Corporate Governance Report

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Mitsui & Co., Ltd.
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The corporate governance of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. (the "Company" or "Mitsui") is described below.

I. Basic Views on Corporate Governance, Capital Structure, Corporate Profile and Other Basic Information

1. Basic Views

[Basic Corporate Governance Policy]
In structuring the corporate governance framework, Mitsui places emphasis on "improved transparency and accountability" and "the clarification of the division of roles between the oversight activities and executive activities of the management."
For the "improved transparency and accountability," Mitsui ensures sound supervision and monitoring of management with the view point of External Directors and External Corporate Auditors. Mitsui has also established an internal control system for disclosure so that all executives and employees fulfill their accountability to stakeholders under the principle of fair disclosure. For "the clarification of the division of roles between the oversight activities and executive activities of the management," Mitsui delegates execution of business to Managing Officers substantially while the Board of Directors retains a supervisory role over Managing Officers' business activities. Chief Operating Officers of 13 business units within headquarters and 3 regional business units serve concurrently as Managing Officers and engage in business operation for the consolidated group in a responsive and flexible manner.
While increasing the effectiveness of supervisory functions by having Corporate Auditors, Mitsui implements corporate governance by maintaining a board of corporate auditors system because it believes that having internal Directors who are familiar with our business practices and operations is essential to the business of a general trading company. By adopting a Committee System in which External Directors and External Corporate Auditors participate, Mitsui achieves highly effective corporate governance to secure "improved transparency and accountability" and "the clarification of the division of roles between the oversight activities and executive activities of the management." In order to realize effective corporate governance for shareholders and other stakeholders, Mitsui has established, and maintains, the following structures:

(a) The Board of Directors is the highest authority for execution of business and supervision, and in order to secure this function, Mitsui has set the number of Directors to the maximum number that permits substantial discussions. As advisory committees to the Board of Directors, Mitsui also has in place the Governance Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee, in which External Directors and/or External Corporate Auditors participate as members.

(b) The Corporate Auditors supervise the Directors' execution of duties as an independent institution with the mandate of the shareholders. For this purpose, Corporate Auditors carry out multi-faceted, effective audit activities such as attending important internal meetings, verifying reports and investigating our business, and take necessary measures in a timely manner.

Regarding Mitsui's basic views and policies on Corporate Governance, we published "Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles" on Company's website as follows.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/company/outline/governance/system/pdf/corp_gov_151106_e.pdf)

(Notes)
"External Director", "Corporate Auditor" and "External Corporate Auditor" are used in the same sense of "Outside Director", "*Kansayaku*" and "Outside *Kansayaku*" in the heading of the format of this Corporate Governance Report respectively. Further, "Independent Director" is an External Director who is unlikely to have conflicts of interest with general shareholders, as stipulated by the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

[Reasons for Non-compliance with the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code]

[Principle 4.11.3 Analysis and evaluation of effectiveness of Board of Directors]
We state in Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles that each year the Board of Directors analyzes and evaluates its effectiveness as a whole, taking into consideration the relevant matters, including the self-evaluations of each director, and discloses a summary of the results. In relation to the year ended March 31, 2016, we plan to analyze and evaluate its effectiveness and disclose a summary of the results by the end of March 2016.

[Disclosure Based on the Principles of the Corporate Governance Code]

[Principle 1.4 Cross-Shareholdings]
Please see Chapter 1, III.1. *"Policy related to acquisition and holding of listed shares"* of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/company/outline/governance/system/pdf/corp_gov_151106_e.pdf)

[Principle 1.7 Related party transactions]
Please see Chapter 1, III.2. *"Transaction between related parties"* of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles.

[Principle 3.1(i) Company objectives (e.g., business principles), business strategies and business plans]
Please see Introduction of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles. Also, we publish Corporate Mission Vision Values on the Company's website.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/company/outline/idea/index.html)
Further, we publish Management Plan on the Company's website.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/company/outline/management/index.html)

[Principle 3.1(ii) Basic views and guidelines on corporate governance based on each of the principles of the Code]
Please see Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles, as well as I.1. "*Basic Views*" of this report and Securities Report etc.

[Principle 3.1(iii) Board policies and procedures in determining the remuneration of the senior management and directors]
Please see II.1. "*[Directors] and [Director Remuneration]"* of this report and Securities Report etc.

[Principle 3.1(iv) Board policies and procedures in the appointment of the senior management and the nomination of directors and kansayaku candidates]
Please see II.2.1 *"Corporate Governance Structure"* in this report.

[Principle 3.1(v) Explanations with respect to the individual appointments and nominations]
Please see Notice of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders on the Company's website.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/ir/library/business/__icsFiles/afieldfile/2015/07/15/en_96th_shoshu.pdf)

[Principle 4.1(1) Scope and content of the matters delegated to the management]
Please see Chapter 1 II.1. (1) *"Role of the board of directors"* of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles.

[Principle 4.8 Effective use of independent directors]
Please see II.2.1 "*Corporate Governance Structure*" in this report.

[Principle 4.9 Independence standards and qualification for independent directors]
Please see Chapter 1 II.3. "*Criteria of independence for external officers*" of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles and II.1. "*[Independent Directors/Kansayaku]"* in this report.

[Principle 4.11(1) Appropriate balance of the board, policies and procedures for nominating directors]
Please see Chapter 1 II.1. (10) "*Appointment of directors*" of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles and II.2.1 "*Corporate Governance Structure*" in this report.

[Principle 4.11(2) Major concurrent positions in other organizations of Independent Directors/Kansayaku]
Please see I.1. "*[Independent Directors/Kansayaku]"* in this report. Further, we disclose major concurrent positions in other organizations of External Directors, External Corporate Auditors and candidates of those every year in Notices of the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders and Securities Reports, etc.

[Principle 4.14(2) Training policy for directors and Kansayaku]
Please see Chapter 1 II.1. (12) "*Policy on training for directors*" and II.2. (5) "*Policy on training for corporate auditors*" of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles and II.2.1 "*Corporate Governance Structure*" in this report.

[Principle 5.1 Policy for constructive dialogue with shareholders]
Please see Chapter 1 II.5. "*Measures with respect to shareholders and other stakeholders*" of Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles and III.2. "*IR Activities*" and V.2. "*Other Matters Concerning to Corporate Governance System*" in this report. Further, we publish Corporate Disclosure Policy on the Company's website.
(http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/company/outline/governance/ethics/index.html)

2. Capital Structure

Foreign Shareholding Ratio	From 20% to less than 30%

[Status of Major Shareholders]

Name / Company Name	Number of Shares Owned	Percentage (%)
The Master Trust Bank of Japan, Ltd. (trust account)	122,273,500	6.52
Japan Trustee Services Bank, Ltd. (trust account)	117,226,400	4.69
Sumitomo Mitsui Banking Corporation	84,391,600	2.14
Nippon Life Insurance Company	38,500,000	1.95
STATE STREET BANK AND TRUST COMPANY 505223	28,680,125	1.59
THE BANK OF NEW YORK MELLON SA/NV 10	25,563,259	1.42
Barclays Securities Japan Limited	25,000,000	1.39
STATE STREET BANK WEST CLIENT-TREATY 505234	24,792,388	1.38
Mitsui Sumitomo Insurance Company, Limited	24,726,000	1.37
The Dai-ichi Life Insurance Company, Limited	20,444,500	1.13

Controlling Shareholder (except for Parent Company)	N/A

Parent Company	N/A

Supplementary Explanation

The status of major shareholders shown above does not include the following reports on possession of large volume and change reports pertaining to reports on possession of large volume that were filed with the Director-General of the Kanto Local Finance Bureau in the past three fiscal years, as it is not possible for us to confirm the actual status of the shareholding ratio as of September 30, 2015. Reports by large volume shareholders include portions held by joint holders.

Name of shareholders	Ownership as of	Number of shares owned	Holding ratio (%)
Sumitomo Mitsui Trust Bank, Limited	November 29, 2013	86,992,500	4.76
BlackRock Japan Co., Ltd.	March 31, 2014	113,908,731	6.23

3. Corporate Attributes

Listed Stock Market and Market Section	Tokyo Stock Exchange (First Section), Nagoya Stock Exchange (First Section), Sapporo, Fukuoka
Fiscal Year-End	March
Type of Business	Wholesale Trade
Number of Employees (consolidated) as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	More than 1000
Sales (consolidated) as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	More than ¥1 trillion
Number of Consolidated Subsidiaries as of the End of the Previous Fiscal Year	From 100 to less than 300

4. Policy on Measures to Protect Minority Shareholders in Conducting Transactions with Controlling Shareholder

N/A

5. Other Special Circumstances which may have Material Impact on Corporate Governance

Mitsui has no parent company or listed subsidiaries. Furthermore, there are no particular special circumstances that have a material impact on corporate governance.

