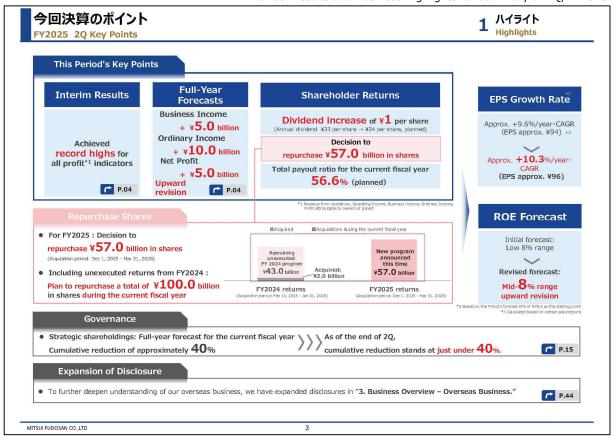
Financial Results and Business Highlights for Summary of 2Q, FY2025 November 2025 MITSUI FUDOSAN https://www.mitsuifudosan.co.jp/english/corporate/ir/

We will present in detail our 2Q results for the fiscal year ending March 2026. As usual, we will use the Financial Results and Business Highlights materials dated November 7, which are available on our IR website.

Similar to last time, there is an executive summary of the key takeaways for the 1H results on slide 3.



First, the results for the 1H of FY2025.

We achieved new record highs for operating revenue and all levels of profit down to net profit.

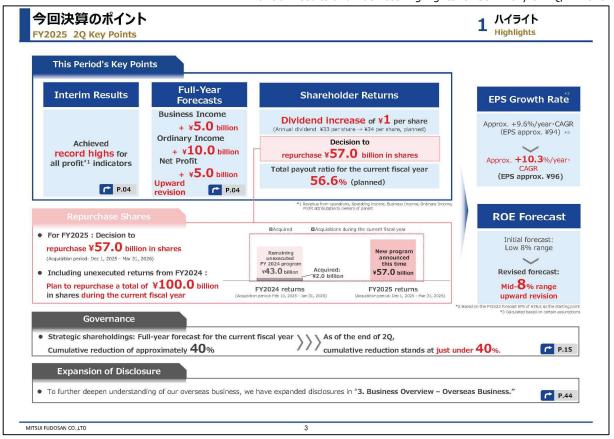
As well, we have revised up our full-year forecasts, based on near-term conditions and outlook, as stated here.

In conjunction with this, we have increased our annual dividend guidance by 1 yen per share and will also implement a share buyback of 57 billion yen as a part of our shareholder returns for FY2025.

This will bring our expected total payout ratio for the fiscal year to 56.6%.

With regard to share repurchases, we will acquire a total of 100 billion yen worth of shares during the current fiscal year, the combination of the 57 billion yen announced this time and the remaining unexecuted 43 billion yen of the 45 billion yen buyback program for FY2024 which was resolved by the board in February 2025.

As a result, the 2-year CAGR for EPS growth covering the previous fiscal year and this fiscal year will rise to around 10.3% and the projected ROE for this fiscal year has been revised up to the mid-8% level from our initial forecast of a low-8% level.

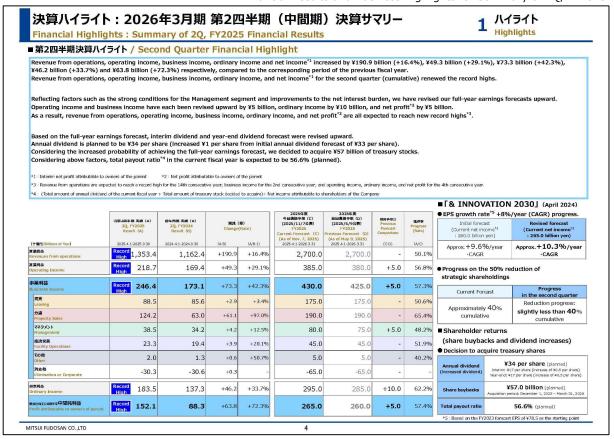


In addition, we have made solid progress in reducing our strategic equity holdings: the cumulative reduction from the beginning of the previous fiscal year to the end of this fiscal year's 2Q is just under 40%.

These are today's key takeaways.

We will now explain the results in detail using the Financial Results and Business Highlights, as usual.

