MITSUI & CO LTD
Form 6-K
February 16, 2011

FORM 6-K

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Report of Foreign Private Issuer

Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements for the three-month period ended December 31, 2010

Pursuant to Rule 13a-16 or 15d-16

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of February 16, 2011

Commission File Number 09929

Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

(Translation of registrant s name into English)

2-1, Ohtemachi 1-chome Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 100-0004 Japan

(Address of principal executive offices)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant files or will file annual reports under cover of Form 20-F or Form 40-F:

Form 20-F X Form 40-F ______

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(1): ______

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is submitting the Form 6-K in paper as permitted by Regulation S-T Rule 101(b)(7): ______

Signatures

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

Date: February 16, 2011

MITSUI & CO., LTD.

By: /s/ Junichi Matsumoto
Name: Junichi Matsumoto
Title: Executive Vice President

Chief Financial Officer

Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements

for the three-month period ended December 31, 2010

English translation of quarterly consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended December 31, 2010, which were prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and filed as part of the Quarterly Securities Report with the Director of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau of the Ministry of Finance of Japan on February 14, 2011.

The following describes significant changes that occurred during the third quarter consolidated financial period in terms of risk factors listed on Form 20-F for the fiscal year ended March 31, 2010 of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. filed on August 13, 2010 and updated on Form 6-K filed on November 17, 2010:

We face significant uncertainty regarding the oil spill incident at the Mississippi Canyon 252 Block in the Gulf of Mexico.

On April 20, 2010, a third party semi-submersible drilling rig, Deepwater Horizon, which was conducting exploration work on the Mississippi Canyon 252 block in the Gulf of Mexico, experienced a blow-out event which lead to an explosion, fire and the extensive release of oil into the Gulf of Mexico. MOEX Offshore 2007 LLC (MOEX Offshore), a 100% subsidiary of MOEX USA Corporation (MOEX USA), has a 10% working interest in the block as a non-operator. MOEX USA is a 100% subsidiary of Mitsui Oil Exploration Co., Ltd. (MOECO) in which Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (Mitsui) has a 69.91% equity interest. BP Exploration and Production Inc. (BP), the operator of the project in the block, worked with U.S. government agencies to drill relief wells for the plugging of the well permanently. On September 19, 2010, BP publicly announced that the operations to plug the well were successfully completed and that it would proceed to complete the abandonment of the well and plug and abandon the relief wells.

According to the yearly financial report for the year ended December 31, 2010 of BP p.l.c., the ultimate parent of BP, BP p.l.c. posted approximately US$40.9 billion of costs related to the Deepwater Horizon incident.

As of December 31, 2010, Mitsui is not able to estimate the total amount of liabilities that it and its consolidated subsidiaries may incur as a result of the Deepwater Horizon incident, and therefore, Mitsui has not posted any financial liabilities during its nine-month period ended December 31, 2010. Based on the Macondo Prospect Offshore Deepwater Operating Agreement (Operating Agreement) concerning the well to which MOEX Offshore and BP are parties, various liabilities associated with the Deepwater Horizon incident are to be paid by BP. Subject to the outcome of the investigation regarding the root cause of the incident and the degree of responsibilities ultimately afforded to the parties concerned, the liability assigned to MOEX Offshore would be zero as of December 31, 2010 at the minimum level where certain conditions are met in the Operating Agreement. The zero accrual is not intended to represent an opinion of Mitsui that it and its consolidated subsidiaries will not incur any future liability related to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Rather, the zero accrual is based on the application of accounting rules to the currently available set of facts where the relevant accounting rules do not require loss recognition in situations where a loss is not considered probable or cannot be reasonably estimated.

Mitsui considered the following factors in determining if, as of December 31, 2010, Mitsui should accrue financial liabilities as a result of the Deepwater Horizon incident.

As of February 14, 2011, MOEX Offshore has received invoices for reimbursement totaling US$2,859 million from BP. BP has stated that these invoices were issued pursuant to the Operating Agreement and that it considers the invoiced amounts as MOEX Offshore s 10% proportionate share of costs related to the Deepwater Horizon incident. On the other hand, BP p.l.c. s yearly financial report for the year ended December 31, 2010 states that the amount which was billed to minority interest holders, which hold a 35% interest, as of January 25, 2011 is US$6,000 million. MOEX Offshore is uncertain how the amounts in the respective invoices it has received have been calculated, and therefore, MOEX Offshore has asked BP for clarification; but, as of February 14, 2011, MOEX Offshore has not received a detailed explanation from BP as to the proper calculation. Taking into consideration the above disclosure made by BP p.l.c. reporting that BP had billed US$6,000 million as of January 25, 2011 to minority interest holders, which hold a 35% interest, MOEX Offshore estimates that the portion of the costs for the incident paid by BP through the end of December 2010 that corresponds to MOEX Offshore s 10% interest would be approximately US$1,600 million. In addition, MOEX Offshore is now reviewing the details of these costs MOEX Offshore expects that it will continue to receive invoices from BP, but is unable reasonably to estimate what the amount of those future invoices will be. It is not certain at this point if MOEX Offshore will have to make payment or not, and it cannot reasonably estimate the size of any payment.

In light of the numerous investigations that are currently taking place to determine the facts and circumstances surrounding the Deepwater Horizon incident and the existence of uncertainty with respect to application of the provisions in the Operating Agreement, MOEX Offshore has withheld payment of invoices BP has issued to it seeking reimbursement of costs incurred by BP related to BP s response to the incident. MOEX Offshore expects to continue to withhold payment while it examines the situation.

Under the Oil Pollution Act of 1990 (OPA), Responsible Parties (RPs), as defined by the OPA, may have joint and several liability for costs and damages under the statute. The United States Coast Guard (USCG) has sent invoices to parties it has identified as RPs, which consist of the parties to the Operating Agreement, including BP and MOEX Offshore, and other parties that had a role in the Deepwater Horizon incident and to parties that have been identified as guarantors of RPs.

According to MOEX Offshore, these invoices from the USCG, which are a part of the claims under the OPA, total approximately US$633 million as of February 14, 2011. MOEX Offshore believes that BP has paid all of the USCG invoices. Mitsui expects that BP will continue to pay the USCG invoices in full because BP p.l.c. has stated that it will pay all the reasonable clean-up costs for the incident and has established a fund that totals $20 billion, among other things, to compensate those injured as a result of the incident. As described above, BP has stated that it considers the amounts invoiced to MOEX Offshore for reimbursement as MOEX Offshore s 10% proportionate share, purportedly under the terms of the Operating Agreement, of the costs that BP has incurred in responding to the Deepwater Horizon incident. The invoiced amount includes the OPA-related liabilities mentioned above. MOEX Offshore, for now, has withheld payment of the invoices and has not posted any related contingent liabilities. Should BP stop payment for the clean-up of the Deepwater Horizon incident and refuse to make payment in full for the other costs associated with the incident, MOEX Offshore may be required to make payment.

MOEX Offshore was named as one of nine defendants in a complaint filed by the United States with the federal district court for the Eastern District of Louisiana on December 15, 2010. That complaint seeks removal costs, economic losses, and environmental damages under the OPA and civil penalties under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The complaint alleges that MOEX Offshore is an owner of an offshore facility within the meaning of the CWA and thus MOEX Offshore is subject to liability for civil penalties under the CWA. Under the CWA, in making its determination as to the amount of civil penalties, the court will consider the seriousness of the violation or violations, the degree of culpability involved and the history of prior violations, among other factors. MOEX Offshore does not know if any such civil penalties will be imposed upon MOEX Offshore and, even if imposed, MOEX Offshore is unable reasonably to estimate the size of any possible loss.

MOEX Offshore may also be subject to Natural Resource Damage (NRD) costs under the OPA, and may also be subject to NRD and other costs and damages under state laws that are similar to the OPA. The United States and the states of Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Texas have begun an NRD assessment. The USCG and the Bureau of Ocean Energy Management, Regulation and Enforcement are conducting a joint investigation into the cause of the incident and will be issuing a final investigative report with conclusions and recommendations. In addition, the United States Department of Justice is conducting an investigation to determine if any civil or criminal laws have been broken, and the United States Congress and various United States federal and state agencies, including the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, are also conducting investigations related to the incident. In light of the ongoing investigations relating to the costs and damages mentioned above, MOEX Offshore does not know if any such costs or damages will be assessed upon MOEX Offshore which is a non-operator and, even if imposed or assessed, MOEX Offshore is unable reasonably to estimate the size of any possible loss.

MOEX Offshore, MOEX USA, MOECO and Mitsui and Co. (U.S.A.), Inc., as well as an unknown entity identified as Mitsui & Co. , have been named as defendants in a number of civil lawsuits seeking recovery for damages purportedly caused by the Deepwater Horizon incident. Those lawsuits have been brought under a large number of different legal theories. In May and June 2010, BP and plaintiffs filed motions seeking to have certain of the federal cases transferred to a single judge for pretrial proceedings. Those motions were granted by the Judicial Panel on Multidistrict Litigation on August 10, 2010 and certain of the federal lawsuits were sent for pretrial proceedings to a federal district court judge in the Eastern District of Louisiana. On December 15, 2010, three Master Complaints were filed in the proceedings consolidated in the federal district court for the Eastern District of Louisiana. In two of the three Master Complaints, MOEX Offshore, MOEX USA and MOECO were among the defendants. The first of those Master Complaints seeks damages incurred by various types of businesses, property owners and individuals. The second Master Complaint seeks chemical exposure and property damage related to the post-explosion clean-up efforts. The civil lawsuits are at an early stage and so Mitsui is unable reasonably to estimate what MOEX Offshore s and its affiliates possible loss, if any, will be.

MOEX Offshore has insurance, but the amount of that insurance is substantially less than the amount of the claims it has received to date. MOEX Offshore may also have coverage as an additional insured under the insurance policies of third parties that are involved in the Deepwater Horizon incident. Mitsui believes that the potential coverage under those policies also is substantially less than the amount of the claims MOEX Offshore has received to date.

Mitsui recognized an impairment loss for the amounts invested to acquire the interest of this lease that were booked as Property and Equipment (Mineral rights) in Impairment loss of long-lived assets, and also recognized certain expenses relating to the well in Other expense-net for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010. Other than that, Mitsui is unable, at this time, to determine the impact, if any, the incident will have on its financial position, consolidated operating results or consolidated cash flows.

This report contains forward-looking statements about Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries within the meaning of Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. These forward-looking statements are based on Mitsui s current assumptions, expectations and beliefs in light of the information currently available to it and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, including, but not limited to, the outcome of other events in the Gulf of Mexico relating to the Deepwater Horizon incident. Such risks, uncertainties and other factors may cause Mitsui s actual results, financial position or cash flows to be materially different from any future results, financial position or cash flows expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements. These risks, uncertainties and other factors involve the nature and scope of Mitsui s liability with respect to the events in the Gulf of Mexico relating to the incident, including, but not limited to:

(a) It is not clear whether MOEX Offshore will have any liability for expenses concerning the Deepwater Horizon incident that have been and will be paid by BP and if MOEX Offshore does, it is not clear what the amount of the liability is likely to be.

(b) Should BP stop payment for the clean-up of the Deepwater Horizon incident and refuses to make payment in full for the other costs associated with the incident, MOEX Offshore may be required to make payment. Mitsui believes that BP will continue to pay clean-up costs, but does not know to what extent BP will pay other costs associated with the incident. MOEX Offshore does not know to what extent it will have to pay costs under the OPA if BP does not pay.