II. Business Management Organization and Other Corporate Governance Systems regarding Decision-making, Execution of Business, and Oversight in Management

1. Organizational Composition and Operation

Organization Form	Company with *Kansayaku* Board (Board of Corporate Auditors)

[Directors]

Maximum Number of Directors Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	N/A

Term of Office Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	1 year
Chairperson of the Board	Company Chairperson
Number of Directors	14
Number of Outside Directors	5
Number of Independent Directors	5

Outside Directors' Relationship with the Company (1)

Name	Attribute	Relationship with the Company*										
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k
Ikujiro Nonaka	Academic											
Hiroshi Hirabayashi	From another company								○			●
Toshiro Muto	From another company											
Izumi Kobayashi	From another company								○		○	
Jenifer Rogers	From another company											

* Categories for "Relationship with the Company"

* "○" when the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
"△" when the director fell under the category in the past

* "●" when a close relative of the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
"▲"when a close relative of the director fell under the category in the past

a. Executive of the Company or its subsidiaries
b. Non-executive director or executive of a parent company of the Company
c. Executive of a fellow subsidiary company of the Company
d. A party whose major client or supplier is the Company or an executive thereof
e. Major client or supplier of the listed company or an executive thereof
f. Consultant, accountant or legal professional who receives a large amount of monetary consideration or other property from the Company besides compensation as a director/*kansayaku*
g. Major shareholder of the Company (or an executive of the said major shareholder if the shareholder is a legal entity)
h. Executive of a client or supplier company of the Company (which does not correspond to any of d, e, or f) (the director himself/herself only)
i. Executive of a company, between which and the Company outside directors/*kansayaku* are mutually appointed (the director himself/herself only)
j. Executive of a company or organization that receives a donation from the Company (the director himself/herself only)
k. Others

Outside Directors' Relationship with the Company (2)

Name	Designation as Independent Director	Supplementary Explanation of the Relationship	Reasons of Appointment
Ikujiro Nonaka	○	N/A	Mr. Nonaka is appointed as an External Director so that the management may benefit from his deep insight and supervisory capabilities

			related to management gained over the years as an expert in international corporate strategy, as well as for his independent oversight (since his appointment in June 2007). He does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III.5.(3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. He is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Director.
Hiroshi Hirabayashi	○	Mr. Hirabayashi has been serving as the President of The Japan-India Association. Mitsui, as a member of the Association, paid a membership fee, however, the amount is small and would not affect the independence of Mr. Hirabayashi. Mr. Hirabayashi's eldest daughter is an employee of Mitsui. However, since she is in a non-managerial position, and would not affect the independence of Mr. Hirabayashi, he is deemed to appropriately carry out his duties as the independent and neutral External Director.	Mr. Hirabayashi is appointed as an External Director so that the management may benefit from his wealth of international experience and knowledge gained over the years as a diplomat, as well as for his independent oversight (since his appointment in June 2007). He does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. He is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Director.
Toshiro Muto	○	N/A	Mr. Muto is appointed as an External Director so that the management may benefit from his deep insight into fiscal and monetary affairs, also in economics in general, gained over the years at the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan, as well as for his independent oversight (since his appointment in June 2010). He does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. He is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Director.
Izumi Kobayashi	○	Ms. Kobayashi served as Vice Chairperson at the Japan Association of Corporate Executives from May 2007 to April	Ms. Kobayashi is appointed as an External Director so that the management may benefit from her wide-ranging knowledge and experience gained over the years both in Japan and

		2009, and has served in the same position since April 2015. Mitsui, as a member of the Association, paid a membership fee and made financial contributions, however the amount is small and would not affect the independence of Ms. Kobayashi.	overseas as a representative of private sector financial institutions and a multilateral development bank, as well as for her independent oversight (since her appointment in June 2014). She does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. She is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Director.
Jenifer Rogers	○	N/A	Ms. Rogers is appointed as an External Director so that management may benefit from her global perspective gained over the years at international financial institutions and her knowledge and experience gained over the years through her work experiences, etc., in Japanese companies, as well as for her independent oversight (since her appointment in June 2015). She does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. She is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Director.

Voluntary Establishment of Committee(s) Corresponding to Nomination Committee or Remuneration Committee	Established

Committee's Name, Composition, and Attributes of Chairperson

	Committee Corresponding to Nomination Committee	Committee Corresponding to Remuneration Committee
Committee's Name	Nomination Committee	Remuneration Committee
All Committee Members	5	5
Full-time Members	0	0
Inside Directors	3	3
Outside Directors	2	2
Outside Experts	0	0
Other	0	0
Chairperson	External Director	External Director

Supplementary Explanation

Mitsui has established the Governance Committee, the Nomination Committee and the Remuneration Committee shown above as advisory bodies to the Board of Directors. All members of the committee have been selected by a resolution of the Board of Directors. The role, compositions of members, secretariat as of the date of issuance of this report and activities of the year ended March 31, 2015 are as follows:

- Governance Committee (Secretariat: Corporate Planning & Strategy Div.)
  Composition: Chairman of the Board of Directors (the committee chair), President and Chief Executive Officer, 3 External Directors, 1 Internal Director, 1 External Corporate Auditor
  Role: To study the state and future vision of Mitsui's corporate governance with the viewpoints of External Directors and External Corporate Auditor
  Activities: The Governance Committee was held twice in the year ended March 31, 2015 and carried out reviews of matters such as the corporate governance structure of Mitsui, in relation to the newly established Corporate Governance Code of Japan and the amended Companies Act of Japan. The Committee reported to the Board of Directors the amendment to Mitsui & Co., Ltd Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles.
- Nomination Committee (Secretariat: Human Resources & General Affairs Div.)
  Composition: 2 External Directors (one of them is the committee chair), President and Chief Executive Officer, 2 Internal Directors
  Role: To discuss the selection standards and processes to be applied in nominating Directors and Managing Officers as well as to evaluate the proposal of Director nomination
  Activities: The Nomination Committee was held twice in the year ended March 31, 2015 and carried out a review of the standards and the process for nominating Directors and Managing Officers. The Committee reported that the candidates met the selection criteria of the Directors.
- Remuneration Committee (Secretariat: Human Resources & General Affairs Div.)
  Composition: 2 External Directors (one of them is the committee chair), President and Chief Executive Officer, 2 Internal Directors
  Role: To study the system and decision-making process related to remuneration and bonuses for Directors and Managing Officers as well as to evaluate the proposal of Director nomination
  Activities: The Remuneration Committee was held once in the year ended March 31, 2015 and carried out a review of the remuneration structure for Directors and Managing Officers. Based on the review, the Committee reported to the Board of Directors the revision of basic remuneration of External Directors.

[*Kansayaku*]

Establishment of *Kansayaku* Board	Established
Maximum Number of *Kansayaku* Stipulated in Articles of Incorporation	N/A
Number of *Kansayaku*	5

Cooperation among *Kansayaku*, Accounting Auditors and Internal Audit Departments

- At the end of the fiscal year, the Independent Auditor report to the Board of Corporate Auditors the audit procedures and results of audits on accounting and internal controls, and exchange opinions on these. During a fiscal year, the Corporate Auditors hold monthly meetings with the Independent Auditor and receive reports from the Independent Auditor about their auditing plans, the items of focus in audits, the status of audits and other matters. In the meetings, the participants exchange information and have discussions on the execution of effective and efficient accounting audits and internal control audits.
- In addition to the exchange of information with the Internal Auditing Division for implementing efficient audits, Full-time Corporate Auditors in principle attend all of the feedback sessions on regular internal audits by the Internal Auditing Division. The General Manager of the Internal Auditing Division periodically reports on the plans and results of internal audits to the Board of Corporate Auditors. The Corporate Auditors, as necessary, request reports on the internal control system, risk

evaluation and other matters from the Internal Auditing Division and other divisions responsible for internal controls, and also ask for their cooperation on a wide range of matters in audits.
- Mitsui's certified public accountant auditor is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC. See II.2.3. "*Details of Audit Fees and Other Matters*" regarding details of fees paid to the certified public account auditor and non-auditing work and policy for determining audit fees.

Appointment of Outside *Kansayaku*	Appointed
Number of Outside *Kansayaku*	3
Number of Independent *Kansayaku*	3

Outside *Kansayaku*'s Relationship with the Company (1)

Name	Attribute	Relationship with the Company*												
		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m
Hiroyasu Watanabe	Academic													
Haruka Matsuyama	Lawyer													
Hiroshi Ozu	Lawyer													

* Categories for "Relationship with the Company"

* "○" when the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
"△" when the director fell under the category in the past

* "●" when a close relative of the director presently falls or has recently fallen under the category;
"▲"when a close relative of the director fell under the category in the past

a. Executive of the Company or its subsidiary
b. Non-executive director or accounting advisor of the Company or its subsidiaries
c. Non-executive director or executive of a parent company of the Company
d. *Kansayaku* of a parent company of the Company
e. Executive of a fellow subsidiary company of the Company
f. A party whose major client or supplier is the Company or an executive thereof
g. Major client or supplier of the Company or an executive thereof
h. Consultant, accountant or legal professional who receives a large amount of monetary consideration or other property from the Company besides compensation as a *kansayaku*
i. Major shareholder of the Company (or an executive of the said major shareholder if the shareholder is a legal entity)
j. Executive of a client or supplier company of the Company (which does not correspond to any of f, g, or h) (the *kansayaku* himself/herself only)
k. Executive of a company, between which and the Company outside directors/*kansayaku* are mutually appointed (the *kansayaku* himself/herself only)
l. Executive of a company or organization that receives a donation from the Company (the *kansayaku* himself/herself only)
m. Others

Outside *Kansayaku*'s Relationship with the Company (2)

Name	Designation as Independent *Kansayaku*	Supplementary Explanation of the Relationship	Reasons of Appointment
Hiroyasu Watanabe	○	N/A	Mr. Watanabe is appointed as an External Corporate Auditor in expectation of the expression of his objective audit opinions from an independent and neutral standpoint,

			from the experience and perspective he has gained, mainly at the Ministry of Finance and also as a graduate school professor (since his appointment in June 2009). He does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. He is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Corporate Auditor.
Haruka Matsuyama	○	N/A	Ms. Matsuyama is appointed as an External Corporate Auditor in expectation of the expression of her objective audit opinions from an independent and neutral standpoint, from the many years of experience and perspective she has gained, mainly as an attorney at law (since her appointment in June 2014). She does not fall under any of the five circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. She is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Corporate Auditor.
Hiroshi Ozu	○	N/A	Mr. Ozu is appointed as an External Corporate Auditor in expectation of the expression of his objective audit opinions from an independent and neutral standpoint, from the many years of experience and perspective he has gained, mainly as a prosecutor (since his appointment in June 2015). He does not fall under any of the circumstances listed in Article III. 5. (3)-2 of the Guidelines Concerning Listed Company Compliance, etc. He is judged to have no conflict of interest with ordinary shareholders and has accordingly been appointed as an Independent Corporate Auditor.