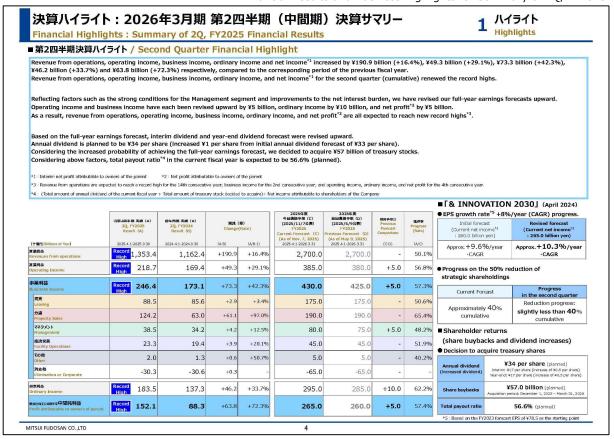
Please turn to slide 4.



The first item to highlight is the results for the 1H of FY2025.

We achieved YOY growth in revenue and profits for each of operating revenue, operating income, business income, ordinary income and profit attributable to the owners of the parent, and set new 1H record highs for each as well.

The second highlight is the upward revision to our full-year forecasts, reflecting factors such as the strong conditions for the Management segment and improvements to the net interest burden.

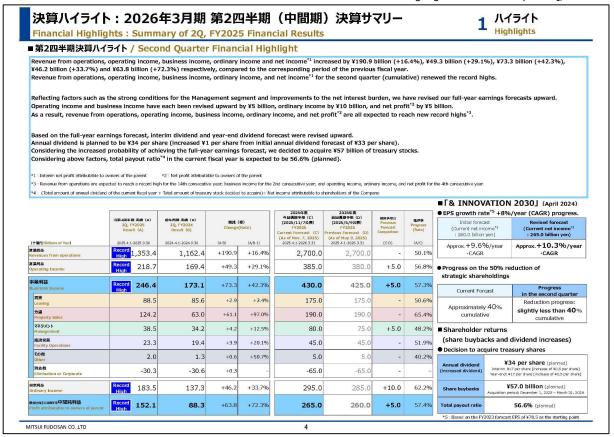


As shown in the middle of the table on the lower part of the page, our projection for operating income has been revised up by 5 billion yen from 380 billion yen to 385 billion yen.

The forecast for business income has been revised up by 5 billion yen from 425 billion yen to 430 billion yen.

Ordinary income has been revised up by 10 billion yen from 285 billion yen to 295 billion yen.

Profit attributable to owners of parent has been revised up by 5 billion yen from 260 billion yen to 265 billion yen.



As a result, we expect to achieve new record highs for the full year in operating revenue, operating income, business income, ordinary income and net income.

With regard to the new record highs, the forecasts represent the 14th consecutive year of record highs for operating revenue, the second consecutive year of record highs for business income and the fourth consecutive year of record highs for each of operating income, ordinary income and profit attributable to owners of parent.

The third highlight is our decision to revise up the interim and fiscal year-end dividend guidance, based on the upward revision to our full-year results forecasts.

Our initial guidance of a full-year dividend of 33 yen per share has been raised to 34 yen per share.

As shown in the box in the lower right, we revise up both our interim and fiscal year-end dividend forecasts from 16.5 yen per share to 17 yen per share.

Also, reflecting the improved probability of achieving our full-year forecasts, we will implement a share buyback program of 57 billion yen.

As mentioned earlier, our total payout ratio forecast based on this is now projected to be 56.6%.



We will now discuss the results in more detail.

Please turn to slide 65 and the consolidated profit and loss statement.

1H operating revenue was 1 trillion, 353.4 billion yen, up 190.9 billion yen or 16.4% YoY. Business income, which is the combination of operating income and gains and losses on equity method investments and the disposal of fixed assets, was 246.4 billion yen, up 73.3 billion yen or 42.3% YoY.

Ordinary income was 183.5 billion yen, up 46.2 billion yen or 33.7% YoY.

Profit attributable to owners of parent was 152.1 billion yen, up 63.8 billion yen or 72.3% YoY.

Progress relative to our full-year guidance is shown on the right in the table entitled Progress Rate.

Relative to the upwardly revised forecasts, 1H operating revenue stood at 50.1%, business income at 57.3%, ordinary income at 62.2% and profit attributable to owners of parent at 57.4%.

As you can see, we are making steady progress toward achieving our full-year forecasts.



