Summary of Consolidated Financial Results

For FY2008

(April 1, 2008 - March 31, 2009)

＊This document is an English translation of a statement written initially in Japanese.

The original in Japanese should be considered the primary version.

Marubeni CORPORATION

（TSE Code: 8002）

May 7, 2009

Summary of Consolidated Financial Statements for FY2008 (US GAAP basis)

Company Name: Marubeni Corporation (URL http://www.marubeni.com) Code Number : 8002
Listed : Tokyo, Osaka, Nagoya

Representative: ASADA Teruo President and CEO, Member of the Board
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Expected date of Annual meeting of Shareholders: June 19, 2009
Expected filing date of annual financial statement report : June 19, 2009
Expected Date of the beginning of delivery of dividends: May 29, 2009

1. Consolidated financial results for FY2008 (April 1, 2008 - March 31, 2009）

(1) Consolidated business results (%: changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Total volume of trading transactions		Operating profit		Income before income taxes		Net income	
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
FY2008	10,462,067	-1.6	234,065	16.9	200,896	-7.1	111,208	-24.5
FY2007	10,631,616	11.3	200,153	21.3	216,197	11.5	147,249	23.4

	Basic earnings per share	Diluted earnings per share	ROE	ROA (before income taxes)	Operating profit
	(yen)	(yen)	(%)	(%)	(%)
FY2008	64.04	-	16.5	4.1	2.2
FY2007	84.93	-	19.3	4.3	1.9

(Reference) Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies-net FY2008: 21,973 million yen FY2007: 55,661 million yen

(Note)

1. For Japanese Investors' convenience, Total volume of trading transactions and Operating profit are shown according to Japanese accounting practice.
2. Total volume of trading transactions is the sum of those in which Marubeni and its consolidated subsidiaries ("the Group") act as principal and those which the Group act as agent.
3. "Operating profit" reflects the company's "Gross trading profit", "Selling, general and administrative expenses" and "Provision for doubtful accounts".

(2) Consolidated financial conditions

	Total Assets	Shareholders' Equity	Shareholders' Equity Ratio	Shareholders' equity per share
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(yen)
March 31, 2009	4,707,309	567,118	12.0	326.60
March 31, 2008	5,207,225	779,764	15.0	449.04

(Note)

Shareholders' equity, Shareholders' equity ratio, and Shareholders' equity per share are stated in accordance with the US GAAP.

(3) Consolidated cash flow

	Cash flow from operating activities	Cash flow from investing activities	Cash flow from financing activities	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the term
	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)	(millions of yen)
FY2008	343,618	-387,069	257,608	573,924
FY2007	235,290	-306,855	65,865	402,281

2. Dividends information

	Dividend per share					Total Dividend (Annual)	Payout Ratio (Consolidated)	Dividend on shareholders' equity (Consolidated)
	1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Annual			
	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(yen)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(%)
FY2007	-	6.00	-	7.00	13.00	22,558	15.3	3.0
FY2008	-	7.00	-	3.00	10.00	17,367	15.6	2.6
FY2009 (prospects)	-	3.50	-	3.50	7.00		15.2	

3. Prospects of consolidated financial results for FY2009 (April 1, 2009-March 31, 2010)

(%: changes from the previous fiscal year)

	Total volume of trading transactions		Operating profit		Income before income taxes		Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.'s shareholders	
	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)	(millions of yen)	(%)
FY2009	8,000,000	-23.5	125,000	-46.6	135,000	-32.8	80,000	-28.1

	Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.'s shareholders per share
	(yen)
FY2009	46.07

(Note)

"Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.'s shareholders" is equivalent to "Net Income" which had been used until FY2008.

4. Others

(1) Changes in major consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies accounted for by equity method : No changes

(2) Changes in accounting principle, procedure or display method

①Any changes in accordance with the revision in the accounting principle : No changes

②Any changes other than ① : No changes

(3) Number of outstanding shares

①Number of outstanding shares at the end of the term	March 31, 2009 (Common shares)	1,737,940,900
(Consolidated basis/Treasury shares are included)	March 31, 2008 (Common shares)	1,737,940,900
②Number of outstanding treasury shares at the end of the term	March 31, 2009 (Common shares)	1,507,541
	March 31, 2008 (Common shares)	1,414,364
③Average number of outstanding shares during the term	FY2008 (Common shares)	1,736,461,389
	FY2007 (Common shares)	1,733,669,538

＜Notes to the description about future, other＞

The above prospects are based upon available information and assumption, at the announcement date, about uncertain factors which would influence upon future businesses. Actual results might be influenced by various factors in the future.
Assumptions of the above prospects are mentioned in page 13 "Qualitative Information on Financial Prospects for FY2009".

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【Qualitative Information & Consolidated Financial Statements】

1. Financial Results

(1) Business Environment

An overview of the economic environment for the period under review reveals that the economy slowed down in many of the advanced nations because the turmoil in the financial market, arising from the bankruptcy of a major U.S. investment bank in September, had a ripple effect on the real economy. Meanwhile, the growth in the emerging markets decelerated due to negative factors including the decrease in trade surplus. In addition, prices of primary commodities, which had remained at high levels, decreased in response to the rapid change in economy and the outflow of speculative funds.

In the U.S., it became clear that consumer spending and capital expenditure were decelerating, in addition to the decrease in housing investment, and the economy deteriorated rapidly following the bankruptcy of a major investment bank as described above. To cope with such circumstances, the U.S. government enacted the Emergency Economic Stabilization Act and the Economic Stimulus Act, etc. as large-scale economic measures. In the meantime, the Federal Reserve Board (FRB) introduced aggressive monetary easing policies that include non-traditional measures such as implementing a de-facto zero-interest-rate policy and purchasing treasury bonds.

In Europe, consumer spending and fixed asset investment slowed down due to price increases caused by a rise in prices of primary commodities, and exports decelerated against the backdrop of the global economic slowdown. The turmoil in the financial market aggravated the economic deterioration after autumn, and governments in each country determined to implement major stimulus measures and eased their monetary policies drastically.

In Asia, trade surplus decreased in many of the countries in response to the deceleration of the global economy after autumn, and the economies slowed down notably in countries and regions which are heavily dependent on exports. While the degree of economic deterioration was mild on the whole compared with the circumstances in advanced nations, some of the countries were faced with a sharp depreciation of their currencies due to factors such as a decrease in current account surplus.

In Japan, the trade surplus decreased drastically with the global economic deceleration and the appreciation of the yen after autumn, and employment and capital expenditure worsened and consumer spending slowed down at the same time. The Japanese government, amid a deep economic slump, hammered out various stimulus measures, and the Bank of Japan implemented monetary easing policies that include non-traditional measures such as purchasing corporate bonds.

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(2) Analysis of Consolidated Financial Results

Under aforementioned business environment, consolidated financial results for FY2008 is as follows:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	10,462,067	10,631,616	-169,549
Gross trading profit	644,803	596,916	47,887
Operating profit	234,065	200,153	33,912
Income before income taxes	21,973	55,661	-33,688
Net income	111,208	147,249	-36,041

Revenue	4,002,299	4,166,226	-163,927

(Note) For Japanese investors' convenience, Total volume of trading transactions and Operating profit are shown according to Japanese accounting practice.
Operating profit reflects the company's "Gross trading profit", "Selling, general and administrative expenses" and "Provision for doubtful accounts".

The consolidated total volume of trading transactions for FY2008 decreased 169.5 billion yen (1.6%) year-on-year, to 10,462.1 billion yen, despite increased transactions in food operation and power projects and infrastructure operation, due to a significant decrease in transactions in energy, overseas corporate subsidiaries and branches, lifestyle and chemicals operations.

Gross trading profit grew 47.9 billion yen (8.0%) year-on-year, to 644.8 billion yen, despite decreased profit due to valuation losses of real estate properties for sale in the construction and development operations, thanks to substantial profit increases in food, metals and mineral resources in the FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business segments.

While selling, general and administrative expenses, notably payroll expenses, rose 15.5 billion yen year-on-year, operating profit increased by 33.9 billion yen (16.9%) year-on-year, to 234.1 billion yen, as a result of increased gross trading profit.

Equity in earnings (losses) decreased 33.7 billion yen (60.5%) year-on-year, to 22.0 billion yen, because the Group recognized valuation losses for logistics-related affiliates. In addition to this, there were valuation losses on listed investment securities and asset impairment of property, plant and equipment. As a result, net income for the period declined by 36.0 billion yen (24.5%) year-on-year to 111.2 billion yen.

In the meantime, "Revenue" as defined under U.S. GAAP was 4,002.3 billion yen, or 163.9 billion yen (3.9%) lower than the same period a year previous.

Financial results for each operating segment were as follows.

Food:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	1,621,503	1,412,465	209,038
Gross trading profit	113,679	90,002	23,677
Operating profit	35,826	21,332	14,494
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	-25,074	1,392	-27,096
Net income(loss)	-19,365	10,397	-29,762

Transactions amounted to 1,621.5 billion yen, an increase of 209.0 billion yen (14.8%) year-on-year, due to increased grain-related transactions and a food distribution affiliate made into a subsidiary during the last fiscal year. Gross trading profit amounted to 113.7 billion yen, an increase of 23.7 billion yen (26.3%) year-on-year, with the increased transactions. Operating profit amounted to 35.8 billion yen, an increase of 14.5 billion yen (67.9%) year-on-year in step with the increased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) deteriorated by 27.1 billion yen (-%) year-on-year, to 25.7 billion yen, due to valuation losses on investments in a retail-related affiliate company. In addition, there were other negative factors such as valuation losses on listed investment securities. Consequently, net income (loss) for the period decreased by 29.8 billion yen (-%) year-on-year to -19.4 billion yen.