[Independent Directors/*Kansayaku*]

Number of Independent Directors/*Kansayaku*	8

Matters relating to Independent Directors/*Kansayaku*

1. Mitsui has submitted filings with the domestic stock exchanges on which it is listed designating all External Directors and External Corporate Auditors as Independent Directors and Independent Corporate Auditors.

2. Policy regarding independence of External Directors and External Corporate Auditors, their function and roles

[External Director]

- The prospective person's extensive business experience and knowledge are required to deliberate on such board meeting proposals as investments and loans, and knowledge of his or her particular area of business should be used.
- Mitsui puts great value on ensuring independence of the External Directors from Mitsui in the pursuit of their management oversight functions. Also, with a view to overseeing business operations in a way that reflects the standpoint of our diverse stakeholders, in selecting External Directors, Mitsui shall take into consideration the fields from which candidates originate, along with their gender.

Given that Mitsui is a general trading company with extensive business dealings, it has been decided to make appropriate efforts by the Board of Directors to handle likely conflicts of interest involving the prospective External Directors in individual transactions with external parties.

[External Corporate Auditor]

The External Corporate Auditors shall be selected with the objective of further heightening the neutrality and independence of the auditing system, and, in particular, it is expected that the External Corporate Auditors will give an objective voice to their auditing opinions from the standpoint of neutrality, building on such factors as independence. When selecting candidates for External Corporate Auditors in addition to the appointment standard for corporate auditors stated in II.2.1 *"Corporate Governance Structure"* in this report, the Board of Corporate Auditors shall confirm that no issues with independence arise by taking into consideration such factors as relations with the company, management and important staff members.

[Criteria of independence for external Directors/Corporate Auditors]

External Directors or External Corporate Auditors of Mitsui who do not fall under any of the following items are to be judged to have independence.

- (1)Person who is currently or was in the past ten years an executive director, executive officer, managing officer, manager, employee, administrative officer, etc. (hereinafter referred to as "executing person") of Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiaries
- (2)Person or the executing person of a corporation holding either directly or indirectly 10% or more of total number of the voting rights of Mitsui
- (3)Person whose major business partner is Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiaries (*1) or the executing person of the same

  *1 If the relevant business partner received from Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary the payment equivalent to 5% or more of its annual transaction volume (non-consolidated) in the most recent fiscal year or the relevant business partner obtained from Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary the money loans equivalent to 5% or more of its consolidated total assets in the most recent fiscal year, the relevant business partner is deemed to be the person whose major business partner is Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary.
- (4)Major business partner of Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary (*2) or the executing person of the same

  *2 If Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary received from the relevant business partner the payment equivalent to 2% or more of Mitsui's annual consolidated transaction volume in the most recent fiscal year or the relevant business partner provided Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary with the money loans equivalent to 2% or more of Mitsui's consolidated total assets, the relevant business partner is deemed to be the major business partner of Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary.
- (5)Independent auditor of Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary or employee, etc. of the same
- (6)Person providing professional services such as consultant, lawyer and certified public accountant who received from Mitsui monetary payment or other property benefits exceeding ¥10 million in total other than officer remuneration in the most recent fiscal year (referring to the person belonging to the organization if the one who received the relevant property is an organization such as corporation and association)
- (7)Person or the executing person of a corporation who received the annual total of ¥10 million or more of donations or aid funds from Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary in the most recent fiscal year

- (8)Person who has fallen under any of (2) to (7) above in the past three years
- (9)Spouse or relative within the second degree of kinship (hereinafter referred to as "close relatives") of the person who is currently or has been recently the important executing person of Mitsui or Mitsui's consolidated subsidiary (including director who is not the executing person in the case of external corporate auditor)
- (10)Close relatives of the person who currently falls or has fallen recently under any of (2) to (7) above (excluding the one who is not important)

3.Activities of External Directors and External Corporate Auditors in the year ended March 31, 2015

[External Director]

- Mr. Nonaka participated in all 16 Board of Directors meetings, and offered advice mainly from the perspective of his deep insight related to management gained as an expert in international corporate strategy. Mr. Nonaka was also a member of the Governance Committee and the Nomination Committee, both advisory committees to the Board of Directors.
- Mr. Hirabayashi participated in all 16 Board of Directors meetings, and offered advice mainly from the perspective of his wealth and knowledge gained as a foreign diplomat for Japan. Mr. Hirabayashi was also a member of the Nomination Committee, an advisory committee to the Board of Directors.
- Mr. Muto participated in 12 of the 16 Board of Directors meetings, and offered advice mainly from the perspective of his deep insight into fiscal and monetary affairs, as well as in economics in general, gained at the Ministry of Finance and the Bank of Japan. Mr. Muto was also Chairman of the Remuneration Committee, an advisory committee to the Board of Directors.
- Ms. Kobayashi participated in all 12 Board of Directors meetings held since she became a Director in June 2014, and offered advice from the perspective of her wide-ranging knowledge and experience gained as a representative of private sector financial institutions and a multilateral development bank. Ms. Kobayashi was also a member of the Governance Committee, an advisory committee to the Board of Directors.
- There is no activity of Ms. Rogers in the year ended March 31, 2015, since she became a Director in June 2015.

[External Corporate Auditor]

- Mr. Watanabe participated in 13 of the 16 Board of Directors meetings and 18 of the 19 Board of Corporate Auditors meetings, and offered advice mainly from the perspective of his high degree of knowledge and varied experience obtained working at the Ministry of Finance and as a graduate school professor.
- Ms. Matsuyama participated in all 12 Board of Directors meetings and all 14 Board of Corporate Auditors meetings held since she became a Corporate Auditor in June 2014, and offered advice from the perspective of her knowledge and experience obtained as an attorney at law.
- There is no activity of Mr. Ozu in the year ended March 31, 2015, since he became a Corporate Auditor in June 2015.
- Mr. Matsuo, who retired at the conclusion of the 96th Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholder held on June 19, 2015, participated in 13 of the 16 Board of Directors meetings and 16 of the 19 Board of Corporate Auditors meetings, and offered advice mainly from his many years of experience and perspective he has gained working as a prosecutor and an attorney at law. Mr. Matsuo was also a member of the Governance Committee, an advisory body to the Board of Directors.

4. Major Concurrent positions in other organizations (as of June 19, 2015)

[External Director]

Ikujiro Nonaka	Trend Micro Incorporated	External Director
Hiroshi Hirabayashi	DAIICHI SANKYO COMPANY, LIMITED	External Director
Izumi Kobayashi	ANA HOLDINGS INC. Suntory Holdings Limited	External Director External Director

[External Corporate Auditor]

Hiroyasu Watanabe	NOMURA Co., Ltd.	External Corporate Auditor
Haruka Matsuyama	T&D Holdings, Inc. Mitsubishi UFJ Financial Group, Inc. Vitec Co., Ltd.	External Director External Director External Corporate Auditor
Hiroshi Ozu	TOYOTA MOTOR CORPORATION	External Corporate Auditor

5. Shareholdings as of March 31, 2015
[External Director]
Ikujiro Nonaka :18,739
Hiroshi Hirabayashi : 13,354
Toshiro Muto : 8,256
Izumi Kobayashi : 481
Jenifer Rogers : 0
[External Corporate Auditor]
Hiroyasu Watanabe : 2,537
Haruka Matsuyama : 41
Hiroshi Ozu : 0
Mitsui considered that the shareholdings of External Directors and External Corporate Auditors shall not affect the independence of those External Directors and External Corporate Auditors.

[Incentives]

Incentive Policies for Directors	Performance-linked Remuneration / Stock Options

Supplementary Explanation

1. The bonuses to the Company's Directors (excluding External Directors) are determined based on the formula which is advised as being appropriated by the Remuneration Committee and subsequently at the Board of Directors meeting. See II.1. "*Director Remuneration*" for more information.

2. The stock option with stock price conditions is granted to the Company's Directors (excluding External Directors) to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock per year. The exercise period of subscription rights to shares shall be 27 years from the day following the date on which 3 years have elapsed after the allotment date of subscription rights to shares, with payment due upon the exercise of the subscription right to shares being ¥1 per share (its resolution on June 20, 2014). Further, the same stock option is granted to the Managing Officers (excluding Managing Officers residing outside Japan) by resolution of the Board of Directors.

