MITSUI & CO LTD
Form 6-K
November 17, 2010

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 September 30, 2010

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

of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the month of November 17, 2010

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: November 17, 2010

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 September 30, 2010

English translation of quarterly consolidated financial statements for the three-month period ended September 30, 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 November 15, 2010.

The following describes significant changes that occurred during the second 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:

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, has been working 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 now proceed to complete the abandonment of the Well and plug and abandon the relief wells.

According to the quarterly financial report for the period ended September 30, 2010 of BP p.l.c., the ultimate parent of BP, BP p.l.c. posted approximately US$39.9 billion of costs related to the Deepwater Horizon incident.

As of September 30, 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 second quarter consolidated financial period. Based on the Joint Operating Agreement (JOA) 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 September 30, 2010 at the minimum level where certain conditions are met in the JOA. 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 September 30, 2010, Mitsui should accrue financial liabilities as a result of the Deepwater Horizon incident.

As of November 15, 2010, MOEX Offshore has received invoices for reimbursement totaling US$2,133 million from BP. BP has stated that these invoices were issued pursuant to the JOA 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, it is announced that, according to BP p.l.c. s third quarterly financial report for the period ended September 30, 2010, the amount which was billed to minority interest holders, which hold a 35% interest, up to the end of October, 2010 is 4,278 million dollars. However, MOEX Offshore is uncertain how properly to aggregate the invoices, and therefore, MOEX Offshore has asked BP for clarification, but, as of November 15, 2010, MOEX Offshore has not received a detailed explanation from BP as to the proper calculation. MOEX Offshore estimates that the portion of the costs for the incident paid by BP through the end of October 2010 that corresponds to MOEX Offshore s 10% interest would be approximately US$1,300 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 JOA, 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 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 JOA, 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.

Mitsui understands that these invoices from the USCG, which are a part of the claims under the OPA, total approximately US$581 million as of November 15, 2010. Mitsui 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 of the costs it has incurred in responding to the Deepwater Horizon incident, including the OPA related liabilities mentioned above, purportedly under the terms of the JOA, and 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 may be subject to fines under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and other state and federal statutes. MOEX Offshore may also be subject to Natural Resource Damage (NRD) costs under the OPA as an RP, and for similar damages under similar state laws. 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 (BOEM) 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 National Oil Spill Commission, the United States Congress and various United States federal and state agencies, including the United States Chemical Safety and Hazard Investigation Board, are conducting investigations. In light of the ongoing investigations relating to the fines and costs mentioned above, MOEX Offshore does not know if any such fines will be imposed or costs assessed upon MOEX Offshore which is a non-operator and is unable reasonably to estimate the size of any such possible losses.

Moreover, MOECO, MOEX USA, MOEX Offshore and Mitsui & Co. (U.S.A.), Inc. have been named as defendants in a number of civil lawsuits seeking recovery for damages purportedly caused by the Deepwater Horizon incident. In addition, plaintiffs have also named as a defendant a company identified as Mitsui & Co. in some of these lawsuits. It is unclear to Mitsui as to which entity the plaintiffs are referring. 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. As a result, each defendant mentioned above will be engaged in the pretrial proceeding before this judge. In general, if these transferred cases are not resolved during the pretrial process, they may be returned for trial to the courts where they were originally filed. 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. In addition, 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 six-month period ended September 30, 2010. Other than that, Mitsui is unable, at this time, to determine the impact, if any, the incident will have on its future consolidated financial position, consolidated operating results or consolidated cash flows.

The above-mentioned report contains known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors including the outcome of the 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 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.

(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 to reasonably 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.

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 results of operations and financial condition.

Financial Highlights

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

As of or for the Periods Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 and as of or for the Year Ended March 31, 2010

