# ANNUAL REPORT 2005

Year Ended March 31, 2005



# TOKYU LAND CORPORATION

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## BUSINESS REPORT Years ended March 31, 2005

U.S. dollars

## I. Outline of business

## 1. Five-Years Financial Highlights

## (1) Summary of consolidated statements of income

			37 ( '11' )			U.S. dollars
	2001	2002	Yen (millions) 2003	2004	2005	(thousands) 2005
D	2001 V 488 872	2002 V 404 452				
Revenue from operations	¥ 488,872	¥ 494,453	¥ 508,625		¥ 540,304	
Gross profit	94,184	97,426 <i>19.7%</i>	103,984	102,076 20.1%	111,874 20.7%	1,045,551
Gross margin rate	19.3%	19.770	20.4%	20.1%	20.7%	20.7%
Selling, general and administrative	68,668	71,848	72,846	69,746	71,559	668,775
expenses  Sales selling ratio	14.0%	14.5%	14.3%	13.7%	13.2%	13.2%
Operating income	25,516	25,578	31,138	32,330	40,315	376,776
Operating income before depreciation	38,220	38,316	43,595	44,527	52,898	494,374
Other income	2,878	7,085	2,387	8,298	11,590	108,318
	24,066	20,073	20,817	26,535	39,089	365,318
Other expenses	24,000	20,073	20,617	20,333	39,069	303,316
Income before income taxes and	4 220	12.500	12.700	14.002	12.916	110.776
minority interests	4,328	12,590	12,708	14,093	12,816	119,776
Net income	¥ 2,884	¥ 7,242	¥ 5,145	¥ 5,370	¥ 7,566	\$ 70,710
(2) Summary of consolidate	d balance sheet	s				
			V (:11:)			U.S. dollars
	2001	2002	Yen (millions)	2004	2005	(thousands)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Assets	¥ 890,835	¥ 875,909	¥ 894,508	¥ 893,881	¥ 874,942	\$ 8,177,028
Common stock	32,154	32,154	32,154	32,289	32,639	305,037
Shareholders' equity	58,377	63,389	69,905	81,987	83,978	784,841
Shareholders' equity ratio	6.6%	7.2%	7.8%	9.2%	9.6%	9.6%
Borrowings	504,716	472,760	461,110	440,064	418,054	3,907,047
EBITDA-multiple	13.3	12.5	10.6	9.9	7.9	7.9
ROA	2.9%	3.0%	3.6%	3.7%	4.7%	4.7%
(3) Others						
						U.S. dollars
	-		Yen (millions)			(thousands)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
Capital expenditure	¥ 27,085	¥ 14,787	¥ 13,601	¥ 37,710	¥ 33,640	\$ 314,393
Payment for equity investment	5,832	11,626	25,993	19,932	31,515	294,533
Depreciation and amortization	12,704	12,738	12,457	12,197	12,583	117,598
(4) Summary of cash flows						
						U.S. dollars
			Yen (millions)			(thousands)
	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2005
CF from operating activities	¥ 45,867	¥ 32,091	¥ 39,683	¥ 45,146	¥ 34,467	\$ 322,121
CF from investing activities	(21,671)	9,968	(25,689)	(10,986)	17,571	164,215
CF from financing	(34,854)	(37,121)	(14,225)	(20,837)	(27,622)	(258,150)
Cash and cash equivalents						
at the end of the year	¥ 53,109	¥ 59,588	¥ 59,495	¥ 72,780	¥ 97,189	\$ 908,308

## 2. Major Business

## (1) Real Estate Sales

Development and sales of condominiums and houses

#### (2) Contracted Construction

Contracted construction of custom-built houses, and house improvement of custom-built houses and condominiums

#### (3) Retail sales

Retail sales of materials and products for living and DIY in Tokyu Hands shops

## (4) Leasing of Real Estate

Leasing of buildings to be used for offices, stores and shops, and hotels; and management of shopping centers

### (5) Property Management

Facilities management for buildings, condominiums, and apartments

#### (6) Resorts

Operation of leisure and sports facilities (golf courses, ski resorts, membership resort hotels, and urban-style sports clubs)

## (7) Real Estate Agent and Other Businesses

Real estate agent, appraisal, etc.

## 3. Business policy

## **Basic Policy**

The Corporate Group (Tokyu Land Corporation and its subsidiaries) is a general life industry aiming to create a beautiful living environment, together with the group's customers, taking a global view of people and living from a business approach based on seven businesses under the Tokyu group's slogan of "Toward a Beautiful Age." As a member of the Tokyu group, the Company will continue its efforts to expand the Company's shareholders' values with a management focus on speedily responding to the rapidly changing business environment of the twenty-first century and achieving corporate evolution in terms of creating customer-oriented new products and services and thereby enhancing the value of the Tokyu brand, representing confidence and reliability. Tokyu Community and Tokyu Livable, the Company's consolidated subsidiaries listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange, aim at achieving further management innovation with support from their shareholders in the market.

## Basic Policies Regarding Distribution of Profits

It is the Company's policy to determine the dividend payments to shareholders based on a comprehensive review of the results of corporate performance during the fiscal year, the future management environment, and the corporate business development plans and to balance these factors with profit retention. In the deep recession in the wake of the collapse of Japan's bubble economy, the Company was forced to suspend the payment of dividends for seven

years in a row. However, in fiscal 2002 (the business year ending on March 31,2003), the Company was able to resume dividend payment. This year, too, the Company plans to pay a year-end dividend of \(\frac{\text{\tex

## Target Management Indices

#### **Old indices**

In the midterm management plan implemented in fiscal 2000, the Company employed the EBITDA multiple, which represents a relationship between operating profits before depreciation and interest-bearing debt to measure the financial health of the Company, and ROA as a measure of asset efficiency as the key management indices. As shown below, the EBITDA multiple improved from 16.5 in fiscal 1999 to 7.9 in fiscal 2004, achieving the target one year earlier than expected. ROA has reached its target of 4.7% in fiscal 2004.

### 1) EBITDA Multiple: [Interest-Bearing Debt/EBITDA (Operating Income before Depreciation)]

FY 2004 target: 10 times or less

FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
12.5 times	10.6 times	9.9 times	7.9 times

## 2) ROA [(Operating Income + Non-Operating Income)/Total Assets]

FY 2004 target: 4% or more

FY 2001	FY 2002	FY 2003	FY 2004
3.0%	3.6%	3.7%	4.7%

## **New indices**

The new midterm management plan, Grow Value 2007, set a 2007 consolidated operating income objective of ¥52 billion. To help expand operating income without depending on an increase in assets, the Company continues the use of ROA with a 2007 objective of 6.0%.

	FY 2004 actual	FY 2007 target
Operating Income	40.3 billion yen	52.0 billion yen
ROA	4.7%	6.0%

## Mid- to Long-Term Management Strategies and Challenges

In coping with the collapse of the real-estate bubble economy, the Company has been making efforts to dispose of overvalued assets to improve its financial health. In fiscal year 1999, for example, the Company re-evaluated its business properties (a write-down of \( \frac{\text{\$}}{86} \) billion on a parent company basis) and recorded a re-evaluation loss of \( \frac{\text{\$}}{26.5} \) billion on the land held for sale. Subsequently, the Company continued its efforts to maintain and expand profitability appropriate to the size of its assets. Unfortunately, however, with the application of Accounting Standard for Impairment of Property and Equipment, there have emerged cases needing additional disposal, due partly to the expansion of loss reflecting decreasing sales in the golf and ski business, continued land price dropping in suburban areas, and the existence of consolidated subsidiaries' assets that are yet to be reappraised. The Company has been taking a phased approach to cope with the situation over a three-year period until fiscal 2006 when the application of Accounting Standard for Impairment of Property and Equipment will be mandatory: In fiscal 2003 the Company recognized \(\frac{\text{\$}}{15.7} \) billion of extraordinary loss including \(\frac{\text{\$}}{11} \) billion in revaluation losses on inventories; In fiscal 2004 the Company recognized \(\frac{\text{\$}}{28.8} \) billion of loss consisting primarily of the loss on the sale of fixed assets including three golf courses in Hokkaido; In fiscal 2005 the Company plans to recognize \(\frac{\text{\$}{29} \) billion in loss by

applying impairment accounting. In this three-year period, the Company will recognize an accumulated loss of ¥73.5 billion.

The Company's mid-term management plan implemented in fiscal 2000 was intended to return its operating performance to normal from its debt-ridden condition. Specifically, aiming at reducing the level of its interest-bearing debts from 16.5-fold the EBITDA (Earning Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) in fiscal 1999 to less than tenfold by fiscal 2004, the Company has been making efforts to reduce its interest-bearing debts and improve profitability. The objective was achieved in fiscal 2003, a year ahead of plan. In fiscal 2004, the Company's operating income was double the level of fiscal 1999 (¥40.3 billion from ¥20.4 billion) with a reduction in the Company's interest-bearing debts by more than 20% from ¥539 billion to ¥418 billion, which translated into 7.9-fold the EBITDA, surpassing the objective by a substantial margin. In the real-estate-leasing segment in particular, the Company has been developing middle-size office buildings aggressively in the downtown area without adding to its own assets by capitalizing on outside money through its SPC(s) while pushing with the sales of existing assets including small buildings. As a result, the segment successfully expanded its operating income by almost three times to ¥25.5 billion in fiscal 2004 from ¥8.9 billion in fiscal 1999.

