Financial Results and Business Highlights for Summary of FY2024 May 2025 May 2025 Mitsul Fudosan https://www.mitsulfudosan.co.jp/english/corporate/rr/ May 2025 May 2024 Award for Excellence in Corporate Journal Page 1 May 2025 M

We will explain in detail the Mitsui Fudosan group's results for the fiscal year ended March 2025.

We will use the Financial Results and Business Highlights materials dated May 9th which are available on our website.

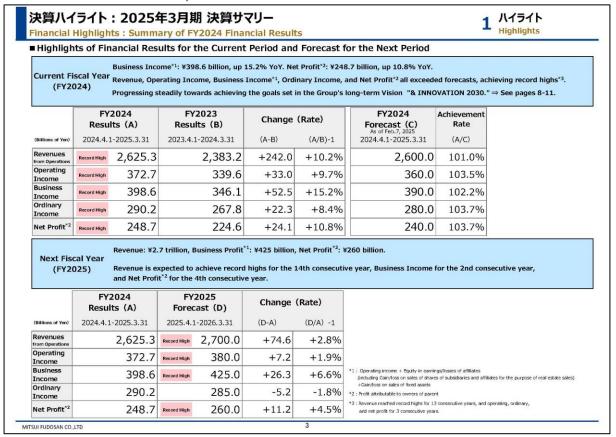
Please turn to the Financial Highlights on page 3 of the presentation materials.

R算ハイライト: 2025年3月期 決算サマリー inancial Highlights: Summary of FY2024 Financial Results								ハイライト Highlights	
Highligh	ts of Fin	ancial Res	ults for	the Current	Period and	d Forecast 1	for the Next Period		
Current Fi (FY20	1241	Revenue, Ope	erating Inc	ome, Business	Income*1, Ord	inary Income,	8.7 billion, up 10.8% YoY. and Net Profit* ² all exceed long-term Vision "& INNO		
	FY2024 Results (A)		FY2023 Results (B)		Change (Rate)		FY2024 Forecast (C) As of Feb.7, 2025	Achievement Rate	
(Billions of Yen)	2024.4.1	-2025.3.31	2023.4.	1-2024.3.31	(A-B)	(A/B)-1	2024.4.1-2025.3.31	(A/C)	
Revenues from Operations	Record High	2,625.3		2,383.2	+242.0	+10.2%	2,600.0	101.0%	
Operating Income	Record High	372.7		339.6	+33.0	+9.7%	360.0	103.5%	
Business Income	Record High	398.6		346.1	+52.5	+15.2%	390.0	102.2%	
Ordinary Income	Record High	290.2		267.8	+22.3	+8.4%	280.0	103.7%	
Net Profit*2	Record High	248.7		224.6	+24.1	+10.8%	240.0	103.7%	
Next Fisc	025)	Revenue is e	xpected to it ^{*2} for the	Business Profit achieve record 4th consecutive	highs for the e year.	14th consecuti	¢260 billion. ve year, Business Income	for the 2nd cons	ecutive year,
	Results (A)		Forecast (D)		Change (Rate)				
(Billions of Yen)	2024.4.1	-2025.3.31	2025.4.1	-2026.3.31	(D-A)	(D/A) -1			
Revenues from Operations		2,625.3	Record High	2,700.0	+74.6	+2.8%			
Operating Income		372.7	Record High	380.0	+7.2	+1.9%			
Business		398.6	Record High	425.0	+26.3	+6.6%	*1: Operating income + Equity in earnings/losses of affiliates (including Gain/loss on sales of shares of subadilaries and affiliates for the purpose of real estate sales) +Cain/loss on sales of fixed assets. *2: Profix attributable to owners of parent		
Income		200.2		285.0	-5.2	-1.8%			
		290.2		200.0			*3 : Revenue reached record highs for 1:		

As shown in the box outlined in blue at the top of the page and the table, in FY2024, we were able to achieve YoY growth and hit new records highs in each of operating revenue, operating income, business income, ordinary income and profit attributable to owners of parent.

We were also able to overshoot our FY2024 guidance as well.

For operating revenue, this is the 13th consecutive year of new record highs. For operating income, ordinary income and profit attributable to owners of parent, these results represent the 3rd consecutive year of new record highs. With regard to business income, we were able to achieve significant YoY growth of 52.5 billion yen.



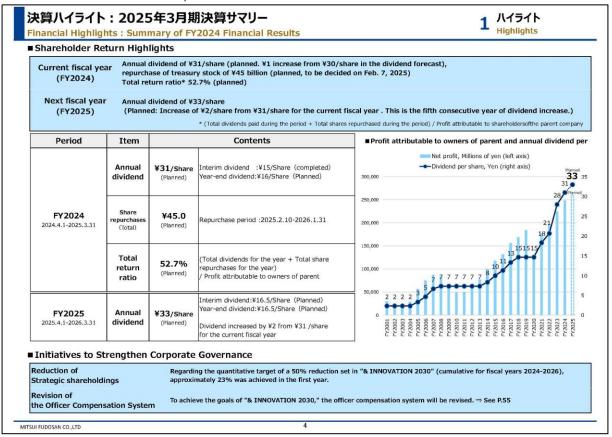
Also, as shown in the lower box outlined in blue and the table,

for our FY2025 earnings forecasts, we are guiding for operating revenue of 2 trillion 700 billion yen, business income of 425 billion yen and profit attributable to owners of parent of 260 billion yen.