	Billions of Yen				
	Six-month period ended September 30, 2010	Six-month period ended September 30, 2009	Three-month period ended September 30, 2010	Three-month period ended September 30, 2009	As of or for the Year ended March 31, 2010
For the Period and the Year:					
Revenues	¥ 2,204	¥ 2,001	¥ 1,107	¥ 1,024	¥ 4,096
Gross Profit	¥ 438	¥ 345	¥ 214	¥ 178	¥ 702
Operating Income	¥ 170	¥ 76	¥ 80	¥ 43	¥ 145
Equity in Earnings of Associated Companies Net	¥ 100	¥ 56	¥ 50	¥ 25	¥ 131
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 183	¥ 73	¥ 81	¥ 16	¥ 150
Net Cash Provided by Operating Activities	¥ 271	¥ 329	¥	¥	¥ 632
Net Cash Used in Investing Activities	¥ (280)	¥ (40)	¥	¥	¥ (180)
At Period-End and Year-End:					
Total Assets	¥	¥	¥ 8,211	¥ 8,295	¥ 8,369
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity	¥	¥	¥ 2,216	¥ 2,076	¥ 2,230
Total Equity	¥	¥	¥ 2,424	¥ 2,305	¥ 2,430
Cash and Cash Equivalents	¥	¥	¥ 1,345	¥ 1,385	¥ 1,401
Long-term Debt, Less Current Maturities	¥	¥	¥ 2,927	¥ 2,866	¥ 2,910
	Yen				
Amounts per Share:					
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.:					
Basic	¥ 100.42	¥ 39.98	¥ 44.23	¥ 8.51	¥ 82.12
Diluted	¥ 100.42	¥ 39.91	¥ 44.23	¥ 8.50	¥ 82.11
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Shareholders Equity	¥	¥	¥ 1,214.28	¥ 1,137.71	¥ 1,222.11

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

*2. Operating income is comprised of our (a) gross profit, (b) selling, general and administrative expenses and (c) provision for doubtful receivables, as presented in the Statements of Consolidated Income.

*3. In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification (ASC) 205-20, the figures for the six-month period ended September 30, 2009 and the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 relating to discontinued operations have been reclassified.

Consolidated Balance Sheets

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

September 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**March 31, 2010**
ASSETS		
Current Assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents (Notes 1 and 3)	**¥ 1,344,847**	¥ 1,401,399
Time deposits	**9,562**	14,563
Marketable securities (Notes 1, 3 and 14)	**4,390**	4,361
Trade receivables (Note 4):		
Notes and loans, less unearned interest	**281,050**	293,034
Accounts	**1,366,540**	1,382,259
Associated companies	**142,725**	162,166
Allowance for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**(18,423)**	(18,423)
Inventories (Notes 1, 4, 11 and 12)	**489,960**	504,847
Advance payments to suppliers	**135,914**	96,482
Deferred tax assets current (Note 1)	**40,149**	39,809
Derivative assets (Notes 1, 12 and 14)	**114,668**	114,463
Other current assets	**246,165**	266,130
Total current assets	**4,157,547**	4,261,090
Investments and Non-current Receivables (Notes 1 and 4):		
Investments in and advances to associated companies (Notes 3, 8 and 14)	**1,397,121**	1,403,056
Other investments (Notes 3 and 14)	**826,332**	965,947
Non-current receivables, less unearned interest (Notes 12 and 14)	**441,063**	453,299
Allowance for doubtful receivables	**(44,461)**	(48,472)
Property leased to others at cost, less accumulated depreciation (Note 2)	**303,956**	224,000
Total investments and non-current receivables	**2,924,011**	2,997,830
Property and Equipment at Cost (Notes 1, 4 and 14):		
Land, land improvements and timberlands	**156,830**	158,528
Buildings, including leasehold improvements	**381,880**	381,029
Equipment and fixtures	**985,713**	979,957
Mineral rights (Note 15)	**144,861**	132,510
Vessels	**34,941**	29,709
Projects in progress (Note 15)	**155,480**	170,218
Total	**1,859,705**	1,851,951
Accumulated depreciation	**(878,430)**	(873,391)
Net property and equipment	**981,275**	978,560
Intangible Assets, less Accumulated Amortization (Notes 1, 2 and 14)	**103,307**	84,741
Deferred Tax Assets Non-current (Note 1)	**13,957**	13,376