The Company's new mid-term management plan, Grow Value 2007, which started in fiscal 2005, is a continuation of its efforts to achieve profit growth. Specifically, the Company set its fiscal 2007 operating income objective at ¥52 billion by adding ¥11.7 billion to the fiscal 2004 result. In the real estate industry environment, the role of real estate including cash flows as a financial product has been increasingly expanding because of the spreading use of real estate securitization techniques such as REIT (Real Estate Investment Trust). As a group of businesses that offer total real-estate-related services including the development, maintenance, and sale of real estate, the Company will expand and improve its assets such as office buildings, commercial facilities, and rental housing by making investments through SPCs, raising funds using outside money, providing facility operation and management services, and providing brokerage services. In this way, the Company will provide services to customers by leveraging on its strength through the consolidation of different lines of business and thereby increase its fee income commensurate of the values added. In an effort to respond to the changing market environment reflecting Japan's rapidly aging population, the Company has been doing business targeted at senior people such as selling condominiums and operating resort facilities (e.g., the Harvest Club). The Company will continue its efforts to further expand its business in this area by offering rental accommodations and nursing care facilities.

## Business-related and other risks

## (1) Real-estate market conditions and land price fluctuation

The Company is committed to supply, sell, and profit from its house selling business, including detached houses and condominiums, on a stable basis. However, the house selling business is characteristically heavily affected by demand trends reflecting business cycles and interest rate changes as well as supply trends reflecting the volume and prices of houses supplied by the competition. Office space leasing is also susceptible to changes in the unit lease fee and the vacancy factor, both of which reflect such demand/supply trends. Furthermore, land prices may continue to drop, affecting the profitability of the house selling business and the value of assets on hand.

#### (2) Dependence on interest-bearing debts and trends of interest

As a group of businesses, the Company raises funds for marketing and capital investment primarily by borrowing money from financial institutions, as well as by using its own funds and deposits received from its customers. As of the end of this term, the balance of borrowed money was ¥418.1 billion (48% of total assets) with the average procurement ratio of 1.87%. For the Company's long-term borrowing, the average

time until maturity is about two and a half years. Since fixed-interest borrowing accounts for 74% of the Company's total borrowing (parent company basis), the impact of future interest rate increase would be relatively limited in the short term but large in the mid-to-long term.

By aggressively reducing the amount of its interest-bearing debts, the Company successfully achieved its previous mid- to long-term management plan objective of attaining a level less than tenfold the EBTDA (Earning Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation, and Amortization) in the fiscal year ended in March 2004. Since, however, the ratio of interest-bearing debts to equity (DE ratio) is 5.0, translating into a relatively high financial leverage, the cost of interest financing, if increased, would have a large impact on management performance.

As for investments through SPCs, the leverage of non-recourse loans helps in terms of their dividend. Existing loans were raised principally on a fixed-interest basis and are therefore immune from any future interest rate increase. However, if the cost of fundraising increases in the future, their dividend yield would decrease.

### (3) Legal regulations

As a real-estate company, the Company conducts its operation with a business permit under the Building Lots and Buildings Transaction Business Law and must follow legal regulations associated with real-estate transactions, leasing, management commission, construction, property management, and others. It is also expected that as the scope of its business expands, new legal regulations will be imposed. For example, part of the Company's property investments through SPCs is under the regulation of the Law on the Special Assets Liquidation through Special Purpose Companies and others. The Company's group business would be affected by any future revision or replacement of these regulations.

## (4) Information systems

In an effort to improve and better use its information systems, the Company has been taking various security measures, including IT infrastructure enhancement and the securing of data backup. In the event of facing a system risk, however, the business operation and processing would be seriously affected.

## Basic Philosophy Regarding Corporate Governance and the Status of Implementation of its Measures

The Company implements various measures under its basic corporate governance policy of enhancing management efficiency and building a healthy, transparent business promotion organization. The Company will make good of its accountability to its shareholders and investors through disclosure of quarterly financial results, earlier announcement of financial statements, and other measures.

## •Introduction of operating officers and reinforcement of the functions of board directors

Effective April 2002 the Company introduced operating officers to separate the managerial and operating functions that had previously been assumed by board directors, for the purpose of improving management efficiency and expediting the speed of decision making. The board directors are responsible for making management decisions and supervising the process of business operations, while the operating officers are responsible for performing business operations. In April 2003, to reinforce these functions, the Company reorganized the structure of operating officers by introducing a hierarchy. At the same time, we defined the functions of board directors, making the hierarchy of the board of directors, with the exception of the CEO, flat.

### Corporate auditors

The Company has a auditing system consisting of four auditors including three outside auditors, one of whom is a standing director of Tokyu Corporation, its non-consolidated affiliated company. They are responsible for auditing the work of board directors by attending board meetings and other important meetings, interviewing board directors, examining important documents related to decision making, surveying the status of corporate assets, etc.

## · Reinforcement of risk management through management by compliance

Reinforcing management by compliance is one of the Company's major managerial challenges. To this end, the Company has in place the Tokyu Land Corporation Group code of conduct for rigorous execution of risk management in compliance with the code. The Audit Department, which is responsible for internal auditing, brings compliance home to all employees and helps business functions be performed properly by auditing job performance, improving various manuals, and conducting risk management courses.

## Independent Auditors

The Company is under an accounting audit agreement with the ERNST&YOUNG SHINNIHON to conduct auditing under the Commercial Code and the Securities and Exchange Law. And annual audit fee of company and its consolidated subsidiaries amounted to \mathbb{Y}74 million in fiscal 2004.

## 4. Operating Result and Financial Position

## 1. Current Operating Performance

The Company ended this year with ¥540.3 billion in operating revenues (up 6.3% from a year earlier), ¥40.3 billion in operating income (up 24.7%), ¥30.8 billion in ordinary income (up 37.5%), and ¥7.6 billion in net income (up 40.9%), achieving increases in both revenues and income compared with a year earlier as well as the performance forecast. Operating income was up ¥8 billion thanks to a substantial increase in income in the real-estate-leasing segment.

The Company recognized ¥11.5 billion in other income including gain on the sale of fixed assets. To cope with the introduction of impairment accounting slated for next year, the Company started disposing, in a planned manner, of low-performing assets whose values show a wide discrepancy from the current values. For this year, the Company recognized a total of ¥39.0 billion in other expenses consisting mainly of loss on the sale of fixed assets, resulting in ¥7.6 billion in current net income.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

Against

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	508.3	540.3	32.0
Operating income	32.3	40.3	8.0
Net income	5.4	7.6	2.2

(Nov/2004)	projection
530.0	10.3
36.0	4.3
5.0	2.6

Projection

Interest-bearing debt	440.1	418.1	(22.0)

## 2. Segment Performance

Sales		(1	Unit ¥ billion)
	Previous	Current	Comparison
	year	year	
Total	508.3	540.3	32.0
Real Estate Sales	139.7	151.5	11.8
Contracted Construction	64.9	69.0	4.1
Retail Sales	93.8	91.9	(1.9)
Leasing of Real Estate	79.5	88.3	8.8
Property Management	68.9	71.9	3.0
Resorts	37.9	40.2	2.3
Real-Estate Agents and Other	40.9	44.2	3.3
Adjustment for Inter- Company Transactions	(17.3)	(16.7)	0.6

Operating incom	e	(1)	Unit ¥ billion)
	Previous	Current	Comparison
	year	year	
Total	32.3	40.3	8.0
Real Estate	5.0	6.6	1.6
Sales			
Contracted	(0.2)	1.2	1.4
Construction	•		
Retail Sales	2.4	2.1	(0.3)
Leasing of Real	21.6	25.5	3.9
Estate			
Property	3.2	3.3	0.1
Management			
Resorts	0.7	1.2	0.5
Real Estate	4.2	4.8	0.6
Agent and Other			
Adjustment for	(4.6)	(4.4)	0.2
Inter- Company			
Transactions			

## (1) Real Estate Sales

Sales were ¥151.5 billion (up 8.4% from a year earlier), and operating income was ¥6.6 billion (up 31.7%). These included 3,147 condominiums worth ¥124.7 billion, 577 detached houses worth ¥17.5 billion, and resort houses worth ¥2.8 billion. The Company had an income increase thanks to increased sales and decreased selling expenses. But operating income remained low because the Company accelerated the selling of unprofitable assets and recognized loss on the sale of assets accordingly.

The Company supplied 3,111 new condominiums and won almost as many contracts as originally planned. As a result, the ratio of sold units to the planned sales for next year reached 56% (up 10 percentage points from a year earlier, patent company basis).

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	139.7	151.5	11.8
Operating income	5.0	6.6	1.6

# (Before adjustments in ¥billion)

Sales breakdown	in ¥billion)				
(After conversion for equity holding)	Previous year	Current year		Comparison	
Condominium	111.6	3,147 unit	124.7	13.1	
Detached	13.9	577 unit	17.5	3.6	
Housing					
Country	7.2	89 unit	2.8	(4.4)	
houses					
Other sales	7.0		6.5	(0.5)	

No. of units supplied and sold (Parent company)

sold (Parent compar	(Units)	
(Before conversion for	New	Contracted
equity holding)	supply	units
Total	3,582	3,907
Condominiums	3,111	3,412
Detached	436	408
housing		
Country houses	35	87

Inventory of completed

 Units (Parent company)
 (Units)

 End of March 2004
 End of March 2005

 Condominiums
 363
 221

 Detached housing
 25
 87

## (2) Contracted construction

Sales were ¥69 billion (up 6.4% from a year earlier) and operating income was ¥1.2 billion. Improved gross margin rates in the house renovation business and other operations allowed profitability to pick up. The Company secured more orders than the year-earlier level for built-to-order houses, renovation, gardening, and major repair work for common use space of condominiums.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	64.9	69.0	4.1
Operating income	(0.2)	1.2	1.4

## Sales Breakdown

(¥ billion)

			(1 dillion)
	Previous	Current	Comparison
	year	year	
Custom-made	23.7	24.7	1.0
houses			
Renovation	17.6	18.0	0.4
Landscape	23.6	26.3	2.7
gardening,			
etc.			

