



FY2021 Third-Quarter Financial Results January 31, 2022

MITSUBISHI

1. 3Q YTD/FY2021 Financial Results

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| | | 3Q YTD (AF | PR-DEC) | | Q | uarterly | 1 |
|---------------------------------|--------|-----------------------|---------|-------|----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| (Billion yen, 000 units) | 522020 | EV2021 | Varia | nce | 10 | 20 | 70 |
| | FY2020 | FY2021 | Amount | Ratio | 1Q | 2Q | 3Q |
| Net Sales | 952.8 | 1,416.1 | +463.3 | +49% | 431.9 | 458.7 | 525.5 |
| Operating Profit (OP Margin) | -86.7 | 55.9 (3.9%) | +142.6 | - | 10.6 (2.5%) | 14.6 (3.2%) | 30 .7 (5.8% |
| Ordinary Profit | -92.9 | 61.1 | +154.0 | | 11.2 | 15.9 | 34.0 |
| Net Income* | -244.0 | 44.7 | +288.7 | - | 6.1 | 15.6 | 23.0 |
| Sales Volume | 569 | 687 | +118 | +21% | 230 | 212 | 245 |

First, I would like to give you a summary of the 3Q results.

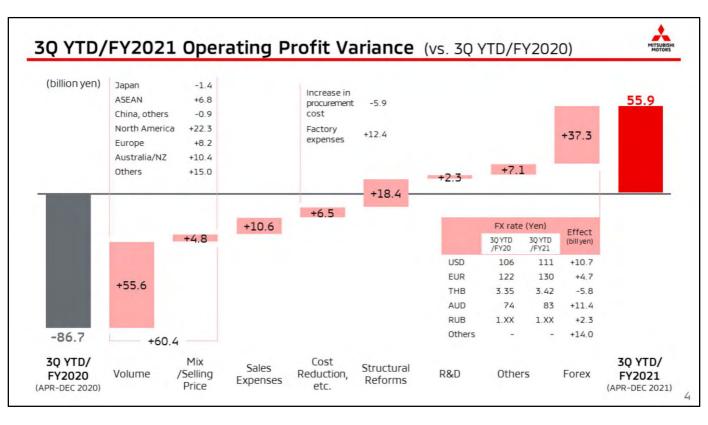
Beginning in the 3Q, movement restrictions due to the spread of the COVID-19 have been gradually eased in each region. On the other hand, production constraints continue due to the shortage of semiconductors, which also have an impact on our sales. In this business environment, we have been improving the quality of our sales, and combined with the favorable effects of foreign exchange rates, our earnings have improved significantly YoY.

Our Q3 YTD unit sales increased 21% YoY to 687,000 units globally.

Similarly, our net sales increased 49% YoY to ¥1,416.1 billion. Operating profit improved significantly YoY to ¥55.9 billion due to an increase in wholesale sales, the effect of cutting back on discounts, and the effects of cost improvements. The OP margin was 3.9%, continuing to improve from the 1H.

Ordinary profit was ¥61.1 billion, mainly due to an increase in equity in earnings of affiliates. And net income after tax was ¥44.7 billion, partly due to the payment of taxes.

In the 3Q, we recorded net sales of ¥525.5 billion yen, operating profit of ¥30.7 billion, ordinary profit of ¥34 billion, and net income of ¥23 billion. The OP margin improved significantly to 5.8%.



The slide you can see explains the factors behind YoY changes in operating profit for 3Q/FY21.

Volume, Mix and Selling Price improved by ¥60.4 billion due to increased unit sales and the success of measures to improve the quality of sales in each country, mainly in North America.

Although advertising and promotional expenses increased in line with the plan with the launch of new models, etc., our group strengthened measures to curb incentives, resulting in a YoY improvement of ¥10.6 billion in selling expenses.

Cost reductions etc. saw an overall improvement of ¥6.5 billion, due in part to progress in cost reduction activities as planned and improvements in factory expenses associated with the normalization of operations amid continued raw material price hikes.