Other Assets	**30,497**	33,387
Total	**¥ 8,210,594**	¥ 8,368,984

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**March 31, 2010**
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDER S EQUITY		
Current Liabilities:		
Short-term debt (Note 4)	¥ **268,474**	¥ 241,380
Current maturities of long-term debt (Notes 4 and 12)	**190,152**	320,480
Trade payables:		
Notes and acceptances	**37,103**	36,831
Accounts	**1,252,023**	1,307,980
Associated companies	**65,124**	63,760
Accrued expenses:		
Income taxes (Note 1)	**61,468**	37,604
Interest	**19,009**	19,177
Other	**67,085**	71,582
Advances from customers	**133,512**	110,712
Derivative liabilities (Notes 1, 12 and 14)	**73,072**	83,972
Other current liabilities (Notes 1 and 10)	**85,789**	87,289
Total current liabilities	**2,252,811**	2,380,767
Long-term Debt, less Current Maturities (Notes 4 and 12)	**2,926,952**	2,909,794
Accrued Pension Costs and Liability for Severance Indemnities (Note 1)	**33,076**	33,927
Deferred Tax Liabilities Non-current (Note 1)	**262,035**	305,096
Other Long-Term Liabilities (Notes 1, 10, 12 and 14)	**311,547**	309,594
Contingent Liabilities (Notes 4, 10 and 15)		
Equity (Note 6)**:**		
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. 9 and 1,829,153,527 shares in 2010. 3		
Capital surplus	**428,807**	428,848
Retained earnings:		
Appropriated for legal reserve	**59,432**	53,844
Unappropriated	**1,775,663**	1,618,101
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (Note 1):		
Unrealized holding gains and losses on available-for-sale securities (Note 3)	**60,330**	123,891
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Note 12)	**(381,435)**	(272,665)
Defined benefit pension plans	**(46,831)**	(49,132)
Net unrealized gains and losses on derivatives (Note 12)	**(15,269)**	(7,920)
Total accumulated other comprehensive loss	**(383,205)**	(205,826)
Treasury stock, at cost: 4,475,818 shares in 2010. 9 and 4,331,644 shares in 2010. 3	**(6,514)**	(6,321)
Total Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders equity	**2,215,665**	2,230,128
Noncontrolling interests	**208,508**	199,678
Total equity	**2,424,173**	2,429,806

Total	¥ **8,210,594**	¥ 8,368,984

Statements of Consolidated Income

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Six-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010	**Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009**
Revenues (Notes 1, 8, 12 and 14):		
Sales of products	**¥ 1,948,550**	¥ 1,741,113
Sales of services	**181,088**	183,797
Other sales	**74,689**	76,249
Total revenues	**2,204,327**	2,001,159
[Total Trading Transactions (Notes 1 and 8) Six-month period ended September 30, 2010 ¥ 4,866,537 million] Six-month period ended September 30, 2009 ¥ 4,587,732 million		
Cost of Revenues (Notes 1, 8, 12 and 14)		
Cost of products sold	**1,666,025**	1,560,133
Cost of services sold	**65,451**	63,632
Cost of other sales	**35,029**	32,866
Total cost of revenues	**1,766,505**	1,656,631
Gross Profit	**437,822**	344,528
Other Expenses (Income):		
Selling, general and administrative (Notes 1 and 5)	**264,514**	264,060
Provision for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**3,483**	4,475
Interest income (Notes 1 and 12)	**(19,362)**	(16,266)
Interest expense (Notes 1 and 12)	**20,576**	25,628
Dividend income	**(24,777)**	(17,956)
Gain on sales of securities net (Notes 1, 3 and 6)	**(1,214)**	(3,766)
Loss on write-down of securities (Notes 1, 3 and 14)	**6,848**	18,651
Loss (Gain) on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	**111**	(755)
Impairment loss of long-lived assets (Notes 1, 14 and 15)	**2,527**	999
Impairment loss of goodwill (Notes 1 and 14)		3,108
Other (income) expenses net (Notes 12 and 15)	**(4,008)**	9,368
Total other expenses	**248,698**	287,546
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings	**189,124**	56,982
Income Taxes (Notes 1 and 9):	**90,629**	34,848
Income from Continuing Operations before Equity in Earnings	**98,495**	22,134

Equity in Earnings of Associated Companies Net (Notes 8 and 14)		**99,953**		56,014
Income from Continuing Operations before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests		**198,448**		78,148
Loss from Discontinued Operations Net (After Income Tax Effect) (Note 1)				(759)
Net Income before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests		**198,448**		77,389
Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests		**(15,214)**		(4,554)
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥	**183,234**	¥	72,835

	Yen			
		Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010		**Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009**
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share (Notes 1 and 7):				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	¥	**100.42**	¥	40.35
Discontinued operations				(0.37)
Total	¥	**100.42**	¥	39.98
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	¥	**100.42**	¥	40.28
Discontinued operations				(0.37)
Total	¥	**100.42**	¥	39.91