Recipients of Stock Options	Inside Directors /Other

Supplementary Explanation

Mitsui issues subscription rights to shares in the form of a stock option scheme as stock-based compensation with stock-price conditions as remuneration for Mitsui's Directors (excluding External Directors), having them share the benefits and risks of stock price fluctuations with shareholders and thus giving them greater motivation to make contributions to improve business performance in the medium and long term and to sustained increase in enterprise value. Eligible persons may exercise all of the subscription rights to shares only when, as the stock price conditions, Mitsui's stock price growth rate over three years from the allotment date is equal to or exceeds the TOPIX (Tokyo Stock Price Index) growth rate, and on the other hand, when such rate does not exceed the TOPIX growth rate, reflecting the degree, they may exercise only part of such subscription rights to shares allotted.

Details of stock price conditions
1. When Mitsui's stock price growth rate*1 is equal to or exceeds the TOPIX growth rate*2:
All of the subscription rights to shares granted may be exercised.
2. When Mitsui's stock price growth rate does not exceed the TOPIX growth rate:
Only part of the subscription rights to shares granted*3 may be exercised.
*1 Mitsui's stock price growth rate shall be calculated by the formula below based on Mitsui's stock price growth rate for the period of three years from the allotment date to the first date of the exercise period.
A: The average closing price for Mitsui's common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on each day for the three months immediately before the month in which the first date of the exercise period of the subscription rights to shares falls

B: The total amount of dividends per common share of Mitsui for the period from the allotment date to the first date of the exercise period of the subscription rights to shares
C: The average closing price for Mitsui's common stock on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on each day for the three months immediately before the month in which the allotment date falls
Mitsui's stock price growth rate = (A + B) / C

*2 The TOPIX growth rate shall be calculated by the formula below based on the TOPIX growth rate for the period of three years from the allotment date to the first date of the exercise period.
D: The average closing price for TOPIX on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on each day for the three months immediately before the month in which the first date of the exercise period of the subscription rights to shares falls
E: The average closing price for TOPIX on the Tokyo Stock Exchange on each day for the three months immediately before the month in which the allotment date falls
TOPIX growth rate = D / E

*3 Number of exercisable subscription rights to shares = Number of subscription rights to shares granted × (Mitsui's stock price growth rate / TOPIX growth rate)

The number of shares to be issued upon exercise of subscription rights to shares as of the date of the issuance of this report are as follows:
Stock option (for Directors and Managing Officers, 100 shares per right): 514,900 shares.

[Director Remuneration]

Disclosure of Individual Directors' Remuneration	Selected Directors

Supplementary Explanation

The total amount of remuneration for Directors and Corporate Auditors and a breakdown of this total are recorded in Business Reports, etc. and Securities Reports, which are available on the Mitsui website for public perusal. The amounts of remuneration for individual directors receiving ¥100 million or more are also recorded in the Securities Reports.

(a) Remuneration of Directors and Corporate Auditors for the year ended March 31, 2015 was as follows:

Category of position	Number of recipients	Basic remuneration	Bonus	Stock Option	Total remuneration
Directors (Excluding External Directors)	11	¥737 million	¥307 million	¥120 million	¥1,164 million
Corporate Auditors (Excluding External Corporate Auditors)	2	¥113 million	—	—	¥113 million
External Directors and External Corporate Auditors	9	¥93 million	—	—	¥93 million
Total	22	¥943 million	¥307 million	¥120 million	¥1,370 million

(Notes) 1. Limits on the remuneration of Directors and Corporate Auditors have been determined by resolutions passed at a General Meeting of Shareholders. The details are as follows: total amount of basic remuneration to be paid to the Directors should not exceed ¥70 million per month (by its resolution on June 22, 2007); total amount of basic remuneration to be paid to the Corporate Auditors should not exceed ¥20 million per month (by its resolution on June 22, 2007); total amount of bonus to be paid to the Directors (not including External Directors) should not exceed ¥500 million per year (by its resolution on June 22, 2007) ; and total amount of stock option with stock price conditions to be paid to the Directors (not including External Directors) should not exceed ¥500 million per year (by its resolution on June 20, 2014). This stock option with stock price conditions is granted to the Company's Directors (excluding External Directors) to purchase up to 500,000 shares of the Company's common stock per year. The exercise period of subscription rights to shares shall be 27 years from the day following the date on which 3 years have elapsed after the allotment date of subscription rights to shares, with payment due upon the exercise of the subscription right to shares being ¥1 per share.
2. The bonus shown above is the planned amount.
3. In addition to the amounts shown above, Mitsui paid pensions (resolution for payments made prior to the abolition of such program) of ¥604 million to 132 retired Directors, and a total of ¥62 million to 19 retired Corporate Auditors in the year ended March 31, 2015.

(b) The following table contains information about remuneration earned by the named directors who earned more than a total of ¥100 million for the year ended March 31, 2015.

	Name	Category of position	Payer	Basic remuneration	Bonus	Stock option	Total remuneration
	Shoei Utsuda	Director	Mitsui	¥111 million	¥46 million	¥30 million	¥187 million
	Masami Iijima	Director	Mitsui	¥131 million	¥46 million	¥36 million	¥213 million
	Daisuke Saiga	Director	Mitsui	¥75 million	¥33 million	¥8 million	¥116 million
	Joji Okada	Director	Mitsui	¥75 million	¥33 million	¥8 million	¥116 million
	Masayuki Kinoshita	Director	Mitsui	¥75 million	¥33 million	¥8 million	¥116 million
	Shintaro Ambe	Director	Mitsui	¥75 million	¥33 million	¥8 million	¥116 million

Policy on Determining Remuneration Amounts and Calculation Methods	Established

Disclosure of Policy on Determining Remuneration Amounts and Calculation Methods

(a) Taking into consideration the result of the deliberation at the Remuneration Committee, which is chaired by an External Director, the remuneration of Directors (excluding External Directors) is determined as a sum of fixed basic remuneration, performance-related bonuses based on the profit for the year attributable to owners of the parent and stock-based compensation stock options with stock price conditions as medium- and long-term incentive compensation and limited to within the amounts resolved at the General Meetings of Shareholders. The following formula applies in calculating the performance-related bonuses, which is advised as being appropriate by the Remuneration Committee and subsequently resolved at the Board of Directors meeting.
Directors are not paid retirement compensation, with the exception of those payments that were approved prior to the abolition of the program.

(i) Total amount paid in bonuses for Directors
Total bonuses are calculated as the lesser of profit attributable to owners of the parent x 0.1% and ¥500 million (if the profit attributable to owners of the parent is minus, i.e., net loss, this item is set as 0 for the calculation).

(ii) Amount paid as individual bonuses
The total amount calculated by the method shown in (a) above is distributed to each Director in proportion to the following points, which are assigned for each position. Amounts less than ¥10,000 will be rounded off.
(Amount individually paid = total amount paid × position points / sum of position points)
Points by position: Chairman/President (10), Executive Vice President (7), Senior Executive Managing Officer (6), Executive Managing Officer (5)
Based on the composition of the Directors and Corporate Auditors as of the date of the issuance of this report, the maximum amounts that may be paid for each position (in the case of profit attributable to owners of the parent of ¥500 billion for the fiscal year) are as follows:
Chairman/President = ¥500 million × 10 points / (10 points × 2 persons + 7 points × 3 persons + 6 points × 3 persons + 5 points × 1 person = 64 points) = ¥78.13 million
Executive Vice President = ¥500 million × 7 / 64 points = ¥54.69 million
Senior Executive Managing Officer = ¥500 million × 6 / 64 points = ¥46.88 million
Executive Managing Officer = ¥500 million × 5 / 64 points = ¥39.06 million

(iii) Conditions for exercise of subscription right to shares
See II.1 "*Incentive*"

(b) Each Director (excluding External Directors) is required to purchase Mitsui's shares in an amount equivalent to at least 10% of his or her monthly remuneration but less than ¥1 million through the Mitsui Executives' Shareholding Association.

(c) Corporate Auditors receive only monthly remuneration which does not include a performance-related portion. The monthly remuneration for each Corporate Auditor is determined by discussions among the Corporate Auditors. The total amount shall not exceed the amount shown in II.1. "*Director Remuneration*" Supplementary Explanation (a) note 1 in above. Retirement compensation is not paid to the Corporate Auditors.

[Supporting System for Outside Directors and/or *Kansayaku*]

The External Directors and External Corporate Auditors, through the Board of Directors and the Board of Corporate Auditors, mutually coordinate with internal audits, auditing by Corporate Auditors and accounting audits as well as supervise and audit the internal control system. Specifically, they periodically receive reports on the following at the meeting of the Board of Directors and the Board of Corporate Auditors, respectively: results of the internal audits and internal audit plans, results of auditing by the Board of Corporate Auditors and audit implementation plans, summary of management letters by Independent Auditors, assessment results with regards to the internal control system in accordance with the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, the operational status of compliance programs, and other matters regarding the structure and management of internal controls. In addition to the above, at meetings such as meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors, the External Corporate Auditors coordinate with the Independent Corporate Auditors and the Internal Auditing Division by periodically receiving reports regarding status and results of their audit activities and exchanging information and opinions.

The External Directors and External Corporate Auditors are given the following support in addition to the training shown in II.2.1 *"Corporate Governance Structure"*:

1. For External Directors, before regular and extraordinary meetings of the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors Secretariat (Legal Division and Secretariat) provides material on the proposals and gives advance explanations.
2. For External Corporate Auditors, in addition to timely provision of company information by the Full-time Corporate Auditors and staff in the Corporate Auditor Division, summaries of meetings between Full-time Corporate Auditors and staff in the Corporate Auditor Division are provided to External Corporate Auditors periodically. When necessary, advance distribution of materials and advance explanations are conducted regarding regular and extraordinary meetings of the Board of Corporate Auditors and of the Board of Directors.