Next, before covering the details of the segment results, please return to the table on the left. We will discuss the major items below the line.

First, under non-operating income, there was a 2.5 billion yen YoY decline in equity in net income or loss of affiliated companies.

This is mainly the result of an increase in expenses such as depreciation for US rental properties completed in the previous fiscal year.

That said, net interest expenses fell 1.8 billion yen YoY, primarily reflecting the impact of rate cuts in the US, despite an increase in domestic interest expense on the back of rising rates in Japan.

Factoring in a decline in dividends received and other non-operating income, overall non-operating income was a negative 3 billion yen YoY.



Next, for extraordinary gains and losses, please refer to the box on the upper right entitled Extraordinary Income.

As shown here, we posted 40.5 billion yen in 1H extraordinary gains on the sale of investment securities.

This is in line with the policy set out in the Long-term Vision & Innovation 2030 related to holdings of investment securities: we continue to reduce our holdings on an ongoing basis.

We also generated 26.5 billion yen in gains on the sale of fixed assets.

This is aligned with our policy of not distinguishing between fixed assets and real property for sales when considering asset sales as outlined in & Innovation 2030.

We generated profits on the sale of the Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front.



Under extraordinary losses, we incurred 16.6 billion yen in impairment losses.

This is related to LaLaport BBCC, a retail facility in Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

This facility opened during the pandemic, and as a result many core tenants choose to delay or forego opening stores. It was also part of a larger mixed-use development.

Separate from our retail facility, there were also delays in development of the overall project which impacted the level of activity in the facility relative to our assumptions.

We recently made the decision to make further strategic investments to revitalize this facility but as a result of a review of the facility's profitability, we chose to take impairment losses.



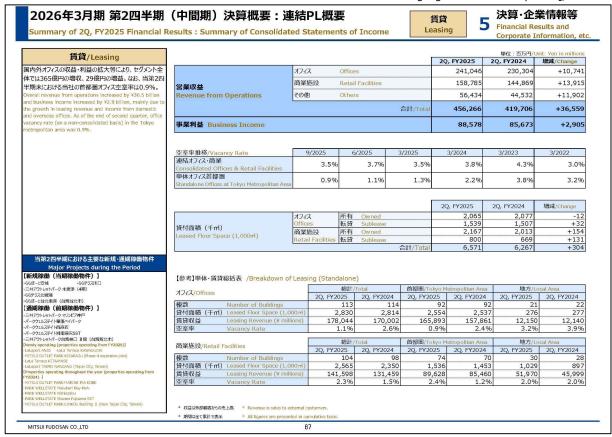
We note that we have a JV partner for this project.

As there are losses that are attributable to the partner in line with their share, an amount that is roughly half of the impairment loss of 16.6 billion yen, or slightly more than 8 billion yen, has been reflected under net income or loss attributable to non-controlling interests, as shown on the second line from the bottom of the table on the left.

This mitigates the impact to our net profit.

As a result, net income attributable to non-controlling interests increased by 7 billion yen YoY to 8.2 billion yen.

Next, we will cover the segment results in detail.



We will start with the Leasing segment. Please see slide 67.

As shown at the top of the page, 1H operating revenue was 456.2 billion yen and business income was 88.5 billion yen.

This represents YoY increases of 36.5 billion yen and 2.9 billion yen respectively.

We discuss conditions for the Leasing segment in the comment section on the left.

The segment as a whole reported YoY increases in revenue and profits in the 1H as a result of growth in office revenue and profits, driven by domestic and overseas properties such as Tokyo Midtown Yaesu and 50 Hudson Yards in New York.

The office vacancy rate is shown in the box in the middle of the page.

As of the end of September, Mitsui Fudosan's non-consolidated metropolitan area office vacancy rate was 0.9%, reflecting progress on tenants moving in.

This is the lowest level on record for vacancies since 2007.

We had initially indicated that our forecast for vacancy rates as of the end of the fiscal year was around the 2% level, but we now expect it to improve.

We assume a vacancy rate in the mid-1% range at the end of this fiscal year.



Next, is the Property Sales segment. Please turn to slide 68.

As shown at the top of the page, operating revenue for Property Sales as a whole in 1H was 398.7 billion yen and business income was 124.2 billion yen, up YoY by 131.2 billion yen and 61.1 billion yen respectively.

Looking at the subsegments, for Property Sales to Domestic Individuals, operating revenue was 290.6 billion yen and operating income was 87.5 billion yen, up 86.6 billion yen and 42.6 billion yen YoY respectively.