Once again, we expect to hit new record highs.

These figures represent the 14th consecutive year of new record highs for operating revenue, the 2nd consecutive year of new highs for business income and the 4th consecutive year of new highs for net income.

Please turn to page 4 for FY2024 shareholder returns.



As shown in the box outlined in blue and the table, we have decided to raise the full year dividend per share by 1 yen from our forecast of 30 yen per share to 31 yen per share.

This reflects the fact that net income exceeded our forecasts and is based on the & INNOVATION 2030 dividend payout ratio target of around 35%.

Based on the above, and taking into account the 45 billion yen share buyback program announced on February 7th, the total payout ratio for FY2024 comes to 52.7% of profits attributable to owners of parent.

Our guidance for dividends per share on a full-year basis for FY2025, based on a payout ratio of 35% and our net profit forecast of 260 billion yen, is 33 yen, up 2 yen versus FY2024.

Next, please turn to page 6, where we show details of profits by segment.

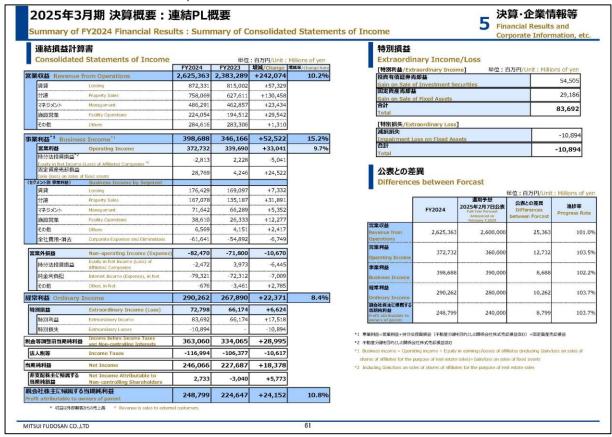


For FY2024, we achieved YoY growth in business income across all segments. In particular, for each of the core segments of Leasing, Property Sales, Management and Facility Operations we achieved new record highs.

Please see the box outlined in blue on the upper part of the page for an overview of the major factors behind the profit growth.

We will now explain the results in more detail.

Please turn to page 61 of the presentation materials.



We will start with the profit and loss statement.

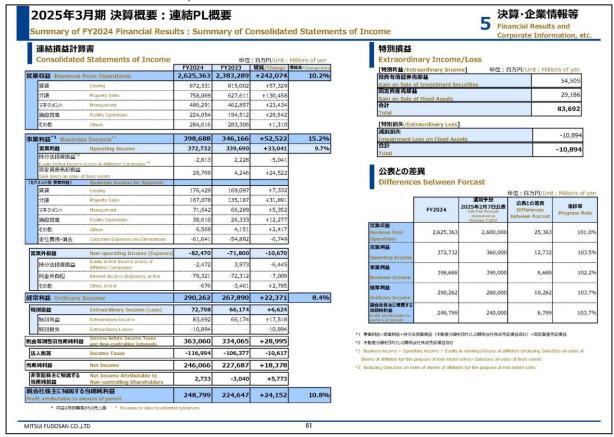
FY2024 operating revenue was 2 trillion, 625.3 billion yen, up 242 billion yen or 10.2% YoY.

Business income, which is the combination of operating income and gains and losses on the disposal of tangible assets and equity method investments was 398.6 billion yen, up 52.5 billion yen or 15.2% YoY.

Ordinary income was 290.2 billion yen, up 22.3 billion yen or 8.4% YoY.

Profit attributable to owners of parent was 248.7 billion yen, up 24.1 billion yen or 10.8% YoY.

On the right, we show the progress rate relative to our full-year forecasts. Please see the box titled 'Progress Comparison with Full-Year Forecasts'. In FY2024 we revised up our forecasts but were able to exceed the upwardly revised full-year forecasts for all levels from operating revenue to net profit. Although not shown here, business income and net income exceeded our initial forecasts by 28.6 billion yen and 13.7 billion yen respectively.



Next, before commenting on the segment details, please return to the table on the left. We will touch upon the major items below the line.

We will start with non-operating income and expenses.