## Orders received (sales)

(Before adjustment, ¥ billion)

	Previous	Current	Comparison
	year	year	
Total sales	62.1	66.1	4.0
Custom-buil t houses	27.5	28.7	1.2
Renovation	16.5	17.3	0.8
Landscape gardening, etc.	18.1	20.1	2.0

#### (3) Retail Sales

Sales were ¥91.9 billion (down 2.0% from a year earlier) and operating income was ¥2.1 billion (down 103%). The Tokyu Hands Kawasaki Store and Kitasenju Store, both of which opened in 2003, contributed to sales throughout the year. The Company also opened HomeyRoomy Funabashi Store in November 2004. This is a new type of retail store intended for low-cost operation. The declining tendency of revenues at its existing stores could not be reversed due to continuing new home center openings in metropolitan areas and at suburban shopping centers. The revenue shrinkage was 6.3% less than the year-earlier level. It showed a decreasing trend from the first half to the second half.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	93.8	91.9	(1.9)
Operating income	2.4	2.1	(0.3)

Sales breakdown (Unit: ¥ billion)

(Current no. of outlets)	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Tokyo metropolitan area (9)	65.1	64.5	(0.6)
Kansai region (3)	18.7	17.6	(1.1)
Local regions (2)	7.9	7.1	(0.8)
Small-scale outlets (8)	2.1	2.7	(0.6)

## (4) Leasing of Real Estate

Sales were ¥88.3 billion (up 11.0% from a year earlier) and operating income was ¥25.5 billion (up 18.2%). In fiscal 2004, the Company opened five office buildings with full tenant occupancy: Shibuya Square, which opened in April, Hamamatsucho Square, which opened in October, Nihonbashi Honcho Tokyu Building, which opened in November, Ichigaya Tokyu Building, which opened in November, and Shibuya Minami Tokyu Building, which opened in February 2005. In addition, the Company opened two commercial facilities: Gento Yokohama, which opened in November and La Vamo Sasashima, which opened in March, 2005.

In June the Company launched a private office building fundraising business. The Company also enlarged the rental housing fund business in terms of assets.

Demand for office space has been picking up. As of the end of March, the vacancy factor of commercial office buildings (unit basis) had improved to 3.2% (down 1.5 percentage points from the year-earlier level).

In terms of new development projects, the Company started its Uchisaiwaicho 1-chome, Nihonbashi 2-chome, and Shiodome projects. The Company also obtained a permit for its establishing Futako Tamagawa City Area Redevelopment Association from the competent authority.

The house leasing business, run by the Company's subsidiaries, carried on successfully: The number of houses assigned to the Company for maintenance increased to as many as 62,000. In the Company's long-stay hotel business (Tokyu Stay hotels), the Company opened Tokyu Stay Gotanda and Tokyu stay Higashi Ginza in March. With these, the Company runs a total of ten hotels (1,195 rooms) in the metropolitan area.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	79.5	88.3	8.8
Operating income	21.6	25.5	3.9

## Outstanding investments in SPCs (Parent

company)

End of	End of	End of	
March	March	March	
2003	2004	2005	
2.6	3.5	4.0	(Case)
38.5	52.7	68.1	(¥ billion)
ļ			

Sales breakdown (Unit: ¥ bill			Unit: ¥ billion)
	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Owned	25.2	24.8	(0.4)
Leased	19.2	17.5	(1.7)
SPCs	9.0	14.6	5.6
Subsidiaries	26.1	31.4	5.3
total			

Office and commercial leasing floor space/Vacancy rate

Office and commercial leasing floor space/Vacancy rate			
	End of	End of	End of
	March	March	March
	2003	2004	2005
Leasing floor	695,299	767,063	803,459
space (square			
meters)			
Office/	574,475	593,049	588,951
Commercial			
SPCs	120,823	174,014	214,508
Vacancy rate	3.6%	5.0%	3.7%
(consolidated			
basis)			
Vacancy rate	3.2%	4.7%	3.2%
(parent company			
basis)			

Major new opening and plans			
	Use/Open		Floor space (1,000 m <sup>2</sup> )
Kudan-kita	Office/ residential	Jan. 2006	59

## No. of leased houses

(Units)

	End of	End of	End of
	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
Houses for lease	9,062	9,805	9,486
Lease	30,325	33,069	34,538
management service			
Company house	20,423	21,781	27,659
management service			

## (5) Property Management

Sales were ¥71.9 billion (up 4.2% from a year earlier) and operating income was ¥3.3 billion (up 3.2%). Despite the increasingly intensifying competitive environment, Tokyu Community, which provides condominium and building management services, successfully received maintenance and management orders and as of the end of fiscal year 2004, it had 315,000 condominiums (up 17,000 units from a year earlier) and 1,229 buildings (up 25 buildings) for its maintenance and management service.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	68.9	71.9	3.0
Operating income	3.2	3.3	0.1

(Number of sites managed as of year end)

	End of Mar. 2003	End of Mar. 2004	End of Mar. 2005
Condominiums (Units)	278,593	297,786	315,166
Buildings (no. of contracts)	1,176	1,204	1,229

#### (6) Resorts

Sales were \(\frac{\pmathbf{4}}{4}0.2\) billion (up 6.2\% from a year earlier) and operating income was \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{1}.2\) billion (up 61.8\%), because the successful operations of the Company's membership resort hotel business (the Harvest Club) and an increased fitness club membership more than offset the low profitability of its ski resort business.

Based on a review of the structure of its assets, the Company started disposing of unpromising facilities while developing new facilities by making best use of the existing business infrastructure. In fiscal 2004 the Company sold three golf courses in Hokkaido as well as the Hanazono area of the Niseko ski resort. On the other hand, the Company acquired a ski site adjoining to its existing Niseko Hirafu ski resort in Hokkaido and a golf course in the Nasu area for the purpose of developing a facility complex integrating a Harvest Club and a golf course.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	37.9	40.2	2.3
Operating income	0.7	1.2	0.5

Sales breakdown

(Unit: ¥ billion) (No. of current facilities) Previous year Current year Comparison Golf courses (14) 5.4 5.2 (0.2)Harvest (20) 6.9 7.9 1.0 Oasis (22) 9.0 8.5 0.5 7.0 7.3 0.3 Ski (5) Other 10.1 10.8 0.7

(Membership resort hotel) (Membership fitness club)

## (7) Real Estate Agent and Other Businesses

Sales were ¥44.2 billion (up 8.3% from the year earlier) and operating income was ¥4.8 billion (up 14.3%). Aiming at attaining the number one position in the Tokyo metropolitan area in terms of the volume of real estate brokerage transactions, Tokyu Livable did well by opening new branches for individual private users in the downtown area and areas along the Chuo Line and by increasing the number of transactions of large-scale buildings for business users or for investment. As a result, its business was up 20.7% from a year earlier, securing increased revenue and increased income as in the previous year.

(Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Sales	40.9	44.2	3.3
Operating income	4.2	4.8	0.6

Sales breakdown (Unit: ¥ billion)

	Previous year	Current year	Comparison
Real-estate sales agent	25.4	28.2	2.8
Consignment sales	7.0	7.9	0.9
Insurance agency	0.9	1.2	0.3
Other	7.6	6.9	(0.7)

### 3. Financial Conditions

Consolidated (Unit: ¥ billion)

	End of Mar. 2003	End of Mar. 2004	End of Mar. 2005
Total assets	894.5	893.9	874.9
Total liabilities	808.6	793.4	772.9
Shareholder's equity	69.9	82.0	84.0
Equity ratio	7.8%	9.2%	9.6%
Interest-bearing debt	461.1	440.1	418.1
EBITDA multiple	10.6 x	9.9 x	7.9 x
ROA	3.6%	3.7%	4.7%

Parent company (Unit: ¥ billion)

	End of Mar. 2003	End of Mar. 2004	End of Mar. 2005
Total assets	720.7	717.5	682.3
Total liabilities	639.9	627.5	594.6
Shareholder's equity	80.8	90.0	87.6
Equity ratio	11.2%	12.5%	12.8%
Interest-bearing debt	391.0	369.0	349.5
EBITDA multiple	13.6 x	12.8 x	10.5 x
ROA	3.0%	3.0%	3.8%

EBITDA Multiple: Interest-Bearing Debt/EBITDA (Operating Income before Depreciation)

ROA: (Operating Income + Non-Operating Income)/Total Assets

#### 4. Cash Flow

As of the end of this year, cash and cash equivalents were at ¥97.2 billion, having increased by ¥24.4 billion from the end of the previous year. The details of cash flows are given below:

## (Cash Flow from Operations)

Cash flows from operations increased by ¥34.5 billion, notwithstanding a ¥13.9 billion decrease in the purchase debt, thanks to ¥7.6 billion in net income, ¥12.6 billion in depreciation, ¥18.5 billion in loss on the sale of property and equipment.

#### (Cash Flow from Investment)

Cash flows from investment increased by ¥17.6 billion despite the fact that we invested ¥33.6 billion in fixed assets and ¥31.5 billion in equity with ¥60.4 billion in proceeds from the sale of fixed assets and ¥13.3 billion decrease in investment in non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates.

## (Cash Flow from Financing)

Cash flows from financing decreased by \(\frac{\pmathbf{2}}{27.6}\) billion despite the fact that the Company borrowed a long-term loan of \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{106.2}\) billion because of the repayment of a long-term loan of \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{117.9}\) billion and a decrease in a short-term loan of \(\frac{\pmathbf{1}}{14.4}\) billion.