Lifestyle:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	490,357	587,629	-97,272
Gross trading profit	32,293	35,724	-3,431
Operating profit	7,797	7,620	177
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	-29	-1	-28
Net income	4,033	4,057	-24

Transactions amounted to 490.4 billion yen, a decrease of 97.3billion yen (16.6%) year-on-year with decreased transactions in textile materials and apparel products. Despite an increase in profit on transactions related to natural rubber, gross trading profit amounted to 32.3 billion yen, a decrease of 3.4 billion yen (9.6%) year-on-year, reflecting the significant impact from the decrease in transactions in the above-mentioned products. In the meantime, operating profit amounted to 7.8 billion yen, an increase of 0.2 billion yen (2.3%) year-on-year, because of reduced expenses that more than offset the decrease in gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) and net income were on a par with the results in the last fiscal year.

Forest Products:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	676,936	718,385	-41,449
Gross trading profit	42,749	45,263	-2,514
Operating profit	17,069	17,329	-260
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	-2,503	2,428	-4,931
Net income	6,194	9,697	-3,503

Transactions amounted to 676.9 billion yen, a decrease of 41.4 billion yen (5.8%) year-on-year, due to the decreased transactions in businesses related to pulp and building materials. Gross trading profit decreased by 2.5 billion yen (5.6%) year-on-year to 42.7 billion with decreased profit from the Musi Pulp project and transactions related to printing papers and chips. Operating profit amounted to 17.1 billion yen, a decrease of 0.3 billion yen (1.5%) year-on-year, despite a transitory gain from reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts, due to decreased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) amounted to a net loss of 2.5 billion yen, a deterioration of 4.9 billion yen (-%) year-on-year, due to the deteriorated performance in a pulp manufacturing affiliate and the afforestation project abroad. As a result, net income for the period declined by 3.5 billion yen (36.1%) year-on-year to 6.2 billion yen.

Chemicals:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	810,558	904,367	-93,809
Gross trading profit	30,144	30,803	-659
Operating profit	8,307	9,385	-1,078
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	3,127	595	2,532
Net income	5,200	5,585	-385

Transactions amounted to 810.6 billion yen, a decrease of 93.8billion yen (10.4%) year-on-year, with decreased transactions in basic chemicals. Gross trading profit decreased by 0.7 billion yen (2.1%) year-on-year, to 30.1 billion yen, with reduced profit from transactions related to plastics. Operating profit amounted to 8.3 billion yen, a decrease of 1.1 billion yen (11.5%) year-on-year, due to the decreased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) increased by 2.5billion yen (425.5%) year-on-year, to 3.1 billion yen, with increased profit from overseas affiliates involved in inorganic chemicals business and synthetic rubber business. In addition to the above, there was a decrease in dividends income and valuation losses on listed investment securities. As a result, net income for the period decreased by 0.4 billion yen (6.9%) year-on-year to 5.2 billion yen.

Energy:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	2,872,774	3,020,311	-147,537
Gross trading profit	92,359	89,300	3,059
Operating profit	64,893	58,094	6,799
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	254	594	-340
Net income	52,045	38,864	13,181

Transactions amounted to 2,872.8 billion yen, a decrease of 147.5 billion yen (4.9%) year-on-year, with a decrease in petroleum-related transactions. Gross trading profit grew 3.1 billion yen (3.4%) year-on-year, to 92.4 billion yen, due to increased transactions notably in the oil and gas concessions. Operating profit amounted to 64.9 billion yen, an increase of 6.8 billion yen (11.7%) year-on-year, with increased gross trading profit. Although equity in earnings (losses) decreased by 0.3 billion yen (57.2%) year-on-year to 0.3 billion yen, net income for the period rose by 13.2 billion yen (33.9%) year-on-year to 52.0 billion yen with increased operating profit, as well as an increase in dividends income and gains on sales of investment securities.

Metals and Mineral Resources:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	909,641	951,648	-42,007
Gross trading profit	34,248	19,050	15,198
Operating profit	23,312	8,478	14,834
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	11,343	16,665	-5,322
Net income	21,602	22,202	-600

Transactions amounted to 909.6 billion yen, a decrease of 42.0 billion yen (4.4%) year-on-year, despite an increase in prices of raw materials for steel making, due to reductions in prices of nonferrous and light metal products and the volume of transactions in these products. Gross trading profit rose by 15.2 billion yen (79.8%) year-on-year to 34.2 billion yen, with the increased transactions related to raw materials for steel making. Operating profit amounted to 23.3 billion yen, an increase of 14.8 billion yen (175.0%) year-on-year, in step with increased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) dropped by 5.3 billion yen (31.9%) year-on-year to 11.3 billion yen, due to decreased prices of non-ferrous and light metal products. Owing to the absence of gains on sale of investment securities that were posted in the previous fiscal year, as well as the above-mentioned factors, net income for the period declined by 0.6 billion yen (2.7%) year-on-year to 21.6 billion yen.

Transportation Machinery:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	626,788	659,722	-32,934
Gross trading profit	46,789	51,059	-4,270
Operating profit	10,498	14,489	-3,991
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	2,807	4,486	-1,679
Net income	4,430	14,132	-9,702

Transactions decreased by 32.9 billion yen (5.0%) year-on-year, to 626.8 billion yen, due largely to the decrease in transactions in construction machinery operations. Gross trading profit amounted to 46.8 billion yen, a decrease of 4.3 billion yen (8.4%) year-on-year, because of the above-mentioned decrease in transactions. Operating profit decreased by 4.0 billion yen (27.5%) year-on-year to 10.5 billion yen, with decreased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) declined by 1.7 billion yen (37.4%) year-on-year, to 2.8 billion yen, due to the decrease in earnings in farm machinery company. In addition to the above, there were valuation losses on listed investment securities during the current fiscal year and gains on sale of investment securities and an alleviation of income tax burden in the previous fiscal year. As a result, net income for the period declined by 9.7 billion yen (68.7%) year-on-year to 4.4 billion yen.

Power Projects and Infrastructure:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	480,500	361,202	119,298
Gross trading profit	50,143	40,485	9,658
Operating profit	22,695	18,170	4,525
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	11,475	7,917	3,558
Net income	11,528	11,483	45

Transactions amounted to 480.5 billion yen, an increase of 119.3 billion yen (33.0%) year-on-year, due mainly to the Caribbean integrated power business made into a subsidiary during the previous fiscal year. Gross trading profit rose by 9.7 billion yen (23.9%) year-on-year, to 50.1 billion, with increased transactions. Operating profit amounted to 22.7 billion yen, an increase of 4.5 billion yen (24.9%) year-on-year, with increased gross trading profit. Net income for the period remained on a par with the result in the previous fiscal year due to deteriorations in interest expense-net and minority interests, despite an increase in profit on equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies by 3.6 billion yen (44.9%) year-on-year to 11.5 billion yen with the acquisition of an overseas company involved in the power generation business.

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Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	830,908	756,883	74,025
Gross trading profit	25,156	25,911	-755
Operating profit	6,265	5,733	532
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	5,876	2,473	3,403
Net income	7,149	5,477	1,672

Transactions increased by 74.0 billion yen (9.8%) year-on-year to 830.9 billion yen with increased transactions related to traffic projects. In the meantime, gross trading profit declined by 0.8 billion yen (2.9%) year-on-year, to 25.2 billion yen, due to the decreased profit in domestic operating company. Operating profit amounted to 6.3 billion yen, an increase of 0.5 billion yen (9.3%) year-on-year, because of a transitory gain from reversal of allowance for doubtful accounts following debt collection. Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies increased by 3.4 billion yen (137.6%) year-on-year, to 5.9 billion yen, due to an increase in profit on equity in earnings notably in the ship related business. As a result, net income for the period amounted to 7.1 billion yen, an increase of 1.7 billion yen (30.5%) year-on-year.

Real Estate Development:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	139,921	138,472	1,449
Gross trading profit	23,000	32,442	-9,442
Operating profit	3,924	14,227	-10,303
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	-459	65	-524
Net income	-3,688	2,642	-6,330

Transactions increased by 1.4 billion yen (1.0%) year-on-year, to 139.9 billion yen, despite decreased transactions in overseas housing business, due to the increased transactions in investor-oriented real estate investment projects. Gross trading profit amounted to 23.0 billion yen, a decrease of 9.4 billion yen (29.1%) year-on-year, due to write-down of real estate properties for sale in Japan, despite the increased profit in investor-oriented real estate properties. Operating profit decreased by 10.3 billion yen (72.4%) year-on-year, to 3.9 billion yen, due to increased expenses, in addition to decreased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) of investment in affiliated companies decreased by 0.5 billion yen (-%) year-on-year to amount to equity in losses of 0.5 billion yen. In addition, there were other negative factors such as asset impairment of long-term assets. As a result, net loss (income) for the period deteriorated by 6.3 billion yen (-%) year-on-year to -3.7 billion yen.

FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	326,918	317,623	9,295
Gross trading profit	51,918	41,605	10,313
Operating profit	4,597	1,338	3,259
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	622	765	-143
Net income	3,368	-1,884	5,252

Transactions amounted to 326.9 billion yen, an increase of 9.3 billion yen (2.9%) year-on-year, due to the PC wholesale-related business made into a subsidiary during the last fiscal year. Gross trading profit rose by 10.3 billion yen (24.8%) year-on-year, to 51.9 billion yen, because of the increased profit of a domestic IT-related company in addition to the increased transactions. Operating profit amounted to 4.6 billion yen, an increase of 3.3 billion yen (243.6%) year-on-year, with the increased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) of investment in affiliated companies decreased by 0.1 billion yen (18.7%) year-on-year to 0.6 billion yen. Net income for the period increased by 5.3 billion yen (-%) year-on-year, to 3.4 billion yen, because of the absence of the effect of losses related to fund management transactions that were posted in the previous fiscal year.