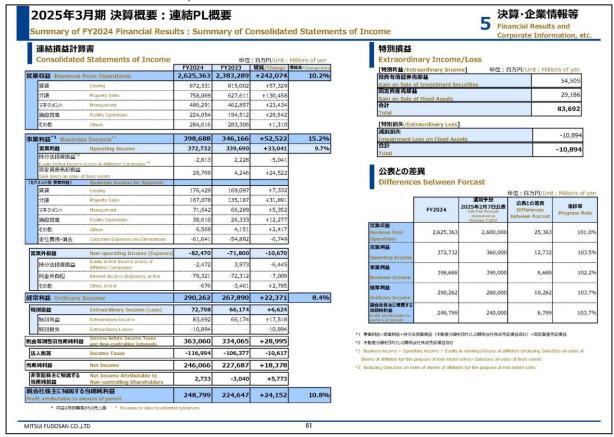
Equity in net income or loss of affiliated companies fell 6.4 billion yen YoY, but this is largely the result of factors such as a high YoY base for comparison due to property sales profits generated at Asian equity method affiliates in the previous fiscal year and the recording of valuation losses on residential properties in China.

The net interest burden was 79.3 billion yen, up 7 billion yen from the previous fiscal year.

The results virtually matched our forecast of 79 billion yen.

The major factors behind the YoY increase are the rise in yen interest rates and changes in forex rates.

Factoring in dividends received and net other non-operating income and expenses, overall non-operating income and expenses was a negative 82.4 billion yen, with losses widening 10.6 billion yen.

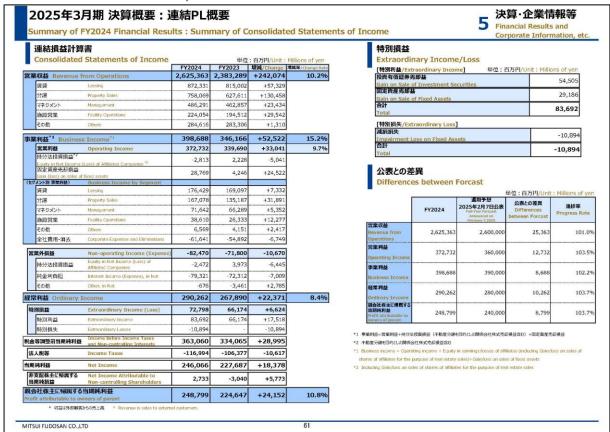


Next, We will discuss extraordinary gains and losses.

As shown in the table titled Extraordinary Gains and Losses on the upper right, Mitsui Fudosan posted 54.5 billion yen in extraordinary profits in FY2024, from gains on sales of investment securities, both securities held for pure investment and strategic shareholdings.

We also recorded 29.1 billion yen in gains on the sale of tangible fixed assets, bringing the total to 83.6 billion yen.

Within this, for strategic shareholdings, versus our target of reducing our holdings by 50% during the 3-year period from FY2024 to FY2026 under our Long-term Vision [& INNOVATION 2030], as of the end of FY2024, we achieved a reduction of roughly 23% relative to the market value of strategic shareholdings as of the end of FY2023.

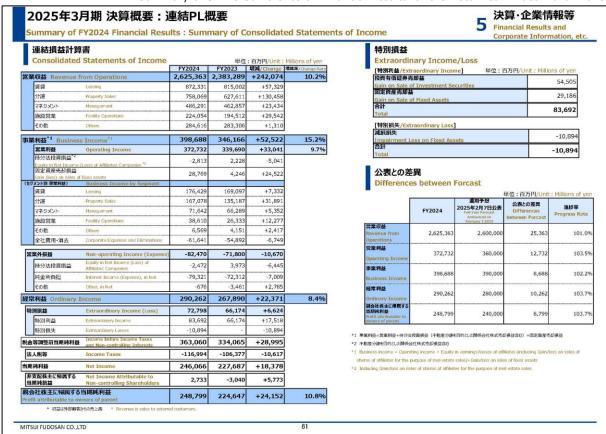


In addition, with regard to the gains on sales of tangible fixed assets, in line with our stated policy of making no distinction between tangible fixed assets and real property for sale in considering asset sales in our Long-term Vision [& INNOVATION 2030], we sold a number of properties including the Yokohama Mitsui Building.

Also, as we flagged up in revising our forecasts at the time of our 3Q results, we posted impairment losses of 10.8 billion yen.

This is primarily related to a change in business policy for some older domestic facilities as well as some properties where the ramp up of operations is taking time. We reviewed the market value of the properties,

reporting the gap between market and book value as impairment losses.



Please now look at the table on the lower left hand side.

In FY2024, we posted a 2.7 billion yen for profit attributable to non-controlling shareholders. This is mainly the result of factors such as the allocation of losses related to the sale of properties in the US to non-controlling shareholders.

We will now cover the segment results in more detail.

Please turn to page 63 of the presentation materials.



We will start with the Leasing segment.

As shown at the top of the page, FY2024 operating revenue was 872.3 billion yen and business income was 176.4 billion yen. This was a YoY topline increase of 57.3 billion yen and a profit increase of 7.3 billion yen.

The operating revenue of 872.3 billion yen and business income of 176.4 billion yen are both new record highs.

We had revised up our business income target by 5 billion yen to 175 billion yen at 3Q but were ultimately able to exceed our revised forecast by 1.4 billion yen.

In the comment section on the left, we describe recent conditions for the Leasing segment.