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

For the Three-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010	**Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009**
Revenues (Notes 1, 8, 12 and 14):		
Sales of products	**¥ 979,222**	¥ 887,487
Sales of services	**90,352**	93,447
Other sales	**37,156**	42,782
Total revenues	**1,106,730**	1,023,716

[Total Trading Transactions (Notes 1 and 8)

Three-month period ended September 30, 2010 ¥ 2,436,847 million]

Three-month period ended September 30, 2009 ¥ 2,357,049 million

Cost of Revenues (Notes 1, 8, 12 and 14)		
Cost of products sold	**839,837**	796,163
Cost of services sold	**32,694**	33,213
Cost of other sales	**19,816**	16,569
Total cost of revenues	**892,347**	845,945
Gross Profit	**214,383**	177,771
Other Expenses (Income):		
Selling, general and administrative (Notes 1 and 5)	**132,405**	131,602
Provision for doubtful receivables (Note 1)	**2,303**	3,660
Interest income (Notes 1 and 12)	**(9,922)**	(7,831)
Interest expense (Notes 1 and 12)	**10,376**	10,746
Dividend income	**(10,268)**	(7,717)
Loss (Gain) on sales of securities net (Notes 1, 3 and 6)	**2,960**	(1,546)
Loss on write-down of securities (Notes 1, 3 and 14)	**2,271**	15,863
Loss (Gain) on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	**414**	(494)
Impairment loss of long-lived assets (Notes 1, 14 and 15)	**437**	999
Impairment loss of goodwill (Notes 1 and 14)		3,108
Other (income) expenses net (Notes 12 and 15)	**(298)**	10,055
Total other expenses	**130,678**	158,445
Income from Continuing Operations before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings	**83,705**	19,326
Income Taxes (Notes 1 and 9)**:**	**46,281**	30,784
Income (Loss) from Continuing Operations before Equity in Earnings	**37,424**	(11,458)
Equity in Earnings of Associated Companies Net (Notes 8 and 14)	**50,042**	25,192
Income from Continuing Operations before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests	**87,466**	13,734
Loss from Discontinued Operations Net (After Income Tax Effect) (Note 1)		(191)

Net Income before Attribution of Noncontrolling Interests		**87,466**		13,543
Net (Income) Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests		**(6,767)**		1,970
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥	**80,699**	¥	15,513

	Yen			
	Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010		**Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009**	
Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share (Notes 1 and 7):				
Basic:				
Continuing operations	¥	**44.23**	¥	8.61
Discontinued operations				(0.10)
Total	¥	**44.23**	¥	8.51
Diluted:				
Continuing operations	¥	**44.23**	¥	8.60
Discontinued operations				(0.10)
Total	¥	**44.23**	¥	8.50

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Changes in Consolidated Equity

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Six-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010	**Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009**
Common Stock:		
Balance at beginning of period		
Shares issued: 2010.09 1,829,153,527 shares; 2009.09 1,824,928,240 shares	¥ **341,482**	¥ 339,627
Common stock issued upon conversion of bonds		
Shares issued: 2010.09 0 shares; 2009.09 4,225,287 shares		1,855
Balance at end of period		
Shares issued: 2010.09 1,829,153,527 shares; 2009.09 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	**(41)**	(1,213)
Balance at end of period	¥ **428,807**	¥ 434,825
Retained Earnings:		
Appropriated for Legal Reserve:		
Balance at beginning of period	¥ **53,844**	¥ 48,806
Transfer from unappropriated retained earnings	**5,588**	4,845
Balance at end of period	¥ **59,432**	¥ 53,651
Unappropriated:		
Balance at beginning of period	¥ **1,618,101**	¥ 1,486,201
Net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	**183,234**	72,835
Cash dividends paid to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. shareholders	**(20,081)**	
Transfer to retained earnings appropriated for legal reserve	**(5,588)**	(4,845)
Losses on sales of treasury stock	**(3)**	(2)
Balance at end of period	¥ **1,775,663**	¥ 1,554,189
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 3)	**(63,561)**	56,930
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Notes 1 and 12)	**(108,770)**	50,698
Defined benefit pension plans (Note 1)	**2,301**	3,885
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (Notes 1 and 12)	**(7,349)**	8,282
Balance at end of period	¥ **(383,205)**	¥ (301,702)
Treasury Stock, at Cost:		
Balance at beginning of period	¥ **(6,321)**	¥ (5,662)