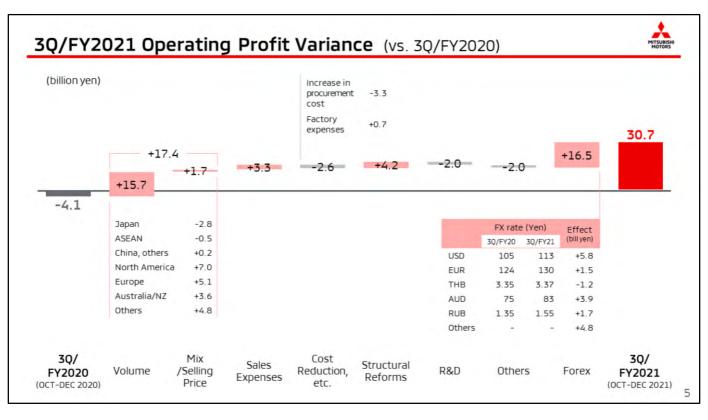
The effect of structural reforms improved by ¥18.4 billion due to the curtailment of depreciation and indirect labor costs.

R&D expenses have increased YoY since the 3Q as planned, but the cumulative total has improved by ¥2.3 billion YoY.

Other factors, including an improvement in after-sales business, resulted in an improvement of ¥7.1 billion.

With regard to foreign exchange, the yen continued to depreciate, resulting in a positive effect of ¥37.3 billion YoY.

In total, operating profit in 3Q YTD/FY21 increased substantially by ¥142.6 billion YoY.



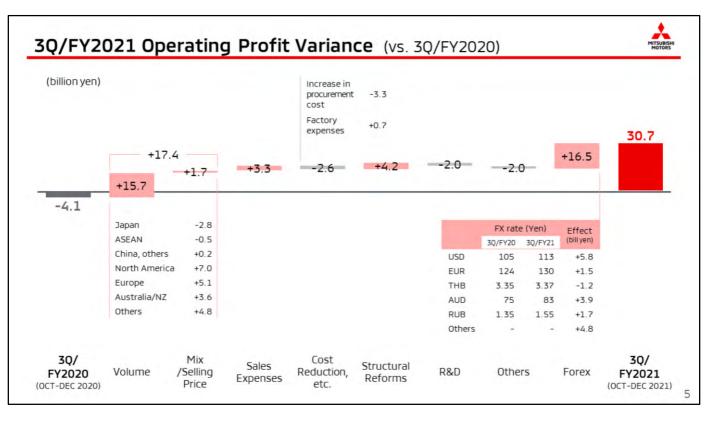
The slide you can see explains the factors behind YoY changes in operating profit for 3Q/FY21.

Vol, Mix and Selling Price improved by ¥17.4 billion YoY. Domestic sales fell YoY, mainly due to restrained car supply due to the impact of a shortage of semiconductors. However, sales volume increased in North America, Europe, Australia/New Zealand, etc. and, with favorable Mix/Selling Price, resulted in a substantial improvement. In the ASEAN region, although unit sales increased, the region had a slightly negative effect on operating profit due to a worsening country mix.

In Selling Expenses, advertising expenses increased as planned, but incentives were kept curbed, resulting in a positive effect of ¥3.3 billion.

In Cost reductions, etc., raw material price hikes and increased material costs for enhancement of products were offset by cost reduction activities and by curtailing factory expenses, but the overall deterioration was ¥2.6 billion.

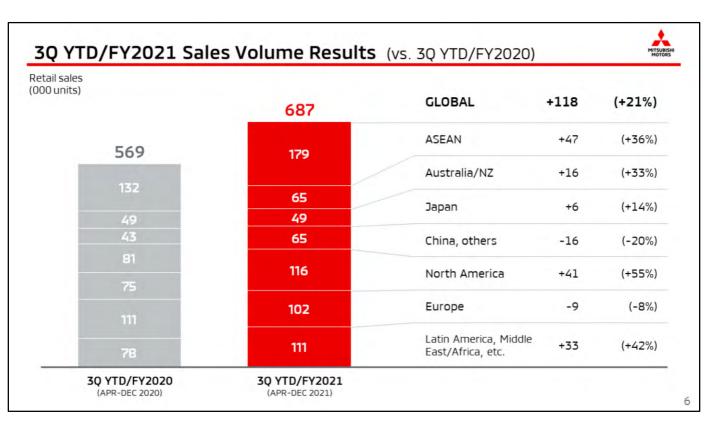
As mentioned earlier, R&D expenses increased from the 3Q as planned, causing a deterioration of \pm 2 billion YoY.



Structural reforms benefited from an improvement of ¥4.2 billion even in the 3Q. In Others, the increase in credit costs to comply with CAFE restrictions was offset to some extent by the improvement in indirect labor costs and after-sales profit/loss, resulting in a decrease of ¥2 billion.

Regarding foreign exchange rates, the overall trend of yen depreciation continued, resulting in a positive effect of ¥16.5 billion.

