Financial Results and Business Highlights for Summary of 1Q, FY2025

August 2025





We will explain in detail the Mitsui Fudosan Group's results for the 1Q of the fiscal year ending March 2026.

As usual, we will use the Financial Results and Business Highlights materials dated August 5th, which are available on our website.

From this quarter, we have added a new page with the key takeaways from the overall results at the beginning of the presentation, on page 3.



As we will cover the earnings results, as shown in the upper part of the page, in detail, we will skip the table on this page -although it summarizes what has been a very strong earnings result- and highlight the key takeaways on corporate governance which are shown below.

A new female internal director was appointed at the Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders. To date, we have had outside directors who were women but this time, we have added the first female director from within the company.

The addition of this individual to the board will raise the percentage of women on the board of directors by 8%-points from the previous 15% to 23%, enhancing the diversity of the board's composition.

In addition, shareholders also approved an amendment to the compensation system. The resolution was to revise the method of providing equity compensation but, at the same time, we also reviewed the calculation formula to ensure its alignment with the major KPIs set out in the Group Long-term Vision "& INNOVATION 2030", such as ROE, EPS, net income and business income.

The amended formula has been disclosed.

Please see pages 54 and 55 for more information on this subject.



We will now begin with an overview of the 10 FY2025 results.

As usual, we will use the Financial Highlights page.

Please turn to page 4 of the presentation.

As shown in the table on the upper part of the page, Mitsui Fudosan's 1Q results for operating revenue, operating income, business income, ordinary income and profit attributable to owners of parent all reached new record highs for the 1Q, with YoY gains in revenues and all levels of profit.

Also, business income for each of the 4 core segments hit new record highs for 1Q as well.

We show the progress rate on business income for each segment versus the full-year plan on the lower part of the page.

With the Property Sales segment at 65.6%, Leasing at 26.2%, and Facilities Operation at 32%, we are making solid progress; the progress rate for these core segments was above 25%. Relative to our full year forecasts, which represent new record highs, progress in 1Q was favorable, resulting in strong business income at 44.2% and net

profit attributable to owners of parent at 47.8%.



We will now explain the results in more detail.

Please turn to page 61 of the presentation.

We will start with the consolidated profit and loss statement.

1Q FY2025 operating revenue was 802.3 billion yen, up 171.9 billion yen or 27.3% 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 187.7 billion yen, up 82.9 billion yen or 79.2% YoY.

Ordinary income was 144 billion yen, up 53.8 billion yen or 59.7% YoY.

Profits attributable to the owners of the parent was 124.2 billion yen, up 59.2 billion yen or 91.1% YoY.

On the right, we show the progress rate relative to our full-year forecasts in the box titled 'Progress Comparison with Full-Year Forecasts'.

Operating revenue was 29.7%, business income 44.2%, ordinary income 50.5% and profits attributable to owners of parent 47.8%.

These figures should give you a sense for the rapid pace of profit generation this fiscal

year.



Next, before commenting on the details of the individual segments, 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 2.2 billion yen YoY, as a result of increased expenses and other factors owing to opening expenses related to the completion of rental properties in the US in the previous fiscal year.

However, the net interest burden fell 0.5 billion yen YoY, chiefly due to the impact of the lowering of rates in the US and UK.

Factoring in declines in dividends received and net other non-operating income and expenses, overall non-operating income and expenses declined 4.9 billion yen YoY.



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 7.8 billion yen in extraordinary profits in 1Q, from gains on sales of investment securities.

This reflects the policy on strategic equity holdings outlined in the Group's Long-term Vision "& INNOVATION 2030"; on an ongoing basis, we are selling down a portion of the equities that we hold.

In addition, we also reported 26.4 billion yen in gains on the sale of tangible assets. In line with our stated policy under "& INNOVATION 2030" of making no distinction between tangible fixed assets and real property for sale in considering asset sales, we sold properties including the Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front.

There were no extraordinary losses reported in 1Q.

We will now cover the segment results in more detail.



We will start with the Leasing segment. Please turn to page 63.