The key driver was progress on handovers for properties such Mita Garden Hills and Park City Takadanobaba, as shown in the comment section on the left.

The contract rate for domestic condominiums as of the end of September relative to this fiscal year's total projected units of 2,800 stood at 96%.

We show the number of reported units in the middle of the page.

The combined total of condominiums and detached housing units was 1,705, down 492 units YoY.

However, the average price per unit for condominium and detached housing units was very high at over 170 million yen. Near term selling conditions remain strong and unchanged.



We show completed inventory on the lower part of the page.

As you can see, completed inventory as of the end of 1H was 43 units for condominiums and 26 for detached housing, for a scant total of just 69 units.

Inventory levels remain extremely low.

Next is Property Sales to Investors and Overseas Individuals, which includes gains and losses on sales of fixed assets and equity method investments.

Please return to the top of the page.

Operating revenue was 108.1 billion yen, up 44.5 billion yen YoY.

Business income for the subsegment was 36.7 billion yen,

the combination of operating income of 9.1 billion yen and combined gains on equity method investments and fixed asset sales of 27.5 billion yen.

Business income grew 18.5 billion yen YoY.

In addition to the sale of fixed asset Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front, we also completed the sale of 2 MFLP properties.



Next is the Management segment.

Please turn to slide 69, and look at the top row of the table.

For the Management segment as a whole, 1H operating revenue was 246.7 billion yen and business income was 38.5 billion yen, up 11.5 billion yen and 4.2 billion yen YoY respectively.

We will now discuss conditions for the individual subsegments.

We will start with Property Management.

Subsegment operating revenue was 182.2 billion yen and business income was 20.3 billion yen, up 4.6 billion yen and 1 billion yen YoY respectively.

The key factors were an increase in users at the car sharing business and the impact of measures such as a hike in parking charges at the Repark car park leasing business.

Next is the Brokerage and Asset Management subsegment.

Operating revenue was 64.4 billion yen and business income was 18.2 billion yen, up 6.9 billion yen and 3.2 billion yen YoY respectively.

The main driver was an increase in project management fees.



Next is the Facility Operations segment. Please turn to slide 70.

The overall Facility Operations segment reported 1H operating revenues of 120.2 billion yen and business income of 23.3 billion yen, up 10.2 billion yen and 3.9 billion yen YoY respectively. We cover the key factors in the comment section on the left.

The YoY gains are due to rising ADRs and occupancy rates for the hotels and resorts business and usage fee hikes at Tokyo Dome.

Looking at the individual subsegments, the Hotels and Resorts business reported operating revenue of 85.1 billion yen, up 7 billion yen YoY.

The Sports and Entertainment business, which consists primarily of Tokyo Dome City, generated operating revenues of 35.1 billion yen, up 3.1 billion yen YoY.

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



Next is the Other segment. Please turn to page 71.

Overall, the Other segment reported 1H operating revenue of 131.4 billion yen and business income of 2 billion yen.

As a result of an increase in the number of reported properties for Mitsui Home's New Construction under Consignment business, revenues grew 1.4 billion yen YoY and business profit improved 0.6 billion yen YoY.

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

As such, we expect to report stronger profits in 2H.



Next, for reference, we show figures for the Overseas business. Please turn to page 72.

Overall combined Overseas business income for 1H was 19.8 billion yen, down 0.7 billion yen YoY.

Please note there is a 3-month lag in reporting Overseas income. The figures for 1H reflect the results of the Overseas business for the period from January to June 2025.

Within the Overseas business, Leasing reported a 7.9 billion yen YoY increase in revenues and a 0.5 billion yen YoY rise in profits, on the back of factors such as the increase in office revenues and profits from properties such as 50 Hudson Yards.

In the Property Sales segment, while we made progress on property sales, as mentioned when we disclosed our forecasts, we posted losses on the sale of West Coast US rental residential properties in 2Q.

As a result, while revenues grew 43 billion yen YoY, profits declined 1.3 billion yen YoY.

The combination of the Management and Other segments reported a 0.1 billion yen YoY increase in revenue and a slight YoY rise in profits.



Next, we will cover the balance sheet. Please turn to slide 73.

At the bottom of the page on the left, total assets as of the end of 1H FY2025 were 9 trillion 838 billion yen, down 21.8 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

Within this, changes in foreign exchange rates resulted in a decline of 177.6 billion yen.