In total, a significant YoY increase of \pm 34.8 billion was recorded in the 3Q alone as well.



Now I would like to explain our global sales volume for 3Q/FY21.

Our total sales in all regions increased by 21% YoY to 687,000 units.

| Sales Volume / According t 30 YTD/FY2/ | o research | |
|--|---------------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3Q YTD/FY2 | | |
| | 020 3Q YTD/FY2021 | |
| ASEAN 132k un | ts → 179k units | |
| Thailand 40 _{k units} (6. | 3%) → 35 k units (6.2%) | John The |
| Philippines 25 _{k units} (14 | 1.7%) → 26 _{k units} (12.4%) | |
| Vietnam 24 _{k units} (9. | 2%) → 20 _{k units} (8.9%) | |
| Indonesia 33 _{k units} (9. | 1%) → 83 _{k units} (12.1%) | Here and a second |

I would like to explain each status of sales in our core markets, and North America and Japan.

First of all, in ASEAN countries, movement restrictions have been gradually eased, and economic activity in each country has been recovering moderately. Amid this business environment, unit sales increased 36% YoY to 179,000 units.

In Thailand, the number of infected persons of COVID-19 peaked in August and gradually declined, and recovered to around-11% in the 3Q compared with the same period of the previous fiscal year. Movement restrictions have been eased since September, and event marketing has been resumed. Although our sales have been gradually recovering since the 3Q, our YTD sales decreased YoY, due to the harsh competitive environment and at the end of the product cycle.

Demand for new vehicles in the Philippines is also on a recovery trend due to the gradual relaxation of behavior restrictions from October onward. In this environment, we continued to be exposed to fierce competition due to the impact of the tightening of bank loan screening and production constraints caused by the shortage of semiconductors. However, we are working to increase unit sales by firmly capturing relatively robust demand for commercial and government fleets and by strengthening sales promotions, mainly for *"XPANDER"*. The results of these efforts are beginning to appear gradually.

| Sa | | | ASEAN | | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------|---------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|---|
| | According to resear | | are | | 10 | |
| | 3Q YTD/FY2020 | | 3Q YTD/FY2021 | All and | | |
| ASEAN | 132k units | → | 179 _{k units} | | A | |
| Thailand | 40 k units (6.8%) | <i>→</i> | 35 k units (6.2%) | 6- | | |
| Philippines | 25 _{k units} (14.7%) | \rightarrow | 26 k units (12.4%) | | | |
| Vietnam | 24 k units (9.2%) | \rightarrow | 20 k units (8.9%) | | | |
| Indonesia | 33 k units (9.1%) | \rightarrow | 83 k units (12.1%) | the state | Constraint - | 1 |

In Indonesia, overall demand continued to recover, supported in part by the luxury tax exemption measures extended to the end of December 2021. In addition, the introduction of new models by each OEM and the holding of GIIAS Motor Show have stimulated consumers' appetite for purchasing, and the marketplace is showing a big boom. We enjoyed very favorable sales of the new *"XPANDER"*, which was launched in November. In addition, sales of commercial models were firm due to strong resource prices and demand for EC of consumer goods. As a result, we ranked third in our market share amid severe supply constraints.

In addition, sales in Vietnam, Malaysia and other countries grew in line with the recovery trend in the overall market.

We expect this momentum to continue for a while. We will continue to take sales enhancement measures for these countries by watching the market closely.

| | | | Australia/N | z | |
|------------------|--|----------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|
| | Sales Volume / Mark According to resear | | hare | States and | |
| | 3Q YTD/FY2020 | | 3Q YTD/FY2021 | - | |
| Australia /NZ | 49 k units | → | 65 _{k units} | | |
| Australia | 41 _{k units} (6.3%) | → | 50 _{k units} (6.6%) | AC | |
| NZ | 8 _{k units} (9.1%) | → | 15 _{k units} (12.9%) | | |
| Automotiv | ve demand remair | ned | strong despite sp | oradic lockdowns | |
| shortages | , preferential sup | ply t | oward the launch | re not affected by s of new <i>OUTLANDER</i> ctric vehicle subsidie | (Australia), and |
| → Maximize | the impact of new | v m | odel introduction | while optimizing m | odel allocation |

In Australia and New Zealand, which are our core region, as in the ASEAN region, although lock-downs were sporadically implemented in some major metropolitan areas, the impact on automobile sales activities was minimal and the automobile market continued to be firm. We also steadily accumulated sales, increasing 34% YoY to 65,000 units.