Purchases of treasury stock		**(217)**		(650)
Sales of treasury stock		**24**		6
Balance at end of period	¥	**(6,514)**	¥	(6,306)
Total Mitsui &Co., Ltd. shareholders equity	¥	**2,215,665**	¥	2,076,139

Statements of Changes in Consolidated Equity (Continued)

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Six-Month Periods Ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010	Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009
Noncontrolling Interests (Note 6)**:**		
Balance at beginning of period	¥ **199,678**	¥ 229,783
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest shareholders	**(6,933)**	(7,642)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	**15,214**	4,554
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 3)	**(9,823)**	4,446
Foreign currency translation adjustments (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 12)	**(7,875)**	(1,796)
Defined benefit pension plans (after income tax effect) (Note 1)	**1**	(6)
Net unrealized losses on derivatives (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 12)	**(123)**	(71)
Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders and other	**18,369**	(55)
Balance at end of period	¥ **208,508**	¥ 229,213
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	**198,448**	77,389
Cash dividends paid to Mitsi & Co., Ltd. shareholders	**(20,081)**	
Dividends paid to noncontrolling interest shareholders	**(6,933)**	(7,642)
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 3)	**(73,384)**	61,376
Foreign currency translation adjustments (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 12)	**(116,645)**	48,902
Defined benefit pension plans (after income tax effect) (Note 1)	**2,302**	3,879
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (after income tax effect) (Notes 1 and 12)	**(7,472)**	8,211
Sales and purchases of treasury stock	**(193)**	(644)
Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders and other	**18,328**	(1,268)
Balance at end of period	¥ **2,424,173**	¥ 2,305,352
Comprehensive Income:		
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	¥ **198,448**	¥ 77,389
Other comprehensive (loss) income (after income tax effect):		
Unrealized holding (losses) gains on available-for-sale securities (Notes 1 and 3)	**(73,384)**	61,376
Foreign currency translation adjustments (Notes 1 and 12)	**(116,645)**	48,902
Defined benefit pension plans (Note 1)	**2,302**	3,879
Net unrealized (losses) gains on derivatives (Notes 1 and 12)	**(7,472)**	8,211
Comprehensive income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	**3,249**	199,757
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	**2,606**	(7,127)
Comprehensive income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ **5,855**	¥ 192,630

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

Statements of Consolidated Cash Flows

Mitsui & Co., Ltd. and subsidiaries

For the Six-Month Periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009

	Millions of Yen	
	Six-Month Period ended September 30, 2010	**Six-Month Period ended September 30, 2009**
Operating Activities (Note 1):		
Net income before attribution of noncontrolling interests	¥ 198,448	¥ 77,389
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)		759
Depreciation and amortization	69,815	67,684
Pension and severance costs, less payments	6,521	6,181
Provision for doubtful receivables	3,483	4,475
Gain on sales of securities net	(1,214)	(3,766)
Loss on write-down of securities	6,848	18,651
Gain on disposal or sales of property and equipment net	111	(755)
Impairment loss of long-lived assets	2,527	999
Impairment loss of goodwill		3,108
Deferred income taxes	4,470	(10,923)
Equity in earnings of associated companies, less dividends received	(29,255)	(4,441)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Decrease in trade receivables	25,563	105,454
(Increase) decrease in inventories	(28,117)	53,033
Decrease in trade payables	(25,607)	(62,302)
(Increase) decrease in advance payments to suppliers	(9,659)	3,774
Increase (decrease) in advances from customers	12,924	(18,735)
(Increase) decrease in derivative assets	(4,660)	104,039
Increase (decrease) in derivative liabilities	1,947	(45,599)
Other net	36,700	29,855
Net cash provided by operating activities of discontinued operations		(91)
Net cash provided by operating activities	270,845	328,789
Investing Activities:		
Net decrease in time deposits	11,300	1,217
Investments in and advances to associated companies	(34,160)	(25,816)
Sales of investments in and collection of advances to associated companies	8,484	23,705
Acquisitions of other investments	(48,303)	(15,716)
Proceeds from sales and maturities of other investments	42,884	48,496
Increase in long-term loan receivables	(71,704)	(35,140)
Collection of long-term loan receivables	48,634	38,576
Additions to property leased to others and property and equipment	(156,146)	(87,288)
Proceeds from sales of property leased to others and property and equipment	6,652	12,253
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	(280,479)	(39,713)