As shown at the top of the page, 1Q operating revenues were 226 billion yen and business income 45.7 billion yen. This represents an 18.9 billion yen increase in revenue and a 1.2 billion yen increase in profits YoY.

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

In 1Q, on the back of revenue and profit growth at domestic and overseas office properties, such as Tokyo Midtown Yaesu and 50 Hudson Yards in New York, the overall segment achieved YoY increases in both revenues and profits.

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

On the back of progress on corporate tenants moving in, Mitsui Fudosan's non-consolidated metropolitan area office vacancy rate as of the end of June was 1.1%, remaining at low levels and largely unchanged from the 1.3% as of the end of FY2024. Our initial fiscal year-end guidance for a vacancy rate of around the 2% level also remains unchanged.



Next is the Property Sales segment. Please turn to page 64.

As shown at the top of the page, for the overall Property Sales segment in 1Q, revenue was 331.7 billion yen and business income was 124.7 billion yen.

On a YoY basis, revenues and profits rose 140 billion yen and 76 billion yen respectively.

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

Operating revenue was 241 billion yen and operating income was 85.6 billion yen.

This represents YoY increases of 75.6 billion yen and 44.1 billion yen respectively.

As stated in the comment section on the left, this mainly reflects progress on handovers at properties such as Mita Garden Hills and Park City Takadanobaba.

As of the end of June, the progress rate for contracts relative to the 2,800 new domestic condominiums units we expect to report for the full fiscal year, has risen to 93.3%.



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

The combined units for condominiums and detached housing were 1,150 as of 1Q, down 618 units YoY.

However, the average unit price for condominiums and detached housing exceeded 200 million yen, hitting a new record high.

Although not shown on the slide, the OPM for the overall Property Sales to Domestic Individuals subsegment was 36% in 1Q, well in excess of the full-year guidance of 25%. This is the result of a heavy skewing of handovers to high-margin properties in 1Q. We expect the margin to gradually converge on the full-year forecast level as the fiscal year progresses.

We note that near term selling conditions are strong and unchanged.

Completed inventory at the end of 1Q, as shown in the table on the lower part of the page was 30 units for condominiums and 23 units for detached housing for a total of only 53 units. Inventory levels remain at historically low levels.



Next for the Property Sales to Investors and Overseas Individuals subsegment, which includes gains and losses on both sales of tangible assets and equity method investments, please revert to the top of the page.

Operating revenue was 90.6 billion yen, up 64.3 billion yen YoY.

Business income was the combination of 12.1 billion yen in operating income from Property Sales to Investors and 26.9 billion yen in combined gains and losses on equity method investments and the sale of tangible assets, for a total of 39 billion yen, representing a 31.9 billion yen YoY increase in profits.

This was the result of the sale of 2 MFLP properties, in addition to the sale of tangible asset Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front.

The contract rate based on profits relative to the full-year forecast is at around 80%, a faster-than-typical pace, but this related to the timing of sales, which is determined through negotiations with each counterparty for each individual property. We will focus on steadily building up profits over the year by solidly advancing handovers.



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

Please see the top row of the table.

For the Management segment as a whole, 1Q operating revenues were 120.1 billion yen and business income was 17.4 billion yen for YoY gains of 5 billion yen and 2.3 billion yen respectively.

We will now discuss conditions for the individual subsegments within this segment.

First is the Property Management subsegment.

Operating revenue was 89 billion yen and business income 8.8 billion yen for YoY gains of 1.5 billion yen and 0.1 billion yen respectively.

The key factors were an increase in users of the car share service and the impact of price hikes for parking in the Repark car park service.



Next is the Brokerage and Asset Management subsegment.

Operating revenues were 31 billion yen and business income was 8.6 billion yen for YoY gains of 3.5 billion yen and 2.2 billion yen respectively.

The key factors were increases in large-scale corporate brokerage transactions and higher transaction unit prices in the retail brokerage business.



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

Overall Facility Operations reported 1Q operating revenues of 62.7 billion yen and business income of 14.4 billion yen.

This represents a YoY improvement of 7 billion yen in revenues and a 3.1 billion yen increase in profits.

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 upward revision of usage fees for Tokyo Dome.