## <Trend of indices>

	Period ending	Period ending	Period ending
	March 2003	March 2004	March 2005
Equity ratio	7.8%	9.2%	9.6%
Equity ratio on market value basis	6.2%	17.0%	24.2%
Debt repayment years	11.6 years	9.7 years	12.1 years
Interest coverage ratio	3.6 x	4.5 x	3.9 x

Equity Ratio: Equity/Total Assets

Equity Ratio on Market Value Basis: Market Valuation/Total Assets Debt Repayment Years: Interest-Bearing Debt/Operating Cash Flow Interest Coverage Ratio: Operating Cash Flow/Interest Payments

Market Valuation: Monthly average stock price during the last month of the fiscal year X number of shares

issued (after deducting treasury stock)

Operating Cash Flow: Cash Flow from Operations from the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

Interest Payment: Interest Payment Amount from the Consolidated Cash Flow Statement

## 5. Employees

(As of March 31, 2005)

Segment of business	Number of employees	Number of temporary employees
Real Estate Sales	254	(14)
Contracted Construction	1,103	(9)
Retail Sales	2,936	(324)
Leasing of Real Estate	796	(29)
Property Management	5,191	(2,482)
Resorts	1,543	(1,461)
Real Estate Agent and Other	2,231	(93)
Whole Company (Common)	285	(6)
Total	14,339	(4,418)

Note: The number of temporary employees is the annual average number and is not included in the number of employees in the left hand column.

## 6. Purchase of Property and Equipment

The Corporate Group consolidated financial statement for the current fiscal year shows total capital investments of ¥33,640 million; This includes investments made by its leasing of the real-estate business for the purpose of constructing and operating new buildings in addition to acquiring existing buildings.

<sup>\*</sup> All figures calculated based on the Consolidated Financial Statements.

## **II. Outline of the Company**

## 1. Distribution of Common Stock of the Company

(1) Total number of shares authorized to be issued by the Company:

1,000,000,000 shares

(2) Total number of shares issued:

461,876,304 shares

Note: The Company issued 3,337,000 shares of common stock by exercising the common stock preemptive right (stock option) under the old Commercial Law Article 280-19.

(3) Number of shareholders: (51,269)

## (4) Principal shareholders:

	Investment by each principal shareholder in the Company		Investment by th	
	snareholder in th	Percent	in each principal	Percent
Name of Chareholder	Number of	of total	Number of	of total
Name of Shareholder	shares held	shares issued	shares held	shares issued
	(thousand shares)	(%)	(thousand shares)	(%)
Tokyu Corporation	76,880	16.7	1,119	0.1
The Master Trust Bank of Japan Ltd. (Trust Account)	31,875	6.9	-	-
Japan Trustee Services Bank Ltd. (The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited Retirement Benefit Trust Account)	22,508	4.9	-	-
The Dai-ichi Mutual Life Insurance Company	20,383	4.4	-	-
Japan Trustee Services Bank Ltd. (Trust Account)	18,877	4.1	-	-
Nippon Life Insurance Company	16,855	3.7	-	-
Trust & Custody Service Bank Ltd. (Trust Account B)	8,715	1.9	-	-

## 2. Information on Major Subsidiaries

Name	Paid-in capital	Percentage of shares owned by the Company	Principal business
	Yen (million)	(%)	
Tokyu Community Co., Ltd.	1,653	*49.86	Management of buildings and condominium apartments
Tokyu Livable, Inc.	1,396	*52.81	Intermediary and sales agency for land and buildings
Tokyu Home Co., Ltd.	400	100.00	Housing construction
Tokyu Hands Inc.	400	72.92	Retail Sales of D-I-Y goods
Tokyu Amenix Corporation	100	100.00	Remodeling and rebuilding
Tokyu Loan & Guarantee Corporation	100	100.00	Guarantees for home loans and loan business
Ishikatsu Exterior, Inc	199	100.00	Design, execution, and management of landscape gardening and construction
Tokyu Resort Corporation	480	100.00	Sales, commission sales, and agent for villas
Tokyu Relocation Co., Ltd.	100	100.00	Real Estate management, leasing, sales and agency
EWEL Inc.	150	65.00	Welfare facilities outsourcing business

Note:

## 3. Principal lenders

		Shares of the Company held by lender		
Lender	Amount of borrowing	Number of shares held by lender	Percentage of shares owned by lender	
	Yen (million)	(thousand shares)	(%)	
The Chuo Mitsui Trust and Banking Company, Limited	59,101	10	0.0	
Mizuho Corporate Bank Ltd.	45,585	2,165	0.5	
The Sumitomo Trust and Banking Company, Limited	41,849	3,127	0.7	
The Mitsubishi Trust and Banking Corporation	39,078	4,080	0.9	
The Bank of Tokyo-Mitsubishi, Ltd.	37,370	4,019	0.9	

<sup>1.</sup> Shares marked with \* include indirect ownership, through the Company's subsidiaries.

<sup>2.</sup> Tokyu Community Co., Ltd. and Tokyu Livable, Inc. are listed on the Tokyo Stock Exchange.

## **4. Directors and Statutory Auditors**

Name and Position

President and Director

Masatake Ueki\*

Directors:

Kiyoshi Kanazashi

Yoshiaki Maeda

Yoshihiro Nakajima

Motonobu Nakamura

Mitsuru Uchiyama

Ushio Okamoto

Tetsuro Aki

Kiyofumi Kamijo

Takahiko Dobashi

Yasuo Sodeyama

Corporate Auditors:

Nobuo Kinya

Seimei Saitoh

Koichi Iki

Isao Adachi

(as of June 25, 2004)

#### Note:

1. Directors marked with \* are Representative Directors.



■ Certified Public Accountants
Hibiya Kokusai Bldg.
2-2-3, Uchisaiwai-cho
Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, Japan 100-0011
C.P.O. Box 1196, Tokyo, Japan 100-8641

■ Tel: 03 3503 1100 Fax: 03 3503 1197

## Report of Independent Auditors

The Board of Directors Tokyu Land Corporation

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Tokyu Land Corporation and consolidated subsidiaries as of March 31, 2004 and 2005, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for the years then ended, all expressed in yen. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in Japan. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Tokyu Land Corporation and consolidated subsidiaries at March 31, 2004 and 2005, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for the years then ended in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in Japan.

The U.S. dollar amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the year ended March 31, 2005 are presented solely for convenience. Our audit also included the translation of yen amounts into U.S. dollar amounts and, in our opinion, such translation has been made on the basis described in Note 2.

Ernst a young Shinninhon

June 28, 2005

# TOKYU LAND CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

As of March 31, 2004 and 2005

As of March 31,	Yen (m	U.S. dollars (thousands) (Note 2)	
<u>Assets</u>	2004	2005	2005
Current assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 6)	¥ 72,780	¥ 97,189	\$ 908,308
Short-term investments	309	192	1,794
Trade receivables	14,097	25,012	233,757
Inventories (Notes 3 and 6)	167,711	159,173	1,487,598
Short-term loans	753	430	4,019
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	10,197	10,404	97,234
Other current assets	12,484	18,790	175,608
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(124)	(390)	(3,645)
Total current assets	278,207	310,800	2,904,673
Investments and guarantee deposits:			
Investments in non-consolidated subsidiaries			
and affiliates	2,587	660	6,168
Investments in Special Purpose Companies	51,467	68,331	638,607
Investments in other securities (Note 6)	26,702	17,991	168,140
Guarantee and lease deposits (Note 6)	62,724	59,051	551,879
Deferred tax assets (Note 8)	4,716	5,350	50,000
Other investments	15,279	13,743	128,439
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(5,585)	(4,714)	(44,056)
Total investments and guarantee deposits	157,890	160,412	1,499,177
Property and equipment (Notes 6 and 12):			
Land	260,816	212,524	1,986,206
Buildings and structures	282,014	271,536	2,537,720
Machinery and equipment	34,637	32,835	306,869
Construction in progress	3,782	4,662	43,570
	581,249	521,557	4,874,365
Less accumulated depreciation	(146,641)	(142,581)	(1,332,533)
Net property and equipment	434,608	378,976	3,541,832
Intangible assets(Note 6)	23,176	24,754	231,346
	¥ 893,881	¥ 874,942	\$ 8,177,028

			U.S. dollars (thousands)
	-	en (millions)	(Note 2)
Liabilities, Minority interest and Shareholders' Equity	2004	2005	2005
Current liabilities:			
Short-term borrowings (Notes 4, 5 and 6)	¥ 89,17	76 ¥ 74,751	\$ 698,607
Current portion of long-term debt (Notes 4 and 6)	95,57	98,724	922,654
Trade payables	63,88	50,029	467,561
Other payables	16,05	17,880	167,103
Accrued expenses	10,09	10,019	93,635
Accrued income taxes	3,56	1,569	14,664
Advances and deposits received	55,99	68,745	642,477
Deposit received for special joint ventures	35,45	58 24,897	232,682
Other current liabilities(Note 8)	2,86	3,686	34,449
Total current liabilities	372,66	350,300	3,273,832
Long-term debt (Notes 4 and 6)	255,31	5 244,578	2,285,776
Guarantee and lease deposits received (Notes 6 and 7)	131,93	131,648	1,230,355
Employees' retirement and severance benefits (Note 9)	12,80	7 14,254	133,215
Deferred tax liabilities (Note 8)	2,33	1,334	12,467
Other liabilities	18,37	30,836	288,187
Total liabilities	793,43	772,950	7,223,832
Minority interests	18,45	18,014	168,355
Shareholders' equity (Note 10):			
Common stock-			
Authorized 1,000,000,000 shares Issued 458,539,304 shares in 2004 and 461,876,304 shares in 2005	32,28	32,639	305,037
Additional paid-in capital	13,73	34 14,089	131,673
Land revaluation difference (Note 12)	33,42		139,402
Retained earnings (deficit)	(3,18	33) 21,687	202,682
Unrealized gain on investment securities	7,06	1,980	18,505
Foreign currency translation adjustments	(1,20	09) (1,077)	(10,065)
	82,12	25 84,234	787,234
Less treasury stock at cost, 868,698 shares in 2004,			
1,178,375 shares in 2005	(13		
Net shareholders' equity Contingent liabilities (Note 13)	81,98	83,978	784,841
Contingent natifices (Note 13)	¥ 893,8	881 ¥ 874,942	\$ 8,177,028