We will now discuss the major components of change including cost recovery. Please turn to slide 74.

As shown in the table on the upper left, the total outstanding balance of Real Property for Sale was 2 trillion 437.4 billion yen, down 63.2 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year. New investments were 260.5 billion yen, cost recovery was 271.1 billion yen and Other, which includes elements such as forex impact, was a negative 52.7 billion yen.

As you can see from the breakdown of these figures,

Mitsui Fudosan Residential reported a net increase in cost recovery of 60.8 billion yen, primarily on progress on handovers of properties such as Mita Garden Hills.

Mitsui Fudosan reported a net increase in investments of 71.7 billion yen;

while we made progress on the sale of properties, this was offset by continued progress on project investments.

Mitsui Fudosan America reported a net increase in cost recovery of 82.4 billion yen, on the impact of the strong yen.

Mitsui Fudosan UK reported a net increase in investments of 23.1 billion yen due to progress on investments.



Next, looking at the lower left, the outstanding balance of Tangible and Intangible Assets was 4 trillion 629.4 billion yen, down 77.9 billion yen from the end of the previous fiscal year.

New investments were 108.7 billion yen, due to construction investments for projects such as the renovation of LaLaport Tokyo-Bay North Wing, while depreciation was 73.8 billion yen.

Other, as noted in the comment section on the lower right, declined 112.8 billion yen on the impact of the sale of the Otemachi Building Nagoya Station Front and changes in forex rates.

Taking this into account, there was a net decline of 77.9 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 1H FY2025 was 4 trillion 580.6 billion yen, up 164.5 billion yen compared to the end of the previous fiscal year.

This reflects the impact of factors such as domestic and overseas property acquisitions, construction expenses, corporate tax payments and the payment of dividends.



Going back to page 73, as a result of the above,

the D/E ratio as of the end of 1H FY2025 was 1.42x and the equity ratio was 32.9%, as shown on the lower right.



Finally, we will discuss the revisions to our full-year forecasts in more detail. Please turn to slide 76.

First, with regard to the Management segment, based on the strength of the Rehouse retail brokerage business and the improved profitability of the Repark car park leasing business, we now expect segment business income to exceed our initial forecast by 5 billion yen.

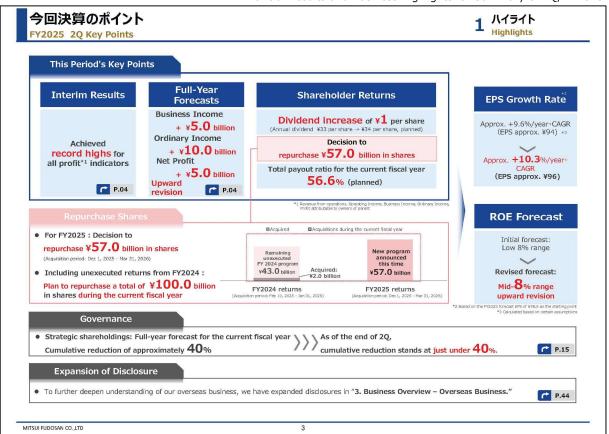
As such, we revise up our overall operating income forecast to 385 billion yen and our business income forecast to 430 billion yen.

Below the line, we factored in an improvement of 5 billion yen in net interest burden and have revised up our initial forecast for ordinary income by 10 billion yen to 295 billion yen.



Taking into account the increase in corporate tax as a result of higher profits and the impact of net profits attributable to non-controlling interests in 2Q related to impairment losses as discussed earlier, we revise up our initial full-year projection for net profit attributable to owners of parent by 5 billion yen to 265 billion yen.

As a result, as explained at the outset, we have revised up our annual dividend per share guidance by 1 yen and will implement a share buyback of 57 billion yen.



Please turn back to slide 3.

Reflecting these revisions, we also revise up our guidance for our growth metric, EPS growth, from our initial guidance of around 9.6% to around 10.3%.

We have also revised up our guidance for efficiency metric ROE as of the end of the fiscal year from our initial forecast of a low 8% level to a mid 8% level.

With regard to our FY2026 ROE target of 8.5%, we believe the likelihood of achieving this level in the current fiscal year has increased.

The group as a whole remains firmly committed to achieving our business income and net profit targets for this fiscal year as well as the KPIs set out in & Innovation 2030.

This completes our presentation.

Thank you.