Iron & Steel Strategies and Coordination:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	1,017	1,016	1
Gross trading profit	1,017	1,016	1
Operating profit	-390	-278	-112
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	13,908	17,399	-3,491
Net income	14,933	16,480	-1,547

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Transactions and gross trading profit amounted to 1.0 billion yen, which was on a par with the results in the previous fiscal year. Operating loss deteriorated by 0.1 billion yen (-%) year-on-year to 0.4 billion yen. Equity in earnings (losses) of investment in affiliated companies decreased by 3.5 billion yen (20.1%) year-on-year to 13.9 billion yen, due to decreased profit in domestic and overseas affiliates involved with steel related products businesses. As a result, net income for the period declined by 1.5 billion yen (9.4%) year-on-year to 14.9 billion yen.

Overseas Corporate Subsidiaries and Branches:

(millions of yen)

	FY2008	FY2007	Variance
Total volume of trading transactions	1,444,452	1,542,418	-97,966
Gross trading profit	110,503	102,967	7,536
Operating profit	28,877	20,522	8,355
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies	1,043	619	424
Net income	16,302	6,960	9,342

Transactions decreased by 98.0 billion yen (6.4%) year-on-year, to 1,444.5 billion yen, despite increased transactions in Marubeni America Corporation, due to the effect of exchange fluctuations and decreased transactions in chemicals-related transactions in Marubeni Thailand Co., Ltd. Gross trading profit rose by 7.5 billion yen (7.3%) year-on-year, to 110.5 billion yen, with increased transactions in the agrochemicals and fertilizer-related businesses in Marubeni America Corporation. Operating profit amounted to 28.9 billion yen, an increase of 8.4 billion yen (40.7%) year-on-year, in step with increased gross trading profit. Equity in earnings (losses) of investment in affiliated companies increased by 0.4 billion yen (68.5%) year-on-year to 1.0 billion yen. As a result, net income for the period grew 9.3 billion yen (134.2%) year-on-year to 16.3 billion yen.

(3) Qualitative Information on Financial Prospects for FY2009

An overview of the economic environment for FY2009 reveals that the growth rate of the global economy is projected to mark the worst postwar slump as the advanced nations on the whole will fall into negative growth and the growth in emerging markets will decelerate. However, we expect that the U.S. economy will bottom out in the second half of 2009 due partly to the effect of its fiscal and monetary policies, in response to which the global economy will gradually head toward recovery. Given these circumstances, we expect that there will be increasing momentum for the bottoming out and rebounding of the prices of primary commodities.

While we expect it will be difficult for the Japanese economy to achieve a self-sustained recovery and think that the economic stagnation will linger on for the time being, it will bottom out at a moderate pace if the global economy recovers and the upward pressure on the yen subsides. In the meantime, we expect that the Bank of Japan will maintain its monetary easing policy to provide an underpinning to the fragile economy.

Under such circumstances, we project our operating results to decrease on a year-on-year basis in business segments which are susceptible to market conditions such as the metals and mineral resources segment and energy segment but performance in business segments such as food segment and power projects and infrastructure segment will remain relatively steady and support the earnings of the Group.

＜Consolidated financial prospects for FY2009＞ (billions of yen)

	Forecast FY2009	Results FY2008
Total volume of trading transactions	8,000.0	10,462.1
Operating profit	125.0	234.1
Income before income taxes	135.0	200.9
Net income	80.0	111.2
Net income per share (yen)	46.07	64.04

(Note)

” Net income” and “net income per share” in the consolidated financial prospects for FY2009 represent “Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.’s shareholders” and “Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.’s shareholders per share”, respectively. “Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.’s shareholders” and “Net income attributable to Marubeni Corp.’s shareholders per share” each corresponds to “net income” and “net income per share” in the FY2008.

＜Major assumptions＞

Foreign exchange rate: USD1 = 95yen

JPY TIBOR: 0.800%

USD LIBOR: 1.300%

Oil North Sea Brent: USD50 / Barrel

Copper LME: USD4,400 / MT

Notes to the description about future: The above-stated projections are based on information that is available as of the date of release of this material and on certain assumptions considered reasonable. Actual business results may vary for a variety of causes which may arise in the future.

(4) Analysis of Consolidated Financial Conditions

① **Conditions of Assets, Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity**

(billions of yen)

	March 31 2009	March 31 2008	Variance
Total assets	4.707.3	5,207.2	-499.9
Shareholders' equity	567.1	779.8	-212.6
Interest-bearing debt	2,533.8	2,442.3	91.5
Net interest-bearing debt (Net D/E ratio)	1,911.6 3.37times	2,002.0 2.57 times	-90.4 0.80 points

Net interest-bearing debt after factoring out impact of FAS No.133 (Net D/E ratio)	1,894.4 3.34 times	1,988.8 2.55 times	-94.4 -0.79 points

Net interest-bearing debt is calculated as cash and cash equivalents subtracted from interest-bearing debt (sum of long-term and short-term debts and bonds).

Total consolidated assets decreased 499.9 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 4,707.3 billion yen because of a decrease in investments in and long-term receivables due from affiliated companies, accounts receivable and net property, plant and equipment. Gross consolidated interest-bearing debt declined 90.4 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 1,911.6 billion yen due to an increase in financing to meet the financing requirements for new investments while there was an increase in cash and cash equivalents. Despite the addition of net income, consolidated shareholders' equity dropped by 212.6 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year to 567.1 billion yen due largely to the deterioration of currency translation adjustments and unrealized gains (losses) on investment securities and derivatives. As a result, the net debt/equity ratio was 3.37 times.

② **Cash Flows**

Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period were 573.9 billion yen, a decrease of 171.6 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

(Operating activities)

Net cash generated from operating activities amounted to 343.6 billion yen despite the increase of working capital, due to steady operating income mainly from overseas mineral resources-related subsidiaries.

(Investing activities)

Net cash used in investment activities was 387.1 billion yen, primarily because of the execution of new investments in overseas natural resources-related projects and power projects.

As a result, free cash flow for the period was negative 43.5 billion yen.

(Financing activities)

Net cash generated from financing activities came to 257.6 billion yen as a result of the financing by short-term and long-term debt to meet the financing requirements for new investments.

(5) Basic Policy Regarding Earnings Appropriation and Dividends of FY2008 and FY2009

Marubeni recognizes that its important corporate responsibilities lie in paying stable dividends to shareholders in a consistent manner as well as maximizing corporate value and competitiveness by building up and effectively utilizing internal reserves. With regard to dividends, the Company applies a new basic policy to determine dividend aiming for consolidated payout ratio of around 15%, based on the principle of linking dividends to the company's business results for each term, in consideration of a clear profit distribution to our shareholders.

As for the frequency of dividend distribution of surplus for each fiscal year, the Company retains its conventional manner to pay dividend twice a year—interim and year-end dividends. As the Company's Articles of Incorporation prescribe, pursuant to the provisions of Article 459, Section 1 of the Companies Act, its Board of Directors is entitled to resolve and distribute surplus, it is our basic policy that payment of each dividend is to be resolved by the Board of Directors.

In accordance with the aforementioned basic policies, the annual dividend per share for FY2008 is expected to be 10 yen (of which, interim dividend of 7 yen have already been paid), a decrease of 3 yen from the previous year, in light of the fact that consolidated net income amounts to 111.2 billion yen. Therefore it is to be resolved at the board meeting scheduled on May 18, 2009, that the year-end dividend on common stock for FY2008 shall be 3 yen per share, and the payment date shall be May 29, 2009.

Concerning retained earnings, the Company plans to allocate them into investments and loans in the strategic fields, which consequently contribute to shareholders' profit through improvement of future business performance.

With respect to the annual dividend on common stock for Fiscal 2009, we plan to distribute 7 yen per share (an interim dividend of 3.5 yen and a year-end dividend of 3.5 yen).

(6) Risk Information

Major risks that could have a serious impact on investor decisions associated with the business operations and other activities of Marubeni Corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries are outlined below. The risks discussed, however, are not inclusive of the full range of possible risks faced in the broad range of activities engaged in by Marubeni and its consolidated subsidiaries. Any number of additional risks other than those discussed below could also impact business performance. Furthermore, risks considered to have a low likelihood of materializing have also been disclosed, from the perspective of enduring proactive information disclosure. Forward-looking statements with respect to the risks discussed below reflect the reasonable judgment of the Company’s management based on information available as of March 31, 2009.

(1) Risks regarding overall Marubeni Operations

① Impact of the Japanese and global economies on the Marubeni Group

Marubeni (the “Company”) and its consolidated subsidiaries (together, the “Group”) are a general trading company engaged in a wide range of business activities in Japan and over 70 countries. Since the business activities of the Group encompass a variety of commercial and investment activities throughout a broad spectrum of industries in both in Japan and overseas that include the production and procurement of primary commodities such as resources as well as the manufacture and sale of finished goods, the Group feels the effects from the economies in Japan and the countries in which it does business as well as the global economy as a whole. Any worsening or slowdown in these economies carries the possibility of a negative impact on the operating activities, performance and financial position of the Group.

② Credit risks regarding business partners

The Group extends credit to business partners in various forms such as notes and accounts receivable-trade, advance payments to suppliers, loans, guarantees and other means, and the Group concludes merchandise supply, subcontracting, operational outsourcing, and other types of contracts with business partners, as part of sales activities. The incurrence of credit risk due to the inability of business partners to fulfill their credit obligations or a breach of contract by these business partners could negatively impact business results and financial position of the Group.

To protect against such credit risks, the Group carries out thorough risk management when granting any credit. However, there is no assurance that such measures will completely prevent the occurrence of credit risk. Moreover, in preparation of any possible loss incurred by the exteriorization of such credit risks, the Group maintains an allowance for doubtful account based on a prior assessment and estimate of the creditworthiness of business partners, collateral value and other set factors. Nevertheless, actual losses may exceed these established allowances.