In Australia, despite supply shortages such as *"TRITON"* due to a shortage of parts, sales increased along with market share, driven by relatively firm supply of *"MIRAGE"*, *"EXPRESS"*, etc.

In New Zealand, our market share continued to increase from the 1H due to increased sales of *"ASX"*, which is relatively unaffected by semiconductor shortages, and increased demand for *"ECLIPSE CROSS"* PHEV and *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV, for which subsidies are provided in conjunction with the enforcement of Clean Car Discount.

Although uncertainty remains, such as that the number of Omicron variant infections has increased rapidly in Australia, auto demand itself is expected to remain firm. We continue to optimize our model allocation while maximizing the impact of new model launches. 8

| | _ |
|---|-----|
| North America | |
| Sales Volume | |
| 30 YTD/FY2020 30 YTD/FY2021 | |
| North America 75 _{k units} → 116 _{k units} | ð |
| out of OUTLANDER (18.3 k units Old model → 39.3 k units) Old + New model | < |
| Demand for new vehicles was firm, but TIV was sluggish due to continuing invent shortages stemming from the semiconductor issue New OUTLANDER continuously drive our sales | ory |
| Aim to further improve sales efficiency and strive to maximize the effect of new vehicles with earnings while reaping the results of new sales methods that active utilize digital media | ly |
| a na ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang ang | |

Next, I will explain the current status of our North American business.

In the North American market, demand for new vehicles is firm, but unit sales have been sluggish due to a shortage of vehicle supply caused by supply chain disruptions.

We achieved a significant YoY increase in sales of the new "OUTLANDER", which began full-scale sales in April last year. And also in other models, we are restraining discounts and improving profitability.

Going forward, despite constraints on vehicle supply due to the impact of the shortage of semiconductors, we will continue to closely monitor the situation, steadily reap the results of new sales methods that actively utilize digital media, further improve sales efficiency, and work to maximize the effects of new model introductions with profit.

| | | | Japan | | | |
|------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|--|------------------|--------|
| | Sales Volu | me | | | | |
| | 3Q YTD/FY2020 | | 30 YTD/FY2021 | | | |
| Japan | 43 _{k units} | \rightarrow | 49 _{k units} | | | X |
| Kei car | 27 _{k units} | \rightarrow | 27 _{k units} | | | |
| Registered car | 16 _{k units} | → | 22k units | A Pres | T | X |
| | eak TIV due to f COVID-19 in | | | amid semicondu | uctor shortage a | ind |
| Orders for the were observed | new <i>OUTLAN</i> d; Sales of Kei | DER PHI cars we | EV/were very str re sluggish due | ong and synergies to the impact of se n of the <i>eK Space</i> : | emiconductors ar | nd the |
| | | | ion of "Electric: EV scheduled | SUV" OUTLANDER | | |

Finally, I will explain the status of our domestic market.

Overall demand in Japan has been recovering in slow pace due to insufficient vehicle supply caused by the impact of semiconductor constraints and the respread of the COVID-19 infections.

Under these circumstances, the new *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV model, which was launched on December 16 with great expectations, got off to a strong start. Great success of the new "Outlander" PHEV model provided synergies with other models, and sales were robust in the 3Q as well.

On the other hand, in the Kei-car segment, sales dropped due to a shortage of vehicle supply caused by the impacts of chip shortage and suspended production and shipment of *"eK Space"* and *"eK X Space"* from December onwards.

We are still uncertain of the business environment, including the impacts of a shortage of chips and the re-expansion of COVID-19 infections by the Omicron variant. However, we will firmly appeal the new *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV and *"ECLIPSE CROSS"* PHEV, which have been very successful, and link them to the new Kei-car EV model that we plan to launch in FY2022.



