YEN/US\$)	129.73	120.00	+9.73	Depreciation/appreciation of 1 yen per US\$1 has a 4.0 billion yen positive/negative impact on full-year earnings.
Crude Oil Price*2 (Dubai) (US\$/BBL)	86	92	(6)	A US\$1 rise/decline per barrel increases/reduces full-year earnings by 2.5 billion yen. To better account for the differences in fiscal year-ends of consolidated companies and the timing when crude oil price is actually reflected in LNG sales price, the 12-month average price from six months earlier (e.g. for the year ending March: average price from Oct. to Sep.) and from three months earlier (e.g. for the year ending March: average price from Jan. to Dec.) is utilized. In addition to changes in crude oil price, other factors could also affect crude oil-related earnings, such as dividend policy, foreign currency movements, and production/sales volume. Therefore, the impact on earnings cannot be determined by the crude oil price alone.
Copper Price (US\$/MT) [US ¢ /lb]	9,513 [431]	8,818 [400]	+695 [+31]	A US\$100 rise/decline per MT increases/reduces full-year earnings by 1.6 billion yen (A US¢10 rise/decline per lb increases/reduces full-year earnings by 3.6 billion yen). In addition to changes in copper price, other variables affect earnings from copper mines, such as the grade of mined ore, the status of production operations, and reinvestment plans (capital expenditure). Therefore, the impact on earnings cannot be determined by the copper price alone.
YEN Interest (%) TIBOR 3M	0.07	0.10	(0.03)	The effect of rising interest rates is mostly offset by an increase in operating and investment profits. However, a rapid rise in interest rates could have a temporary negative effect.
US\$ Interest (%) SOFR (calculated on 3M basis)	0.31	2.30	(1.99)	

*1 The annual average is shown for the forecast for the year.

*2 The forecast released on May 10 has been revised due to changes in calculation term.