③ Investment risk

The Group, both independently and in collaboration with other companies, establishes new companies and purchase existing enterprises in the course of their business operations. Most of these business investments are of minimal liquidity and require sizeable amounts of capital. The Group may be unable to withdraw from such businesses in an optimal manner or timeframe, which could inevitably require the commitment of an additional expenditure of capital.

To address the risk associated with investment activity and other means, when making any new investments, the Group conducts thorough risk management that also includes an a review as to whether such investments are generating good return enough to compensate for their risk. However, a decline in the value of these investments or the necessity of additional expenditures of capital may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

④ Concentration of risk exposure

Certain parts of the commercial and investing activities of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries, including business activities in Indonesia, Chile and the Philippines, are conducted with a high degree of concentration in specific investees, markets or regions. Marubeni classifies each country according to differing levels of country risk, establishes trading control criteria for each country, and executes necessary control and management in such a manner as to assure that its overall portfolio will remain proper and prudent. However, if the business performances of such investees turn out to be poor or if the business environment in such markets or regions deteriorates, the business performances and financial positions of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries may be adversely affected.

⑤ Ability of fund-raising and funding cost

The Group engages in fund-raising with an emphasis on maintaining an optimal mix of funding in line with the requirements of their respective asset portfolios and ensuring liquidity. However, significant disruptions in major domestic and overseas financial markets, shortages of cash flow from operating activities, declining profitability, failure in asset-liability management, or significant downward revisions in the Group's credit ratings by the rating agencies could constrain fund-raising or lead to an increase in funding cost, which may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑥ Market risks

ⅰ) Fluctuations in the prices of goods and merchandise

Since the Group handles a variety of merchandise, and enters into commodity futures and forward contracts to mitigate the risk of fluctuations in market conditions for certain merchandise, contracts and anticipated transactions, changes in their respective market conditions may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

In addition, the Group is engaged in resources and energy development businesses and other manufacturing businesses. Changes in market conditions relating to the products and manufactured goods sold by these businesses may adversely affect the Group's business results and financial conditions.

ⅱ) Market liquidity (liquidity risk))

The Group hold a variety of assets including financial products which are traded in the market. The market liquidity of the assets held by the Group may decrease significantly due to factors such as turmoil in the financial market, as a result of which the value of the assets held by the Group may decline. In such a case, business results and financial conditions of the Company and its consolidated subsidiaries may be adversely affected.

ⅲ) Fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates

The Group conducts transactions under a variety of currencies and terms, and enters into forward-exchange contracts and other derivative transactions to mitigate the risk of exchange rate fluctuations associated with transactions, receivables and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies. However, changes in market exchange rates may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

ⅳ) Fluctuations in interest rates

The Group raises necessary funds from financial institutions, the issuance of bonds and other means from capital markets. Further, the Group has interest-bearing debt at fixed interest rates or at floating interest rates. While the interest from the majority of the operating assets held by the Group offsets the interest rate risk associated with debt through Asset-Liability Management, the Group utilizes interest rate swaps and other means to mitigate the risk of interest rate fluctuations. However, changes in market interest rates may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

ⅴ) Gains and losses on marketable debt and equity securities

To strengthen business relationships and for other purposes, the Group invests in marketable debt securities, marketable equity securities and other types of securities. At the time of purchase, these securities are classified as trading, held-to-maturity, or available-for-sale securities.

Trading and available-for-sale securities held by the Group carry the risk of fluctuations in original value due to changes in the fair value. The posting of impairment losses on these securities at low points in fair value may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

ⅵ) Risks concerning employees' retirement benefit expenses

As pension assets of the Group include domestic and foreign stocks and bonds, sluggish performance in securities markets could decrease its asset values and increase its pension expenses or could require the Group to accumulate pension assets. In such an event, the Group's business results and financial conditions may be adversely affected.

⑦ Losses on fixed assets such as real estate and machinery

The Group owns fixed assets such as real estate and machinery which is sold or leased to third parties or used for the Group's own purposes. Such fixed assets have the potential to cause losses if they experience a decline in value. Although the Group depreciates these fixed assets in conformity with U.S. accounting standards, if they experience a severe drop in value, this may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑧ Laws and regulations

In the course of operations, the Group is subject to a broad range of laws and regulations both in Japan and other applicable countries. Changes in or unanticipated interpretations of these laws and regulations could increase the obligations pertaining to legal and regulatory compliance placed on the Group. Accordingly, changes or altered interpretations of laws and regulations may result in punitive measures, including the interruption of the Group’s operating activities, lower the Group’s credibility or cause the occurrence of other circumstances that may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑨ Significant litigation

In the course of business activities in Japan and overseas, the Group may be party to litigation, disputes and other legal proceedings. When party to such litigation, predicting the outcome is impossible given the inherent uncertainty of these matters. Such litigation may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑩ Environmental Risk

The Group conducts business activities globally across a broad range of industries. Environmental pollution as a result of these activities could result in business stoppage, decontamination expenses or legal fees in response to litigation by local residents, which could damage its social reputation. In order to cope with such environmental risks, the Group introduced an environmental management system in fiscal 1999, under which environmental impact evaluations are made for each new financing and development project as a means of assessing the potential environmental burden and reducing environmental risks. This notwithstanding, there is a possibility that potential environmental burdens will materialize and may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑪ Natural Disaster Risk

Earthquakes and other natural disasters could cause damage and loss to the Group’s offices and facilities and inhibit the normal business activities of the Group. While every effort has been made to implement appropriate countermeasures such as the preparation of disaster preparedness manuals, study of business continuity plan, earthquake countermeasures and fire prevention drills, as the potential for damages from natural disasters cannot be completely mitigated, such disasters may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

⑫ Other risks inherent and related to overall Marubeni operations

Negligence on the part of employees charged with executing business operations, and malfunctions pertaining to computer systems supporting business activities are among the other risks that may adversely affect the business results and financial condition of the Group.

(2) Risk Management

The Group has adopted a circular method for decision-making on individual transactions involving significant extensions of credit or amounts of investment. Once done, decision-making over large new projects is handled by the submission of periodic reports to the Corporate Management Committee in an effort to further strengthen individual risk management.

From the perspective of diversifying overall risk, integrated risk management is carried out by gaining a clear understanding of possible risks (measurable risks) through quantitative analysis of factors such as market risk, credit risk and investment risk as they relate to a particular country, industry or trading partner. A basic risk management policy and internal rules have been established for comprehensive risk management to enable decision-making and monitoring to be carried out appropriately, and the organization, reporting lines, methodology and system infrastructure to implement this policy and system of rules and regulations has been put in place.

On the other hand, for risks that is not readily amenable to quantitative analysis such as compliance risk (risks that cannot be measured), corporate governance has been strengthened and a system of internal controls have been put in place to prevent the occurrence of problems by means of shoring up the system of compliance oversight.

Nevertheless, there is a possibility that the Group’s system of risk management may not function adequately to address a diverse number of risks that either presently exist or may arise in the future in relation to the broad range of business activities conducted by the Group, and in that case, the business results and financial condition of the Group may be adversely affected.

(3) The Medium-term Management Plan

The Group inaugurated its new two-year medium-term management plan, “SG2009” in April 2008, but as is mentioned in “3. Management Policy (1) Basic Management Policy”, its numerical targets were revised. The revised numerical targets of the Plan are to achieve two-year consolidated net income of over 190 billion yen, a net debt to equity ratio of around 2.5 times, risk asset of within shareholders’ equity, a ROA of about 2%. By achieving these quantitative targets, the Group will achieve shareholders’ equity of around 730 billion yen and ROE of around 12%.

However, these targets were prepared based on certain assumptions, hypotheses and projections regarding the persistence of certain economic conditions, industry trends, and other concerns that were deemed appropriate at the time of development. A number of unknown and uncontrollable factors including changes in the business environment could prevent us from achieving these targets.

(4) Significant Accounting Policies and Estimates

The Company prepares its consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted and recognized in the United States. In preparing important accounting policies and these statements, certain accounting estimates and assumptions are utilized as needed when calculating assets and liabilities as of the fiscal year-end, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and earnings and expenses incurred during the year. In determining accounting estimates and assumptions, the management of the Company makes what it believes to be a reasonable inference based on experience and on a case-by-case basis. Thus, estimates and assumptions made in this way may have an inherent degree of uncertainty, and actual results could differ from those estimates.

The management considers those estimates and assumptions are reasonable, however, in case there are unexpected changes, they could have a material impact on the Company’s consolidated financial statements.

2. Business Group

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries conduct diversified business activities such as importing and exporting (including international business transactions) and domestic business transactions, while providing various services and making internal and external business investment and resource development in broad-ranging fields of food, textiles, materials, pulp and paper, chemicals, energy, metals and mineral resources, machinery, real estate development, finance, logistics, and information-related fields and other businesses, making the most of our worldwide business bases and information network.

The Company breaks its operating segments into 12 segments identified by products, in addition to overseas corporate subsidiaries and branches.

Below are our products and services, and some of our major group firms by operating segment.

Effective April 2008, the segments of Textile, Forest products & general merchandise, Transportation & Industrial Machinery, Power Projects, Plant, Ship & Infrastructure Projects, Information & Communication and Finance, Logistics & New Business have been reorganized as Lifestyle, Forest Products, Transportation Machinery, Power Projects & Infrastructure, Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery, and FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business. Furthermore, "Domestic Branches and Offices" which used to be included in "Corporate & Elimination" was distributed into each product segment.