1. 3Q YTD/FY2021 Financial Results

2. FY2021 Financial Forecast

3. Business Highlight

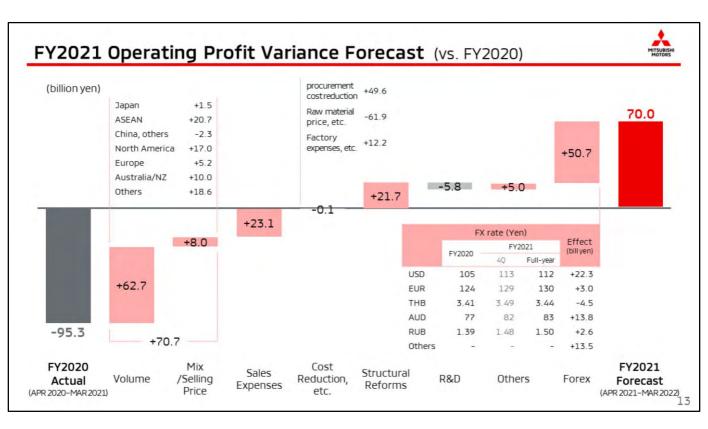
| | FY2020 | FY2021 | Varia | nce | Variance from |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|--------|-------|----------------------|
| (Billion yen, 000 units) | (APR 2020 - MAR 2021) | (APR 2021 - MAR 2022) | Amount | Ratio | Previous Forecast |
| Net Sales | 1,455.5 | 2,000.0 | +544.5 | +37% | -10.0 |
| Operating Profit (OP Margin) | -95.3 | 70.0 (3.5%) | +165.3 | - | +10.0 |
| Ordinary Profit | -105.2 | 70.0 | +175.2 | - | +12.0 |
| Net Income* | -312.3 | 50.0 | +362.3 | - | +10.0 |
| Sales Volume (Retail) | 801 | 921 | +120 | +15% | +18 |

In the 3Q/FY21, although the re-expansion of COVID-19 has stabilized somewhat, conditions for "monozukuri" were severe due to constraints on vehicle supply caused by such factors as a shortage of semiconductors and the impact of soaring raw material and logistics costs.

On the other hand, we were able to exceed our plans due to a recovery in auto demand, particularly in developed countries, the steady effects of structural reforms, progress in improving the quality of sales, and the depreciation of the yen.

As explained earlier, YTD 3Q net income has already exceeded the full year forecast.

Although there is greater uncertainty about the business environment, including the re-expansion of COVID-19 infections due to the Omicron variant, constraints on the supply of vehicles due to a shortage of semiconductors, and tight container transportation, after the 1Q and 2Q, we will revise up our full year forecasts for FY2021 again as shown in the slide, taking into account the performance for the 3Q and the yen's depreciation trend.



The factors behind changes from the FY2020 actual operating profit to the revised forecast for FY2021 are shown in the slide.

Volume and Mix/Selling Price are expected to increase by a total of ¥70.7 billion.

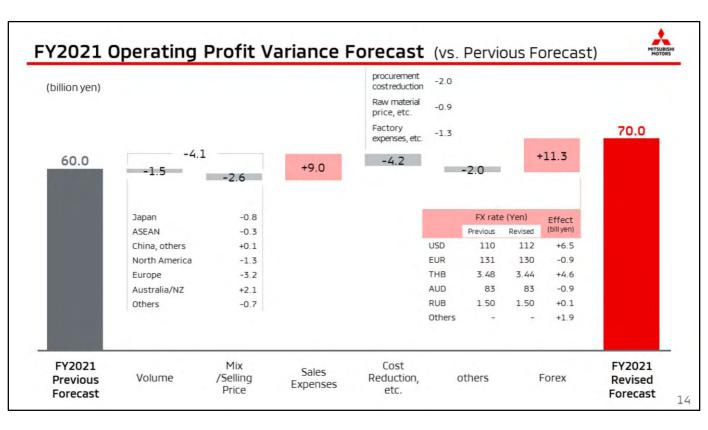
Sales Expenses are expected to have a positive effect of ¥23.1 billion YoY, mainly due to the effect of curbing incentives.

Cost Reductions are expected to be a little worse as a whole although raw material price hikes are basically offset by material cost reduction activities and by curtailing factory expenses.

With regards to the effects of structural reforms, we have seen more positive profit effects than expected at the beginning of the fiscal year, and we expect an increase of ¥21.7 billion. In addition, an increase of ¥5.0 billion is expected due to an improvement in after-sales P&L etc.

R&D expenses have been increased as planned since the 3Q, and are expected to decrease operating profit by ¥5.8 billion.

The impact of foreign exchange rates is expected to be an increase of ¥50.7 billion, based on the current exchange rate level.



The factors behind changes from the previous operating profit forecast to the revised forecast for FY2021 are shown in the slide.