We were able to achieve substantial YoY growth in operating revenues and profits in FY2024, backed by GMV growth at existing retail facilities, on top of revenue and profit growth at domestic and overseas offices, from properties, such as Tokyo Midtown Yaesu which began operations in FY2022, and office in the UK.



We show the office vacancy rate in the box in the middle of the page.

Mitsui Fudosan's non-consolidated metropolitan area office vacancy rate as of the end of March was 1.3%, an improvement of 1.2%-points from the 2.5% as of the end of December.

Next is the Property Sales segment; please turn to page 64.



As shown at the top of the page,

overall FY2024 segment operating revenue was 758 billion yen and business income was 167 billion yen. On a YoY basis, this represents increases of 130.4 billion yen and 31.8 billion yen respectively.

On the subsegments, We will start with Property Sales to Domestic Individuals.

Operating revenue was 413.5 billion yen and operating income was 96.4 billion yen.

This represents YoY increases of 99.1 billion yen and 46.6 billion yen respectively.

As stated in the comment section on the left, this mainly reflects progress on handovers at Park Tower Kachidoki South and Mita Garden Hills. Other key reported properties are listed in the box below the comment section on the left for your reference.



The number of reported units are shown in the middle of the table.

The combined units for condominiums and detached housing were 4,110, up 410 units YoY.

The average unit price for condominiums and detached housing was roughly 100 million yen, up 15 million yen-plus YoY.

Near term selling conditions remain strong.

Completed inventory at the end of FY2024, as shown in the table on the lower part of the page, was 32 units for condominiums and 22 units for detached housing, for a total of 54. Inventory levels remain at record low levels.

Although not shown on the slide, the OPM for the overall Property Sales to Domestic Individuals subsegment was 23.3%.

Next, for Property Sales to Investors and Overseas Individuals, please return to the top of the page.

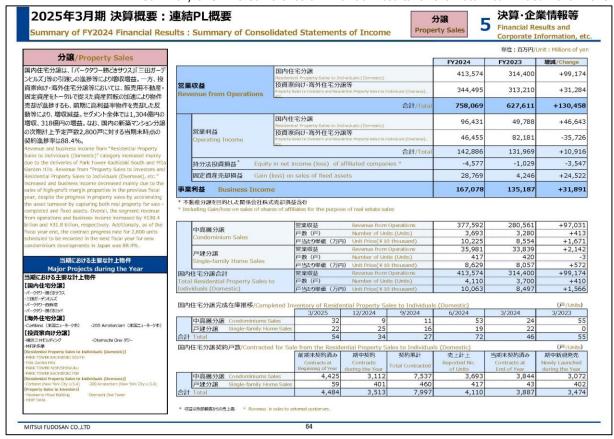


Operating revenue was 344.4 billion yen, up 31.2 billion yen YoY.

Business income was the combination of 46.4 billion yen in operating income from Property Sales to Investors and 24.1 billion yen in combined gains on equity method investments and gains and losses on tangible assets, for a total of 70.6 billion yen.

On a YoY basis, operating income from Property Sales to Investors fell 35.7 billion yen YoY, while the combination of gains on equity method investments and gains and losses on tangible assets increased 20.9 billion yen YoY.

On a combined basis, business income fell 14.7 billion yen YoY.



In FY2024, we made progress on property sales through the acceleration of asset recycling of both tangible fixed assets and real property for sale, such as the sale of partial stakes in tangible fixed asset Yokohama Mitsui Building and Otemachi One Tower.

However, there was a high base for comparison given the disposals of highly profitable properties in the previous fiscal year and, as previously highlighted, the reporting of losses related to the sale of overseas properties.

As a result, this subsegment reported higher revenues but lower profits.

Next, the Management segment. Please turn to page 65.



This segment consists of the Property Management business, which focuses on managing properties under contract and the car park leasing business, Repark; and the Brokerage and Asset Management business, which includes the corporate and retail brokerage businesses and the asset management business for our sponsored REITs and others.

Please look at the top row of the table.

The overall Management segment reported operating revenue of 486.2 billion yen and business income of 71.6 billion yen in FY2024. This represents YoY increases of 23.4 billion yen and 5.3 billion yen respectively.

We achieved new record highs for both revenue and profit.

Relative to our upwardly revised business income forecast as of 3Q of 70 billion yen, which was raised by 10 billion yen, the results overshot our guidance by 1.6 billion yen.



We will now discuss conditions for the individual subsegments within this segment. We will start with Property Management.

Subsegment operating revenue was 361.4 billion yen and business income was 38.4 billion yen. This represents a YoY increase of 14.3 billion yen in revenue and a slight YoY decline in business income.

The key factors were a YoY improvement in occupancy rates for the Repark car park leasing business but an increase in expenses related to system upgrades.



Next is the Brokerage and Asset Management subsegment.

Operating revenue was 124.8 billion yen and business income 33.1 billion yen for YoY increases of 9 billion yen and 5.4 billion yen respectively.