Food: This group produces and distributes all sorts of foods such as fodder, soy beans, grain, sugar, processed food and beverages, raw materials, foodstuffs for commercial use, and agricultural and marine products.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Nisshin Feed Co., Ltd., Pacific Grain Terminal Ltd., Nacx Nakamura Corporation, Yamaboshiya Co., Ltd., Cia. Iguaçu de Café Solúvel, Columbia Grain International

Affiliated companies: Toyo Sugar Refining Co., Ltd., The Nisshin OilliO Group, Ltd., The Daiei, Inc., The Maruetsu, Inc., Tobu Store Co., Ltd.

Lifestyle: The Group deals with wide-ranging products in the Lifestyle segment including clothing, footwear, interior goods, sundry goods, office equipment, fitness machines and tires. In addition, the Group operates various businesses from planning, manufacturing, importing, and wholesaling of products to brand development, consulting services and business investment, while providing a variety of services, both domestically and internationally.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Fashion Link, Limited, Marubeni Intex Co., Ltd., Marubeni Mate Co. Ltd, Marubeni International Commodities (Singapore)

Affiliated companies: Fabricant Co., Ltd.

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Forest products: This group manufactures and distributes raw materials for paper production, paper and cardboard, and takes part in afforestation projects and sells housing materials both domestically and internationally.

Subsidiaries:	Marubeni Pulp & Paper Sales Co., Ltd., Koa Kogyo Co., Ltd., Marubeni Building Materials Co., Ltd., Tanjungenim Lestari Pulp & Paper
Affiliated companies:	Marusumi Paper Co., Ltd., Daishowa-Marubeni International Ltd.

Chemicals: This group handles a wide variety of goods ranging from upstream, such as basic petrochemicals, to downstream, such as electronic materials and agrochemicals. Focusing on Middle East and South West Asia, as well as China, as a priority market, this group is conducting business with a balance between investment and trade.

Subsidiaries:	Marubeni Plax Corporation, Marubeni Chemix Corporation
Affiliated companies:	Dampier Salt Limited, CMK Electronics (Wuxi) Shen Hua Chemical Industrial Co., Ltd.

Energy: This group focuses on products related to energy such as oil and gas, etc. It also takes part in various sorts of businesses which benefit from the development of resources through retail such as gas stations.

Subsidiaries:	Marubeni Energy Corporation, Marubeni Oil & Gus (USA) Inc.
Affiliated companies:	Shenzhen Sino-Benny LPG Co., Ltd. Mitsui Marubeni Liquefied Gas Co., Ltd.

Metals and mineral resources: This group produces, processes and sells nonferrous light metals both domestically and internationally, in addition to developing and trading of raw materials for production of steel and light metals internationally.

Subsidiaries:	Marubeni Metals Corporation, Marubeni Tetsugen Co., Ltd., Marubeni LP Holding B.V., Marubeni Aluminium Australia Pty. Ltd., Marubeni Coal Pty. Ltd.
Affiliated companies:	Toyo-Memory Technology Sdn. Bhd. Resource Pacific Holdings Pty Limited

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Transportation Machinery: This group focuses on domestic and international trade (export import, wholesale, and retail) in aerospace and defense systems, automotive, construction and agricultural machinery, and other transportation related machinery, as well as automobile machinery; and related services such as loans and investments, trade finance, leasing and overseas business support services.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Aerospace Corporation,
Marubeni Aviation Services Ltd.,
Marubeni Auto & Construction Machinery America, Inc.

Affiliated companies: Kubota Europe S.A.

Power Projects & Infrastructure: This group develops, invests in, and operates power projects and infrastructure projects, especially power generation (including desalinization, co-generation and wind power projects), while undertaking the procurement and installation of generators, power distribution grids, electrical substations, potable water treatment and wastewater treatment as well as making loans and investments to other new technologies and business models in the alternate energy field. In the telecommunications field, the group is involved in export, offshore trade, and investment in communications, broadcasting and information systems.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Power Systems Corporation,
Marubeni Power Development Corporation,
Axia Power Holdings B.V., Marubeni Caribbean Power Holdings, Inc.,
Aguas Decima S.A.,

Affiliated companies: Uni-Mar Enerji Yatirimlari A.S., TeaM Energy Corporation,
Lion Power Holdings Pte., Hsin Tao Power Corporation

Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery: This group deals with equipment procurement and construction of oil, gas, chemical environmental, steel, cement and other industrial plants, infrastructure development such as railway/airport and paper & pulp manufacturing machinery, alternative energy facilities, and other industrial machineries; origination and management of projects in domestic and overseas markets. Also included in the division are trading, leasing, and charter of various types of cargo vessels and tankers.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Tekmatex Corporation, Marubeni Protechs Corporation,
Marubeni Techno-Systems Corp., Royal Maritime Corporation,
Midwest Railcar Corporation

Affiliated companies: Kaji Technology Corporation,
Energy Infrastructure Investment Pty Ltd

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Development and Construction: In addition to a housing business that focuses on the development of the "Grand-Suite" series condominiums for sale in Japan, this Group operates a broad range of real estate-related businesses, including a real estate development business dealing in residences and office buildings, overseas as well as intermediary and development businesses of REIT/investment fund-oriented real estate properties.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Real Estate Co., Ltd., Marubeni Real Estate Sales Co., Ltd., Marubeni Community Co., Ltd, Shanghai House Property Development

Affiliated companies: Tipness Co., Ltd., Koshigaya Community Plaza Co., Ltd.

FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business: Both domestically and internationally, this group is involved in various financial businesses such as investment finance - fund management and fund investment - and financial product trading, while in the logistics area, it operates forwarding business and logistics related consultation, among others. In the insurance area, it operates an insurance intermediary business. In communication business area, this group deals with export/import and domestic sales of personal computers and related products, IT related businesses including IP network infrastructure businesses, ASP/ISP businesses, cell phone related businesses, computer systems development, IT solution businesses, cable TV, CS and other broadcasting businesses, and IC tag/RFID business.

In innovative business area it takes part in emission trading business in addition to investing in biotechnology-related area and new technology area.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Logistics Corporation, Marubeni Safenet Co., Ltd, Marubeni Telecom Co., Ltd., Marubeni Information Systems Co., Ltd., Marubeni Infotec Corporation, Global Access Ltd., VECTANT Ltd.

Affiliated companies: MG Leasing Corporation, Eastern Sea Leam Chabang Terminal Co., Ltd.

Iron & Steel Strategies and Coordination: This group is involved in domestic and international manufacture, processing and sales of steel related products such as steel plate, steel pipe, and special steel, operated by its affiliated companies such as Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc. Also, the group provides its customers with high value-added solution services.

Affiliated companies: Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc., Marubeni Construction Material Lease Co., Ltd., Thai Cold Rolled Steel Sheet Public Co., Ltd.

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Overseas corporate subsidiaries and branches: Overseas corporate subsidiaries and branches are located throughout the world, and handle various merchandises and perform related activities.

Overseas corporate subsidiaries: Marubeni America Corporation, Marubeni Europe p.l.c.

Corporate and administration, etc.: This group carries out financial services, group finance, etc.

Subsidiaries: Marubeni Financial Service Corporation,
Marubeni Personnel Management Corporation

3. Management Policy

(1) Basic Management Policy

The Group has been promoting its two-year medium-term management plan called “SG2009” since FY2008.

In “SG2009”, the Group aims to build a strong revenue base that can survive any changes in the management environment and achieve sustainable growth by establishing a strict risk management system, in addition to accumulating prime assets and pursuing asset efficiency with a view to further step up its revenue base and financial strength, which were bolstered through implementation of the “G” PLAN.

However, the global economy deteriorated rapidly from the second half of FY2008, which triggered issues such as a decline in demand, slowdown in consumption and plunge in market prices, making it difficult for the Group to attain numerical targets of SG2009. Therefore, we revised the numerical targets of the Plan as listed in the following. In the meantime, we will maintain the basic policy of “SG2009” in which we will strive to achieve sustainable growth over the medium and long term.

The revised main quantitative targets and results for FY2008 of the “SG2009” are as summarized in the following table:

	Initial targets	Revised targets	Results for FY2008
Consolidated net income	Total 350.0 billion yen over 2 years	Total 190.0 billion yen over 2 years	Total 111.2 billion yen
Consolidated net D/E ratio	2.0-2.5 times range	Around 2.5 times	3.37 times
Risk assets	Within shareholders’ equity	Within shareholders’ equity	673.7 billion yen (shareholders’ equity : 567.1billion yen)
ROA	Over 3%	Around 2%	2.24%

By achieving these quantitative targets, the Group will achieve shareholders’ equity of around 730 billion yen (Since FY2009, "Shareholders' equity" includes "noncontrolling interest") and ROE of around 12%.

(2) The Progress of the medium-term management plan "SG2009"

The Progress of "SG2009" for the fiscal year under review is as following.

Consolidated net income for the fiscal year under review amounted to 111.2 billion yen. This indicates that we achieved the revised numerical targets of SG2009 for net income of 190.0 billion yen in total over two fiscal years by 58.5%. In addition, we recorded total assets at the end of the current period of 4,707.3 billion yen and ROA of 2.24% as a result of executing new investments and loans in priority fields.

From the financial aspects, while net income increased, shareholders' equity decreased by 212.6 billion yen from 779.8 billion yen at the end of the previous fiscal year, to 567.1 billion yen to fall below the risk asset, due to negative factors including a decline in prices of its shareholdings and the yen's further appreciation. In the meantime, consolidated net D/E ratio as of the end of the period under review was 3.37 times, which was a deteriorated of 0.8 point from 2.57 times at the end of the previous fiscal year as a result of the decline in shareholders' equity.