(c) Whether additional or amended legal proceedings will be brought against MOEX Offshore and its affiliates by governmental entities and the outcome of such proceedings if they are brought cannot be predicted. It is possible that MOEX Offshore and its affiliates could be assessed substantial civil or criminal penalties and fines and that injunctive relief could be granted under various laws. To date, no such penalty, fine or injunctive order has been imposed on MOEX Offshore.

(d) Under the OPA, each RP is presumed to be jointly and severally liable for the NRD costs. The clean-up is not complete and these costs have not been assessed. It is unclear to MOEX Offshore at this time how these costs will be divided among those identified as RPs and MOEX Offshore can not reasonably estimate at this time the amount of these costs. In addition, the complaint of the United States alleges that MOEX Offshore is an owner of an offshore facility within the meaning of the CWA and thus MOEX Offshore is subject to liability for civil penalties under the CWA. Under the CWA, in making its determination as to the amount of civil penalties, the court will consider the seriousness of the violation or violations, the degree of culpability involved and the history of prior violations, among other factors. MOEX Offshore does not know if any such civil penalties will be imposed upon MOEX Offshore and, even if imposed, MOEX Offshore is unable reasonably to estimate the size of any possible loss.

(e) Many state and federal lawsuits have been filed by, among others, rig workers and their family members, resort owners, restaurant owners, real estate owners, real estate agents, seafood suppliers, fisheries, fishermen, charter boat owners, boat sales/service shop owners, marina owners, shareholders of businesses involved in the Deepwater Horizon incident, states, employees of businesses affected by the Deepwater Horizon incident, and pension funds. These lawsuits are based on a variety of different legal theories. These lawsuits are at a very early stage and so Mitsui is unable reasonably to estimate at this time what liability if any MOEX Offshore and its affiliates may have.

(f) Mitsui is unable reasonably to estimate at this time the amount of insurance coverage that will be available to MOEX Offshore. Mitsui is unable reasonably to estimate at this time whether and to what extent Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries will be able to obtain contribution from others for any liability that is imposed on them. In addition, Mitsui is unable reasonably to estimate at this time whether and to what extent Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries will be required to pay contribution to others for their liability under the OPA or other laws.

These risks, uncertainties and other factors also involve the other factors contained in Mitsui s most recent Annual Report on Form 20-F and other Reports on Form 6-K filed with the SEC or in its other public filings or press releases, and Mitsui undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements. As a result, given these factors and the magnitude of the incident and the ongoing clean-up efforts, any such liability could have a material adverse effect on Mitsui s consolidated financial position, consolidated operating results or consolidated cash flows.

Financial Highlights

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

As of or for the Periods Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 and as of or for the Year Ended March 31, 2010

	In Billions of Yen, Except Amounts per Share and Other				
	Nine-month period ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-month period ended December 31, 2009**	**Three-month period ended December 31, 2010**	**Three-month period ended December 31, 2009**	**As of or for the Year ended March 31, 2010**
Consolidated Income Statement Data:					
Revenues	¥ 3,374	¥ 2,982	¥ 1,169	¥ 981	¥ 4,096
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings	¥ 276	¥ 75	¥ 87	¥ 18	¥ 126
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd	¥ 276	¥ 93	¥ 93	¥ 20	¥ 150
Total Trading Transactions	¥ 7,369	¥ 7,006	¥ 2,502	¥ 2,418	¥ 9,358
Consolidated Balance Sheet Data:					
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity	¥	¥	¥ 2,284	¥ 2,114	¥ 2,230
Total Equity	¥	¥	¥ 2,502	¥ 2,350	¥ 2,430
Total Assets	¥	¥	¥ 8,586	¥ 8,407	¥ 8,369
Amounts per Share (Yen):					
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.:					
Basic	¥ 151.16	¥ 51.04	¥ 50.74	¥ 11.06	¥ 82.12
Diluted	¥ 151.16	¥ 51.03	¥ 50.74	¥ 11.06	¥ 82.11
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity	¥	¥	¥ 1,251.98	¥ 1,158.27	¥ 1,222.11
Consolidated Cash Flow Statement Data:					
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	¥ 370	¥ 439	¥	¥	¥ 632
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	¥ (402)	¥ (125)	¥	¥	¥ (180)
Net Cash Provided by (Used in) Financing Activities	¥ 61	¥ (132)	¥	¥	¥ (214)
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥	¥	¥ 1,390	¥ 1,343	¥ 1,401
Other:					
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity Ratio			26.61%	25.14%	26.65%
Number of Employees			41,462	41,464	41,454
The Average Number of Temporary Employees			19,416	18,962	19,507

*1. The consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

*2. The companies have included the information concerning Total Trading Transactions because it is used by similar Japanese trading companies as an industry benchmark, and the companies believe it is a useful supplement to results of operations data as a measure of the companies performance compared to other similar Japanese trading companies.

During the year ended March 31, 2010, the companies changed the reporting of total trading transactions for transactions where the companies serve as an agent, and not as a contradicting party, from gross amounts to net amounts. Accordingly, Total Trading Transactions for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the three-month period ended December 31, 2009 have been reclassified to conform to the current year s presentation.

*3. Consumption tax is not included in Revenues and Total Trading Transactions.

*4. The term Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity noted above under Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity , Amounts per Share of Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity and Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity Ratio refers to the Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity as presented in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

*5. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 205-20, the figures for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the three-month period ended December 31, 2009 relating to discontinued operations have been reclassified.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2010

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	**March 31, 2010**
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 1 and 4)	**¥ 1,389,794**	¥ 1,401,399
Time deposits	**8,846**	14,563
Marketable securities (Notes 1, 4 and 16)	**4,384**	4,361
Trade receivables (Notes 5 and 6):		
Notes and loans, less unearned interest	**309,889**	293,034
Accounts	**1,495,955**	1,382,259
Associated companies	**112,051**	162,166
Allowance for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**(17,379)**	(18,423)
Inventories (Notes 1, 6, 13 and 14)	**516,201**	504,847
Advance payments to suppliers	**116,577**	96,482
Deferred tax assets current (Note 1)	**39,942**	39,809
Derivative assets (Notes 1, 14 and 16)	**99,950**	114,463
Assets held for sale (Note 3)	**194,170**	
Other current assets	**228,373**	266,130
Total current assets	**4,498,753**	4,261,090
Investments and Non-current Receivables (Notes 1 and 6):		
Investments in and advances to associated companies (Notes 4, 5, 10 and 16)	**1,468,908**	1,403,056
Other investments (Notes 4 and 16)	**867,744**	965,947
Non-current receivables, less unearned interest (Notes 5, 14 and 16)	**444,498**	453,299
Allowance for doubtful receivables (Note 5)	**(44,077)**	(48,472)
Property leased to others at cost, less accumulated depreciation	**214,781**	224,000
Total investments and non-current receivables	**2,951,854**	2,997,830
Property and Equipment at Cost (Notes 1, 6 and 16):		
Land, land improvements and timberlands	**151,294**	158,528
Buildings, including leasehold improvements	**374,841**	381,029
Equipment and fixtures	**1,029,722**	979,957
Mineral rights (Note 17)	**148,649**	132,510
Vessels	**34,686**	29,709
Projects in progress (Note 17)	**150,351**	170,218
Total	**1,889,543**	1,851,951
Accumulated depreciation	**(886,002)**	(873,391)
Net property and equipment	**1,003,541**	978,560
Intangible Assets, less Accumulated Amortization (Notes 1 and 16)	**85,131**	84,741
Deferred Tax Assets Non-current (Note 1)	**16,826**	13,376
Other Assets	**29,758**	33,387

Total	**¥ 8,585,863**	¥ 8,368,984

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2010
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt (Note 6)	**¥ 277,210**	¥ 241,380
Current maturities of long-term debt (Notes 6 and 14)	**235,230**	320,480
Trade payables:		
Notes and acceptances	**46,852**	36,831
Accounts	**1,356,180**	1,307,980
Associated companies	**73,072**	63,760
Accrued expenses:		
Income taxes (Note 1)	**77,723**	37,604
Interest	**15,860**	19,177
Other	**59,112**	71,582
Advances from customers	**139,577**	110,712
Derivative liabilities (Notes 1, 14 and 16)	**79,946**	83,972
Liabilities held for sale (Note 3)	**146,790**	
Other current liabilities (Notes 1 and 12)	**79,230**	87,289
Total current liabilities	**2,586,782**	2,380,767
Long-term Debt, less Current Maturities (Notes 6 and 14)	**2,868,383**	2,909,794
Accrued Pension Costs and Liability for Severance Indemnities (Note 1)	**32,290**	33,927
Deferred Tax Liabilities Non-current (Note 1)	**269,491**	305,096
Other Long-Term Liabilities (Notes 1, 12, 14 and 16)	**326,477**	309,594
Contingent Liabilities (Notes 6, 12 and 17)		
Equity (Note 8)**:**		
Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders equity:		
Common stock no par value	**341,482**	341,482
Authorized, 2,500,000,000 shares;		
Issued, 1,829,153,527 shares in 2010. 12 and 1,829,153,527 shares in 2010. 3		
Capital surplus	**428,944**	428,848
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated for legal reserve	**60,959**	53,844
Unappropriated	**1,830,215**	1,618,101
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 1):		
Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities (Note 4)	**81,122**	123,891
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Note 14)	**(387,240)**	(272,665)
Defined benefit pension plans	**(45,184)**	(49,132)
Net unrealized gains and losses on derivatives (Note 14)	**(19,325)**	(7,920)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(370,627)**	(205,826)
Treasury stock, at cost: 4,499,723 shares in 2010. 12 and 4,331,644 shares in 2010. 3	**(6,545)**	(6,321)
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders equity	**2,284,428**	2,230,128
Noncontrolling interests	**218,012**	199,678
Total equity	**2,502,440**	2,429,806
Total	**¥ 8,585,863**	¥ 8,368,984

Statements of Consolidated Income

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Revenues (Notes 1, 10, 14 and 16):		
Sales of products	**¥ 2,979,727**	¥ 2,598,725
Sales of services	**274,565**	279,504
Other sales	**119,481**	104,220
Total revenues	**3,373,773**	2,982,449

[Total Trading Transactions (Notes 1 and 10)

Nine-month period ended December 31, 2010 ¥ 7,368,955 million]

Nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 ¥ 7,005,684 million

Cost of Revenues (Notes 1, 10, 14 and 16):		
Cost of products sold	**2,556,510**	2,313,581
Cost of services sold	**100,467**	100,256
Cost of other sales	**63,413**	47,971
Total cost of revenues	**2,720,390**	2,461,808
Gross Profit	**653,383**	520,641
Other Expenses (Incomes):		
Selling, general and administrative (Notes 1 and 7)	**398,365**	396,823
Provision for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**6,446**	9,466
Interest income (Notes 1 and 14)	**(30,212)**	(26,133)
Interest expense (Notes 1 and 14)	**30,895**	35,899
Dividend income	**(39,639)**	(27,907)
Gain on sales of securities net (Notes 1, 4 and 8)	**(5,108)**	(7,758)
Loss on write-down of securities (Notes 1, 4 and 16)	**11,812**	42,964
Gain on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	**(863)**	(511)
Impairment loss of long-lived assets (Notes 1, 16 and 17)	**3,114**	6,637
Impairment loss of goodwill (Notes 1 and 16)		9,603
Other expenses net (Notes 14 and 17)	**2,924**	6,126
Total other expenses	**377,734**	445,209
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings	**275,649**	75,432
Income Taxes (Notes 1 and 11)**:**	**148,781**	61,796
Income from Continuing Operations before Equity in Earnings	**126,868**	13,636
Equity in Earnings of Associated Companies Net (Notes 10 and 16)	**171,523**	91,610
Income from Continuing Operations before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests	**298,391**	105,246