Financing Activities :		
Net increase (decrease) in short-term debt	52,303	(139,653)
Proceeds from long-term debt	179,770	320,470
Repayments of long-term debt	(244,229)	(230,384)
Transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders	9,012	(8,189)
Purchases of treasury stock net	(208)	(16)
Payments of cash dividends	(20,081)	
Net cash used in financing activities	(23,433)	(57,772)
Effect of Exchange Rate Changes on Cash and Cash Equivalents	(23,485)	6,258
Net (decrease) increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(56,552)	237,562
Cash and Cash Equivalents at Beginning of Period	1,401,399	1,147,809
Cash and Cash Equivalents at End of Period	¥ 1,344,847	¥ 1,385,371

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 six-month period ended September 30, 2009 and the three-month period ended September 30, 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 second-quarter-end on or after March 31, but prior to the parent Company s second-quarter-end of September 30, are included on the basis of the subsidiaries respective second-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 doubtful receivables

An impairment loss for a specific loan deemed to be impaired is measured based on the present value of expected cash flows discounted at the loan s original effective interest rate or the fair value of the collateral if the loan is collateral dependent.

An allowance for doubtful receivables is recorded for all receivables not defined as specific loan based primarily upon the companies credit loss experiences and an evaluation of potential losses in the receivables.

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:

Sales of products

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.

Sales of services

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.

Other sales

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 external consumer 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 as a result of issuance of shares upon conversion of the companies convertible bonds.

III. RECLASSIFICATION

Certain reclassifications and format changes have been made to amounts for the six-month period ended September 30, 2009 and the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 to conform to the current period presentation.

IV. 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 six-month period ended September 30, 2009 and the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 to conform to the current period presentation.

The figures of discontinued operations for the six-month period ended September 30, 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 six-month period ended September 30, 2009 were ¥ 73,510 million and ¥ 675 million and the three-month period ended September 30, 2009 were ¥ 15,697 million and ¥ 184 million, respectively.

V. 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, eliminates the concept of a qualifying special-purpose entity and changes 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 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.

2. BUSINESS COMBINATIONS

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2010

The following is the primary business combination, which was completed during the six-month period ended September 30, 2010.

On December 24, 2009, MT Falcon Holdings Company S.A.P.I. de C.V., 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. At June 30, 2010, the provisional amounts mainly consist of property and equipment and intangible assets of ¥65,230 million and ¥46,704 million, respectively. At September 30, 2010, as a result of adjusting the provisional amounts based on the latest information, the amounts mainly consist 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.

For the six-month period ended September 30, 2009

The business combinations which were completed during the six-month period ended September 30, 2009 were immaterial.

3. MARKETABLE SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS

Debt and marketable equity securities

At September 30 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
September 30, 2010:					
Available-for-sale:					
Marketable equity securities (Japan)	**¥ 222,142**	**¥ 323,632**	**¥ 112,085**	**¥ (10,595)**	**¥ 101,490**
Marketable equity securities (Non-Japan)	**36,917**	**64,353**	**30,355**	**(2,919)**	**27,436**
Preferred stock that must be redeemed	**77,401**	**72,240**	**184**	**(5,345)**	**(5,161)**
Government bonds	**7,025**	**7,027**	**2**		**2**
Other securities	**42**	**42**	**0**		**0**
March 31, 2010:					
Available-for-sale:					
Marketable equity securities (Japan)	¥ 212,367	¥ 416,844	¥ 204,612	¥ (135)	¥ 204,477
Marketable equity securities (Non-Japan)	27,212	58,337	32,611	(1,486)	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

			Millions of Yen		
			Unrealized holding gains (losses)		
	Amortized cost	Fair value	Gains	Losses	Net
September 30, 2010:					
Held-to-maturity debt securities	**¥ 1,569**	**¥ 1,569**	**¥ 0**		**¥ 0**
March 31, 2010:					
Held-to-maturity debt securities	¥ 117	¥ 117	¥ 0		¥ 0

At September 30 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 September 30 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
September 30, 2010:				
Available-for-sale:				
Marketable equity securities	**¥ 114,007**	**¥ (13,514)**		
Debt securities, consisting of preferred stock that must be redeemed			**¥ 71,172**	**¥ (5,345)**
Total	**¥ 114,007**	**¥ (13,514)**	**¥ 71,172**	**¥ (5,345)**
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 issuer 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 September 30, 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 current 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 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 September 30, 2010.