Looking at the individual subsegments, operating revenues for Hotels and Resorts were 45 billion yen, up 5.1 billion yen YoY.

The Sports and Entertainment business, consisting primarily of the Tokyo Dome business, generated operating revenue of 17.7 billion yen, up 1.8 billion yen YoY.

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



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

Overall, the Other segment reported 1Q operating revenues of 61.5 billion yen and business income of 50 million yen.

The improved number of reported properties for Mitsui Home's New Construction under Consignment business boosted revenues by 0.9 billion yen YoY and profits by 0.6 billion yen.

By nature, revenues and profits for the New Construction under Consignment business, which accounts for the majority of the Other segment, tend to skew heavily to the end of the fiscal year.

As such, while reported business income as of 1Q is limited, we expect to see a step up on profit generation into the 2H.



Next, for reference, we show figures for the Overseas business.

Please turn to page 68.

Overall combined Overseas business income for 1Q was 12.5 billion yen, down 0.3 billion yen YoY.

Please note there is a 3-month lag in reflecting Overseas profits.

The figures included in 1Q earnings reflect the results of the Overseas business for the period of January to March 2025.

Within Overseas profits, the Leasing segment reported a 4.8 billion yen YoY increase in operating revenues and a 0.6 billion yen increase in profits, on the back of growth in office revenues and profits from properties such as 50 Hudson Yards.

In the Property Sales segment, while we made progress on selling properties, a high base for comparison on the back of strong profits at Asian equity method affiliates in the previous fiscal year led to a 37.1 billion yen increase in revenues but a 1.1 billion yen decline in profits.



The combination of Management and Other segments reported YoY gains of 0.6 billion yen in revenues and 0.1 billion yen in profits, supported by improvements in occupancy rates and ADR at the Halekulani Hotel in Hawaii.

As a result of the above, 1Q Overseas business income accounted for 6.7% of the overall total.



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

As shown at the bottom of the page on the left, total assets as of the end of 1Q were 9 trillion 749.8 billion yen, down 109.9 billion yen versus the end of the previous fiscal year.

Of the YoY change, changes in forex rates accounted for a negative 164.5 billion yen.



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 377.9 billion yen, down 122.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

New investments were 132.3 billion yen, cost recovery was 220.4 billion yen and Other, which includes elements such as forex impact was a negative 34.6 billion yen.

As you can see in the breakdown by company,

Mitsui Fudosan Residential achieved a net cost recovery of 85.4 billion yen, mainly due to progress on sales at properties such as Mita Garden Hills.

While Mitsui Fudosan made progress on property sales by selling 2 MFLPs, progress on investments for existing properties resulted in net increase in investments of 15.7 billion yen.

Mitsui Fudosan America reported a net increase in cost recovery of 65.1 billion yen, as a result of forex impact on the back of a stronger yen.

Mitsui Fudosan UK reported a net increase in investments of 10 billion yen on progress on investment projects.



Next, looking at the lower left, the outstanding balance of Tangible and Intangible Assets was 4 trillion 616.6 billion yen, down 90.7 billion yen versus the previous fiscal year-end.

New investments, including construction investments in projects such as MITSUI OUTLET PARK KISARAZU were 40.9 billion yen, while depreciation was 36.4 billion yen. Factoring in the impact of the sale of Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front and forex impact as described in the comment on the lower right, Other declined 95.2 billion yen, resulting in a net drop in Tangible and Intangible Assets of 90.7 billion yen relative to 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 the end of 1Q was 4 trillion 523.9 billion yen, up 107.8 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

This reflects the impact of factors such as payments for the acquisition of domestic and overseas properties, construction-related expenditures, corporate taxes and dividends.



Going back to page 69, as a result of the above,

the D/E ratio as of 1Q was 1.41x and the equity ratio was 32.9%, as shown on the lower right.

In summary, the first quarter marked a very strong start toward achieving our full-year targets, which represent record-high earnings.

The Mitsui Fudosan 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 for this fiscal year and the achievement of the KPIs set out in the Group Long-term Vision "& INNOVATION 2030".

This completes our presentation.