# TOKYU LAND CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005

Tears chied whater	1 51, 2007 and 2	2003	U.S. dollars (thousands)	
		nillions)	(Note 2)	
	2004	2005	2005	
Revenue from operations	¥ 508,335	¥ 540,304	\$ 5,049,570	
Cost of revenue from operations	406,259	428,430	4,004,019	
Gross profit	102,076	111,874	1,045,551	
Selling, general and administrative expenses	69,746	71,559	668,775	
Operating income	32,330	40,315	376,776	
Other income:				
Interest	215	170	1,589	
Dividends	360	294	2,748	
Gains on sales of property and equipment	6,281	7,364	68,822	
Gains on sales of marketable securities	477	2,214	20,692	
Gains on sales of investment in affiliates	449	1,046	9,775	
Other	516	502	4,692	
	8,298	11,590	108,318	
Other expenses:				
Interest	10,198	8,998	84,093	
Provision for bad debts	96	102	953	
Revaluation losses of inventories	10,975	2,436	22,766	
Revaluation losses of marketable securities	404	43	402	
Loss on investment in subsidiaries	-	1,095	10,234	
Loss on sales of property and equipment	1,095	24,963	233,299	
Foreign exchange loss	130	149	1,393	
Equity in loss (gain) of affiliates	(427)	432	4,037	
Provision of reserve for loss in loans guarantee	1,731	-	-	
Other	2,333	871	8,141	
	26,535	39,089	365,318	
Income before income taxes		<u> </u>		
and minority interests	14,093	12,816	119,776	
Income taxes (Note 8):	,	,	,	
Current	5,243	2,409	22,514	
Deferred	1,265	2,145	20,047	
Income before minority interests	7,585	8,262	77,215	
Minority interests	(2,215)	(696)	(6,505)	
Net income	¥ 5,370	¥ 7,566	\$ 70,710	
	Y	en	U.S. dollars (Note 2)	
Net income per share of common stock:  Basic  Diluted	¥ 11.50	¥ 16.17 16.09	\$ 0.15 0.15	

# TOKYU LAND CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

Years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005

	Yen (millions)					U.S. dollars (thousands) (Note 2)		
		2004		2005		2005		
Common stock :								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	32,154	¥	32,289	\$	301,766		
Issuance of common shares under stock option plan (Note11)		135		350		3,271		
Balance at end of year	¥	32,289	¥	32,639	\$	305,037		
Additional paid-in capital :								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	13,600	¥	13,734	\$	128,355		
Issuance of common shares under stock option plan (Note11)		134		350		3,271		
Gain on sale of treasury stock				5		47		
Balance at end of year	¥	13,734	¥	14,089	\$	131,673		
Land revaluation difference:								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	33,631	¥	33,427	\$	312,402		
Reversal		(204)		(18,511)		(173,000)		
Balance at end of year	¥	33,427	¥	14,916	\$	139,402		
Retained earnings (deficit):								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	(7,560)	¥	(3,183)	\$	(29,748)		
Net income		5,370		7,566		70,710		
Reversal of land revaluation difference		204		18,511		173,000		
Cash dividend		(1,142)		(1,144)		(10,691)		
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors		(55)		(63)		(589)		
Balance at end of year	¥	(3,183)	¥	21,687	\$	202,682		
Unrealized gain (loss) on investment securities								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	(752)	¥	7,067	\$	66,047		
Net change during year		7,819		(5,087)		(47,542)		
Balance at end of year	¥	7,067	¥	1,980	\$	18,505		
Foreign currency translation adjustment:								
Balance at beginning of year	¥	(1,069)	¥	(1,209)	\$	(11,299)		
Net change during year		(140)		132		1,234		
Balance at end of year	¥	(1,209)	¥	(1,077)	\$	(10,065)		

## TOKYU LAND CORPORATION CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS Years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005

U.S. dollars

	V.	(thousands)		
		nillions)	(Note 2)	
	2004	2005	2005	
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net income	¥ 5,370	¥ 7,566	\$ 70,710	
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash				
provided by operating activities:				
Depreciation and amortization	12,197	12,583	117,598	
Equity in income of affiliates	(427)	432	4,037	
Minority interests	2,215	696	6,505	
Loss (gain) on sales and disposal of property and equipment	(4,650)	18,516	173,047	
Revaluation losses of marketable securities	404	43	402	
Revaluation losses on inventories	10,975	2,437	22,776	
Decrease (increase) in assets:				
Trade receivables	1,127	(11,030)	(103,084)	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	(9,658)	(612)	(5,720)	
Inventories	14,094	6,168	57,645	
Other current assets	(320)	(6,148)	(57,458)	
Other assets	10,083	6,499	60,738	
Increase (decrease) in liabilities:				
Trade payables	(1,386)	(13,855)	(129,486)	
Other payables	(973)	1,822	17,028	
Accrued expenses	1,225	(71)	(664)	
Accrued income taxes	103	(2,528)	(23,626)	
Advances and deposits received	2,940	(11,424)	(106,766)	
Deposits received for special joint ventures	4,986	2,439	22,794	
Other current liabilities	(794)	292	2,729	
Employees' retirement and severance benefits	1,591	1,440	13,458	
Other liabilities	(4,625)	6,360	59,439	
Bonuses to directors and corporate auditors	(104)	(121)	(1,131)	
Other, net	773	12,963	121,150	
Net cash provided by operating activities	¥ 45,146	¥ 34,467	\$ 322,121	

	Yen (n	nillions)	U.S. dollars (thousands) (Note 2)
	2004	2005	2005
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sales of property and equipment	¥ 34,957	¥ 60,361	\$ 564,121
Purchase of property and equipment	(37,710)	(33,640)	(314,392)
Proceeds from sales of investment securities	5,586	5,946	55,570
Purchase of investment securities	(2,836)	(857)	(8,009)
Proceeds from sales of shares of consolidated subsidiaries	664	-	-
Additional acquisition of shares of consolidated subsidiaries Cash and cash equivalents acquired	-	(628)	(5,869)
from changes in the scope of consolidation	232	910	8,505
Investments in Special Purpose Companies-net	(12,965)	(17,586)	(164,355)
Decrease in short-term investments-net	162	117	1,093
Decrease in short-term loans receivables-net	472	1	9
Decrease in guarantee and lease deposits-net	427	2,454	22,935
Other, net	25	493	4,607
Net cash provided (used) in investing activities	(10,986)	17,571	164,215
Cash flows from financing activities:  Decrease in short-term borrowings  Proceeds from long-term debt  Repayment of long-term debt	(15,890) 123,827 (128,552)	(14,370) 106,242 (117,904)	(134,299) 992,916 (1,101,907)
Increase (decrease) in guarantee and lease deposits received	986	(604)	(5,645)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares under stock option plan	269	701	6,551
Cash dividend	(1,142)	(1,144)	(10,692)
Cash dividend paid to minority interests	(296)	(429)	(4,009)
Purchase of treasury stock	(39)	(114)	(1,065)
Net cash used in financing activities	(20,837)	(27,622)	(258,150)
Translation difference in cash and cash equivalents	(38)	(7)	(65)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	13,285	24,409	228,121
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	59,495	72,780	680,187
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year	¥ 72,780	¥ 97,189	\$ 908,308

## Supplementary Cash flow Information:

		Yen (mi	U.S. dollars (thousands)			
		2004 2005		2005	2005	
Cash paid during the year for: Interest Income taxes	¥	10,129 5,140	¥	8,904 4,936	\$	83,215 46,131

## TOKYU LAND CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

## 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

## (a) Basis of Presenting Consolidated Financial Statements

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of Tokyu Land Corporation (the "Company") and its consolidated subsidiaries are prepared on the basis of accounting principles generally accepted in Japan, which are different in certain respects as to the application and disclosure requirements of International Financial Reporting Standards, and are compiled from the consolidated financial statements prepared by the Company as required by the Securities and Exchange Law of Japan.

In preparing the accompanying financial statements, certain reclassifications have been made in order to present them in a form which is more familiar to readers outside Japan. In addition, the notes to the consolidated financial statements include information which is not required under accounting principles generally accepted in Japan but is presented herein as additional information.

#### (b) Consolidation Policy

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and significant subsidiaries controlled directly or indirectly by the Company. Significant affiliates over which the Company exercises significant influence in terms of their operating and financial policies have been included in the consolidated financial statements on an equity basis. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in subsidiaries and affiliates which are not consolidated or accounted for by the equity method are carried at cost or less. Where there has been a permanent decline in the value of such investments, the Company has written down the investments.

## (c) Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of the consolidated statements of cash flows, cash equivalents are defined as low-risk, highly liquid, short-term investments (maturing within three months from the acquisition date) which are readily convertible to cash.

## (d) Investments in Special Purpose Companies (SPC)

The Company has prompted the development plan of real estates utilizing securitization strategies with Special Purpose Companies in order to introduce the external fund. SPCs included in Investments in SPC are not consolidated because SPC is not subject to subsidiaries under the accounting principles and practices generally accepted in Japan.

## (e) Short-term Investments and Investments in Other Securities

The Company classifies its securities into one of the following three categories; trading, held-to-maturity, or other securities. Based on this classification system, all of the Company's securities are classified as held-to-maturity and other securities.

Held-to-maturity securities are carried at amortized cost.

Other securities with a determinable market value are carried principally at market value. The difference between the acquisition cost and the carrying value of other securities, including unrealized gains and losses, is recognized in "Unrealized gain on investment securities" in "Shareholders' equity". Other securities without a

determinable market value are carried principally at cost. The cost of other securities sold is principally computed by the moving average-method.