With respect to various measures of SG2009, the Group allocated management resources to priority fields from the medium- and long-term viewpoints and executed new investments and loans of approximately 300.0 billion yen during the period under review. In the mineral resource and energy operations, for instance, the Group acquired a 30% stake each in the copper mine concessions in Esperanza and El Tesoro copper projects in Chile and increased the shareholding in Resource Pacific Holding Pty Limited, a coal mine operating and management company in Australia, to about 22%. In the overseas I(W)PP field, the Group acquired Senoko Power Ltd. in Singapore and took a stake in part of concessions in a combined thermal power plant of Hsin Tao Power Corp. in Taiwan.

In FY2009, the Group will place more emphasis on defense in the light of recognition of the current severe business environment and implement efforts for improving financial standing and enhancing profitability as priority measures. As for allocation of management resources in priority fields, we initially set a target of executing new investments and loans of about 600 billion yen over the two years. However, we will place a higher priority on improving our financial position and execute new investments and loans after going through a careful screening process without sticking to the figure of 600 billion yen.

As for our measures for promoting utilization and promotion of diverse human resources, the Group established special-purpose subsidiaries to offer an in-house business school with the purpose of developing human resources who will take on leading roles in consolidated management and training programs in the head office for overseas national staff, as well as developing better working environments for employees with disabilities. In addition, we are promoting a good balance between work and life and striving to develop and improve the working environment for employees. In order to create an environment in which employees feel the child-care system more accessible in particular, we are facilitating understanding and penetration of the system by means such as creating a “Child-bearing and child-care support handbook”.

In order to make full use of its comprehensive ability, the Group promoted company-wide efforts with growth markets and important business partners, while facilitating interdepartmental cooperation, through the In-house Cooperation Committee and worked on enhancing profitability by combining investment and regional strategies.

The Group actively puts efforts into corporate social responsibility (CSR) initiatives in a broad spectrum of fields including human rights protection, compliance, social action and environmental protection. Concerning incorporation into the Social Responsibility Investment (SRI) index, the Group was selected as an index component of the world-famous Dow Jones Sustainability World Index (DJSI World) in September 2008, in addition to the FTSE4Good Global Index and the Morningstar Social Responsible Investment Index (MS-SRI), in which it had already been included as a member company. In addition, we established the “Supply Chain CSR Guidelines” (both in Japanese and English) so that the Group, together with its business partners, can facilitate efficient CSR results. In the meantime, details of its CSR activities are being introduced broadly to our stakeholders via the Group’s CSR Reports.

As for our measures for CSR, the Group newly set up the Internal Control Committee in April 2008, with the aim of further enhancing internal control, as it was the first year of application of the internal control reporting system which was prescribed in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act. This committee developmentally took over the activities of the internal control system promotion task force and further enhanced the system for ensuring appropriate financial reporting. In addition, the committee is also in charge of a system for ensuring the appropriateness of operations of the company as described in the Companies Act and reviewing the system on a regular basis to improve it further.

(3) Business Performance by Operating Segment

Specific activities by operating segment for the fiscal year under review are given below.

●Food

This division pressed ahead with upstream strategies with the focus on grain transactions and food distribution strategies that center on capital and business alliances with mass merchandisers. With regard to the upstream strategies, the division expanded sales channels for grains in the growth markets of China, Southeast Asia and the Middle East; acquired grain consolidation facilities in North America; and enhanced its grain consolidation network to strengthen its supply capability. Concerning the food distribution strategies, the division took a stake in AEON TOPVALU Co., Ltd. and AEON GLOBAL MERCHANDISING Co., Ltd, which are subsidiaries of AEON Co., Ltd., against the backdrop of its capabilities in globally procuring raw materials and products and launched a supply of products. In addition, the division signed a business alliance agreement with SOTETSU ROSEN Co., Ltd. In FY2008, valuation losses on investments in retail-related affiliated companies and listed investment securities negatively affected the performance of the segment.

●Lifestyle

This division was faced with a severe business environment surrounding lifestyle products as represented by cost increases caused by higher prices of raw materials and fuels in the first half of FY2008 and sluggish consumption following the deterioration in the global economy in the second half of the period. However, it was able to enhance its earnings base, backed by efficient operations of production bases and cost competitiveness that are the division's strengths, development of new production bases and proposal of projects that suit consumption trends. In addition, the division worked on venturing into new businesses by taking a stake in ASPLUND Co., Ltd., which deals in lifestyle products, introducing U.S. brand products and releasing new kimono brands in Japan.

●Forest Products

While this division maintained a favorable performance in the first half of FY2008, transactions decreased in the second half of the period due to the significant decline in demand in all the fields of products and raw materials against the backdrop of the deterioration in the global economy. Under such circumstances, the division strived to secure profit by means such as cost reduction and increasing the operational efficiency in afforestation and chip manufacturing business and pulp manufacturing-related business. In addition, the division successfully started up operation of new machines in the cardboard paper maker in China whose business it takes part in as a foothold for boosting earnings in the future.

●Chemicals

In the petrochemical field, while the market conditions deteriorated drastically following the sharp decline in crude oil and naphtha prices and significant decline in demand in the second half of FY2008, business transactions for olefin increased due to a reinforcement of logistics including a buildup of the dedicated tanker fleet, as a result of which this division was able to minimize its earnings decline. In the field of inorganic and agrichemical products, agrichemicals sales businesses overseas were strong on the whole. In the fields of plastic and electronic materials, meanwhile, business transactions decreased substantially due to the effect of a drastic production cut in the automobile and electrical and electronics industries in the second half of the period.

●Energy

While resource prices fell sharply in the second half of FY2008, this division maintained healthy earnings mainly in the energy-resource development business, including oil and gas development and LNG projects abroad, due to favorable market conditions up until the first half of the period. In the energy-resource development field, the division pressed ahead with efforts for expanding production volume in the future that include successful exploration in the Gulf of Mexico in the U.S. In the trading field, the division expanded petroleum trading transactions with Venezuela's state-owned oil company. In the marketing field, the division completed integration of LPG business in Japan with other companies. In the nuclear fuel field, the division launched test production on a uranium mine in Kazakhstan.

●Metals & Mineral Resources

While this division enjoyed robust earnings both in trading and business investments in the first half of FY2008, it was faced with earnings deceleration in the second half of the period due to the effect of deterioration in the global economy. In the meantime, the division executed investments in large-scale businesses with a competitive edge from a medium- and long-term viewpoint. For instance, the division acquired a 30% interest in the copper mine project concessions in Esperanza and El Tesoro in Chile and increased the percentage of its share ownership in Resource Pacific Holdings Pty, Limited, an Australian company operating the mining business, to about 22 percent. In addition, the division pursued selection and concentration in the downstream fields. In the field of new business, the division signed a business cooperation agreement for underground coal gasification technology in Vietnam.

●Transportation Machinery

In the aerospace and defense fields, this division maintained a relatively strong performance and delivered the first jet airliner which was made in Brazil for the Japanese market. In addition, the division took a stake in the sales subsidiary of a German defense and construction machinery engine maker in Japan. In the fields of automobiles, construction machinery, agricultural machinery, automobile facilities and machine tools, the division was faced with deceleration in business because of postponement of projects and contracts in the second half of FY2008 due to the slowdown in the U.S. and European markets following the deterioration in the global economy and demand declines in emerging nations triggered by credit policy tightening.

●Power Projects & Infrastructure

In the IPP field, this division acquired Senoko Power Limited, the largest power generation company in Singapore, and an interest in Hsin Tao Power combined thermal power plant in Taiwan. In addition, the division bought out a major total energy company in Australia. In the EPC field, the division received an order to construct complete cogeneration power generation facilities from Glow Energy Public Company Limited, a major private power generation company in Thailand. In addition, it accepted an order from Qatar General Electricity & Water Corporation to construct and lay down a pump station and water pipes for one of the largest sewage treatment plants in the Middle East.

●Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery

In plant operations, this division consecutively received orders to construct alumina refineries for Vietnam and took a stake in a total energy company in Australia jointly with the Power Projects & Infrastructure Division. In the traffic project field, the division acquired a stake in a freight wagon leasing company in Australia following the acquisition of a similar company in the U.S. In the ship business, earnings were robust in the first half of FY2008 due to favorable conditions in the chartering market. In the industrial machinery field, sales of pulp and paper machinery for Asia, as well as private power generation facilities and photovoltaic manufacturing machinery, were strong.

●Real Estate Development

In the domestic sales of condominiums, this division completed construction of and successfully sold Aquarena Kawasaki located in Kawasaki City, a large-scale condominium development project in the Tokyo metropolitan area. In the field of investor-oriented real estate properties, the division launched the development of a 26-story office building in the Minato-mirai district in Yokohama City. In the overseas markets, The division sold the first stage of Haoshi Rokumeikan apartments in Shanghai, China. However, worsening of the real estate market conditions, as represented by a decline in condominium sales, put a squeeze on the division’s earnings.

Marubeni Corporation
Management Policy

●FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business

While this division's earnings decelerated due to negative factors including sluggish finance operations following the deterioration in the global economy and slowdown in freight movements and contraction of the insurance market, its business remained robust in the fields of information and communication and emissions trading. In addition, the division implemented measures that look to the future, such as expanding buyout investments, establishing a domestic logistic company in China jointly with a local company, taking a stake in a call center management company to enhance its outsourcing capability and supplying emissions rights to the carbon offset-nenga (new year greeting card) donation business.

●Iron & Steel Strategies and Coordination

This division's earnings were strong in the first half of FY2008 due to increases in prices of steel products caused by soaring prices of steel raw materials, in addition to a steady demand for steel products. In the second half of the period, however, its business decelerated because the deterioration in the global economy had a significant impact on the fields that have a demand for steel raw materials, which triggered a decline in steel demand and a sharp fall in steel prices both domestically and internationally. Despite the above circumstances, Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc. implemented proactive sales activities mainly in the fields related to energy and automobiles that have a demand for steel.