For the six-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, losses of ¥4,423 million and ¥15,482 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 September 30, 2010 and 2009, losses of ¥811 million and ¥15,378 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 six-month periods that relates to trading securities still held at September 30, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**September 30, 2009**
Net trading losses	**¥ (15)**	¥ (12)

The portion of net trading gains and losses for the three-month periods that relates to trading securities still held at September 30, 2010 and 2009 were as follows:

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**September 30, 2009**
Net trading losses	**¥ (9)**	¥ (10)

The proceeds from sales of available-for-sale securities and the gross realized gains and losses on those sales for the six-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 are shown below:

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**September 30, 2009**
Proceeds from sales	**¥ 7,927**	¥ 9,503
Gross realized gains	**¥ 935**	¥ 4,058
Gross realized losses	**(1,186)**	(4)
Net trading (losses) gains	**¥ (251)**	¥ 4,054

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 September 30, 2010 and 2009 are shown below:

	Millions of Yen	
	September 30, 2010	**September 30, 2009**
Proceeds from sales	**¥ 6,585**	¥ 7,368
Gross realized gains	**¥ 314**	¥ 3,346
Gross realized losses	**(1,145)**	(2)
Net trading (losses) gains	**¥ (831)**	¥ 3,344

Debt securities classified as available-for-sale and held-to-maturity at September 30, 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	¥ 8,658	¥ 9,219		
After 1 year through 5 years	67,297	61,929	¥ 485	¥ 485
After 5 years through 10 years	8,513	8,161	382	382
After 10 years			702	702
Total	¥ 84,468	¥ 79,309	¥ 1,569	¥ 1,569

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 ¥432,045 million and ¥482,930 million at September 30 and March 31, 2010, respectively. The estimation of the corresponding fair values at those dates was not practicable, as the fair value for all the individual non-marketable securities held by the companies was 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 ¥2,425 million and ¥3,170 million, for the six-month periods ended September 30, 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 ¥1,460 million and ¥486 million, for the three-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The aggregate carrying amount of the companies non-marketable equity securities accounted for under the cost method totaled ¥375,054 million and ¥434,194 million at September 30 and March 31, 2010, respectively.

4. PLEDGED ASSETS AND FINANCIAL ASSETS ACCEPTED AS COLLATERAL

Pledged assets

At September 30, 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	
	September 30, 2010	**March 31, 2010**
Trade receivables (current and non-current)	¥ 83,364	¥ 92,004
Inventories	7,506	2,927
Investments	173,123	217,672
Property leased to others (net book value)	33,848	44,457
Property and equipment (net book value)	23,412	23,761
Other	12,246	9,079
Total	¥ 333,499	¥ 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	
	September 30, 2010	**March 31, 2010**
Short-term debt	¥ 12,700	¥ 15,311
Long-term debt	133,074	145,693
Financial guarantees and other	187,725	228,896
Total	¥ 333,499	¥ 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 September 30, 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	
	September 30, 2010	March 31, 2010
Bank deposits	¥ 1,002	¥ 899
Trade receivables accounts	1,607	608
Stocks and bonds	4,425	4,906

There were no financial assets repledged or accepted as collateral under security repurchase agreements at September 30, 2010 and March 31, 2010.

5. PENSION COSTS AND SEVERANCE INDEMNITIES

Net periodic pension costs of the companies defined benefit pension plans for the six-month and three-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009 included the following components:

	Millions of Yen Six-month period ended September 30, 2010	Millions of Yen Six-month period ended September 30, 2009
Service cost benefits earned during the period	¥ 4,897	¥ 4,499
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	3,173	3,156
Expected return on plan assets	(4,008)	(3,932)
Amortization of prior service cost	71	(16)
Amortization of net actuarial loss	3,765	6,360
Curtailment gain	(6)	
Net periodic pension costs	¥ 7,892	¥ 10,067