## (f) Inventories

Inventories are stated at cost. The cost of land and residential housings is determined by the identified cost method, the cost of merchandise by the retail method and the cost of materials and supplies by the average cost method.

The cost does not include interest expense incurred in connection with the development of real estate.

## (g) Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost except for the land revalued pursuant to the Law Concerning Land Revaluation. Depreciation of property and equipment is principally computed by the declining-balance method based on their estimated useful lives.

In accordance with amendment of the Income Tax Law and the Corporation Tax Law in Japan, depreciation for buildings acquired after April 1, 1998 is computed by the straight-line method.

Estimated useful lives are as follows:

Buildings and structures 3 to 65 years Machinery and equipment 2 to 17 years

Repairs and maintenance that do not improve or extend the life of the respective assets are charged to expense as incurred.

### (h) Recognition of Revenue

Revenue from the sale of land and residential housing is recognized when units are delivered and accepted by the customers.

## (i) Leases

Where financing leases do not transfer ownership of the leased property to the lessee, the leased property is not capitalised and the related rental and lease expenses are charged to income as incurred.

## (j) Income Taxes

The Company has adopted the Consolidated Taxation System. Deferred tax assets and liabilities have been recognized in the consolidated financial statements for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 with respect to the differences between the financial reporting and tax bases of assets and liabilities, and are measured using the enacted tax rates and laws which will be in effect when the differences are expected to reverse. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in income in the period that includes the enactment date.

## (k) Employees' Retirement and Severance Benefits

Allowance for retirement and severance benefits for employees is provided based on the estimated retirement benefit obligation and the fair value of the pension plan assets as of the balance sheet date, as adjusted for unrecognized transition differences, unrecognized actuarial gain or loss and unrecognized prior service cost.

The retirement benefit obligation is attributed to each period by the straight-line method over the estimated years of service of the employees. The net retirement benefit obligation at transition is being amortized over the period of principally 15 years by the straight-line method.

Actuarial gain and loss are amortized in the year following the year in which the gain or loss is recognized by the straight-line method over the period of principally 10 years which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

Prior service cost is being amortized as incurred by the straight-line method over the period of principally 10 years which are shorter than the average remaining years of service of the employees.

## (1) Foreign Currency Translation

All receivables and payables denominated in foreign currencies at the balance sheet date are translated at the exchange rates in effect as of the balance sheet dates, and the unrealized gain or loss is reflected in other income (expenses).

The balance sheet accounts of foreign subsidiaries are translated into yen at the year end rates. Gains and losses resulting from translation are generally excluded from the statements of income and are accumulated under the balance sheet caption "Foreign currency translation adjustments" in "Shareholders' equity".

Revenue and expense accounts of the consolidated foreign subsidiaries are translated into Japanese yen at annual average exchange rate.

## (m) Net Income Per Share

Basic net income per share was computed based on the net income available for distribution to shareholders of common stock and the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the year, and diluted net income per share was computed based on the net income available for distribution to the shareholders and the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during each year after giving effect to the dilutive potential of shares of common stock to be issued upon the exercise of stock option plan.

## (n) Reclassification

Certain reclassifications have been made to the previous year's consolidated financial statements to conform to the presentation used for the year ended March 31, 2005.

## 2. Basis of Financial Statements Translation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements presented herein are expressed in Japanese yen and, solely for the convenience of readers, have been translated into United States dollars at the rate of 107=U.S. \$1, the approximate exchange rate prevailing on the Tokyo Foreign Exchange Market on March 31, 2005. This translation should not be construed as a representation that all the amounts shown could be converted into U.S. dollars at that or any other rate.

## 3. Inventories

Inventories at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

							U	.S. dollars	
		Yen (	mill	lions)		_	(thousands)		
	2004			2005				2005	
Land	¥	127,813		¥	118,984		\$	1,112,000	
Residential housing		31,284			30,992	_		289,645	
		159,097			149,976	•		1,401,645	
Merchandise		7,517			8,046			75,196	
Materials and supplies		1,097			1,151	_		10,757	
	¥	167,711		¥	159,173		\$	1,487,598	

## 4. Short-term Borrowings and Long-term Debt

Short-term borrowings at March 31, 2004 and 2005 consist of loans principally from banks with weighted average interest rates of 1.54% and 1.45% in 2004 and 2005, respectively.

Short-term bank loans represent notes maturing within one year. As is customary in Japan, these notes are renewed at maturity without difficulty and the Company's management anticipates that this financing method will be continued.

Long-term debt at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

	Yen (millions)					U.S. dollars (thousands)		
		2004		2005		2005		
Loans principally from Japanese banks and insurance companies (including loans in foreign currencies), maturing 2004 to 2030, weighted average 1.99% in 2004, 1.96% in 2005.								
Secured	¥	45,187	¥	23,201	\$	216,832		
Unsecured		305,701		320,101		2,991,598		
		350,888		343,302		3,208,430		
Less current portion		(95,573)		(98,724)		(922,654)		
	¥	255,315	¥	244,578	\$	2,285,776		

The aggregate annual maturates of long-term debt after March 31, 2006 are as follows:

	Yen		U.S. dollars	
Year ending March 31,		(millions)	 (thousands)	
2007	¥	95,622	\$ 893,663	
2008		73,948	691,103	
2009		40,816	381,458	
2010		17,793	166,290	
2011 and thereafter		16,399	153,262	
	¥	244,578	\$ 2,285,776	

## **5. Commitment Line**

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries entered into contracts for overdraft with 25 banks at March 31,2004, 26 banks at March 31,2005, and commitment lines with 5 banks at March 31,2004 and 2005. These contracts at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

					U	.S. dollars
		Yen (m	illions)	)	(t	housands)
	2004 2005			·	2005	
Limit of overdraft	¥	132,731	¥	126,855	\$	1,185,561
Loan ceiling amount for						
commitment line		20,000		20,000		186,916
Borrowing outstanding		(56,043)		(41,790)		(390,561)
Available commitment lines	¥	96,688	¥	105,065	\$	981,916

## **6. Pledged Assets and Secured Liabilities**

Pledged assets and secured liabilities at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

## (1) Pledged assets

				U.	S. dollars
	Yen (mi	llions)		(th	nousands)
	2004		2005		2005
¥	7,970	¥	1,401	\$	13,094
	73,470		39,358		367,832
	34,556		34,140		319,065
	709		709		6,626
	2,612		690		6,449
	388		310		2,897
¥	119,705	¥	76,608	\$	715,963
		2004 ¥ 7,970 73,470 34,556 709 2,612 388	¥ 7,970 ¥ 73,470 34,556  709 2,612 388	2004     2005       ¥     7,970     ¥     1,401       73,470     39,358       34,556     34,140       709     709       2,612     690       388     310	Yen (millions)     (th       2004     2005       ¥     7,970     ¥     1,401     \$       73,470     39,358     34,140       34,556     34,140       709     709       2,612     690       388     310

In addition to the above, cash of ¥31 million(U.S.\$290 thousand), ¥79 million(U.S.\$738 thousand) and investments in other securities ¥1,050 million(U.S.\$9,813 thousand), ¥1,037 million(U.S.\$9,692 thousand) were pledged as collateral for guarantee of the real estate trading business, at March 31,2004 and 2005, respectively.

## (2) Secured liabilities

		Yen (mi	U.S. dollars (thousands)			
		2004		2005		
Long-term debt	¥	34,542	¥	19,172	\$	179,178
Current portion of long-term debt		10,644		4,028		37,645
Short-term borrowings		1,509		360		3,364
Guarantee and lease deposits received		4,200		7,306		68,280
Affiliated company's borrowings		1,566		-		-
	¥	52,461	¥	30,866	\$	288,467

## 7. Guarantee and Lease Deposits Received

Guarantee and lease deposits received at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are summarized as follows:

		Yen (mi	illions)	2005	_	.S. dollars housands) 2005
Guarantee deposits from tenants, non-interest-bearing Guarantee deposits primarily from members of golf	¥	62,205	¥	65,977	\$	616,608
clubs and leisure facilities, non-interest-bearing Guarantee deposits from others, principally		63,940		59,536		556,411
non-interest-bearing		5,789		6,135	Φ.	57,336
	¥	131,934	¥	131,648	\$	1,230,355

The Company and its consolidated subsidiaries have received guarantee and lease deposits from tenants of leased property according to the relevant lease agreements. These guarantee deposits are refundable to the tenants when the contracts are terminated.

Guarantee deposits received other than from tenants are refundable at the dates of termination of the relevant contract or retirement from the golf clubs and leisure facilities.