●Overseas Subsidiaries and Branches

Marubeni America Corporation posted the largest profit ever due mainly to the significant profit increase in Helena Chemical Company, a subsidiary of the company involved in the distribution of agrichemicals and fertilizers. Marubeni Europe plc. also achieved a profit upturn due partly to the sell-off of businesses. In addition, this segment enjoyed buoyant business transactions notably in metals and mineral resources and machinery operations reflecting the favorable market conditions in the first half of FY2008 and its performance, including subsidiaries in China, Taiwan and India, was robust on the whole.

4. Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Consolidated Balance Sheets <Unaudited>

	Millions of yen March 31 2009	March 31 2008	Variance
Assets			
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	¥ 573,924	¥ 402,281	¥ 171,643
Time deposits	48,240	38,058	10,182
Investment securities	951	9,477	-8,526
Notes and accounts receivable - trade:			
Notes receivable	57,324	87,621	-30,297
Accounts receivable	809,595	1,120,945	-311,350
Due from affiliated companies	86,338	77,469	8,869
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-11,573	-13,347	1,774
Inventories	385,090	474,512	-89,422
Advance payments to suppliers	197,511	211,626	-14,115
Deferred income taxes	36,616	40,003	-3,387
Prepaid expenses and other current assets	144,739	159,291	-14,552
Total current assets	2,328,755	2,607,936	-279,181
Investments and long-term receivables:			
Affiliated companies	684,369	616,009	68,360
Securities and other investments	400,012	551,539	-151,527
Notes, loans and accounts receivable - trade, net of unearned interest	104,713	141,448	-36,735
Allowance for doubtful accounts	-38,208	-52,421	14,213
Property leased to others, at cost, less accumulated depreciation	155,961	173,014	-17,053
Total investments and long-term receivables	1,306,847	1,429,589	-122,742
Net property, plant and equipment	704,821	798,779	-93,958
Prepaid pension cost	3	7,334	-7,331
Deferred income taxes	117,269	91,910	25,359
Intangible fixed assets	101,729	116,546	-14,817
Goodwill	45,771	58,292	-12,521
Other assets	102,114	96,839	5,275
Total assets	¥ 4,707,309	¥ 5,207,225	¥ -499,916

Marubeni Corporation
Consolidated Financial Statements

	March 31 2009	March 31 2008	Variance
	Millions of yen		
Liabilities and shareholders' equity			
Current liabilities:			
Short-term loans	¥ 241,982	¥ 236,027	¥ 5,955
Current portion of long-term debt	231,396	65,353	166,043
Notes and accounts payable-trade			
Notes and acceptances payable	152,218	177,071	-24,853
Accounts payable	615,827	833,421	-217,594
Due to affiliated companies	45,079	62,444	-17,365
Advance payments received from customers	186,146	208,182	-22,036
Accrued income taxes	14,594	16,387	-1,793
Deferred income taxes	2,013	2,156	-143
Accrued expenses and other current liabilities	245,610	310,086	-64,476
Total current liabilities	1,734,865	1,911,127	-176,262
Long-term debt, less current portion	2,266,724	2,368,164	-101,440
Employees' retirement benefits	51,384	23,622	27,762
Deferred income taxes	30,980	43,731	-12,751
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	56,238	80,817	-24,579
Shareholders' equity:			
Paid-in capital	262,686	262,686	-
Capital surplus	158,454	158,461	-7
Retained earnings	510,484	423,591	86,893
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized gains on investment securities	6,750	50,463	-43,713
Currency translation adjustments	-242,321	-53,609	-188,712
Unrealized losses on derivatives	-65,999	-18,410	-47,589
Pension liability adjustment	-62,220	-42,773	-19,447
Cost of common stock in treasury	-716	-645	-71
Total shareholders' equity	567,118	779,764	-212,646
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	¥ 4,707,309	¥ 5,207,225	¥ -499,916

(Note) These financial statements are based on US GAAP.

Marubeni Corporation
Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) Consolidated Statements of Income <Unaudited>

	Millions of yen			
	Year ended March 31			
	2009	2008	Variance	Ratio
Revenues:				
Revenues from trading and other activities	¥3,807,480	¥3,958,276	¥ -150,796	-3.8%
Commissions on services and trading margins	194,819	207,950	-13,131	-6.3%
Total	4,002,299	4,166,226	-163,927	-3.9%
(Total volume of trading transactions				
FY2008: 10,462,067 million yen				
FY2007: 10,631,616 million yen)				
Cost of revenues from trading and other activities	3,357,496	3,569,310	-211,814	-5.9%
Gross trading profit	644,803	596,916	47,887	8.0%
Expenses and other:				
Selling, general and administrative expenses	-408,912	-393,367	-15,545	4.0%
Provision for doubtful accounts	-1,826	-3,396	1,570	-46.2%
Interest income	19,028	24,934	-5,906	-23.7%
Interest expense	-59,633	-68,202	8,569	-12.6%
Dividends received	27,719	23,645	4,074	17.2%
Impairment loss on investment securities	-47,211	-31,208	-16,003	51.3%
Gain (loss) on sales of investment securities	24,423	23,757	666	2.8%
Gain (loss) on property and equipment	-13,640	-1,492	-12,148	814.2%
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies-net	21,973	55,661	-33,688	-60.5%
Other – net	-5,828	-11,051	5,223	-47.3%
Total	-443,907	-380,719	-63,188	16.6%
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	200,896	216,197	-15,301	-7.1%
Provision for income taxes	80,923	60,540	20,383	33.7%
Income (loss) from continuing operations	119,973	155,657	-35,684	-22.9%
Minority interests in consolidated subsidiaries	-8,765	-8,408	-357	4.2%
Net Income	111,208	147,249	-36,041	-24.5%

(Note) These financial statements are based on US GAAP. (Revenue is presented in accordance with FASB Emerging Issue Task Force (EITF) 99-19.)

(3) Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity <Unaudited>

Millions of yen

	Year ended March 31 2009		Year ended March 31 2008		Variance	
Common stock:						
Balance at beginning of period	262,686		262,686		-	
Balance at end of period	262,686		262,686		-	
Capital surplus:						
Balance at beginning of period	158,461		155,905		2,556	
Issuance of stocks due to stock exchange	-		2,344		-2,344	
Gains from disposition of treasury stock	-7		212		-219	
Balance at end of period	158,454		158,461		-7	
Retained earnings (losses):						
Balance at beginning of period	423,591		298,011		125,580	
Net income (loss)	111,208	111,208	147,249	147,249	-36,041	-36,041
Cash dividend – common and preferred stocks	-24,315		-21,669		-2,646	
Balance at end of period	510,484		423,591		86,893	
Accumulated other comprehensive Income(loss):						
Balance at beginning of period	-64,329		29,339		-93,668	
Unrealized (losses) gains on investment securities, net of reclassification		-43,713		-52,436		8,723
Currency translation adjustments, net of reclassification		-188,712		-14,062		-174,650
Unrealized (losses)gains on derivatives, net of reclassification		-47,589		-12,000		-35,589
Employees' retirement benefits adjustment		-19,447		-15,170		-4,277
Other comprehensive income - net of tax	-299,461	-299,461	-93,668	-93,668	-205,793	-205,793
Comprehensive income		-188,253		53,581		-241,834
Balance at end of period	-363,790		-64,329		-299,461	
Cost of common stock in treasury:						
Balance at beginning of period	-645		-487		-158	
Treasury stock repurchased	-71		-158		87	
Balance at end of period	-716		-645		-71	

(4) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows <Unaudited>

Millions of yen

	Year ended March 31 2009	Year ended March 31 2008	Variance
Operating activities			
Net income (loss)	111,208	147,249	-36,041
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	92,168	96,370	-4,202
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,826	3,396	-1,570
Equity in earnings of affiliated companies, less dividends received	16,141	-29,309	45,450
(Gain) loss on investment securities	22,788	7,451	15,337
Loss on property, plant and equipment	13,640	1,492	12,148
Deferred income taxes	18,763	15,974	2,789
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Notes and accounts receivable	289,689	-53,681	343,370
Inventories	19,489	-43,886	63,375
Notes, acceptances and accounts payable	-210,014	6,226	-216,240
Other	-32,080	84,008	-116,088
Net cash provided by operating activities	343,618	235,290	108,328
Investing activities			
Net decrease (increase) in time deposits	-22,744	-9,347	-13,397
Proceeds from sales and redemptions/expenditure for purchase of securities and other investments	-211,768	-244,252	32,484
Proceeds from sales /expenditure for purchases of property and equipment	-170,718	-73,336	-97,382
Collection of loans receivable and loans made to customers	18,161	20,080	-1,919
Net cash provided (used) by investing activities	-387,069	-306,855	-80,214
Financing activities			
Net decrease (increase) in short-term loans	65,307	54,643	10,664
Proceeds from/payment of long-term debt	219,137	36,821	182,316
Cash dividend - common and preferred stocks	-24,315	-21,669	-2,646
Purchase of treasury stock, net	-73	-243	170
Other	-2,448	-3,687	1,239
Net cash used (provided) in financing activities	257,608	65,865	191,743
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash and cash equivalents	-42,514	-6,971	-35,543
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	171,643	-12,671	184,314
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	402,281	414,952	-12,671
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	573,924	402,281	171,643

(Note) These financial statements are based on US GAAP.

(5) Significant changes in owners' equity going concern : No changes

(6) Basis of Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Consolidated subsidiaries and affiliated companies

① Number of subsidiaries and affiliated companies

	March 31, 2009	March 31, 2008	Variance
Subsidiaries	279	290	-11
Affiliated companies	161	159	2
Total	440	449	-9

The number of subsidiaries and affiliated companies represents companies which the Company directly consolidates or to which the Company applies the equity method. Companies consolidated by subsidiaries (180 companies March 31,2009, 179 companies March 31, 2008) are excluded from this number.