The key factors were increases in unit prices in the retail brokerage business, Rehouse, and growth in AUM at our sponsored REITs and others.

Next is the Facility Operations segment. Please turn to page 66.



Overall Facility Operations reported FY2024 operating revenues of 224 billion yen and business income of 38.6 billion yen.

This represents a YoY increase of 29.5 billion yen in revenues and a substantial YoY 12.2 billion yen rise in business income.

We revised up our business income forecast at 3Q by 5 billion yen to 35 billion yen, but in comparison to the revised forecast, we were able to overshoot our target by 3.6 billion yen.

The key factors, as outlined in the comment section on the left, were significant increases in ADRs in the Hotel and Resorts business and the increase in operating days and visitor numbers at Tokyo Dome.



Looking at the individual subsegments,

the Hotel and Resorts business posted operating revenue of 162.1 billion yen, up 21.5 billion yen.

The Sports and Entertainment business, consisting primarily of Tokyo Dome City, reported operating revenue of 61.9 billion yen, up 8 billion yen YoY.

As you can see, both subsegments reported YoY topline growth.

Next is the Other segment. Please turn to page 67.



Overall, the Other segment reported FY2024 operating revenues of 284.6 billion yen and business income was 6.5 billion yen.

The improved margin for the New Construction under Consignment business of Mitsui Home and orders for large scale projects for office and hotel properties at Mitsui Designtec drove a YoY increase of 1.3 billion yen in revenue and a 2.4 billion yen improvement in business income.

Next, for reference, we show figures for the Overseas business. Please turn to page 68.



Overall combined Overseas business profit for FY2024 was 27.2 billion yen, down 27.8 billion yen YoY.

Please note there is a 3-month lag in reflecting Overseas profits. The figures included in FY2024 reflect the results of the Overseas business for the period of January to December 2024.

Within Overseas profits, despite an increase in property taxes, and a high base for comparison due to the impact of property sales in the previous fiscal year, the Leasing segment reported an increase in revenues and profits from progress on leasing and forex impact.

Operating revenues grew 25.8 billion yen and profit rose 2.1 billion yen YoY.

In the Property Sales segment, a high base for comparison on the back of the sale of large-scale properties in the US in the previous fiscal year, the impact of losses related to selling a US rental residential property and valuation losses on residential property for sale in China led to a 37.7 billion yen drop in revenue and a 29.8 billion yen decline in profit.



The combination of the Management and Other segments reported a 3.2 billion yen increase in revenue and a 0.1 billion yen decline in profits, on the back of improved RevPAR at the Halekulani Hotel and other hotels but an increase in expenses.

Next, I will talk about the balance sheet. Please turn to page 69.

Summary of Online Conference on Financial Results for the Fiscal Year Ended March 2025



At the bottom of the page on the left,

total assets as of the end of FY2024 were 9 trillion 859.8 billion yen,

up 370.3 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

Of the increase in outstanding assets, roughly 80% or 284 billion yen is the result of the impact of foreign exchange rate changes.

We will now discuss the major components of change, such as investment and cost recovery. Please turn to page 70.



As shown in the table on the upper left,

the total outstanding balance of Real Property for Sale was 2 trillion 500.7 billion yen, up 125.4 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

New investments were 607.4 billion yen, cost recovery was 561.2 billion yen and Other, which includes elements such as forex impact, was 79.2 billion yen.

Reflecting our success in sourcing superior investment opportunities, investments outweighed cost recovery, but through the acceleration of asset turnover we were able to achieve a higher-than-typical level of cost recovery, as indicated at the beginning of the fiscal year.

As you can see in the breakdown by company,

Mitsui Fudosan reported a net increase in cost recovery of 13.6 billion yen, Mitsui Fudosan Residential a net increase in investment of 60.6 billion yen, while the overseas subsidiaries such as Mitsui Fudosan America posted a net cost recovery of 26.8 billion yen and Mitsui Fudosan UK a net increase in investments of 37.8 billion yen.



Next, looking at the lower left,

the outstanding balance of Tangible and Intangible Assets was 4 trillion 707.4 billion yen, up 301.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

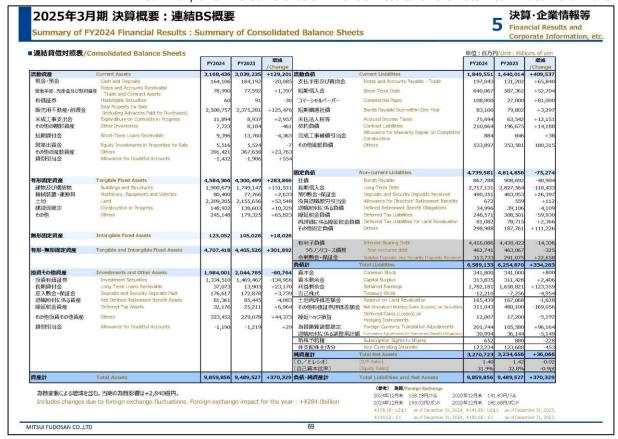
The key contributing factors for both investments and cost recovery are shown in the comment section on the lower right. New investments, including construction investments for senior residence Parkwell State Nishi Azabu and LaLaport Anjo, were 362.7 billion yen, but depreciation was 140.5 billion yen.