Loss from Discontinued Operations Net (After Income Tax Effect) (Note 3)		(538)
Net Income before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests	**298,391**	104,708
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	**(22,569)**	(11,687)
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	**¥ 275,822**	¥ 93,021

	Yen	
	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share (Notes 1 and 9):		
Basic:		
Continuing operations	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 51.31
Discontinued operations		(0.27)
Total	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 51.04
Diluted:		
Continuing operations	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 51.30
Discontinued operations		(0.27)
Total	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 51.03

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

For the Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Revenues (Notes 1, 10, 14 and 16):		
Sales of products	**¥ 1,031,177**	¥ 857,612
Sales of services	**93,477**	95,707
Other sales	**44,792**	27,971
Total revenues	**1,169,446**	981,290
[Total Trading Transactions (Notes 1 and 10) Three-month period ended December 31, 2010 ¥ 2,502,418 million Three-month period ended December 31, 2009 ¥ 2,417,952 million]		
Cost of Revenues (Notes 1, 10, 14 and 16):		
Cost of products sold	**890,485**	753,448
Cost of services sold	**35,016**	36,624
Cost of other sales	**28,384**	15,105
Total cost of revenues	**953,885**	805,177
Gross Profit	**215,561**	176,113
Other Expenses (Incomes):		
Selling, general and administrative (Notes 1 and 7)	**133,851**	132,763
Provision for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**2,963**	4,991
Interest income (Notes 1 and 14)	**(10,850)**	(9,867)
Interest expense (Notes 1 and 14)	**10,319**	10,271
Dividend income	**(14,862)**	(9,951)
Gain on sales of securities net (Notes 1 and 4)	**(3,894)**	(3,992)
Loss on write-down of securities (Notes 1, 4 and 16)	**4,964**	24,313
(Gain) loss on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	**(974)**	244
Impairment loss of long-lived assets (Notes 1, 16 and 17)	**587**	5,638
Impairment loss of goodwill (Notes 1 and 16)		6,495
Other expenses (incomes) net (Notes 14 and 17)	**6,932**	(3,242)
Total other expenses	**129,036**	157,663
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings	**86,525**	18,450
Income Taxes (Notes 1 and 11):	**58,152**	26,948
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations before Equity in Earnings	**28,373**	(8,498)
Equity in Earnings of Associated Companies Net (Notes 10 and 16)	**71,570**	35,596
Income from Continuing Operations before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests	**99,943**	27,098
Income from Discontinued Operations Net (After Income Tax Effect) (Note 3)		221
Net Income before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests	**99,943**	27,319
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	**(7,355)**	(7,133)

Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	**¥ 92,588**	¥ 20,186

	Yen	
	Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share (Notes 1 and 9):		
Basic:		
Continuing operations	**¥ 50.74**	¥ 10.96
Discontinued operations		0.10
Total	**¥ 50.74**	¥ 11.06
Diluted:		
Continuing operations	**¥ 50.74**	¥ 10.96
Discontinued operations		0.10
Total	**¥ 50.74**	¥ 11.06

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Consolidated Equity

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Nine-Month Periods Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Common Stock:		
Balance at beginning of period		
Shares issued: 2010.12 1,829,153,527 shares; 2009.12 1,824,928,240 shares	**¥ 341,482**	¥ 339,627
Common stock issued upon conversion of bonds		
Shares issued: 2010.12 0 shares; 2009.12 4,225,287 shares		1,855
Balance at end of period		
Shares issued: 2010.12 1,829,153,527 shares; 2009.12 1,829,153,527 shares	**¥ 341,482**	¥ 341,482
Capital Surplus:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ 428,848**	¥ 434,188
Conversion of bonds		1,850
Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders	**96**	(759)
Balance at end of period	**¥ 428,944**	¥ 435,279
Retained Earnings:		
Appropriated for Legal Reserve:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ 53,844**	¥ 48,806
Transfer from unappropriated retained earnings	**7,115**	7,314
Balance at end of period	**¥ 60,959**	¥ 56,120
Unappropriated:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ 1,618,101**	¥ 1,486,201
Net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd	**275,822**	93,021
Cash dividends paid to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders	**(56,590)**	(12,779)
Transfer to retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve	**(7,115)**	(7,314)
Losses on sales of treasury stock	**(3)**	(2)
Balance at end of period	**¥ 1,830,215**	¥ 1,559,127
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss (After Income Tax Effect):		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ (205,826)**	¥ (421,497)
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (Notes 1 and 4)	**(42,767)**	49,875
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Notes 1 and 14)	**(114,575)**	87,933
Defined benefit pension plans (Note 1)	**3,948**	6,485
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (Notes 1 and 14)	**(11,407)**	5,146
Balance at end of period	**¥ (370,627)**	¥ (272,058)
Treasury Stock, at Cost:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ (6,321)**	¥ (5,662)
Purchases of treasury stock	**(250)**	(657)
Sales of treasury stock	**26**	7

Balance at end of period	**¥**	**(6,545)**	¥	(6,312)
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders equity	**¥**	**2,284,428**	¥	2,113,638

Statements of Changes in Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Nine-Month Periods Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Noncontrolling Interests:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ 199,678**	¥ 229,783
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest shareholders	**(9,863)**	(7,805)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**22,569**	11,687
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 4)	**(7,123)**	1,111
Foreign currency translation adjustments (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 14)	**(9,510)**	(127)
Defined benefit pension plans (after income tax effect) (Note 1)	**1**	(6)
Net unrealized losses on derivatives (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 14)	**(323)**	(27)
Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders and other (Note 8)	**22,583**	1,275
Balance at end of period	**¥ 218,012**	¥ 235,891
Total Equity:		
Balance at beginning of period	**¥ 2,429,806**	¥ 2,111,446
Conversion of bonds		3,705
Losses on sales of treasury stock	**(3)**	(2)
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	**298,391**	104,708
Cash dividends paid to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders	**(56,590)**	(12,779)
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest shareholders	**(9,863)**	(7,805)
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 4)	**(49,890)**	50,986
Foreign currency translation adjustments (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 14)	**(124,085)**	87,806
Defined benefit pension plans (after income tax effect) (Note 1)	**3,949**	6,479
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 14)	**(11,730)**	5,119
Sales and purchases of treasury stock	**(224)**	(650)
Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders and other (Note 8)	**22,679**	516
Balance at end of period	**¥ 2,502,440**	¥ 2,349,529
Comprehensive Income:		
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	**¥ 298,391**	¥ 104,708
Other comprehensive (loss) income (after income tax effect):		
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (Notes 1 and 4)	**(49,890)**	50,986
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Notes 1 and 14)	**(124,085)**	87,806
Defined benefit pension plans (Note 1)	**3,949**	6,479
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (Notes 1 and 14)	**(11,730)**	5,119
Comprehensive income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	**116,635**	255,098
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**(5,614)**	(12,638)
Comprehensive income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd	**¥ 111,021**	¥ 242,460

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Nine-Month Periods Ended December 31, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010	**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**
Operating Activities (Note3):		
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	¥ 298,391	¥ 104,708
Adjustments to reconcile net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect)		538
Depreciation and amortization	111,399	104,853
Pension and severance costs, less payments	11,689	9,828
Provision for doubtful receivables	6,446	9,466
Gain on sales of securities net	(5,108)	(7,758)
Loss on write-down of securities	11,812	42,964
Gain on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	(863)	(511)
Impairment loss of long-lived assets	3,114	6,637
Impairment loss of goodwill		9,603
Deferred income taxes	17,864	(12,304)
Equity in earnings of associated companies, less dividends received	(83,821)	(18,215)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade receivables	(121,155)	(9,665)
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(85,688)	28,846
Increase in trade payables	114,692	37,291
Increase (decrease) in accrued expenses	28,622	(42,869)
Increase in advance payments to suppliers	(465)	(1,966)
Increase (decrease) in advances from customers	18,416	(17,209)
Decrease in derivative assets	6,565	156,098
Increase (decrease) in derivative liabilities	13,893	(38,834)
Decrease in other current assets income tax receivables	13,945	53,708
Other net	9,920	23,671
Net cash used in operating activities of discontinued operations		(98)
Net cash provided by operating activities	369,668	438,782
Investing Activities:		
Net decrease (increase) in time deposits	11,861	(8,780)
Investments in and advances to associated companies	(92,455)	(65,423)
Sales of investments in and collection of advances to associated companies	30,335	28,876
Acquisitions of other investments	(74,763)	(23,754)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of other investments	59,826	88,907
Increase in long-term loan receivables	(100,836)	(58,883)
Collection of long-term loan receivables	69,158	57,231
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	(226,023)	(158,746)
Proceeds from sales of property leased to others and property and equipment	8,559	15,658
Acquisitions of subsidiaries, net of cash acquired	(106,797)	
Proceeds from sales of subsidiaries, net of cash held by subsidiaries	18,677	
Net cash used in investing activities	(402,458)	(124,914)
Financing Activities:		

Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	84,222	(151,918)
Proceeds from long-term debt	319,070	356,323
Repayments of long-term debt	(295,399)	(316,918)
Transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders	10,081	(6,770)
Purchases of treasury stock net	(239)	(22)
Payments of cash dividends	(56,590)	(12,779)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	61,145	(132,084)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(26,881)	13,602
Cash and Cash Equivalents included in Assets held for sale (Note3)	(13,079)	
Net (decrease) increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(11,605)	195,386
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,401,399	1,147,809
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	¥ 1,389,794	¥ 1,343,195

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

1. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. BASIS OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The accompanying consolidated financial statements are stated in Japanese yen, the currency of the country in which Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (the Company) is incorporated and principally operates.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP). Effect has been given in the consolidated financial statements to adjustments which have not been entered in Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries (collectively, the companies) general books of account maintained principally in accordance with accounting practices prevailing in the countries of incorporation. Major adjustments include those relating to accounting for derivative instruments and hedging activities, accounting for certain investments including non-monetary exchange of investments and effects of changes in foreign currency exchange rates on foreign-currency-denominated available-for-sale debt securities, accounting for pension costs and severance indemnities, recognition of installment sales on the accrual basis of accounting, accounting for consolidation, accounting for business combinations, accounting for goodwill and other intangible assets, accounting for asset retirement obligations, accounting for consolidation of variable interest entities, accounting for leasing, accounting for stock issuance costs, and accounting for uncertainty in income taxes.

Total trading transactions, as presented in the accompanying Statements of Consolidated Income, are voluntary disclosures, and represent the gross transaction volume or the aggregate nominal value of the sales contracts in which the companies act as a principal and transactions in which the Company and certain subsidiaries serve as an agent. During the year ended March 31, 2010, the companies changed the reporting of total trading transactions for transactions where the Company and certain subsidiaries serve as an agent, and not as a contracting party, from gross amounts, which included transaction volume exchanged between the contracting parties and commissions earned as an agent; to net amounts, which include only commissions. In relation to this change, amounts for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the three-month period ended December 31, 2009 have been reclassified.

Total trading transactions should not be construed as equivalent to, or a substitute or a proxy for, revenues, or as an indicator of the companies operating performance, liquidity or cash flows generated by operating, investing or financing activities. The companies have included the gross transaction volume information because similar Japanese trading companies have generally used it as an industry benchmark. As such, management believes that total trading transactions are a useful supplement to the results of operations information for users of the consolidated financial statements.

II. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, its majority-owned domestic and foreign subsidiaries, the variable interest entities (VIEs) where the Company or one of its subsidiaries is a primary beneficiary, and its proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses of certain of its oil and gas producing, and mining unincorporated joint ventures in which the companies own an undivided interest in the assets, and pursuant to the joint venture agreements, are severally liable for their share of each liability. The VIEs are defined by ASC 810, Consolidation.

The difference between the cost of investments in VIEs which are not a business and the equity in the fair value of the net assets at the dates of acquisition is accounted for as an extraordinary gain or loss while the excess of the cost of investments in other subsidiaries that meet the definition of a business over the equity in the fair value of the net assets at the dates of acquisition is accounted for as goodwill.

Changes in the companies ownership interests while retaining their controlling financial interests in their subsidiaries are accounted for as equity transactions. When the companies cease to have their controlling financial interests, any retained investments are remeasured at their fair value at that date and the difference between the fair value and the carrying amount of the retained noncontrolling investments is recognized as a gain or loss in net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

Certain subsidiaries with a third-quarter-end on or after September 30, but prior to the parent Company s third-quarter-end of December 31, are included on the basis of the subsidiaries respective third-quarter-ends.

Foreign currency translation

The assets and liabilities of foreign subsidiaries and associated companies are translated into Japanese yen at the respective period-end exchange rates. All income and expense accounts are translated at average rates of exchange. The resulting translation adjustments are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into Japanese yen at period-end exchange rates with the resulting gains and losses recognized in earnings.

Cash equivalents

Cash equivalents are defined as short-term (original maturities of three months or less), highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into cash and have no significant risk of change in value including certificates of deposit, time deposits, financing bills and commercial papers with original maturities of three months or less.

Allowance for credit losses

The companies have loans and trade receivables relating to businesses with corporate customers (corporate business) and financial business with retail customers (retail finance business). As for the corporate businesses, if the counterparty is under legal litigation or if there is significant difficulty in collecting receivables considering the debtors financial conditions, an allowance for credit loss of the doubtful receivables which deemed to be impaired based on the latest information of the debtors economic conditions is measured individually based on the present value of expected cash flows discounted with the original effective interest rate of the loan or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

Other than the cases above, an allowance for credit losses is measured collectively based primarily upon the companies historical credit loss experiences and an evaluation of the potential losses for all receivables.

As for the retail finance business, some subsidiaries engaged in business providing financial services on cars and motorcycles have credit risks relating to retail customers. Those subsidiaries record allowance for doubtful receivables based on each subsidiaries historical credit loss ratio by dates past due of the receivables.

Loans or trade receivables are charged-off when certain conditions are met. The following are the cases loans and trade receivables are charged-off: cutoff of loans and receivables by legal liquidation, become evident that it is impossible for the debtors to repay their debts from their perceived solvency and/or asset situation, loans or trade receivables not collected after a certain period of time after a suspension of business transaction, are the cases that loans and trade receivables are charged-off.

Inventories

Inventories, consisting mainly of commodities and materials for resale, are stated at the lower of cost, principally on a specific-identification basis, or market.

Derivative instruments and hedging activities

In accordance with ASC 815, Derivatives and Hedging, all derivative instruments are recognized and measured at fair value as either assets or liabilities in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The accounting for changes in the fair value depends on the intended use of the derivative instruments and their resulting hedge designation. On the Consolidated Balance Sheets, the companies offset fair value amounts recognized for the right to reclaim cash collateral (a receivable) or the obligation to return cash collateral (a payable) against fair value amounts recognized for derivative instruments executed with the same counterparty under the same master netting arrangement.

The companies enter into derivative commodity instruments, such as future, forward, option and swap contracts, as a means of hedging the exposure to changes in the fair value of inventories and unrecognized firm commitments and the exposure to variability in the expected future cash flows from forecasted transactions, principally for non-ferrous metals, crude oil and agricultural products.

Changes in the fair value of derivative commodity instruments, designated and effective as fair value hedges, are recognized in sales of products or cost of products sold as offsets to changes in the fair value of the hedged items. Changes in the fair value of derivative commodity instruments, designated and effective as cash flow hedges, are initially recorded as other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings as sales of products or cost of products sold when the hedged transactions affect earnings. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion are recognized in sales of products or cost of products sold immediately.

Changes in the fair value of derivative commodity instruments, for which hedge requirements are not met, are currently recognized in sales of products or cost of products sold without any offsetting changes in the fair value of the hedged items.

The Company and certain subsidiaries also enter into agreements for derivative commodity instruments as a part of their trading activities. These derivative instruments are marked to market and gains or losses resulting from these contracts are reported in other sales.

Changes in the fair value of all open positions of precious metals traded in terminal (future) markets are recognized in other sales in order to reflect the fair value of commodity trading transactions consisting of inventories, unrecognized firm commitments and derivative commodity instruments as a whole.

The companies enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swap agreements, foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swap agreements, and interest rate and currency swap agreements as a means of hedging their interest rate and foreign exchange exposure.

Changes in the fair value of interest rate swap agreements, designated and effective as fair value hedges for changes in the fair value of fixed-rate financial assets or liabilities attributable to changes in the designated benchmark interest rate, are recognized in interest income and expense as offsets to changes in the fair value of hedged items. Changes in the fair value of interest rate swap agreements, designated and effective as cash flow hedges for changes in the cash flows of floating-rate financial assets or liabilities attributable to changes in the designated benchmark interest rate, are initially recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings as interest income and expense when the hedged transactions affect earnings. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion are recognized in interest income and expense immediately.

Changes in the fair value of foreign exchange forward contracts and currency swap agreements, designated and effective as cash flow hedges for changes in the cash flows of foreign-currency-denominated assets or liabilities, unrecognized firm commitments and forecasted transactions attributable to changes in the related foreign currency exchange rate, are initially recorded in other comprehensive income and reclassified into earnings as foreign exchange gains or losses when the hedged transactions affect earnings. Changes in the fair value of the ineffective portion are recognized in foreign exchange gains or losses immediately.

Changes in the fair value of interest rate and currency swap agreements, designated and effective as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges for changes in the fair values or cash flows of foreign-currency-denominated assets or liabilities attributable to changes in the designated benchmark interest rate or the related foreign currency exchange rate are recorded as either earnings or other comprehensive income depending on the treatment of foreign currency hedges as fair value hedges or cash flow hedges.

Changes in the fair value of derivative financial instruments, for which hedge requirements are not met, are currently recognized in interest income and expense for interest rate swap agreements and in foreign exchange gains or losses for foreign exchange forward contracts, currency swap agreements and interest rate and currency swap agreements.

The Company and certain subsidiaries also enter into agreements for certain derivative financial instruments as a part of their trading activities. These derivative instruments are marked to market and the related gains or losses are reported in other sales.

The companies use derivative instruments and non-derivative financial instruments in order to reduce the foreign currency exposure in the net investment in a foreign operation. The foreign currency transaction gains or losses on these instruments, designated as and effective as hedging instruments, are deferred and recorded as foreign currency translation adjustments within other comprehensive income to the extent they are effective as hedges. These amounts are only recognized in income upon the complete or partial sale of the related investment or the complete liquidation of the investment.

For the Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows, cash flows from derivative commodity instruments and derivative financial instruments that qualify for hedge accounting are included in the same category as the items being hedged.

Debt and marketable equity securities

The companies classify debt and marketable equity securities, at acquisition, into one of three categories: held-to-maturity, available-for-sale or trading.

Securities are classified as trading securities and carried at fair value only if the companies possess those securities for the purpose of purchase and sale. Unrealized holding gains and losses are included in earnings.

Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity and measured at amortized cost in the Consolidated Balance Sheets only if the companies have the positive intent and ability to hold those securities to maturity. Premiums and discounts amortized in the period are included in interest income.

Debt and marketable equity securities other than those classified as trading or held-to-maturity securities are classified as available-for-sale securities and carried at fair value with related unrealized holding gains and losses reported in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in equity on a net-of-tax basis.

For other than a temporary decline in the value of debt and marketable equity securities below their cost or amortized cost, the investment is reduced to its fair value, which becomes the new cost basis of the investment. The amount of the reduction is reported as a loss for the period in which such determination is made. Various factors, such as the extent by which the cost exceeds the market value, the duration of the market decline, the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, foreign exchange rates, and the intent and ability to retain the investment for a period of time sufficient to allow for any anticipated recovery in market value, are reviewed to judge whether the decline is other than temporary. Debt securities are reduced to their fair value, when the companies intend to sell the debt security or it is more likely than not that the companies will be required to sell the security prior to recovery of its amortized cost basis. When the companies do not intend to sell the security and it is not more likely than not that the companies will be required to sell the security before recovery of its amortized cost basis, the companies will recognize the credit component of an other-than-temporary impairment of the debt security in earnings and the noncredit component in other comprehensive income (loss).

The cost of debt and marketable securities sold is determined based on the moving-average cost method.

Non-marketable equity securities

Non-marketable equity securities are carried at cost. When other than a temporary decline in the value of such securities below their cost occurs, the investment is reduced to its fair value and an impairment loss is recognized. Various factors, such as the financial condition and near-term prospects of the issuer, are reviewed to judge whether it is other than temporary.

The cost of non-marketable equity securities sold is determined based on the moving-average cost method.

Investments in associated companies

Investments in associated companies (20% to 50%-owned corporate investees, corporate joint ventures, and less than 20%-owned corporate investees over which the companies have the ability to exercise significant influence) and noncontrolling investments in general partnerships, limited partnerships and limited liability companies are accounted for under the equity method, after appropriate adjustments for intercompany profits and dividends. The differences between the cost of such investments and the companies equity in the underlying fair value of the net assets of associated companies at the dates of acquisition are recognized as equity method goodwill.

For other than a temporary decline in the value of investments in associated companies below the carrying amount, the investment is reduced to its fair value and an impairment loss is recognized.

Leasing

The companies are engaged in lease financing consisting of direct financing leases and leveraged leases, and in operating leases of properties. For direct financing leases, unearned income is amortized to income over the lease term at a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment. Income on leveraged leases is recognized over the life of the lease at a constant rate of return on the positive net investment. Initial direct costs are deferred and amortized using the interest method over the lease period. Operating lease income is recognized as other sales over the term of underlying leases on a straight-line basis.

The companies are also lessees of various assets. Rental expenses on operating leases are recognized over the respective lease terms using the straight-line method.

Property and equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost.

Depreciation of property and equipment (including property leased to others) is computed principally under the declining-balance method for assets located in Japan and under the straight-line method for assets located outside Japan, using rates based upon the estimated useful lives of the related property and equipment. Mineral rights are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method or the unit-of-production method.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the lesser of the useful life of the improvement or the term of the underlying lease.

Significant renewals and additions are capitalized at cost. Maintenance and repairs, and minor renewals and betterments are charged to expense as incurred.

Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets to be held and used or to be disposed of other than by sale are reviewed, by using undiscounted future cash flows, for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the assets may not be recoverable. If the sum of the undiscounted expected future cash flows is less than the carrying amount of the asset, an impairment loss is recognized. Such impairment loss is measured as the amount by which the carrying amount of the asset exceeds its fair value. Long-lived assets to be disposed of by sale are reported at the lower of carrying amount or fair value less cost to sell.