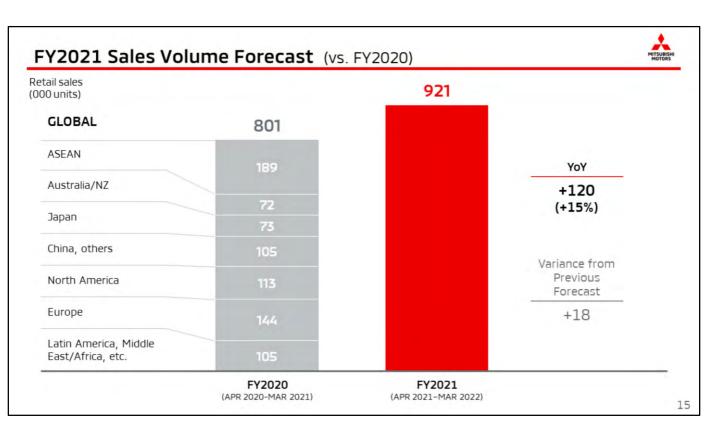
Volume and Mix/selling Price are expected to deteriorate by ¥4.1 billion in total due to a decline of sales volume caused by the shortage of semiconductors and the impact of the suspension of shipments of some models of the Kei-car segment, as well as a worsening of the country mix.

Sales Expenses are expected to improve by ¥9 billion due to the curtailment of incentives.

Cost Reductions are expected to deteriorate by ¥4.2 billion mainly due to the impact of raw material price hikes, as well as higher prices of semiconductor parts with changes in the supply and demand environment.

In addition, a decrease of ¥2 billion is expected, mainly due to the worsening of profitability of production subsidiaries.

The impact of exchange rates is expected to improve by ¥11.3 billion, mainly in the USD and THB.



Although uncertainty persists due to the impact of production cutbacks caused by delays in the supply of auto parts and the re-expansion of COVID-19 by the Omicron variant, the full-year 2021 sales forecast has been revised to 921,000 units, an increase of 18,000 units from the 903,000 units announced in November, taking into account the strong sales performance of the new *"OUTLANDER"* and the new *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV model.

In the current fiscal year, it is very difficult to assess which region or which model will be affected by the delayed supply of semiconductors and other parts, and transfers will occur whenever necessary among regions. Therefore, we will refrain from disclosing the sales volume forecast by region. We appreciate your understanding.



1. 3Q YTD/FY2021 Financial Results

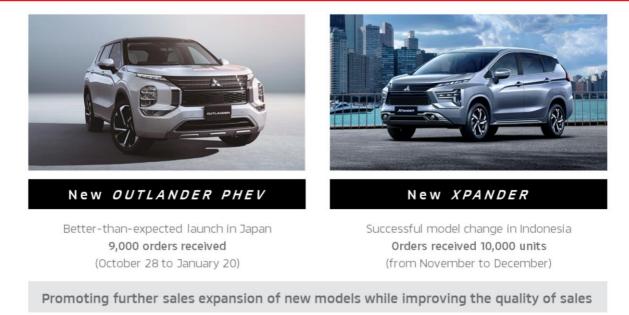
2. FY2021 Financial Forecast

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New Models

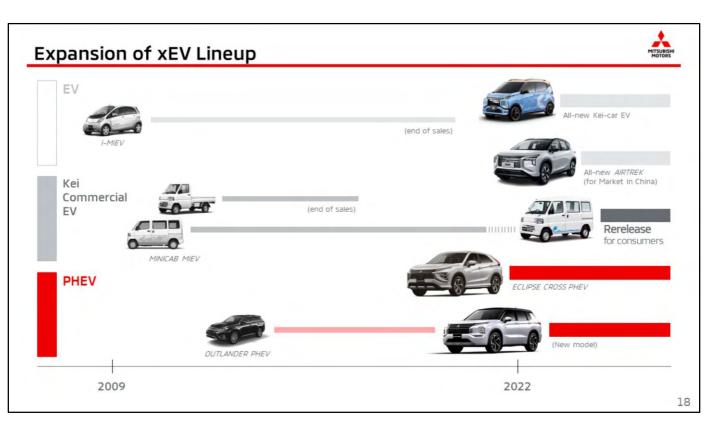


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The new "OUTLANDER" PHEV, which has began sales in Japan on December 16 last year, has been highly regarded by customers, far exceeding our anticipation, and has received orders well above our expectations. Orders have now exceeded 9,000 units, which are about three times our end of January sales target since the launch. The new "OUTLANDER" PHEV has earned a high reputation for its design and equipment, including designs such as high-texture interiors, and the Japan Car of the Year's "Technology Car of the Year" award. The new "OUTLANDER" PHEV model, launched in Japan, will be successively rolled out globally in the future to enhance our brand value.