	Millions of Yen Three-month period ended September 30, 2010	Millions of Yen Three-month period ended September 30, 2009
Service cost benefits earned during the period	¥ 2,742	¥ 2,065
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation	1,580	1,574
Expected return on plan assets	(2,002)	(1,967)
Amortization of prior service cost	20	0
Amortization of net actuarial loss	1,898	3,182
Curtailment gain	(2)	
Net periodic pension costs	¥ 4,236	¥ 4,854

6. EQUITY

Equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders

During the six-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009, changes in noncontrolling interests due to equity transactions with noncontrolling interest shareholders were as follows:

	Millions of Yen Six-month period ended September 30, 2010	Millions of Yen Six-month period ended September 30, 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	¥ 4,733	¥ 3,390
Decrease in noncontrolling interests due to transfers of ownership interests in Mitsui & Co., Ltd's subsidiaries from noncontrolling interests	(324)	(3,955)

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

During the six-month period ended September 30, 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 s 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 six-month period ended September 30, 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 board of directors.

7. 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 six-month and three-month periods ended September 30, 2010 and 2009:

	Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010			Six-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009		
	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
	Millions of Yen	In Thousands	Yen	Millions of Yen	In Thousands	Yen
Basic Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**¥ 183,234**	**1,824,738**	**¥ 100.42**	¥ 73,510	1,821,650	¥ 40.35
Loss from discontinued operations -net (after income tax effect)				(675)	1,821,650	(0.37)
Net income	**183,234**	**1,824,738**	**100.42**	72,835	1,821,650	39.98
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Japanese yen convertible bonds				1	3,441	
Adjustment of effect of dilutive securities of associated companies	**(1)**			(1)		
Diluted Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**183,233**	**1,824,738**	**100.42**	73,510	1,825,091	40.28
Loss from discontinued operations -net (after income tax effect)				(675)	1,825,091	(0.37)
Net income after effect of dilutive securities	**¥ 183,233**	**1,824,738**	**¥ 100.42**	¥ 72,835	1,825,091	¥ 39.91

	Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2010			Three-Month Period Ended September 30, 2009		
	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount	Net income (numerator)	Shares (denominator)	Per share amount
	Millions of Yen	In Thousands	Yen	Millions of Yen	In Thousands	Yen
Basic Net Income Attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd. per Share:						
Income from continuing operations	**¥ 80,699**	**1,824,695**	**¥ 44.23**	¥ 15,697	1,822,211	¥ 8.61
Loss from discontinued operations -net (after income tax effect)				(184)	1,822,211	(0.10)
Net income	**80,699**	**1,824,695**	**44.23**	15,513	1,822,211	8.51
Effect of Dilutive Securities:						
Japanese yen convertible bonds				1	2,698	
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	**80,699**	**1,824,695**	**44.23**	15,697	1,824,909	8.60
Loss from discontinued operations -net (after income tax effect)				(184)	1,824,909	(0.10)
Net income after effect of dilutive securities	**¥ 80,699**	**1,824,695**	**¥ 44.23**	¥ 15,513	1,824,909	¥ 8.50

8. SEGMENT INFORMATION

	Millions of Yen							
Six-month period ended September 30, 2010 :	**Iron & Steel Products**	**Mineral & Metal Resources**	**Machinery & Infrastructure Projects**	**Chemical**	**Energy**	**Foods & Retail**	**Consumer Service & IT**	**Logistics & Financial Markets**
Revenues	¥ 81,718	¥ 224,488	¥ 124,187	¥ 386,606	¥ 667,775	¥ 283,262	¥ 73,552	¥ 37,497
Gross profit	¥ 19,910	¥ 90,516	¥ 44,260	¥ 31,827	¥ 103,570	¥ 37,112	¥ 24,383	¥ 21,563
Operating income (loss)	¥ 4,209	¥ 81,573	¥ 2,592	¥ 8,090	¥ 73,298	¥ 4,994	¥ (4,742)	¥ 6,591
Equity in earnings of associated companies net	¥ 1,966	¥ 46,156	¥ 13,527	¥ 1,908	¥ 22,115	¥ 1,546	¥ 1,711	¥ 6,212
Net income attributable to Mitsui & Co., Ltd.	¥ 3,929	¥ 77,133	¥ 9,600	¥ 4,826	¥ 64,856	¥ 2,908	¥ 1,483	¥ 3,332
Total assets at September 30, 2010	¥ 465,222	¥ 956,712	¥ 1,460,741	¥ 573,641	¥			