2.Matters on Functions of Business Execution, Auditing, Oversight, Nomination and Remuneration Decisions (Overview of Current Corporate Governance System)

1. Corporate Governance Structure

(a) Board of Directors

(i)Status of Board of Directors

- Upon the introduction of the Managing Officer System in April 2002, the number of Directors was reduced from 38 to 11 in June 2002. In June 2003, the first External Director was appointed, and since the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2015, five External Directors have been appointed. The Chairman is a director and is authorized to call for a meeting of the Board of Directors and to serve as a chairman of the meeting. As of the date of the issuance of this report, 14 Directors (including 2 female External Directors, and the percentage of female Directors is 14.3%) are appointed, 8 of whom also serve as Managing Officers.
- Mitsui has limited the number of Directors to the maximum to enable substantial discussions and gives priority to the appointment of new External Directors in the case of increasing the number of board members in order to enhance the division of roles between the oversight activities and executive activities of the management. The tenure of Directors is one year, and Directors can be reappointed.
- In accordance with the Rules of the Board of Directors Regarding Resolutions and Matters to be Reported, the Board of Directors passes resolutions of fundamental policies on management of Mitsui, matters of important business operation, matters mandated by a resolution of the General Meeting of Shareholders and issues prescribed in laws and regulations and in the Articles of Incorporation. The Board of Directors also receives reports on issues prescribed in laws and

regulations and the status of important business operations.

- A regular meeting of the Board of Directors is held once every month, and extraordinary meetings are held from time to time, whenever necessary. During the year ended March 31, 2015, 16 meetings, including 1 extraordinary meeting, were held.
- Further, the meeting composed by all External Directors is held periodically, for the purpose of exchanging information and opinions regarding important matters in management among External Directors, or among External Directors and/or Internal Directors, Corporate Auditors and Managing Officers.
- Mitsui has established the three committees shown below as advisory bodies to the Board of Directors. Mitsui has reviewed the composition of members in order to strengthen the corporate governance structure of Mitsui in June, 2015. As a result, External Directors and Auditor compose a majority of the Governance Committee, and an External Director serves as the committee chair of the Nomination Committee as well as the Remuneration Committee. See II.1. "*Committee's Name, Composition, and Attributes of Chairperson*" for the composition of each Committee, etc.
- Mitsui has entered into agreements with Mr. Nonaka, Mr. Hirabayashi, Mr. Muto, Ms. Kobayashi and Ms. Rogers pursuant to Article 427(1) of the Companies Act of Japan, to limit their liability to the minimum amount of liability as stipulated in Article 425(1) of the Companies Act.

(ii) Appointment standard for Directors and process of appointment

Mitsui selects candidates for positions of director giving consideration to the following appointment standard for Directors. Selection of candidates for positions of Director is conducted after confirmation is obtained from the Nomination Committee that the necessary requirements based on the selection processes and the appointment standard for Directors established by the Nomination Committee are fulfilled.

- Person with excellent overall character who possesses qualities valuable for the management of Mitsui
- Person possessing both strong leadership skills and high moral caliber and with law-abiding spirit and a strong intention to contribute to public interest
- Person with no health concerns for the execution of duties
- Person possessing capability for smooth performance as a director of "decision-making related to the execution of operations of the company" and "oversight of the execution of duties by directors" to be conducted by the board of directors
- Person excelling in capability, foresight and insight to make best judgment for the company strictly in compliance with duty of care of a good manager and duty of loyalty expected of a director and in accordance with the "business judgment rule"

(iii) Policy on training for directors

Upon assumption, opportunities are given to directors for gaining full understanding of the business, financial affairs, organization, etc. of the company, the Companies Act of Japan and related laws and regulations, corporate governance and internal control to ensure that they may fulfil their duties including the role expected of directors which is mandated by the shareholders (fiduciary responsibility) and legal responsibility. Furthermore, opportunities are given for keeping them up to date as necessary.

(iv) Evaluation of effectiveness of the Board of Directors

Each year the Board of Directors analyzes and evaluates its effectiveness as a whole, taking into consideration the relevant matters, including the self-evaluations of each Director, and discloses a summary of the results.

(b) Corporate Auditors

(i) Status of Board of the Corporate Auditors

- As of the issuance of this report, there are 5 Corporate Auditors, including 2 Full-time Corporate Auditors and 3 External Corporate Auditors (including 1 female External Corporate Auditor, and the percentage of female Corporate Auditor is 20%). A meeting of the Corporate Auditors is regularly held prior to a meeting of the Board of Directors and whenever necessary. In the year ended March 31, 2015, 19 meetings were held. Corporate Auditors attend the meeting of the Board of Directors and audit the procedure of the meeting and the contents of resolutions as well

as other issues, and proactively express their opinions.

- The Guidelines of auditing by Corporate Auditors define the responsibility of Corporate Auditors, the frame of mind necessary for auditors, the framework of audits, audit standards, and codes of conduct. Pursuant to laws and regulations, the Articles of Incorporation and the provision of the rules of the Board of Corporate Auditors, the Board of Corporate Auditors receives reports, deliberates and/or makes resolutions as to important matters in auditing.
- Each Corporate Auditor has a duty to audit the following issues: In the area of business auditing, execution of duties by Directors, decision-making processes at the Board of Directors and others, and the status of construction and operation of the internal control systems. In the area of financial audit, the independence of the Independent Auditors, effectiveness of the internal control systems, system of financial reporting, accounting policies and processing of financial information, audit of financial statements, reports from the Independent Auditors, and the system of disclosure.
- The Board of Corporate Auditors establishes audit policies and makes audit plans taking into consideration materiality, timeliness and other necessary elements. To conduct effective and efficient audits, the Board of Corporate Auditors coordinates closely with the Independent Auditors and Internal Auditing Division.
- Full-time Corporate Auditors attend important internal meetings and committees, including the Corporate Management Committee. All Corporate Auditors have discussions with the Chairman of the Board of Directors and the President and Chief Executive Officer, respectively, on a periodic basis. Full-time Corporate Auditors receive reports and exchange opinions at individual meetings with Directors and Managing Officers, as well as regular meetings with the Directors in charge of Corporate Staff Units and general managers in Corporate Staff Units.
- In accordance with the auditing plan established at the start of the year, the Corporate Auditors conduct auditing on the management status of Mitsui's subsidiaries through visits to domestic and overseas branch offices and major subsidiaries as well as through cooperation with corporate auditors at subsidiaries.
- The Board of Corporate Auditors has designated Mr. Joji Okada and Mr. Hiroyasu Watanabe as Corporate Auditors who have considerable expertise in finance and accounting. Mr. Joji Okada joined Mitsui in 1974. Before being elected as one of our Corporate Auditors in 2015, he had worked in the field of accounting and was appointed as Managing Officer, General Manager of Accounting Division in 2008, as Executive Managing Officer, Chief Financial Officer in 2011, and as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer in 2014. Mr. Hiroyasu Watanabe had been working for the Ministry of Finance and National Tax Agency, and his final position in such field was Commissioner of the National Tax Agency. He is currently working as a professor at Waseda University, Graduate School of Finance, Accounting and Law.
- Mitsui sets up the Corporate Auditor Division to assist in the performance of the duties of the Corporate Auditors, and assign to the Division at least 3 full-time employees with the appropriate knowledge and abilities necessary for this work.
- Mitsui has entered into agreements with Mr. Watanabe, Ms. Matsuyama and Mr. Ozu pursuant to Article 427(1) of the Companies Act of Japan, to limit their liability to the minimum amount of liability as stipulated in Article 425(1) of the Companies Act.

(ii) Appointment standard for Corporate Auditors and process of appointment

Mitsui selects candidates for positions of Corporate Auditor giving consideration to the following appointment standard for Corporate Auditors. For the selection of candidates for positions of Corporate Auditor, Directors prepare a proposal for election through consultation with corporate auditors and obtain agreement of the Board of Corporate Auditors in advance. The Board of Corporate Auditors deliberates on the advisability of agreeing with the proposal for election of corporate auditors to be submitted to the General Meetings of Shareholders by the Board of Directors.

- Person of excellent personality and considerable insight, possessing outstanding capability and achievements or abundant knowledge in the fields of legal affairs, financial affairs and accounting, business management, and other various fields
- With respect to internal corporate auditors, person well-acquainted with actual conditions of the company and possessing capability to conduct appropriate audits

(iii) Policy on training for Corporate Auditors

Upon assumption, opportunities are given to Corporate Auditors for gaining full understanding of the

business, financial affairs, organization, etc. of the company, the Companies Act of Japan and related laws and regulations, corporate governance and internal control to ensure that they may fulfil their duties including the role expected of corporate auditors which is mandated by the shareholders (fiduciary responsibility) and legal responsibility. Furthermore, opportunities are given for keeping them up to date as necessary.