The new "XPANDER", which was launched in the Indonesian market in November, continued to enjoy favorable orders that exceeded the plan, supported by a high praise of its superior product strength and luxury tax exemptions. Going forward, we will continue to leverage this model to increase our fans and strive to expand sales with earnings while closely monitoring market trends.



We will continue to expand our lineup of electric vehicles as one of our responses to the coming carbon neutrality.

With regard to our PHEV model lineup, in addition to the *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV model, we added the *"ECLIPSE CROSS"* PHEV in December 2020. In December of last year, we introduced a new *"OUTLANDER"* PHEV model equipped with the next-generation PHEV system.

We are preparing for the launch of a new Kei-car EV model in the spring. We are also preparing for the re-launch of light commercial EVs.

We will continue to closely monitor the regulations, regional characteristics, and infrastructure development of each region and country, and accelerate our actions to address carbon neutrality in line with the actual conditions of each region and country.



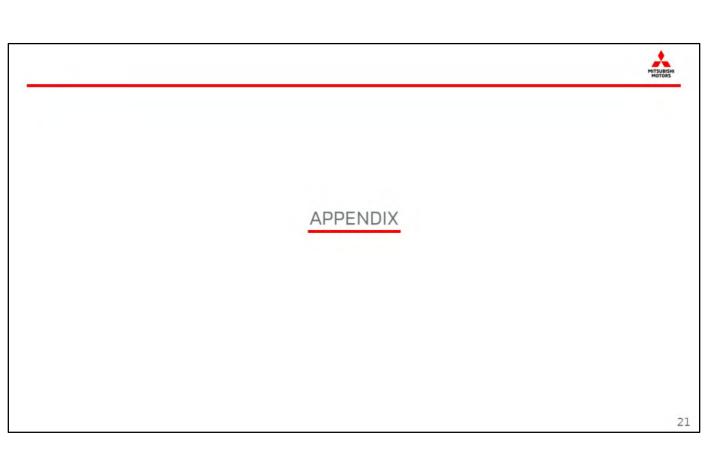
We have decided to resume production and sales of *"MINICAB MiEV"*, the only light commercial EV van in Japan, around autumn 2022. We will be ready to revive the country's only light commercial EV and help our customers in their carbon neutrality.

This model has been adopted by many companies that routinely use commercial vans in their businesses, and the evaluation of this model has changed dramatically over the past year, including the reduced carbon dioxide and hazardous emissions during use, the strong driving performance and quietness unique to EVs, and the equivalent load capacity to gasoline vehicles.

Recently, there has been a flood of inquiries from customers, and companies in a wide range of industries, such as the companies on the slide, have introduced the *"MINICAB MiEV"* on a trial basis, and we are also conducting demonstration tests in collaboration with them.

Going forward, we will continue to supply products in line with customer needs by enhancing product quality and revising prices, to play the most important role for companies in their decarbonization efforts.

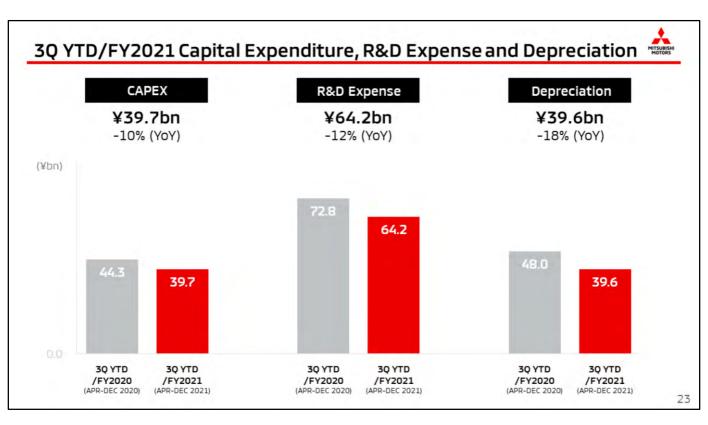




| 3Q/FY2021 | Balance Sheet | (vs. FY2020) |
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|
|-----------|----------------------|--------------|

| (billion yen) | FY2020 (As end of MAR 2021) | 3Q/FY2021 (As end of DEC 2021) | Variance |
|--|--------------------------------|--|----------|
| Total Assets | 1,856.3 | 1,862.3 | +6.0 |
| Cash & Deposits | 455.7 | 441.8 | -13.9 |
| Total Liabilities | 1,331.0 | 1,287.6 | -43.4 |
| Interest-bearing Debt | 483.3 | 504.3 | +21.0 |
| Total Net Assets | 525.3 | 574.7 | +49.4 |
| Shareholders' Equity (Equity Ratio) | 507.9 (27.4%) | 552.8 (29.7%) | +44.9 |
| Net Cash [Automobiles & Eliminations] | 214.5 | 181.4 | -33.1 |