## **8. Income Taxes**

The significant component of the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

	Yen(mi	U.S. dollars (thousands)		
	2004	2005	2005	
Deferred tax assets:			·	
Valuation loss on inventories	¥ 10,085	¥ 8,128	\$ 75,963	
Valuation loss on securities	3,735	2,427	22,682	
Amortization of intangible assets	619	730	6,822	
Allowance for doubtful accounts	1,338	1,813	16,944	
Accrued expenses	304	336	3,140	
Accrued bonuses to employees	2,975	3,120	29,159	
Retirement and severance benefits	4,704	5,486	51,271	
Net operating loss carryforwards	3,244	1,935	18,084	
Unrealized inter-company transactions	513	2,296	21,458	
Other	2,349	2,114	19,758	
Gross deferred tax assets	29,866	28,385	265,281	
Less: valuation allowance	(11,611)	(11,561)	(108,047)	
Total deferred tax assets	¥ 18,255	¥ 16,824	\$ 157,234	
Deferred tax liabilities:	·		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	
Unrealized gain on investment securities	¥ 4,699	¥ 1,419	\$ 13,262	
Other	982	993	9,280	
Total deferred tax liabilities	5,681	2,412	22,542	
Net deferred tax assets	¥ 12,574	¥ 14,412	\$ 134,692	
			U.S. dollars	
	Yen(mi	llions)	(thousands)	
	2004	2005	2005	
Deferred tax assets – current	¥ 10,197	¥ 10,404	\$ 97,234	
Deferred tax assets – non current	4,716	5,350	50,000	
Deferred tax assets – non current  Deferred tax liabilities – current	7,/10	5,550	50,000	
(included in other current liabilities)	(4)	(8)	(75)	
Deferred tax liabilities – non current	(2,335)	(1,334)	(12,467)	
Deferred tax flabilities – non current	12,574	14,412	134,692	
	12,374	17,712	137,072	

The effective tax rate reflected in the consolidated statements of income for the year ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 differ from the statutory tax rate for the following reasons:

	2004	2005
Statutory tax rate	41.8%	40.5%
Increase (reduction) in income taxes resulting from:		
Entertainment expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2.1	2.5
Non-taxable dividends income	(0.6)	(0.9)
Equity in income of non-consolidated subsidiaries and affiliates	1.3	1.4
Per capita inhabitant tax	1.0	1.2
Realization of unrealized gain on the intercompany transaction	-	(10.1)
Other	0.6	0.9
Effective tax rate	46.2%	35.5%

## 9. Employees' Retirement and Severance Benefits

The Company and its domestic consolidated subsidiaries have defined benefit plans, i.e., welfare pension fund plans, tax-qualified pension plans and lump-sum payment plans, covering substantially all employees who are entitled to lump-sum or annuity payments, the amounts of which are determined by reference to their basic rates of pay, length of service, and the conditions under which termination occurs.

		Yen (r	U.S. dollars (thousands)		
		2004		2005	 2005
Projected benefit obligation	¥	38,289	¥	38,921	\$ 363,748
Plan assets at fair value		(15,973)		(17,418)	 162,785
Funded status		22,316		21,503	200,963
Unrecognized transition differences resulting					
from changes in accounting standards		(6,331)		(5,752)	(53,757)
Unrecognized plan assets		136		326	3,047
Unrecognized actuarial loss		(4,049)		(2,469)	(23,075)
Unrecognized prior service cost		735		609	 5,692
Net retirement benefit obligation		12,807		14,290	133,551
Prepaid pension cost		-		(36)	(336)
Employees' retirement and severance benefits	¥	12,807	¥	14,254	\$ 133,215

Net periodic pension cost for the years ended March 31,2004 and 2005 consisted of the following:

Service cost	¥	2,314	¥	2,297	\$ 21,467
Interest cost on projected benefit obligation		861		867	8,103
Expected return on plan assets		(322)		(369)	(3,449)
Amortization of unrecognized prior					
service cost		(110)		(103)	(963)
Amortization of actuarial loss		877		777	7,262
Amortization of transition differences resulting from					
changes in accounting standards		569		578	 5,402
Net periodic pension cost	¥	4,189	¥	4,047	\$ 37,822

Actuarial assumptions used in accounting for the above plans are summarized as follows:

	2004	2005
Discount rate	2.0%-2.5%	2.0%-2.5%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	2.0%-2.5%	2.0%-3.0%

## 10. Shareholders' Equity

The Japanese Commercial Code provides that an amount equal to at least 10 percent of appropriations paid in cash be appropriated as the legal reserve until an aggregated amount of additional paid-in capital and the legal reserve equals 25 percent of common stock. Amount of the legal reserve was not included in the retained earnings at March 31,2004 and 2005. The portion of such aggregated amount in excess of 25 percent of common stock may become available for dividends subsequent to release to retained earnings.

## 11. Stock Option Plan

In accordance with the Commercial Code of Japan, a stock option for directors (except outside directors), all employees of the Company as of June 27, 2001 was approved at the annual general meeting of the shareholders held on June 27, 2001. Under the terms of this plan, the issuance of 8,397,000 shares of common stock has been authorized. The eligible participants may purchase these stock options at \(\frac{1}{2}\)210. The options become exercisable on July 1, 2003 and are scheduled to expire on June 30, 2006.

A summary of changes in granted stock options are as follows:

Granted	8,397,000	shares
Exercised in 2004	(1,283,000)	
Cancelled in 2004	(290,000)	
Outstanding at March 31,2004	6,824,000	
Exercised in 2005	(3,337,000)	
Cancelled in 2005	(8,000)	
Outstanding at March 31,2005	3,479,000	shares

## 12. Revaluation of Land

The land for business owned by the Company and by its certain consolidated subsidiary was revalued pursuant to the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Law No. 34, promulgated March 31, 1998) and the revised Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Revised Law No. 19, promulgated March 31, 2001).

#### Method of revaluation

Value of land is determined based on the price which is described in Article 2, Item 5 of the Ordinance Implementing the Law Concerning Land Revaluation (Government Ordinance No. 119, promulgated March 31, 1998). Value of certain sections of the land is determined based on Articles 2, 3, and 4 of the government ordinance.

## Date of revaluation

The Company March 31, 2000
( Revaluation on merger of subsidiaries ) March 31, 2001
Consolidated subsidiary January 31, 2001

Book value after revaluation exceeded the market value by ¥12,215 million (US\$114.159 thousand) at March 31,2004 and ¥14,158 million (US\$132.318 thousand) at March 31, 2005.

## 13. Contingent Liabilities

At March 31, 2004 and 2005 the Company and consolidated subsidiaries had the following contingent liabilities:

					U.	S. dollars
	Yen (millions)			(th	ousands)	
		2004	2005		'	2005
Guarantee of loans on behalf of:						
Individual customers for principally housing loans	¥	63,287	¥	48,517	\$	453,430
Landowner's union for development cost of land		2,323		3,745		35,000
Employees for their purchase of residential houses		890		749		7,000
Affiliate company		-		51		477
Endorsed notes		60		27		252
	¥	66,560	¥	53,089	\$	496,159

## 14. Information Regarding Certain Leases

(Items Pertaining to Finance Lease Transactions as lessee)

Finance Leases other than those which are deemed to transfer ownership to lessees are accounted for in the same manner as operating leases.

(1) Acquisition cost equivalents, accumulated depreciation equivalents and book value equivalents of leased properties (mainly office equipment) at March 31, 2004 and 2005 if they were capitalized are as follows:

		Yen (millions)				U.S. dollars (thousands)		
	- 2	2004		2005		2005		
Acquisition cost equivalents	¥	8,061	¥	7,649	\$	71,486		
Accumulated depreciation equivalents		4,186		3,445		32,196		
Book value equivalents	¥	3,875	¥	4,204	\$	39,290		

(2) Future lease payments at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

		Yen (mi	U.S. dollars (thousands)			
	2004		,	2005	2005	
Due within one year	¥	1,303	¥	1,409	\$	13,168
Due after one year		2,744		2,909		27,187
Total	¥	4,047	¥	4,318	\$	40,355

(3) The equivalent amount of lease payments and depreciation expense and interest expenses there of at March 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

		U.S. dollars (thousands)					
		2004		2005		2005	
Lease payments	¥	1,418	¥	1,540	\$	14,393	
Depreciation expense		1,343		1,467		13,710	
Interest expenses		52		66		617	

(Items Pertaining to Operating Lease Transactions as lessee)

Lessee side

Future lease payments:		U.S. dollars (thousands)				
			2005	2005		
Due within one year	¥	3,108	¥	3,542	\$	33,103
Due after one year		24,501		24,985		233,504
Total	V	27.600	V	20 527	Φ.	266 607

Bue arter one year		- 1,501		- 1,700				
Total	¥	27,609	¥	28,527	\$	266,607		
Lessor side								
Future lease payments:						U.S. dollars		
		Yen (mi	illions)		(th	ousands)		
		2004		2005		2005		
Due within one year	¥	1,869	¥	2,726	\$	25,477		
Due after one year		16,488		20,939		195,691		
Total	¥	18,357	¥	23,665	\$	221,168		
						•		

## 15. Related Party Transactions

Tokyu Corporation holds 18.67 percent of the Company's issued shares and some board members are concurrently working for both companies. As a result, the Company is deemed as affiliate company of Tokyu Corporation.

TC Properties, which is a consolidated subsidiary of Tokyu Corporation, constructed some real estate for sale or lease of the Company in the amount of \(\pm\)3,924 million in the year ended March 31, 2004, and sold some land and buildings in the amount of \(\pm\)2,759 million (US\(\pm\)25,785 thousand) to the Company and purchased some land in the amount of \(\pm\)875 million (US\(\pm\)8,178 thousand) from the Company in the year ended March 31, 2005.

The company considers that these transactions are made on an arms-length basis.

## 16. Segment Information

The Company's business is composed primarily of seven segments: (1) Real Estate Sales, including the development and sales of condominiums and houses; (2) Contracted Construction, including the construction of custom-built houses, and house improvement of custom-built houses and condominiums; (3) Retail Sales, retail sales of materials and products for living and D-I-Y; (4) Leasing of Real Estate, including leasing of buildings to be used for offices, stores and shops, and hotels, and management of shopping centers; (5) Property Management, principally including facilities management for buildings, condominiums and apartments; (6) Resorts, principally including operations of leisure and sports facilities (golf courses, membership resort hotels, and urban-style sports clubs); and (7) Real Estate Agent and Other Businesses, principally including real estate agency, and insurance agency, etc.

Information by geographic areas is omitted as overseas sales of the Company for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 are less than 10 percent of consolidated revenue.