Business combinations

In accordance with ASC 805, Business Combinations, the acquisition method of accounting which requires the measurement of the fair value of all of the assets and liabilities of an acquired Company, including noncontrolling interests, is used for all business combinations from April 1, 2009. The companies separately recognize and report acquired intangible assets as goodwill or other intangible assets. Any excess of fair value of acquired net assets over cost arising from a business combination is recognized as a gain from a bargain purchase.

Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill is not amortized but tested for impairment annually or more frequently if impairment indicators arise. Identifiable intangible assets with a finite useful life are amortized over their respective estimated useful lives and reviewed for impairment in accordance with ASC 360, Property, Plant and Equipment. Any identifiable intangible asset determined to have an indefinite useful life is not amortized, but instead tested for impairment in accordance with ASC 350, Intangibles-Goodwill and Other, until its useful life is determined to be no longer indefinite.

Equity method goodwill is reviewed for impairment as part of an other-than-temporary decline in the value of investments in associated companies below the carrying amount in accordance with ASC 323, Investments-Equity Method and Joint Ventures.

Oil and gas producing activities

Oil and gas exploration and development costs are accounted for using the successful efforts method of accounting. The costs of acquiring properties, costs of drilling and equipping exploratory wells, and costs of development wells and related plant and equipment are capitalized, and amortized using the unit-of-production method. Exploratory well costs are expensed, if economically recoverable reserves are not found. Other exploration costs, such as geological and geophysical costs, are expensed as incurred.

In accordance with ASC 360, proved properties are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. If the proved properties are determined to be impaired, an impairment loss is recognized based on the fair value. Unproved properties are assessed annually for impairment in accordance with ASC 932-360-35-11, Extractive Activities-Oil and Gas Unproved Properties, with any impairment charged to expense. The companies make a comprehensive evaluation and record impairment of unproved property based on undiscounted future net cash flow approach, as well as taking into consideration various factors, such as remaining mining rights periods, examples of sales and purchases in neighboring areas, drilling results and seismic interpretations.

Mining operations

Mining exploration costs are expensed as incurred until the mining project has been established as commercially viable by a final feasibility study. Once established as commercially viable, costs are capitalized as development costs and are amortized using either the unit-of-production method or straight-line method based on the proven and probable reserves.

In open pit mining operations, it is necessary to remove overburden and other waste materials to access mineral deposits. The costs of removing waste materials are referred to as stripping costs. During the development of a mine, before production commences, such costs are generally capitalized as part of the development costs. Removal of waste materials continues during the production stage of the mine. Such post-production stripping costs are variable production costs to be considered as a component of mineral inventory costs and are recognized as a component of costs of products sold in the same period as the related revenues from the sales of the minerals. Depending on the configuration of the mineral deposits, the post-production stripping costs could lead to a lower of cost or market inventory adjustment.

Asset retirement obligations

The companies record the fair value of a liability for an asset retirement obligation in the period in which it is incurred. When the liability is initially recorded, the companies capitalize the related cost by increasing the carrying amount of the long-lived asset. Over time, the liability is accreted to its present value each period, and the capitalized cost is depreciated over the useful life of the related asset.

Pension and severance indemnities plans

The Company and certain subsidiaries have defined benefit pension plans and severance indemnities plans covering substantially all employees other than directors. The costs of defined benefit pension plans and severance indemnities plans are accrued based on amounts determined using actuarial methods. The Company and certain subsidiaries recognize the overfunded or underfunded status of a defined benefit plan as an asset or a liability in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The net actuarial gain or loss and net prior service cost or credit are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in equity on a net-of-tax basis and are amortized into net periodic pension costs over the certain future periods. In addition, the Company and certain subsidiaries have defined contribution pension plans. The costs of defined contribution pension plans are charged to expenses when incurred.

Guarantees

In accordance with ASC 460, Guarantees, the companies recognize, at the inception of a guarantee issued on or after January 1, 2003, a liability for the fair value of the obligation undertaken for the guarantee.

Revenue recognition

The companies recognize revenues when they are realized or realizable and earned. Revenues are realized or realizable and earned when the companies have persuasive evidence of an arrangement, the goods have been delivered or the services have been rendered to the customer, the sales price is fixed or determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured. In addition to this general policy, the following are specific revenue recognition policies:

<u>Sales of products</u>

Sales of products include the sales of various products as a principal in the transactions, the manufacture and sale of a wide variety of products such as metals, chemicals, foods and general consumer merchandise, the development of natural resources such as coal, iron ore, oil and gas, and the development and sale of real estate. The companies recognize those revenues at the time the delivery conditions agreed with customers are met. These conditions are usually considered to have been met when the goods are received by the customer, the title to the warehouse receipts is transferred, or the implementation testing is duly completed.

For long-term construction contracts such as railroad projects, depending on the nature of the contract, revenues are accounted for by the percentage-of-completion method if estimates of costs to complete and extent of progress toward completion of long-term contracts are reasonably dependable, otherwise the companies use the completed contract method.

The Company and certain subsidiaries enter into buy/sell arrangements, mainly relating to transactions of crude oil and petroleum products. Under buy/sell arrangements, which are entered into primarily to optimize supply or demand requirements, the Company and certain subsidiaries agree to buy (sell) a specific quality and quantity of commodities to be delivered at a specific location and/or time while agreeing to sell (buy) the same quality and quantity of the commodities to be delivered at a different location and/or time to the same counterparty. The buy/sell arrangements are reported on a net basis in the Statements of Consolidated Income.

<u>Sales of services</u>

Sales of services include the revenues from trading margins and commissions related to various trading transactions in which the companies act as a principal or an agent. Specifically, the companies charge a commission for the performance of various services such as logistic and warehouse services, information and communication services, and technical support. For some back-to-back sales and purchase transactions of products, the companies act as a principal and record the net amount of sales and purchase prices as revenues. The companies also facilitate conclusion of the contracts between manufacturers and customers and deliveries for the products between suppliers and customers. Revenues from service related businesses are recorded as revenues when the contracted services are rendered to third-party customers pursuant to the agreements.

<u>Other sales</u>

Other sales principally include the revenues from leasing activities of real estate, rolling stock, ocean transport vessels, equipment and others, the revenues from derivative commodity instruments and derivative financial instruments held for trading purposes, and the revenues from financing. See accounting policies for leasing and derivative instruments and hedging activities for the revenue recognition policies regarding leasing and derivative transactions, respectively.

Research and development expenses

Research and development costs are charged to expenses when incurred.

Advertising expenses

Advertising costs are charged to expenses when incurred.

Income taxes

Income tax expense is based on reported earnings before income taxes. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between assets and liabilities recognized for financial reporting purposes and such amounts recognized for tax purposes and tax loss carryforwards. These deferred taxes are measured using the currently enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the temporary differences or tax loss carryforwards are expected to reverse. Valuation allowances are established when it is more likely than not that some or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized.

In accordance with ASC 740, Income Taxes, the companies recognize and measure uncertainty in income taxes. Interests and penalties incurred in relation to income taxes are reported in current income taxes in the Statements of Consolidated Income.

Net income per share

Basic net income per share attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. is computed by dividing net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period. Diluted net income per share attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common shares were exercised or converted into common shares.

III. RECLASSIFICATION

Certain reclassifications and format changes have been made to amounts for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 and the three-month period ended December 31, 2009 to conform to the current period presentation.

IV. NEW ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

Transfers of financial assets

Effective April 1, 2010, the companies adopted the new provisions in ASC 860, Transfers and Servicing, which the FASB issued as ASU 2009-16, Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, which was formerly SFAS No. 166.

ASU 2009-16 amends the provisions in ASC 860, eliminating the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and changing the derecognition requirements of financial assets. The new provisions also enhance disclosure requirements for transfers of financial assets and a transferor s continuing involvement with such transferred financial assets.

The effect of the adoption of these provisions on the companies financial position and results of operations was immaterial.

Variable interest entities

Effective April 1, 2010, the companies adopted the new provisions in ASC 810, Consolidation, which the FASB issued as ASU 2009-17, Improvements to Financial Reporting by Enterprises Involved with Variable Interest Entities, which was formerly SFAS No. 167, and ASU 2010-10, Amendments for Certain Investment Funds.

ASU 2009-17 amends the provisions in ASC 810 to require an entity to determine the need for consolidating a VIE based on qualitative analysis, including whether the entity has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity s economic performance, and to assess such needs on an ongoing basis. ASU 2010-10 indefinitely defers the application of provisions amended by ASU 2009-17 for interests in certain investment funds and similar entities.

The effect of the adoption of these provisions on the companies financial position and results of operations was immaterial.

Disclosures about the credit quality of financing receivables and the allowance for credit losses

Effective October 1, 2010, the companies adopted the new provisions related to disclosures as of the end of a reporting period in ASC 310, Receivables, which the FASB issued as ASU 2010-20, Disclosures about the Credit Quality of Financing Receivables and the Allowance for Credit Losses, and ASU 2011-01, Deferral of the Effective Date of Disclosures about Troubled Debt Restructurings in Update No. 2010-20. The provisions related to disclosures about activity that occurs during a reporting period are effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2010.

ASU 2010-20 amends the provisions in ASC 310 to require enhanced disclosures regarding the nature of the credit risk inherent in the entity s financing receivables, how that credit risk is analyzed and assessed in calculating the allowance for credit losses, and the reasons for changes in such allowance. It also requires disclosures relating to the accounting policies for financing receivables and allowance for credit losses. ASU 2011-01 defers the application of provisions amended by ASU 2010-20 for financing receivables related to troubled debt restructurings.

The effect of the adoption of these provisions on the companies financial position and results of operations was immaterial.

2. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010

The following is the primary business combination, which was completed during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010.

On December 24, 2009, MT Falcon Holdings Company S.A.P.I. de C.V. (MT Falcon), a 70% owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a definitive agreement with Gas Natural SDG, S.A. to acquire 100% of its outstanding shares of a portfolio of companies holding five gas-fired combined cycle power stations in Mexico, as well as relevant companies including a pipeline company. This acquisition for ¥111,519 million (U.S. $1,221 million) was closed on June 2, 2010 (acquisition date). The Company intends to enhance its portfolio of power generating assets through this acquisition.

The Company recorded the provisional amounts for assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date because the purchase price allocation of the business combination is incomplete as of the issuance date of the consolidated financial statements. The following table summarizes the estimated fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on the latest information at the acquisition date:

	Millions of Yen
Current assets	¥ 24,931
Property leased to others	106,745
Property and equipment	3,541
Intangible assets	6,505
Total assets acquired	141,722
Current liabilities	(10,646)
Long-term liabilities	(19,557)
Total liabilities assumed	(30,203)
Net assets acquired	¥ 111,519

At June 30, 2010, the provisional amounts for assets acquired and liabilities assumed on the acquisition date mainly consisted of property and equipment and intangible assets of ¥65,230 million and ¥46,704 million, respectively. At September 30, 2010, the amounts mainly consisted of property leased to others and intangible assets of ¥91,592 million and ¥16,213 million, respectively.

Pro forma results of operations for the above business combination have not been presented because the effects were not material to the consolidated financial statements. On December 27, 2010, the Company entered into a sales and purchase agreement to divest a portion of its interest in MT Falcon to a 100% subsidiary of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. and a 100% subsidiary of Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc. in the amounts of 20% and 10%, respectively. At December 31, 2010, the assets and liabilities of MT Falcon were disclosed as single line items in the assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale account. See Note 3, DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND HELD-FOR-SALE CLASSIFICATION, for further discussion.

For the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009

The business combinations which were completed during the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 were immaterial.

3. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS AND HELD-FOR-SALE CLASSIFICATION

Discontinued Operations

The companies have the policy of presenting the results of discontinued operations (including operations of a subsidiary that either has been disposed of or is classified as held for sale) as a separate line item in the Statements of Consolidated Income under income or loss from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect). The figures related to the discontinued operations for the year ended March 31, 2010 were reclassified in the Statement of Consolidated Income and the Statement of Consolidated Cash Flows for the nine-month and three-month periods ended December 31, 2009 to conform to the current period presentation.

The figures of discontinued operations for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010 were not reclassified due to their immateriality to the companies financial position and results of operations.

Income from continuing operations attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and loss from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. for the nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 were ¥ 93,512 million and ¥491 million, respectively.

Income from continuing operations attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and income from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. for the three-month period ended December 31, 2009 were ¥20,001 million and ¥185 million, respectively.

Held-for-sale Classification

On December 24, 2010, JX Nippon Oil & Energy Corporation and Mitsui Marubeni Liquefied Gas Co., Ltd. (MLG , a 60% subsidiary of the Company) singed an agreement on an absorption-type split (kyusyu bunkatsu) to establish an integrated company (Newco) as of March 1, 2011 with the purpose of strengthening the respective competiveness and profitability of the liquefied petroleum gas business through rationalizing the whole supply chain. Newco will become a 30% owned associated company of the Company. Therefore, at December 31, 2010, the assets and liabilities of MLG were disclosed as single line items in the assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale account. The assets and liabilities were included in the Energy Segment. This transaction did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations accounting because the company has significant continuing involvements after this absorption-type split.

On December 27, 2010, the Company aims to strengthen the business infrastructure and entered into a sales and purchase agreement to divest a portion of its interest in MT Falcon to a 100% subsidiary of Chubu Electric Power Co., Inc. and a 100% subsidiary of Tohoku Electric Power Co., Inc. in the amounts of 20% and 10%, respectively. This transaction is expected to complete by the end of March 31, 2011, and MT Falcon will become a 40% owned associated company of the Company. Therefore, at December 31, 2010, the assets and liabilities of MT Falcon were disclosed as single line items in the assets held for sale and liabilities held for sale account. The assets and liabilities were included in the Machinery & Infrastructure Projects Segment. This transaction did not meet the criteria for discontinued operations accounting because the company has significant continuing involvements after this divestiture.

The following table summarizes assets and liabilities held for sale at December 31, 2010:

	Millions of Yen December 31, 2010
Assets:	
Current assets	¥ 69,609
Investments and non-current receivables	98,925
Property and equipment	18,230
Other assets	7,406
Total assets held for sale	¥ 194,170
Liabilities:	
Current liabilities	¥ 47,520
Long-term liabilities	99,270
Total liabilities held for sale	¥ 146,790

The figures of assets and liabilities held for sale as of March 31, 2010 were not reclassified due to their immateriality to the companies financial position and result of operations.

4. MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Debt and marketable equity securities

At December 31 and March 31, 2010, the cost, fair value and gross unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities and the amortized cost, fair value and gross unrealized holding gains and losses on held-to-maturity debt securities were as follows:

	Millions of Yen				
			Unrealized holding gains (losses)		
	Cost	**Fair value**	**Gains**	**Losses**	**Net**
December 31, 2010:					
Available-for-sale:					
Marketable equity securities (Japan)	**¥ 222,758**	**¥ 360,743**	**¥ 140,539**	**¥ (2,554)**	**¥ 137,985**
Marketable equity securities (Non-Japan)	**36,378**	**62,368**	**29,851**	**(3,861)**	**25,990**
Preferred stock that must be redeemed	**75,814**	**69,304**	**978**	**(7,488)**	**(6,510)**
Government bonds	**6,019**	**6,023**	**4**		**4**
Other securities	**1,905**	**1,859**		**(46)**	**(46)**
March 31, 2010:					
Available-for-sale:					
Marketable equity securities (Japan)	¥ 212,367	¥ 416,844	¥ 206,026	¥ (1,549)	¥ 204,477
Marketable equity securities (Non-Japan)	27,212	58,337	31,197	(72)	31,125
Preferred stock that must be redeemed	78,940	74,595	271	(4,616)	(4,345)
Government bonds	8,024	8,036	12		12
Other securities	1,891	1,891	0		0

(*) The breakdown of the amounts of Unrealized holding gains (losses) of Marketable equity securities (Japan) and Marketable equity securities (Non-Japan) at March 31, 2010 has been corrected due to immaterial error.

	Millions of Yen				
			Unrealized holding gains (losses)		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Gains	Losses	Net
December 31, 2010:					
Held-to-maturity debt securities	**¥ 1,904**	**¥ 1,904**	**¥ 0**		**¥ 0**
March 31, 2010:					
Held-to-maturity debt securities	¥ 117	¥ 117	¥ 0		¥ 0

At December 31 and March 31, 2010, the companies did not hold available-for-sale securities, with original maturities of three months or less, included in cash and cash equivalents in the Consolidated Balance Sheets.

At December 31 and March 31, 2010, the fair value and gross unrealized holding losses on available-for-sale securities, aggregated by investment category and length of time that individual securities have been in continuous unrealized loss positions, were as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	Less than 12 months		12 months or more	
	Fair value	Unrealized holding losses	Fair value	Unrealized holding losses
December 31, 2010:				
Available-for-sale:				
Marketable equity securities	**¥ 45,423**	**¥ (6,415)**		
Debt securities, consisting principally of preferred stock that must be redeemed	**1,818**	**(46)**	**¥ 58,706**	**¥ (7,488)**
Total	**¥ 47,241**	**¥ (6,461)**	**¥ 58,706**	**¥ (7,488)**
March 31, 2010:				
Available-for-sale:				
Marketable equity securities	¥ 27,896	¥ (1,621)		
Debt securities, consisting of preferred stock that must be redeemed			¥ 73,440	¥ (4,616)
Total	¥ 27,896	¥ (1,621)	¥ 73,440	¥ (4,616)

The companies investments in available-for-sale securities in an unrealized holding loss position consisted primarily of marketable equity securities and preferred stock that must be redeemed. The unrealized losses on marketable equity securities were due principally to a temporary decline in the stock market. The companies evaluated the near-term prospects of the issuers of the equity securities in relation to the severity and duration of impairment. Based on that evaluation and the companies ability and intent to hold these investments for a reasonable period of time sufficient for a forecasted recovery of fair value, the companies did not consider these investments to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

The unrealized losses on preferred stock that must be redeemed were due to a devaluation of foreign currencies against the yen in the foreign exchange market. For the currently redeemable portion of the preferred stock, losses on write-down were recognized to reflect the devaluation of foreign currencies considered to be other-than-temporary. For the non-current portion, the companies evaluated the prospects of the foreign exchange market for the period of maturity of the stock. Based on that evaluation, the companies did not consider this portion to be other-than-temporarily impaired at December 31, 2010.

For the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, losses of ¥7,065 million and ¥16,897 million, respectively, were recognized on write-downs of available-for-sale securities to reflect the decline in market value considered to be other-than-temporary.

For the three-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, losses of ¥2,641 million and ¥1,416 million, respectively, were recognized on write-downs of available-for-sale securities to reflect the decline in market value considered to be other-than-temporary.

The portion of net trading gains and losses for the nine-month periods that relates to trading securities still held at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net trading losses	**¥ (3)**	¥ (12)

The portion of net trading gains and losses for the three-month periods that relates to trading securities still held at December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Net trading gains	**¥ 12**	¥ 0

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and the gross realized gains and losses on those sales for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Proceeds from sales	**¥ 10,104**	¥ 14,521
Gross realized gains	**¥ 1,631**	¥ 5,577
Gross realized losses	**(1,201)**	(116)
Net realized gains	**¥ 430**	¥ 5,461

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and the gross realized gains and losses on those sales for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2009
Proceeds from sales	**¥ 2,177**	¥ 5,018
Gross realized gains	**¥ 696**	¥ 1,519
Gross realized losses	**(15)**	(112)
Net realized gains	**¥ 681**	¥ 1,407

Debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity at December 31, 2010 mature as follows:

	Millions of Yen			
	Available-for-sale		Held-to-maturity	
	Amortized cost	Aggregate fair value	Amortized cost	Aggregate fair value

Contractual maturities:				
Within 1 year	¥ 12,997	¥ 13,894		
After 1 year through 5 years	70,741	63,292	¥ 597	¥ 597
After 5 years through 10 years			470	470
After 10 years			837	837
Total	¥ 83,738	¥ 77,186	¥ 1,904	¥ 1,904

The actual maturities may differ from the contractual maturities shown above because certain issuers may have the right to redeem debt securities before their maturity.

Investments other than debt and marketable equity securities

Investments other than investments in debt and marketable equity securities consisted primarily of non-marketable equity securities and non-current time deposits and amounted to ¥437,043 million and ¥482,930 million at December 31 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The estimation of the corresponding fair values at those dates was not practicable, as the fair values for the individual non-marketable securities held by the companies were not readily determinable at each balance sheet date.

Investments in non-marketable equity securities are carried at cost; however, if the fair value of an investment has declined and such decline is judged to be other-than-temporary, the investment is written down to its estimated fair value.

Losses on write-downs of these investment securities recognized to reflect the declines in fair value considered to be other-than-temporary were ¥4,748 million and ¥26,067 million, for the nine-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Losses on write-downs of these investment securities recognized to reflect the declines in fair value considered to be other-than-temporary were ¥2,323 million and ¥22,897 million, for the three-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The aggregate carrying amount of the companies non-marketable equity securities accounted for under the cost method totaled ¥381,628 million and ¥434,194 million at December 31 and March 31, 2010, respectively.

5. FINANCING RECEIVABLES AND RELATED ALLOWANCES

Portfolio Segment

The amount of recorded investment and the related allowances of the financing receivables defined in ASC310 as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

		Millions of Yen	
	Corporate Businesses	**Retail Finance Business**	**Total**
Allowances Collectively Evaluated	**¥ 1,578**	**¥ 6,256**	**¥ 7,834**
Allowances Individually Evaluated	**43,486**		**43,486**
Total Amount of Allowances	**¥ 45,064**	**¥ 6,256**	**¥ 51,320**
Financing Receivables with Allowances Collectively Evaluated	**¥ 357,485**	**¥ 118,715**	**¥ 476,200**
Financing Receivables with Allowances Individually Evaluated	**75,225**		**75,225**
Total amount of Financing Receivables	**¥ 432,710**	**¥ 118,715**	**¥ 551,425**

Credit Quality Indicators

The companies engaged in businesses with corporate customers (corporate businesses) assess and monitor financing receivables every quarter by classifying the receivables into two categories, performing financing receivables and nonperforming financing receivables. Certain receivables are classified as nonperforming financing receivables in accordance with an internal guideline for managing receivables. Receivables from counterparties that meet the following conditions are classified as nonperforming financing receivables.

1) Counterparties who have filed a petition for liquidation, adjustments, rehabilitation or reorganization under the Bankruptcy Act.

2) Counterparties experiencing suspension or discontinuance of business, as well as those who have found it impossible or extremely difficult to fulfill their payments or deliveries, due to deficits in equity or insolvency for a considerable period without prospects for business improvement, also those who have suffered from tremendous losses due to natural disasters, sudden changes of economic conditions, or similar catastrophes.

3) Counterparties whose debts have not been collected for more than one year since the original due date.

Companies engaged in financial business with retail customers (retail finance business) assess and monitor financing receivables every quarter by dates past due.