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3Q YTD/FY2021 Regional Performance (vs. 3Q YTD/FY2020)

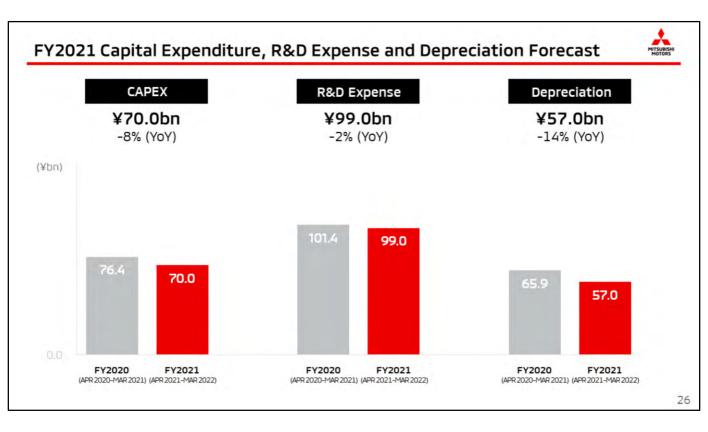
| | | Net Sales | | Ope | rating Profit | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------|
| (billion yen) | 3Q YTD /FY2020 (APR-DEC 2020) | 30 YTD /FY2021 (APR-DEC 2021) | Variance | 30 YTD /FY2020 (APR-DEC 2020) | 30 YTD /FY2021 (APR-DEC 2021) | Variance |
| GLOBAL | 952.8 | 1,416.1 | +463.3 | -86.7 | 55.9 | +142.6 |
| - Japan | 289.2 | 263.2 | -26.0 | -24.9 | -6.0 | +18.9 |
| - ASEAN | 217.8 | 323.6 | +105.8 | 4.8 | 21.5 | +16.7 |
| - China, others | 13.7 | 12.3 | -1.4 | -2.7 | 2.4 | +5.1 |
| - North America | 111.1 | 269.7 | +158.6 | -19.6 | 13.8 | +33.4 |
| - Europe | 123.6 | 195.6 | +72.0 | -19.7 | -1.7 | +18.0 |
| - Australia /NZ | 116.0 | 169.4 | +53.4 | -12.6 | 17.9 | +30.5 |
| - Others | 81.4 | 182.3 | +100.9 | -12.0 | 8.0 | +20.0 |

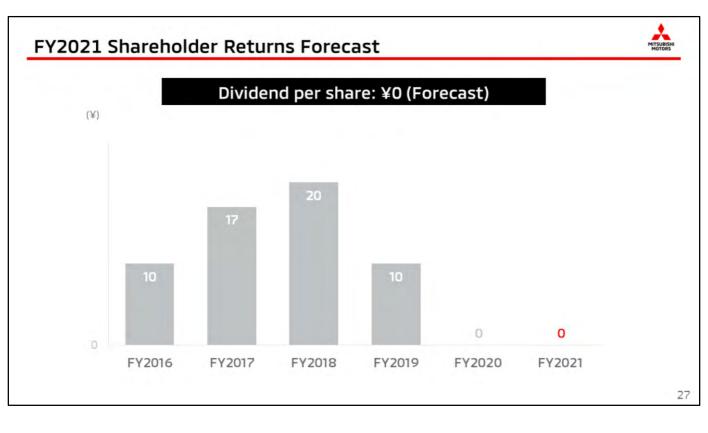
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FY2021 Regional Sales Forecast (vs. FY2020)

| (billion yen) | FY2020 (APR 2020 - MAR 2021) | FY2021 (APR 2021 - MAR 2022) | Variance |
|-----------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|----------|
| GLOBAL | 1,455.5 | 2,000.0 | +544.5 |
| - Japan | 422.1 | 385.0 | -37.1 |
| - ASEAN | 317.7 | 460.0 | +142.3 |
| - China, others | 19.2 | 15.0 | -4.2 |
| - North America | 194.6 | 385.0 | +190.4 |
| - Europe | 183.3 | 250.0 | +66.7 |
| - Australia/NZ | 173.3 | 240.0 | +66.7 |
| - Others | 145.3 | 265.0 | +119.7 |

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