(iv) Internal auditing

- Based on the order or approval of the President and Chief Executive Officer, for the purpose of contributing to the effective achievement of management goals, the Internal Auditing Division evaluates how internal control is maintained and exercised with emphasis on the effectiveness and efficiency of operations, the reliability of financial reporting, compliance with laws and regulations, as well as safeguarding of Company assets. The adequacy and effectiveness of each process in risk management, control (any action taken by the management toward the achievement of the established goals) and governance (processes and structures implemented by the management to inform, direct, manage and monitor the activities of the organization toward the achievement of its objectives) within each organizational unit shall also be evaluated, and suggestions and proposals shall be made for their improvement.
- In order to ensure the independence and objectivity of internal audits, we have the Internal Auditing Division directly under the rule of the President and Chief Executive Officer. The composition of the personnel in the division as of March 31, 2015, is as follows: of a total of 76 people, which includes one General Manager, 29 internal auditors, 26 members in charge of audits, and 20 staff members; 63 people are stationed in the Internal Auditing Division in the Head Office, 8 people are stationed in Internal Auditing Offices overseas, and 5 people are stationed in the Internal Auditing Department within Business Supporting Units.
- In the regular audits which cover Mitsui, Overseas Offices, Overseas Trading Subsidiaries, and other subsidiaries, internal auditors carry out independent and objective evaluations, pursuant to the rules on internal audits, etc., with an emphasis on risk management, effectiveness of management and operations, compliance, and appropriate financial reporting. In addition, the following audits are implemented as internal audits: cross-organizational and cross-functional audits by target and item, such as issues involving multiple organizations and business processes or security trade control systems, and extraordinary examinations to get a whole picture of such events that caused or could cause irregular economic losses or that jeopardized or could jeopardize the corporate trust, in order to identify the responsibility and recommend measures to clarify causes as well as to prevent recurrence. The Internal Auditing Division as an independent department compiles and checks the assessment of the entity-wide internal control regarding the credibility of financial reports, pursuant to the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. The final results are reported to the below-mentioned J-SOX Committee.
- For each fiscal year, the internal auditing policy and the internal auditing plan go through the approval process by the President and Chief Executive Officer. Internal audits are implemented either with or without advance notice to the target organization. The internal auditors provide feedback on the results of the internal audit to the organization before preparing the internal audit report and carry out a full exchange of opinions on their suggestions. The audit results are reported to the President and Chief Executive Officer. The reports from the organization on the implementation status of improvements regarding the issues identified are requested and are reevaluated.

(v) Auditing of financial statements

- For the year ended March 31, 2015, the certified public accountants executing audits on our financial statements are the following four people, who all belong to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC: Yoshio Sato, Nobuaki Fuse, Hidehito Goda, and Michiyuki Yamamoto. The number of assistants involved in auditing work is 94 people as of March 31, 2015, and this number is comprised of 32 certified public accountants, 17 members of the Japanese Institute of Junior Accountants, and 45 others.
- In order to secure prompt financial closing and reliability, the auditing work of Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries are in principle entrusted solely to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu. Mitsui's Independent Auditors implement auditing under the Companies Act of Japan and the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan as well as auditing of the consolidated financial statements in English.

2. Framework for internal control and execution of business activities

- Ultimate responsibility for execution of business operations lies with the President and Chief Executive Officer. The President and Chief Executive Officer delegates authority to the Chief Operating Officers of the business units and regional business units, who, in turn, report to the President and Chief Executive Officer. The Corporate Management Committee is organized for deliberating the basic policies and important matters for execution of group-wide business operations. The Committee consists of the Chairman of the Board of Directors, President and Chief Executive Officer (the committee chair), the Directors in charge of Corporate Staff Units, and Representative Directors or Managing Officers nominated by the President and Chief Executive Officer. The Corporate Management Committee is held weekly in principle.
- As mentioned above, the Internal Auditing Division, the division positioned directly under the President and Chief Executive Officer, examines the status of development and implementation of the internal control of Mitsui. With the delisting from NASDAQ in April 2011 and the termination of SEC registration in July 2011, Mitsui implements the internal control framework based on Japanese regulation from the year ended March 31, 2012. Even after the transition, Mitsui maintains its internal control system by positioning the internal control as the structure by which the management controls the executive body, aiming for: (1) "Improvement of effectiveness and efficiency of operations," (2) "Compliance with accounting standards and securing reliability of financial reporting," (3) "Compliance with laws, rules that are equivalent to the laws, and observance of management philosophy and company rules including all codes of conduct which reflect this philosophy," and (4) "The safeguarding of company assets;" and consists of: "control environment," "risk assessment," "control activities," "information and communication," "monitoring," and "response to IT." These objectives and components are as stated in the basic framework designated in "Standards and Practice Standards for Management Assessment and Audit concerning Internal Control Over Financial Reporting," issued by the advisory board to the Commissioner of the Financial Services Agency.
- Mitsui has established major committees pertaining to the execution of business and implementation of internal control as follows, and is taking measures to respond to a wide range of risks and forms of businesses, which continue to increase and diversify.

Internal Controls Committee	Chaired by the President and Chief Executive Officer, as an organization under the Corporate Management Committee, the Internal Controls Committee establishes a basic policy related to the internal control system while developing, maintaining, and improving the effectiveness of the integrated management system.
Compliance Committee	As an organization under the Internal Controls Committee, this committee, with an attorney at law from outside Mitsui participating as an observer, develops, maintains, and improves the effectiveness of the compliance structure
Disclosure Committee	As an organization under the Internal Controls Committee, this committee develops principles and basic policy for statutory disclosure and timely disclosure as well as the internal structure, and discusses and determines the materiality and appropriateness of information to be disclosed.
J-SOX Committee	As an organization under the Internal Controls Committee, this committee develops, maintains, and improves the effectiveness of the system for ensuring the reliability of our consolidated financial reporting. During the year ended March 31, 2012, due to the termination of the registration with SEC, the SOA Sec. 404 Committee was renamed as the J-SOX Committee
Portfolio Management Committee	As an advisory body to the Corporate Management Committee, this committee establishes the corporate portfolio strategy as well as investment and loan plans, monitors our corporate portfolios, and examines important individual proposals.
Information Strategy Committee	As an advisory body to the Corporate Management Committee, this committee plans company-wide information strategy and determines and monitors essential policies concerning establishment of a management platform and promotion of the structure of the information strategy.
CSR Promotion Committee	As an organization under the Corporate Management Committee, this committee provides advice to the management with regard to "Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR)," raises awareness among the employees and sends out messages with respect to CSR-oriented management.
Diversity Promotion Committee	As an advisory body to the Corporate Management Committee, this committee makes proposals regarding basic policy and the plan for diversity promotion, and formulates and implements targets set along with the plan.
Power and Energy Strategy Committee	As an advisory body to the Corporate Management Committee, this committee analyzes the external business environment, monitors and evaluates our current activities, specifies our priorities and focuses, and recommends relevant measures in

	power and energy business.
Crisis Management Headquarters	As an extraordinary and non-permanent organization under the direct rule of the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Crisis Management Headquarters exercises necessary decision making in place of normal in-house decision mechanisms relating to all conceivable matters requiring an extraordinary response. The President and Chief Executive Officer serves as head of this Headquarters.
Business Innovation Committee	As an organization under the Corporate Management Committee, this committee monitors and analyzes new technology trends and potential business innovations, specifies our priorities and focuses, and provides advice to the management, as well as examines specific measures to support business units in implementing potential new businesses, aiming for the next generation.

- The efforts made by the committees regarding execution of business activities and internal controls in the year ended March 31, 2015 are as follows:

Internal Controls Committee	Held 2 meetings. The 3 sub-committees to the Internal Controls Committee, which are the Compliance Committee, the Disclosure Committee and the J-SOX Committee, each made reports to the Internal Controls Committee regarding matters including the discussions they held.
Compliance Committee	Met in March 2015, and carried out a review of Mitsui's responses to compliance issues and the compliance plans for the purpose of maintaining and improving the effectiveness of the compliance structure. In order to improve the awareness and knowledge of its officers and employees regarding compliance issues, Mitsui fully renewed the Compliance Handbook, distributed the Handbook to all the employees, and implemented various compliance e-learning and compliance training sessions. The compliance awareness survey was also conducted at Mitsui group in order to see the awareness level of our global group. Mitsui also worked on building a consolidated group-wide compliance structure by developing a compliance program at affiliated companies, through provision of assistance to compliance officers of such companies, for example, by individual visits to important affiliated companies.
Disclosure Committee	Held 3 meetings and established a disclosure policy for various disclosure materials and carried out evaluations of the appropriateness of the contents of such materials.
J-SOX Committee	Held 2 meetings. The Committee prepared Mitsui's policy on compliance with the requirements of Article 24-4-4 and Article 193-2, Paragraph 2 of the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan. In addition, the Committee understood the company-wide status of internal control over financial reporting for the year ended March 31, 2015 and studied company-wide measures to keep and improve the effectiveness of internal control.
Portfolio Management Committee	Met 33 times. The Committee reported to the Corporate Management Committee regarding the results of examinations into key strategic domains, business portfolio strategy, investments, loans and recycling plans, and individual large-scale investments, and carried out monitoring and analysis of important indices such as cash flows and risk assets.
Information Strategy Committee	Met 8 times. The Committee made decisions on policies such as the construction of the next-generation management platform on a global and group basis, IT governance and various measures on IT portfolio management, management of IT investments, IT security and R&D activity on information technology, training of human resources literate in IT management, and changing mindsets company-wide.
CSR Promotion Committee	Held 2 meetings. The Committee conducted progress reporting on CSR promotion activities, social contribution activities and the Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Environment Fund, etc., and prepared the 2015 activity policy. In addition, the Committee identified CSR material items and confirmed the identification process.
Diversity Promotion Committee	Met in June, 2014. The Committee discussed and analyzed current issues to promote excellence in our diverse workforce and made decisions regarding action plans to resolve these issues.
Power and Energy Strategy Committee	Met 4 times. The Committee carried out medium- and long-term macro analysis of the environment, electricity, and energy segments based upon data and information provided by governmental agencies, etc., and discussed strategic approach and necessary measures in those segments.
Business Innovation Committee	Met 7 times. The Committee promoted efforts towards new generation business, collected information through networks outside the Company and shared such information internally, conducted internal task forces and campaigns and considered potential new business opportunities.