The amounts of recorded investments of financing receivables of the companies engaged in corporate businesses classified by Credit Quality Indicators were as follows. As for the financing receivables of the companies engaged in the retail finance business, please refer to the table of Financing Receivables by Dates Past Due.

Corporate Businesses

	Millions of Yen					
	Mineral Resources & Energy	**Global Marketing Networks**	**Consumer Service**	**Infrastructure Projects**	**Others**	**Total**
Performing	**¥ 47,240**	**¥ 37,245**	**¥ 11,903**	**¥ 214,721**	**¥ 69,071**	**¥ 380,180**
Nonperforming	**5,242**	**14,173**	**10,130**	**9,386**	**13,599**	**52,530**
Total	**¥ 52,482**	**¥ 51,418**	**¥ 22,033**	**¥ 224,107**	**¥ 82,670**	**¥ 432,710**

Notes: Corporate Businesses are classified into following business areas.

Mineral Resources & Energy Business Area: Mineral & Metal Resources, Energy

Global Marketing Networks Business Area: Iron & Steel Products, Motor Vehicles, Chemical

Consumer Service Business Area: Foods & Retail, Consumer Service & IT, Financial Markets

Infrastructure Projects Business Area: Infrastructure Projects, Marine & Aerospace, Transportation Logistics

Financing Receivables by Dates Past Due

The amounts of recorded investments of financing receivables classified by dates past due as of December 31, 2010 were as follows:

Corporate Businesses

	Millions of Yen					
	Mineral Resources & Energy	**Global Marketing Networks**	**Consumer Service**	**Infrastructure Projects**	**Others**	**Total**
Less than 90 days	**¥ 45,152**	**¥ 41,487**	**¥ 12,903**	**¥ 213,429**	**¥ 72,342**	**¥ 385,316**
90 days or more	**7,330**	**9,933**	**9,125**	**10,678**	**10,328**	**47,394**
Total	**¥ 52,482**	**¥ 51,420**	**¥ 22,031**	**¥ 224,107**	**¥ 82,670**	**¥ 432,710**
90 days or more past due and accruing	**¥**	**¥**	**¥**	**¥ 622**	**¥**	**¥ 622**

Retail Finance Business

	Millions of Yen
Less than 30 days	**¥ 110,387**
30-89 days past due	**2,818**
90-179 days past due	**2,209**
180-359 days past due	**2,368**

360 days or more past due		**933**
Total	¥	**118,715**

Notes: The recorded investment of financing receivables of 90 days or more past due and accruing were considered minor.

Impaired Financing Receivables

The amounts of recorded investments of the impaired financing receivables as of December 31, 2010 were as follows.

As for the companies engaged in retail finance business, the amount of the unpaid principals and the recorded investments of the impaired financing receivables were considered minor.

	Millions of Yen											
	Mineral Resources & Energy		Global Marketing Networks		Consumer Service		Infrastructure Projects		Others		Total	
	Receivable	Allowance	Receivable	Allowance	Receivable	Allowance	Receivable	Allowance	Receivable	Allowance	Receivable	Allowance
Without an allowance for credit losses	¥ 23,205	4,030	¥ 13,385	11,725	¥ 10,993	9,814	¥ 11,550	8,497	¥ 16,092	9,420	¥ 75,225	43,486
With an allowance for credit losses	100		962		183		105		1,537		¥ 2,887	
Total	¥ 23,305	4,030	¥ 14,347	11,725	¥ 11,176	9,814	¥ 11,655	8,497	¥ 17,629	9,420	¥ 78,112	43,486

Note: Unpaid principals and recorded investments of the impaired financing receivables are equal.

Financing Receivables on nonaccrual status

The amounts of the recorded investments of financing receivables on nonaccrual status at the end of December 31, 2010 were as follows. As for companies engaged in corporate businesses, interest earnings of impaired financing receivables are basically recognized on cash-basis. As for companies engaged in retail finance business, interest earnings are recognized on cash-basis after a specified period without payment of interest. The companies resume the accrual of interest earnings only after the full amount of contractually outstanding interest has been collected over a specified period.

Millions of Yen						
Corporate Businesses						Retail
Mineral Resources & Energy	Global Marketing Networks	Consumer Service	Infrastructure Projects	Others	Total	Finance Business
¥ 5,290	¥ 14,347	¥ 11,176	¥ 21,282	¥ 17,629	¥ 69,724	¥ 6,277

6. PLEDGED ASSETS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS ACCEPTED AS COLLATERAL

Pledged assets

At December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2010, the following assets (exclusive of assets covered by trust receipts discussed below) were pledged as collateral for certain liabilities of the companies:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2010
Trade receivables (current and non-current)	¥ 80,999	¥ 92,004
Inventories	7,218	2,927
Investments	163,807	217,672
Property leased to others (net book value)	36,599	44,457
Property and equipment (net book value)	41,131	23,761
Other	13,576	9,079

Total	¥ 343,330	¥ 389,900

The distribution of such collateral among short-term debt, long-term debt, and financial guarantees and other was as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2010
Short-term debt	¥ 12,941	¥ 15,311
Long-term debt	147,942	145,693
Financial guarantees and other	182,447	228,896
Total	¥ 343,330	¥ 389,900

Trust receipts issued under customary import financing arrangements (short-term bank loans and bank acceptances) give banks a security interest in the merchandise imported and/or the accounts receivable resulting from the sale of such merchandise. Because of the companies large volume of import transactions, it is not practicable to determine the total amount of assets covered by outstanding trust receipts.

In addition to the above, the Company has bank borrowings under certain provisions of loan agreements which require the Company, upon the request of the bank, to immediately provide collateral, which is not originally identified in the loan agreements.

Financial assets accepted as collateral

At December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2010, the fair values of financial assets that the companies accepted as security for trade receivables and that they are permitted to sell or repledge consisted of the following:

	Millions of Yen	
	December 31, 2010	March 31, 2010
Bank deposits	¥ 796	¥ 899
Trade receivables accounts	1,626	608
Stocks and bonds	4,790	4,906

There were no financial assets repledged or accepted as collateral under security repurchase agreements at December 31, 2010 and March 31, 2010.

7. PENSION COSTS AND SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

Net periodic pension costs of the companies defined benefit pension plans for the nine-month and three-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009 included the following components:

	Millions of Yen Nine-month period ended December 31, 2010	Millions of Yen Nine-month period ended December 31, 2009
Service cost benefits earned during the period	¥ 6,776	¥ 6,549
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	4,807	4,749
Expected return on plan assets	(5,999)	(5,887)
Amortization of prior service cost	243	(6)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	5,598	9,544
Curtailment gain	(9)	
Net periodic pension costs	¥ 11,416	¥ 14,949

	Millions of Yen Three-month period ended December 31, 2010	Millions of Yen Three-month period ended December 31, 2009
Service cost benefits earned during the period	¥ 1,879	¥ 2,050
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	1,634	1,593
Expected return on plan assets	(1,991)	(1,955)
Amortization of prior service cost	172	10
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1,833	3,184
Curtailment gain	(3)	
Net periodic pension costs	¥ 3,524	¥ 4,882

8. EQUITY

Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders

During the Nine-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, changes in noncontrolling interests due to equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders were as follows:

	Millions of Yen Nine-month period ended	
	December 31, 2010	**December 31, 2009**
Increase in noncontrolling interests due to transfers of Mitsui & Co., Ltd s ownership interests in its subsidiaries to noncontrolling interests, and contributions from noncontrolling interest shareholders	¥ 8,566	¥ 5,666
Decrease in noncontrolling interests due to transfers of ownership interests in Mitsui & Co., Ltd s subsidiaries from noncontrolling interests	(314)	(4,447)

Increase of a noncontrolling interest due to the consolidation of a subsidiary

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010, ¥12,602 million of a noncontrolling interest was recorded in equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders and other in the Statements of Changes in Consolidated Equity, as a result of the consolidation of MT Falcon Holdings Company S.A.P.I. de C.V. (MT Falcon), with the Company acquiring a 70% ownership interest. See Note 2, BUSINESS COMBINATIONS, for further information regarding MT Falcon s acquisition of gas-fired power business.

Gains recorded due to the deconsolidation of subsidiaries

During the nine-month period ended December 31, 2010, the companies deconsolidated certain subsidiaries mainly due to the merger of a subsidiary with a third party and the sale of the entire interest in another subsidiary to a third party, and through these transactions recognized a net pre-tax gain of ¥536 million. This net gain was included in gains on sales of securities net in the Statements of Consolidated Income. Of the net total of ¥536 million, a gain of ¥1,554 million was recorded as a result of the remeasurement of the retained investments in the former subsidiaries to their fair values using principally a discounted cash flow model. The retained investments are accounted for under the equity method because the companies maintain significant influence over them primarily through representation on their boards of directors.

9. NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO MITSUI & CO., LTD. PER SHARE

The following is a reconciliation of basic net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per share to diluted net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per share for the nine-month and three-month periods ended December 31, 2010 and 2009:

	Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010			**Nine-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**		
	Net income (numerator) Millions of Yen	**Shares (denominator) In Thousands**	**Per share amount Yen**	**Net income (numerator) Millions of Yen**	**Shares (denominator) In Thousands**	**Per share amount Yen**
Basic Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**¥ 275,822**	**1,824,716**	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 93,512	1,822,685	¥ 51.31
Loss from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect)				(491)	1,822,685	(0.27)
Net income	**275,822**	**1,824,716**	**151.16**	93,021	1,822,685	51.04
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Adjustment of effect of dilutive securities of associated companies	**(1)**			(2)		
Diluted Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**275,821**	**1,824,716**	**151.16**	93,510	1,822,685	51.30
Loss from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect)				(491)	1,822,685	(0.27)
Net income after effect of dilutive securities	**¥ 275,821**	**1,824,716**	**¥ 151.16**	¥ 93,019	1,822,685	¥ 51.03

	Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2010			**Three-Month Period Ended December 31, 2009**		
	Net income (numerator) Millions of Yen	**Shares (denominator) In Thousands**	**Per share amount Yen**	**Net income (numerator) Millions of Yen**	**Shares (denominator) In Thousands**	**Per share amount Yen**
Basic Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**¥ 92,588**	**1,824,668**	**¥ 50.74**	¥ 20,001	1,824,831	¥ 10.96
Income from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect)				185	1,824,831	0.10
Net income	**92,588**	**1,824,668**	**50.74**	20,186	1,824,831	11.06
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Adjustment of effect of dilutive securities of associated companies	**0**			(1)		
Diluted Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**92,588**	**1,824,668**	**50.74**	20,000	1,824,831	10.96
Income from discontinued operations net (after income tax effect)				185	1,824,831	0.10

Net income after effect of dilutive securities	**¥92,588**	**1,824,668**	**¥ 50.74**	¥20,185	1,824,831	¥ 11.06