Summarized information by business segment for the years ended March 31, 2004 and 2005 are as follows:

	Yen (millions)									
Year ended March 31, 2004	Real Estate Sales	Contracted Construction	Retail sales	Leasing of Real Estate	Property Management	Resorts	Real Estate Agent and Other	Total	Elimination/ Headquarters	Consolidated
Revenues:										
Outside customers	139,525	61,413	93,582	77,513	61,901	37,853	36,545	508,335	-	508,335
Inter-segment	164	3,475	225	2,015	7,046	6	4,329	17,263	(17,263)	-
Total	139,690	64,888	93,807	79,528	68,948	37,859	40,874	525,598	(17,263)	508,335
Costs and expenses	134,669	65,117	91,453	57,971	65,778	37,111	36,655	488,758	(12,753)	476,005
Operating income	5,021	(229)	2,354	21,556	3,169	748	4,219	36,840	(4,510)	32,330
Total assets	167,465	20,699	44,017	386,565	11,557	162,827	42,599	835,731	58,149	893,881
Depreciation expenses	94	361	702	5,476	316	4,152	645	11,748	448	12,197
Capital expenditures	133	295	978	29,365	180	5,533	490	36,978	794	37,773
	Yen (millions)									
Year ended March 31, 2005	Real Estate Sales	Contracted Construction	Retail sales	Leasing of Real Estate	Property Management	Resorts	Real Estate Agent and Other	Total	Elimination/ Headquarters	Consolidated
Revenues:										
Outside customers	151,328	65,831	91,758	86,265	65,127	40,210	39,785	540,304	-	540,304
Inter-segment	126	3,190	177	2,027	6,745	10	4,463	16,738	(16,738)	-
Total	151,454	69,021	91,935	88,292	71,872	40,220	44,248	557,042	(16,738)	540,304
Costs and expenses	144,840	67,822	89,824	62,817	68,600	39,009	39,427	512,339	(12,350)	499,989
Operating income	6,614	1,199	2,111	25,475	3,272	1,211	4,821	44,703	(4,388)	40,315
Total assets	167,875	21,591	45,016	359,730	12,103	147,857	60,775	814,947	59,995	874,942
Depreciation expenses	59	366	764	5,657	317	4,278	762	12,203	380	12,583
Capital expenditures	163	360	675	25,459	996	3,985	1,815	33,453	1,231	34,684
					U.S. dollars	(thousands)				
Year ended March 31, 2005	Real Estate Sales	Contracted Construction	Retail sales	Leasing of Real Estate	Property Management	Resorts	Real Estate Agent and Other	Total	Elimination/ Headquarters	Consolidated
Revenues:										
Outside customers	1,414,280	615,243	857,551	806,215	608,664	375,794	371,823	5,049,570	-	5,049,570
Inter-segment	1,178	29,813	1,654	18,944	63,037	94	41,710	156,430	(156,430)	-
Total	1,415,458	645,056	859,205	825,159	671,701	375,888	413,533	5,206,000	(156,430)	5,049,570
Costs and expenses	1,353,645	633,850	839,476	587,075	641,122	364,570	368,477	4,788,215	(115,421)	4,672,794
Operating income	61,813	11,206	19,729	238,084	30,579	11,318	45,056	417,785	(41,009)	376,776
Total assets	1,568,925	201,785	420,710	3,361,963	113,112	1,381,841	567,991	7,616,327	560,701	8,177,028
Depreciation expenses	551	3,421	7,140	52,869	2,963	39,981	7,122	114,047	3,551	117,598
Capital expenditures	1,523	3,365	6,308	237,935	9,308	37,243	16,963	312,645	11,505	324,150

## TOKYU LAND CORPORATION AND CONSOLIDATED SUBSIDIARIES

## Segment Information (Unaudited)

					Yen	(millions)						S. dollars housands)
		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2005
Revenue from operations						<u>.</u>		<u>.</u>				
Real Estate Sales	¥	207,489	¥	200,458	¥	151,369	¥	139,690	¥	151,454	\$	1,415,458
Tokyu Land Corporation		143,758		137,162		144,239		133,986		144,602		1,351,421
Tokyu Livable, Inc.		_		_		7,035		5,267		7,044		65,832
Tokyu Home Corporation		33,063		30,241		_		_		_		_
Tokyu Amenix Corporation		18,323		18,838		_		_		_		_
Tokyu Community Corporation		12,708		12,782		_		_		_		_
Ishikatsu Exterior, Inc.		6,302		5,450		_		_		_		_
Eliminations		(6,687)		(4,026)		(0)		(15)		(10,033)		(93,766)
Contracted Construction	¥		¥		¥	61,529	¥	64,888	¥	69,021	\$	645,056
Tokyu Home Corporation		_		_		26,115		28,849		30,451		284,589
Tokyu Amenix Corporation		_		_		17,709		17,608		17,982		168,056
Tokyu Community Corporation		_		_		12,475		13,291		15,172		141,794
Ishikatsu Exterior, Inc		_		_		5,420		5,312		5,602		52,355
Eliminations		_		_		(190)		(172)		(187)		(1,748)
Retail Sales	¥	96,763	¥	100,164	¥	98,630	¥	93,807	¥	91,935	\$	859,206
Tokyu Hands, Inc.		96,763		100,164		98,630		93,807		91,935		859,206
Leasing of Real Estate	¥	70,713	¥	74,290	¥	77,390	¥	79,528	¥	88,292	\$	825,159
Tokyu Land Corporation		49,748		52,241		52,695		53,357		56,871	-	531,505
Tokyu Community Corporation Tokyu Relocation Corporation		11,632		12,224		12,778		13,389		13,370		124,953
(consolidated)		6,271		7,143		8,832		9,369		10,852		101,421
Tokyu Livable, Inc.		2,532		2,843		3,387		4,095		4,301		40,196
Eliminations		(2,481)		(516)		(450)		(1,496)		(88)		(822)
Property Management	¥	59,136	¥	62,139	¥	64,738	¥	68,948	¥	71,872	\$	671,701
Tokyu Community Corporation		55,791		58,465		61,070		65,064		68,009		635,598
Subsidiaries of Tokyu Community Corporation		10,660		11,734		12,965		14,431		15,413		144,047
Eliminations		(7,315)		(8,060)		(9,297)		(10,547)		(11,551)		(107,953)
Resorts	¥	35,188	¥	34,677	¥	35,338	¥	37,859	¥	40,220	\$	375,888
Tokyu Land Corporation		28,055		28,388		28,577		30,932		33,009	Ψ	308,495
Tokyu Resort Service Corporation				7,457		14,566		18,063		19,495		182,196
Tokyu Sports Oasis Inc.		_		5,489		5,838		6,158		6,413		59,935
Izu Kankoukaihatsu Co., Ltd.		1,843		1,592		1,532		1,490		1,462		13,664
Tanbara Tokyu Resort Co., Ltd.		1,707		1,531		1,543		1,294		1,376		12,860
Pacific Islands Development Corp.		1,135		1,222		1,177		1,017		1,193		11,150
Niseko Kougen Kankou Co., Ltd.		1,536		1,387		1,385		1,069		1,942		18,150
Eliminations		(916)		(14,352)		(21,210)		(24,005)		(26,412)		(246,841)
Real Estate Agent and Other	¥	36,181	¥	39,144	¥	37,795	¥	40,874	¥	44,248	\$	413,533
Tokyu Livable, Inc.		28,788		30,195		29,152		32,323		36,097		337,355
Tokyu Resort Corporation		2,567		2,768		2,857		2,530		2,278		21,290
Tokyu Land Corporation		1,826		2,219		951		862		638		5,963
Eliminations		(28)		(401)		(582)		(547)		(511)		(4,776)
Total		505,470		510,872		526,791		525,598		557,042		5,206,000
Eliminations		(16,598)		(16,419)		(18,166)		(17,263)		(16,738)		(156,430)
Revenue from operations (Consolidated)	¥	488,872	¥	494,453	¥	508,625	¥	508,335	¥	540,304	\$	5,049,570

Operating income	¥ 25,516	¥ 25,578	¥ 31,138	¥ 32,330	¥ 40,315	\$ 376,776
Real Estate Sales	8,928	5,262	8,378	5,021	6,614	61,813
Contracted Construction	_	_	(195)	(229)	1,199	11,206
Retail Sales	2,343	3,184	3,016	2,354	2,111	19,729
Leasing of Real Estate	11,505	14,158	18,104	21,556	25,475	238,084
Property Management	2,269	2,537	2,609	3,169	3,272	30,579
Resorts	661	815	460	748	1,211	11,318
Real Estate Agent and Other	3,372	3,338	2,638	4,219	4,821	45,056
Elimination / Headquarters	(3,562)	(3,716)	(3,875)	(4,510)	(4,388)	(41,009)
Operating income on Sales	5.2%	5.2%	6.1%	6.4%	7.5%	
Real Estate Sales	4.3%	2.6%	5.5%	3.6%	4.4%	
Contracted Construction	_	_	(0.3%)	(0.4%)	1.7%	
Retail Sales	2.4%	3.2%	3.1%	2.5%	2.3%	
Leasing of Real Estate	16.3%	19.1%	23.4%	27.1%	28.9%	
Property Management	3.8%	4.1%	4.0%	4.6%	4.6%	
Resorts	1.9%	2.4%	1.3%	2.0%	3.0%	
Real Estate Agent and Other	9.3%	8.5%	7.0%	10.3%	10.9%	

 $<sup>{\</sup>color{red} \star} \ From \ the \ year \ ended \ March \ 31,2003, Contracted \ Construction \ segment \ is \ separated \ from \ Real \ Estate \ Sales \ segment.$ 

## **Company Profile (parent company)**

Established December 17, 1953

Headquarters Shin-nampeidai Tokyu Building., Dogenzaka 1-21-2, Shibuya-ku, Tokyo

Capital ¥32,639 million (as of March 31,2005)
URL http://www.tokyu-land.co.jp/english/