3. Details of Audit Fees and Other Matters

(a) Details of fees paid to the certified public accountant auditor

Mitsui's certified public accountant auditor is Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC. The table below shows the amount of fees paid to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC by Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries, for the years ended March 31, 2015.

	Audit Fees(Millions of Yen)	Non Audit Fees (Millions of Yen)
Mitsui	701	8
Consolidated subsidiaries	760	4
Total	1,461	12

(Note) Audit fees are fees for auditing pursuant to the Companies Act of Japan, the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan, and auditing the consolidated financial statements prepared in English. The audit fees include services performed as part of the audit, directly relating to the audit, and which are required by laws to be performed by the auditor, and can only be reasonably performed by the auditor.

(b) Details of other significant fees

We entrust auditing work and non-auditing work to member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited, which belong to the same network to which Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC belongs.
The table below shows the amount of fees paid to member firms of Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu Limited (excluding Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC) by Mitsui and its consolidated subsidiaries, for the years ended March 31, 2015.

	Audit Fees (Millions of Yen)	Non Audit Fees (Millions of Yen)
Mitsui	3	11
Consolidated subsidiaries	2,529	364
Total	2,532	375

(c) Details of non-auditing work performed by the certified public accountant auditor of Mitsui

The non-auditing work for which Mitsui pays a fee to Deloitte Touche Tohmatsu LLC includes works related to overseas tax returns and so on.

(d) Policy for determining audit fees

In determination of audit fees, factors such as past records and the volume of work accompanying audit work are taken into account. The approval of the Board of Corporate Auditors is obtained when decisions on fees for auditing work are made.

3. Reasons for Adoption of Current Corporate Governance System

- Regarding the reasons for adoption of the current corporate governance system, see I.1. "*Basic Views*" and II.2.1. "*Corporate Governance Structure*".
- Regarding the functions and roles of External Directors of Mitsui, see II.1. "*Matters relating to Independent Directors/Kansayaku*".

III. Implementation of Measures for Shareholders and Other Stakeholders

1. Measures to Vitalize the General Shareholder Meetings and Smooth Exercise of Voting Rights

	Supplementary Explanations
Early Notification of General Shareholder Meeting	Mitsui dispatches notices for General Meetings of Shareholders around 3 weeks before the date of each Meeting.
Scheduling AGMs Avoiding the Peak Day	When setting the date for Ordinary General Meetings of Shareholders, Mitsui gives first priority to the avoidance of dates on which there are many other shareholders' meetings.
Allowing Electronic Exercise of Voting Rights	To facilitate the active exercise of shareholders' voting rights, Mitsui has started using electronic convocation notices and electronic voting since the General Meeting of Shareholders in June 2004.
Participation in Electronic Voting Platform	Since the General Meeting of Shareholders held in June 2006, Mitsui has used the platform provided by ICJ, Inc. to enable institutional investors to exercise their voting rights electronically.
Providing Convocation Notice in English	English versions of notices, including Business Reports, etc., are posted on the company's website.

Other	Notices (including Business Reports, etc.), including English translations, are disclosed on the company's website and posted on stock exchanges and electronic voting platforms via TDNet more than 4 weeks prior to the date of the meeting. In addition, immediately after a General Meetings of Shareholders, videos of activities at each Meeting, including presentations by senior management, are posted on the Company's website and are available for streaming for a certain period.

2. IR Activities

	Supplementary Explanations
Preparation and Publication of Disclosure Policy	Since 2005, Mitsui has maintained a Corporate Disclosure Policy and published it in Japanese and English on its Company's website.
Regular Investor Briefings for Individual Investors	Presentation meetings for individual investors are held around 5 times a year, and the presentation materials are posted on the company's website. Since the year ended March 31, 2010, the President and Chief Executive Officer, CFO, Global Controller or General Manager of Investor Relations Division have acted as presenters at these meetings.
Regular Investor Briefings for Analysts and Institutional Investors	Regular presentations for sell-side analysts and institutional investors are held after the release of quarterly financial results, with the President and Chief Executive Officer or CFO as presenter. Presentation materials, including English translations, are posted on the company's website on the day of each meeting. Questions and answers from these meetings are also posted on the website. In addition, business units hold presentations for sell-side analysts and institutional investors about twice each year. Presentation materials and questions and answers from these meetings are posted on the website.
Regular Investor Briefings for Overseas Investors	Individual meetings are normally held around 5 times a year at the offices of institutional investors in Europe, the Americas, and Asia.
Posting of IR Materials on Website	IR materials are available on the Company's website (http://www.mitsui.com/jp/en/ir/index.html). Information provided for shareholders on the website includes financial results, timely disclosure materials other than financial results, Securities Reports, quarterly reports, annual reports, corporate presentation materials, corporate governance information, notices for General Meetings of Shareholders, and Newsletters to Shareholders.
Establishment of Department and/or Manager in Charge of IR	The Investor Relations Division has been established under the rule of the CFO as a dedicated IR unit.
Other	N/A

3. Measures to Ensure Due Respect for Stakeholders

	Supplementary Explanations
Stipulation of Internal Rules for Respecting the Position of Stakeholders	In the Mitsui & Co., Ltd Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles, the management objective of Mitsui is defined as "Mitsui company officers and employees working under the "Mitsui management principles" to reply to the expectations and trust placed in us by our stakeholders, including shareholders, clients, employees as well as consumers and regional communities, and proactively pursuing Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) oriented management, and as a result to increase corporate value from both the quantitative and qualitative aspects in a sustainable manner." The company has also formulated various policies, including the Basic CSR Policy, the Social Contributions Policy,

	the Environmental Policy, and the Supply Chain CSR Policy, to raise the CSR awareness of individual employees.
Implementation of Environmental Activities, CSR Activities etc.	Please refer to the Sustainability Report for detailed information about environmental conservation and CSR activities.
Development of Policies on Information Provision to Stakeholders	The Basic CSR Policy requires that the company should fulfill its accountability obligations by giving priority to interactive communication, including the provision of information to stakeholders. CSR activities are continually improved based on feedback from stakeholders.
Other	[Initiatives to promote a greater role for women] The basic policy in the New Medium-term Management Plan calls for "higher level of competitiveness", "managerial excellence", and "successful business development". To achieve these goals, we will increase our efforts to utilize diverse human resources. In 2005, we established a dedicated unit, the Diversity Management Department of the Human Resources & General Affairs Division. We are implementing the following measures to promote an active role for women. 1. The provision of career development training and seminars for women 2. The provision of diversity management training for managerial staff 3. Further improvement of measures to help employees reconcile work and family life Measures to help employees reconcile work and family life include systems relating to pregnancy and childbirth (e.g., pregnancy leave, childbirth leave, childbirth attendance leave), childcare-related systems (e.g., childcare leave, family care leave, staggered working hours, short-time working hours, the arrangement of places in childcare facilities), systems relating to family care needs (e.g., family care leave, nursing care leave, staggered working hours, reduced working hours) and re-employment systems for employees who had to resign work due the transfer of their spouse. The system for re-employment of employees who had to resign due to their spouse's transfer was introduced in 2007. Under this system, an employee who has the desire and ability to continue working but is unable to do so because of the need to accompany his or her spouse to a transfer location can, by registering in advance, remain eligible for re-employment within a maximum period of five years from the date of resignation. Since the year ended March 31, 1993, Mitsui has continuously employed female new graduates in mainstream career path positions (business staff). Of the staff employees who joined Mitsui in April 2015, 20.6% were women. Mitsui is also creating an environment in which female employees can play a greater role through initiatives that include the promotion of job rotation and workplace exchange, along with training and other programs. The number of female employees working overseas has also risen over the years. As of July 1, 2015, 56 women were stationed overseas (including trainees). The percentage of female staff employees stationed overseas has reached 10.0%. The percentages of women in each employee category (non-consolidated) as of July 1, 2015 were as follows. 27.4% of all employees 15.8% of all directors and corporate auditors (as of June 1, 2015) 9.7% of all business staff employees 4.6% of all employees stationed overseas 3.8% of all managerial staff The Company aims to double the number of female managerial staff compared with the total as of June 2014 (67) by the end of 2015, and triple it by 2020, through the proactive implementation of diversity management. In March 2015, the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry and the Tokyo Stock Exchange designated Mitsui as a "*Nadeshiko* Brand" in recognition of its proactive efforts to promote an active role for women.

	[Compliance with the United Nations Global Compact] In October 2004, Mitsui pledged its support for the United Nations Global Compact. The Company is promoting business activities based on good faith and a high standard of transparency by periodically reviewing its compliance with the principles of the Compact in order to identify and remedy any inadequacies.

IV. Matters Related to the Internal Control System

1. Basic Views on Internal Control System and the Progress of System Development

Regarding internal control system and the related units, see II.2.2 "*Framework for internal control and execution of business activities*". In the construction of internal control processes, aiming to achieve the above mentioned objective of the internal control process – "Improvement of effectiveness and efficiency of operations," "Compliance with accounting standards and securing reliability of financial reporting," "Compliance with laws, rules that are equivalent to the laws, and observance of management philosophy and company rules including all codes of conduct which reflect this philosophy," and "The conservation of company assets" – the following systems are implemented.