10. SEGMENT INFORMATION

	Millions of Yen							
Nine-month period ended December 31, 2010:	**Iron & Steel Products**	**Mineral & Metal Resources**	**Machinery & Infrastructure Projects**	**Chemical**	**Energy**	**Foods & Retail**	**Consumer Service & IT**	**Logistics & Financial Markets**
Revenues	¥ 122,996	¥ 352,929	¥ 202,557	¥ 594,520	¥ 1,009,370	¥ 442,619	¥ 106,168	¥ 54,434
Gross profit	¥ 29,968	¥ 136,715	¥ 68,728	¥ 47,929	¥ 152,376	¥ 56,814	¥ 35,013	¥ 28,600
Operating income (loss)	¥ 6,747	¥ 123,554	¥ 5,635	¥ 13,242	¥ 106,351	¥ 8,589	¥ (7,988)	¥ 6,869
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	¥ 3,209	¥ 84,518	¥ 21,850	¥ 3,221	¥ 35,109	¥ 3,229	¥ 3,879	¥ 8,136
Net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 6,086	¥ 124,066	¥ 15,738	¥ 8,113	¥ 94,266	¥ 3,940	¥ 644	¥ 3,581
Total assets at December 31, 2010	¥ 486,706	¥ 1,023,579	¥ 1,447,508	¥ 628,057	¥ 1,515,870	¥ 700,860	¥ 502,639	¥ 387,469
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2010	¥ 24,748	¥ 472,474	¥ 308,247	¥ 60,838	¥ 152,743	¥ 82,640	¥ 107,819	¥ 69,780
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 2,016	¥ 9,453	¥ 9,367	¥ 5,311	¥ 60,674	¥ 5,340	¥ 3,693	¥ 3,373
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥ 608	¥ 31,189	¥ 34,624	¥ 10,469	¥ 117,676	¥ 5,776	¥ 1,420	¥ 6,440

	Millions of Yen						
Nine-month period ended December 31, 2010:	**Americas**	**Europe, the Middle East and Africa**	**Asia Pacific**	**Total**	**All Other**	**Adjustments and Eliminations**	**Consolidated Total**
Revenues	¥ 287,594	¥ 108,357	¥ 90,692	¥ 3,372,236	¥ 1,539	¥ (2)	¥ 3,373,773
Gross profit	¥ 58,274	¥ 14,940	¥ 23,153	¥ 652,510	¥ 666	¥ 207	¥ 653,383
Operating income (loss)	¥ 19,260	¥ 1,841	¥ 3,962	¥ 288,062	¥ (3,973)	¥ (35,517)	¥ 248,572
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	¥ 4,830	¥ 112	¥ 2,778	¥ 170,871		¥ 652	¥ 171,523
Net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 12,543	¥ 351	¥ 33,704	¥ 303,032	¥ 3,214	¥ (30,424)	¥ 275,822
Total assets at December 31, 2010	¥ 403,399	¥ 107,003	¥ 382,094	¥ 7,585,184	¥ 2,715,907	¥ (1,715,228)	¥ 8,585,863
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2010	¥ 19,659	¥ 3,192	¥ 123,535	¥ 1,425,675	¥ 990	¥ 42,243	¥ 1,468,908
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 4,270	¥ 562	¥ 500	¥ 104,559	¥ 448	¥ 6,392	¥ 111,399

Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥	**9,559**	¥	**1,718**	¥	**590**	¥	**220,069**	¥	**156**	¥	**5,798**	¥	**226,023**

Nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 (As Restated):	Iron & Steel Products	Mineral & Metal Resources	Machinery & Infrastructure Projects	Chemical	Energy	Foods & Retail	Consumer Service & IT	Logistics & Financial Markets
	Millions of Yen							
Revenues	¥ 77,377	¥ 205,765	¥ 169,283	¥ 582,819	¥ 903,957	¥ 398,749	¥ 122,449	¥ 53,219
Gross profit	¥ 24,715	¥ 51,805	¥ 65,788	¥ 49,601	¥ 105,924	¥ 64,334	¥ 39,792	¥ 29,022
Operating income (loss)	¥ (297)	¥ 40,178	¥ 6,304	¥ 11,419	¥ 63,497	¥ 17,343	¥ (7,663)	¥ 6,563
Equity in earnings (losses) of associated companies net	¥ 3,112	¥ 25,624	¥ 25,566	¥ 1,118	¥ 23,909	¥ 6,390	¥ (3,341)	¥ 3,724
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 2,017	¥ 46,301	¥ 9,961	¥ 6,557	¥ 52,098	¥ (2,843)	¥ (4,940)	¥ 368
Total assets at December 31, 2009	¥ 474,835	¥ 874,066	¥ 1,320,524	¥ 587,853	¥ 1,554,176	¥ 665,845	¥ 499,660	¥ 409,936
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2009	¥ 23,862	¥ 446,127	¥ 310,033	¥ 27,702	¥ 158,960	¥ 86,676	¥ 102,496	¥ 55,472
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 2,234	¥ 7,516	¥ 6,959	¥ 6,762	¥ 57,771	¥ 4,431	¥ 4,068	¥ 2,682
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥ 1,725	¥ 31,405	¥ 33,037	¥ 6,839	¥ 60,568	¥ 4,723	¥ 2,833	¥ 1,387
Total trading transactions:	¥ 721,201	¥ 400,772	¥ 744,713	¥ 1,209,624	¥ 1,180,720	¥ 1,381,139	¥ 303,193	¥ 100,160

Nine-month period ended December 31, 2009 (As Restated):	Americas	Europe, the Middle East and Africa	Asia Pacific	Total	All Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Total
	Millions of Yen						
Revenues	¥ 338,520	¥ 75,623	¥ 61,742	¥ 2,989,503	¥ 2,203	¥ (9,257)	¥ 2,982,449
Gross profit	¥ 57,494	¥ 11,591	¥ 20,097	¥ 520,163	¥ 346	¥ 132	¥ 520,641
Operating income (loss)	¥ 13,647	¥ (4,151)	¥ 2,130	¥ 148,970	¥ (3,493)	¥ (31,125)	¥ 114,352
Equity in earnings (losses) of associated companies net	¥ 1,839	¥ 855	¥ 2,692	¥ 91,488		¥ 122	¥ 91,610
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ (6,467)	¥ (3,853)	¥ 19,097	¥ 118,296	¥ 310	¥ (25,585)	¥ 93,021
Total assets at December 31, 2009	¥ 461,362	¥ 143,002	¥ 286,681	¥ 7,277,940	¥ 2,806,334	¥ (1,677,583)	¥ 8,406,691
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2009	¥ 30,606	¥ 13,972	¥ 91,477	¥ 1,347,383	¥ 526	¥ 27,192	¥ 1,375,101
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 6,668	¥ 735	¥ 476	¥ 100,302	¥ 436	¥ 4,115	¥ 104,853
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥ 8,510	¥ 577	¥ 445	¥ 152,049	¥ 327	¥ 6,370	¥ 158,746

Total trading transactions:	**¥ 381,260**	**¥ 296,798**	**¥ 293,437**	**¥ 7,013,017**	**¥ 2,203**	**¥ (9,536)**	**¥ 7,005,684**

	Millions of Yen							
Three-month period ended December 31, 2010:	Iron & Steel Products	Mineral & Metal Resources	Machinery & Infrastructure Projects	Chemical	Energy	Foods & Retail	Consumer Service & IT	Logistics & Financial Markets
Revenues	¥ 41,278	¥ 128,441	¥ 78,370	¥ 207,914	¥ 341,595	¥ 159,357	¥ 32,616	¥ 16,937
Gross profit	¥ 10,058	¥ 46,199	¥ 24,468	¥ 16,102	¥ 48,806	¥ 19,702	¥ 10,630	¥ 7,037
Operating income (loss)	¥ 2,538	¥ 41,981	¥ 3,043	¥ 5,152	¥ 33,053	¥ 3,595	¥ (3,246)	¥ 278
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	¥ 1,243	¥ 38,362	¥ 8,323	¥ 1,313	¥ 12,994	¥ 1,683	¥ 2,168	¥ 1,924
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 2,157	¥ 46,933	¥ 6,138	¥ 3,287	¥ 29,410	¥ 1,032	¥ (839)	¥ 249
Total assets at December 31, 2010	¥ 486,706	¥ 1,023,579	¥ 1,447,508	¥ 628,057	¥ 1,515,870	¥ 700,860	¥ 502,639	¥ 387,469
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2010	¥ 24,748	¥ 472,474	¥ 308,247	¥ 60,838	¥ 152,743	¥ 82,640	¥ 107,819	¥ 69,780
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 674	¥ 3,483	¥ 4,260	¥ 1,780	¥ 22,995	¥ 1,932	¥ 1,265	¥ 1,672
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥ 242	¥ 9,347	¥ 10,561	¥ 2,180	¥ 40,899	¥ 1,608	¥ 395	¥ 400

	Millions of Yen						
Three-month period ended December 31, 2010:	Americas	Europe, the Middle East and Africa	Asia Pacific	Total	All Other	Adjustments and Eliminations	Consolidated Total
Revenues	¥ 97,112	¥ 34,969	¥ 30,222	¥ 1,168,811	¥ 637	¥ (2)	¥ 1,169,446
Gross profit	¥ 20,068	¥ 4,324	¥ 7,990	¥ 215,384	¥ 268	¥ (91)	¥ 215,561
Operating income (loss)	¥ 4,248	¥ (50)	¥ 1,346	¥ 91,938	¥ (1,245)	¥ (11,946)	¥ 78,747
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	¥ 1,964	¥ 66	¥ 1,364	¥ 71,404		¥ 166	¥ 71,570
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 2,750	¥ (296)	¥ 11,707	¥ 102,528	¥ 1,117	¥ (11,057)	¥ 92,588
Total assets at December 31, 2010	¥ 403,399	¥ 107,003	¥ 382,094	¥ 7,585,184	¥ 2,715,907	¥ (1,715,228)	¥ 8,585,863
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2010	¥ 19,659	¥ 3,192	¥ 123,535	¥ 1,425,675	¥ 990	¥ 42,243	¥ 1,468,908
Depreciation and amortization	¥ 1,420	¥ 139	¥ 131	¥ 39,751	¥ 169	¥ 1,664	¥ 41,584
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	¥ 1,847	¥ 785	¥ 140	¥ 68,404	¥ 67	¥ 1,406	¥ 69,877

	Millions of Yen							
Three-month period ended December 31, 2009 (As Restated):	**Iron & Steel Products**	**Mineral & Metal Resources**	**Machinery & Infrastructure Projects**	**Chemical**	**Energy**	**Foods & Retail**	**Consumer Service & IT**	**Logistics & Financial Markets**
Revenues	**¥ 23,509**	**¥ 74,219**	**¥ 57,182**	**¥ 179,334**	**¥ 306,252**	**¥ 128,269**	**¥ 39,924**	**¥ 11,404**
Gross profit	**¥ 7,860**	**¥ 19,562**	**¥ 21,695**	**¥ 15,855**	**¥ 39,435**	**¥ 21,874**	**¥ 13,335**	**¥ 4,283**
Operating income (loss)	**¥ 264**	**¥ 15,703**	**¥ 1,421**	**¥ 2,965**	**¥ 25,021**	**¥ 5,716**	**¥ (1,229)**	**¥ (4,089)**
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	**¥ 1,380**	**¥ 11,166**	**¥ 7,159**	**¥ 1,034**	**¥ 9,025**	**¥ 1,521**	**¥ 570**	**¥ 1,065**
Net income (loss) attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	**¥ 475**	**¥ 14,503**	**¥ (9,852)**	**¥ 1,368**	**¥ 21,114**	**¥ 3,653**	**¥ 480**	**¥ (705)**
Total assets at December 31, 2009	**¥ 474,835**	**¥ 874,066**	**¥ 1,320,524**	**¥ 587,853**	**¥ 1,554,176**	**¥ 665,845**	**¥ 499,660**	**¥ 409,936**
Investments in and advances to associated companies at December 31, 2009	**¥ 23,862**	**¥ 446,127**	**¥ 310,033**	**¥ 27,702**	**¥ 158,960**	**¥ 86,676**	**¥ 102,496**	**¥ 55,472**