Factoring in 79.6 billion yen for Other, including forex impact, there was a net increase of 301.8 billion yen versus the end of the previous fiscal year.

On the liability side, please see the table on the upper right.

The outstanding balance of interest-bearing debt as of FY2024 was 4 trillion 416 billion yen, down 14.3 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

While there was an 82.7 billion yen increase from the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates, we also made progress on cash recovery including to the receipt of payments for Park Tower Kachidoki and the sale of partial stakes in Otemachi One Tower and Yokohama Mitsui Building, leading to the YoY decline in liabilities.

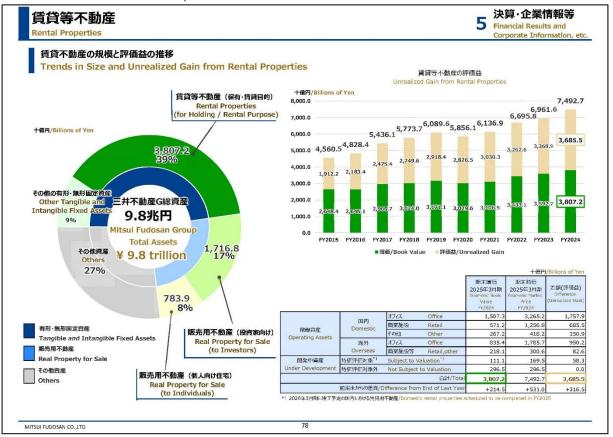


Going back to page 69,

as a result of the above, the D/E ratio as of the end of FY2024 was 1.40x and the equity ratio was 31.9%, as shown on the lower right.

Given that it is the end of the fiscal year, we have also reviewed the market value of our rental properties.

Please turn to page 78.



As you can see in the table at the top,

market value as of the end of FY2024 was 7 trillion 492.7 billion yen.

The gap between market and book value, effectively the unrealized gains, was 3 trillion 685.5 billion yen, up 316.5 billion yen YoY.

With regard to the factors behind the increase, there was no change to the appraisal cap rates.

Instead, it was primarily due to the addition of newly completed properties such as Mitsui Outlet Park Marine Pia Kobe, LaLaport Anjo and the Phase 4 expansion of floor space at Mitsui Outlet Park Kisarazu planned for this fiscal year, in addition to the impact of changes in foreign exchange rates.

Next, We will discuss our earnings forecasts for the fiscal year ending March 2026 in more detail. Please turn to page 74.



For FY2025 business income, we forecast 425 billion yen, up 26.3 billion yen versus FY2024, and net income of 260 billion yen, up also by 11.2 billion yen YoY.

Taking into account the impact of changes in behavior as a result of the pandemic on some of our properties, the fact that there are properties that continue to be impacted by the economic and financial operating environment, such as persistently high interest rates, or cap rates, as well as uncertainty in the outlook for global economies and financial markets as a result of the recent tariff policies of the US, our earnings forecast factors in a certain level of losses as a risk buffer for asset turnover.

However, as noted in the box on the right,

on the back of strong Property Sales to Domestic Individuals and Management businesses and further expected growth in revenue and profit in the Facility Operations segment, we expect to hit new record highs in each of operating revenue, business income and profit attributable to owners of parent.



We will now discuss the breakdown of our forecast.

Starting with the Leasing segment, while there will be positive contributions to rental revenue on the back of new openings and expanded floor space at domestic retail facilities, including LaLaport Anjo and Mitsui Outlet Park Marine Pia Kobe, as well as from Tokyo Midtown Yaesu and other properties, we expect an increase in expenses on completions of US rental residential properties and have also factored in a profit impact from asset turnover.

For the segment as a whole, we project operating revenues of 940 billion yen and business income of 175 billion yen, largely unchanged from FY2024 levels.

With regard to the forecast for our non-consolidated metropolitan area office vacancy rate, we expect it to remain at low levels, projecting it to be around the 2% level at the end of the fiscal year.



For the Property Sales segment, we project operating revenue of 710 billion yen and a substantially higher business income of 190 billion yen, as a result of an improved profit margin due to the reporting of central urban, high-end, large-scale properties in the domestic residential property sales business, and the acceleration of asset turnover, encompassing both real property for sale and tangible fixed assets in the Property Sales to Investors business.

Within this, with regard to the domestic residential property sales business, please see the box on the upper left of page 75.



We expect to report a combined total of condominium and detached housing units of 3,200, for operating revenue of 440 billion yen and operating income of 110 billion yen.

This represents YoY increases of 26.4 billion yen and 13.5 billion yen respectively.

The OPM is projected to be 25%, up 1.7%-points from FY2024, which will be yet another new record high following the record high set in FY2024.

In terms of specific properties, similar to FY2024, the majority of properties will be central urban, high-end and large scale; we expect the profit margin to improve on higher unit prices and the strong sales of specific properties.