② Major Group Firms

Subsidiaries

Overseas 161	Marubeni America Corporation Marubeni Europe p.l.c. Axia Power Holdings, B.V. Marubeni Coal Pty. Ltd. PT Tanjungenim Lestari Pulp & Paper
Domestic 118	Marubeni Telecom Co., Ltd. Koa Kogyo Co., Ltd. Yamaboshiya Co., Ltd. Marubeni Energy Corporation Marubeni Nisshin Feed Co., Ltd.

Affiliated companies

Overseas 113	TeaM Energy Corporation Lion Power (2008) Pte. Ltd.
Domestic 48	Marubeni-Itochu Steel Inc. Marubeni Construction Material Lease Co., Ltd The Maruetsu, Inc. The Daiei, Inc.

③ Changes

Subsidiaries

Newly included 21	Shanghai House Jiading Property Development Co., Ltd. Others--- 20companies
Excluded	32 companies

Affiliated companies

Newly included 19	Lion Power (2008) Pte. Ltd. Hsin Tao Power Corporation Others---17 companies
Excluded	17companies

2. Matters Concerning Accounting Standards

① Standards for the preparation of consolidated financial statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Company are prepared in compliance with accounting standards generally acknowledged as fair and appropriate in the United States.

② Valuation standards and method for securities:

Trading securities:

Valued at a fair market value and unrealized gains and losses are included in net income (loss) for the period.

The cost of sales is calculated based on the moving average method.

Held-to-maturity securities:

Valued at the amortized cost method.

Available- for-Sale securities:

Valued at a fair market value and net unrealized gains and losses are included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss).

The cost of sales is calculated based on the moving average method.

③ Valuation standards and method for inventory

Inventories, which primary consist of commodities, merchandise and real estate held for sale, are valued based on the moving average method or at either the lower of cost or market value based on the individual method.

④Depreciation/amortization method for fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment (including property leased to others and not mining rights):

The declining balance method or the straight line method is applied.

Mining rights:

The straight line method or the unit-of-production method is applied

Intangible fixed assets (except for intangible fixed assets for which a useful life cannot be decided):

The straight line method is applied.

⑤Asset impairment of long-term assets (property leased to others, tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets):

With respect to long-term assets such as property leased to others, tangible fixed assets and intangible fixed assets to be amortized, when book value cannot be collected, or there is a change in the situation, we investigated asset impairment If a book value is larger than the estimated amount of future cash flows, we recognize asset impairment for an amount by which the book value exceeds a fair market value.

⑥ Goodwill and other intangible assets

Goodwill and intangible assets (for which a useful life cannot be decided) are not amortized, but an asset impairment test is conducted for them at least once a year

⑦Standards for setting up reserves

Bad debt reserve:

To prepare for bad debt losses arising from trade account receivables and loans, we book the expected uncollectible amount for general receivables based on an actual bad debt ratio, and for specified receivables such as receivables and loans likely to become bad debt by examining the possibility of collection individually.

Retirement benefit reserve:

To prepare for retirement benefits for employees, a retirement benefit reserve is booked based on the fair value of the retirement benefit liability and pension assets at the end of this term. Past service liability is amortized using the straight line method based on the average remaining number of years of service of employees.

A portion of net actuarial loss that exceeds a corridor (10% of the retirement benefit liability or the fair market value of pension assets, whichever is larger) is amortized using the straight line method based on the average remaining number of years of service of employees as of the time the loss is incurred.

⑧ Consumption tax, etc, is processed on a tax-exclusive basis.

⑨ Revenue recognition and the total volume of trading transactions

Revenue is presented in accordance with FASB Emerging Issue Task Force Issue 99-19 *Reporting Revenue Gross as a principal versus Net as an Agent* (EITF 99-19).

For Japanese investors' convenience, total volume of trading transactions and operating profit are shown according to Japanese accounting practice. Total volume of trading transactions is the sum of those in which Marubeni and its consolidated subsidiaries act as principal and those which the Companies act as agent.

(7) Segment Information

<Operating Segments> (Unaudited)

◆ *FY2008 (April 1, 2008-March 31, 2009)*

Millions of yen

	Food	Lifestyle	Forest Products	Chemicals	Energy
Total volume of trading transactions	1,621,503	490,357	676,936	810,558	2,872,774
Gross trading profit	113,679	32,293	42,749	30,144	92,359
Operating profit (loss)	35,826	7,797	17,069	8,307	64,893
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	-25,704	-29	-2,503	3,127	254
Segment net income (loss)	-19,365	4,033	6,194	5,200	52,045
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2009)	594,420	146,909	405,066	150,950	538,300

	Metals & Mineral Resources	Transportation Machinery	Power Projects & Infrastructure	Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery	Real Estate Development
Total volume of trading transactions	909,641	626,788	480,500	830,908	139,921
Gross trading profit	34,248	46,789	50,143	25,156	23,000
Operating profit (loss)	23,312	10,498	22,695	6,265	3,924
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	11,343	2,807	11,475	5,876	-459
Segment net income (loss)	21,602	4,430	11,528	7,149	-3,688
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2009)	375,686	213,777	511,573	319,638	326,393

	FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business	Iron & Steel Strategies and	overseas corporate subsidiaries & branches	corporate & elimination etc.	consolidated
Total volume of trading transactions	326,918	1,017	1,444,452	-770,206	10,462,067
Gross trading profit	51,918	1,017	110,503	-9,195	644,803
Operating profit (loss)	4,597	-390	28,877	395	234,065
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	622	13,908	1,043	213	21,973
Segment net income (loss)	3,368	14,933	16,302	-12,523	111,208
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2009)	228,068	89,855	458,198	348,476	4,707,309

◆ *FY2007 (April 1, 2007-March 31, 2008)*

Millions of yen

	Food	Lifestyle	Forest Products	Chemicals	Energy
Total volume of trading transactions	1,412,465	587,629	718,385	904,367	3,020,311
Gross trading profit	90,002	35,724	45,263	30,803	89,300
Operating profit (loss)	21,332	7,620	17,329	9,385	58,094
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	1,392	-1	2,428	595	594
Segment net income (loss)	10,397	4,057	9,697	5,585	38,864
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2008)	631,860	178,662	473,106	226,418	641,938

	Metals & Mineral Resources	Transportation Machinery	Power Projects & Infrastructure	Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery	Real Estate Development
Total volume of trading transactions	951,648	659,722	361,202	756,883	138,472
Gross trading profit	19,050	51,059	40,485	25,911	32,442
Operating profit (loss)	8,478	14,489	18,170	5,733	14,227
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	16,665	4,486	7,917	2,473	65
Segment net income (loss)	22,202	14,132	11,483	5,477	2,642
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2008)	333,769	274,539	670,810	351,541	325,133

	FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business	Iron & Steel Strategies and	overseas corporate subsidiaries & branches	corporate & elimination etc.	consolidated
Total volume of trading transactions	317,623	1,016	1,542,418	-740,525	10,631,616
Gross trading profit	41,605	1,016	102,967	-8,711	596,916
Operating profit (loss)	1,338	-278	20,522	3,714	200,153
Equity in earnings (losses) of affiliated companies	765	17,399	619	264	55,661
Segment net income (loss)	-1,884	16,480	6,960	1,157	147,249
Segment assets (as of March 31, 2008)	253,622	105,077	536,718	204,032	5,207,225

(Note 1) Effective April 2008, the segments of Textile, Forest products & general merchandise, Transportation & Industrial Machinery, Power Projects, Plant, Ship & Infrastructure Projects, Information & Communication and Finance, Logistics & New Business have been reorganized as Lifestyle, Forest Products, Transportation Machinery, Power Projects & Infrastructure, Plant, Ship & Industrial Machinery, and FT, LT, IT & Innovative Business. Furthermore, "Domestic Branches and Offices" which used to be included in "Corporate & Elimination" was distributed into each product segment.

(Note 2) For Japanese Investors' convenience, Total volume of trading transactions and Operating profit (loss) are shown according to Japanese accounting practice.

(Note 3) Inter-segment transactions are generally priced in accordance with the prevailing market prices.

(Note 4) Net income (loss) of Corporate and elimination includes net income (loss) of the domestic branches and offices, headquarters expenses that is not allocated to the operating segments and inter segment elimination. Segment assets of Corporate and elimination includes assets for general corporate purposes that is not allocated to the operating segments and inter segment elimination. The assets for general corporate purposes consist mainly of cash and cash equivalents related to financing, marketable securities and fixed assets for general corporate purposes.

2. Geographic Information

Geographic revenues are classified according to the region where the assets generates them locate.
Geographic information for FY2008 and FY2007 is as follows:

◆Geographic Revenues

Millions of yen

	FY2008	FY2007
Japan	2,610,827	2,868,355
United States	767,071	698,311
United Kingdom	146,750	204,629
Other Region	477,651	394,931
Total	4,002,299	4,166,226

◆Long-lived Assets

Millions of yen

	FY2008	FY2007
Japan	460,064	419,465
United States	190,231	193,495
United Kingdom	121,471	144,723
Other Region	190,745	330,656
Total	962,511	1,088,339

(8) Earnings/Loss per Share of Common Stock

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings/loss per share:

Millions of yen

	Year ended March 31	
	2009	2008
Numerator:		
Numerator for basic earnings (loss) per share - Net income (loss)	111,208	147,249
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic earnings (loss) per share - adjusted weighte	1,736,461,389	1,733,669,538

Basic earnings per share	64.04	84.93

(Note)
Diluted earnings per share is not stated here because there is no dilutive securities.

< Omission of Disclosure >

Description of notes to leases, transactions with related parties, tax effect accounting, financial instruments, investment securities, derivative instruments, acquisitions and asset retirement obligation are omitted because it is considered to be less important to state in financial statements.

(9) Subsequent Events

No material subsequent events have occurred.