1. Risk management system
   As a general trading company engaging in a wide variety of businesses, risks arising from business activities are monitored and managed by Chief Operating Officers of business units and regional business units within their authorization delegated from the management. Risks associated with our business include quantitative risks such as credit risk, market risk, business risk arising from subsidiaries' businesses, and country risk, as well as qualitative risks such as compliance risk and operational risk. Measures taken by each business unit to manage quantitative risks include setting of position limits and loss-cut limits as well as monitoring of positions by divisions with relevant expertise. For the management of qualitative risks, the business units are obligated to observe related internal regulations. When a business unit or a regional business unit takes risks greater than the scope of authority granted to the Chief Operating Officers, it is necessary to obtain approval of the Corporate Management Committee or a Representative Director in charge, or a Senior Managing Officer in charge, depending on the importance of the case, in accordance with the standards of the internal approval system.
   Furthermore, as stated in II.2.1. "*Corporate Governance Structure*" as committees responsible for business execution and the internal control system, organizations such as the Portfolio Management Committee, the Internal Controls Committee, the CSR Promotion Committee, and the Crisis Management Headquarters establish and develop the risk management structures and handle significant risks. These committees consist of Managing Officers and the General Managers of Corporate Staff Units. With respect to the risks in the fields they are in charge of, each division of the Corporate Staff Units is responsible for surveillance of the whole Company's positions, control within the prescribed range of their authority, and supporting the relevant Directors and Managing Officers.

2. Internal control over financial reporting
   As a result of the termination of the SEC registration, Mitsui implements the internal control framework as stipulated in the Financial Instruments and Exchange Act of Japan from the year ended March 2012. In addition to the Company-wide discipline, Mitsui has been conducting self-assessment by units subject to evaluation and testing by an independent division concerning the effectiveness of accounting and financial closing controls, IT controls, and business process level controls. After comprehensively assessing the above, Mitsui management confirmed that internal control over financial reporting is effective for the year ended March 31, 2015.

3. Internal controls regarding construction and management of information systems and information security
   The important principles for our global group information strategy are formulated in line with the corporate management policy through the discussions at the Information Strategy Committee established pursuant to the "Rules of Information Strategy Committee." Under the system centered around the Information Strategy Committee, we are enhancing the system of internal control including management

of various possible risks such as information leakage risks through maintenance of the following rules, necessary in light of development and operation of information systems and information security.
"Information System Rules": rules on the process of procurement, introduction and operation of Information assets
"Rules on IT Security": code of conduct for the system supervisory divisions regarding IT security
"Rules on Information Management": basic policies in terms of information risk management system and information management
"Rules on Protection of Personal Information": rules for the handling of personal information required for business execution (Applied only in Japan)

4. Compliance structure
In addition to the Compliance Committee, (see II.2.1 "*Corporate Governance Structure*"), chaired by the Chief Compliance Officer, Mitsui implements a compliance management system within the regular line of management at business division and department level. Further, Compliance Supervising Officers are designated at domestic and overseas units, branch offices and others.
Mitsui has set forth the "Business Conduct Guidelines for Employees and Officers of Mitsui & Co., Ltd." ("Guidelines") and has equivalent business conduct guidelines in place at its subsidiaries. Mitsui is striving to improve observance of the Guidelines through continuous monitoring and review. See Mitsui's website for the "Business Conduct Guidelines for Employees and Officers of Mitsui & Co., Ltd."
Mitsui has a total of eight whistle-blowing avenues in place, including those involving an external attorney at law and a third-party providing hotline services. Pursuant to the Whistleblower Protection Act, Mitsui made it clear that a whistle-blower would not be subject to any recrimination or detrimental treatment by Mitsui as a result of whistle-blowing. Additionally, Mitsui makes sure that its domestic affiliated companies are also able to use the whistle-blowing avenues (external attorneys at law and a third-party providing hotline services) designated by Mitsui in order to (i) maintain a high standard of confidentiality and (ii) enable their employees to use these avenue without uneasiness. Mitsui's overseas offices and overseas affiliate companies also have whistle-blowing systems that were put in place considering applicable local laws and regional characteristics. Furthermore, Mitsui prohibits treating a whistleblower disadvantageously due to the reason of the whistleblowing itself, and will thoroughly make this a known internal fact. Any cases of violation of compliance are handled strictly, including disciplinary actions in accordance with the Employment Regulations of Mitsui & Co., Ltd.

5. Specially Designated Business Management System
In response to the DPF Incident, Mitsui established the "Specially Designated Business Management System" in April 2005. Under this system, internal review of four business domains which are "Environment-related business," "Medical, Healthcare and Bioethics-related businesses," "Businesses with subsidy," and "Businesses with a high public profile" is strengthened. When examining these matters, reports from the CSR Promotion Committee or the Environmental Advisory Committee in which external experts participate as members, or opinions from other external experts will be obtained, as necessary. In addition, Mitsui appoints consultants with insights into environmental and social risk, and utilize their advice for new and existing environment-related businesses as necessary.

6. Systems to secure appropriateness of operations within the corporate group
In March 2006, Mitsui established the "Mitsui & Co., Ltd. Corporate Governance and Internal Control Principles" ("Principles"). In light of other laws and regulations and to the extent reasonable, Mitsui requires its subsidiaries to develop and operate internal controls based on these Principles, and for its equity accounted investees, Mitsui coordinates with other equity participants and encourages the equity accounted investees to develop and operate similar internal controls. For internal controls to secure reliability in financial reporting, see IV.1.2. "*internal control over financial reporting*" above. In addition, from its officers and employees, Mitsui appoints supervising officers for its affiliated companies and has them engage in their duties based on the "Rules on Delegation of Authority for Supervising Officers for Affiliated Companies." Also, when Mitsui deploys full-time corporate auditors in major affiliated companies, Mitsui selects personnel from the Internal Auditing Division rather than from related Business Units to enhance the independence of auditing.

2. Basic Views on Eliminating Anti-Social Forces

1. Mitsui reacts resolutely towards antisocial forces, and will not, as a matter of principle, conduct business with antisocial forces or with parties that have relations with antisocial forces.

2. Mitsui specifies the abovementioned principle in its "Business Conduct Guidelines", and makes this thoroughly known to its officers and employees. To reject antisocial forces, and to make this a company-wide stance, insertion of a clause within contracts rejecting antisocial forces is encouraged, and by placing a response unit, a system enabling routine coordination with external professionals, such as police and lawyers, is established.

V. Other

1. Adoption of Anti-Takeover Measures

Adoption of Anti-Takeover Measures	Not Adopted

Supplementary Explanation
N/A

2. Other Matters Concerning to Corporate Governance System

[Outline of Timely Disclosure System]
1. Internal structure relating to timely disclosure to capital markets
(1) Mitsui has formulated principles and a basic policy and developed an internal structure relating to statutory disclosure and timely disclosure on an internal and external consolidated basis. We have also established the Disclosure Committee to examine highly urgent IR matters and formulate measures. The Disclosure Committee is a subordinate organization of the Internal Controls Committee, which is one of the key committees involved in the execution of business operations.. It is chaired by the CFO, and its members are the General Managers of the relevant corporate staff divisions. The Investor Relations Division, which acts as the secretariat for the Disclosure Committee, works with IR staff assigned to corporate staff divisions and business units to prepare drafts of disclosure documents and analyze points for discussion in response to directives from the Disclosure Committee.
(2) In its Corporate Disclosure Policy, Mitsui has defined the fundamental requirements and procedures for the disclosure of information that investors need to make appropriate decisions. This policy has been posted on the Company's website.
(3) Mitsui has established the Investor Relations Division as the unit responsible for disclosure to investors. This Division is in charge of administrative processes relating to timely disclosure and is responsible for the monitoring and management of facts, financial data, and other information that could have a material impact on investors' decisions, and for the accurate and timely disclosure of that information.

2. Facts that could have a material impact on investors' decisions
(1) Management of information relating to timely disclosure is integrated within the Investor Relations Division, which is the unit responsible for communication with the Tokyo Stock Exchange. When disclosing important new facts, the Investor Relations Division, determines the content of the disclosure. If necessary, it first examines the information in consultation with the corporate staff divisions that make up the Disclosure Committee and consults with the Corporate Communications Division, which is responsible for interaction with the media.
(2) If a high-level management decision is required concerning the disclosure method and timing, etc., disclosure will be carried out after deliberation by the Disclosure Committee, and, if necessary, after approval has been obtained from the Corporate Management Committee.
(3) The Investor Relations Division monitors the progress of the executive approval process (*ringi*) in preparation for the disclosure of important information and is also responsible for day-to-day communications among internal units concerned. Internal units are required to inform the Investor Relations Division about progress on important projects through the corporate organization. To align the viewpoints of the corporate organization and frontline business units, the Investor Relations Division holds regular meetings with IR staff in each business unit after the publication of quarterly financial

results. The purpose of these meetings is to share information about market reactions to information disclosed at the corporate or individual business unit level, and about important disclosure items going forward.

3. Information about Financial Results
Information is released each quarter after approval by the Corporate Management Committee
(1) Management of financial information has been integrated within the Global Controller Division, and general non-financial information within the Investor Relations Division. Final responsibility for the external disclosure of Flash Reports and other information rests with the Investor Relations Division.
(2) Before financial results are released, Flash Reports and other external disclosure documents and important disclosure items are checked by a study committee made up of the CFO and members of the Disclosure Committee.

[Governance structure]