Although we do not show this on the page, the progress rates for contracts for the planned 2,800 condominium units is already at 88.4%, high even in comparison to the 84.4% level of the same time last year. This is the highest progress rates for contracts at the start of a fiscal year even in comparison to recent history.

We believe this is a solid indication of the high likelihood of achieving the FY2025 forecast for this business. In addition, the current land bank stands at 26,500 units. We believe that we can continue to stably generate profits over the longer term, focusing mainly on central urban, large-scale redevelopment projects.

With regard to Property Sales to Investors, as mentioned earlier, while we have baked in a certain risk buffer related to asset turnover, we will be mindful of maintaining a good balance in growing both stable and sustainable Leasing profits and Property sales profits. This fiscal year we will continue to sell both real property for sale and tangible fixed assets in our aim to improve efficiency through continuous asset turnover and realize added value.



Next, please turn back to page 74 for a moment, for a discussion of the Management segment.

For this segment, we are projecting operating revenue of 500 billion yen and business income of 75 billion yen, both up YoY, on the back of an increase in assets under management and increases in management fees as a result of GMV growth.

For the Facility Operations segment, we are guiding for operating revenue of 240 billion yen and business income of 45 billion yen, supported by strong demand for hotels and resorts, which will driver further revenue and profit growth and improved profitability at Tokyo Dome as a result of value enhancing initiatives. We project YoY growth for both revenues and profits.

Next, the Other segment. We forecast operating revenue of 310 billion yen and business income of 5 billion yen for the segment.

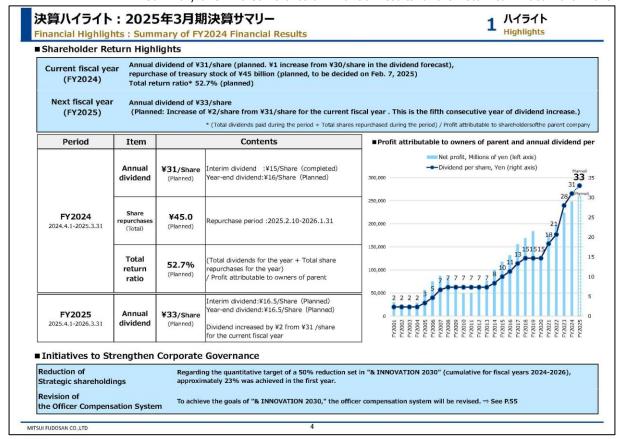
Finally, our projection for net interest burden is 80 billion yen, unchanged from FY2024 levels.



In summary, we expect FY2025 operating revenues to rise 74.6 billion yen to 2 trillion 700 billion yen.

We are guiding for business income to grow 26.3 billion yen to 425 billion yen, ordinary income to fall 5.2 billion yen to 285 billion yen and profit attributable to owners of parent to increase 11.2 billion yen to 260 billion yen.

We are projecting new record highs for each of operating revenue, business income and profit attributable to owners of parent.



As mentioned at the outset on page 4,

our annual DPS guidance for FY2025 is 33 yen, up 2 yen from the 31 yen of FY2024. This will be split equally, with an interim dividend of 16.5 yen and a fiscal year-end dividend of 16.5 yen.

Next, with regard to investments.

Please turn back to page 75 and look at the table on the right.



For FY2025, we project investments in tangible and intangible assets of 200 billion yen, primarily focused on domestic development investments.

For real property for sale in FY2025, we project investments of 630 billion yen and cost recovery of 490 billion yen.

Based on this, our assumption for interest-bearing debt as of the end of the fiscal year is 4 trillion 600 billion yen.

Finally, in conclusion,

with regard to the progress we are making toward the quantitative targets set out under the Group Long-term Vision, & INNOVATION 2030, we have added a new page to our information materials.

Please turn to page 8.

	2030」2025年3月期 FY2024 Results & FY202		6年3月期業績予想	1 ハイライト Highlights
Progress Towards th	e Fiscal Year 2026 Goa	ls of "& INNOVATION	2030" ⇒ P.17 - 24: Deta	ils of "& INNOVATION 2030
& INNOVATI	ON 2030 KPI	FY2024 Result	FY2025 Forecast	FY2026 Goals
Growth Indicator	EPS growth rate* *Starting from the FY2023 forecasted EPS: ¥78.5	+ 13.7 %/year (EPS: ¥89.3)	Approx. +9.6%/year·CAGR (EPS: Approx. ¥94*)	+8%/year or higher •CAGR
Efficiency Indicator	ROE	8.0%	Early 8% range*	8.5% or higher
	Business income	¥398.6 billion	¥425.0 billion	¥440.0 billion or highe
PL	Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥248.7 billion	¥260.0 billion	¥270.0 billion or highe
BS	Interest bearing debt	Approx. ¥4.42 trillion	¥4.60 trillion	Around ¥4.5 trillion
D/E Ratio	Maintain financial soundness while conscious of ratings	1.40x	In the 1.4X range*	Around 1.2-1.5 times
Marketable Securities	Strategic shareholdings	Approx. 23% reduction	Cumulative reduction of around 40%	50% reduction (3-year cumulative)
		8		*Calculated based on certain assumptio

With regard to the EPS growth metric,

we had set a 3-year target of a CAGR or 8% or higher for EPS based on the FY2023 EPS level of 78.5 yen, derived from the net income forecast of 220 billion yen.

However, in the first year of our plan, FY2024, we achieved an EPS of 89.3 yen, for a growth rate of 13.7%. EPS assuming our net income target of 260 billion yen for FY2025, translates into an EPS of roughly 94 yen, which would imply a 2-year CAGR of 9.6% for EPS growth to the end of FY2025.

Also efficiency metric ROE was 8% in FY2024.

The figure for FY2023 was 7.5%, representing an improvement of 0.5 points. On the back of expected net income growth in FY2025, we expect ROE to be in the low 8% range. We are making solid advances toward our FY2026 target of 8.5% or higher.

With regard to the P&L, as already discussed, we are making steady progress toward the quantitative targets for FY2026 for business income and net profit.

	2030」2025年3月期 FY2024 Results & FY202		6年3月期業績予想	1 ハイライト Highlights
Progress Towards th	e Fiscal Year 2026 Goa	ls of "& INNOVATION	2030" ⇒ P.17 - 24: Deta	ils of "& INNOVATION 2030
& INNOVATI	ON 2030 KPI	FY2024 Result	FY2025 Forecast	FY2026 Goals
Growth Indicator	EPS growth rate* *Starting from the FY2023 forecasted EPS: ¥78.5	+ 13.7 %/year (EPS: ¥89.3)	Approx. +9.6%/year·CAGR (EPS: Approx. ¥94*)	+8%/year or higher •CAGR
Efficiency Indicator	ROE	8.0%	Early 8% range*	8.5% or higher
	Business income	¥398.6 billion	¥425.0 billion	¥440.0 billion or highe
PL	Profit attributable to owners of parent	¥248.7 billion	¥260.0 billion	¥270.0 billion or highe
BS	Interest bearing debt	Approx. ¥4.42 trillion	¥4.60 trillion	Around ¥4.5 trillion
D/E Ratio	Maintain financial soundness while conscious of ratings	1.40x	In the 1.4X range*	Around 1.2-1.5 times
Marketable Securities	Strategic shareholdings	Approx. 23% reduction	Cumulative reduction of around 40%	50% reduction (3-year cumulative)
		8		*Calculated based on certain assumptio

With regard to the balance sheet,

interest-bearing debt was 4 trillion 416 billion yen for FY2024.

We project this to be 4 trillion 600 billion yen in FY2025.

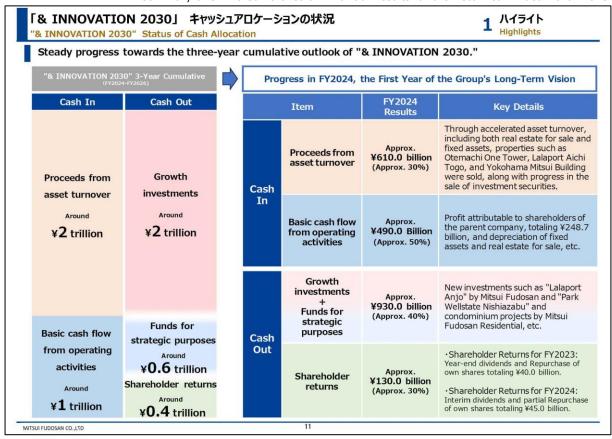
As a result of progress on investments, both domestic and overseas, we expect a slight increase in FY2025 but we continue to focus on balance sheet control as we aim to achieve a level of around 4 trillion 500 billion yen in FY2026.

The D/E ratio was 1.4x in FY2024.

We expect to be at around the 1.4x range in FY2025 as well, which is well within our stated target range of 1.2x to 1.5x.

With regard to strategic shareholdings within investment securities, as mentioned earlier, we have reduced our holdings by 23% as of FY2024. We will continue to reduce our holdings in FY2025 and aim to achieve cumulative reductions of around 40%.

With regard to cash allocation, please turn to page 11.



On the left we show our assumptions for the cumulative 3-year period as set out in & INNOVATION 2030.

The actual results for FY2024 are shown in the table on the right.

Both cash inflow and outflow were around 1.1 trillion yen, 1/3 of the level set out in the plan. As you can see for each item our progress is roughly around 1/3; we are making steady progress.

Currently, as a result of US trade policy, we are seeing dramatic volatility in the financial markets and economic conditions.

However, the near term fundamentals of our core business, mainly the Japanese real estate market, remain firm, in our view.

The group as a whole will continue to monitor domestic and overseas financial and real estate market trends, while firmly focusing on achieving the business income and net profit targets we have disclosed for this fiscal year and the achievement of the KPIs set out in & INNOVATION 2030.

This completes our presentation.